World Regions class, it’s been a wonderful experience through out the semester. This class was very interesting! Professor Suzanne makes that all religions like, Hindu, Buddhist, Jainism, Sikhism, Christianity and Islam becomes real to me and makes me realize that they are closer than my perspective. I think these is all happened because of the class lecture and the most importantly the fieldtrip.

I leaned many things, this is one “no matter” what religion I am belongs to but I always have to give equal love and respect to all the religions. I had visited Hindi, Buddhist and Christian worship places. They are all wonderful and very valuable in their own way to the religions people. There are many similarities and differences between these religions. Here they are as follows.

Here are similarities between the Hinduism and Buddhism is mentioned below. “Hinduism and Buddhism share some of the following similarities. Both Hinduism and Buddhism emphasize the illusory nature of the world and the role of karma in keeping men bound to this world and the cycle of births and deaths” (Hindu Book 34).
 According to the Buddha, desire is the root cause of suffering and removal of desire results in the cessation of suffering. Some of the Hindu texts such as the Upanishads and the Bhagavadgita consider doing actions prompted by desire an attachment would lead to bondage and suffering and that performing actions without desiring the fruit of action would result in liberation. Both religions believe in the concept of karma, transmigration of souls and the cycle of births and deaths for each soul.
Both emphasize compassion and non-violence towards all living beings. They believe in the existence of several hells and heavens worlds. Both believe in the existence of gods or deities on different planes. Both believe in certain spiritual practices like meditation, concentration, and cultivation of certain states of mind. Both believe in detachment, renunciation of worldly life as a precondition to enter to spiritual life. Both consider desire as the chief cause of suffering.
 “The Advaita philosophy of Hinduism is closer to Buddhism in many respects. Buddhism and Hinduism have their own versions of Tantra.  Both originated and evolved on the Indian soil. The founder of Buddhism was a Hindu who became the Buddha” (Smiths 14). Buddhism is the greatest gift of India to mankind.
 Additionally, here are the some differences Between the Hinduism and Buddhism. Following are some of the differences in the principles and practice of these two religions. Any particular prophet did not found Hinduism. The Buddha founded Buddhism. “Hinduism believes in the efficacy and supremacy of the Vedas. The Buddhist does not believe in the Vedas or for that matter any Hindu scripture” (Krishna 16).
Buddhism does not believe in the existence of souls as well in the first cause, whom we generally call God. Hinduism believe in the existence of Atman , that is the individual soul and Brahman, the Supreme Creator.  Hinduism accepts the Buddha as an incarnation of Mahavishnu, one of the gods of Hindu trinity. The Buddhist does not accept any Hindu god either as equivalent or superior to the Buddha.
 “The original Buddhism as taught by the Buddha is known as Theravada Buddhism. Followers of this do not worship images of the Buddha nor believe in the Bodhisattvas. The Mahayana sects consider the Buddha as the Supreme Soul” (Hesse 23). The Highest being asking to the Brahman of Hinduism and worship him in the form of images and icons.
The Buddhists consider the world to be full of sorrow and regard ending the sorrow as the chief aim of human life. The Hindus consider that there are four chief aims in life, which every being should pursue. They are dharma artha, kama and moksha.
Hindus also believe in the four ashramas or stages in life. This is not followed in Buddhism. People can join the order any time depending upon their spiritual preparedness. Buddhists organize themselves into a monastic Order and the monks live in groups. Hinduism is basically a religion of the individual. Buddhism believes in the concept of Bodhisattvas. Hinduism does not believe in it. Buddhism acknowledges the existence of some gods and goddesses of Hindu pantheon, but give them a rather subordinate status. Refuge in the Buddha, the Sangha and Dharma are the three cardinal requirements on the eightfold path. Hinduism offers many choices to its followers on the path of self-realization. Although both religions believe in karma and rebirth, they differ in the manner in which they operate and impact the existence of individual beings.

Here is the comparison between of Buddhism and Christianity. Buddhism is centered upon the life and teachings of Gautama Buddha, whereas Christianity is centered on the Life and Teachings of [Jesus Christ](http://www.diffen.com/difference/Buddha_vs_Christ). Buddhism is a polytheistic religion, however, it does not believe in Supreme Creator Being. Christianity is a monotheistic [religion](http://www.diffen.com/difference/Category%3AReligion) and believes that Christ Is the Son of [God](http://www.diffen.com/difference/Devil_vs_God).

Buddhism is an offshoot of Hinduism and is a Dharmic religion. “Christianity is an offshoot of [Judaism](http://www.diffen.com/difference/Category%3AJudaism) and is an Abrahamic religion” (Holy book 31). Comparison between Christianity and Buddhist are as motioned. There is actually not a lot of similarity between the two religions except for the feeling that being "

‘Good’ is better for the followers than being ‘bad’.

Examples and comparisons Buddhism was contemplating the truth of each moment, allowing practitioner to see the Four Noble Truths of life. Every person is responsible for their own actions and the consequences. “Nirvana is attained on enlightenment and the forgoing of a sense of self. Christianity Salvation through faith, and a relationship with Jesus Christ and daily repentance of sins” (Hotlz 12) . A "devil" exists to tempt followers into evil ways and away from salvation. Holy days and Day of Worship, Buddhism: No one day is deemed holier then another. Worshipping is merely a cultural practice and has a socializing aspect. Celebrations of special historic events in the life of the Buddha are common.

Christianity: Many special days, Sunday in general and Christmas, Easter, New Year, Pentecost, Saints' Feast Days. Failure to observe these days was regarded as a "sin" in the past. Uniqueness of Belief:  Buddhism: Buddhism is a Dharmic religion with no contradiction in following more than one religion, ad no problem in only taking part of Buddhist teachings.  Buddhism: There are no religious rules. The Dharma, however, describes nature or reality. For example, if there is an effect, there is a cause. Christianity: The 10 Commandments are a base but following the whole Bible is advocated. Buddhism: Most believe in revering enlightened beings. No belief in a Supreme Creator. Zen Buddhists don't believe in deities. The "Devil" position does not exist in Buddhism.

Christianity: A belief in the Trinity of God - The Father (God) - The Son (Jesus Christ) and the Holy Spirit. The role of the Devilas an evil god is somewhat unclear to outsiders.

Buddhism were regularly visit temple to socialize and make offerings to the Buddha and to develop the mind and appreciate the need for proper behavior and attitude.

Christianity was regularly church attendance (especially on Sundays) for Worship. Doing good works and spreading the word is encouraged. Buddhism was no priestly hierarchy in Buddhism although monks are well regarded for their knowledge.

Christianity’s Priests, monks, ministers, pastors, bishops, Elders, Deacons, Youth Ministers and Sunday School Teachers gave a special position in the community.
Christianity was ultimate judgment by God. Failure to accept Jesus leads to damnation.

Buddhism was the internal Buddha nature is good and leads ultimately towards enlightenment. Christianity was the base of human nature is "original sin" inherited from Adam. What are the differences between Hinduism and Buddhism? Hinduism is a religion with many beliefs and practices, so offering a comparison of Christianity and Hinduism is very different in many ways. It would be doing Hinduism an injustice to reduce its theology and philosophies to a scope that would be required to truly offer a comparison with Christianity. However, there are some tenets to Hinduism that are universal to all Hindus.
Hinduism is a religion that advocates tolerance. It teaches that all religions are different paths leading to one goal; all religions are different means to one end. Hinduism is not exclusive and accepts all religions as valid. “Hindus believe in a one, all-pervasive Supreme Being who is both immanent and transcendent, both Creator and Unmanifest Reality” (Rai 45).
Hindus believe in the divinity of the four Vedas, the world's most ancient scripture, and venerate the Agamas as equally revealed. These primordial hymns are God's word and the bedrock of Santana Dharma, the eternal religion.
Hindus believe that the universe undergoes endless cycles of creation, preservation and dissolution.

Christians believe that the Bible is the uniquely inspired and fully trustworthy word of God. It is the final authority for Christians in matters of belief and practice, and though it was written long ago, it continues to speak to believers today.  Christians believe in one God in three persons. He is distinct from his creation, yet intimately involved with it as its sustainer and redeemer.

This subject is very important to have in a college; in fact this subject should be required. It teaches the academic concepts of many religions. Increase our awareness of the world’s diverse religious traditions, their worldviews, importance and practices in our daily life.