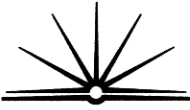


17. a/ In the early foundation period of Christianity Paul of Tarsus, was pivotal in the spread and establishment of Christianity into the Gentile (non-Jewish) world.

Paul had a Jewish, Greek and Roman background and was educated as a pharisee, under a rabbi. This made him an excellent writer, speaker and debator which allowed him to spread Christianity out into the world. He established Christianity as a separate religion instead of a sect of Judaism, debated against circumcision of ~~the~~ Gentile converts and advocated faith in Christ as a saviour for absolution of sins.

Paul was ^{therefore} instrumental in the establishment of Christianity and its spread. His impact was so important it is still felt today.

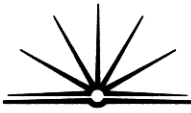
b/ In the founding era of Buddhism, Asoka, was a pivotal individual in the establishment of Buddhism in India, especially,



17.b)

but also elsewhere in the world. Like Asoka, Paul of Tarsus also spread ~~Christianity~~ his religion, Christianity, into the world. Both men had a significant ^{and extensive} influence on the spread and establishment of their respective religions.

Asoka impacted significantly on the establishment of Buddhism in India. He was the King of India and after he converted to Buddhism, his early violent reign ~~was~~ was followed by a long reign as a pacifist, denouncing war. Asoka inculturated Buddhism into India by making it the state religion. This caused the change to be monumental and long-lasting. His pacifist nature is shown by his creation of monuments renouncing war, as well as rest houses, medicine (for people and animals) and the planting of fruit trees on the side of the road to feed the hungry. This caused Buddhism to be established in India, through its inculturation in Indian society.



17.b) and out into the world as ^{Asoka} ~~the~~ sent out messengers to pass on the 'message' of Buddhism.

Like Asoka, Paul of Tarsus had a significant impact on the ^{extent of the} spread of his religion, Christianity, in its early stages. His ability to debate, speak and write (as is evident in his letters) allowed him to be responsible for the spread of Christianity into the world. Unlike Asoka, Paul did not have the power to make it the state religion, therefore inculcating it into society. However, Paul's significance in Christianity's spread is ~~an~~ comparable ~~to~~ to Asoka's, through Paul's journeys to ^{different} places spreading the word of Christ and debating for the Gentiles to encourage them to believe in Christ.

Both Paul of Tarsus, in ^{early} Christianity, and Asoka, in early Buddhism, ~~the~~ were instru-

17. b) ~~mental~~ in the spread of their respective religions. The extent of their changes ~~were~~ extended ~~for~~ across the world as both established and spread their respective religions, although Asoka did it through in cultivation and messengers and Paul through debating and journeys.

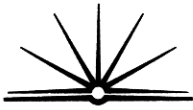
17. c) Pope John XXIII, of Christianity, and the 14th Dalai Lama, of Buddhism, have both had significant effects on the everyday lives of believers, ~~and~~ of both their religion and others.

Firstly, Pope John XXIII is most well known for convening the Second Vatican Council, ^{in 1960} This council had a significant impact on the lives of everyday believers as it redefined the church and ~~redefined~~ was seen as an attempt to modernise the church and



17.c) make it more up to date with contemporary issues. Vatican council II redefined the Church as the people and the establishment as ~~subject~~ ^{subject} to God's will.

Pope John XXIII, had a significant impact on the lives of everyday believers through the 16 documents to come out of ~~the~~ Vatican Council II. This opened up the mass to everyone by allowing it to be said in the vernacular (local language) which deepened peoples spirituality by allowing them to understand what was being said. He also impacted on believers of other faiths, which was evident on his death when one paper read: "the world mourns the death of a great man". He also encouraged interfaith and ecumenical dialogue by calling the Jews: "my brother" and this was supported by documents from the Second Vatican Council. ~~All of~~ All of

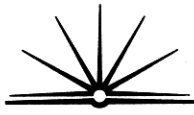


17. C/

John XXIII's actions led to a huge impact on the lives of everyday believers, especially through the Second Vatican Council.

Alternatively, the 14th^(and 15th) Dalai Lama of the Tibetan Buddhism has impacted on the lives of everyday believers through his outgoing nature, and strict adherence to pacifist nature of Buddhism. His pacifist nature has caused him to flee Tibet, from the Chinese occupation, with 80 000 followers, to India where he has impacted on their lives by establishing a Tibetan culture, through schools, monasteries and temples that allow children ^{and adults} to be immersed in their own culture and Buddhism. He is a symbol of peace in the face of occupation/ threat.

The Dalai Lama has also impacted



17.c) the lives of everyday believers of other faiths, through his 'free Tibet' ~~movements~~ ~~movements~~ that he encourages. His impact on everyday believers is ^{also} evident by the thousands of people who came to see him speak ~~at~~ his recent trip to Australia, and the large numbers of people who have converted after hearing him speak.

Both the 14th Dalai Lama and Pope John XXIII have had significant impacts on the lives of everyday believers of their and other religions.