

## **Sharing Light with Buddhists**

To share effectively the truth of salvation with a Buddhist, it is first necessary to understand the worldview which determines their hopes, their failures and their goals.

For many years this writer lived in Buddhist societies, thinking it was not necessary to delve much into their beliefs, believing that if one just spoke truth, then everything else would follow naturally. But success did not follow that approach. I also observed the lives of many BB believers who were trained in church environments, and was saddened to see some return to their old ways, seemingly unable to relate the truth of the gospel to life's sufferings or allow it to permeate to the very heart of their worldview and conduct. Even among those who did remain faithful, I observed how many of them soon lost their ability to share the gospel effectively with their own people. Their language and behaviour gradually became more and more foreign to their own people, even if their lives were genuinely changed by the gospel. They forsook perfectly valid traditions because Christians from other backgrounds perceived these as alien to the Christian life, and often they lacked the understanding of how to share Jesus with their own people in contextually appropriate ways.

Only in the last few years, as I have discipled new believers from B. backgrounds and made a much-belated effort to learn their worldview, has it become evident that I can neither blame the devil, nor 'hard hearts' nor 'wrong timing', but my own failure to be a humble learner of their culture. To remedy my neglect, I am now attempting to share a few areas which I have found to be key, in the hope that other people will learn from my mistakes. I do not claim to be an expert in this field. I have not read extensively on the subject. But as I watch my new believer friends share the gospel with their own people and see understanding dawn on the listeners, I am trying to follow their example.

There are many kinds of Buddhism in the world, and multitudes of books have been written about them, ancient and modern. Suffice to say that for my present purposes I am focussing on the Myanmar form of Theravada Buddhism. I also do not intend to go into syncretistic beliefs and traditions that are prevalent among many but not all Buddhist practitioners, such as astrology and belief in spirits or '*nats*'. That is a subject most worthy of study, but is outside the scope of this paper.

### **The 31 Abodes**

Many visual learners find it a lot easier to understand Buddhism when looking at diagrams that represent worldviews. In any Buddhist monastery or meditation centre it should be easy to find a picture of the '31 Abodes of Existence' ( *tone*

*sae di bone* ၃၁ဘုံ), which show the many types of reincarnation one may pass through before attaining to ‘nirvana’ or *neibban* (နိုပ္ပန်), the place of no more suffering. My BB friends have redrawn this diagram in a simplified way, since the average layman would recognise only the general categories into which the abodes can be grouped, rather than all the individual Pali names. Their simplified diagram shows a huge gap between the top of the triangle and *neibban*, in order to emphasise the enormous difficulty in reaching there from any one of the planes, according to Gautama Buddha.

You will find the earthly or human plane (*loo pone* လူဘုံ) closer to the bottom of the triangle-shaped 31 Abodes diagram. Beneath that are the animal plane and 3 levels of suffering abodes, followed by hell ( *ngayae* ငရဲ ). Above the human plane are 6 levels of ‘nat’ abodes (*nat bone* နတ်ဘုံ) and beyond that, 20 levels of Brahma abodes (*byama bone* ဗဟ္မဘုံ ).

At every level, beings accumulate merits or *kutho* (ကုသိဝ ) and demerits or *akutho*

(အကုသိဝ) for their good and bad deeds. Everyone hopes that at the end of an existence in a particular plane, he would have accumulated enough merit to enable him to be reborn in a higher plane. Conversely, he also hopes that the bad deeds he has done will somehow be nullified or cancelled out by his good deeds. If his merits outweigh his demerits, he is reborn higher, but too many demerits will send him to a lower plane, to the animal plane or to one of the fearful levels of hell. Much has been written describing the horrors of torture in hell due to those who have done particular evil deeds. Buddhists are naturally very frightened of going there. Fear of punishment due to having insufficient merits is often a strong motivation for doing good deeds.

The whole of the 31 Abodes is enclosed by the ‘samsara’ or ‘thandaya’ (သံသရဝ), the endless cycle of suffering to which life at every level is condemned. Gautama Buddha used various metaphors to emphasise the near impossibility of getting to *neibban*. e.g. Drop a needle from the Brahma plane (*byama bone* ဗဟ္မဘုံ ) and on the human plane stand another needle on its head. It will be easier for those two needles to touch each other than for a being to be reborn as a human. If it is so hard to be reborn as a human, how much harder is it to reach *neibban*?

Although *vibathana* ( *vibathana ah doh cheng* ဝိပဿနာ အားတုတ်ခြင်း) meditation is a highly regarded Buddhist practice, according to Buddha himself the chances of attaining nirvana by such means are narrow indeed. At any level of existence, the slightest little misdeed will send one backwards to a lower plane, keeping the being in a perpetual cycle of hopelessness.

### The Ten Fires of Desire

In addition, the Ten Mind-defiling Passions or The Ten Fires of Desire (*kiletha mee sae pa* ကိုလေသာမီးဝပါး) corrupt the human mind, so following the Four Noble Truths (*thissa lay pa* သစ္စာ င့် ပါး) is essential. One of these is the Eight-fold Path (*mega thissa* မဂ္ဂသစ္စာ) with its right thinking, right conduct, etc, which Buddhists try by their own effort to follow. There is no god or saviour in true Buddhism, although many forms of Buddhism show reverence to Gautama Buddha as if he were such. The only escape from the '*thandaya*' possible is through following *vibathana* meditation. No one else can save you.

### Common Mistakes in Sharing the Gospel

When sharing the gospel, we should explain that the Creator is without sin. Buddhists deny the existence of a creator because they conclude that a creator must also have created evil. Such a creator is indeed inferior if he is locked inside the vicious cycle of *thandaya* like the beings in all the other planes lower than *neibban*. Buddhists start to understand the superiority of the biblical Creator God when they see the clear contrast between the pre-Fall state of perfection and post-Fall depravity in Genesis 1-3. Then it becomes clear to them that God is outside the '*thandaya*' and therefore free of evil.

However, due to Buddhist resistance to the creation idea, most of my BB friends do not initially emphasise the creation story, unlike the approach in many tribal societies. After explaining true Buddhism, they share about the person and work of Christ, since Buddhists can relate easily to the idea of a good and wise teacher who does miracles, because Buddha in his various incarnations was reputed to do the same.

Another area of resistance is to the idea of heaven when it's called *kaung kin* bone (ကွာင်းကုပ်ဘုံး) as in the Judson version of the Bible. When Myanmar Christians traditionally explain the gospel, they tell Buddhists that if they accept Jesus they can go to *kaung kin*, which simply means 'sky'. That term is in fact meaningless to a Buddhist because he does not know where in the pantheon

this place exists. Most of them presume it is somewhere around the *nat* plane of existence, which is far lower than *neibban*, and therefore not the most desirable place to go. Remember the *nat* plane is still enveloped within the *thandaya* or cycle of existence. So how attractive is the gospel to them when they think they are being asked, ‘Do you want to go to the *nat* plane when you die?’!

Somehow in traditional evangelism, heaven has not been put in a context which is meaningful for Buddhists. So my BB believer friends have changed the terminology. Instead of calling heaven *kaung kin*, they are calling it *neibban shwe byee dor* နိုဘာန်ရွှေပြည်တော်), a term that comes from Mahayana Buddhism. It takes the essential meaning of *neibban* as the place where suffering ceases and marries it to a cultural idea of a golden city or utopia. So when BB Christians explain heaven to Buddhists, it is clear that it is a place outside the *thandaya*, and therefore free of suffering, which is entirely consistent with the biblical picture in Rev 7:16,17. Only then does heaven begin to sound attractive to Buddhists, since they long to be free of the cycle of suffering and to live in a plane where there is no more pain.

Some Christians object to the term *neibban* for heaven, on the grounds that the Buddhist meaning is cessation of all existence and desire, good or evil. However, there is no other term which carries as strong an idea of the end of suffering. In my opinion it is far better to use this term and reload it with fuller meaning than to equate heaven with the *nat* plane.

Another mistake Christians make is to offer eternal life (*htawara athet* ထောဝါ  
အသက်) to a Buddhist as if it were a sought-after gift. Because there is only impermanence (*aneissa* အနစ္စ) inside the *thandaya*, the meaning they understand is you are offering them an eternal cycle of reincarnation, the very thing they are trying to escape!

Myanmar people are familiar with Zawgyi, a magician in traditional tales, who got eternal life through some kind of potent medicine and by his powers was able to turn iron into gold, never needed to eat and was able to fly everywhere, even underground. My BBB friends are concerned that Buddhists may mistakenly think that eternal life is similar to Zawgyi’s magic powers.

When we call unbelievers sinners (*abyitha* အပြစ်သား), to them it is much like calling a westerner a criminal! A much more appropriate term is being used by my BB friends to indicate the biblical notion of sin, that is *akutho* အကုသိုလ် or *akutho dusayait'* အကုသိုလ်တူစရိတ်, a combination of the word for ‘demerits’

and ‘evil deeds’. If you ask a Buddhist if they are a sinner (*abyitha* အပြစ်သား), they will of course deny it, since that connotes a murderer or a violent person.

But try asking him if he has *akutho* အကုသိုလ် or *akutho dusayait* အကုသိုလ်တူစရိတ် and he cannot deny it.

The concept of blood sacrifice (*yit bu zow thee* ယခိုင်ပူဇော်သည်) is anathema to a true Buddhist (except for those who practice *nat* appeasement) so when Christians try to explain Christ’s death with a lot of references to OT animal sacrifices, killing and blood, there is much resistance. My BB friends initially explain the crucifixion in terms of Christ giving a **gift** of His life. Only later do they come to understand that Christ’s death was a fulfilment of the Jewish animal offering system.

God himself should be called by a high term such as *ananda dago dor phaya* အနန္တတန်ခိုးတော်ဘုရား which means Infinite Powerful God, not *phaya thakin* as in the Judson version, since this is a term for lord and master which has negative connotations dating from the British colonial era.

Instead of telling Buddhists that by following Jesus they will get eternal life, we should say that they will be free from suffering in the endless cycle (*thandaya wo seng yae hma hlut myauk mee* သံသရာဝွှေဆင်းရဲမှ လွှတ်ပြောက်မည်)

If we Christians also familiarise ourselves with the Ten Fires of Desire (*kiletha mee sae pa* ကိုလေသာမီး ၁၀ ပါး), especially the first three; greed (*loba* လောဘ), anger (*dotha* ဒေါသ) and illusion (*moha* ဓာဟ), and quote them as examples when asking the person if he has succeeded in conquering sin in his life, we may find a more positive response. That the Buddhist term uses the word ‘fire’ to describe these sins is not far different than James’ use of the word translated ‘fire’ in James 3:6 when he mentions the fires started by the tongue’s evils, corrupting his whole person. Why should we not use terms that are already familiar to Buddhists? Even if the Buddhist use of the term is not the exact biblical equivalent, we can at least refer to it, then explain the biblical meaning. By using unfamiliar metaphors we only solidify their resistance.

### A Sample Explanation

What my BB friends do when they find someone willing to listen (and they, like anybody, need to wait till they have ascertained the person’s level of openness), is show them the diagram of the 31 Abodes and first explain true Buddhism to them. That is, to explain how extremely difficult it is to reach

*neibban* from any level of existence, sometimes quoting from Buddha to back up their claims. By the time they have finished explaining how a person cannot get to *neibban*, the person himself may wonder or even say ‘so what hope is there for me?’ Then my friends will proceed to explain that the Infinite Mighty God (*ananda dago dor sheng phaya* အနန္တတန်ခိုးတော်ရှင်ဘုရား), has always lived in *neibban* in perfection (*neibban dweng san myan hlyet shi thor moo dor phaya* (နိဗ္ဗာန်တွင်စံမြန်းလျက်ရှိသောမူတော်ဘုရား) with no suffering or pain. He created the world of humans in order to share his perfection (*thissa daya ko loo tha htan thoh poh saung hpoh* သစ္စာတရားကိုလူသားထံသိမ့်ပို့ဆောင်ဖို့). The first humans were tempted by Satan (*Mana* မာရ်နတ်). They misused the free choice God gave them by disobeying his commands. (*phaya bay thor lu la yay ko thoodoh a luae thone sa loh ke thee* ဘုရားပေးသောလွှတ်လတ်ရေးကို သူတိ အလွှာသုံးစားလုပ်ခဲ့သည်). At that point sin (*akutho dusayait* အကုသိုလ်ဒုစရှိက်) entered into the world, along with pain and suffering (*dukka seng yae* ဒုက္ခ ဆင်းရဲ). Ever since then, humans have been caught up in this vicious cycle (*thandaya* သံသရာ) with no hope of escape.

### Breaking the Vicious Cycle

In order to rescue the human race from its accumulated demerits (*akutho dusayait* အကုသိုလ်ဒုစရှိက်), the Infinite powerful God, (*ananda dago dor sheng phaya* အနန္တတန်ခိုးတော်ရှင်ဘုရား) became incarnated (*loo tha apyit loo pone thoh jwa la dor moo ke thee* လူသားအဖြစ်လူဘုံသို့ပြွဲလာတော်မူခဲ့သည်) as a man, being born as a human baby through a human mother, a virgin (*tha dor thee Ma yee soe thor abyo seng di yau ei bai dweng weng sa dor moo thee* သားတော်သည် မာရိုခိုသောအပို့စင် တစ်ယောက်၏ ပိုက်တွင်ဝင်စားတော်မူသည်).

This was the Lord Jesus Christ (*Yeshu Krit dor phaya* ယေရာခရစ်တော်ဘုရား), who lived a pure and holy life, yet maintained daily human contact, teaching and performing miracles (*aunt oh bwe ya* အဲဘုံဘွာယ်ရာ). Because of jealousy, the corrupt religious leaders of his day plotted to kill him (*thoo ko tha hpoh jansee ke thee* သူ့ကိုသတ်ဖို့ပြုံစည်ခဲ့သည်). One of Jesus’ own followers betrayed him, and he was unjustly sentenced to death by crucifixion, a punishment given only to criminals. However, it was clear to all those who had heard and seen him and walked with him, that he was not guilty of a single

crime or demerit (akutho dusayait အကုသိုလ်ဒုစ္မိက်). He willingly gave up his own life (*thu athet net kandako ko ziwida dana byu thee* သူ့အသက်နှင့်ခန့်ကိုလိုကို စီဝါတဒါန ပြုသည်). After three days he rose again (*athet byang shin thee* အသက်ပြန်ရှင်သည်) and lived for 50 more days on the earth appearing to his followers. Then he returned to *neibban* from which he had originally come, without having to go through the 31 Abodes, because he was already perfect. Now, those who trust (*yone kyi ah ko thee* ယုံကြာည်အားကိုသည်) can be freed from the cycle of suffering (*thandaya hma hlut myauk thee* သံသရာမှ လွှတ်မြောက်သည်), because when he came back to life he broke through the vicious cycle that had been like a barrier or wall keeping us from reaching *neibban*.

### Overcoming the Ten Fires of Desire

Through his life in us, we can overcome the Ten Fires of Desire. For example, two new believers I know recently had an argument in which they shouted at each other. A Buddhist neighbour heard the commotion. Later, this neighbour was amazed to see the same two Christian women sitting talking calmly to each other after they had sorted out their differences. One of these new believers commented, ‘Before I knew Jesus I had a bad temper and would never talk to the person again if I was offended. Now I feel calmer and am able to forgive and to not hold grudges.’ Indeed, everyone struggles with the Ten Fires of Desire within, but Jesus helps us to conquer them.

This kind of living example of Christian witness will go far to confirm the verbal explanation such as I have outlined above, and may convince more Buddhists to take a second look at a faith which they have always considered inferior to their own.

PAGE

PAGE 6