

Du Fu's view on Buddhism

1. Noun
2. Adjective
3. Adjective
4. Adjective
5. Adjective
6. Plural Noun
7. Adjective
8. Noun
9. Plural Noun
10. Plural Noun
11. Plural Noun
12. Plural Noun
13. Adjective
14. Adjective
15. Noun
16. Noun
17. Noun
18. Proper Noun
19. Noun
20. Proper Noun
21. Verb Ending In Ing
22. Adjective
23. Noun

24. Noun

25. Noun

26. Noun

27. Noun

28. Plural Noun

29. Noun

30. Number

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The dangers of _____^{Noun} in china were _____^{Adjective}. There were _____^{Adjective} _____^{Adjective} and _____^{Adjective} _____^{Plural noun}. There were _____^{Adjective} _____^{Noun} because many of the _____^{Plural noun} beliefs were different than the _____^{Plural noun} _____^{Plural noun}. _____^{Plural noun} beliefs made the _____^{Adjective} structure that had been established in china no longer _____^{Adjective}. The _____^{Noun} was no longer viewed as important. It made average citizens believe they could have _____^{Noun} even without _____^{Noun}. This leads in to the cultural dangers of _____^{noun} in _____^{Proper noun}. _____^{Noun} began in _____^{Proper noun} a place that is culturally very different from china. If people started to follow _____^{noun} they would be _____^{Verb ending in ing} cultural aspects of _____^{Adjective} _____^{Noun}. Also, the _____^{Noun} that those who followed _____^{noun} wore, were different than those who had followed _____^{Noun}. The political dangers of _____^{noun} in china were most likely the worst of all the dangers. According to _____^{noun} the _____^{Noun} of the _____^{Noun} did not matter. Therefore, it was not necessary for those who practiced _____^{noun} to follow the _____^{Plural noun} of the emperor. This was a danger to the idea of government, and could have caused _____^{Noun} which would have set china back _____^{Number} of years.