

Three Refuges, Karma, Ethics, Attitude of Life, Cause of Suffering, Twelve Dependencies, The Path to Liberation, The Nature of the three Exercises, these are all titles of chapters in part one of the book, which part is intended for people with mediocre abilities.

In this book he actually treats the six Paramitas, or perfections of the bodhisattva: *prajna* *dana* or generosity, *sila* or ethical discipline, *ksanti* or patient susceptibility, *virya* or energy and courage, *dhyana* or meditation and *prajna* or analytical understanding.

He is not to be regarded as a reformer in the meaning of innovator of the teaching. After the Buddha and Nagarjuna had brought the wheel of the teaching into motion for the first and second time, Tsong Khapa did it for the third time. Each time, the teaching is still the same and the four Noble Truths, the Eightfold Path and the Tripitaka (three baskets with the books) remain unchanged.

In addition to the fame, to which he rose by writing many treatises and poems, Tsong Khapa has also obtained notoriety, by the following four deeds, which in Tibetan Buddhism are considered as his main works:

1 - He organized the renovation of a dilapidated statue of the future Maitreya Buddha in the Dzingji Temple and the large New Year Celebration of the year 1400 in this same Temple.

2 - In company of Rendawa and Kyapchok Pel Zangpo he gave an extensive teaching in the Discipline, as enshrined in the vows of the ordained monks and nuns at Namtze Deng, a monastery with 600 monks. As a result, that the original tradition of monastic life of ordained monks and nuns was restored.

3 - He organized the first of the Tibetan new year Prayer festival in Lhasa in 1409. On new year's eve of the year of the mouse, there were 8,000 monks gathered. The culmination of this traditional festival, which henceforth takes place during the first two weeks of each year, is located at full moon. During the festival prayers are said for the universal welfare and in the main temple of Lhasa valuables are being sacrificed to the statue of the Buddha. The first day of the Tibetan New Year was February 22, 2012, or Losar 2139.

4 - He founded the Ganden Monastery, which was inaugurated in