

5 Great Vows:	(J) no killing, lying, theft, sexual misconduct, possession. Interpreted maximally by renunciators, less so by laypeople.
Abhidhamma:	(B) division of the Pali canon containing philosophical materials
ahimsa:	(J) nonviolence; literally, “non-desire-to harm.” Central belief & practice of Jainism. Includes actions of body, speech, & mind. Act itself produces karma (not just intent as in Buddhism).
an-atman:	(B) “no-self” or “no-soul” doctrine of Buddhism. Instead, we are bundles/aggregates of 5 physical, psychological, & cognitive factors, all of which are constantly changing & impermanent.
arhat:	(J) enlightened being who attains that enlightenment under guidance/teachings of a jina. Spiritual state to which we should aspire.
arhat:	(B) one who has attained enlightenment due to the teachings of a Buddha; major spiritual goal of Theravada
Atman:	(H) the soul or self, which is eternal and unchanging and equal to Brahman
Bahubali:	(J) famous arhat; son of Rishabha; fought brother for throne, then renounced kingship to stand in meditation for a year. Famous statue of him in Karnataka.
Bhakti:	(H) “devotion,” in particular emotional, whole-hearted devotion to a particular god or goddess. The <i>way of devotion</i> is a spiritual lifestyle characterized by this.
Bodh Gaya:	(B) place in northern India where the Buddha was enlightened; major Buddhist pilgrimage destination
bodhisattva / bodhisatta:	(B) in early and Theravada, a being on the path to becoming a Buddha (FAST-FORWARD ALERT: later Mahayana & Vajrayana Buddhism will redefine this term)
Brahman:	(H) Ultimate Reality, Higher Power, undifferentiated source of the universe, its gods and people etc., that cannot be described.
buddha, a.:	(B) in early and Theravada, there’s one buddha per world era; “the Buddha” is the one that was “our” buddha. There have been & will be others.
Buddha, the:	(B) “awakened one,” title given to Siddhartha Gautama upon his attaining enlightenment
craving:	(B) 2nd Noble Truth is that suffering is caused by craving
Devi:	(H) “goddess,” when capitalized, <i>the</i> Goddess, the animating power of the universe & one of 3 major deities of Hinduism
dhamma / dharma:	(B) see slide on this
dharma:	(H) duty, what is right, religion
Digambara:	(J) literally, “sky-clad”; one of 2 major sects of Jainism; emphasize necessity of complete renunciation, so senior monks renounce clothing. Women can’t attain enlightenment unless they are reborn as men.
Draupadi:	(H) wife of Pandava brothers whose public humiliation was a major cause of the Mahabharata war.
dukkha / duhkha:	(B) suffering, dissatisfaction, pain; “life is dukkha” is the 1st Noble Truth
Durga:	(H) popular form of the Goddess, famous for her defeat of the Buffalo Demon
Eightfold Path:	(B) 4th Noble Truth is that nirvana can be attained by following this path, which includes wisdom, morality, and meditation.

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Five Precepts:	(B) the minimal moral behavior required of Buddhists: no killing, stealing, lying, sexual misconduct, and drinking intoxicants. Monks and nuns interpret these more narrowly (e.g., no sexual misconduct=no sex, period)
Four Noble Truths:	(B) see slide on this
jina, a:	(J) an enlightened, omniscient being who is the most highly revered figure in Jainism; there are 24, of which Mahavira is the last (24 <sup>th</sup> ).
Jina, the:	(J) Vardhamana Mahavira
Jnana:	(H) “knowledge,” wisdom, liberating insight (often identified as the realization of the identity of atman and Brahman). The <i>way of knowledge</i> is a spiritual lifestyle characterized by meditation and often renunciation, in search of this.
Karma:	(H) literally, ‘action’; morally or ritually consequential act that produces result in the future (this life or future ones); the <i>way of action</i> is a spiritual lifestyle emphasizing ritual and performing one’s duty (dharma). For (B) and (J) see slide.
Kevala:	(J) “omniscience”; Jain equivalent of nirvana—but the soul of the being who obtains kevala, after death, floats to the top edge of the universe & exists there in a state of complete bliss.
Kisagotami:	(B) Buddhist nun; see “parable of mustard seed” in Kornfield
Krishna:	(H) Hindu god, incarnation of Vishnu; a hero of the Mahabharata
Mahabharata:	(H) Sanskrit epic tale of struggle between 2 sets of cousins, in which Krishna plays a decisive role. Contains the Bhagavad-gita and is, along with the Ramayana, one of the most important Hindu scriptures.
Mallinath:	(J) jina who might have been female (according to Shvetambaras). #19 in series.
Moksha:	(H) “liberation,” release from cycle of death and rebirth, characterized as union with Brahman or existence in heaven presided over by Vishnu, Shiva, or Devi.
nirvana:	(B) extinction of greed, hatred, & delusion. One who attains nirvana is no longer reborn (=escapes samsara); in early & Theravada, it is not entirely clear what happens after death to the being who obtains this, though the Buddha rejected nihilism. (He refused to answer questions about this issue.)
Pali Canon:	(B) Theravada scriptures in the Pali language. Some date back to the time of the Buddha
parinirvana:	(B) what happens to an enlightened being after death; “nirvana without remainder”
Parshva:	(J) jina before Mahavira (thus, #23); thought by even non-Jain historians to have really existed.
Paryushan:	(J) important Jain holiday; “festival of forgiveness” and time of increased religious activity (fasting, temple going)
Prasannamati Mataji:	(J) Jain Digambara nun whose story was told in “Nun’s Tale.” (see story)
Puja:	(H) worship ritual performed for Hindu deities in which people offer an image incense, oil lamps, food, flowers, & prayers.
Rabbit Jataka:	(B) story of the Buddha’s previous life as a rabbit; why there’s a rabbit on the moon (see story)

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Rama:	(H) Hindu god, incarnation of Vishnu, hero of the Ramayana, husband of Sita, and slayer of Ravana
Ramayana:	(H) Sanskrit epic tale of struggle between the god Rama and demon Ravana; often retold in local languages and along with Mahabharata, one of the most important Hindu scriptures.
Sangha:	(B) depending on context, either Buddhist community or just monks & nuns; one of 3 jewels of Buddhism
Shiva:	(H) Hindu god, portrayed as ascetic, dancer, and destroyer, & one of 3 major deities of Hinduism
stupa:	(B) Buddhist reliquary mound; in Theravada, usually brick mounds containing within them bones of Buddha
Svetambara (Shvetambara):	(J) lit. “white-clad”; the other major sect of Jainism; holds that wearing clothing is not a bar to making spiritual progress. Women <i>can</i> attain enlightenment; there are many more nuns than monks in this sect.
Valmiki:	(H) robber-turned-poet/saint; the traditional author of the Ramayana
Vardhamana Mahavira:	(J) regarded by non-Jain scholars as “founder” of Jainism and revered by Jains as the 24 <sup>th</sup> jina.
Vedas:	(H) Sanskrit hymns used during rituals, oldest and most authoritative scripture in Hinduism
Vinaya:	(B) division of the Pali canon containing monastic regulations
Vishnu:	(H) Hindu god, portrayed as ruler and preserver, & one of 3 major deities of Hinduism