

Definitions of Words

50. Plants & Flora

Agrimony (AG-rih-moh-nee): A plant with spikes of yellow flowers, used in herbal medicine to treat various ailments.

Betony (BET-uh-nee): A herb believed to have protective properties against evil.

Cudweed (KUD-weed): A plant with fluffy seeds, used traditionally in herbal remedies.

Eyebright (EYE-brite): A small flowering plant traditionally used in herbal medicine to treat eye conditions.

Henbane (HEN-bayn): A poisonous plant historically used in small amounts for medicinal purposes.

Horehound (HOR-hownd): A herb used in traditional medicine and to flavor candy.

Larkspur (LARK-spur): A tall flowering plant with spikes of blue flowers, often used ornamentally.

Lunaria (luh-NAH-ree-uh): Known as "money plant" due to its coin-like seed pods. Grown for ornamental purposes.

Mandrake (MAN-drake): A plant known from folklore with a root that can resemble the human form.

Orache (OR-ak): A plant often used as a substitute for spinach in salads and cooking.

Pellitory (PEL-ih-toh-ree): A plant whose root is used traditionally to relieve toothache.

Rampion (RAM-pee-on): A plant with an edible root, traditionally consumed as a vegetable.

Rue (roo): A strong-smelling plant with a history of medicinal use, often associated with regret or repentance.

Samphire (SAM-fyr): A plant found on rocky salt-sprayed shores, often used as a culinary ingredient.

Scullcap (SKUL-kap): A plant historically used in herbal medicine, often for its potential sedative effects.

Spurge (spurj): A family of plants with a milky sap, some of which are used as ornamental plants.

Stramonium (stra-MOH-nee-um): Another name for jimsonweed, a plant with toxic properties.

Valerian (vuh-LEHR-ee-an): Commonly used in herbal medicine, especially for its sedative properties.

Woad (wohd): Historically used as a blue dye. A plant known for its vibrant color.

Yarrow (YAR-oh): A flowering plant used traditionally in herbal remedies, often for wounds and fevers.

Definitions of Words

1. Monism & Dualism

Antinomianism (an-ti-NO-mee-an-ism): Belief that moral laws are not binding on believers.

Binitarianism (bi-ni-TAR-ee-an-ism): Belief in the divinity of both Father and Son in Christianity.

Dichotomous (dye-KOT-uh-mus): Divided or dividing into two parts or classifications.

Bimetallism (bahy-MET-uh-liz-uhm): An economic system that uses two metals, usually gold and silver, as the base of the monetary system, often used in history.

Ditheism (DYE-thee-izm): Belief in the existence of two independent and opposed deities.

Dyadics (dye-AD-iks): Pertaining to dyads or pairs; relating to duality or dualism.

Gnosticism (NOSS-ti-sizm): Ancient religious movement teaching salvation by knowledge, often dualistic.

Henosis (heh-NOH-sis): The act of returning to a unified or godly source in Neoplatonism.

Henotheism (hen-OH-thee-izm): Worship of one god while not denying the existence of others.

Holism (HOH-lizm): The belief that systems should be viewed as wholes, not as collections of parts.

Manicheism (man-i-KEE-izm): A dualistic religious system with Christian, Gnostic, and pagan elements.

Monadology (mon-ad-OL-oh-jee): Philosophy that views ultimate reality as a set of indivisible, immaterial entities.

Monistic (moh-NIS-tik): The belief in a single ultimate reality.

Ontological (ahn-toh-LOJ-i-kal): Relating to ontology, the branch of metaphysics dealing with the nature of being.

Panentheism (pan-en-THEE-izm): Belief that God is in everything, but also transcends everything.

Panpsychism (pan-SY-kizm): The belief that all things, have a mind or consciousness.

Pantheism (PAN-thee-izm): The belief that God and the universe are identical.

Spinozism (spin-OH-zizm): The monistic philosophy of Baruch Spinoza, who equated God with the universe.

Substantialism (sub-STAN-shul-izm): Belief in the existence of substances as fundamental entities of reality.

Zoroastrianism (zor-oh-AS-tree-an-izm): Ancient monotheistic religion emphasizing the duality of good and evil.