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| Anatta/anatman | ‘No-self’, the view that there is nothing about the person that persists eternally, without change. One of the three lakshanas |
| Anicca/anitya | ‘Impermanence’. One of the three lakshanas  |
| Dukkha | The human condition. There is no satisfactory equivalent in English or Welsh, and it is often translated as ‘unsatisfactoriness’, ‘suffering’, and ‘frustration’. It is the first of the four Noble Truths and one of the three lakshanas  |
| Eternalism | The belief that the soul will persist forever. (Buddhists are not eternalists) |
| Lakshanas | The three marks of existence; Anatta, Anicca, and Dukkha |
| Magga | ‘the way’ – the Noble Eightfold Path |
| Materialism | The belief that the person is made only of the body (Buddhists are not materialists)  |
| Milindapanha  | An important Pali text, known in English as the ‘Questions of King Milinda.’ |
| Nagasena  | The Buddhist monk who engages in dialogue with King Milinda in the Milindapanha  |
| Nihilism | The belief that when the body dies, the person dies |
| Nirodha | ‘Cessation’ – the third of the Four Noble Truths, that craving and therefore Dukkha can be overcome |
| Preta  | Hungry ghosts. One of the realms depicted on the Bhavacakra |
| Samudaya | ‘Origin’ – the second of the Four Noble Truths, that craving is the origin of Dukkha |
| Skandhas | The five ‘aggregates’ that make up the human beings |
| Tanha | Craving, thirst, attachment |