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| Arahant (skt) arhat (p) | Someone who has become enlightened in the Theravada tradition, it literally means ‘worthy’. |
| Asoka | Emperor who converted to Buddhism in the 3rd century BCE and did much to spread Buddhism in India |
| Mahayana | ‘The Greater Vehicle’. One of the two main types of Buddhism. It is found in the East and North Asia, as well as in other parts of the world. |
| Pataliputra | Site of the third Council of the Sangha |
| Rajagriha | Site of the first Council of the Sangha |
| Stupa | A reliquary. A dome shaped contained for the remains of the Buddha or other enlightened person. Stupas became centres of pilgrimage and objects of venerations. |
| Theravada | ‘The Way of the Elders’. One of the two main types of Buddhism. It is found in Lanka, Burma and Thailand, as well as in other parts of the world. |
| Vaisali | Side of the second Council of the Sangha. |