Dominoes!



Cut out the cards and challenge your classmate to a game of dominoes! There are a number of key terms each of which correspond to their definition. The key concepts are underlined and the others are terms that will help your understanding of the concepts. Divide the cards equally. You then take turns to 'match up' your card explaining the link to the last played card. Anicca is first to be placed on the table. Pass if you think you cannot go. The winner is the first to place all cards down.

| <u>5 Precepts</u> | Refers to the five general rules, which Buddhists follow, and are intended to regulate behaviour or thought. | Khandas (Skandhas –Sanskrit) | The five aggregates which make up the self, as we know it. | <u>Stupa</u> | Monument housing some relic(s) of the Buddha. |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|------------------|---|
| <u>Anicca</u> | The Buddhist doctrine of impermanence – that states nothing ever <i>is</i> but is always in a state of <i>becoming</i> . | <u>Mahayana</u> | "Great vehicle" (to salvation). The name given to the more progressive strands of Buddhism. | <u>Theravada</u> | "Way of the Elders", the name given to the only surviving school of con- servative Buddhism. |
| <u>Anatta</u> | The Buddhist doctrine of no-self. | <u>Mudras</u> | A symbolic hand gesture used in ceremonies or statuary. This can also be a movement or pose in yoga. | <u>Triratna</u> | The collective term given to the 'Three Jewels'; The Buddha, the Dharma and the Sangha. |
| <u>Bodhisattva</u> | A person who has generated spontaneous bodhichitta but who has not yet become a Buddha. | <u>Puja</u> | A ceremony in which offerings and other acts of devotion are performed in front of holy beings. | <u>Vihara</u> | A Buddhist monastery or dwelling place devoted to the teaching and learning of the Buddha's message. |

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| Arhat | A person who has destroyed all delusions (the foe) through train- ing on the spiritual path. They will never again be reborn in Samsara. | Akanishta | A Pure Land where Bodhisattvas attain enlightenment. | Lama | Tibetan translation of 'guru' meaning spiritual teacher. |
|-------------|---|-------------------------|--|--------------|---|
| Bhikkhu | A Buddhist monk. | Enlightenment | Liberation and true cessation of the cycle of Samsara. | Magga | Path to the cessation of suffering – the mid- dle path of the fourth noble truth. |
| Bhikkhuni | A Buddhist nun. | Jatakas | Stories relating to the past lives of the Buddha. | Milindapanha | The record of dialogue between the Buddhist Monk Nagasena and the Greek King Milin- da. |
| Buddha-hood | Gaining the highest level of enlightenment where one gains omniscient wisdom and whose function is to bestow mental peace on all living beings. | Karma (Kamma - Pali) | "Action". Actions that one makes throughout their life will determine their future. | Mantras | Symbolic sounds or words. |
| Dhammapada | A collection of sayings of the Buddha. | Mara | The demon that tempted Siddhartha Gautama while he was meditating. | Mandala | A circular figure in Bud- dhism which represents the universe. |

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| 0 | Nirodha | The truth of the cessa- tion of suffering – that enlightenment is the cure for suffering. | Rebirth | Being reborn as a result of circumstances that happened before. | Sila | Moral conduct, the principle of orderly be- haviour that promotes peaceful existence in a community. |
|---|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | Pancha Sila | The Five Moral Pre- cepts basic to most schools of Buddhism. | Renunciation (Nekkhamma) | Giving up the world and leading a holy life with a freedom from lust, craving and desire. | Sunyata | Emptiness, a major doctrine of Mahaya- na Buddhism that all things are empty of permanent essence. |
| | Panna | Translates as 'wisdom'. | Sutra | A Buddhist scripture. | Tathagata -garbha | The Mahayana doc- trine that states all sentient beings have the potential to reach Buddhahood. |
| | Parinirvana Day | Mahayana Buddhist festival that marks the death of the Buddha. | Samsara | The continual cycle of birth, death and re- birth. | Tanha | Can be translated as 'craving' or 'desire'. These are considered to be the causes of suffering. |
| | Parinirvana | Nirvana-after-death. | Siddhartha Gautama | The 'Buddha', 'Awak- ened One', Siddhar- tha is a Sanskrit term which means 'one who achieves his goal'. | Zen | A Japanese school of Mahayana Buddhism that emphasises the value of meditation and intuition. |