

Why do we suffer?

The Buddha

1	Siddhartha	The man who became the Buddha.
2	Four sights	Four things Siddhartha saw, old person, sick person, dead person, holy man.
3	Bodhi tree	The tree under which Siddhartha became the Buddha.
4	Mara	Demon which tried to distract and tempt Siddhartha.
5	Enlightenment	Understanding where suffering comes from and escaping it.
6	Middle way	Middle path between materialism and spiritualism.
7	Materialism	Being focused only on the physical things in life.
8	Spiritualism	Being focused only on the spiritual things in life.

Key teachings

9	Four noble truths	Four truths Buddha teaches about life; suffering exists, suffering comes from desire, we can overcome suffering, to do this we must overcome desire through the 8 fold path.
10	3 fold way	The three routes to removing suffering; meditation, wisdom and ethics.
11	8 fold path	Eight steps to escaping suffering according to the Buddha.
12	Wheel of life	Diagram that shows the cycle of life, death and rebirth.
13	Reincarnation	Being born again in a new body after death.
14	Karma	The belief that intentional actions have consequences, good or bad, for the person who does them.
15	Samsara	The cycle of being reborn over and over again.
16	Nibbana	Escaping the cycle of death and rebirth.

Monks and Buddhist life

17	Mahayana	School of Buddhism focused on compassion.
18	Theravada	School of Buddhism focused on following the Buddha.
19	Monk	A person who has dedicated their life to following Buddhist teachings.
20	Laity	People who follow a religion but have not dedicated their life to it.
21	Meditation	Focusing on quieting your mind and being present in the moment.
22	Mindfulness	Being aware and focused on the present moment no matter what your doing.

Who was Jesus

Bible and Messiah

1	Tanakh	Collection of Jewish holy writings, including the Torah, Navi'im and Ketuvim
2	Old Testament	The 39 books of the first section of the Christian Bible written before Jesus birth.
3	New Testament	The 27 books of the second section of the Christian Bible written after Jesus' death.
4	Messiah	An anointed one, sent to save or free a group of people.
5	Messianic age	The time the messiah comes to earth and brings peace.

Life of Jesus

6	Incarnation	God being made fully human as Jesus.
7	Gospels	Four books of the Bible written about Jesus' life.
8	Virgin birth	Belief Jesus was born to Mary without sex.
9	Son of man	Belief Jesus is a human being.
10	Son of God	Belief Jesus is divine or God.
11	Miracle	An event that breaks the laws of nature.
12	Justice	Fairness, making sure everyone is treated the right way.
13	Mercy	Helping someone in your power, even if they've done wrong.

Historical Jesus

14	Baptism	A ceremony to remove sins, shown by washing away with water.
15	John the Baptist	A man in Jesus' time who baptised sinners in the river Jordan.
16	Sin	An act that separates someone from God or goes against God.
17	Criterion of embarrassment	The concept that people do not make up events that make themselves look bad, so these events are likely true.
18	Josephus Flavius	A historian in Jesus' time who wrote about John the Baptist and Jesus.

Jesus' death and resurrection

19	Crucifixion	A Roman method of killing someone by hanging them to die on a cross.
20	Resurrection	Coming back to life in your own original body.
21	Atonement	Idea that Jesus paid for peoples sins with his death.
22	Salvation	Being forgiven by God and going to heaven.

Ethics

Ethical terms

1	Ethics	Ideas that help us know what is right or wrong.
2	Moral	Something that is linked to right or wrong.
3	Immoral	Something that is wrong.
4	Deontological	Doing the right thing by following rules and your duty.
5	Teleological	Doing the right thing by trying to get the best outcome.
6	Absolute	Something that is always true and unchanging.
7	Relative	Something that is dependent on or connected to something else.
8	Moral evil	Actions or behaviour done by humans that are intentionally harmful or wrong.
9	Natural evil	Suffering and harm caused by natural events or forces.

Kantian Ethics

10	Immanuel Kant	Philosopher who believed that doing the right thing means following important rules or principles.
11	Duty	Something you should do because it's the right thing.

Situation Ethics

12	Situation Ethics	Christian ethics that look at following Jesus example of doing the most loving thing.
13	Agape	A kind of love that is fair and not personal.
15	Joseph Fletcher	Philosopher behind situation ethics.

Utilitarianism

15	Utilitarianism	The idea things are right if they lead to the most happiness.
16	Principle of utility	'The greatest happiness for the greatest number'
17	Jeremy Bentham	Philosopher behind the ethical theory utilitarianism.

Conscience

18	Conscience	Peoples built in sense of right and wrong.
19	Freud	Psychologist who studied peoples conscience.
20	Biblical view on conscience	God wrote knowledge of right and wrong on peoples hearts during creation.

Virtue Ethics

21	Eudaimonia	The state of loving well and flourishing.
22	Golden mean	Good that exists between the too much and not enough.
23	Philippa Foot	British Philosopher who developed modern virtue ethics.
24	Vice	A bad quality that becomes a habit.
25	Virtue	A good quality that becomes a habit.