

Buddhist Terms in Chapter 6 of the Lotus Sutra

Kalpa 却 (**kō**) (p.115): The period required for a celestial woman to wear away a ten-mile-cubic stone if she touched it with her garments once every three years. The above-mentioned period is a small kalpa; when a medium kalpa means for a twenty mile-cubic stone, and when a large kalpa means for a thirty mile-cubic stone.

Buddha's right teachings 正法 (**shōbō**) (p.115): The first of the three periods after the Buddha's decease. It lasts for 1,000 years. During this period, it is when Buddha's doctrines, practices, and enlightenment all exist.

The counterfeit of his right teachings 像法 (**zōbō**) (p.115): The second of the three periods after the Buddha's decease. It lasts for 1,000 year after the first period. It is the period when both doctrine and practices still exist, but there is no longer any enlightenment. That is why it is called counterfeit of the right teachings or imitation of the law.

The last period is called **Latter Age of Degeneration** 末法 (**mappō**). It lasts ten thousand years after the first two periods have ended. It is when doctrine alone is still alive, but here is neither practice nor enlightenment. After these three periods, the doctrine itself vanishes.

Bhikus 比丘 (**biku**) (p.116): A monk; a mendicant. A full-fledged member of the sangha.

Bikuni 比丘尼 (**bikuni**) : A full-fledged female members of Sangha.

Emancipation 解脱 (**gedatsu**) (p.120): Freedom from the bond of illusion and suffering in the three worlds. Another name for Nirvana.

Sariras 舍利 (**shari**) (P.122): Relics, especially of the Buddha.

Golden yasti 金刹 (**konzetsu**) A golden Buddhist monastery, A golden temple, A golden mausoleum.