

Rebirth Of The Karma Doctrine

Francis Story's interest in cases of rebirth memories finally led him to assist Dr. Ian Stevenson in tracing, investigating, and studying such cases in Sri Lanka, Thailand, and India. The present book contains Story's essays on the theme of rebirth as well as case studies that he undertook in collaboration with Professor Stevenson, the foremost American investigator of reported rebirth memories. These case studies, which make fascinating reading, lend strong evidential support to the hypothesis of rebirth and thus help to illuminate the ultimate questions concerning human destiny after death.

Karma and Rebirth
Post Classical
Developments
State University of New York
Press

This book explores how multi-life stories served to construct, communicate, and challenge ideas about karma and rebirth within early South Asia.

In lucid and accessible prose, this book presents karma in its historical, cultural, and religious context.

Initially, karma manifested itself in a number of religious movements-most notably Jainism and Buddhism-and was subsequently

absorbed into Brahmanism in spite of opposition until the end of the first millennium C.E. Philosophers of all three traditions were confronted with the challenge of explaining by what process rebirth and karmic retribution take place. The doctrine of karma was confronted with alternative explanations of human destiny, among them the belief in the transfer of merit. It also had to accommodate itself to devotional movements that exerted a major influence on Indian religions. The book concludes with some general reflections on the significance of rebirth and karmic retribution, drawing attention to similarities between early Christian and Indian ascetical practices and philosophical notions that in India draw their inspiration from the doctrine of karma.

A Conceptual and Critical Exploration
Religious Giving and the Invention of
Karma in Theravada Buddhism

Karma and Rebirth

Buddhist and Jain Multi-Life Stories

Karma and Freedom

A Philosophical Study of Reincarnation,
Karma and Ethics

Contributed articles on the doctrine of Karma;
religious, metaphysical, moral, and comparative.

This Very Short Introduction introduces the reader to

the teachings of the Buddha and to the integration of Buddhism into daily life. What are the distinctive features of Buddhism? Who was the Buddha, and what are his teachings? How has Buddhist thought developed over the centuries, and how can contemporary dilemmas be faced from a Buddhist perspective? Words such as 'karma' and 'nirvana' have entered our vocabulary, but what do they mean? Damien Keown's book provides a lively, informative response to these frequently asked questions about Buddhism.

The latter half of the twentieth century witnessed a growing interest in Buddhism, and it continues to capture the imagination of many in the West who see it as either an alternative or a supplement to their own religious beliefs. Numerous introductory books have appeared in recent years to cater for this growing interest, but almost none devotes attention to the specifically ethical dimension of the tradition. For complex cultural and historical reasons, ethics has not received as much attention in traditional Buddhist thought as it has in the West, and publications on the subject are few and far between. Here, Damien Keown, author of *Buddhism: A Very Short Introduction*, illustrates how Buddhism might approach a range of fascinating moral issues ranging from abortion and suicide to cloning. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of

titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

ABOUT THE BOOK: Here is a work that deals with the Doctrine of Karma in all its coMprehensiveness and covers all its conceivable facets in Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism. Essentially the approach is historical. It traces the genesis of the doctrine in

Twenty Cases Suggestive of Reincarnation

Karma Doctrine and Rebirth in Jainism

Ethical Transformation in Amerindian, Buddhist, and Greek Rebirth

Rebirth as Doctrine and Experience

A Study of the Old-New World Doctrine of Rebirth, Spiritual Cause and Effect

Karma and Re-birth

Karma, the law of cause and effect, of nature's retribution for lost harmony, and Rebirth, from which it is inseperable, have been described as the oldest doctrine in the world. In today's turmoil, an understanding of Karma is one of the foundations on which we can build a more reasonable world.

With Karma and Rebirth: A Cross Cultural Study on the very first comparison of rebirth concepts across a wide range of cultures. Exploring in

rich detail the beliefs of small scale indigenous societies of West Africa, Melanesia, and North America, Obeyesekere compares their ideas with those of the ancient and modern Indic civilizations and with the Greek rebirth theories of Pythagoras, Empedocles, Pindar and Plato. His groundbreaking and authoritative discussion decenters the popular notion that India was the origin and locus of ideas of rebirth.

Karma is perhaps the most famous concept in Indian philosophy, but there is no comprehensive study of its various meanings or philosophical implications. Under the sponsorship of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, leading American Indologists met on several occasions to discuss their ideas about karma. The result is this volume. This book will have a considerable impact upon the teaching of Indian philosophy. At the very least, it demonstrates the impossibility of speaking of the theory of karma, as is so often done. It also supplies the basis for a full study of this important theory. Finally, it raises basic methodological problems about the study of a non-Western system of soteriology and rebirth, questions regarding the interaction of medical and philosophical models of the human body,

the incorporation of philosophical theories into practical religions with which they are logically incompatible, and the problem of historical reconstruction of a complex theory of human life. Contents List of Contributors, Introduction, PART I: Hinduism and its Roots: Karma and Rebirth in the Vedas and Puranas, The Concepts of Human action and Rebirth in the Mahabharata, Karma and Rebirth in Dharmasastras, Caraka Samhita on the Doctrine of Karma, The Theory of Reincarnation among the Tamils, PART II: Buddhism and Jainism: The rebirth Eschatology and its Transformations: A Contribution to the Sociology of Early Buddhism, Karma and Rebirth in Early Buddhism, The Medical Soteriology of Karma in the Buddhist Tantric Tradition, Karma and the Problem of Rebirth in Jainism, PART III. Philosophical Traditions: The Karma Theory and Its Interpretation in Some Indian Philosophical Systems, Karma, Apurva, and Natural Causes: Observations on the Growth and Limits of the Theory of Samsara, Karma as a Sociology of Knowledge or Social Psychology of Process, List of Participants in the First two American Council of learned societies-Social Science Research Council karma Conferences, Bibliography, Index and Glossary. This volume offers a rich and accessible

introduction to contemporary research on Buddhist ethical thought. It includes contributions of many of the leading scholars in this field, on topics including the nature of Buddhist ethics, karma and rebirth, mindfulness, narrative, intention, free will, politics, anger, and equanimity.

Exploring Karma and Rebirth

Buddhist Ethics: A Very Short Introduction

Yoga, Karma, and Rebirth

Perspectives on Karma and Rebirth

Its Origin and Development in Brāhmaṇical, Buddhist, and Jaina Traditions

Imagining Karma

Exploring Karma & Rebirth helps us to unravel the complexities of these two important but often misunderstood Buddhist doctrines. This thought-provoking book clarifies these traditional Buddhist teachings, examines them in relation to their cultural origins, considers how they are still relevant today, and offers an imaginative reading of what the teachings could mean for us now. Above all, Exploring Karma & Rebirth insists that, to be of enduring value, these doctrines must continue to serve the overriding aim of Buddhism: spiritual awakening. Rebirth and the Stream of Life explores the diversity as well as the ethical and religious significance of rebirth beliefs, focusing especially on Hindu and Buddhist traditions but also discussing indigenous religions and ancient Greek thought. Utilizing resources from religious studies, anthropology and theology, an expanded conception of philosophy of religion is exemplified, which takes seriously lived experience rather than treating religious beliefs in isolation from their place in believers' lives. Drawing upon his expertise in interdisciplinary working and Wittgenstein-influenced approaches, Mikel Burley

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examines several interrelated phenomena, including purported past-life memories, the relationship between metaphysics and ethics, efforts to 'demythologize' rebirth, and moral critiques of the doctrine of karma. This range of topics, with rebirth as a unifying theme, makes the book of value to anyone interested in philosophy, the study of religions, and what it means to believe that we undergo multiple lives. Demonstrates that Buddhists appropriated the practice, vocabulary, and ideology of sacrifice from Vedic religion, and discusses the relationship of this sacrificial discourse to ideas of karma in the Pali canon and in early Buddhism.

By "Reincarnation" we mean the repeated incarnation, or embodiment in flesh, of the soul or immaterial part of man's nature. The term "Metempsychosis" is frequently employed in the same sense, the definition of the latter term being: "The passage of the soul, as an immortal essence, at the death of the body, into another living body." The term "Transmigration of Souls" is sometimes employed, the term being used in the sense of "passing from one body into another." But the term "Transmigration" is often used in connection with the belief of certain undeveloped races who held that the soul of men sometimes passed into the bodies of the lower animals, as a punishment for their sins committed during the human life. But this belief is held in disrepute by the adherents of Reincarnation or Metempsychosis, and has no connection with their philosophy or beliefs, the ideas having sprung from an entirely different source, and having nothing in common. There are many forms of belief--many degrees of doctrine--regarding Reincarnation, as we shall see as we proceed, but there is a fundamental and basic principle underlying all of the various shades of opinion, and divisions of the schools. This fundamental belief may be expressed as the doctrine that there is in man an immaterial Something (called the soul, spirit, inner self, or many other names) which does not perish at the death or disintegration of the body, but which persists as an entity, and after a shorter or longer interval of rest reincarnates, or is re-born, into a new body--that of an unborn infant--from whence it proceeds to live a new life in the body,

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more or less unconscious of its past existences, but containing within itself the "essence" or results of its past lives, which experiences go to make up its new "character," or "personality." It is usually held that the rebirth is governed by the law of attraction, under one name or another, and which law operates in accordance with strict justice, in the direction of attracting the reincarnating soul to a body, and conditions, in accordance with the tendencies of the past life, the parents also attracting to them a soul bound to them by some ties in the past, the law being universal, uniform, and equitable to all concerned in the matter. This is a general statement of the doctrine as it is generally held by the most intelligent of its adherents.

Rebirth Of The Karma Doctrine

A Study of the Old-new World-doctrine of Rebirth and Spiritual Cause and Effect

A Mirror is for Reflection

Karma

The Buddhist Doctrine

For serious yoga practitioners curious to know the ancient origins of the art, Stephen Phillips, a professional philosopher and sanskritist with a long-standing personal practice, lays out the philosophies of action, knowledge, and devotion as well as the processes of meditation, reasoning, and self-analysis that formed the basis of yoga in ancient and classical India and continue to shape it today. In discussing yoga's fundamental commitments, Phillips explores traditional teachings of hatha yoga, karma yoga, bhakti yoga, and tantra, and shows how such core concepts as self-monitoring consciousness, karma, nonharmfulness (ahimsa), reincarnation, and the powers of consciousness relate to modern practice. He outlines values implicit in bhakti yoga and the tantric yoga of beauty and art and explains the occult psychologies of koshas, skandhas, and

chakras. His book incorporates original translations from the early Upanishads, the Bhagavad Gita, the Yoga Sutra (the entire text), the Hatha Yoga Pradipika, and seminal tantric writings of the tenth-century Kashmiri Shaivite, Abhinava Gupta. A glossary defining more than three hundred technical terms and an extensive bibliography offer further help to nonscholars. A remarkable exploration of yoga's conceptual legacy, Yoga, Karma, and Rebirth crystallizes ideas about self and reality that unite the many incarnations of yoga.

"Reincarnation and the Law of Karma" by William Walker Atkinson. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered gems—of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

An examination of the law of karma approached as a philosophical thesis important in its own right and as a unifying concept within certain religious-philosophical systems. The author includes ideas expressed in the 20th century as well as those found in classical Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism. Derived from a Buddhist funerary text, this famous volume's timeless wisdom includes instructions for attaining enlightenment, preparing for the process of dying, and moving through the various stages of rebirth.

The Dimensions of Karma

The Doctrine of Karma

Religion and Human Nature

His Short and Happy Life

Post Classical Developments

Encyclopedia of Reincarnation and Karma

Cases of responsive xenoglossy thus add to the evidence concerning the survival of human personality after death.

This book tells the story of the Scientific Buddha, "born" in Europe in the 1800s but commonly confused with the Buddha born in India 2,500 years ago. The Scientific Buddha was sent into battle against Christian missionaries, who were proclaiming across Asia that Buddhism was a form of superstition. He proved the missionaries wrong, teaching a dharma that was in harmony with modern science. And his influence continues. Today his teaching of "mindfulness" is heralded as the cure for all manner of maladies, from depression to high blood pressure. In this potent critique, a well-known chronicler of the West's encounter with Buddhism demonstrates how the Scientific Buddha's teachings deviate in crucial ways from those of the far older Buddha of ancient India. Donald Lopez shows that the Western focus on the Scientific Buddha threatens to bleach Buddhism of its vibrancy, complexity, and power, even as the superficial focus on "mindfulness" turns Buddhism into merely the latest self-help

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movement. The Scientific Buddha has served his purpose, Lopez argues. It is now time for him to pass into nirvana. This is not to say, however, that the teachings of the ancient Buddha must be dismissed as mere cultural artifacts. They continue to present a potent challenge, even to our modern world.

Does the soul survive death? Are we reborn again and again, and can we access the knowledge and the memories acquired in earlier lives? Followers of New Thought, the early-20th-century "New Age" philosophy, believed so, and here, in *Reincarnation and the Law of Karma*, William Walker Atkinson, one of the most influential New Thought voices, explores the concept of reincarnation throughout history, from the Egyptian idea of the soul through Plato's teachings on the subject and on to modern spiritual outlooks on eternal life. Originally published in 1908, it remains a fascinating and insightful document on the theory of rebirth and the principles of spiritual cause and effect. With arguments and proofs supporting the idea that the soul is a "traveler on a long journey," Atkinson covers ancient races, Egyptians, Jews, Romans, Hindus, the modern West, justification for reincarnation, proofs of

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reincarnation, arguments against reincarnation, and karma. This is a fascinating and immensely readable look at a question that has haunted humanity since antiquity. Cover photography by Paul Spremulli.

With 'Imagining Karma', Gananath Obeyesekere embarks on the comparison of rebirth concepts across a wide range of cultures. The book makes a case for disciplined comparison, a humane view of human nature, and a theoretical understanding of 'family resemblances' and differences across great cultural divides.

A Study of the Old-New World-Doctrine of Rebirth, and Spiritual Cause and Effect

A Cross Cultural Study

Tibetan Book of the Dead

Revisioning Karma

The Law of Karma

A Brief History and Philosophy

Contributed research papers presented at a seminar organized by the Dept. of Buddhist Studies, Delhi University.

Featuring over 1,200 topical entries arranged alphabetically, this encyclopedia provides diverse and detailed coverage of the related subjects of reincarnation and karma. Its in-depth examination ranges from ancient beliefs to those of the present, incorporating all relevant world

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cultures. A series of broad thematic entries cover foundational aspects while over a thousand highly focused entries deal with various societies and organizations which support the concepts of reincarnation and karma; specific religious groups, sects, and associations; key individuals both historic and modern; and related beliefs, concepts, and practices.

Continuing Keith Ward's series on comparative religion, this book deals with religious views of human nature and destiny. The beliefs of six major traditions are presented: the view of Advaita Vedanta that there is one Supreme Self, unfolding into the illusion of individual existence; the Vaishnava belief that there is an infinite number of souls, whose destiny is to be released from material embodiment; the Buddhist view that there is no eternal Self; the Abrahamic belief that persons are essentially embodied souls; and the materialistic position that persons are complex material organisms. Indian ideas of rebirth, karma, and liberation from samsara are critically analysed and compared with semitic belief in the intermediate state of Sheol, Purgatory or Paradise, the Final Judgement and the

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resurrection of the body. The impact of scientific theories of cosmic and biological evolution on religious beliefs is assessed, and a form of 'soft emergent materialism' is defended, with regard to the soul. In this context, a Christian doctrine of original sin and atonement is presented, stressing the idea of soterial, as opposed to forensic, justice. Finally, a Christian view of personal immortality and the 'end of all things' is developed in conversation with Jewish and Muslim beliefs about judgement and resurrection.

Karma and Rebirth: Post Classical Developments explains the religious concepts most central to Asian philosophy, religion, and society, presenting articles representative of contemporary understanding and practice. The contributors look not only at the understanding of karma and rebirth in modern India, but also in Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia, Tibet, China, Japan, and the Western world. This broad treatment underscores the fact that karma and rebirth have become part of the religious history and cultural fabric of the Western world. The collection is divided into three sections. Part I deals with figures and movements of the Hindu renaissance in India in the nineteenth and twentieth

centuries. Part II on Buddhism deals with Indian, Chinese, Tibetan, and Japanese treatments of karma. Part III is devoted to the influence of karma and rebirth in the Western world through theosophy, new religious movements, and recent developments in psychology.

Understanding Buddhist Ethics

Reincarnation and the Law of Karma

Karma and the Rebirth of Consciousness

A Philosophical Study

The Scientific Buddha

A Logical Perspective

For serious yoga practitioners curious to know the ancient origins of the art, Phillips lays out the philosophy of action, knowledge, and devotion, as well as the processes of meditation, reasoning, and self-analysis, that formed the basis of yoga in ancient and classical India.

DigiCat Publishing presents to you this special edition of "Reincarnation and the Law of Karma" (A Study of the Old-New World-Doctrine of Rebirth, and Spiritual Cause and Effect) by William Walker Atkinson. DigiCat Publishing considers every written word to be a legacy of humankind. Every DigiCat book has been carefully reproduced for republishing in a new modern format. The books are available in print, as well as ebooks. DigiCat hopes you will treat this work with the acknowledgment and passion it deserves as a classic of world literature.

Although the karma doctrine is the most misunderstood topic in the field of metaphysics, it does not have to be that way. If you are sceptic of the karma doctrine, this book could change your thinking! This book is the result of an attempt to understand the universal laws that govern the consequences of our actions and how they work. Once we understand these laws, we become masters of our destiny by managing our deeds and shaping our outlook on life. This book sets forth suggestions that could be helpful in reducing the karmic load and provides multi-paradigmatic answers to unresolved dilemmas related to the karma doctrine. This book is written for the common man, in a language that anyone could understand. The author, Dr. Subhash Jain is Professor Emeritus at the University of Iowa, IA. He is keenly interested in delving into the nature of reality and the dynamics of interpersonal relationships.

One of the basic doctrines of the Buddhist teachings is the law of karma. What is the law of karma? Science believes that an animal and a human are the result of the biological evolution theory developed by Charles Darwin. Buddhism believes that the animal and human are the result of reincarnation. In fact, the animals and humans are the result of evolution and reincarnation. In other words, living beings are the result of biological and psychological development, because both the animal and human consist of body and mind. A soul appeared when the sentient beings

emerged in the universe and with this information about the actions-karma taken during their life. This information persists in the soul. Even if the karma does not grow in this life, either happiness or suffering, after the death of the animal and human the soul with karma doesn't die or fade away. It is reborn in one of the 6 animal species of the non-eternal universe depending on their karma, and still exists in the universe from one birth to another birth. If people develop their minds and healthy actions, they may arise in rebirth and even be reborn as the Buddha or God. If people have an unhealthy mind, the actions that they take can to reduce their rebirth and even be reborn as hell, as a devil. Buddhist teachings describe it as the law of karma. Karma is the seed of mental, physical and verbal actions. Generally speaking, karma covers all the information about the actions committed by the living creatures, in their past and present lifetime. Until now, not only ordinary people but even scientists have not believed and accepted the law of karma. This is the main reason some people say that the Buddhist religion makes people stupid and some religions say that the Buddhist religion is misleading people. This is due to lack of scientific evidence for the law of karma. We have proved and verified the existence of the law of karma in this book with the help of Set theory and quantum physics. The book contains 3 parts and 15 chapters. In the first part, we have proved and verified the law of karma by

using Set theory, while the following two conditions: first, the existence of three types of things in a non-eternal universe: matter / body, spirit / mind and imperfect cluster elements (body-mind), second, the occurrence of separation of mind and body when people and animals die. In the second part, we proved and verified the first condition and the soul with karma continues to exist in Samsara as the Wheel of Dharma or exists as the law of motion of animated matter-soul. And we demonstrate that the Buddhist philosophy has a dualist and dialectic character. In the Part 3, we proved and verified the second condition that the body and mind of humans and animals are separated, when they die by using Quantum physics, and it has an empirical testament and its own unique interpretation. Also, we demonstrate that the life is rational combination of evolution and reincarnation. The Buddhist philosophy assumes that there are non-eternal and eternal universes and they have their own objects and phenomena. We demonstrate that there are non-eternal, eternal and neutral universe and describe their facts and phenomena. At the end, we demonstrate the Buddhist teachings about how to reduce the suffering and improve the happiness and rebirth and enlightenment as well as three levels. The Buddha Gautama found the natural law of karma or the origin, development, degradation and death of living creatures through enlightenment over 2,500 years ago. But people have studied it as a religious

doctrine in this period due to the lack of scientific evidence. At this time, we have proved the law, therefore, our duty is to extend this knowledge to people regardless of thier religion. Learning about the law of karma is not only useful for personal development, but also vital to improve the ethics and morality of human social development.

Buddhism and Science

The Ebook

Rebirth and the Stream of Life

Essays and Case Studies

The Karmic Law of Cause and Effect

Buddhism: A Very Short Introduction