

༄༅། །སངས་རྒྱལ་གྱི་ཞིང་གི་ཡོན་ཏན་བརྗོད་པའི་ཚེས་གྱི་རྣམ་གྲངས།

---

## **Expounding the Qualities of the Thus-Gone Ones' Buddhafields**

---

*Buddhakṣetraguṇoktadharmaparyāya*

འཕགས་པ་དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཞིང་གི་ཡོན་ཏན་བརྗོད་པའི་ཚོས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་གྲངས།

*'phags pa de bzhin gshegs pa rnam kyī sangs rgyas kyī zhing gi yon tan brjod pa'i chos kyī  
rnam grangs*

The Noble Dharma Discourse: Expounding the Qualities of the Thus-Gone Ones'  
Buddhafiels

*Āryatathāgatānām buddhakṣetraguṇoktadharmaparyāya*

· Toh 104 ·

Degé Kangyur, vol. 48 (mdo sde, nga), folios 285.b–286.b

TRANSLATED INTO TIBETAN BY

· Jinamitra · Dānaśīla · Yeshé Dé ·



Translated by the Subhashita Translation Group  
under the patronage and supervision of 84000: Translating the Words of the Buddha

First published 2022

Current version v 1.0.8 (2023)

Generated by 84000 Reading Room v2.26.1

*84000: Translating the Words of the Buddha* is a global non-profit initiative to translate all the Buddha's words into modern languages, and to make them available to everyone.



This work is provided under the protection of a Creative Commons CC BY-NC-ND (Attribution - Non-commercial - No-derivatives) 3.0 copyright. It may be copied or printed for fair use, but only with full attribution, and not for commercial advantage or personal compensation. For full details, see the Creative Commons license.

This print version was generated at 8.17pm on Thursday, 28th November 2024 from the online version of the text available on that date. If some time has elapsed since then, this version may have been superseded, as most of 84000's published translations undergo significant updates from time to time. For the latest online version, with bilingual display, interactive glossary entries and notes, and a variety of further download options, please see <https://84000.co/translation/toh104>.

co.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ti. Title
- im. Imprint
- co. Contents
- s. Summary
- ac. Acknowledgements
- i. Introduction
- tr. The Translation
  - 1. Expounding the Qualities of the Thus-Gone Ones' Buddhafields
- c. Colophon
- n. Notes
- b. Bibliography
- g. Glossary

s.

## SUMMARY

- s.1 While the Buddha is staying in the kingdom of Magadha with an immense assembly of bodhisattvas, the bodhisattva Acintyaprabharāja gives a teaching on the relativity of time between different buddhafiels. Eleven buddhafiels are enumerated, with an eon in the first being equivalent to a day in the following buddhafielf, where an eon is, in turn, the equivalent of a day in the next, and so forth.

ac.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ac.1 Translated, edited, and finalized by the Subhashita Translation Group. The translation was produced by Lowell Cook, who also wrote the introduction. Benjamin Ewing checked the translation against the Tibetan and edited the text and introduction.

The translation was completed under the patronage and supervision of 84000: Translating the Words of the Buddha.

i.

## INTRODUCTION

i.1

The sūtra *Expounding the Qualities of the Thus-Gone Ones' Buddhafiels* takes place in the kingdom of Magadha where the Buddha is dwelling amid an incalculable assembly of bodhisattvas. Among the bodhisattvas is the sūtra's primary speaker, Acintyaprabharāja, who offers a discourse on the relativity of time between buddhafiels. He enumerates eleven buddhafiels, with an eon in the first being equivalent to a day in the following buddhafiels, where an eon is, in turn, the equivalent of a day in the next, and so forth. The sūtra thus presents a hierarchy of buddhafiels that begins with our world and culminates with the paramount buddhafiels, Padmaśrī. This language of incredibly vast scales of time has the effect of testing the limits of human conception, thereby demonstrating that the qualities of the buddhas and their buddhafiels are beyond quantification or conceptualization. Acintyaprabharāja concludes his discourse by presenting the benefits of engaging with this sūtra, foremost of which is being visited by buddhas from an infinite number of buddhafiels at the moment of death.

i.2

*Expounding the Qualities of the Thus-Gone Ones' Buddhafiels* is nearly identical to "The Chapter on the Scale of Life," the thirty-seventh chapter of the *Ornaments of the Buddhas* (Toh 44, Skt. *Buddhāvataṃsaka*),<sup>1</sup> and *The Sūtra of King of the Inconceivable* (Toh 268).<sup>2</sup> Of the three texts, *Expounding the Qualities of the Thus-Gone Ones' Buddhafiels* is the most elaborate in that it includes an introductory narrative (Skt. *nidāna*) and a conclusion whereas "The Chapter on the Scale of Life" does not, and it explicitly names the buddhafiels and their buddhas while *The Sūtra of King of the Inconceivable* gives only the names of the buddhas.

i.3

*Expounding the Qualities of the Thus-Gone Ones' Buddhafiels* is not mentioned in either the Denkarma (Tib. *ldan/lhan dkar ma*) or Phangthangma (Tib. '*phang thang ma*) catalogs, the two extant indexes of translations from the Imperial Period (629–841 CE). Despite this, the Tibetan translation might be roughly dated between the late eighth to the early ninth century based on its



colophon, which states that it was translated by the Tibetan translator Yeshe Dé alongside the Indian preceptors Jinamitra and Dānaśīla. It is worth noting, however, that the colophon that contains the names of the Indian and Tibetan translators is not found in any of the Thempangma (*them spangs ma*) Kangyurs.

i.4

There is an extant Sanskrit witness for *Expounding the Qualities of the Thus-Gone Ones' Buddhafields* with the nearly identical title *Anantabuddhakṣetraguṇodbhāvananāma-mahāyānasūtra* (*The Mahāyāna Sūtra: Proclaiming the Qualities of the Infinite Buddhafields*).

This sūtra is the seventeenth in a manuscript collection of twenty sūtras that is presently held in Lhasa at the Potala Palace. The full manuscript, which was scribed by a single hand, is missing the final colophon that would have provided key information on the date and provenance of the collection, making it impossible to say when, where, or by whom the Sanskrit manuscript was compiled.<sup>3</sup> In terms of content, the Sanskrit witness and Tibetan translation align closely, with only a handful of variants that have been noted below. The Sanskrit witness is particularly noteworthy for stating in its colophon that it belongs to “the extensive collection, *Ornaments of the Buddhas*,” making it one of the few Sanskrit sources to attest to the possible existence of an *Ornaments of the Buddhas* collection in India.<sup>4</sup> The Tibetan translation of *Expounding the Qualities of the Thus-Gone Ones' Buddhafields* does not explicitly identify itself as part of an *Ornaments of the Buddhas* collection as the *Anantabuddhakṣetraguṇodbhāvana* does, suggesting that the former arrived in Tibet as an independently circulating sūtra that was not recognized as a part of the *Ornaments of the Buddhas* collection as it was transmitted to Tibet. Because both “The Chapter on the Scale of Life” of the *Ornaments of the Buddhas* and *The Sūtra of King of the Inconceivable* are nearly identical in content to *Expounding the Qualities of the Thus-Gone Ones' Buddhafields*, the *Anantabuddhakṣetraguṇodbhāvana* serves as an important Sanskrit resource for studying those texts as well.

i.5

The translation offered here is based on the version found in the Degé Kangyur in close comparison with the Sanskrit text of the *Anantabuddhakṣetraguṇodbhāvana*. Additionally, the variant readings recorded in the Comparative Edition (Tib. *dpe bsdur ma*) and the Stok Palace Kangyurs were also consulted, and “The Chapter on the Scale of Life” and *The Sūtra of the Inconceivable King* informed this translation. A Chinese translation of the sūtra was produced by Faxian (337–ca. 422) and is included in the Chinese canon (Taishō 290 *Jiao liang yi qie fo cha gong de* 較量一切佛刹功德). An English translation of the *Anantabuddhakṣetraguṇodbhāvana* has been published in Vinītā 2010 alongside a critical edition of the Sanskrit text and transcription of the Tibetan and Chinese translations.

**The Noble Dharma Discourse  
Expounding the Qualities of the Thus-Gone Ones'  
Buddhafiels**

1.

## The Translation

[F.285.b]

1.1 Homage to all buddhas and bodhisattvas.

Thus did I hear at one time. The Blessed One was dwelling at the seat of awakening,<sup>5</sup> in a Dharma hermitage in the land of Magadha,<sup>6</sup> where he was seated upon a lion throne in the center of a lotus, inlaid with jewels and vajras. He was accompanied by a great bodhisattva assembly of as many bodhisattva great beings as there are atoms throughout tens of trillions of indescribable buddhafi elds.

1.2 Present within that assembly of bodhisattvas was a bodhisattva great being by the name of Acintyaprabharāja. Through the power of the Buddha, the bodhisattva great being Acintyaprabharāja rose from his seat and addressed the group of bodhisattvas: [F.286.a] “O children of the Victorious One, an eon in this Sahā world is but a single day in the realm of Sukhāvātī, the buddhafi eld of the blessed Thus-Gone One Amitābha.

1.3 “O children of the Victorious One, an eon in Sukhāvātī is but a single day in the realm of Abhirati, the buddhafi eld of the blessed Thus-Gone One Akṣobhya.<sup>7</sup>

1.4 “O children of the Victorious One, an eon in the realm of Abhirati is but a single day in the realm of Kaṣāyadhvajā,<sup>8</sup> the buddhafi eld of the blessed Thus-Gone One Vajrasārapramardin.

1.5 “O children of the Victorious One, an eon in the realm of Kaṣāyadhvajā is but a single day in the realm of Avaivartikacakranirghoṣā, the buddhafi eld of the blessed Thus-Gone One Suniścita padmaphullita gātra.

1.6 “O children of the Victorious One, an eon in the realm of Avaivartikacakranirghoṣā is but a single day in the realm of Virajā, the buddhafi eld of the blessed Thus-Gone One Dharmadhvaja.

- 1.7 “O children of the Victorious One, an eon in the realm of Virajā is but a single day in the realm of Pradīpā, the buddhafield of the blessed Thus-Gone One Siṃha.
- 1.8 “O children of the Victorious One, an eon in the realm of Pradīpā is but a single day in the realm of Suprabhā, the buddhafield of the blessed Thus-Gone One Vairocana.
- 1.9 “O children of the Victorious One, an eon in the realm of Suprabhā is but a single day in the realm of Duratikramā, the buddhafield of the blessed Thus-Gone Dharmaraśmiprajvalitagātra.
- 1.10 “O children of the Victorious One, an eon in the realm of Duratikramā is but a single day in the realm of Vyūhā, [F.286.b] the buddhafield of the blessed Thus-Gone One Sarvābhijñāmatirāja.
- 1.11 “O children of the Victorious One, an eon in the realm of Vyūhā is but a single day in the realm of Ādarśamaṇḍalacakranirghoṣā, the buddhafield of the blessed Thus-Gone One Candrabuddhi.
- 1.12 “O children of the Victorious One, continuing with this system of examining and calculating realms, after a distance equal to the total atoms in one million buddhafields we arrive at the equivalent of a single day in the realm of Padmaśrī, the buddhafield of the blessed, thus-gone, worthy, and completely perfect Buddha Bhadraśrī. This is a land where the bodhisattvas who follow the conduct of Samantabhadra make special preparations for the bodhisattva levels.<sup>9</sup>
- 1.13 “O children of the Victorious One, if any son or daughter of noble family holds, memorizes, recites,<sup>10</sup> masters, or teaches in detail to others this Dharma discourse, *Expounding the Qualities of the Thus-Gone Ones’ Buddhafields*,<sup>11</sup> then blessed buddhas from infinite oceans of limitless buddhafields throughout the ten directions will be seated before them at the time of their death. They will recollect their lifetimes until they fully awaken to unsurpassed and completely perfect buddhahood.”
- 1.14 This was spoken with joy by the bodhisattva great being Acintyaprabharāja with the authorization of the thus-gone, worthy, completely perfect Buddha. The entire assembly of bodhisattva great beings praised what he had taught.
- 1.15 *This completes the noble Dharma discourse “Expounding the Qualities of the Thus-Gone Ones’ Buddhafields.”<sup>12</sup>*

c.

## Colophon

c.1 This was translated, edited, and finalized by the Indian preceptors Jinamitra and Dānaśīla and the senior translator-editor, the venerable monk Yeshé Dé.

n.

## NOTES

- n.1 See Subhashita Translation Group, trans., *The Chapter on The Scale of Life* (<https://read.84000.co/translation/toh44-37.html>), Toh 44-37 (84000: Translating the Words of the Buddha, 2022).
- n.2 See Subhashita Translation Group, trans., *The Sūtra of King of the Inconceivable* (<https://read.84000.co/translation/toh268.html>), Toh 268 (84000: Translating the Words of the Buddha, 2022).
- n.3 Though the manuscript itself is not presently accessible, a critical edition of the complete collection was edited and translated by Bhikṣuṇī Vinītā Tseng (2010).
- n.4 For an accessible and informative discussion of the complexities regarding the origin, content, and structure of the *Ornaments of the Buddhas* collections, see Hamar 2015.
- n.5 Tib. *byang chub kyi snying po na*; Skt. *bodhimaṇḍale*. The Tibetan term is typically a translation of *bodhimaṇḍa*, referring to the “seat of awakening.” The Skt. *bodhimaṇḍala* can be taken as either a variant or scribal corruption that conveys the same meaning.
- n.6 Tib. *mnyam dga'*. On the use of the Tib. term *mnyam dga' / mnyam dka'* as a translation of the Skt. term *maḡadha*, see Hahn 2012, an article dedicated to precisely this equivalence. The Skt. text confirms *maḡadheṣu*, “in Maḡadha.”
- n.7 This line is not found in the Skt. witness.
- n.8 Because the previous line was not included in the Skt. text, the Skt. sūtra proceeds from Sukhāvātī here instead of Abhirati. The Skt. reads, “an eon in the realm of Sukhāvātī is but a single day in the realm of Kaṣāyadhvajā...”

(*sukhāvatyāṃ lokadhātau kalpaṃ tat kaṣāyadhvajāyāṃ lokadhātau ... ekaṃ rātridivasam*).

- n.9 Skt. *yatra samantabhadracaritrāṇām bodhisattvānām mahāsattvānām bhumīparikarmaviśeṣaḥ*.
- n.10 Here the Skt. text includes “promotes it” (*bhāvayīṣyati*), which is not found in the Tib. translation.
- n.11 In this line the Skt. text attests to a near-identical rendering of the title of the sūtra as provided in the Tib. translation: *Tathāgatānām buddha-kṣetraguṇodbhāvanadharmaparyāyam*.
- n.12 The colophon of the Skt. sūtra reads, “This completes the seventeenth sūtra, the Mahāyāna sūtra titled *Proclaiming the Qualities of the Infinite Buddhafields*, which belongs to the extensive collection, the *Ornaments of the Buddhas* (*buddhāvataṃsakād vaipulyapiṭakād anantabuddhakṣetraguṇodbhāvanaṃ nāma mahāyānasūtram saptadaśaṃ samāptam*).

b.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 'phags pa de bzhin gshegs pa rnam kyī sangs rgyas kyī zhing gi yon tan brjod pa'i chos kyī rnam grangs* (*Āryatathāgatānām buddhakṣetraguṇoktadharmaparyāya*). Toh 104, Degé Kangyur vol. 48 (mdo sde, da), folios 285b4–286b7.
- 'phags pa de bzhin gshegs pa rnam kyī sangs rgyas kyī zhing gi yon tan brjod pa'i chos kyī rnam grangs* (dpe bsdur ma) [Comparative Edition of the Kangyur], krung go'i bod rig pa zhib 'jug ste gnas kyī bka' bstan dpe sdur khang (The Tibetan Tripitaka Collation Bureau of the China Tibetology Research Center). 108 volumes. Beijing: krung go'i bod rig pa dpe skrun khang (China Tibetology Publishing House), 2006–9, vol. 48, pp. 739–42.
- 'phags pa de bzhin gshegs pa rnam kyī sangs rgyas kyī zhing gi yon tan brjod pa'i chos kyī rnam grangs*. Stok 176. Stok Palace Kangyur (*stog pho brang bris ma*). Leh: smanrtsis shesrig dpemzod, 1975–80, vol. 70 (mdo sde, dza), folios 407.a–409.a.
- Phangthangma (*dkar chag 'phang thang ma*). Beijing: mi rigs dpe skrun khang, 2003.
- Hahn, Michael. "Mnyam dka(r) and Dharmakīrti's Praise of the Buddha's Nirvāṇa: Miscellanea Etymologica Tibetica IX." *Journal of Buddhist Studies X* (2012): 1–20.
- Hamar, Imre. "Buddhāvataṃsakasūtra." In *Brill's Encyclopedia of Buddhism*, edited by Jonathan Silk et al., vol. 1, *Literature and Languages*, 115–28. Leiden: Brill, 2015.
- Herrmann-Pfandt, Adelheid. *Die lHan kar ma: ein früher Katalog der ins Tibetische übersetzten buddhistischen Texte*. Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 2008.
- Skilling, Peter and Saerji. "'O, Son of the Conqueror': A note on *jinaputra* as a term of address in the *Buddhāvataṃsaka* and in Mahāyāna sūtras." *Annual Report of The International Research Institute for Advanced Buddhism*



(ARIRIAB) at Soka University 15 (2012): 127–30.

Subhashita Translation Group, trans. *The Chapter on the Scale of Life* (<https://read.84000.co/translation/toh44-37.html>) (chapter 37 of the *Buddhāvataṃśka*, Toh 44). 84000: Translating the Words of the Buddha, 2022.

Subhashita Translation Group, trans. *The Sūtra of King of the Inconceivable* (<https://read.84000.co/translation/toh268.html>) (Toh 268). 84000: Translating the Words of the Buddha, 2022.

Vinītā, Bhikṣuṇī, ed. and trans. *A Unique Collection of Twenty Sūtras in a Sanskrit Manuscript from the Potala*. Sanskrit Texts from the Tibetan Autonomous Region 7/1. Beijing: China Tibetology Publishing House; Vienna: Austrian Academy of Sciences Press, 2010.

## GLOSSARY

· Types of attestation for names and terms of the corresponding ·  
source language

AS	<i>Attested in source text</i> This term is attested in a manuscript used as a source for this translation.
AO	<i>Attested in other text</i> This term is attested in other manuscripts with a parallel or similar context.
AD	<i>Attested in dictionary</i> This term is attested in dictionaries matching Tibetan to the corresponding language.
AA	<i>Approximate attestation</i> The attestation of this name is approximate. It is based on other names where the relationship between the Tibetan and source language is attested in dictionaries or other manuscripts.
RP	<i>Reconstruction from Tibetan phonetic rendering</i> This term is a reconstruction based on the Tibetan phonetic rendering of the term.
RS	<i>Reconstruction from Tibetan semantic rendering</i> This term is a reconstruction based on the semantics of the Tibetan translation.
SU	<i>Source unspecified</i> This term has been supplied from an unspecified source, which most often is a widely trusted dictionary.

## g.1 Abhirati

*mngon par dga' ba*

མངོན་པར་དགའ་བ།

*abhirati*

Abhirati (Delightful) is the buddhafiield to the east inhabited by the Buddha Akṣobhya.

g.2 Acintyaprabharāja

*'od bsam gyis mi khyab pa'i rgyal po*

འོད་བསམ་གྱིས་མི་ཁྱེད་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ།

*acintyaprabharāja*

Acintyaprabharāja (King of Inconceivable Light ) is a bodhisattva who is the main speaker in Toh 104.

g.3 Ādarśamaṇḍalacakranirghoṣā

*me long gi dkyil 'khor dbyangs*

མེ་འོང་གི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་དབྱངས།

*ādarśamaṇḍalacakranirghoṣā*

Ādarśamaṇḍalacakranirghoṣā (Sound of the Mirror Disk) is a buddhafiield inhabited by the Buddha Candrabuddhi.

g.4 Akṣobhya

*mi 'khrugs pa*

མི་འཁྱུགས་པ།

*akṣobhya*

The buddha in the eastern realm, Abhirati. Akṣobhya (Unshakable) was well known early in the Mahāyāna tradition.

g.5 Amitābha

*'od dpag med*

འོད་དཔག་མེད།

*amitābha*

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

The buddha of the western buddhafiield of Sukhāvātī, where fortunate beings are reborn to make further progress toward spiritual maturity.

Amitābha made his great vows to create such a realm when he was a bodhisattva called Dharmākara. In the Pure Land Buddhist tradition, popular in East Asia, aspiring to be reborn in his buddha realm is the main emphasis; in other Mahāyāna traditions, too, it is a widespread practice. For a detailed description of the realm, see *The Display of the Pure Land of Sukhāvātī*, Toh 115.

In some tantras that make reference to the five families he is the tathāgata associated with the lotus family.

Amitābha, “Infinite Light,” is also known in many Indian Buddhist works as Amitāyus, “Infinite Life.” In both East Asian and Tibetan Buddhist traditions he is often conflated with another buddha named “Infinite Life,” Aparimitāyus, or “Infinite Life and Wisdom,” Aparimitāyurjñāna, the shorter version of whose name has also been back-translated from Tibetan into Sanskrit as Amitāyus but who presides over a realm in the zenith. For details on the relation between these buddhas and their names, see *The Aparimitāyurjñāna Sūtra* (1) Toh 674, i.9.

g.6 Avaivartikacakranirghoṣā

*phyir mi ldog pa'i 'khor lo dbyangs*

ཕྱིར་མི་ལྷོག་པའི་འཁོར་ལོ་དབྱངས།

*avaivartikacakranirghoṣā*

Avaivartikacakranirghoṣā (Sound of the Wheel of Nonregression) is a buddhfield inhabited by the Buddha Suniścitapadmaphullitagātra.

“Nonregression” (Skt. *avaivartika*, Tib. *phyir mi ldog pa*) refers to a stage on the bodhisattva path where the practitioner will never turn back, or be turned back, from progress toward the full awakening of a buddha.

g.7 Bhadraśrī

*dpal bzang po*

དཔལ་བཟང་པོ།

*bhadraśrī*

Bhadraśrī (Excellent Glory) is a buddha who inhabits the buddhfield Padmaśrī.

g.8 bodhisattva level

*sa*

ས།

*bhūmi*

The stages a bodhisattva must traverse before reaching perfect buddhahood; traditionally ten in number, though some systems present more.

g.9 buddhfield

*sangs rgyas kyi zhing*

སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཞིང་།

*buddhakṣetra*

A buddhafield is the particular world system over which a specific buddha presides. There are innumerable such fields in Mahāyāna Buddhist cosmology.

g.10 Candrabuddhi

*zla ba'i thugs*

ཟླ་བའི་སྤྱགས།

*candrabuddhi*

Candrabuddhi (Moon-Like Mind) is a buddha who inhabits the buddhafield Ādarśamaṇḍalacakranirghoṣā.

g.11 Dharmadhvaja

*chos kyi rgyal mtshan*

ཚོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

*dharmadhvaja*

Dharmadhvaja (Dharma Banner) is a buddha who inhabits the buddhafield Virajā.

g.12 Dharmaraśmiprajvalitagātra

*chos kyi 'od zer rab tu rgyas pa'i sku*

ཚོས་ཀྱི་འོད་ཟེར་རབ་ཏུ་རྒྱས་པའི་སྐུ།

*dharmaraśmiprajvalitagātra*

Dharmaraśmiprajvalitagātra (Body of Blazing Dharma Light) is a buddha who inhabits the buddhafield Duratikramā.

g.13 Duratikramā

*'da' bar dka' ba*

འདུལ་བར་དཀའ་བ།

*duratikramā*

Duratikramā (Difficult to Transcend) is a buddhafield inhabited by the buddha Dharmaraśmiprajvalitagātra.

g.14 Kaṣāyadhvajā

*ngur smrig gi rgyal mtshan*

ངུར་སྐྱིག་གི་རྒྱལ་མཚན།

*kaṣāyadhvajā*

Kaṣāyadhvajā (Saffron-Colored Banners) is a buddhafield inhabited by the Buddha Vajrasārapramardin.

g.15 Magadha

*mnyam dga'*

མཉམ་དགའ།

*magadha*

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

An ancient Indian kingdom that lay to the south of the Ganges River in what today is the state of Bihar. Magadha was the largest of the sixteen “great states” (*mahājanapada*) that flourished between the sixth and third centuries BCE in northern India. During the life of the Buddha Śākyamuni, it was ruled by King Bimbisāra and later by Bimbisāra's son, Ajātaśatru. Its capital was initially Rājagṛha (modern-day Rajgir) but was later moved to Pāṭaliputra (modern-day Patna). Over the centuries, with the expansion of the Magadha's might, it became the capital of the vast Mauryan empire and seat of the great King Aśoka.

This region is home to many of the most important Buddhist sites, including Bodh Gayā, where the Buddha attained awakening; Vulture Peak (*Gṛdhra-kūṭa*), where the Buddha bestowed many well-known Mahāyāna sūtras; and the Buddhist university of Nālandā that flourished between the fifth and twelfth centuries CE, among many others.

g.16 Padmaśrī

*pad mo dpal*

པད་མོ་དཔལ།

*padmaśrī*

Padmaśrī (Lotus Glory) is a buddhafiield inhabited by the Buddha Bhadraśrī.

g.17 Pradīpā

*mar me ldan*

མར་མེ་ལྷན།

*pradīpā*

Pradīpā (Bright Lamp) is a buddhafiield inhabited by the Buddha Siṃha.

g.18 Sahā world

*mi mjed*

མི་མཛེད།

*sahā*

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

The name for our world system, the universe of a thousand million worlds, or trichiliocosm, in which the four-continent world is located. Each trichiliocosm is ruled by a god Brahmā; thus, in this context, he bears the title of Sahāmpati, Lord of Sahā. The world system of Sahā, or Sahālokadhātu, is also described as the buddhafiield of the Buddha Śākyamuni where he teaches the Dharma to beings.

The name Sahā possibly derives from the Sanskrit  $\sqrt{sah}$ , “to bear, endure, or withstand.” It is often interpreted as alluding to the inhabitants of this world being able to endure the suffering they encounter. The Tibetan translation, *mi mjed*, follows along the same lines. It literally means “not painful,” in the sense that beings here are able to bear the suffering they experience.

g.19 Samantabhadra

*kun tu bzang po*

ཀུན་ཏུ་བཟང་པོ།

*samantabhadra*

Samantabhadra (Entirely Excellent) is one of the eight principal bodhisattvas. He is known for embodying the conduct of bodhisattvas through his vast aspirations, offerings, and deeds for the benefit of beings.

g.20 Sarvābhijñāmatirāja

*mngon par shes pa thams cad blo gros 'od zer rgyal po*

མངོན་པར་ཤེས་པ་གསལ་ཅད་སློ་བློས་འདེའུ་རྒྱལ་པོ།

*sarvābhijñāmatirāja*

Sarvābhijñāmatirāja (King with a Mind of All Supernatural Abilities) is a buddha who inhabits the buddhafiield Vyūhā.

g.21 seat of awakening

*byang chub kyi snying po*

བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་སྙིང་པོ།

*bodhimāṇḍa*

The exact place where every buddha in this world will manifest the attainment of buddhahood. Specifically, this is the place beneath the Bodhi tree in Bodh Gayā.

g.22 Siṃha

*seng ge*

སེང་གེ།

*siṃha*

Siṃha (Lion) is a buddha who inhabits the buddhfield Pradīpā.

g.23 Sukhāvātī

*bde ba can*

བདེ་བ་ཅན།

*sukhāvātī*

Sukhāvātī (Blissful) is the buddhfield to the west inhabited by the buddha Amitābha, who is also known as Amitāyus. It is classically described in *The Display of the Pure Land of Sukhāvātī (Sukhāvātīvyūha Sūtra)*.

g.24 Suniścītapadmaphullitaḡātra

*shin tu rnam par gdon mi za bar pad mo rab tu rgyas pa'i sku*

ཤིན་ཏུ་རྣམ་པར་གདོན་མི་བླ་བར་པད་མོ་རབ་ཏུ་རྒྱས་པའི་སྐུ།

*suniścītapadmaphullitaḡātra*

Suniścītapadmaphullitaḡātra (Lotus Body Blooming with Utter Certainty) is a buddha who inhabits the buddhfield Avaivartikacakranirghoṣā.

g.25 Suprabhā

*'od bzang po*

འོད་བཟང་པོ།

*suprabhā*

Suprabhā (Beautiful Light) is a buddhfield inhabited by the Buddha Vairocana.

g.26 Vairocana

*rnam par snang mdzad*

རྣམ་པར་སྐྱང་མཛད།

*vairocana*

Vairocana (Brilliance of the Sun) is a buddha who inhabits the buddhfield Suprabhā.

g.27 Vajrasārapramardin

*rdo rje snying pos rab tu 'dul ba*

རྡོ་རྗེ་སྤྱིང་པོས་རབ་ཏུ་འདུལ་བ།

*vajrasārapramardin*



Vajrasārapramardin (Vajra Essence Vanquisher) is a buddha who inhabits the buddhafiield Kaṣāyadhvajā.

g.28 Virajā

*rdul dang bral ba*

རྩུ་དང་བྲལ་བ།

*virajā*

Virajā (Dustless) is a buddhafiield inhabited by the Buddha Dharmadhvaja.

g.29 Vyūhā

*rnam par brgyan pa*

རྣམ་པར་བརྒྱན་པ།

*vyūhā*

Vyūhā (Ornamented) is a buddhafiield inhabited by the Buddha Sarvābhijñāmatirāja.