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## 5000-years.org book translation of nikaya

Digha Nikāya is a Buddhist scriptures collection, one of five Nikāyas in the Sutta Pitaka. It contains 34 discourses that are divided into three groups: Silakkhandha-vagga (1-13), Maha-vagga (14-23), and Patika-vagga (24-34). Some well-known suttas from this collection include the Mahāparimibbāna Sutta, Sigālovāda Sutta, Samaññaphala Sutta, Brahmajāla Sutta, and Potthapāda Sutta. The discourses in Digha Nikāya focus on morality, meditation, and the cultivation of psychic powers. 1. DN 1 Brahmajāla Sutta - The All-encompassing Net of views 2. DN 2 Samaññaphala Sutta - The Fruits of the Contemplative Life 3. DN 3 Ambaṭṭha Sutta - A Brahmin's Encounter with the Buddha 4. DN 4 Sonadandanta Sutta - Qualities of a Brahmin 5. DN 5 Kūṭadanta Sutta - Sacrifice and Selfless Action 6. DN 6 Mahāli Sutta - Divine Sight and Hearing 7. DN 7 Jāliya Sutta - The Nature of Soul and Body 8. DN 8 Kassapa Sihanāda Sutta - Asceticism and the Lion's Roar 9. DN 9 Potthapāda Sutta - Perception and Training 10. DN 10 Subha Sutta - The Path to Enlightenment 11. DN 11 Kevatta Sutta - Teaching by Miracles 12. DN 12 Lohicca Sutta - Good and Bad Teachers 13. DN 13 Tevijja Sutta - The Path to Union with Brahma The Pali Canon: A Collection of Discourses on the Buddha's Teachings The Pali Canon is a collection of discourses attributed to the Buddha, covering various topics such as dependent origination, miracles, asceticism, and more. The canon consists of 34 major sutta (discourses) divided into four sections. DN 15 discusses dependent origination, while DN 16 explores the last days of the Buddha's life, his death, and funeral. DN 17 delves into a past life of the Buddha as a king, which shares similarities with the Pure Land. DN 18 features King Bimbisara, who shares that the Buddha's teachings have led to more people being reborn as gods. Other notable discourses include DN 19, DN 20, and DN 21, which cover past lives of the Buddha, a long list of gods honoring the Buddha, and answers from Sakka, the ruler of the gods. DN 22 discusses the foundations of mindfulness, while DN 23 explores a dialogue between Prince Payasi and a monk. DN 24 describes a monk who left the order because he did not see any miracles performed by the Buddha. DN 25 and DN 26 discuss asceticism and humanity's decline from a golden age in the past. DN 27 tells the story of the Wheel-turning Emperor, predicting humanity's eventual return to its former glory. DN 28 praises Sariputta, while DN 29 responds to news of the death of his rival, the founder of Jainism. DN 30 explains the Buddha's actions in his previous lives, leading to his 32 bodily marks. DN 31 is considered a lay vinaya and lays out a code of discipline for the layperson. DN 32 gives gods a poem to protect their followers from evil spirits, setting up a mandala or circle of protection. Finally, DN 34 offers similar teachings as its predecessor, with slight variations. There are ten categories, with one list for each number. This material is also used in Paṭisambhidamagga. The Digha Nikaya corresponds to the Dīrgha Āgama found in Sutta Pitakas of various Sanskritic early Buddhist schools. Fragments survive in Sanskrit and Chinese translation by name Cháng Ahánjīng. The Digha Nikaya has been translated into English, Nepali, and Nepalbhasha. Maurice Walshe, born in London in 1911, was an active Buddhist from 1951 until his death in 1998. He held notable positions within the Buddhist Society and English Sangha Trust. Walshe's academic background included expertise in Pali and German languages. His notable works include "Buddhism for Today" and translations of Meister Eckhart's sermons. In contrast, Ajahn Sumedho has devoted nearly five decades to embodying the Buddha's teachings. He pursued higher education at Berkeley University, served as a medic in the Navy, and taught in the Peace Corps in Borneo. For twelve years, beginning in 1966, he studied under meditation master Ajahn Chah, who appointed him as the first Western abbot of a Thai monastery. Currently residing in England, Sumedho serves as the spiritual leader of an international community comprising monks and nuns.