

• Towards a unified understanding of philosophy, science, religion, and the arts •

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*All things arise and cease due to
interdependent causes and conditions*

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Basic Unity Of The World Religions

by

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Summa Sophia is a desktop publication in a folded single-sheet format, focusing on significant spirituality subjects for study, meditation, and investigative application, as well as for enlightening discussions in small group meetings.

The World Religions, Their Scriptures, and The Unity of Their Ideal Teachings as Taught by the Great Teachers of Humanity*

Religion	N	Bible or Scriptures	Ideal Teaching	Teacher
HINDU	1	VEDAS & VIDYAS	DIVINE DUTY, WISDOM (Sanskrit: <i>Dharma, Vidya</i>)	VYASA & OTHERS UNKNOWN (+2000-600 B.C.E.)
JUDAIC (Hebrew, <i>Ebrim</i>) (Greek, <i>Laudaismos</i>)	2	WRITINGS (<i>Hagiographa</i>) TALMUD (Learning) and TORAH (Pentateuch)	RIGHTEOUSNESS (Hebrew, <i>Tsadaq</i>)	MOSES (Original Hebrew name: <i>Mosheh</i> , circa 1250 B.C.E.)
SHINTO	3	KOJIKI & NIHONJI (The Chronicles)	GODLINESS (Japanese, <i>Kanagara</i>)	Teacher unknown, the word Shinto (Godly Way) used by the 6th century; 660 B.C.E. Imperial dynasty begins in Japan)
ZOROASTRIAN	4	ZEND AVESTA (Avestan [language] Scriptures of the <i>Zoatars</i>)	PURITY, TRUTH (Persian: <i>Armaiti, Asha</i>)	ZOROASTER (Original name, <i>Zarathushtra</i> , 660-583 B.C.E.)
JAIN	5	SIDDHANTHA ANGAS (Points of Divine Doctrine)	HARMLESSNESS (Sanskrit, <i>Ahimsa</i>)	MAHAVIRA (means, <i>Great Being</i>) VARDHAMANA JNATRIPUTRA (circa 599-527 B.C.E.)
BUDDHIST	6	TIPITAKA (<i>Pali</i>) TRIPITAKA (<i>Sanskrit</i>) sDe-sNod gSum (<i>Tibetan</i>) or The Three Scripture Baskets	COMPASSION Pali, <i>Karuna</i>	SIDDHARTHA GOTAMA SAKYAMUNI BUDDHA (580-483 B.C.E.)
TAOIST	7	TAO TEH CHING The Way of Virtue	SIMPLICITY (Chinese, <i>Wu Wei</i>)	LAO TZU (570-517 B.C.E.)
CONFUCIAN	8	THE 4-BOOKS & THE 5-CLASSICS (<i>Wu Ching</i>) The <u>Four Books</u> : (1) <i>Lun-yu</i> , Analects; (2) <i>Meng Tzu</i> , Book of Mencius; (3) <i>Ta-hsueh</i> , Great Learning; (4) <i>Chung-yung</i> , Doctrine of the Mean. The <u>Five Classics</u> : (1) <i>I Ching</i> , Book of Changes; (2) <i>Shu Ching</i> , Book of History [oldest]; (3) <i>Shih Ching</i> , Book of Odes; (4) <i>ILi</i> , Book of Order or Propriety; <i>Li Chi</i> , Book of Rites; (5) <i>Ch'un-ch'u</i> , Spring and Autumn Annals; [Lost: (6) <i>Yueh Ching</i> , Canon of Music].	ALTRUISM, PROPRIETY (Chinese, <i>Jen, Li</i>)	CONFUCIUS (Original Name, K'ung Fu-tzu, 551-479 B.C.E.)
CHRISTIAN	9	HOLY BIBLE or THE OLD & NEW TESTAMENTS (Seveal Versions)	LOVE, FORGIVENESS (Greek: <i>Agape, Apsuchos</i>) (Hegrew: (<i>Ahavoh, Seleekhoh</i>))	JESUS (Hebrew, <i>Yehoshua</i> , Keeper of God) CHRIST (Greek: <i>Chrestos</i> , good; <i>Christos</i> , resurrected; <i>Khristos</i> , anointed). As Jesus of Nazareth, circa 6 C.E.; as Jeshua Khristos Ben-Perahiah or Panthera or Pandira of Lud (Lydda) 105 B.C.E.
ISLAM	10	KORAN (Arabic, means, <i>The Recital'</i>)	DIVINE SURRENDER (ARABIC, <i>Islam</i>)	ABULQASIM MOHAMMED (circa 570-632 C.E.)
SIKH	11	ADI GRANTH Supreme Scriptures	DEVOTION (Sanskrit, <i>Bhakti</i>)	GURU NANAK 1469-1538
BAHA'I	12	KITAB-I-AGDAS The Most Holy Book	PEACE (Arabic, <i>Salaam</i>)	Mirza Husain 'Ali Nuri (1817-1892) known as BAHU'ULLA (God's glory made manifest)

*The main teaching of every religion is of the nature of the ideals and virtues, the very foundation of the essential unity of all religions. An ideal is a selfless aspiration to help uplift humanity. A virtue is the fulfillment of the ideal. Stated simply, an ideal is a virtue we promise to practice; whereas, a virtue is the ideal put into practice. Any particular ideal or virtue includes all the others for its boundless fulfillment.

The ideals and virtues have an ethical and spiritual quality of consciousness, constituting our higher nature, the centrality of the altruistic archetypes or perfective paradigms of our human intelligence and of our divine potential, so clearly made evident by the great Teachers. They taught and lived the ideals of the spiritual life.

The great Teachers never founded a religion (as we know, or, don't know it now). It is the followers that did, establishing and promoting the different churches and sectarian denominations as a religion, replete with their own beliefs, myths, legendary figures, dogmas, rules, rites, rituals, hierarchies, ceremonies, celebrations, political proximities, clout vested interests and other governing persuasions. —Bing Escudero © 2003 v9.1, 2001, 1997, 1994

Basic Unity Of The World Religions

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The Universal Ideal Of All True Faiths

<u>Religion or Faith</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Ideal or Main Teaching</u>
Baha'i	1	Peace (Arabic, <i>Salaam</i>)
Buddhist	2	Compassion (Pali, <i>Karuna</i>)
Christian	3	Love & Forgiveness (Greek, <i>Agape & Apsuchos</i>) (Hebrew, <i>Ahavoh & Seleekhoh</i>)
Confucian	4	Altruism, Propriety (Chinese, <i>Jen, Li</i>)
Hindu	5	Divine Duty (Sanskrit, <i>Dharma</i>)
Islam	6	Spiritual Surrender (Arabic, <i>Islam</i>)
Jain	7	Harmlessness (Sanskrit, <i>Ahimsa</i>)
Judaic	8	Righteousness (Hebrew, <i>Tsadaq</i>)
Shinto	9	Godliness (Japanese, <i>Kanagara</i>)
Sikh	10	Devotion (Sanskrit, <i>Bhakti</i>)
Taoist	11	Simplicity (Chinese, <i>Wu Wei</i>)
Zoroastrian	12	Purity, Truth (Persian, <i>Armaiti, Asha</i>)

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