

Tantra

Tantra

Tantra (/ˈtʌntrə/; Sanskrit: तन्त्र‎‎, lit. 'expansion-device, salvation-spreader; loom, weave, warp'‎) is an esoteric yogic tradition that developed on the

Tantra (; Sanskrit: तन्त्र‎‎, lit. 'expansion-device, salvation-spreader; loom, weave, warp'‎) is an esoteric yogic tradition that developed on the Indian subcontinent beginning in the middle of the 1st millennium CE, initially within Shaivism, and subsequently in Mahayana Buddhism, Vaishnavism, and Shaktism. The Tantras focus on sādhana, encompassing dīkṣā, rituals, and yoga, within a ritual framework that includes bodily purification, divine self-creation through mantra, dhyāna, pūjā, mudrā, mantra recitation, and the use of yantras or maṇḍalas, despite variations in deities and mantras. They present complex cosmologies, viewing the body as divine and typically reflecting the union of Shiva and Shakti as the path to liberation. Tantric goals include siddhi (supernatural accomplishment), bhoga...

Classes of Tantra in Tibetan Buddhism

numerous tantras and forms of tantric practice from medieval Indian Buddhist Tantra. There were various ways of categorizing these tantras in India.

Classes of Tantra in Tibetan Buddhism refers to the categorization of Buddhist tantric scriptures in Indo-Tibetan Buddhism. Tibetan Buddhism inherited numerous tantras and forms of tantric practice from medieval Indian Buddhist Tantra. There were various ways of categorizing these tantras in India. In Tibet, the Sarma (New Translation) schools categorize tantric scriptures into four classes, while the Nyingma (Ancients) school use six classes of tantra.

Guhyasamāja Tantra

The Guhyasamāja Tantra (Sanskrit: गुह्यसमजतन्त्र‎‎, romanized: *Guhyasamājatantra*, lit. 'Tantra of the Secret Society/Community'‎; Tibetan: གཏཱ་ལཱ་ཤི་མཆོག་གི་ཐུགས་རྒྱུད་‎‎)

The Guhyasamāja Tantra (Sanskrit: गुह्यसमजतन्त्र‎‎, romanized: *Guhyasamājatantra*, lit. 'Tantra of the Secret Society/Community'‎; Tibetan: གཏཱ་ལཱ་ཤི་མཆོག་གི་ཐུགས་རྒྱུད་‎‎, Wylie: gsang 'dus rtsa rgyud), Tōhoku Catalogue No. (Toh) 442, also known as the Tathāgataguhyaka (Secrets of the Tathagata), is one of the most important scriptures of Tantric Buddhism, written in Sanskrit. In its fullest form, it consists of seventeen chapters, though a separate "explanatory tantra" (vyākhyātatantra) known as the Later Tantra (Sanskrit: गुह्यसमजाउत्तरतन्त्र‎‎, romanized: *Guhyasamāja Uttaratantra*; Tibetan: ཐུགས་རྒྱུད་ཕྱི་མ་‎‎, Wylie: rgyud phyi ma), Toh 443, is sometimes considered to be its eighteenth chapter. Many scholars believe that the original core of the work consisted of the first twelve chapters, with chapters thirteen to...

Tattvasaṃgraha Tantra

Compendium of the Reality of All Tathāgatas), also known as the *Tattvasaṃgraha Tantra*, is an important seventh century Indian Buddhist tantric text. Although

The Sarvatathāgatatattvasaṃgraha sutra (Sanskrit, Compendium of the Reality of All Tathāgatas), also known as the Tattvasaṃgraha Tantra, is an important seventh century Indian Buddhist tantric text. Although the scripture refers itself as a Mahayana sutra, the content is mainly tantric in nature and thus is sometimes called a tantra. This work is an important source for the Chinese Esoteric Buddhist and Shingon tradition.

This text was very important for the development of the Vajrayana Yoga tantra traditions in India, Tibet, China, Japan and Sumatra, amongst others. The Tattvasaṃgraha is extant in Sanskrit, Tibetan and Chinese.

Weinberger (2003: p. 4) holds:

The Compendium of Principles marks the emergence of mature Indian Buddhist tantra at the end of the seventh century, and it immediately...

Mahāmāyā Tantra

postdate the Guhyasamāja Tantra; and because it is less doctrinally and structurally developed than tantras such as the Hevajra Tantra, its origins are likely

The Mahāmāyā Tantra, (Sanskrit: महामायातन्त्रराजनामा, Śrīmahāmāyātantrarājanāma) (Tibetan: sgyu 'phrul chen po'i rgyud) is a Buddhist Anuttarayoga tantra or Yoganiruttaratantra particularly associated with the practice of Dream Yoga.

The Mahāmāyā Tantra is a short text, having only three chapters and it deals with subjects such as Siddhis, the classification of Hetu, Phala and Upayatantras, and manifestations of the deity Mahāmāyā.

This text should not be confused with the Mayajala-tantra.

Cakrasamvara Tantra

Cakrasaṃvara Tantra (Tibetan: རྩམས་པུ་འཁོར་ལོ་དེ་ཅོག་, Wylie: 'khor lo bde mchog, THL: khor lo dé chok, khorlo demchok, The 'Binding of the Wheels' Tantra, Chinese:

The Cakrasaṃvara Tantra (Tibetan: རྩམས་ཆོས་རྒྱལ་གྲིངས་ཀྱི་བླ་མ་གྱི་ཐུགས་རྒྱལ་པོ།, Wylie: 'khor lo bde mchog, THL: khor lo dé chok, khorlo demchok, The "Binding of the Wheels" Tantra, Chinese: 轮王经) is an influential Buddhist Tantra. It is roughly dated to the late 8th or early 9th century by David B. Gray (with a terminus ante quem in the late tenth century). The full title in the Sanskrit manuscript used by Gray's translation is: Great King of Yoginī Tantras called the Śrī Cakrasaṃvara (Śrīcakrasaṃvara-nāma-mahayoginī-tantra-rāja). The text is also called the Discourse of Śrī Heruka (Śrīherukābhidhāna) and the Samvara Light (Laghusaṃvara).

"Cakrasaṃvara" may also refer to the main deity in this tantra as well as to a collection of texts or "cycle" associated with the root Cakrasaṃvara tantra. Tsunehiko Sugiki writes that...

Vijñāna Bhairava Tantra

The Vijñāna-bhairava-tantra (VBT, sometimes spelled in a Hindicised way as Vigyan Bhairav Tantra) is a Shiva Tantra, of the Kaula Trika tradition of Kashmir

The Vijñāna-bhairava-tantra (VBT, sometimes spelled in a Hindicised way as Vigyan Bhairav Tantra) is a Shiva Tantra, of the Kaula Trika tradition of Kashmir Shaivism, possibly authored by Guru Keyūravatī. Singh notes that it is difficult to establish an exact date for the text, and it could have been written at some time from the 7th to the 8th century CE. It is also called the Śiva-jñāna-upaniṣad by Abhinavagupta.

The VBT is framed as a discourse between Bhairava (the "fearsome one", or "the dark matter") and the goddess Bhairavi in 163 Sanskrit anuṣṭubh stanzas. It briefly presents around 112 Tantric meditation methods (yuktis) or centering techniques (dhāraṇās) in very compressed form.

These practices are supposed to lead to the recognition of the true nature of Reality, the "tremendous...

Guhyagarbha tantra

The Guhyagarbha Tantra (Skt.; Tib. རྒྱུ་སྒྲུབ་གསལ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་སྙིང་པོ་, Gyü Sangwé Nyingpo; Wyl. rgyud gsang ba'i snying po, "The Tantra of the Secret Essence" or the

The Guhyagarbha Tantra (Skt.; Tib. རྒྱུ་སྒྲུབ་གསལ་བཤེས་པོ་, Gyü Sangwé Nyingpo; Wyl. rgyud gsang ba'i snying po, "The Tantra of the Secret Essence" or the "Secret Womb Tantra") is the most important Buddhist tantra of the Mahayoga class and the primary tantric text studied in the Nyingma tradition. It is the main Nyingma source for understanding empowerment, samaya, mantras, mandalas and other Vajrayana topics, and has influenced the Dzogchen tradition. The Nyingma scholar Longchenpa sees it as "the highest summit of all vehicles, the source of all verbal transmissions, the great great shortcut of the vehicle of all Buddhas of the three times, the most secret."

Morten Ostensen (2019) tenders that the concept of the 'buddha-nature' - specifically as 'sugata-garbha' (Wylie: bde gshegs snying po...

Kulayarāja Tantra

The Kulayarāja Tantra (Tibetan phonetically: Kunjed Gyalpo, Tibetan: རྒྱུ་སྒྲུབ་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ་སྒྲུབ་པོ་, Wylie: Kun-byed Rgyal-po'i Rgyud; English: "All-Creating King")

The Kulayarāja Tantra (Tibetan phonetically: Kunjed Gyalpo, Tibetan: རྒྱུ་སྒྲུབ་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ་སྒྲུབ་པོ་, Wylie: Kun-byed Rgyal-po'i Rgyud; English: "All-Creating King", or "Supreme Source") is a Buddhist Tantra in the Tibetan language and the principal Mind Series (Wylie: sems sde) text of the Dzogchen (Great Perfection) tradition of the Nyingma school. The Kunjed Gyalpo contains within it smaller Dzogchen texts (from the earlier 18 semde texts) such as the Cuckoo of Rigpa (Rig pa'i khu byug) which appears in the thirty first chapter, as such it appears to be a sort of compilation of earlier Dzogchen literature (which is now categorized as "semde").

The Kunjed Gyalpo is the main tantra of the early Great Perfection tradition during the "Era of Fragmentation" (9th–10th centuries) period. As such, it...

Reverberation of Sound Tantra

Reverberation of Sound Tantra (Tibetan: རྒྱུ་སྒྲུབ་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ་སྒྲུབ་པོ་, Wylie: sgra thal 'gyur), is considered to be the root tantra of the seventeen tantras of the Menngagde

The Reverberation of Sound Tantra (Tibetan: རྒྱུ་སྒྲུབ་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ་སྒྲུབ་པོ་, Wylie: sgra thal 'gyur), is considered to be the root tantra of the seventeen tantras of the Menngagde (esoteric Instruction) class of the Tibetan Buddhist Dzogchen tradition.

These tantras are found in the Nyingma Gyubum ("The Hundred Thousand Tantras of the Ancients"), volumes 9 and 10, folio numbers 143-159 of the edition edited by Dilgo Khyentse (Thimpu, Bhutan, 1973) of the gting skyes dgon pa byang manuscript.

https://g-shock.co.uk/bmirrorj/N83T755/110926/gallignani-wrapper_manual_g200.pdf

https://g-shock.co.uk/uurly/uo/90253U2/industrial-organizational-psychology-aamodt_7th_edition.pdf

https://g-shock.co.uk/ufiler/150705/36641EN/men-speak-out_views_on-gender-sex-and_power.pdf

https://g-shock.co.uk/qexec/Z21312K/Z851671K66/vehicle_dynamics-stability-and-control_second_edition_mechanical_engineering.pdf

https://g-shock.co.uk/nsearchk/2S4872F/150705110926/psychology_study_guide_answers_motivation.pdf

https://g-shock.co.uk/dgon/110926/70G3175102/psychological-dimensions_of_organizational_behavior_3rd_edition.pdf

https://g-shock.co.uk/lurlp/H87722Y243/H13185Y/campbell-biology_9th_edition_lab-manual-answers.pdf

https://g-shock.co.uk/uuploadc/qh/H094381848260911/as-we-forgive_our_debtors_bankruptcy-and_consumer_credit_in-america.pdf

<https://g-shock.co.uk/uslugc/19P325Q/81P702446Q/tektronix-2201-manual.pdf>

https://g-shock.co.uk/vnicheg/fe/139F724E57260911/optimal_measurement_methods_for_distributed_parameter_system-identification_taylor-francis_systems-and_control-series.pdf