

Classifications of the Principles of Man													
Common Theosophical Terminology					Theosophical	Vedanta The Kośas ("sheaths")	Taraka Raja Yoga The Upādhis or Śarīras ("bases, vehicles")	Christian	Greek	Kabbalistic			
Higher and Lower Self	After Death Divisions	Ego, ego, Antas-karana (antahkarana)	Monad ³	Body, Soul, Spirit									
Generally, the term "lower self" refers to the "personality" or "ego," as the personal sense of self of one life (see "ego").	Body (decays, disintegrates)	The ego (small "e"), pronounced "eego," also referred to as the "personality," is the personal sense of self during life, the "Joe Smith" identity which lasts for only one life.	Body	1. Sthūla Śarīra or Rūpa (physical body)	1. Anna-maya Kośa ("food sheath")	1. Sthūla Śarīra or Sthūla Upādhi ("gross body")	1. Sóma (body)	Gūf (body)	1. Nephesh (animating soul, breath of life, vital-animal principle, volition)				
					2. Liṅga Śarīra¹ (astral body)	2. Prāṇa-maya Kośa ("vital sheath")							
					3. Prāṇa¹ or Jīva or Prāṇa-Jīva (life, vitality, the vital principle)								
	The "efflorescence" of the "personality" is assimilated into the Ego.			Animal Soul	4. Kāma or Kāma Rūpa (animal soul, seat of animal passions and desires)	3. Mano-maya Kośa ("mind sheath")	2. Sūkṣma Śarīra or Sūkṣma Upādhi ("subtle body")	2. Psuché (soul)	3. Psuché				
					5. Manas (mind, human soul)	Lower Manas (volitions, feelings, etc.)							
	"Triple" Monad ³ (Ātma+Buddhi) "Ātma+Buddhi+Higher Manas"		Human Soul	Higher Manas (Vijñāna, i.e. knowing, intelligence, etc.)	4. Vijñāna-maya Kośa ("intelligence sheath")								
				Spiritual Soul	6. Buddhi (spiritual soul)	5. Ānanda-maya Kośa ("bliss sheath")	3. Pneuma (spirit)	4. Nous (intellect)					
Note that the term "Higher Self" is not always synonymous with "Higher Ego" or "Reincarnating Ego," though it has been used in this sense.			Higher Manas + Buddhi + Atma (goes into Devachan until ready for the next life), this is the "Reincarnating Ego."			Spirit		7. Ātmā (spirit, self)	6. Ātmā (spirit, self)	3. Ātmā (spirit, self)	2. Ruach² ("wind, breath, space," spirit-soul, mind)		
	Monad ³ (Ātma)		"Dual" Monad ³ (Ātma+Buddhi)										
"Higher Self" can be used for Ātmā. It is a universal principle.										3. Neshamah² ("breath," spirit essence, mind)			

Notes

1. These two principles can be listed in either order, i.e. 2. Prāṇa-Jīva, 3. Liṅga Śarīra; or 2. Liṅga Śarīra, 3. Prāṇa-Jīva. When comparing to other systems (esp. Western systems with their conception of the “breath of life”), it is often clearer to list them in the order we have given them.
2. Neshemah and Ruach conceptually overlap and are not always given in the same order or viewed as one preceding or above the other. See Theosophical Glossary, p. 377-378 for an interesting summary.
3. Note that the term “monad” is used in three distinct senses, as a unit, a duad or a triad. 1. Ātmā is the “divine Monad”; it is One and Universal, not individualized. 2. Jīva is the “dual monad” (Ātmā-Buddhi), which is an “individual Dhyan Chohan distinct from others.” 3. the “unified triad” of Ātmā-Buddhi-Manas, or Jīva + Ahamkāra (egoism), is the “triple monad.” When we speak of a “monad” which evolves, it is the Jīva, not the universal Monad *per se* which is meant. These monads can also be categorized by their stage of development, i.e. the “mineral monad” or the “human monad” (but see SD 1:170-191 for clarification).
4. The Antas-karana is sometimes referred to as Lower Manas itself, or an aspect of Lower Manas, or as the “bridge” between Lower and Higher Manas. It is important to note that in theosophy, just as Man is sevenfold, each principle is also sevenfold, or has seven sub-principles. Therefore the divisions and correspondences made in the above chart are for general purposes, but become increasingly complex when we take Man as 49-fold rather than sevenfold. The nature of the Antas-karana and the division of Lower and Higher Manas can be understood in more detail with a 49-fold division.