

Study Guide for RPT 3(a): Southeast Asia & Tibet

(corresponding to IAR, chapters 11 [128-36], 12 [139-44], 13 [145, 151-61], 14 [165-66, 68-71], & 28 [329-30]; & consult maps [p.133, 149, 159], timeline [p.172-73])

Topics, Readings, & Terms	Important Details	Related Primary Sources
<p>1. Hindu, Buddhist, & Islamic Traditions in Southeast Asia (IAR, 145, 151-56, 165-66, 168-71, 329-30)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">look for:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Borobudur Thien pesantren schools Cao Dai</p>	<p>(a) Indian influence on eastern mainland (3rd-16th CE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funan & Champa (350 CE) • accounts of itinerant monk Mahajivika (mid-3rd CE) reveal Buddhist tradition widespread (though perhaps not dominant); imported sculpture from same period suggest contact w/Shri Lankan Buddhists • Muslim preachers & pesantren schools <p>• Islam espoused by several rulers of Indonesian islands from 13th CE on, though state Islam often at odds with more traditional Muslims.</p> <p>(b) great empires & their monuments (9th-12th CE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borobudur (800 CE) • persisting Hindu influence in Cambodian Khmer empire, most gloriously preserved at the 12th CE Angkor Wat temples to Deveraja (“King of Gods,” an epithet of Vishnu) <p>(c) Chinese influence in Vietnam (7th-20th CE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thien (Chan), Tantric & Pure Land <p>• Confucian state ideology & Cao Dai</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Required:</p> <p>“Buddhist Worlds of Southeast Asia & the High Himalayas” (on-line PPT)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Optional:</p> <p>"About Than Hsiang Temple (Malaysia)" (http://my.thanhxiang.org/av/english/About.html)</p> <p>"The Self-immolation of Thich Quang Duc" (http://www.quangduc.com/BoTatQuangDuc/01selfimmolation.html)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">&/OR</p> <p>"Cao Dai Spiritual Messages" (http://www.caodai.org/pages/?pageID=17)</p>
<p>2. Shri Lankan Theravada & its spread to Southeast Asia (IAR, 156-61, 139-44)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">look for:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Theravada Parakrama Bahu</p>	<p>(a) Theravada in Shri Lanka & SE Asia (3rd BCE – 14th CE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first written record of sutra collections made in the 1st BCE Shri Lanka by 2nd-5th CE, Shri Lankan monasteries attracting scholars from India and other parts of the Buddhist world. • military & religious alliance of Burma & Shri Lanka (9th-11th CE) • Parakrama Bahu (12th CE) <p>(b) primary characteristics of Theravada vs. other schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focus on recitation, study, & sermons (vs. concentration practice) • theoretical restrictions on stupa and image worship • focus on Gautama Buddha, <i>arhants</i> & nirvana 	<p style="text-align: center;">Required:</p> <p>"Consecrating the Buddha" (RAP, 197-205)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">&</p> <p>“Buddhist Worlds of Southeast Asia & the High Himalayas” (on-line PPT)</p>

<p>3. Shadowy Prehistory of Tibet (IAR, 121-27)</p>	<p>(a) prehistory (before 7th CE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cult of divine kings; military prowess noted by outside sources. • court dominated by shamanic priests referred to as <i>Bön</i> <p>(b) “first dissemination” of Buddhist tradition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Songtsen Gampo (614-50) unites Tibetan plateau, purportedly marries Buddhist wives from Nepal & China, sponsors creation of Tibetan script. • Two kings in 8th & 9th CE officially sponsor Buddhist tradition: inviting India Buddhists (including Padmasambhava, founder of Nyingmapas), construction of first monastery, debate between Chinese monks & Indian Tantric masters, foundation of monastic translation academies. • Ongoing opposition to Buddhist teaching & practice by <i>Bon</i> priests and some kings, the last of whom was assassinated by a monk(!) • disintegration of Tibetan empire & royal line of succession in later 9th CE 	<p>Optional:</p> <p>Indian Buddhist Sources [excerpts] (IAR 367-71)</p> <p>&/OR</p> <p><i>Chittavisuddhi Prakarana & Dohakosha</i> (IAR, 371-73)</p>
<p>4. Consolidation of Tibetan Buddhist Monastic Lineages (IAR, 128-33, 139-44)</p> <p>look for:</p> <p>Tantra mandala Avalokiteshwara</p> <p>Gelukpa Dalai Lama Chögyam Trungpa</p>	<p>(a) Tantra & Vajrayana (found in north India, Nepal & Tibet)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • veneration of icons & mandalas(symbolic diagrams) • bodhisattvas Avalokiteshwara (<i>Chenrezig</i>) & Tara <p>(b) continuation of Buddhist traditions after period of disintegration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reemergence of translation academies in late 10th CE, with new wave of Indian Buddhist visitors initiating three new lineages which flourish in 11th & 12th CE, , including that of the Gelukpas, • Tsong Kha Pa (14th CE) & Geluk reform • Gelukpas, Avalokiteshwara, & the Mongol court (13th-17th CE) • contemporary Tibetans: Dalai Lama & Chögyam Trungpa 	<p>Required:</p> <p>"A Fasting Ritual" (RAP, 517-38)</p> <p>&</p> <p>“Buddhist Worlds of Southeast Asia & the High Himalayas” (on-line PPT)</p>