

## Epochs In Buddhist History

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Explore the significant epochs in Buddhist history, from its origins to its spread across Asia and beyond. Understanding these key periods provides valuable insight into the evolution of Buddhist teachings, practices, and its diverse cultural adaptations throughout time. Discover the pivotal moments that shaped Buddhism into the global religion it is today.

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### Epochs in Buddhist History

A concise and readable history of Buddhism over the centuries from its foundation in India to its later developments in Sri Lanka, Southeast Asia, China, Korea, Japan, Nepal and Tibet. A selection of Buddhist prayers and vows is included.

### Epochs in Buddhist History

This is a new release of the original 1924 edition.

### Epochs in Buddhist history

Views the development and traditions of Buddhism within the context of four historical epochs centering around the early era and the rise of the Hinayana, the rise of the Mahayana, the rise of Tantra and Zen, and the era of conservation that marked the religion from 1000 A.D. to 1978

### Epochs in Buddhist History

Two volumes of the essential and definitive survey of Chinese and Japanese art in one book.

### Epochs in Buddhist History

Since 1911 it has been my privilege to make four journeys into Korea, so long known as "The Hermit Kingdom." To-day Korea has ceased to be an independent nation; she has been completely absorbed by Japan and forms part of the Japanese Empire. I found much of interest in the country. I studied the people and their daily life; I visited many of the famous points of interest and beauty; I have studied somewhat into Korean history. Nothing, however, has more interested me than the study of Korean religions, particularly Buddhism. When asked to give some public lectures this summer, I consented gladly to speak for three evenings on the subject of Korean Buddhism. My three lectures will deal with History—Condition—Art. The history of Korea falls into three sharply marked periods. The first

is known as the era of the Three Kingdoms—it ended with the year 918, a year easy to remember because exactly one thousand years ago. The second is the period of the Koryu Dynasty; it began with the year 918 and ended in 1392, a date easy for us to remember because precisely a century before the discovery of America by Columbus. The third period, known as the period of the Yi Dynasty, began with 1392 and continued until 1910, when the independent history of Korea ended with its absorption by Japan. The history of Buddhism in Korea is divided into the same three periods, as the things which caused breaks in the national history were related to the religion. We shall then speak of the Buddhism of the Three Kingdoms, of the Koryu Dynasty and of the Yi Dynasty.

### Epochs in Buddhist History

The study of Cambodian religion has long been hampered by a lack of easily accessible scholarship. This impressive new work by Ian Harris thus fills a major gap and offers English-language scholars a booklength, up-to-date treatment of the religious aspects of Cambodian culture. Beginning with a coherent history of the presence of religion in the country from its inception to the present day, the book goes on to furnish insights into the distinctive nature of Cambodia's important yet overlooked manifestation of Theravada Buddhist tradition and to show how it reestablished itself following almost total annihilation during the Pol Pot period. Historical sections cover the dominant role of tantric Mahayana concepts and rituals under the last great king of Angkor, Jayavarman VII (1181–c. 1220); the rise of Theravada traditions after the collapse of the Angkorian civilization; the impact of foreign influences on the development of the nineteenth-century monastic order; and politicized Buddhism and the Buddhist contribution to an emerging sense of Khmer nationhood. The Buddhism practiced in Cambodia has much in common with parallel traditions in Thailand and Sri Lanka, yet there are also significant differences. The book concentrates on these and illustrates how a distinctly Cambodian Theravada developed by accommodating itself to premodern Khmer modes of thought. Following the overthrow of Prince Sihanouk in 1970, Cambodia slid rapidly into disorder and violence. Later chapters chart the elimination of institutional Buddhism under the Khmer Rouge and its gradual reemergence after Pol Pot, the restoration of the monastic order's prerevolutionary institutional forms, and the emergence of contemporary Buddhist groupings.

### A Short History of Buddhism

First Published in 1988. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

### Epochs of Chinese and Japanese Art

"Why would everyone need to know anything about Buddhism? One important reason is that no matter who you are or where you live, Buddhism is part of your cultural environment. Whether we know it or not, most of us have Buddhist neighbors or communities of Buddhists living not far away. Now more than ever before mutual understanding between people from different cultural backgrounds is crucial. We live and work together. We share the same trains, schools, shopping centers, theatres, and everything else, and mutual understanding is the key to productive, peaceful co-existence. But getting along with others isn't the only reason to introduce yourself to Buddhism, nor even the best one. There is much that all of us can learn from each other, knowledge that may in fact prove to be quite useful in shaping our own ways of living. Many of us have been doing that for decades--taking an interest in cultural, religious, and philosophical traditions different from our own as a way to stretch our minds, to broaden our understanding not just of other people but of the many admirable ways to think about the world and the many ways to live creatively and responsibly within it. In this respect many people who were not raised Buddhists have discovered that Buddhism has a lot to offer. Among the world's religions it is certainly unique. Indeed, even though Westerners have been interested in Buddhism for almost two centuries, debate still continues over what Buddhism is. Is it a religion? A philosophy? A way of life? A set of techniques for mental and psychological enhancement? It appears to function in all of these ways and continues to impress observers with the range of values it offers"--

### Korean Buddhism: History, Condition and Art

The present work consists of seven chapters that deal with the Bodhisattva doctrine as expounded in the principal Buddhist Sanskrit Literature. Chapter 1 describes the nature of the Bodhisattva doctrine with particular stress on the distinct characteristics of arhat, Bodhisattva and sravaka. Chapter II recounts the different factors including the influence Persian religio-cult, Greek art and Christian ethics that contributed to the rise and growth of the Bodhisattva doctrine. Chapter III expounds the production

of the thought of Enlightenment for the welfare and liberation of all creatures. Chapters IV describes thirty-seven practices and principles conducive to the attainment of Enlightenment. Chapter V explains the ten perfections that lead to welfare, rebirth, serenity, spiritual cultivation, and supreme knowledge. Chapter VI states different stages of spiritual progress in the aspirant's long journey to the goal of final emancipation and Chapter VII relates the events of the Gautama Buddha's past lives as Bodhisattva. The book contains comprehensive notes and references besides a general index appended at the end. It is written in a very lucid style that speaks of the writer's scholarly acumen and mastery of literary art.

### Cambodian Buddhism

"e;Buddhism across Asia is a must-read for anyone interested in the history and spread of Buddhism in Asia. It comprises a rich collection of articles written by leading experts in their fields. Together, the contributions provide an in-depth analysis of Buddhist history and transmission in Asia over a period of more than 2000 years. Aspects examined include material culture, politics, economy, languages and texts, religious institutions, practices and rituals, conceptualisations, and philosophy, while the geographic scope of the studies extends from India to Southeast Asia and East Asia. Readers' knowledge of Buddhism is constantly challenged by the studies presented, incorporating new materials and interpretations. Rejecting the concept of a reified monolithic and timeless 'Buddhism', this publication reflects the entangled 'dynamic and multi-dimensional' history of Buddhism in Asia over extended periods of 'integration', 'development of multiple centres', and 'European expansion', which shaped the religion's regional and trans-regional identities."e; - Max Deeg, Cardiff University

### Theravada Buddhism

The most influential work on Buddhism to be published in the nineteenth century, *Introduction à l'histoire du Bouddhisme indien*, by the great French scholar of Sanskrit Eugène Burnouf, set the course for the academic study of Buddhism—and Indian Buddhism in particular—for the next hundred years. First published in 1844, the masterwork was read by some of the most important thinkers of the time, including Schopenhauer and Nietzsche in Germany and Emerson and Thoreau in America. Katia Buffetrille and Donald S. Lopez Jr.'s expert English translation, *Introduction to the History of Indian Buddhism*, provides a clear view of how the religion was understood in the early decades of the nineteenth century. Burnouf was an impeccable scholar, and his vision, especially of the Buddha, continues to profoundly shape our modern understanding of Buddhism. In reintroducing Burnouf to a new generation of Buddhologists, Buffetrille and Lopez have revived a seminal text in the history of Orientalism.

### Buddhism, Its History and Literature

CONTENTS: Preface. Table of Chinese Dynasties. Maps of Dynasties. Introduction, Growth and Domestication. Maturity and Acceptance. Decline. Conclusion. Glossary. Chinese Names and Titles. Bibliography. Index.

## The DîpavaCsa

The Tripitaka Master Xuanzang (A.D. 600-64), whose deeds and career as a Buddhist monk are described in this biography, was a prominent figure not only in the history of Buddhist learning but also in other fields of culture. He played a role in the establishment of friendly contacts between China and the countries through which he traveled in search of more knowledge of Buddhism and incidentally but not insignificantly provided posterity with data of historical value in his detailed records about regions in central Asia and particularly in ancient India. He is thus respected not only by the Buddhists and people of China but also by the peoples of other eastern Asian countries who have benefited from the Buddhist lore that he acquired through many hardships and perils during his seventeen-year journey, from 629 to 645, in foreign lands. Because of his translation of Buddhist text into Chinese, Xuanzang was an epoch-making figure in the history of Buddhism in China. Huili, the author of this biography, was born in 614 and became a monk at the age of fifteen. Out of his admiration for the Venerable Xuanzang, he wrote this biography about how the Master went to India to seek Buddhist texts and translate them into Chinese. The biography relates events up to the Master's arrival in the capital at the conclusion of his return journey from India and was compiled and edited by the monk Yancong, who added five fascicles to the original to relate the Master's activities after his return to China up to his death. He thus produced a more complete biography of the Venerable Tripitaka Master Xuanzang, which is presented here in the English version.

## The Life of the Buddha

In Text, History, and Philosophy. Abhidharma Across Buddhist Scholastic Traditions, the development of the Abhidharma genre in South and East Asia from the life time of the historical Buddha to the tenth century CE is discussed.

## Buddhism

This classic of Japanese studies is an important contribution to the understanding of Japanese art and culture. The author, Okakura wrote *Ideals of the East* at the turn of the 20th century. The book quickly became a museum of Asiatic civilization, and yet more than a museum, because the singular genius of the Japanese people leads them to dwell on all phases of the ideals of the past, which welcomes the new without losing the old. He wrote of that broad expanse of love for the Ultimate and Universal, enabling the people of Asia to produce all the great religions of the world. In Buddhism he found "that great ocean of idealism, in which merge all the river-systems of Eastern Asiatic thought--not colored only with the pure water of the Ganges, for the Tartaric nations that joined it made their genius also tributary, bringing new symbolism, new organization, new powers of devotion, to add to the treasures of the Faith." Asiatic art and culture went hand in hand, and how well Okakura wrote about both!

## The Bodhisattva Doctrine in Buddhist Sanskrit Literature

This extraordinary book is the only authentic document of its kind. Beginning with a detailed and lucid exposition of the political background of India from Ajatasatru to Mahapadma nanda, it goes on to trace the sources of the Second Buddhist Council, to locate with unerring exactitude the disruptive forces in the Sangha and, in the fourth chapter, to classify the Sects. In the chapters that follow, the learned author deals with the Mahasanghikas, doctrines of Group II-V Schools. In every chapter, if not on every page, current but ill-founded assumptions are rejected and their illogicalities exposed to the reader's view. The eager student is given a panoramic view of the doctrinal developments that took place during the period concerned by this book. With irrefutable arguments and considerable ratiocinative skill does the writer conclude that the Mahasanghikas were evidently the earliest school of the Hinayanists to show a tendency towards conceiving Buddha docetically.

## Events and Epochs in Religious History

This book unravels some of the complex factors that allowed or hampered the presence of (certain aspects of) Buddhism in the regions to the north and the east of India, such as Central Asia, China, Tibet, Mongolia, or Korea.

## Buddhism Across Asia

This book surveys both the part women have played in Buddhism historically and what Buddhism might become in its post-patriarchal future. The author completes the Buddhist historical record by discussing women, usually absent from histories of Buddhism, and she provides the first feminist analysis of the major concepts found in Buddhist religion. Gross demonstrates that the core teachings of Buddhism promote gender equity rather than male dominance, despite the often sexist practices found in Buddhist institutions throughout history.

### Introduction to the History of Indian Buddhism

Originally published between 1920-70, *The History of Civilization* was a landmark in early twentieth century publishing. It was published at a formative time within the social sciences, and during a period of decisive historical discovery. The aim of the general editor, C.K. Ogden, was to summarize the most up-to-date findings and theories of historians, anthropologists, archaeologists and sociologists. This reprinted material is available as a set or in the following groupings, or as individual volumes: \* Prehistory and Historical Ethnography Set of 12: 0-415-15611-4: £800.00 \* Greek Civilization Set of 7: 0-415-15612-2: £450.00 \* Roman Civilization Set of 6: 0-415-15613-0: £400.00 \* Eastern Civilizations Set of 10: 0-415-15614-9: £650.00 \* Judaeo-Christian Civilization Set of 4: 0-415-15615-7: £250.00 \* European Civilization Set of 11: 0-415-15616-5: £700.00

### Buddhism in China

"In the first part of the twentieth century, Korean Buddhists, despite living under colonial rule, re-configured sacred objects, festivals, urban temples, propagation—and even their own identities—to modernize and elevate Korean Buddhism. By focusing on six case studies, this book highlights the centrality of transnational relationships in the transformation of colonial Korean Buddhism. Hwansoo Ilmee Kim examines how Korean, Japanese, and other Buddhists operating in colonial Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Manchuria, and beyond participated in and were significantly influenced by transnational forces, even as Buddhists of Korea and other parts of Asia were motivated by nationalist and sectarian interests. More broadly, the cases explored in the *The Korean Buddhist Empire* reveal that, while Japanese Buddhism exerted the most influence, Korean Buddhism was (as Japanese Buddhism was itself) deeply influenced by developments in China, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, Europe, and the United States, as well as by Christianity."

### Biography of the Tripitaka Master of the Great Ci'en Monastery of the Great Tang Dynasty, A

Illustrations: 1 Map Description: Theravada Buddhism exists in Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Burma, Siam (Thailand), Cambodia and in Laos. This form of Buddhism is the tie that binds Ceylon with all these countries of South-east Asia. The present book tries to show that Ceylon had strong cultural links with her neighbours in South-east Asia. From the eleventh century onwards the Sinhala Sangha and Sinhala Buddhism constitute a strong and vitalising force in the religious history of South-east Asia, and the Buddhist countries in South-east Asia looked on Ceylon as the fountainhead of Theravada Buddhism. This book also deals with the introduction and development of Buddhism in India. The chief aim of this book is to examine carefully and to evaluate historically the evidence in the primary sources relating to the religious ties that existed along the Theravada countries. This book will no doubt be helpful to those interested in the study of Buddhism and Buddhist culture in India as well as in South and South-east Asia.

### Text, History, and Philosophy

*Reiki and the Healing Buddha* reconnects Reiki with its Buddhist antecedents and provides both the experienced practitioner and the interested lay person with new insights and viewpoints on Reiki.

### Ideals of the East

The now-classic exploration of the role of women and the feminine in Buddhist Tantra The crowning cultural achievement of medieval India, Tantric Buddhism is known in the West primarily for the sexual practices of its adherents, who strive to transform erotic passion into spiritual bliss. Historians of religion have long held that this attempted enlightenment was for men only, and that women in the movement were at best marginal and subordinated and at worst degraded and exploited. In *Passionate Enlightenment*, Miranda Shaw argues to the contrary and presents extensive evidence of the outspoken and independent female founders of the Tantric movement and their creative role in shaping its

distinctive vision of gender relations and sacred sexuality. Including a new preface by the author, this Princeton Classics edition makes an essential work available for new audiences.

### Buddhist Sects in India

Original Scholarly Monograph

### The Spread of Buddhism

Buddhism in the Modern World is an essay by Kenneth J. Saunders. It delves into the different forms of Buddhism as they appear with slight modifications depending on which country is being discussed and examined.

### Buddhism After Patriarchy

Korean Buddhism, History -- Condition -- Art: Three Lectures by Frederick Starr, first published in 1918, is a rare manuscript, the original residing in one of the great libraries of the world. This book is a reproduction of that original, which has been scanned and cleaned by state-of-the-art publishing tools for better readability and enhanced appreciation. Restoration Editors' mission is to bring long out of print manuscripts back to life. Some smudges, annotations or unclear text may still exist, due to permanent damage to the original work. We believe the literary significance of the text justifies offering this reproduction, allowing a new generation to appreciate it.

### The History of Buddhist Thought

When this book was first published in 1971, under the title Buddhist Precept and Practice, The Times Literary Supplement wrote: This is an epoch-making piece of research which must mark a change in direction and appreciation if it is taken seriously and studied in details. Dr. Gombrich is concerned with religious change in belief and practice, not only in modern times but over the two and a half millennia during which Buddhism has flourished. He concludes that Sinhalese Buddhism has been remarkably conservative and rejects the assumption that it degenerated from an original high standard, by questioning whether it ever was as pure as a superficial reading of classical texts might suggest. It would be very difficult to provide a combination of scholarship and sympathy such as that which pervades Dr. Gombrich's book and makes it a landmark in the study of religion. Out of print for many years, the book is now republished corrected but substantially unchanged. Richard Gombrich has been Boden Professor of Sanskrit, Oxford University and Professor Fellow of Balliol College since 1976. He has published 8 books and about 40 articles, mostly on Buddhism. His most recent books are Theravada Buddhism: A social History from Ancient Benares to Modern Colombo and Buddhism Transformed: Religious Change in Sri Lanka; the latter is intended to do for modern Sinhalese Buddhism in the cities what Precept and Practice did for its traditional manifestation in the countryside.

### The Korean Buddhist Empire

This is the extended and annotated edition including \* an extensive annotation of more than 10,000 words about the history and basics of Buddhism, written by Thomas William Rhys Davids. The results of Mr. Okakura's visits to China and India, where he made exhaustive studies, are brilliantly set forth in this book, "The Ideals of the East \

### History of Theravada Buddhism in South-East Asia

One of the important early volumes that helped to introduce the doctrines and beliefs of Buddhism to a mainstream audience in the West, author Lewis Hodous presents a remarkably multi-dimensional portrayal of the ancient faith tradition in Buddhism and Buddhists in China. This seminal work is a must-read for those interested in understanding Buddhism in the Chinese cultural context.

### Reiki and the Healing Buddha

Buddhism in India, Ceylon, China and Japan