

《THE BUDDHISH ART OF》

图书基本信息

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内容概要

Buddhism originated in ancient India around the sixth-fifth centuries BC. That was a period of social and religious turmoil, roughly coinciding with the time between the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 BC) and the Warring States Period (475-221 BC) in Chinese history when various schools of thought (like Confucianism, Legalism, Mohism, etc) and their exponents came to the fore. Religiously, Brahmanism had no longer met the needs of the society, and new Shramanic sects emerged. Politically, there were 16 kingdoms contending for hegemony in the Ganges-Yamuna river basin, and in the end Magadha rose to prominence under a number of dynasties, peaking with the Maurya Dynasty that unified most of the Indian subcontinent in the middle of the third century BC. The history of Indian Buddhism may be divided into four phases: Primeval Buddhism, Sectarian (Theravada or "Hinayana") Buddhism, Mahayana Buddhism, and Tantric Buddhism. After a long time of evolution, it eventually developed into a colossal, all-embracing religious system represented by a vast collection of scrolls of Buddhist scripture, which is fundamentally different from Judaism, Christianity and Islamism all based on one sacred book.

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Theravada sutras written in Pali language spread southward to Sri Lanka , Thailand , Burma and Indonesia. Mahayana sutras spread northward to Central Asia , China , Korea and Japan; these Sanskrit scriptures were first translated into Central Asian languages , and then into Chinese. The Chinese Tripitaka is the most complete collection of extant Buddhist scriptures; its influence reached beyond China to Korea and Japan. During the seventh century AD Buddhism spread from India to Tibet. As sutras were systematically translated into the local language , Tibetan Buddhism came into being gradually. The relics of Buddhism at different stages (except for Primeval Buddhism) have all been found in China. The Theravada Tripitaka scriptures (from Pali , meaning "three baskets") spread to the region in southwest China's Yunnan Province inhabited by the Tai people , and had been translated into the ancient Tai language. The Sarvastivada school of Theravada Buddhism spread to the northwestern Xinjiang , leading to the cutting of the Kizil Thousand-Buddha Grottoes from the fourth to the tenth century in the ancient state of Kucha (located near present Kuche and Baicheng) . The ruins preserved in Yunnan and Xinjiang , though not very notable , reflect the spread of Theravada Buddhism in China.

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