

Pick up your exam packet
AND essay from the front

We are going to do something with our
essays and look at the new results on
your exam after today's quiz

Comparative Essay Self-Reflection

- Answer the following to yourself (no writing)
 1. Does my essay prove points or simply list facts?
 2. Are these specific points found in the introduction or conclusion
 3. Are the points I made backed up with specific facts and evidence?
 4. Did I compare AND contrast in this essay
 5. Did I examine/analyze causation for continuity/change (explain the reason a similarity or difference exists) at least 3 times in this essay
 6. Do topic sentences (1st sentence in paragraph) clearly introduce the argument I made in the paragraph

Comparative Essay Self-Reflection

- Answer the following on a sheet of paper
 1. List the three major arguments you made in your essay.
 2. List the specific characteristics you compare/contrast.
 3. List the main topic of each body paragraph.
 4. Briefly list the three ways you used causation of continuity/change in your essay.
 5. List at least three specific pieces of evidence you used to back up arguments in your essay

Comparative Essay Self-Reflection

- Use a highlighter to complete the following on your essay
 1. Highlight your entire thesis statement. This may be found in the introduction or conclusion.
 2. Highlight (in a different color) specific evidence you use to back up your arguments.
 3. Underline (with a different color) your use of causation and evidence for it in your essay.

Comparative Essay Self-Reflection

- Staple your rubric (top) and self-reflection (under rubric) to the front of your essay
- Be sure your name is on both sheets and the essay

- The score on your exam is ?/50. This is the grade for part 1 of the exam
- You have the opportunity to revise your exam today if you choose – That will be the grade for part 2
- Use independent research, notes, or presentations to find the correct answer
- Turn in your exam packet and scan sheet when you are satisfied with your choices
- Be sure to clearly erase your previous answers when you change them
- Both scores will count as ?/50

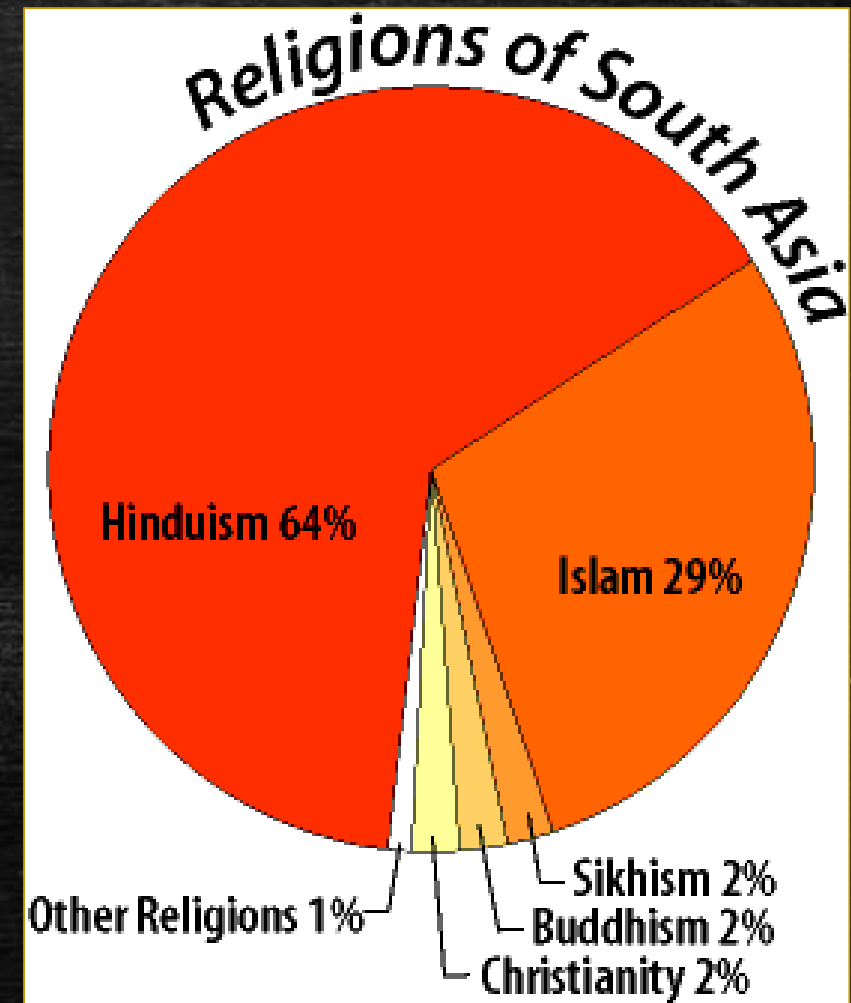
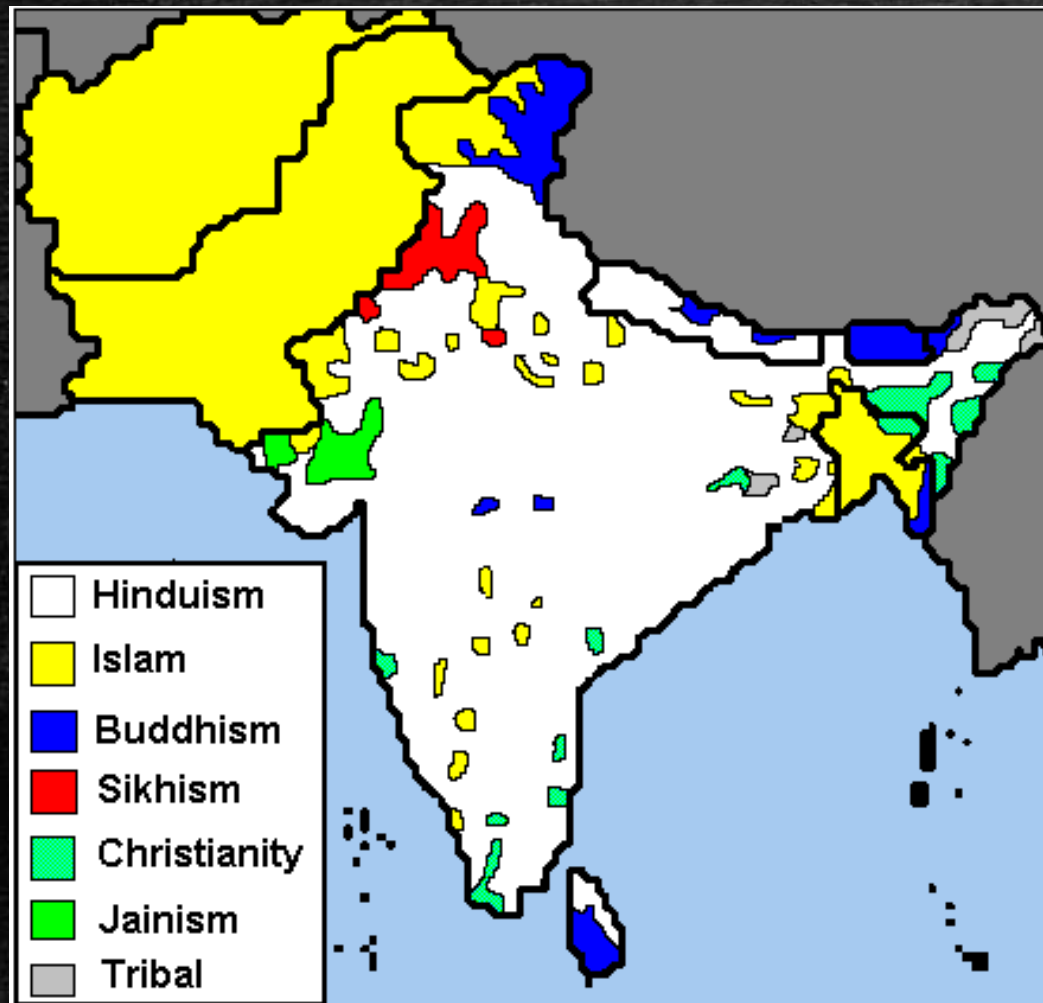
**Use the same
scan sheet**

**Tonight's Reading: Pgs 1-11
in packet**

Reading Quiz Wednesday

Tomorrow we begin Unit 3

Religion in South Asia Today



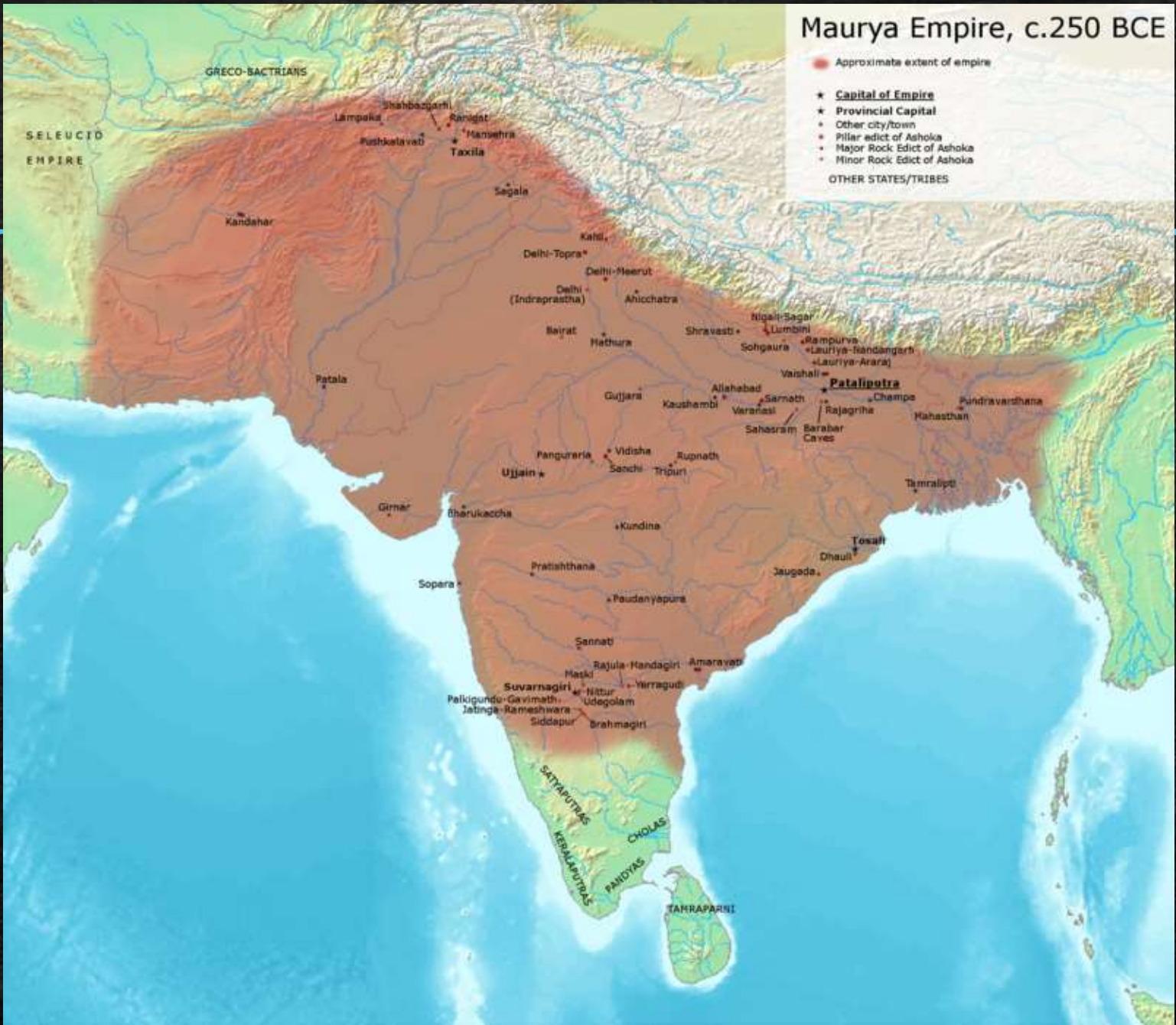
Historical religion in India

- Hinduism
- Buddhism
 - Buddhism = Younger Religion
 - Buddhism = Longer Artistic Traditions

The Birth of Siddhartha Gautama

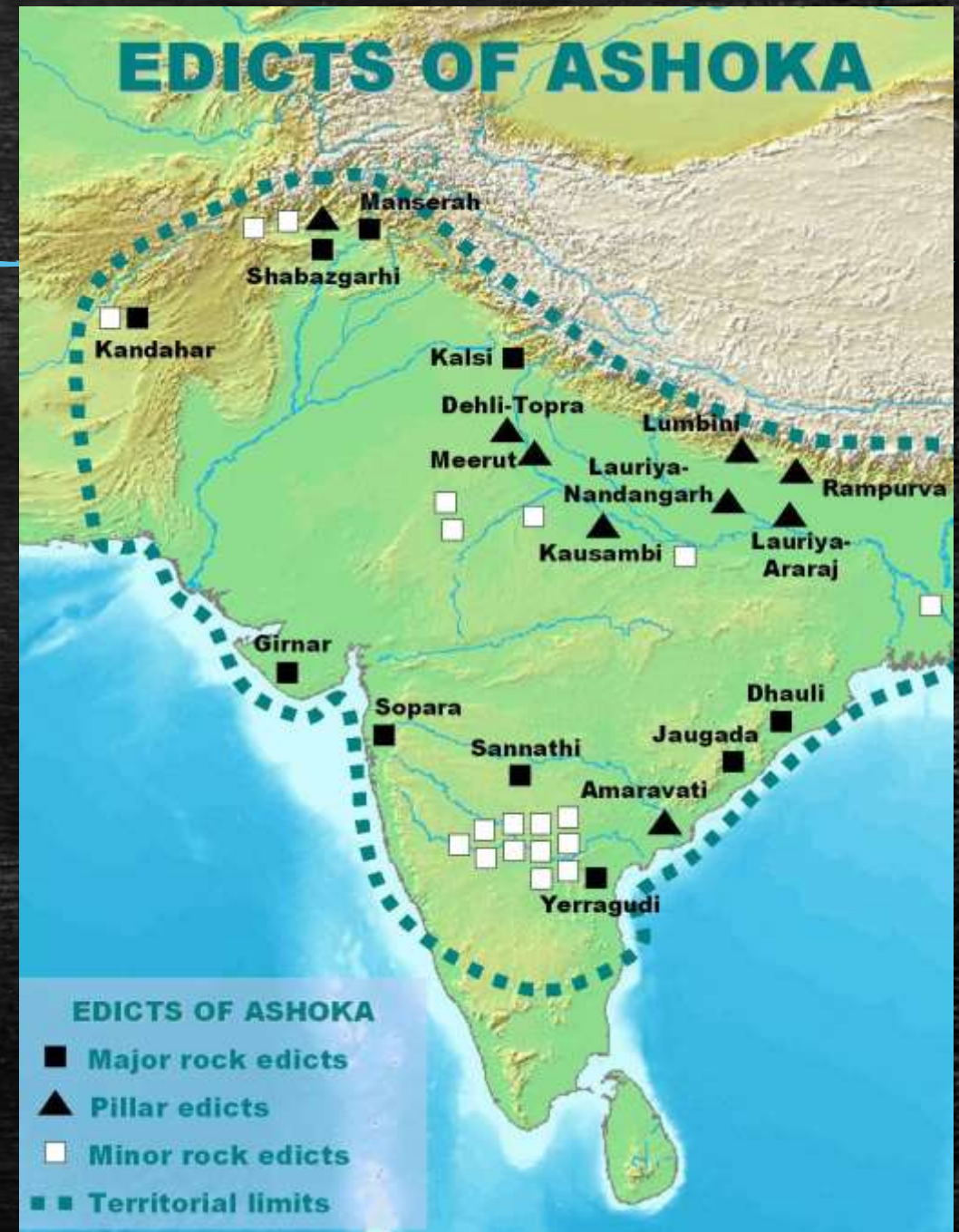


Maurya Empire, c.250 BCE



Maurya Dynasty

- Ashoka's Kingdom
- Ashoka's Conversion to Buddhism
- Impact on Rule?



Maurya Dynasty

- Ashoka's Kingdom
 - Edicts of Ashoka
 - Columns
 - Buddhist Legal Code
 - “Axis of the Universe”
 - Connect Spiritual world with Earth
 - Mark pilgrimage routes
 - Ornate capitals





Pillar At Sarnath Capital

- Maurya India (c. 250 BCE)
 - Polished Sandstone
 - Chakra = Wheel of Law (Also Called the *Wheel of Dharma*)
 - Ashoka as a **Chakravartin** (Holder of the Wheel)
 - Connects himself with divine authority



Questions addressed by architects of sacred structures:

Now we begin to see
Buddhist structures
throughout India – Hindu
sites will soon follow

1. Is there communal ritual?
2. Is there movement from point to point by ritual participants?
3. Is there a focal point participants must be able to see during the ritual?
4. How can transitions into more sacred space be provided?
5. How can the plan and decoration reflect beliefs of the participants?

Great Stupa at Sanchi. India. Buddhist; Maurya, late Sunga Dynasty.
c. 300 B.C.E.–100 C.E. Stone masonry, sandstone on dome.

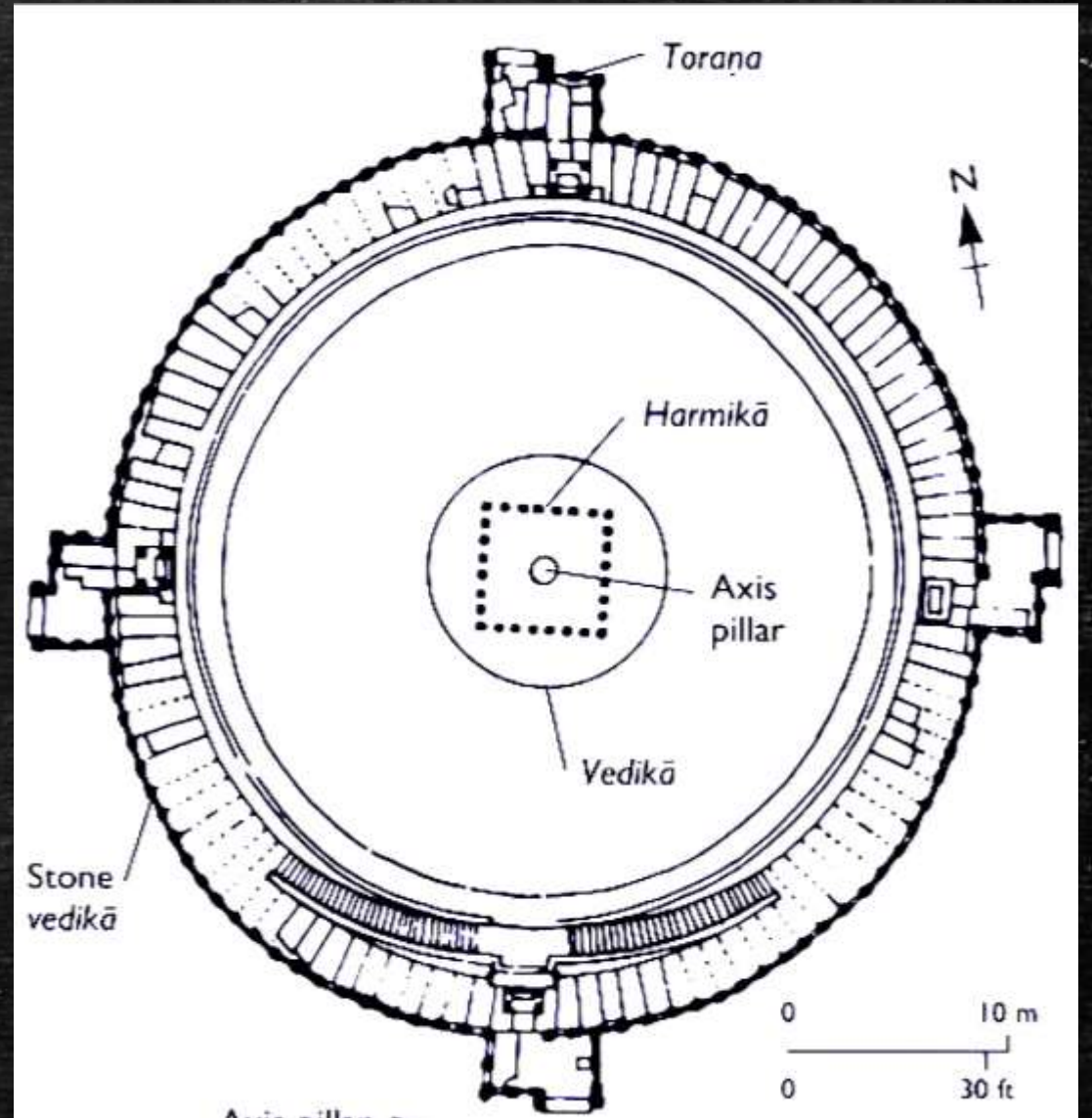
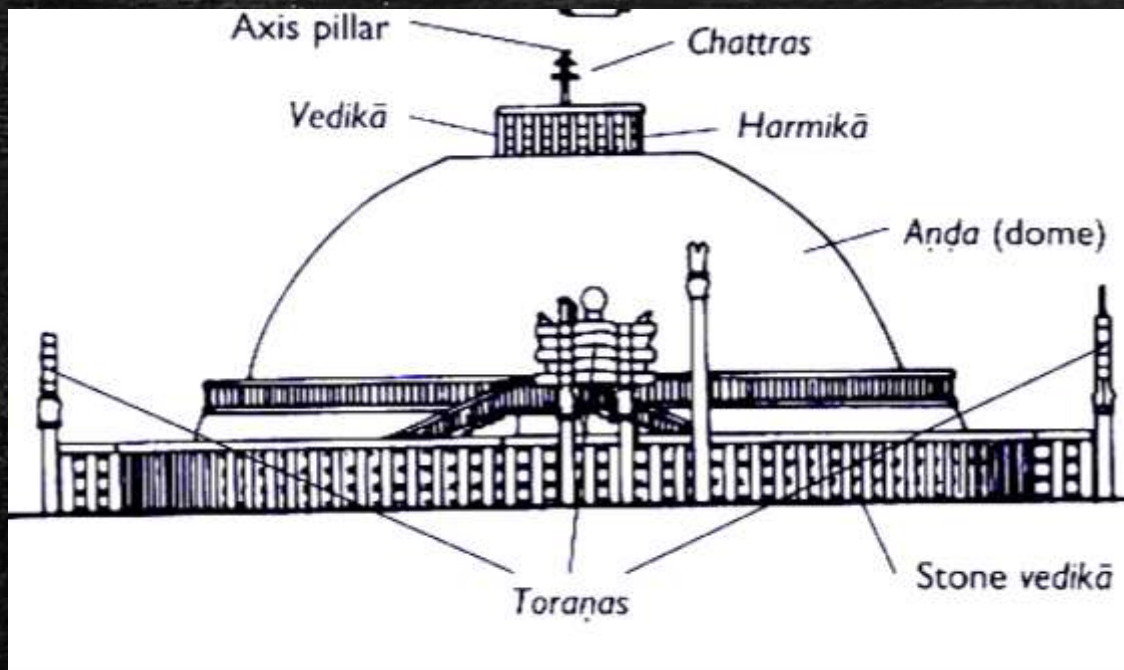
Sacred Buddhist Complex

One of 8 stupas –
housed relics of the
Buddha

Modeled on early South
Asian burial mounds



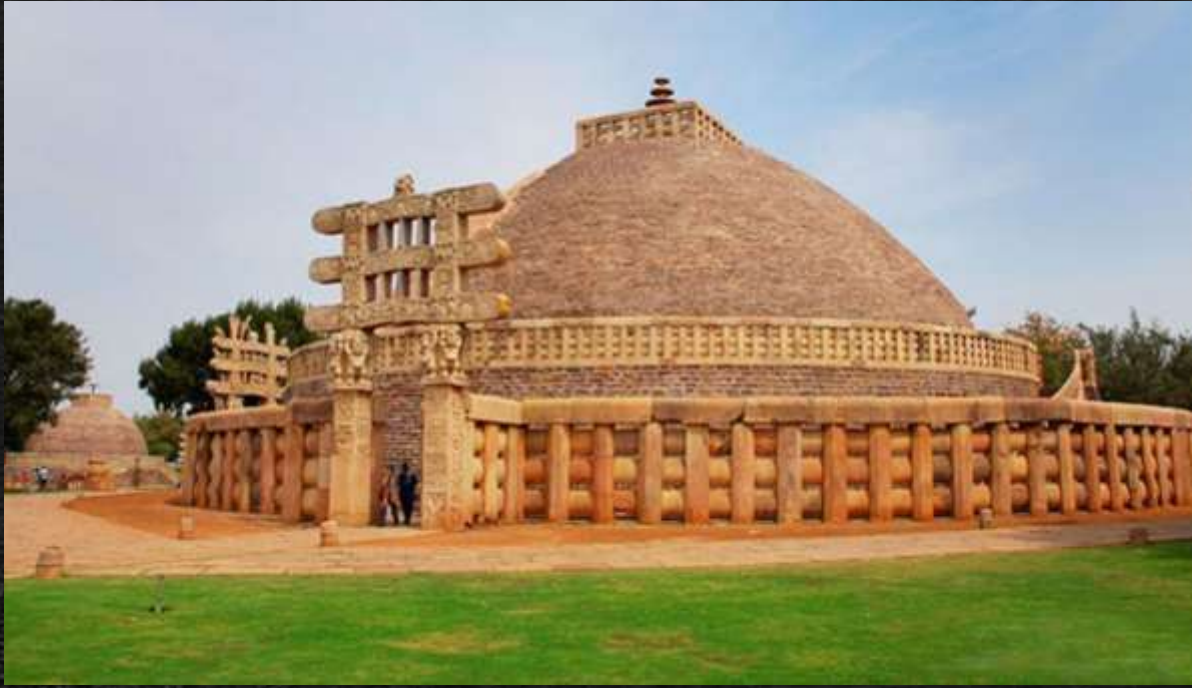
Stupa as a *mandala*: 3D diagram of the universe



Stupa at Sanchi

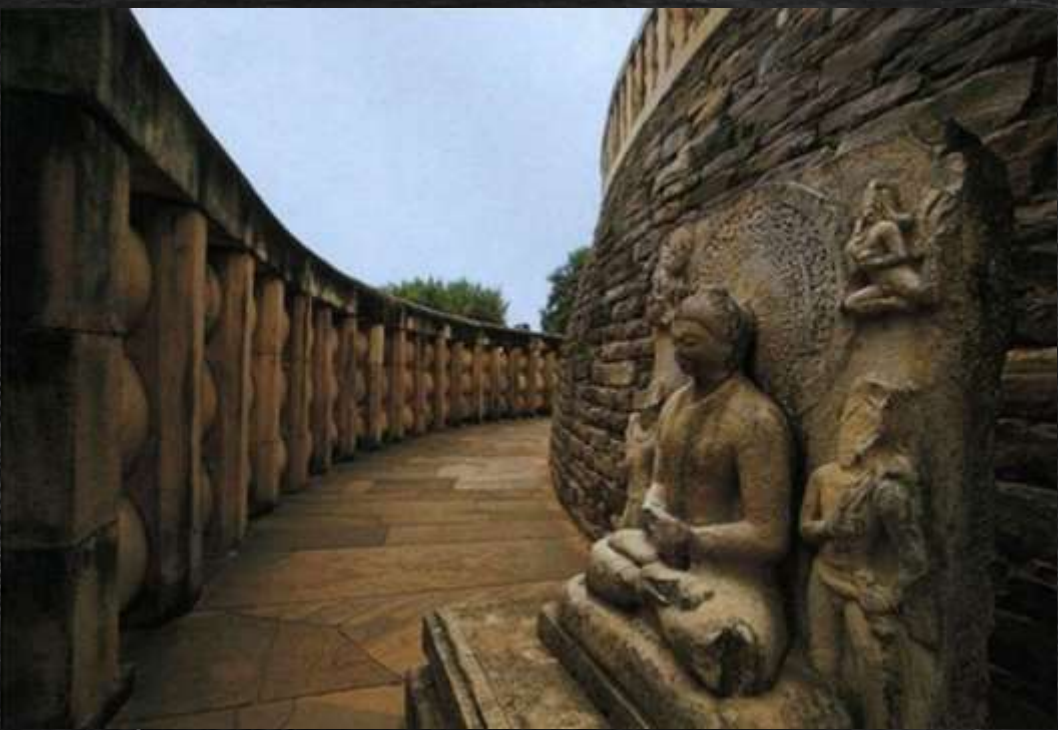
- Monument housing Buddha's relics
 - Symbolism of the stupa
 - Circumambulation
 - Mandala
 - Diagrams of the universe
 - Toranas
 - Gates corresponding to cardinal directions





[Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi](#)
[\(UNESCO/NHK\) 2:53](#)









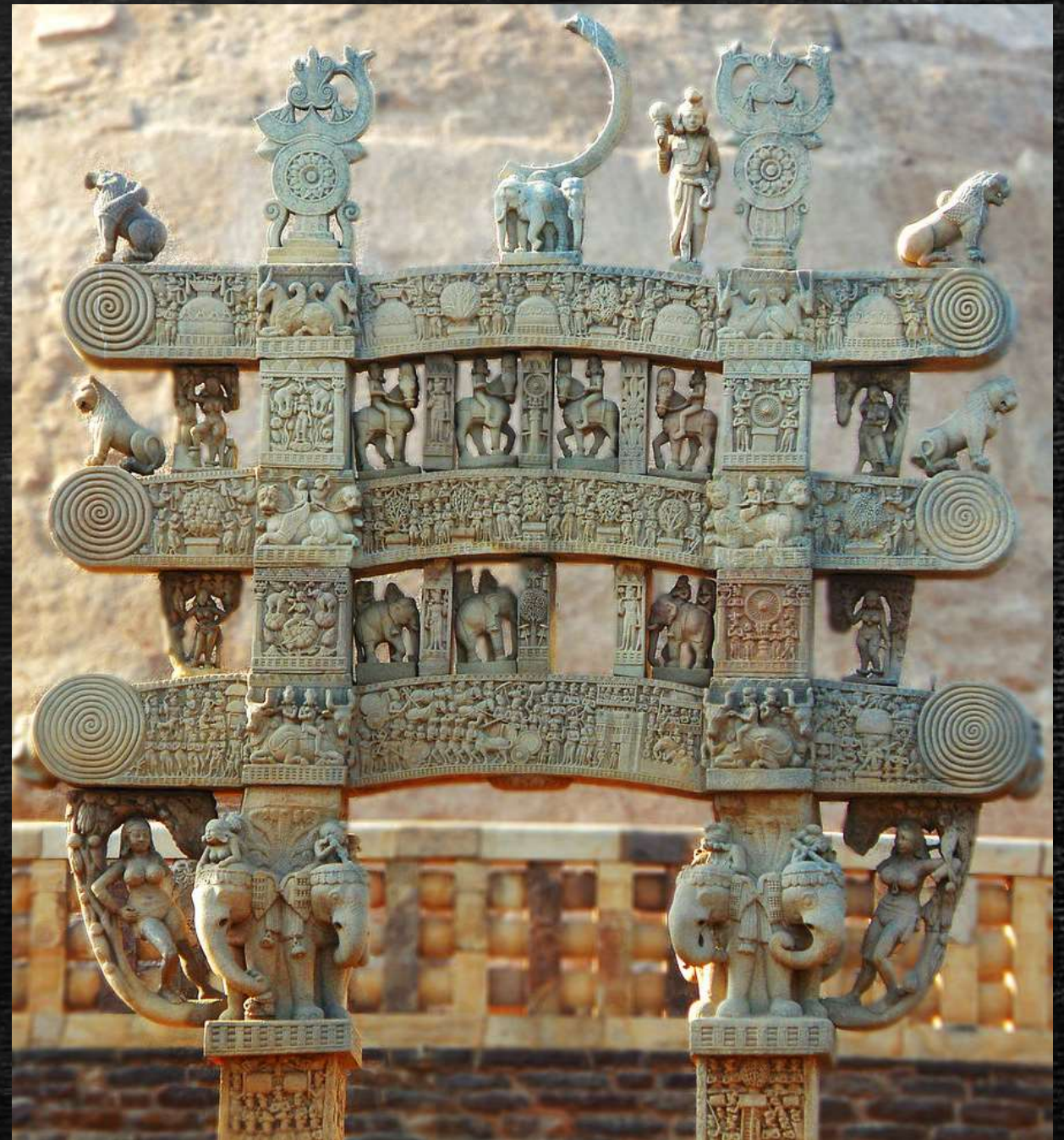




4 Toranas (This is the
North one...best
preserved)

Toranas include bas relief,
high relief, and sculpture
in the round

Narrative emphasizes the
Jataka stories (the former
lives of the Buddha)

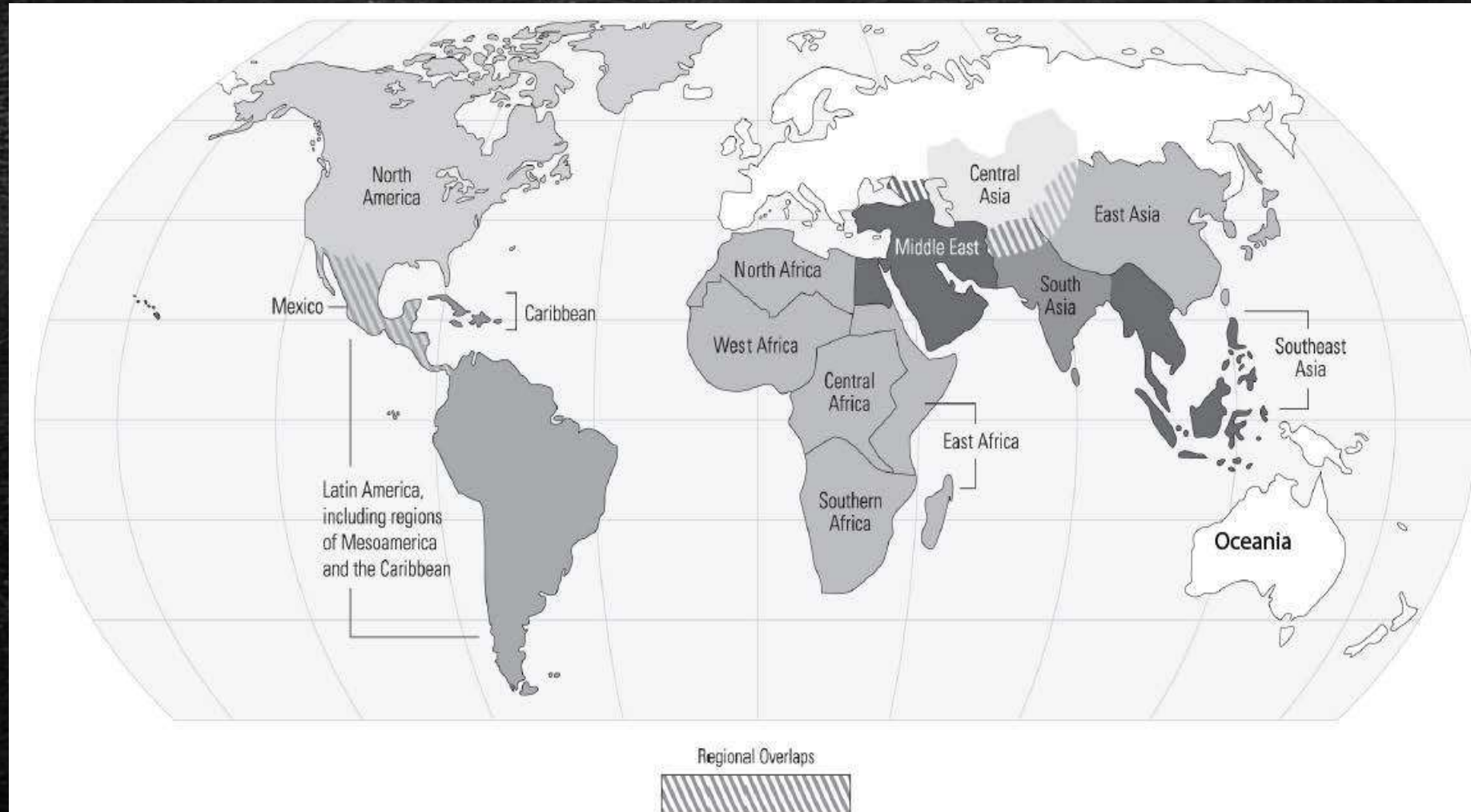




Use of yakshis: sensuous
fertility goddesses



Historical/cultural Precedence for this type of figure?



Harappa Torso

- Prana (“Force of Life”)
 - Sense that the image is filled with breath
 - Common in later Indian art and Hindu faith



The Dancing Girl of Mohenjo-Daro

- Bronze
- c. 2500 BCE
- Why is this unique for the time period?



Remember *Contrapposto*

- Remember *Contrapposto* a human figure standing with most of its weight on one foot
 - shoulders and arms twist off-axis from the hips and legs



This is from
c. 2500 BCE



This is from
c. 450 BCE

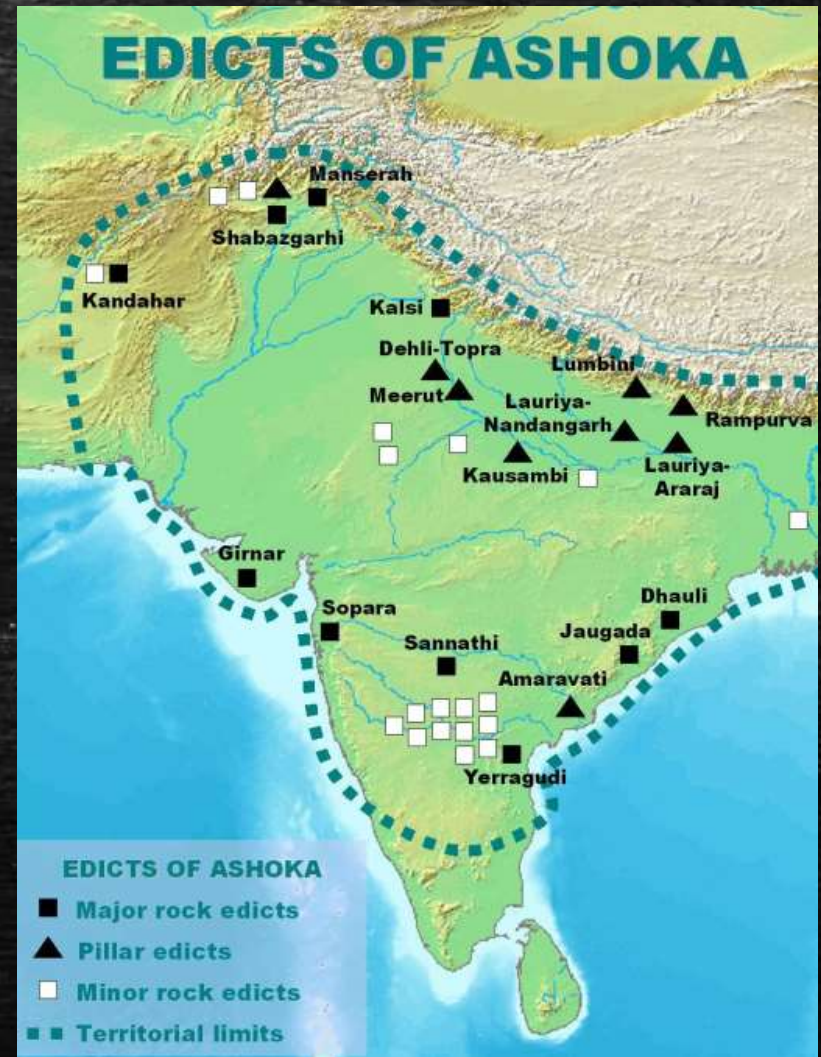
Maya and the birth of
Siddhartha Gautama
(Buddha)





After Ashoka

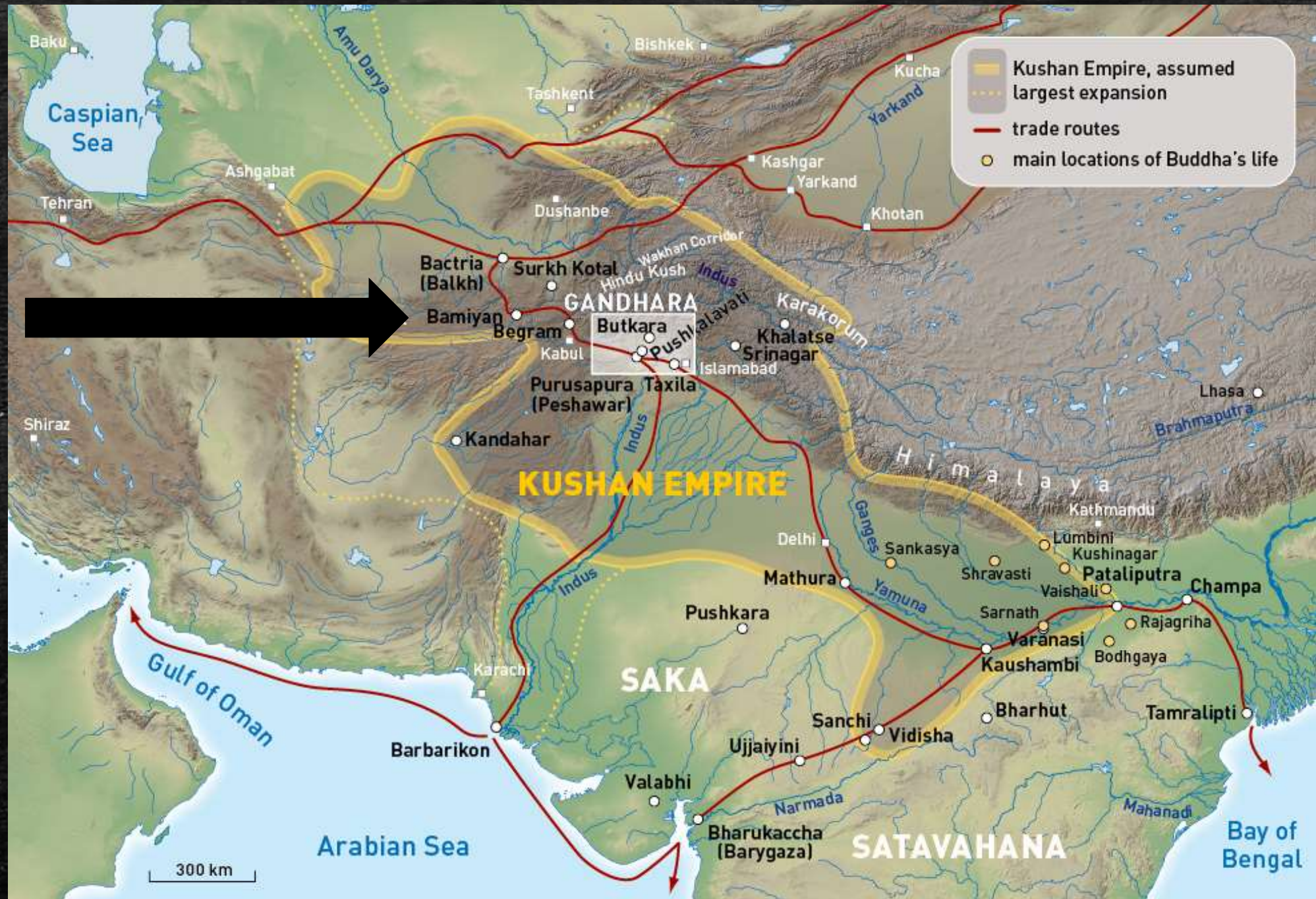
- Period of Disunity
- Rise of Independent Kingdoms
- Lucrative Trade
- Increasing Greco-Roman Influence
- Consistent patronage of Buddhism



Gandhara Region and Buddha Representations

- Early anthropomorphic representations of the Buddha
 - Increasingly viewed as divine rather than an enlightened mortal
- Greco-Roman Influence?







A 1970s visit from
Smithsonian



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image Landsat
Image IBCAO

Google earth



**Buddha. Bamiyan,
Afghanistan. Gandharan.**

**c. 400–800 C.E. (destroyed
in 2001).**

**Cut rock with plaster and
polychrome paint.**



**Buddha. Bamiyan,
Afghanistan. Gandharan.**

**c. 400–800 C.E. (destroyed
in 2001).**

**Cut rock with plaster and
polychrome paint.**





175'



Conflict and Resistance 17:30 – 20:06

[Afghans resurrect Buddha from rubble 1:48](#)

Dynasties of China

Dynasty	Dates
Shang	1766 B.C.—1122 B.C.
Zhou	1122 B.C.—256 B.C.
Qin	221 B.C.—206 B.C.
Han	202 B.C.—A.D. 220
Sui	A.D. 581—A.D. 618
Tang	A.D. 618—A.D. 907
Song	A.D. 960—A.D. 1279
Ming	A.D. 1368—A.D. 1644
Qing	A.D. 1644—A.D. 1911

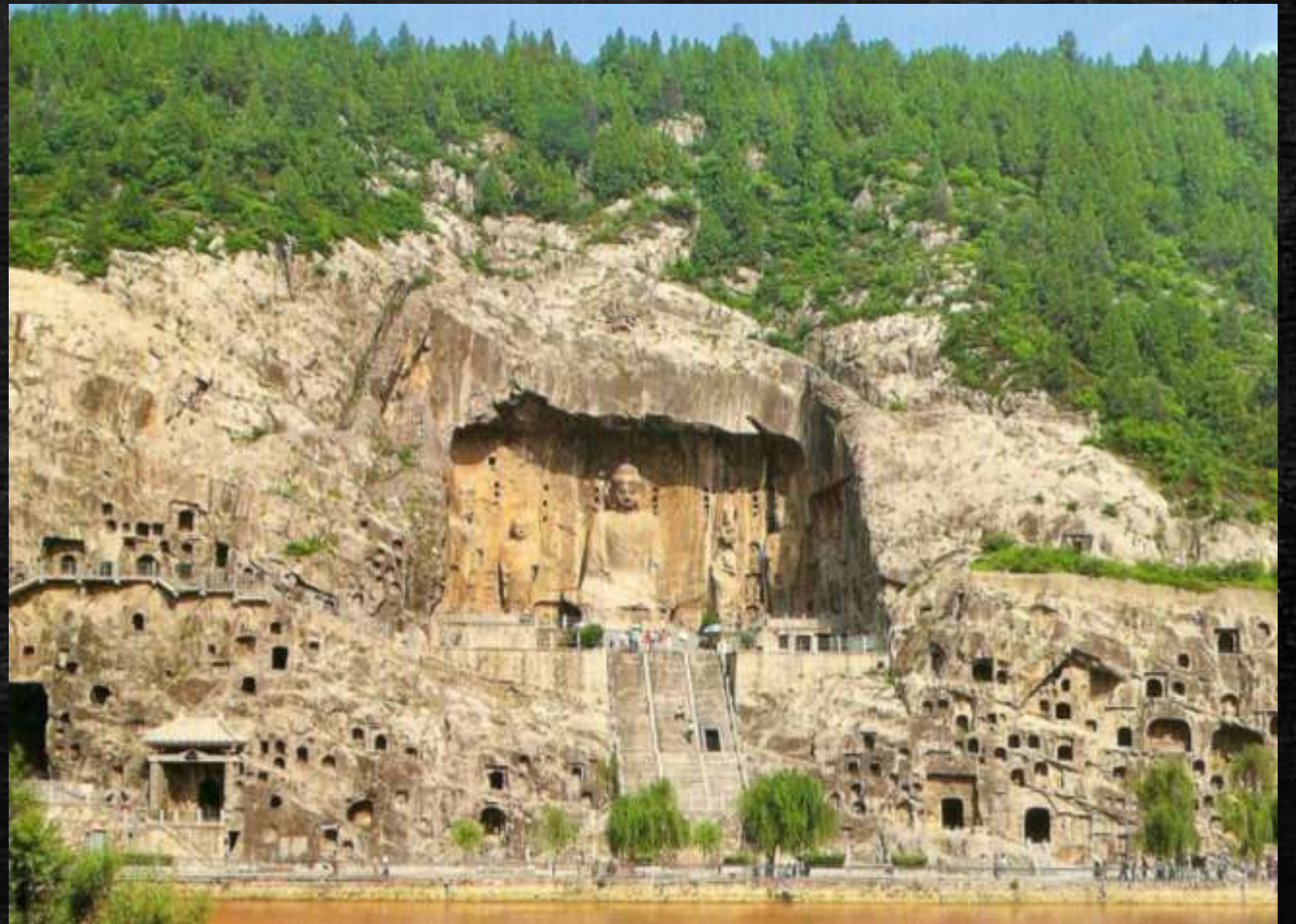


Longmen caves. Luoyang, China. Tang Dynasty. C. 470s
CE –1127 C.E. Limestone.



Longmen caves. Luoyang, China. Tang Dynasty. C. 470s
CE –1127 C.E. Limestone.

The Longmen
Grottos
(Longmen Caves)



Fengxian
Cave:



Buddha surrounded by bodhisattvas,
followers, and guardians (heavenly
guardians and temple guardians)



**Vairocana Buddha:
Primordial Buddha = The
first incarnation of the
Buddha; the spirit of
Buddhism, innate wisdom**



- Guyang Cave: Oldest (c. 470s CE) in the grottos
- Gautama Buddha (Siddhartha Gautama) surrounded by bodhisattvas



Todai-ji. Nara, Japan.

743 C.E.; rebuilt c. 1700.
Bronze and wood
(sculpture); wood with
ceramic-tile roofing
(architecture).



[National Treasures of Yamato - Daibutsu \(Todaiji\) 5:00](#)





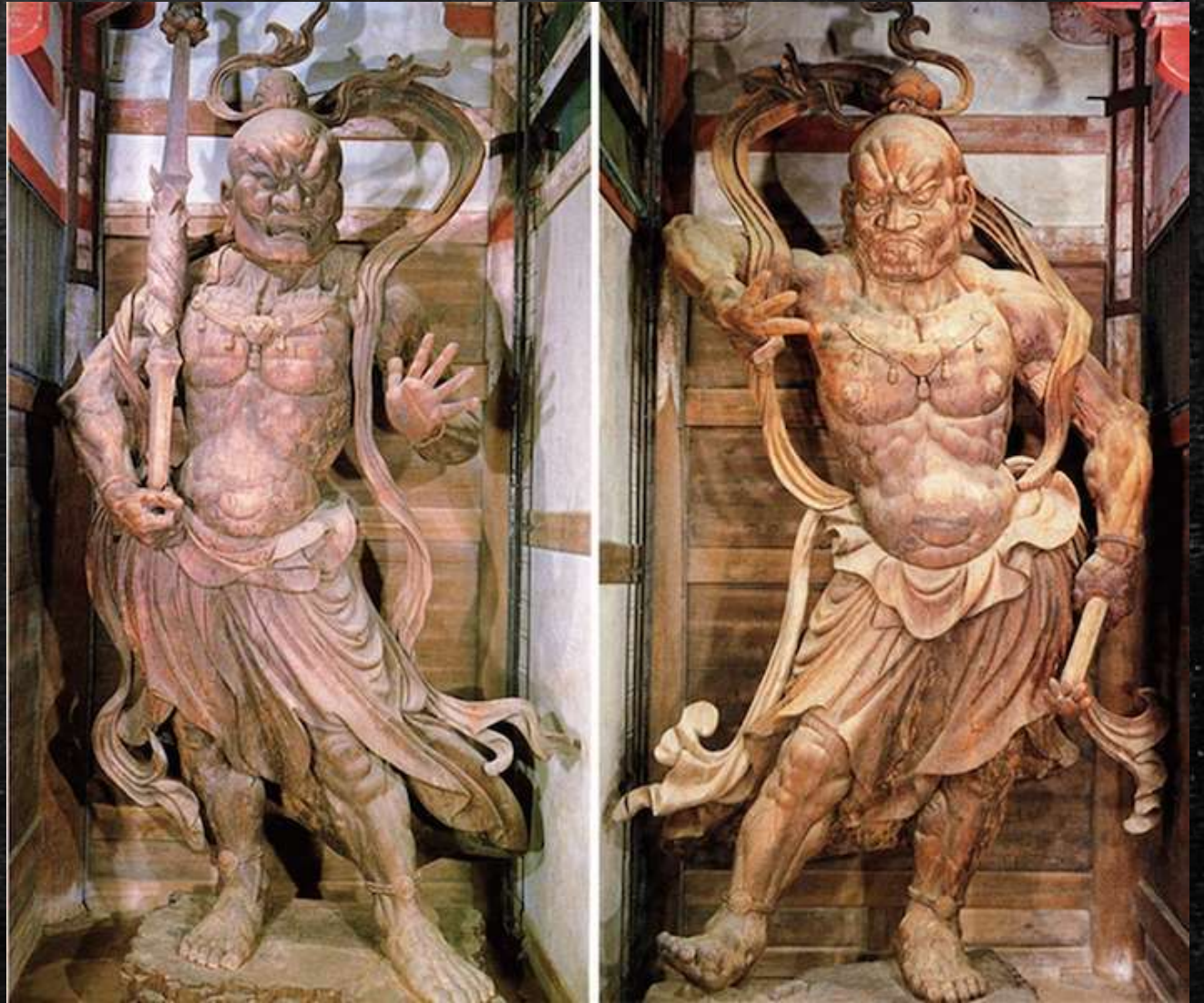
Nandaimon (Great South Gate), end of the 12th century, Todai-ji, Nara, Japan



Guardian Kings (Kongō
Rikishi)

Face people passing within
the gate

Intentionally scary! –
Designed to protect Buddha





SPK

Vairochana Buddha –
Primordial Buddha, belief
that all other Buddhas
emerged from this early
incarnation – Generally
very large statues



[Cleaning the Great Buddha of Nara 2:12](#)

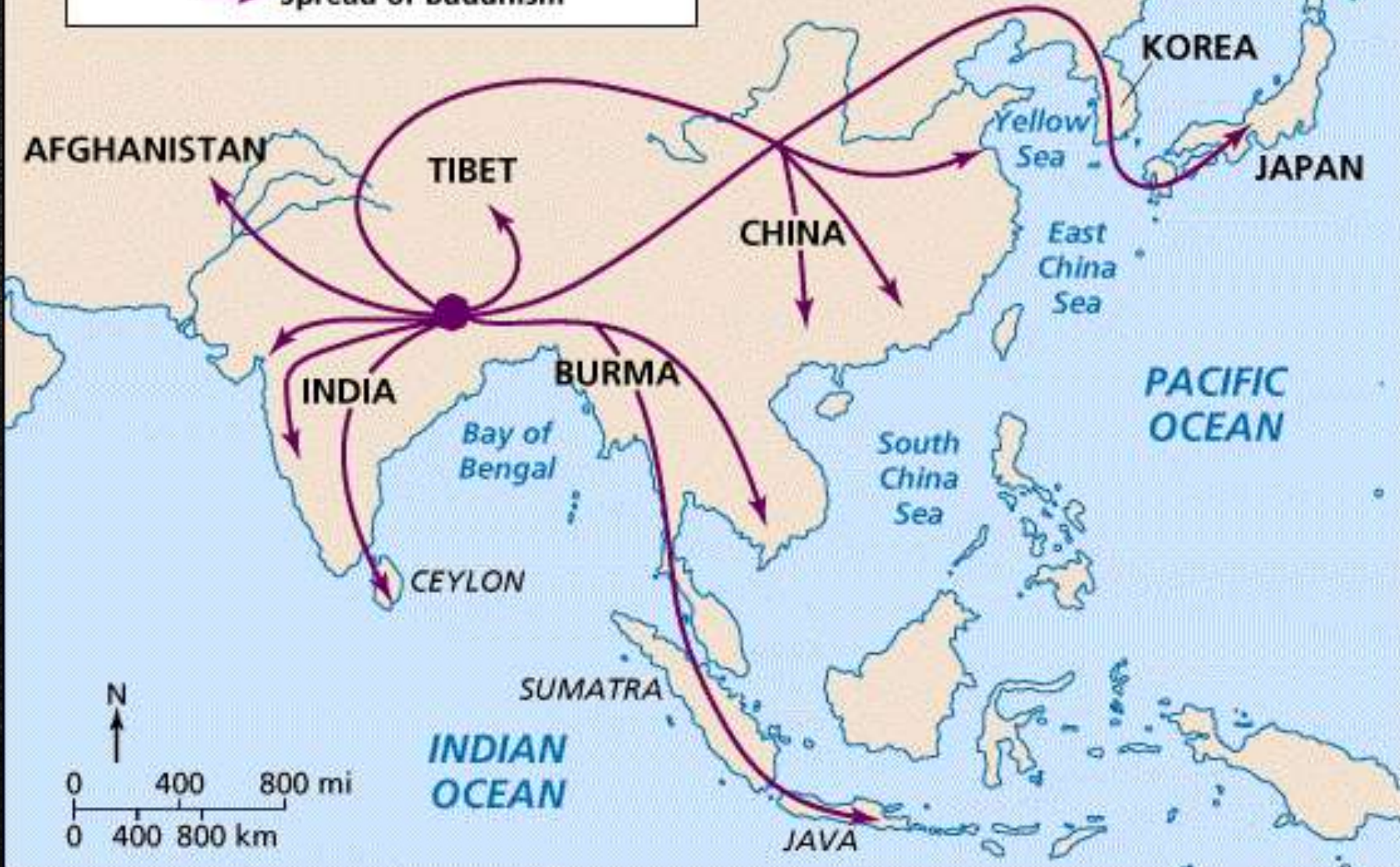






The Spread of Buddhism, 500s B.C. – A.D. 600s

→ Spread of Buddhism







Borobudur Temple

Central Java, Indonesia.

c. 750–842 C.E.

Volcanic-stone masonry

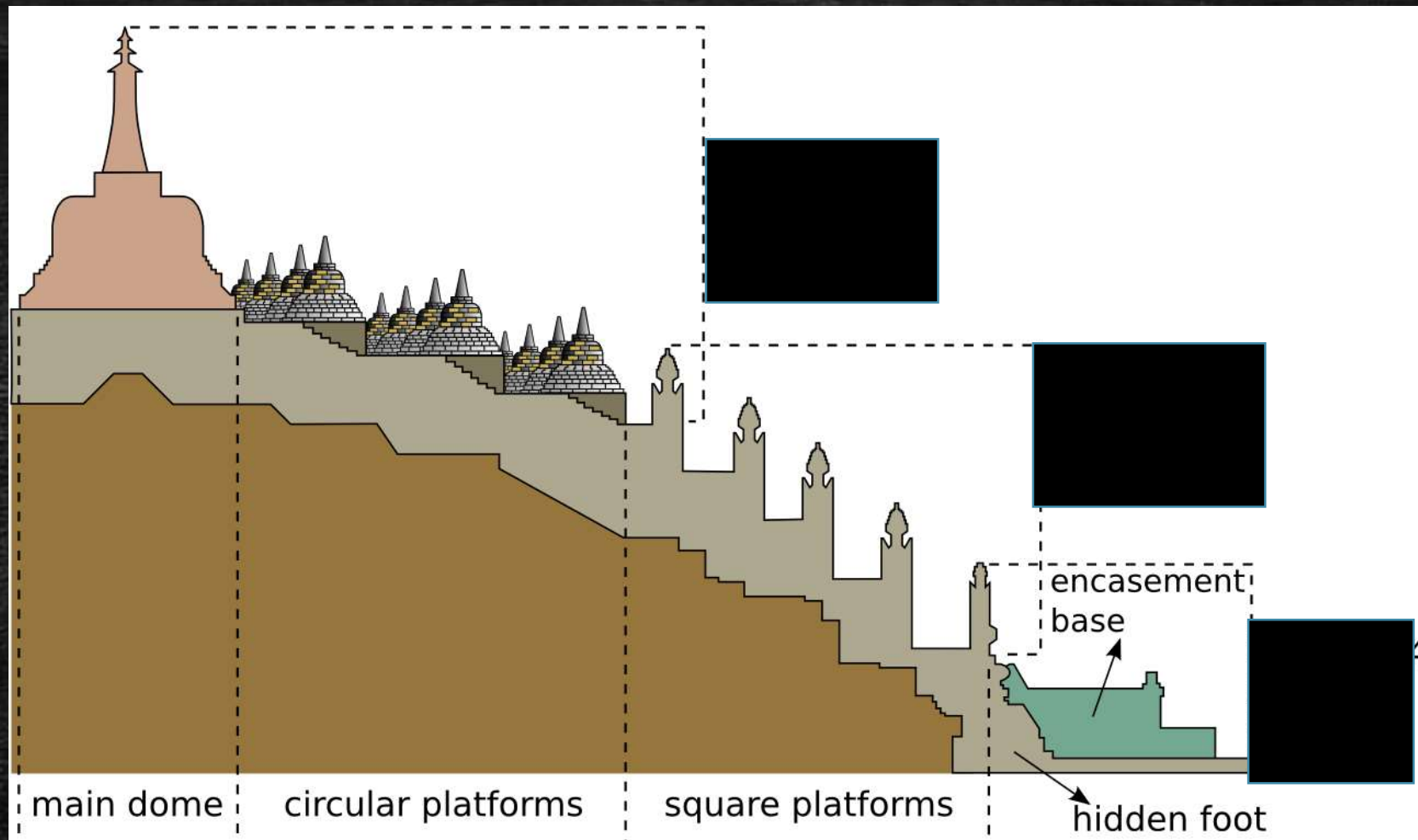


Represents a
Buddhist Mandala

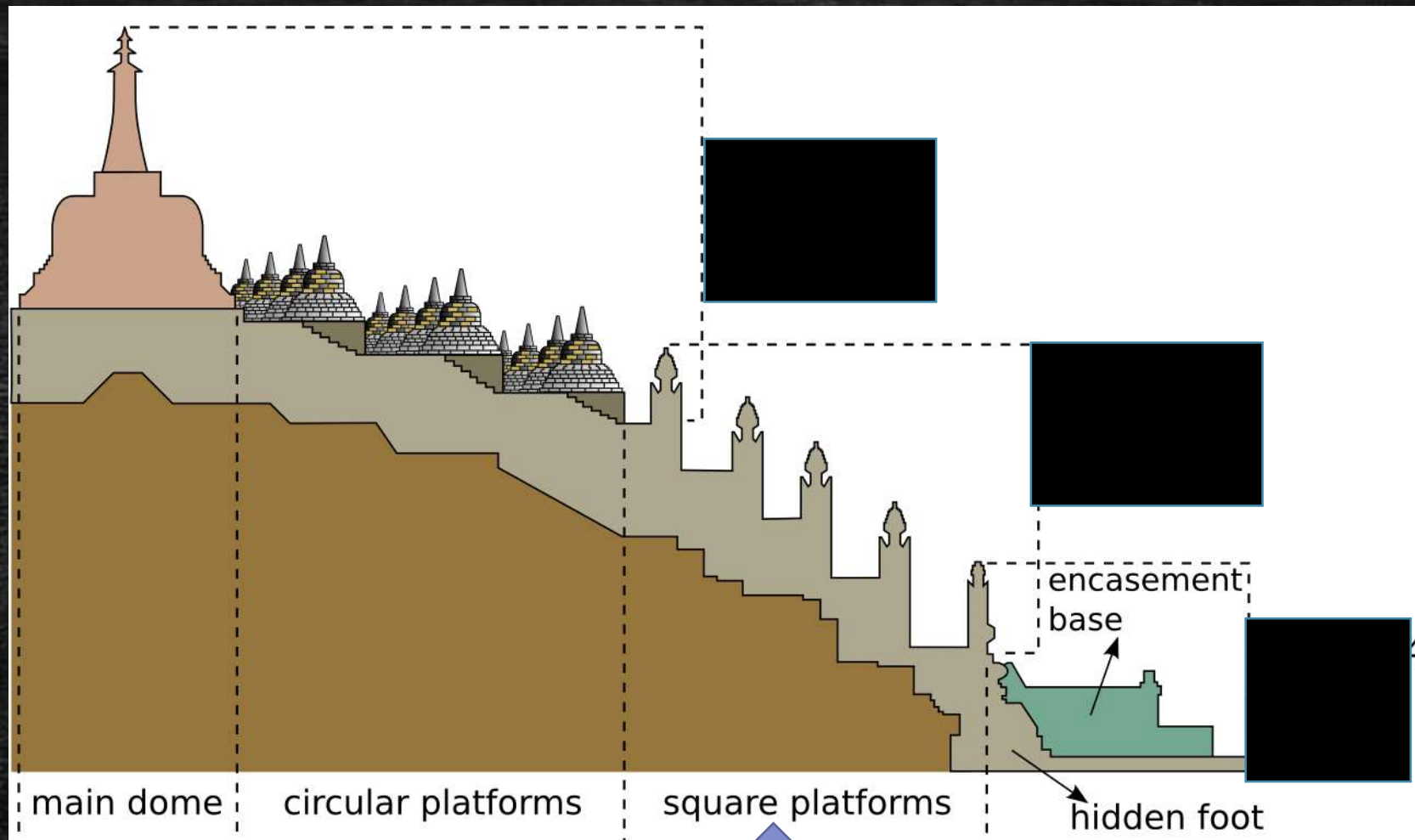
Site was the end of
a processional road
that led pilgrims to
2 smaller Buddhist
temples

Borobudur
Temple (2:47)





Our World: 160 Reliefs, Law of Cause and effect –
Illustrates human behavior and desire: Violence.
Base covered during original construction



Transitional: Humans released from worldly matters, 1200+ decorative reliefs of Buddhist Sutras (Religious teachings, sayings, and stories of Buddha)

Maya: Siddhartha
Gautama's mother
traveling to give
birth







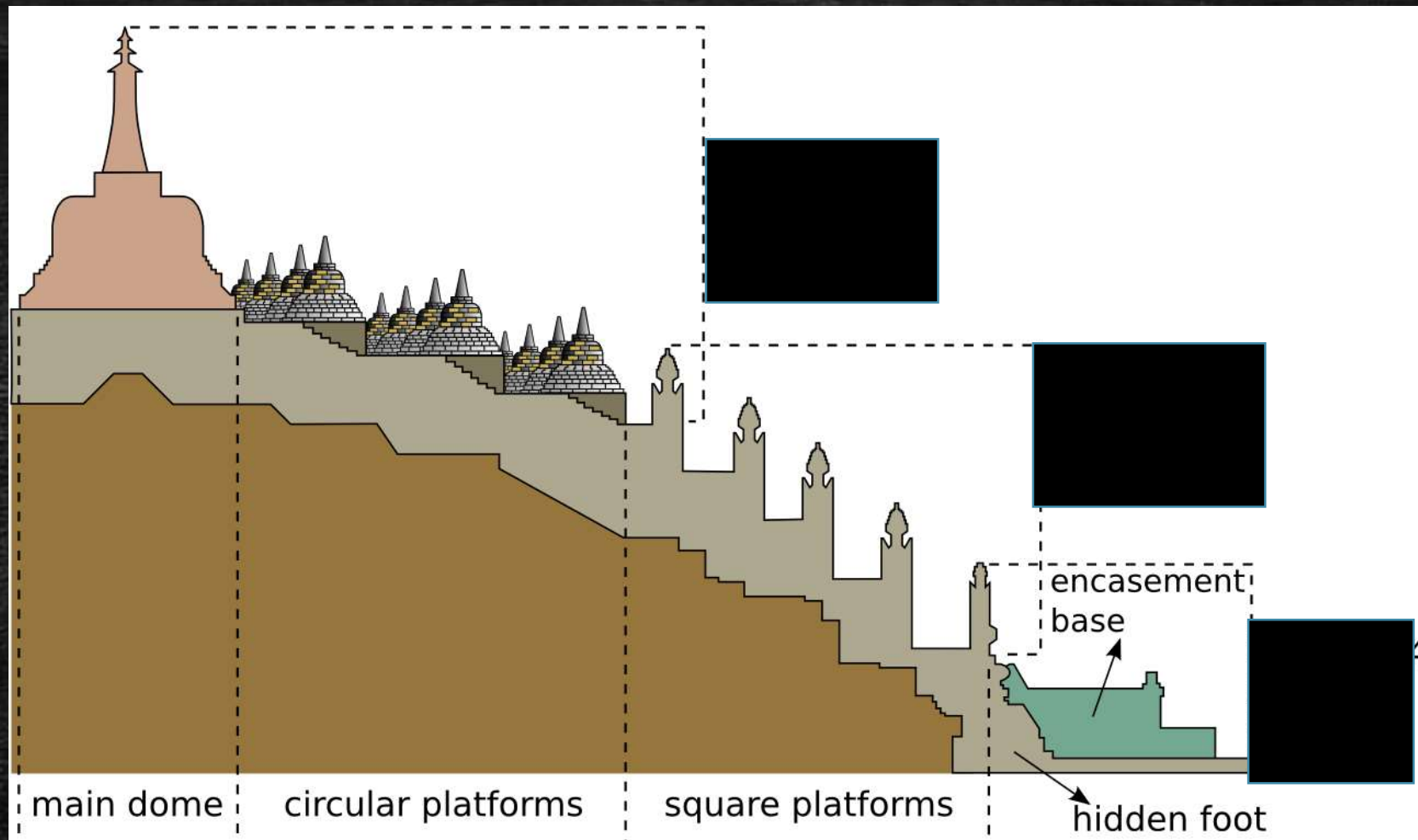


Jataka Tales: The Clever Monkey and Sir Crocodile



Jataka Tales: The Golden Elephant



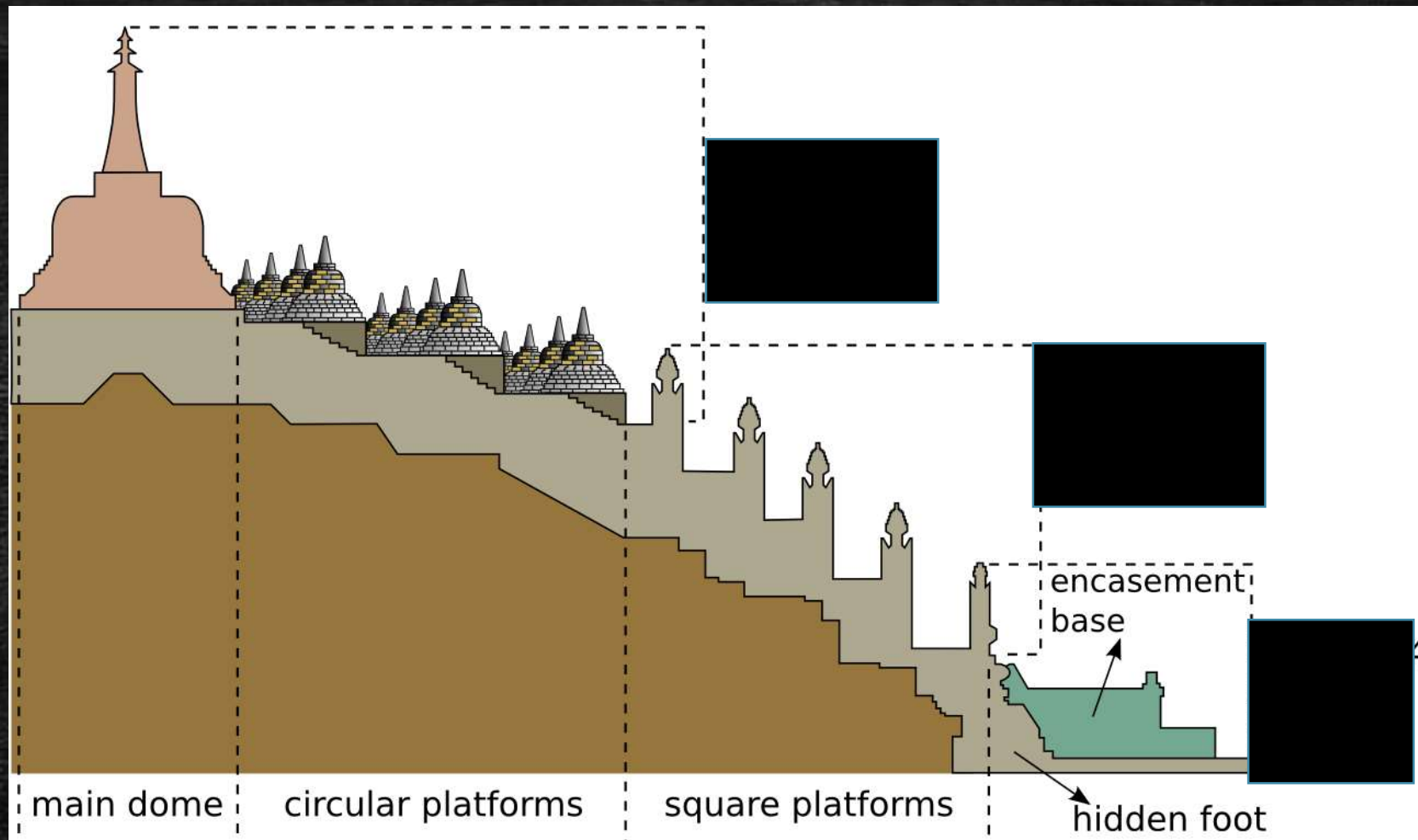


Home of the gods: circles of perforated stupas (inverted bell shape), 72 stupas with outward facing Buddhas









Axis Mundi (Cosmic Axis,
Axis of the World)





Ryoan-ji. Kyoto, Japan. Muromachi Period, Japan. c. 1480 C.E.; current design most likely dates to the 18th century. Rock garden



A short video!

