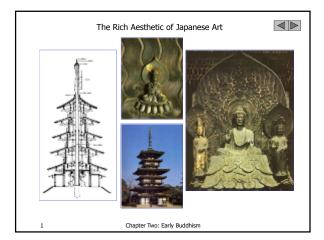


# Welcome

Japanese Art History ARTH 2071 Chapter Two: Early Buddhism



### Introduction To Buddhism

- Siddhartha Gautama
- Prince, son of King of Sakya in Nepal
- Great Renunciation to seek the truth
- Great Enlightenment in 528 BC salvation from suffering through freedom from desires
- Buddha means "Enlightened One"



Great Buddha at Todaiji

2 Chapter Two: Early Buddhism

### Introduction To Buddhism



- Buddha believed in the <u>karmic</u> cycle and that the entire universe was a self-perpetuating illusion.
- <u>Karma</u> each moment arises out of a multitude of causes and conditions and in turn conditions the next moment.
- The goal of life is to break the cycles of death and birth by realizing the true nature of things.

Chapter Two: Early Buddhism

# Introduction To Buddhism



- Reincarnation exists because of our cravings and desires to live in this world.
- <u>Nirvana</u> is freedom from the cycle of reincarnation the enlightened state in which the person is free from greed, hate, and ignorance.

Chapter Two: Early Buddhism

# Introduction To Buddhism



- Four Noble Truths of Buddhism
  - Life is suffering
  - The reason for suffering is desire
  - Liberation from suffering comes from cessation of desire
  - There is a path to follow to free oneself from desire
- Following the Noble Eightfold Path helps a person realize that greed and selfishness cause all earthly suffering. With this new understanding, one's suffering may end.

Chapter Two: Early Buddhism

### Introduction To Buddhism



- The Eightfold Path
  - Right Knowledge
  - Right Thinking
  - Right Speech
  - Right Conduct
  - Right Livelihood
  - Right Effort
  - Right Mindfulness
  - Right Concentration

6 Chapter Two: Early Buddhism

### Introduction To Buddhism



- After his enlightenment, Buddha preached throughout India until his death at age 80
- For hundreds of years, Buddha's teachings were an oral tradition, passed from his ten disciples to others.
- Buddha's teachings were not written down until about 50 BC
- The original written documents are in Sanskrit, a major language of the Indian sub-continent.
- The writings of Buddha are divided into chapters or sutras.

7 Chapter Two: Early Buddhism

### Buddhism In Japan



- Buddhism introduced in Japan in 552 and 584 epidemics broke out and temples were destroyed.
- Buddhism successfully reintroduced in 587 by Prince Shotoku (Regent) and Soga no Umako (Prime Minister); integrated into government reforms of 645.
- In 624 there were 46 Buddhist temples; just 70 years later in 694 there were 545 temples.
- Emperor Shomu (r. 724-749) focused the government, aristocracy and court on Buddhism and built Todaiji.

8 Chapter Two: Early Buddhism

# Buddhist Architecture – Asuka & Nara Chapter Two: Early Buddhism

# Buddhist Architecture – Asuka/Nara



- A Buddhist temple is a complex of buildings
  - Chomon entrance gate, generally at the south of the compound
  - <u>Pagoda</u> diagram of the universe and often a memorial to an important person
  - <u>Kondo</u> or hondo main hall, contains principal altars and dedicated to active worship
  - Kodo lecture hall
  - Roofed Cloister private area for priests
  - Support buildings refectory, sleeping quarters, storage, etc.

Chapter Two: Early Buddhism

