

<<西藏的历史与人文景观>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<西藏的历史与人文景观>>

13位ISBN编号：9787119042039

10位ISBN编号：7119042033

出版时间：2006-1

出版时间：外文出版社

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页数：215

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内容概要

The age-old history and Culture of Tibet have created a unique historical and Cultural landscape . one that still flourishes today and whose special magic acts as a magnet to people from all over the world . The aim of book is to unfold in words and beautiful images that historical and Cultural landscape . and in so doing , to explain the inseparable historical ties between Tibet and the rest of China . and the emotional bonds that unite China's Tibetan and Han peoples.

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书籍目录

Preface
Chapter 1 Inhabitants of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau in Ancient Times Prehistoric Tibet and its Cultural Relics
Chapter 2 The Jokhang Temple The Brilliant Tubo Dynasty and the Introduction of Buddhism
Chapter 3 Sites of Guge Kingdom Relics A Period of Separatist Regimes and the Revival of Buddhism in Tibet
Chapter 4 Sakya Monastery Tibet's Incorporation into Chinese Territory and its Continuous Development
Chapter 5 A Multitude of Monasteries Throughout Tibet The Tibetan Policy of the Ming Court
Chapter 6 The Potala Palace
TIBET, a Politico-Religious Regime under Central Government Rule
Chapter 7 Turbulent and Eventful Tibet
Appendixes 1 Folklore and Festivals in Tibet 2 Suggestions for Tourists

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章节摘录

版权页：插图：It was here that Thonmi Sambhota translated 21 exoteric and esoteric Buddhist scriptures from Sanskrit into Tibetan. Songtsen Gampo himself later went on a four-year secluded retreat here to study the newly created Tibetan script. The very first seven Tibetan monks also stayed here after being ordained during Trisong Detsen's reign in the last quarter of the eighth century. It was an important site for Buddhist activities during the Tubo regime. The castle was destroyed during Lang Darma's persecution of Buddhism. During the second expansion of Buddhism, Kadampa Potowa had his disciples build a two-story temple here and set up a sangha (monastic community) to preach Buddhist doctrine. Having been invited to meet Godan Khan, Sakya Pandita Kunga Gyaltsen came here to perform a pilgrimage en route to Liangzhou (now Wuwei in Gansu Province) . He preached here and his nephew Phagpa was ordained here. Tsongkhapa also meditated here. Tsongkhapa's disciples built 108 stupas in the western part of the cave, in each stupa preserving a bead from the prayer beads that Tsongkhapa had used. The site later came under the management of Sera Monastery and was the seat of Pabongka Rinpoche, the powerful lama of the Gelugpa sect. It has always been sacred and famous for its scenery and historical relics.

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