BUDDHISM IN CENTRAL ASIA

B. N. Puri

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FOREWORD

Central Asia is still an enormously important area of the world in a political sense, its vitality unabated. Buddhist texts were certainly disseminated into the Khotan area during the time of the 'Old Silk Road' (100 B.C. - A.D. 200). This road went from China to the Oriental Roman empire through Central Asia and had a branch extending down into Northwest India. A variety of dialects and dialect mixtures were current in Central Asia. Buddhism spread from India by way of the trade routes, in China starting with Tunhuang at the Western gateway. After the downfall of the Han in A.D. 220 Buddhism rapidly advanced and from about A.D. 300 had penetrated the high gentry clans in Northern China. When the Tibetan king Sron-btsan sgam-po (b. A.D. 569) was converted to Buddhism by two Buddhist princesses, one Nepalese, the other Chinese, whom he married, he sent a mission to India (possibly Kashmir) to create a Tibetan alphabet. Then translations were begun in the seventh century, at first from both Sanskrit and Chinese, by end of that century just from Sanskrit.

B. N. Puri's work on Buddhism in Central Asia recounts these fascinating events. He has spared no inspection of previous scholarly work for his coverage of the main facts. Whether it be the history, the literature, realities of life, or the art, Puri maintains a firm control of the relevant supporting treatises. Students of Central Asia should welcome this addition to the topic and the bibliographical introduction. There are of course many specialized works on particular aspects of Central Asia but Puri's broad coverage is probably unique. Sixteen tastefully chosen plates add an artistic touch to this valuable addition for the Buddhist Traditions series.

ALEX WAYMAN

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	1
Role of Central Asian Peoples	7
Ancient Routes	17
Buddhist Finds—Literary Texts and Monuments	24
II. EARLY HISTORY OF CENTRAL ASIA	30
The Political States of Central Asia	45
Kashgar	46
Khotan	52
Northern Route Sates	68
Kucha	69
Agnideśa or Karasahr	74
Kao-chang or Turfan	77
The Regality and Buddhism in the Northern States	80
III. BUDDHISM AND BUDDHIST SAVANTS OF CENTRAL ASIA	86
Buddhism in Afghanistan, Bactria and Parthia	89
Buddhism and the Southern States	104
Buddhism and Buddhist Scholars in the Northern States	114
Kumārajīva—His Life and Contributions	116
Kumārajīva and His Contemporaries	121
Later Buddhist Savants	125
Buddhism and Other Religions in Central Asia	129
Brahmanism	130
Manichaeism, Nestorian Christianity and Buddhism	136
Some New Trends in Buddhism	141
Tibetan Buddhism	147
Buddhism in Mongolia and Tibet	157

xiv		Contents

IV. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	174
Languages	179
Scripts	185
Canonical Literature	189
Local Translations	210
Tibetan Buddhist Literature	216
V. MATERIAL CULTURE	225
Cultural Integration	227
Family Life	232
Food and Food Habits	236
Dress and Ornaments	237
Pastime and Recreations	241
Agricultural Economy	243
Handicrafts and other Industries	246
National Economy and Medium of	
Exchange and Barter	248
Labour and Transport	250
Administration & Rural Economy	252
VI. THE ART OF CENTRAL ASIA	255
Miran Miran	260
The Khotan Complex	268 274
The Northern Schools	282
Kara-shahr	284
The Turfan Group Tun-huang	290
Soviet Central Asia	292
Afghanistan	297
Fondukistan	302
Begram	. 303
Hadda	304
Gandhāra Region	305 307
Tibetan Art	301

Content	s	xv
VII. TI	HE SUMMING-UP	317
SELECT	BIBLIOGRAPHY: BOOKS	339
	PAPERS	341
INDEX		347
	PLATES (after p. 352)	
I.	Buddha with Six Monks	
II.	Bodhisattva Seated on a Throne with a Devotee	
III.	Two Girl Worshippers	
IV.	Hariti	
V.	Bust of Buddha	
VI.	Worshipper or Indra	
VII.	The Trimurti Divinity with a Small Seated Buddha	
VIII.	Cowherd Listening to the Sermon	
IX.	Head of Mahākaśyapa	
X.	Group of Swimmers	
XI.	Goddess and Celestial Musicians	
XII.	Buddha and Praying Monk	
XIII.	Worshipping Bodhisattva	
XIV.	Buddha under a Canopy	
XV.	An Uighurian Prince	
XVI.	Bodhisattva	

XV

Buddhism in Central Asia is a saga of peaceful pursuit by Buddhist scholars from Kashmir and Kabul to propagate the message of the Buddha. This vast region between the Tien-Shan and the Kunlun ranges was the centre of activities of these Buddhist savants. Here people of different races and professions, speaking many languages, were finally blended into a cosmopolitan culture. This created an intellectual climate of high order. In this context, the famous silk trade route was helpful in adding to the material prosperity of the people in this region.

The present study, therefore, is not one of Buddhism in isolation. It equally provides an account of the political forces confronting each other during the course of history of this region for well

over a thousand years.

For centuries the drifting desert sand of Central Asia enveloped this civilization and the religion connected with it. The late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century explorers and archaeologists successfully uncovered it at different centres along the old Silk Route. This has been helpful for a comprehensive study of Buddhism with its literature and art. The finds of hundreds of inscriptions have added to the cultural dimensions of the study.

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