

Lesson 5: Buddhist Symbols & Icons

❖ Buddhism assimilated local cultures and images as it spread from India to East Asia

Portrayals of Buddha

- ❖ Appeared _____ years after p_____
 - Before then, representations considered i_____ or _____
- ❖ Needed to represent the Buddha in human form for _____
- ❖ Considered representations of the Buddha & his teachings, are r_____, but not generally w_____
- ❖ Portrayals differ depending on region, size and position
 - Statues of the Buddha often have large e_____
 - Buddha is often dressed as a m_____ with his right s_____ bare
 - Buddha can be s_____, s_____, or r_____
 - Are not always f_____

Northern India



Burma



Japan

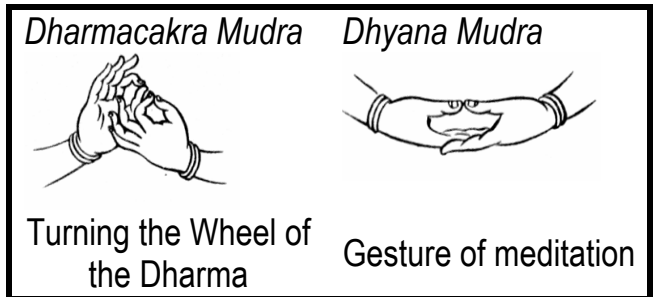


Sri Lanka



Mudras

- ❖ H_____ gestures appearing in images of _____ deities
- ❖ Symbolize different s_____ of m_____
 - Gesture generates a certain state of mind
 - Also allow viewer to determine state of mind based on a hand gesture



Buddhapada

- ❖ Buddha's f_____
 - Usually carved in s_____, toes often same length, feature various s_____



The Lotus Flower

- ❖ Soon after e_____, the Buddha had a vision of the human species as a bed of lotus flowers
 - Some were in m_____, some e_____ from mud, some about to b_____
 - Shows that everybody has the p_____ to live a better life



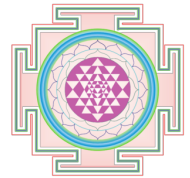
Stupa

- ❖ Dome shaped mound housing r_____ of Buddha, holy figures, or prominent Buddhists who belonged to that temple
- ❖ Occur in most Buddhist t_____
- ❖ Are walked around t_____ times during devotions
- ❖ Inside may be decorated with p_____/ c_____ illustrating the life of the Buddha
- ❖ F_____ may also be carved into the life of the Buddha
- ❖ Pilgrimage to a stupa, or building small or large stupas, are considered to be m_____ granting by some



Mandala

- ❖ Means c_____
- ❖ Visual aid for c_____, device for m_____
- ❖ T_____ (ex. s_____ mandalas) or P_____ (w_____ hangings)
- ❖ Represent ground floor plans for h_____ m_____ of a deity or divine person
- ❖ Viewing a mandala generates h_____ e_____ and brings viewer closer to e_____



Mandalas in Tibetan Buddhism

- ❖ Word for mandala is k_____ -k_____
 - "centre of the universe in which a fully awakened being abides"
- ❖ All Tibetan monks must know how to construct sand mandalas in various traditional images
 - Must m_____ beforehand
- ❖ Tradition has been passed down for _____ years
- ❖ S_____ in center, enclosed by c_____
 - Symbolizes limits of physical space
- ❖ Sand comes from H_____
 - Minerals ground to five degrees of fineness
 - C_____ sand for backgrounds, f_____ sand for detail
 - Dyed with natural dyes
 - Poured from cone shaped metal tubes with textured side, like a file
 - Metal tool is grated along this ridge, so sand exits grain by grain
 - Exiting sound makes sound of e_____
 - Symbolizes absence of independent self-existence
- ❖ After finishing a sand mandala, c_____ & p_____ are said
- ❖ Mandala is s_____ up and placed into a s_____ or b_____ of w_____, where it is w_____ away
 - Symbolizes i_____ of world

