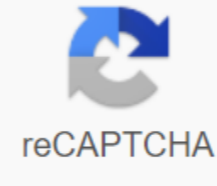




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Bagan history pdf

This article is about a city in Myanmar. For other purposes, see Bagan (disambiguation).
Location in the Mandalay region, MyanmarBaganပုဂံPaganTemples in BaganBaganLocation Bagan, MyanmarCoordinates: 21°10′21″N 94°51′36″E﻿ / ﻿21.17250°N 94.86000°E﻿ / 21.17250; 94.86000Coordinates: 21°10′21″N 94°51′36″E﻿ / ﻿21.17250°N 94.86000°E﻿ / 21.17250; 94.86000CountryMyanmarRegionMandalay RegionFoundedmid-to-late 9th centuryArea - Total 104 km2 (40 sq.m) Population - EthnicBamars - ReligionsTherawada BuddhismTime zoneUTC+6.30 (MST) World Heritage Site Official NameBaganallocationMandalai, MyanmarCriteriaCultural: iii, iv, viReference1588Inscription2019 (43rd session)Area5 005.49 hectares (12,368.8 hectares)Buffer zone18 146.83 hectares (44 841.8 hectares) Bagan (Burma: ပုဂံ; MLCTS: pu.gam, IPA: (báɡáú̯)̯); it was formerly a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Myanmar's Mandalay region. From the 9th to the 13th century, the city was the capital of the Pagan Kingdom, the first kingdom that united the regions that later made up present-day Myanmar. Between the 11th and 13th centuries, 4,446 Buddhist temples, pagodas and monasteries were built in the kingdom, of which the remains of 3,822 temples and pagodas still live to this day. The Baganaya Archaeological Area is the main attraction of the country's nascent tourism industry. The etymology of Bagan is a modern standard Burmese pronunciation of the Burmese word Pougan (ပုဂံ) derived from the old Burmese Pukam (ပုကမ်). His classic name is Pali Arimaddanapur (အရိမဒ္ဒනပုရ), burns. Its other names in Pali refer to its extreme dry climate zone: Tattadesa (တတထေဒဿ, parched land), and Tampadepa (တမပဋိပ, Bronze Country). The Burmese Chronicles also report other classic titles by Tiri Piissaya (တိရိပိဿယ; Pali: Siripakaya) and Tampawadi (တမပဝတိ; Pali: Tampawāti). History of the 9th to 13th century Key articles: The Early Pagan Kingdom and the thriving economy of the pagan kingdom of Bagan built more than 10,000 temples between the 11th and 13th centuries. Pagan Empire c. 1210 According to the Burmese chronicle, Bagan was founded in the second century AD and fortified in 849 AD by King Pnyibia, the 34th successor to the founder of the early Bagan. The main scholarship, however, states that Bagan was founded in the mid-to-late 9th century by Mranma (Burmaami), who recently entered the Irrawaddy Valley from the Kingdom of Nanjao. It was one of several competing Pu city-states until the late 10th century, when the Burmese settlement grew into authority and grandeur. From 1044 to 1287, Bagan was the capital of the as the political, economic and cultural nervous center of the pagan empire. Over the course of 250 years, the rulers of Bagan and their wealthy subjects have built more than 10,000 religious monuments (approximately 1,000 stupas, 10,000 small temples and 3,000 monasteries) on an area of 104 square kilometers (40 sq m) on the Plains of Bagan. The thriving city has grown in size and grandeur, and has become a cosmopolitan center for religious and secular studies specializing in Pali scholarships in grammar and philosophical and psychological (abhidhamma) studies, and also works in various languages in prosodia, phonology, grammar, astrology, alchemy, medicine, and legal studies. The city attracted monks and students from India, Sri Lanka and the Khmer Empire. In Bagan's culture, religion dominated. Bagan's religion was fluid, syncretic and, by later unorthodox standards. This was largely a continuation of religious tendencies in the Pugh era, where Theravada Buddhism existed in conjunction with Mahayana Buddhism, tantric Buddhism, various Hindu (Saivit and Vaishan) schools, and native animist (Nat) traditions. While the royal patronage of Theravada Buddhism from the mid-11th century allowed the Buddhist school to gradually gain primacy, other traditions continued to flourish throughout the pagan period to a degree later unseen. The pagan empire disintegrated in 1287 due to repeated Mongol invasions (1277-1301). Recent studies show that the Mongolian armies may not have reached Bagan himself, and that even if they did, the damage they caused was probably minimal. However, the damage has already been done. The city, which once had between 50,000 and 200,000 people, was reduced to a small town to never restore its pronuness. The city officially ceased to be the capital of Burma in December 1297, when Myinsaing Kingdom became the new power in Upper Burma. In the 14th and 19th centuries, a balloon flying over the Pagoda in Bagan Bagan lived to the 15th century as a human settlement and as a place of pilgrimage throughout the imperial period. A smaller number of new and impressive religious monuments still went until the mid-15th century, but after that, new temple buildings slowed to a trickle with fewer than 200 temples built between the 15th and 20th centuries. The old capital remained a place of pilgrimage, but the pilgrimage was focused only on the account of so of the most famous temples of thousands, such as Ananda, Shwezigon, Sulamani, Htilominlo, Dhammayazika and several other temples along the ancient road. The rest - thousands of lesser-known, out-of-way temples - fell into disrepair, and most of them did not survive the trials of time. For a few dozen temples that were regularly patronized, constant patronage meant content, as well as architectural additions: donated by devotees. A Lot were repainted with new frescoes on top of their original pagan eras, or equipped with new Buddha laws. This was followed by a series of state-sponsored systematic repairs during the Conbaung period (1752-1885), which were largely not true to the original projects - some ended with a rough plastered surface, scratched without taste, art or result. The interiors of some temples were also whitewashed, such as Thatbyinmyi and Ananda. During this period, many painted inscriptions and even frescoes were added. The 20th century to date, the Original Bupaya, seen here in 1868, was completely destroyed by the 1975 earthquake. A new gilded pagoda has been restored in its original form. Bagan, located in an active earthquake zone, has suffered from many earthquakes over the centuries, with more than 400 recorded earthquakes between 1904 and 1975. On 8 July 1975, a strong earthquake struck, reaching 8 MM in Bagan and Minkab and 7 MM in Nyaung-U. The earthquake damaged many temples, in many cases, such as Bupaya, severely and irreparably. Today there are 2,229 temples and pagodas. Many of these damaged pagodas were restored in the 1990s by the military government, which sought to make Bagan an international tourist destination. Instead, however, the restoration work drew widespread condemnation from art historians and conservationists around the world. Critics are horrified that the restorations paid little attention to original architectural styles, used modern materials, and that the government also created a golf course, a paved highway, and built a 61-meter (200-foot) watchtower. Although the government believed that hundreds of (unreamous) temples of the ancient capital and a large body of stone inscriptions were more than enough to gain World Heritage status, the city was not so designated until 2019, ostensibly mainly because of restorations. Bagan is now a major tourist destination in the country's nascent tourism industry, which has long been the target of various boycott campaigns. Most of the more than 300,000 foreign tourists to the country in 2011 are believed to have also visited Bagan. (quote is necessary) Several Burmese publications note that the city's small tourist infrastructure will have to expand rapidly even in order to get modest growth of tourism in the following years. On 24 August 2016, a strong earthquake struck central Burma, again causing serious damage in Bagan; this time almost 400 temples were destroyed. Sulamani and Meow Guni (North Gouni) were seriously injured. The Bagan Archaeological Department began the survey and reconstruction with the help of UNESCO experts. Visitors are not allowed to enter 33 damaged temples. July 6, 2019 Bagan has been officially declared a UN World Heritage Site, 24 years after the military government first 1995, during the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee. This makes Bagan the second World Heritage Site in Myanmar after the ancient cities of Pu. As part of the criteria for Nagan's inscription, the Myanmar government has pledged to move existing hotels in the archaeological area to a special hotel area by 2028. The geography of the Bagan Archaeological Area, defined as an area of 13 x 8 km around Old Bagan, consisting of Nyaung Wu in the north and New Bagan in the south, is located on the vast expanses of plains in Upper Burma on the bend of the Irrawaddy River. It is located 290 kilometres south-west of Mandalay and 700 kilometres north of Yangon. The climate of Bagan is in the middle of Burma's dry zone, a region roughly between Schwebö in the north and Pai in the south. Unlike the coastal areas of the country, which receive annual monsoon precipitation exceeding 2,500 mm, the dry zone receives little precipitation, as it is protected from rain by the mountain range of Rakhine-Ioma in the west. Available internet climate sources report Bagan climate quite differently. Climate data for Bagan Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Average high °C (°F) 32(90) 35(95) 36(97) 37(99) 33(91) 30(86) 30(86) 30(86) 32(90) 32(90) 32(91) Average low °C (°F) 18(64) 19(66) 22(72) 24(75) 25(77) 25(77) 24(75) 24(75) 24(75) 24(75) 22(72) 19(66) 23(72) Source : www.holidaycheck.com() (86) 30 (86) 27 (81) 26 (79) 26 (79) 25 (77) 25 (77) 26 (79) 2 25 (77) 27 (80) Average Low Degrees Celsius (CF) 13 (55) 13 (55) 15 (59) 18 (64) 20 (68) 119 (66) 18 (66)4) 18 (64) 18 (64) 17 (63) 16 (61) 13 (55) 17 (62) Average rainfall mm (inches) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 24 (0.9) 18 (0.7) 18 (0.7) 18 (0.7) 27 (1.1) 18 (0.7) 8 (0.3) 0 (0) 0(0)131 (5.1) Average rainy days 1 3 1 3 7 7 10 8 8 3 2 59 Source: www.weatheronline.com Plains of Bagan with Irrawaddy in the background of The Bagan Plains, as seen from behind the Irrawaddy River. Bagan's architecture stands out not only for the vast number of religious buildings in Myanmar, but also by the magnificent architecture of the buildings and their contribution to the design of Burmese temples. The artistry of pagodas architecture in Bagan proves the achievements of Myanmar masters in crafts. The Bagan temple belongs to one of two broad categories: a hard stupa-style temple and a hollow temple in the style of a hollow Stupas stupa, also called pagoda or chedi, is a massive structure, usually with a relic chamber inside. Bagan stupas or pagodas evolved from earlier Pyu designs, in turn, they were based on stupas in the Andhra region, particularly in Amaravati and Nagarjunaonde in south-eastern India and to a lesser extent in Ceylon. The steps of the Bagan era, in turn, were prototypes of later Burmese stupas in terms of symbolism, shape and design, building techniques and even materials. The Evolution of the Burmese Stupa Bavavviggia Pagoda (7th century Sri Ksetra) Bupaia (until the 11th century)Loukananda (until the 11th century)Sweden (11th century) The Ceylon stupa had the body of the hemisphere (Pali: and the egg), on which was installed a rectangular box surrounded by a stone balustrade (harmica). Expanding up from the top of the stupa was a shaft supporting several ceremonial umbrellas. The stupa is an image of the Buddhist cosmos: its shape symbolizes Mount Meru, while the umbrella mounted on the brickwork is a world axis. The fronton of brickwork was often covered with stucco and decorated with relief. Couples or series of ogress as guardians (bhūi) were a favorite theme in the Bagan period. The original Indian design was gradually changed first by Pu and then by the Burmese in Bagan, where the stupa gradually developed a longer cylindrical shape. The earliest Baganine stupas, such as Bupaya (9th century), were direct descendants of the Pu style in Sri Ksetra. By the 11th century, the stupa had become a more bell-shaped form, in which umbrellas turned into a series of ever smaller rings located on one top of the other, rising to a point. On top of the ring, the new design replaced the harmika with a lotus bud, which forms the extended top of most Burmese pagodas. Three or four rectangular terraces served as the basis for the pagoda, often with a gallery of terracotta tiles depicting the Buddhist history of the Jataka. The Shwezigon Pagoda and the Schwesandau Pagoda are the earliest examples of this type. Examples of a trend towards more bell-shaped construction gradually gained primacy, as was the case in the Dhammayazika pagoda (late 12th century) and the Mingalazedi pagoda (late 13th century). The hollow temples of the One-Faced Temple of Gavdavpalin (left) and the four-faced temple of Dhammayangyi as opposed to the stupa, the hollow gu temple is a structure used for meditation, worship of Buddha and other Buddhist rituals. The gu temples come in two main types: one-faced design and four-faced design-essentially one main entrance and four main entrances. There are other styles, such as five-face and hybrid. The one-faced style grew from the 2nd century Veikanta, and four faces from the 7th century Sri Ksetra. Temples, whose main features were pointed arches and a vaulted chamber, bigger and grander in the Bagan period. Innovation Although Burmese temple design has evolved from both Kpc, Pu (and perhaps Mon) styles, the techniques of the vaults seem to have evolved in Bagan itself. The earliest vaulted temples in Bagan date back to the 11th century, while vaults did not become widespread in India until the late 12th century. The clutch of buildings shows an amazing degree of perfection, where many of the huge structures survived the 1975 earthquake more or less untouched. (Unfortunately, in the 18th century, for example, King Bodavpaya tried to build the Mingong Pagoda, in the form of a spacious vaulted chamber temple, but failed, as artisans and masons of the later era lost knowledge of the vaults and the cornerstone arch to reproduce the spacious, arch-like interior. Originated in Bagan, it is a Buddhist temple with a pentagonal floor plan. This design grew out of hybrid (between one person and four-person designs) designs. The idea was to include the veneration of The Buddha of Maitreya, the future and the fifth Buddha of this era, in addition to the four that have already appeared. The Dhammayazika and the Ngamieta Pagoda are examples of pentagonal design. Famous cultural objects Bagan at the dawn of Bagan at sunrise Title Picture Built Sponsor (s) Celebrates Ananda Temple 1105 King Kyansitha One of the most famous temples in Bagan; 51 m (167 ft) tall Pagoda Bupaya c. 850 King Pu Sava Hchi In the style of Pu; original 9th-century pagoda destroyed by 1975 earthquake; fully restored, now the gilded temple of Dhammayangyi 1167-1170 King Narathu Largest of all temples in Pagoda Bagan Dhammayazika 1196-1198 King Sithu I King Sithu II and King Htilominlo Gubyaugyi Temple (Wetkyi-in) Early 13th century King Kyansitha Gubyaugyi Temple (Wetkyi-in) Early 13th century King Kyansitha Gubyaugyi Temple (Myinkaba) 1113 Prince Yazakumar Htilomillo Temple 1218 King Htilominlo 46 m (151 ft), 3rd Temple Lawkananda Pada. 1044-1077 King Anawrahta Mahabodhi Temple c. 1218 King Htilominlo Smaller copy of the Mahabodhi Temple in the Temple of Bodha Guy Manuha 1067 King Manuha Mingalazedi Pagoda 1268-1274 King Narathihapati Minisngon Temple of Miasedi 1112 Prince Yazaku Rosemaretic Stone of Burma with inscriptions in four languages: Pu, Old Mon, Old Mon, Old Burmese and Pali Nanpaya Temple c. 1160-1170 is considered either the old residence of Manuha or built on the site of Nathlaung Kyaung Temple c. 1044-1077 Hindu Temple Payathonzu Temple c. 1200 in Mahayan and Tantric Styles Seimnyet Nyima Pagoda Seimnyet Ama Pagoda 11th century Shwezigyi Temple 1131 King Sithu I Sithu I was killed here; known for its arched windows Pagoda c. 1057 King Anawrahta 100 m (328 feet) tall, not counting spire tip; The tallest pagoda in Pagoda is Bagan Schwesigon 1102 King Anawrahta and King Kiancita Sulamani Temple 1183 King Sith I Tharabha Gate c. 1020 King Kunhsa Kyunggyu and King Kiso the only remaining of the old walls; Radiocarbon dates c. 1020 and 29 Temple Thatbyinnyu 1150/61 Sithu 1 66 m (217 ft). The tallest temple in the Bagan Tuywindaung Pagoda Anawrahta Museums Old Palace site in Old Bagan. The new fully-antiquated palace has been renovated since 2003. Bagan Archaeological Museum: the only museum in the Bagan Archaeological Area, the museum itself is a thousand-year history. The three-game museum houses a number of rare Bagan objects, including the original inscriptions of Miazedi, the Rosetta Stone of Burma. Anavrahma Palace: It was rebuilt in 2003 on the basis of the foundation of the old palace. But the palace above the foundation is entirely conjecture. 3D Documentation with ground laser scanning of the Project zamani from the University of Cape Town, South Africa, offered its services on spatial documentation of monuments in Bagan in response to the destruction of monuments by the earthquake in August 2016. Following an intelligence visit to Bagan and a subsequent meeting at the UN offices in Bangkok in February 2017, the project documented 12 monuments in Bagan, during three field campaigns between 2017 and 2018, including Kubyauk-gi (Gubyaugji) (298); Kyauk-ku-umin (154); Ta-peik-hmac-gu-hoe (744); Sula Mani-gu-husay monument (Sulamani) (748) 1053; Sein-nyet-ama (1085); Sein-nyet-nima (1086); Naga-ion-hen (1192); Loka-ok-shong (1467); Than-daw-kya (1592); Ananda Monastery; and the City Gate of Old Bagan (Tarabhi Gate). Bagan transport is accessible by air, rail, bus, car and river boat. Air Most international tourists fly to the city. Nyung Woo Airport is the gateway to the Bagan region. Several domestic airlines have regular flights to Yangon that take about 80 minutes to cover 600 kilometers. Flights to Mandalay take about 30 minutes, and in Heho about 40 minutes. Boat Express between Bagan and Mandalay. After the Irrawaddy River, the fastest ferry takes about 9 hours to travel 170 kilometers. The service works daily during peak periods and slower sailings with night stops are also available. The economy of workers of the bagan lacquer factory economy is based mainly on tourism. Due to boycotts against the previous military government, the tourism infrastructure of the Baganin region is still quite modest by international standards. The city has several international standard hotels and many family guesthouses. Bagan is also the centre of the Burmese lacquer industry, which is heavily dependent on tourist demand. Most of the lacquerware is designed for souvenir shops in Yangon and in the world markets. Moreover, the very process of making laconic utensils has become a tourist attraction. The demographics of Bagan's population during its heyday are estimated to be somewhere between 50,000 and 200,000 people. Before the advent of the tourism industry in the 1990s, only a few villagers lived in Old Bagan. The growth of tourism has attracted a significant population to the area. Since Old Bagan is currently closed to permanent housing, most of the population lives either in New Bagan, south of Old Bagan, or in Nyaung U, north of Old Bagan. Most of the locals are Bamar. The administration of the Bagan Archaeological Area is part of the Nyaung U district, Mandalay district. Twin cities Luang Prabang, Laos. Siem Reap, Cambodia 37 Gallery Bagan Plains Bagan Plain As seen from Nanmyint Air Tower Views from hot balloon Plain Bagan at sunset Ananda Gawdavpalin Dhammayangyi Dhammayangyi Shwezigon doorway to the temple One of the four main Buddha charters inside the ananda corridor inside Ananda Inside the fresco Htilominlo inside the Sulaula Fresco inside the temple of the Dhamula also the Index of Buddhism-related articles of Secular Buddhism Notes : Seven more cultural sites added to the World Heritage List. Unesco. July 6, 2019. Business: promise and pitfalls. Economist. May 25, 2013. Received 2018-11-26. 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Fiala, University of Concordia, Nebraska Buddhist Architecture at Bagan Bob Hudson, University of Sydney, Australia Photos of Temples and Paintings by Bagan Part 1 and Part 2 Bagan Moving Postcards Bagan Precedes the National Capital of Burma23 December 849 - 17 December 1297 SuccessfullyMyinsaing, Mekkhaya, Pinle Marta Laung bagan history book. Bagan history in myanmar language. Bagan history pdf. mohun bagan history. old bagan history. ananda temple bagan history. ancient bagan history. mohun bagan history in hindi

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