

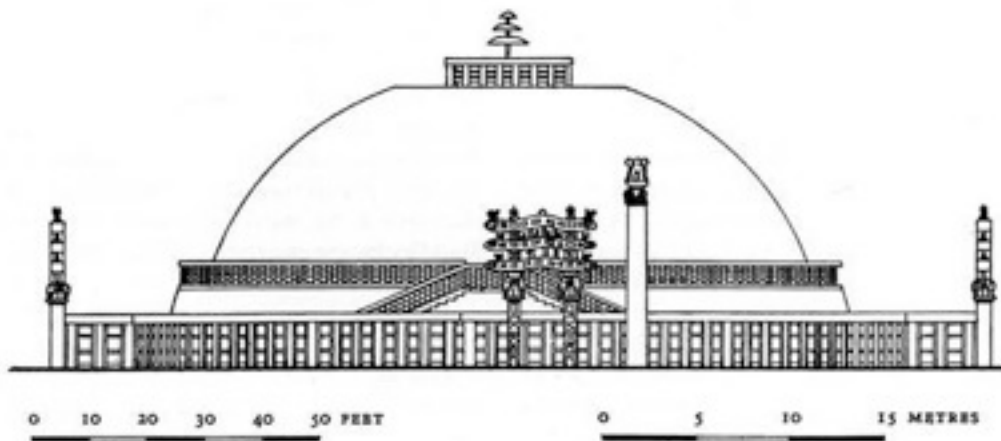
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November 26th, 2014

Buddhist Buildings: How the Stupa Evolved in Asia

Guided Notes

1. One of the most important architectural forms developed in India is the _____.
2. A Stupa is considered a _____ rather than a temple, because there is no interior space.
3. Label the parts of the stupa: (verdica, torana, chatra, harmica)



4. The Buddhist monument form used in China, Korea and Japan is the _____.
5. Chinese pagodas used an intricate form of bracketing known as _____ that was both structural and decorative.
6. Korean pagodas were typically constructed out of _____, which was difficult to carve. This led to their sparse decoration and lack of an interior space.
7. Japanese pagodas have a central _____, which runs up the entire center of the building.
8. Borobudur is located on the island of Java, in _____.

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- EVOLUTION OF BUDDHIST ARCHITECTURE.
- a. Early Indian stupa. 3rd century to early 1st centuries B.C.
 - b. Later Indian Stupa. 2nd century A.D.
 - c. Chinese pagoda. 5th-7th centuries.
 - d. Japanese pagoda. 7th century.



This diagram reflects the architectural shifts in Buddhist structures as the religion swept through Asia. What if the next place that Buddhism reached was the United States? Illustrate what you think a Buddhist building would look like in American culture, and briefly explain why you think certain changes would be made to better fit our society.
