

Spring 2021 Arts of Asia Lecture Series
The Power of Images in Asian Art: Making the Invisible Visible
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The Visible and Invisible in the Art of Zanabazar
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Key Names and Dates

The First Jebtsundampa Zanabazar (1635-1723)
Jonang Tāranātha (1575–1634)
Tūsheet Khan Gombodorj (1594–1655)
Abatai Khan (1554–1588)
Khan Khentii Mountains
Saridag Monastery or Ribogejai-Gandan-Shaddubling (Zanabazar’s Dharma seat), 1654-1689
Galdan Boshogtu (1644-1697)
Güüsh Khan (aka Gushri Khan, 1582–1655)
The Fifth Dalai Lama (1617–1682)
Ikh Khüree (aka Urga), “a great encampment”: city-monastery in Qing-period Mongolia

Terms and concepts used in the lecture

Gélu – one of the four schools in Tibetan Buddhism founded by Tsongkhapa
Jebtsundampa Khutugtu – Jebtsundampa reincarnation lineage which dates back to ancient India and includes Tāranātha
Khalkha Mongols – the major subethnic group of the independent State of Mongolia. The native Khalkha are virtually the sole ethnic group in Mongolia’s vast rural interior
Dzungar or Oirat Mongols – literally: “left arm Mongols”: Mongol confederations in Western Mongolia, who particularly became in power under Galdan Boshogtu
Jonang – one of the minor schools in Tibet, which was purged by the Fifth Dalai Lama
Süld – vital energy
Onggho – spirit
Dual rulership (Mong, khoyor yos; Tib. lugs gnyis)– a fusion of political and religious aspects of power
Örgöö – big yurt
ger – yurt

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