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The Tibetan Empire and Its Aftermath in Central Asia

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CHRONOLOGY

Center

- Tibetan Empire (c.608–866)
- Period of Fragments (c.866–1264)
- Mongol/Sakya Rule (1264–1350)

East

- Sui Dynasty (581–618)
- Tang Dynasty (618–907)
- Guiyijun (848–1036)
 Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms Period (907-960)
- Song Dynasty (960-1279)

<u>North</u>

• Uighur Khaganate (744-840)

<u>South</u>

- Nanzhao (738–902)
- Pala Dynasty (750–1174)

West

- Ummayad caliphate (680–750)
- Abbasid caliphate (750–1258)

KEY TIBETAN EMPERORS

- Tri Songtsen (alias Songtsen Gampo) c.605–649. The founding figure of the Tibetan Empire, now remembered as a Buddhist culture hero.
- Tri Düsong, 676–704. The emperor who, as a teenager, fought a civil war against the Gar clan in the 690s. After their defeat the Gar clan fled to the China to serve the Tang.
- Tri Détsuktsen, 704–754. Father of Songtsen Gampo, he was assassinated in a coup.
- Tri Songdetsen (alias "Trisong Detsen"), 742–c.800. Presides over apogee of Tibet's power, as well as its embrace of Buddhism. Establishes first Tibetan monastery with Tibetan monks.
- Tri Tsukdetsen (alias Relpachen), reigned 815–841. Extended Tibetan embrace of Buddhism, translation of texts from Sanskrit. Oversaw Tibet's decline.

OBJECTS OF TRADE, TRIBUTE, AND GIFTS

Armor; metalwork (vessels, plates); musk; horses; yak tails; wool; felt

TECHNIQUES AND TECHNOLOGIES

Literacy; paper and ink; bell casting; epigraphy; Buddhism (moral cosmology, ritual); divination; law; letter writing; royal hunting

KEY PRIMARY SOURCES

Old Tibetan Annals. A terse bureaucratic record of brief yearly entries from 650 to 764. *Old Tibetan Chronicle*. A chronicle epic that dramatizes the relationships between emperors and councilors, and which includes songs. Includes myth of the first Tibetan Emperor, a royal genealogy that goes up to 841, and chapters that cover a period from about 600 to 800.

READINGS (* indicates those most relevant to the lecture)

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