I. Historical parameters

“Three Kingdoms” (samguk 三國):

- **Koguryŏ 高句麗 (trad. 37 BCE-668 CE)**
  - Cholbon 卒本 (trad. 37 BCE-3CE)
  - Kungnaesŏng 國內城 (3427): Official introduction of Buddhism (372 CE)
  - P’yŏngyang 平壤 (427-668 CE)
- **Paekche 百濟 (trad. 18 BCE-660 CE)**
  - Wiryesŏng 惠禮城 (trad. 18 BCE-475CE): Official introduction of Buddhism (384 CE)
  - Ungjin 熊津 (475-538)
  - Sabi 泗沘 (538-660): Introduction of Buddhism to Asuka 飛鳥 Japan (552 CE)
- **Ancient Silla 新羅 (trad. 57 BCE-668 CE)**
  - Sŏrabŏl 徐羅伐/Kŭmsŏng 金城: Official introduction of Buddhism (528 CE)

Major polities contemporary to “Three Kingdoms”:

- **Puyŏ 夫餘 (ca. 2nd century BCE-494 CE)**
- **Chiefdom polities of Samhan 三韓 (Mahan 馬韓, Chinhan 辰韓, and Pyŏnhan 弁韓)**
- **Kaya 伽耶 Confederacy (trad. 42-562 CE)**
- **Lelang (Kr. Nangnang) 樂浪 (108 BCE-313 CE) and other Han 漢 (206 BCE-220 CE) Commandaries**

II. Archaeological monuments and sites

Changchuan 長川 Tomb 1 at Tonggou 通沟, Ji’an 集安 (Jilin)
Gilt Bronze Seated Buddha (H: 5 cm), discovered in Ttukson 聖窟 (Seoul), National Museum of Korea
Cf. Seated Buddha dated to 338 CE (Later Zhao 趙), Ex-Avery Brundage Collection, AAM (B60B1034)
Gilt bronze standing Buddha, dated to the 7th year of the Yŏn’ga 延嘉 reign on the *kimi*己未 (56/60) sexagenary (539 CE), National Museum of Korea.

Buddhist triad of Sŏsan 瑞山 (Ch’ungnam), granite cliff carving (H: 2.8 m), ca. 600-650.

Pensive bodhisattvas: National Treasure Nos. 78 and 83.

Mirŭksa 彌勒寺 Monastery, Iksan 益山 (Chŏnbuk)
Chŏgnimsa 定林寺 Monastery, Puyŏ
Hwangnyongsa 皇龍寺 Monastery, Kyŏngju

Mt. Namsan 南山 in Kyŏngju

Octagonal stele dedicated by Hyeryung 惠隆 and others in 818 CE to commemorate Ich’adon’s 異次頓 (501-527) Buddhist martyrdom, Kyŏngju National Museum (relocated from Paengnyulsa 栢栗寺 Monastery)

III. Suggest Reading

Kim, Lena [Ri-na 金理那], *Buddhist Sculpture of Korea* (Seoul: Hollym, 2007).