PROANTIC
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Important Votive Plate XIX Century

1 650 EUR

Period : 19th century

Condition : Très bel état

Width : 29,3 cm - 1'

Height : 35 cm - 1'2

Description

"Tibet, XIXth Century, important Votive Plate In Repoussé Copper representing The Life Of Buddha."
Tibet, XIXth century, superb and unusual votive plate in repoussé copper on the theme of the life of Buddha represented in sixteen small scenes. They trace the life of Buddha to his death (parinirvana)
In the center, Buddha is represented seated in the position of "taking the earth as a witness" (Bhûmisparsha-Mudrà). Life of Buddha, important dates # 563 BC AD: Birth of Buddha Siddharta Gautama was born in a sacred wood, in Lumbini, a region today located between India and Nepal. At the age of 29, discovering the suffering of the people and the misery of death, the young aristocrat decides to leave his property

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to lead an ascetic life. Six years later, choosing meditation, the middle way between enjoyment and austerity, he achieved "Awakening". He will draw from it the title of Buddha and, dispensing his teaching, he will become the most famous of them to die at the age of eighty years.

525 BC AD: Buddha delivers the Sermon of Benares. Buddha delivers a speech to his first five disciples. He thus wishes to make them share the ways which lead to the Awakening, also known under the name of "nirvana". He then dictates the Four Noble Truths on which Buddhist beliefs are based: it is a question of defining suffering, determining its origin, accepting that it can be ended and understanding how to achieve it.

480 BC AD: Death of Gautama Buddha, later known as the Buddha, died at a very advanced age, after a life of asceticism and wandering. He is the founder of the religious philosophy of Buddhism. Shortly after his death, a first council was said to have taken place in Rajagrha, bringing together the monks of the Buddhist community. These would then have evoked all the teachings of Buddha together, thus giving birth to a long oral tradition.

370 BC AD: Vaisali Buddhist Council Around 370 BC, Buddhist monks met in Vaisali for a second council. This gathering gives rise to confrontations between the disciples on the monastic life and certain aspects of the doctrine, such as the holiness of the individuals who have reached enlightenment. The council then provokes a schism. The Buddhist community is divided into two tendencies, that of the Mahasamghika, who would have adopted ten new disciplinary reforms, and that of the Sthaviravadin, faithful to the old rules. All the quarrels will ultimately give birth to twenty different schools.

242 BC AD: Buddhism spreads to Ceylon Son of King Asoka, Mahinda goes to Ceylon in order to spread Buddhism. His speech would then have convinced the sovereign of the place. The adoption of Buddhism in Ceylon would then have

led to the construction of the Mahavihara monastery, which will become a great center of the doctrine of the "Elders", called "Theravada". Very fine workmanship and good quality brown patina. Good condition except some light normal wear without incidence.
Dimensions: Height 35 cm - Width 29.3 cm
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