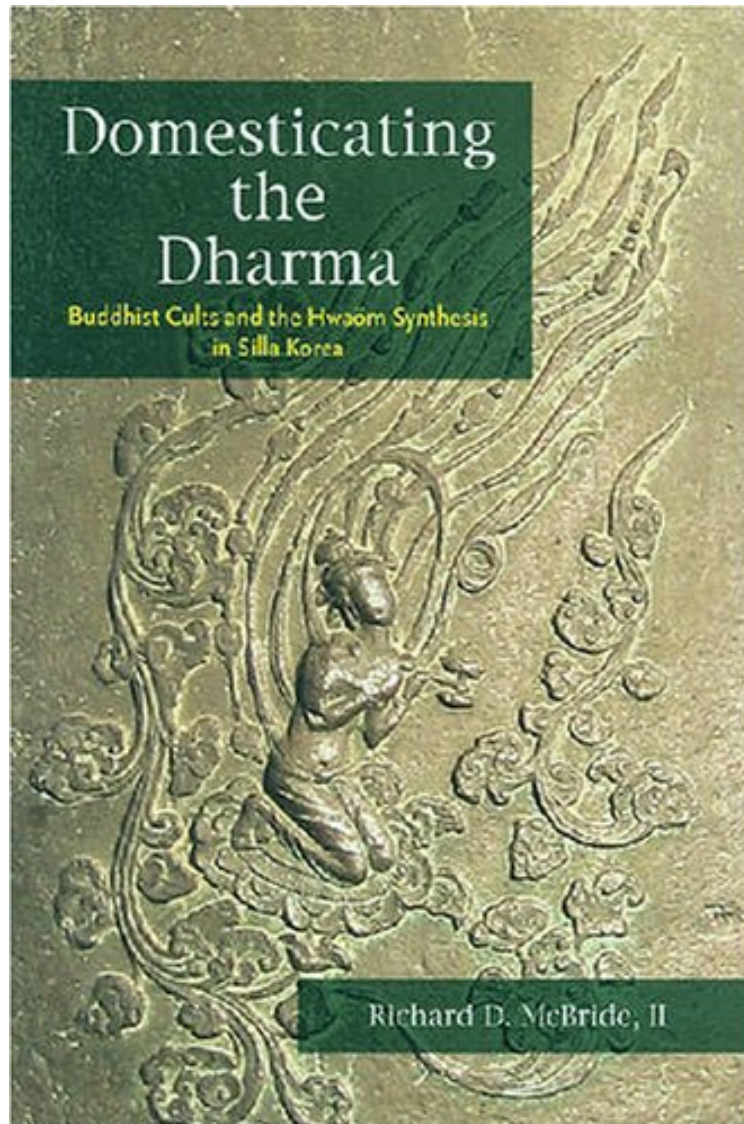


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## Domesticating the Dharma: Buddhist Cults and the Hwaom Synthesis in Silla Korea

*Richard D. McBride II*

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**Richard D. McBride II : Domesticating the Dharma: Buddhist Cults and the Hwaom Synthesis in Silla Korea** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Domesticating the Dharma: Buddhist Cults and the Hwaom Synthesis in Silla Korea:

Western scholarship has hitherto described the assimilation of Buddhism in Korea in terms of the importation of Sino-Indian and Chinese intellectual schools. This has led to an overemphasis on the scholastic understanding of Buddhism and overlooked evidence of the way Buddhism was practiced "on the ground." *Domesticating the Dharma* provides a much-needed corrective to this view by presenting for the first time a descriptive analysis of the cultic practices that defined and shaped the way Buddhists in Silla Korea understood their religion from the sixth to tenth centuries. Critiquing the conventional two-tiered model of "elite" versus "popular" religion, Richard McBride demonstrates how the eminent monks, royalty, and hereditary aristocrats of Silla were the primary proponents of Buddhist cults and that rich and diverse practices spread to the common people because of their influence. Drawing on Buddhist hagiography, traditional narratives, historical anecdotes, and epigraphy, McBride describes the seminal role of the worship of Buddhist deities in particular the Buddha kyamuni, the future buddha Maitreya, and the bodhisattva Avalokitevarain the domestication of the religion on the Korean peninsula and the use of imagery from the Maitreya cult to create a symbiosis between the native religious observances of Silla and those being imported from the Chinese cultural sphere. He shows how in turn Buddhist imagery transformed Silla intellectually, geographically, and spatially to represent a Buddha land and sacred locations detailed in the Avatasaka Stra (Huayan jing/Hwam kyng). Emphasizing the importance of the interconnected vision of the universe described in the Avatasaka Stra, McBride depicts the synthesis of Buddhist cults and cultic practices that flourished in Silla Korea with the practice-oriented Hwam tradition from the eight to tenth centuries and its subsequent rise to a uniquely Korean cult of the Divine Assembly described in scripture.

About the Author Richard D. McBride II is associate professor of history at Brigham Young University Hawaii.