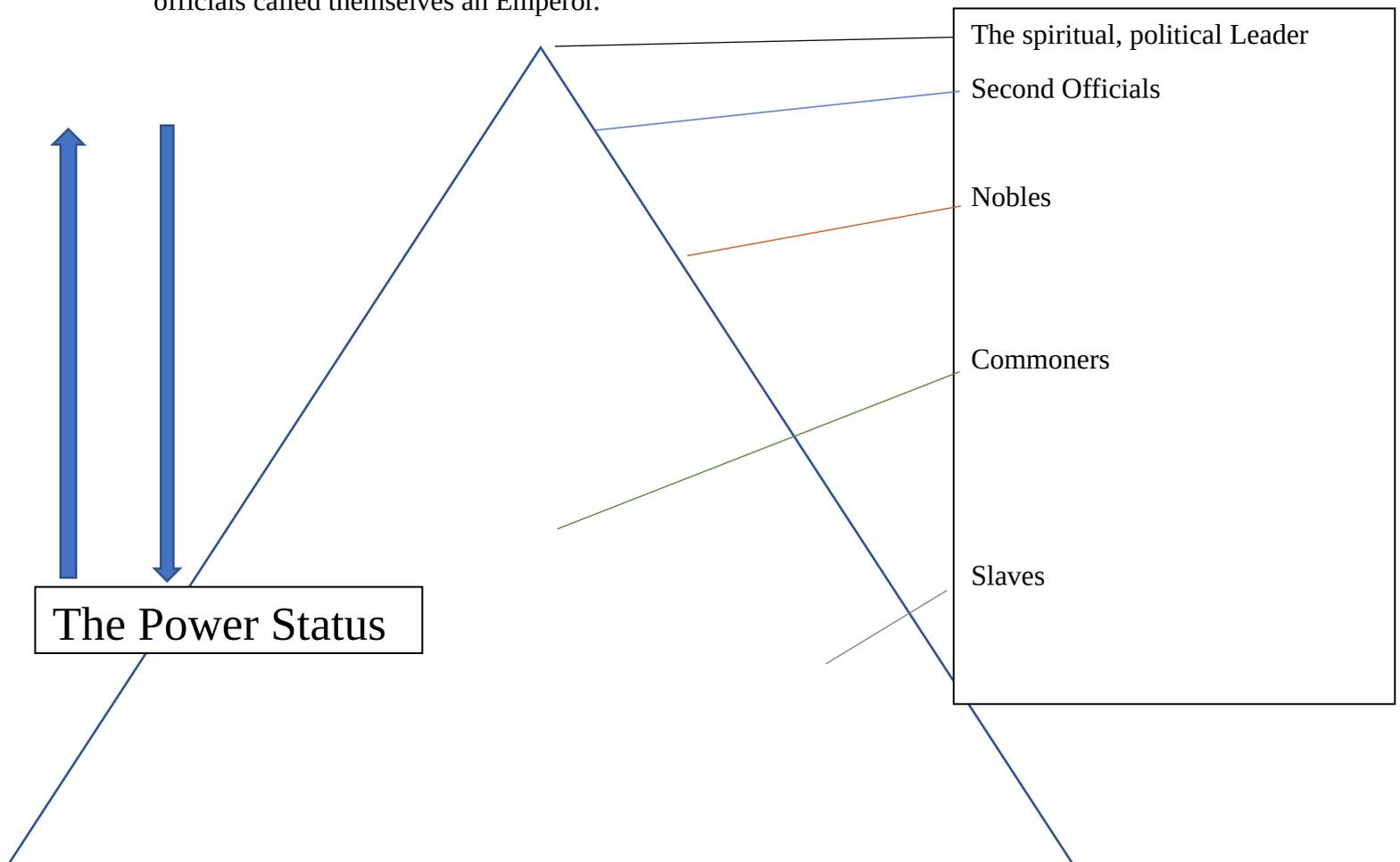


Tibet is located by the Himalayas and their society is complex and categorized. Their society was divided into social classes such as the nobles, commoners, and slaves. The nobles were the highest class or the ruling class and enjoyed many privileges including access to education, wealth, and power. The commoners were the majority of the population and consisted of farmers, traders, and artisans. The slaves were the lowest class and were owned by the nobles. The traditional Tibetan society was very influenced by Buddhism. You would be able to see that the architecture and intricate art also reflected Buddhism. They also had a distinct language that is related to the Chinese and to the Burmese. Although Tibet didn't have an Emperor, they did have a spiritual and temporal leader, whose name was Dalai Lama, and he was considered to be the highest authority in Tibetan Buddhism. He was in charge of making government and political decisions. He also had other high-ranking officials and a second spiritual leader but none of these officials called themselves an Emperor.



Some distinctive features of Tibet is the Nomadic life style, the Tibet people farm animals and live in tents called yurts. Another major feature is Buddhism of course, the Tibet's have temples and other architecture that is seen and famous in today's society. The practice of Buddhism includes compassion towards others and having mindfulness. The Tibet's have a challenging environment. They suffer from harsh altitude and climate but they have adapted and they have showed resilience in the environment. The Tibet people also have unique art, vibrant colors, and clothing. They also have a festival that celebrates their new year which is called Losar and there are many other festivals that are tied to their religious beliefs such as Saga Dawa which celebrates birth and enlightenment, and Shoton where they have Opera and yogurt.

RESOURCES

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