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World Civilization

### Research 9

Under the Dalai Lamas' rule, the Tibetan Empire was one of Asia's largest, with wealthy monasteries controlling education, politics, and the economy. The Tibetan Empire had three main social classes, there were the ordinary laypeople, lay nobility and monks. The layperson was also commonly classified as a peasant farmer or a nomadic pastoralist and many of them carried on long-standing customs that were prevalent in the culture. Peoples gradually began to adopt a distinctive Tibetan culture, and eventually the Tibetan Empire emerged as Tibet's largest civilization and cultural entity. The combination of politics and religion was a unique feature of the Tibetan social system, which adopted the concept of reincarnation, Buddhism's most distinctive feature. This long era of relative seclusion is what gives Tibetan culture its fundamental advantages.

The creation of the Tibetan Empire began with an uprising, much like the formation of many other empires and kingdoms around the world. Taktse Castle served as the foundation for the state and the power that would later define the Tibetan Empire. Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is located in Tibet and the Tibetan Plateau earned the name of "Rooftop of the World". Even though the Tibetan plateau is extremely high and can be considered hostile, it was the place that a variety of ethnic groups referred to as their home.

The Chinese considered the Tibetans to be uncivilized barbarians since the time of Confucius. The Tibetan Empire was the archenemy of the Tang dynasty. A member of a group of

military aristocrats with cultural and marital ties to nomadic Turkic people established the Tang Dynasty. The emperors were fierce military men who played a crucial role in the foundation of Tang China. The Confucian scholars did not trust Buddhism, which they considered as a superstition that was at odds with Chinese principles like filial piety. Aristocratic connections boosted Buddhism's impact in China. The Gupta cultural model was linked to the distinctive structure of Hindu politics and society.

<https://www.ancient-origins.net/ancient-places-asia/tibetan-empire-0014913>

<https://www.culturalsurvival.org/publications/cultural-survival-quarterly/outline-tibetan-culture>