

Abide Balli

Week 9 HIS 113

Q2: Pyramid Model

Cultural Frame:

- Frame Values: Buddhism, Tibetan Buddhism, Bon, Shamanism, Polytheism, Animism
- Screen Issues: Political autonomy, trade, diplomacy, military power, religious identity, ethnic identity

Screen Issues:

- Political autonomy: Tibet was independent and maintained its laws, government, and currency.
- Trade: Tibet was an important trading partner in the region and had trade relations with the Tang Dynasty in China, the Uyghur Empire in Central Asia, and the Sogdians in the Tarim Basin.
- Diplomacy: Tibet was a major diplomatic center in the region and was known for its harmonious relationships with other states.
- Military power: Tibet had a robust military force and often repelled invasions from nomadic tribes and Chinese forces.
- Religious identity: Buddhism was the predominant religion in Tibet, and Tibetan Buddhism was the state religion. Bon was also an important religion in Tibet and had elements of polytheism and animism.
- Ethnic identity: Most people in Tibet belonged to the Tibetan ethnic group, but there were also other ethnic groups, including Mongols, Uyghurs, and Sogdians.

Distinctive Features: Tibet was a powerful kingdom in the region and was well known for its harmonious relations with its neighbors. Buddhism was the main religion of Tibet, and Tibetan Buddhism was the state religion. Tibetan culture was also characterized by polytheism, animism,

and Bon. Tibet was also home to diverse ethnic groups, including Tibetans, Mongols, Uyghurs, and Sogdians.