

Joannie Jeanlouis
HIS 113
March 26, 2023

RESEARCH & WRITING CHAPTER 9:

Tibetan Empire

The Tibetan Empire traditionally appeared as a fascinating country. In their profound religion of Buddhism, they lived a social, cultural, and religious life. In 1959, dominated by a monastic hierarchy. Buddhism in Tibet is represented by several traditions, monastic "orders," or schools, which have certain basic traits in common but also differ in significant respects. The early Tibetans belonged to the Central Eurasian Culture Complex and had a feudal hierarchical society focused on the emperor. In 600 they built a large state that included much of the southern and eastern parts of the Tibetan Plateau, and by the mid-7th century were a world power. In the late 8th century, they then ruled over a vast territory stretching from the Ordos to Afghanistan and from the southern Tian Shan to the lower Himalayas. They adopted Buddhism from their neighbors and developed a literate Buddhist civilization. The empire collapsed at the same time as most of the other empires of the early Middle Ages, for the same economic reasons.