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Institute on China

Group Projects Abroad 2016

Fulbright-Hays-UCLA/Berkeley

### Buddhism and Trading on the Silk Road

Grade Level 9-12 History

#### Guiding Questions

1. What and where exactly is the Silk Road (view PowerPoint with students regarding China and the Silk Road)
2. When did the Silk Road begin and why was the Silk Road so important?

1000 BCE-Silk was important, but it was cultural diffusion and cultural inter-connectedness that was most important

Unifying factor: Han Dynasty (China), Parthian Empire (Iran), Roman Empire

3. What made for successful travel on the Silk Road? Travel was less expensive when there was political unification because traders did not have to pay taxes every time they entered/exited a territory. It was safer because there was a unified security force maintaining borders and roads

4. How did the Silk Road change the world? Connections were made; it spread religion, and created opportunities

5. How did the Silk Road reshape people's lives? Towns on the Silk Road profited greatly, merchant class grew/gained political power, the spread of Buddhism

6. What products were in demand? Silk, olives, olive oil, wine, jade, silver, iron, cotton, ivory, incents, spices, tortoise shells

#### Introduction-Show video on China

Trade on the Silk Road was a significant factor in the development of the great civilizations of China, India, Egypt, Persia, Arabia, and Rome, and in several respects helped lay the foundations for the modern world. Although the term the Silk Road implies a continuous journey, very few who traveled the route traversed it from end to end. For the most part, goods were transported by a series of agents on varying routes and were traded in the bustling mercantile markets of the oasis towns.

The height of the importance of the Silk Road was during the Tang dynasty, with relative internal stability in China after the divisions of the earlier dynasties since the Han. The art and civilization of the Silk Road achieved its highest point in the Tang Dynasty.

Buddhism had arrived in China in the 1st century AD as the religion of merchants from Central Asia.

During this period of near-constant political and military strife, Buddhism found a receptive audience in China, while the influence of Confucianism waned. Buddhism had arrived in China in the 1st century ad as the religion of

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merchants from Central Asia. During the next three centuries, the Chinese encountered a great variety of ideas and practices identified as Buddhist. Buddhism differed markedly from earlier Chinese religions and philosophies. A universal religion, it embraced all people, regardless of their ethnicity or social status. It also had a founding figure, the Indian prince Siddhartha (Buddha), who lived during the 6th and 5th centuries BC. To many Chinese, Buddhism seemed at first a variant of Daoism, as Daoist terms were used to translate Buddhist concepts.

## Objectives

## Students

1. Will be able to give 3 main ways people were affected by the "inter-connectedness" of the Silk Road?
  - a) Economic impact- gave poorer people a chance to make money (silk business)
  - b) Trading of ideas- spread of Buddhism
  - c) Disease- measles, small pox, bubonic plague
2. What is the Silk Road and why is was important

A trading route linking China, Central Asia, Persia, and western Asia and Europe

3. Discuss why it was named the Silk Road? Because the main product that was traded was silk
4. Discuss the caused the downfall of the Silk Road? Ocean-borne trade surpassed the land trade routes
5. What were obstacles of the Silk Road?
  - a. Takalmakan Desert
  - b. Rugged mountains
  - c. Drought
  - d. Sandstorms
  - e. Marauders
  - A. Students will watch Mogao Caves video on their own to get clues of their trade travel and answer questions.
    1. Describe what you see in the caves
    2. Where can you find these caves
    3. Describe two caves in detail
    4. Mogao mean?

B. Pick a monk from a list and go on a travel trade search through the path of the Silk Road and back to the country they are from. Throughout your travel you will answer questions and trade items in different areas so you can return back home.

Ex. If you were a monk traveling through different cities in CA you could trade a piece of gold to get to another city.

When you are assigned a monk you will use this name in your passport and will search for information on this Monk before you can turn any assignments in and get credit. Write this information on the first assignment you turn in.

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Directions: in order to get credit you must finish the task.

A. Go on my google page and look at Mogao Caves video and answer the questions. Hand in your video sheet, Students must describe something in the video to trade they have to describe it in detail in order to get next assignment

1. Student has to make passport book -I will give students art paper and string to put the passport together and a map of the Silk Road. All students will start on Silk Road and travel back home by trading something along the way.
2. Student must put inside passport a trade item and tell what city they are going to, remember you are trying to make it home, then student bring the passport up to the teachers desk and I will stamp it and give them their next assignment. (All students must go to at least five cities and trade)

B. Assignment crossword sheet after answering puzzle student once again must trade item they saw on video they will describe the item to me in their passport book if it's acceptable I will stamp book it if not they have to go look at the video again and describe the item that they see and get their passport stamped.

C. After handing in your crossword sheet student next assignment is a calligraphy assignment. Student will look at video on calligraphy answer a question in their passport book and once again describe an item to trade. If item is acceptable I will stamp book it if not they have to go look at the video again and describe the item that they see and get their passport stamped.

D. Next assignment is to do your own calligraphy stamp (student does their own calligraphy stamp ID) and get your word puzzle you have to find every word. Get assignment stamped and put your stamp on you work your work this time

E. Final assignment is to do a flip-gram on what you learn (next period) The Teacher will tell you what pictures to use. Email me your final project.

Students will

1. make passport book
  2. make personal stamp
  3. do crossword puzzle
  4. find the missing words
- B. Their final project being a flip-gram of their journey

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Standards

Common Core Standards

Social Studies/Reading

Present information, findings, and supporting evidence (e.g., reflective, historical investigation, response to literature presentations), conveying a clear and distinct perspective and a logical argument, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest by using flip-gram.

### **Bibliography**

- China PowerPoint
- Video of China you tube

#### **Print**

- Dunhuang & Silk Road-Sea Sky Publishing House
- Life along the Silk Road-Susan Whitfield
- Foreign Devils on the Silk Roads-Peter Hopkirk
- The Silk Roads: A New History of the World Hardcover – 2015 by Peter Frankopan

#### **Photos**

- Teacher's Photo of China
- Map of China Obstacles

#### **World Wide Web**

- [Mrs. Shaw-Hawkins site-https://sites.google.com/site/room3msshawhawkins](https://sites.google.com/site/room3msshawhawkins)
- 14 Fascinating Facts about the Cave Temples of Dunhuang \_ The Getty
- The paintings and manuscripts from cave 17 at Mogao (1 of 2) China Asia The British Museum Khan Academy.htm

List of Monks

姓名 Name	国家 Nationality	生卒年代 Birth Death Date	所处时代 Their Times	往来时间 Time of Coming-and-going	往来情况 Related Situations
安世高 An Shigao	安息 (伊朗) Anxi (Iran)	生卒年不详	东汉	公元148 - 171年	经西域来华, 译有《安般守意经》等。
支娄迦讖 Lokaksema	大月氏 Darouzhi	147 - ?	东汉	公元178 - 184年	经西域来华, 译有《般若道德经》等。
昙柯迦罗 Dhyarmakara	中天竺 North central India	生卒年不详	三国	公元246 - ?	建立“羯磨法”创行受戒, 中土才有正式沙门。
康僧铠 Samgha-varman	康居 Kanchus	生卒年不详	三国	约公元254年	梵名僧伽跋摩, 又名僧伽婆罗, 印度人, 广学群经, 曹魏嘉平五年来支那, 与洛阳白马寺译有《无量寿经》等。
朱士行 Zhu shixing	中国 China	203 - 282	三国	公元260 - ?	在于阗着《大品般若》等经。
竺法护 Dharmaraksha	中国 (敦煌) Dunhuang (China)	生卒年不详	西晋	约公元243 - 265	早年游学西域, 获《贤劫》、《法华》等原本, 从事译经工作四十余年。
鸠摩罗什 Kumarajiva	西域 (龟兹) Qiuci (Western Region)	344 - 413	东晋	公元384 - 417年	在凉州、长安从事译经工作三十余年, 对佛教卓有贡献。
法显 Faxian	中国 (平阳) Pingyang (China)	生卒年不详	东晋	公元399 - 413	历时十五年, 行经三十余国, 回国著有《佛国记》。
宝云 Baoyun	中国 (凉州) Liangzhou (China)	约376 - 450	东晋	公元400	在江苏六合山译出《佛本赞经》。
昙无讖 Dharmaksema	中天竺 North central India	384 - 434	北凉	公元421 - 432年	译有《大般涅槃经》等。
慧览 Huilian	中国 (酒泉) Jiuquan (China)	生年不详, 卒于457 - 464	南朝	公元424 - 453年	在罽宾从达摩比丘受禅律, 西域诸僧多他受戒。
昙摩密多 Dharmamitra	罽宾 Dardisthan	356 - 442	南朝	公元? - 435年	经敦煌到建业, 译有《神秘要经》等。
宋云 Songyun	中国 (敦煌) Dunhuang (China)	生卒年不详	北魏	公元518 - 521年	历访干陀罗等国, 获大乘经论一百七十部以归。
宝趺 Baoluo	中国 China	生卒年不详	北齐	公元575 - 581年	与道遂等往西域取经, 往返七年获原本经二百六十部以归。
达摩笈多 Dharmagupta	南天竺 South India	? - 619年	隋代	公元? - 619年	开皇十年游方到敦煌, 后到长安, 译有《金刚般若经》等。
玄奘 Xuanzang	中国 (陈留) Chenliu (China)	602 - 664	唐代	公元627 - 645年	历时十七年游遍全印度, 回国著有《大唐西域记》。
达摩涅罗 Dharmapinheiro	东天竺 East India	653 - 743	唐代	公元732 - ?	在长安资圣寺译出《医方本草》等。

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法显 Faxian	中国 ( 平阳 ) Pingyang (China)	生卒年不详	东晋	公元384 - 417年 公元399 - 413	
宝云 Baoyun	中国 ( 凉州 ) Liangzhou (China)	约376 - 450	东晋	公元400	
昙无讖 Dharmaksema	中天竺 North central India	384 - 434	北凉	公元421 - 432年	
慧览 Huilan	中国 ( 酒泉 ) Jiuquan (China)	生年不详, 卒于457 - 464	南朝	公元424 - 453年	在 多
昙摩密多 Dharmamitra	罽宾 Dardisthan	356 - 442	南朝	公元 ? - 435年	经
宋云 Songyun	中国 ( 敦煌 ) Dunhuang (China)	生卒年不详	北魏	公元518 - 521年	历 十部
宝暹 Baoluo	中国 China	生卒年不详	北齐	公元575 - 581年	与道 本经
达摩笈多 Dharmagupta	南天竺 South India	? - 619年	隋代	公元 ? - 619年	开皇十 有《金
玄奘 Xuanzang	中国 ( 陈留 ) Chenliu (China)	602 - 664	唐代	公元627 - 645年	历时十 《大唐
达摩涅罗 Dharmapinheiro	东天竺 East India	653 - 743	唐代	公元732 - ?	在长安