Kukai And His Major Works | 192776731839787cc0c405737eee7386

Japanese Religions

Contemporary pilgrims' understanding of the Shikoku pilgrimage, with particular reference to the role of Kobo Daishi

Shingon Buddhism

Japanese Philosophy

Sacred Koyasan

Tantric Concept of Bodhicitta

Japanese Mandalas

Buddhist Spirituality

Saicho

Doctoral Thesis / Dissertation from the year 2011 in the subject Orientalism / Sinology - Japanology, University of Sunderland, course: Japanese Buddhism, language: English, abstract: This thesis analyses how contemporary pilgrims understand the 88-temple-Shikoku pilgrimage, and in particular what role Kōbō Daishi plays in their outlook and practices. The particular issue that this research addresses is that while Kōbō Daishi figures large in many of the popular presentations of the pilgrimage, there is a question of what role he actually plays in the outlook and practices of contemporary pilgrims. The thesis therefore highlights the ways in which ‘Kōbō Daishi’ figures in the views and behaviour of...
pilgrims and those who support them: the various roles ‘Kōbō Daishi’ plays, and how these relate together, and to other themes and aspects of
the pilgrimage, as well as pointing out aspects of the pilgrimage that are not focussed on Kōbō Daishi. In other words, how contemporary
pilgrims make meaning of the pilgrimage and, in particular, Kōbō Daishi’s place in this. Looking at the position of Kōbō Daishi and the
legendary construction of the pilgrimage in the minds of the informants, it becomes clear that in their views, the ‘real history’ of the
pilgrimage is not important compared to the legendary one centred on Kōbō Daishi, and this is seen in their adherence to legends and stories
relating to him. Quantitative and qualitative research was conducted, including brief surveys and in-depth interactions with pilgrims,
pilgrimage guides, those that give out alms, and temple officials to analyse contemporary pilgrims’ understanding of the ‘sacred’ foci of the
pilgrimage: Kōbō Daishi and his possible role in the Shikoku pilgrimage and its origin, with related issues of meaning-making, such as the
Daishi-faith, Kōbō Daishi-tales, the various deities whose images are enshrined in the temples, Shinto and Buddhism and related rituals and
the role that Kōbō Daishi is seen to have in pilgrims’ thoughts about ‘religion’, pilgrimage items and related ritual behaviour, experiential
aspects of the pilgrimage, people’s motives for doing the pilgrimage, their understanding of Kōbō Daishi’s role in healing, how he is seen as
accompanying dead ancestors as well as the present pilgrims and aiding in communication of the living with the dead, etc. This research
provides a useful window on how contemporary people relate to the pilgrimage, and a better general understanding of contemporary Japanese
cultural practices and the world they live in, and how they seek to achieve well-being and happiness. Four appendixes and an extensive
glossary round off this thesis.

Language of the Japanese Heart

Buddha Relics and Power in Early Medieval Japan

Includes excerpts from ‘The Mahavairocana Sutra’ and I-Hsing’s ‘Commentary of the Sutra’.

Shingon

Cultural Interface of India with Asia

The Encyclopedia of Religion

A collection of articles that survey the full scope of Asian history, discussing major historical events and periods from Bronze Age China to
modern India, looking at the geography of the continent, profiling over 1,200 influential men and women, and examining aspects of Asian
culture and society.

Thirteen Buddhas

Includes section “Reviews”.

Tantric Buddhism in East Asia

Takes the reader on a pilgrimage to Mount Kōya, the holy Buddhist mountain in Japan.

The Rishukyō and Its Influence on Kūkai

The great Buddhist priest Kūkai (774-835) is credited with the introduction and establishment of tantric -or esoteric -Buddhism in early ninth-
century Japan. In Ryûichi Abé examines this important religious figure -neglected in modern academic literatu

Shingon Refractions

This book explores mind-body philosophy from an Asian perspective. It sheds new light on a problem central in modern Western thought.
Yuasa shows that Eastern philosophy has generally formulated its view of mind-body unity as an achievement a state to be acquired–rather
than as essential or innate. Depending on the individual's own developmental state, the mind-body connection can vary from near dissociation
to almost perfect integration. Whereas Western mind-body theories have typically asked what the mind-body is, Yuasa asks how the mind-
body relation varies on a spectrum from the psychotic to the yogi, from the debilitated to the athletic, from the awkward novice to the master
musician. Yuasa first examines various Asian texts dealing with Buddhist meditation, kundalini yoga, acupuncture, ethics, and epistemology,
developing a concept of the “dark consciousness” (not identical with the psychoanalytic unconscious) as a vehicle for explaining their basic
view. He shows that the mind-body image found in those texts has a striking correlation to themes in contemporary French phenomenology,
jungian psychoanalysis, psychomatic medicine, and neurophysiology. The book clears the ground for a provocative meeting between East and
West, establishing a philosophical region on which science and religion can be mutually illuminating.

The journal of Asian studies

First published in 2000. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Encyclopedia of Monasticism

Although Indian and Tibetan versions of tantric Buddhism are increasingly recognized, the East Asian variations on this practice remain largely
overlooked. The only book to present the entire breadth of tantric Buddhism in East Asia, this collection remedies that situation with 12 key
essays drawn from rare sources. Organized into four sections--China and Korea, Japan, Deities and Practices, and Influences on Japanese
Religion--the book brings together a "critical mass" of scholarship, with the potential to create a sea change in the understanding of this
subject

Acta Asiatica

A Lifetime’s Reading

Kukai, more commonly known by the honorific Kobo Daishi, was one of the great characters in the development of Japanese culture. He was
active in literature, engineering, calligraphy, and architecture and is represented in this work in terms of his major effort--the introduction of
esoteric Buddhism from China, which resulted in the formation of the Shingou sect still active in Japan. Eight of his works are presented here.
Tantric Poetry of Kūkai (Kōbō Daishi), Japan's Buddhist Saint

This Collection Of Scholarly Papers Focuses On The Centrality Of The Indian Contribution In Defining The Asian Cultural Matrix And Brings Under One Rubric The Views Of Indian As Well As Eurasian Experts On The Subject.

Kukai

Kukai The Universal

Icons and Iconoclasm in Japanese Buddhism

The Journal of the International Association of Buddhist Studies

With a Single Glance

The Eastern Buddhist

This text presents a study of Japanese mandalas, interpreting them as sanctified realms where identification between the human and sacred occurs. The author investigates 8th to 7th century BC paintings from three traditions - esoteric Buddhism, pure land Buddhism and the Kami-worshiping (Shinto) tradition.

The Weaving of Mantra

Kukai Major Works. Translated, with an Account of His Life and a Study of His Thought

Shingon

Kukai, or also known as Kobo Daishi (the Great Propagator) continues to be one of the most respected Japanese throughout the history of Japan. He was the founder of Japanese Shingon Buddhism, a form of Vajrayana Buddhism that He learned in China, was titled the Master of Five Brushes (Master Calligrapher) and was known for his public works projects and the founding of Mount Koya, The Center of Shingon Buddhism. This Book by Dr. Yasutoshi Murakami explains in modern language the depth of Kukai's words. They are words that are ageless based on the mind of an intellectual master. Kukai brought and developed esoteric buddhism (Mikkyo) to Japan in 806 CE. It remains almost unchanged for the last 12 Centuries. The words, rituals, and Shingon Path are as fresh Today as they were when first brought to Japan. If one wishes to understand Japan this is a good beginning for these words touch at the heart and foundation of Japanese Culture.

The Oxford Handbook of Japanese Philosophy

This volume contains The Adamantine Pinnacle Sutra and The Susiddhikara Sutra, two important texts in the corpus of Buddhist Tantric literature. These texts include a general introduction in the conventional format of Buddhist scriptures and a supplementary introduction that describes the nature of Mahavairocana, equatable with the Dharma-body, first primarily from the perspective of his aspect as the essence of the Sixteen Bodhisattvas in the Dharma, Great, and Samaya Mandalas, and then in his capacity as the essence of the Dharma-realm. The body describes the samadhis characteristic of the Yoga Tantras, an exposition of the rites of initiation, a description of the rites to be performed by the teacher in the mandala, the manner in which he is to initiate the disciple, and how the disciple is to obtain various types of success and seal-knowledge required for performing rituals associated with the Great Mandala Adamantine Realm, along with miscellaneous rules.

Monumenta Nipponica

This handbook is currently in development, with individual articles publishing online in advance of print publication. At this time, we cannot add information about unpublished articles in this handbook, however the table of contents will continue to grow as additional articles pass through the review process and are added to the site. Please note that the online publication date for this handbook is the date that the first article in the title was published online.

Encyclopedia of Asian history

The Thirteen Buddha Rites are a series of funeral rites and premortem offerings made to thirteen Buddhist deities on specific dates that have become strongly affiliated with the Shingon sect of Esoteric Buddhism. In this groundbreaking study, Steven Hutchins draws on years of research to trace their historical development and interpret their hidden meanings and symbolism.

The Body

Pamela D. Winfield offers a fascinating juxtaposition and comparison of the thoughts of two pre-modern Japanese Buddhist masters, Kukai (774-835) and Dogen (1200-1253) on the role of imagery in the enlightenment experience.

Two Esoteric Sutras

Japan

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