

Temples and the People of Myanmar in Bagan Period (11th-13th century)

AYE AYE KHINE

Pembimbing : Prof.Dr. Lawrence Dyson, Drs., M.A.

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Abstract

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Bagan is a small town today; it was the capital of the first empire covering nearly all of the certain of today's Myanmar for nearly exactly 250 years from the 11th century onwards. With its nearly 2500 religious buildings on an area of 19 square miles, Bagan is not only Myanmar's outstanding historical site and leading among the Buddhist centre, but also one of the most significant art historical sites on the earth. This a large number of ancient monuments with various types of architecture styles and size have thickly all over ground of Bagan. In Myanmar, have other ancient sites like Maruk-u, Innwa and etc. Among them, Bagan was known as the city of thousand of pagodas. This large number of monuments is become the focus of this study. Bagan is starting point for the study of temple and the people who believe and donate these ancient monuments. This thesis proposes, for the first time, a historical framework for understanding history like political, communication with other countries and ethnic groups. The framework and materials as like as stone inscriptions, various types of ancient monuments should provide a valuable resource for analysis of this questionnaire. Bagan was the political and religious centre in this 11th-13th century. These ancient monuments are effect of political and religious function. Culture and Arts were came and influences to this area by political and communication with other groups. Later developed and changed step by step to Myanmar style. So these large numbers of ancient monuments and religious are widely represented the political effect and belief of the people of Bagan.