

Topic 4: Religions Along the Silk Road

- 1. How Buddhism Moved into China**
 - a. Early translators and pilgrims**
 - i. An Shigao, the Parthian, arrives in Luoyang 148 CE**
 - ii. Kumarajiva, b. 344 from Kucha, taken to Luoyang 402 CE**
 - iii. Chinese Pilgrims go to India >260CE**
 - iv. Faxian, 5th c. CE travels to Dunhuang and farther west**
 - v. Xuanzang, the great traveler, b. 602**
 - b. The Han Dynasty moves into Central Eurasia**
 - c. Daoism helps bridge Chinese classical tradition and Buddhism**
 - d. Patronage by the Northern Wei dynasty (386- CE)**
 - e. Large cave sculptures**
 - i. Bamiyan, ca 534 CE**
 - ii. Datong: Yungang caves**
 - iii. Binglingsi caves**
 - iv. Luoyang**
- 2. Nestorian Christianity**
 - a. The Nestorian stele of 781 CE**
- 3. Zoroastrianism and Manichaeism**
 - a. Manichaeans in Dunhuang**
 - b. Manichaeans and Sogdians**