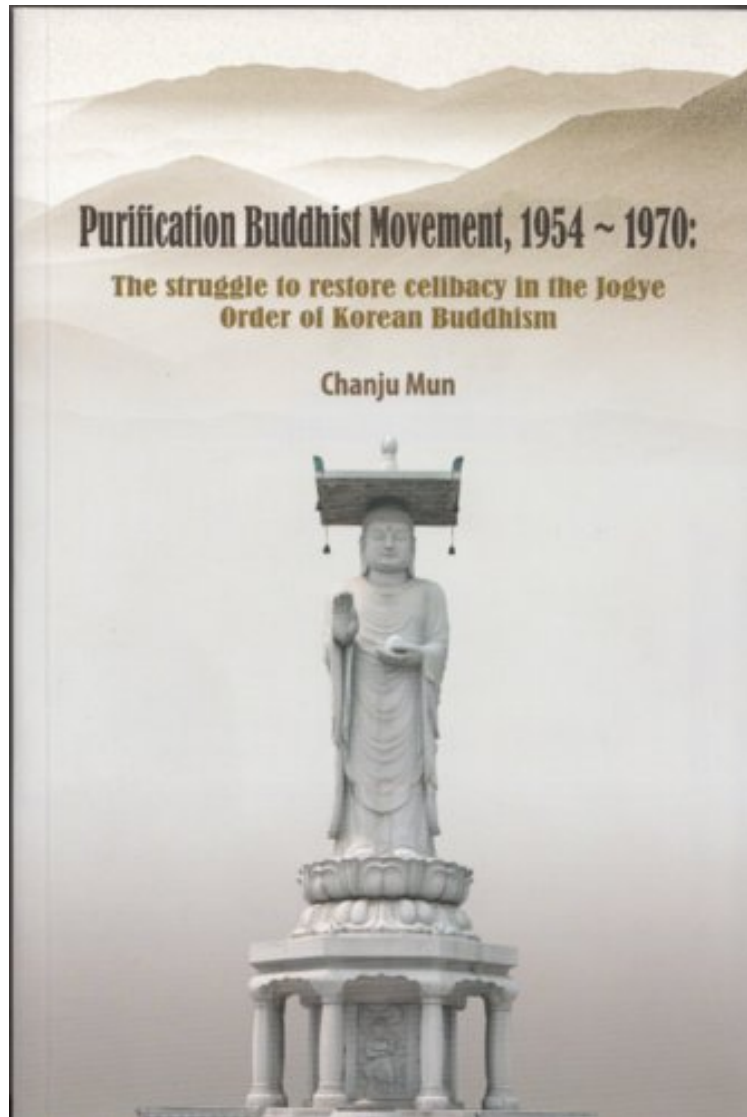


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Purification Buddhist Movement, 1954-1970: The struggle to restore celibacy in the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism

Chanju Mun

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Chanju Mun : Purification Buddhist Movement, 1954-1970: The struggle to restore celibacy in the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Purification Buddhist Movement, 1954-1970: The struggle to restore celibacy in the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. A wonderful bookBy Misung KimChanju Mun introduced in this wonderful book how Korean celibate monks initiated Purification Buddhist Movement, 1954-1970 and successfully restored celibate monasticism from Korean Buddhism Japanized during their colonial period, 1910-1945. Readers might vividly understand negative and positive aspects of the movement in contemporary Korean Buddhism from the perspective of orthopraxy, not orthodoxy. I strongly recommend you to read this book and outline current Korean Buddhism.

This book is the first academic work to adopt the two contradictory concepts of sectarianism and ecumenism and academically discuss the Purification Buddhist Movement, 1954-1970 from a non-sectarian and philosophical perspective. The celibate monastic group of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism, the largest and dominant order of Korean Buddhism officially established in 1941, developed the movement with the strong support of two rulers, I Seungman (1875-1965) and Bak Jeonghui (1917-1979), and successfully removed from the order married monks originated during the colonial period, 1910-1945. The author defines the movement as a sectarian one for celibate monks based on their conservative and literal interpretation of the precept of celibacy. However, after sectarian celibate monks took the hegemony in the order and its temples, they ecumenically attempted to keep married monks in it. To the contrary, ecumenical married monks sectarianistically separated from the ecumenical Jogye Order and officially founded a new sectarian order named the Taego Order of Korean Buddhism in 1970, making the established order a sectarian one only for celibate monks.

About the AuthorVen. Chanju Mun (Ordination Name: Seongwon) is the founder and chief editor of Blue Pine Books. He taught East Asian Buddhist Studies at the University of the West in Los Angeles between Summer 2004 and Spring 2007 and is currently teaching Buddhist philosophy at the University of Hawaii Manoa beginning Fall 2007. He received a Ph.D. in Buddhist Studies from the University of Wisconsin Madison in 2002 and a Master's Degree in Philosophy from Seoul National University in 1991. He has been a researcher at exiled Tibetan Drepung Monastic University in South India and at the University of Tokyo. He recently published numerous articles on modern Korean Buddhism and two research books including *The History of Doctrinal Classification in Chinese Buddhism: A Study of the Panjiao Systems* and edited five serial volumes on Buddhism and peace. He is currently planning to edit some more volumes in the series and to write several books on modern Korean Buddhism in the near future.