Record Nr. UNINA9910824329103321 Korean Buddhist nuns and laywomen [[electronic resource]]: hidden **Titolo** histories, enduring vitality / / edited by Eun-su Cho Pubbl/distr/stampa Albany,: State University of New York Press, c2011 **ISBN** 1-4384-3512-6 1-4416-8884-6 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (227 p.) Altri autori (Persone) ChoEunsu <1958-> Disciplina 294.3/65708209519 Monastic and religious life (Buddhism) - Korea Soggetti Monastic and religious life of women Buddhist nuns - Korea Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Female Buddhist practice in Korea - a historical account / Eun-su Cho -- Male son masters' views on female disciples in later Koryo / Young Mi Kim -- Koryo ladies and the encouragement of Buddhism in Yuan China / Tonino Puggioni -- Two female masters of two eras: differences and commonalities in roles / Heung-sik Heo (translated by John Jorgensen) -- Marginalized and silenced: Buddhist nuns of the Choson period / John Jorgensen -- Buddhist nuns in Confucian Choson society / Ji-Young Jung -- The establishment of Buddhist nunneries in contemporary Korea / Pori Park. Sommario/riassunto Uncovering hidden histories, this book focuses on Korean Buddhist nuns and laywomen from the fourth century to the present. Today, South Korea's Buddhist nuns have a thriving monastic community under their own control, and they are well known as meditation teachers and social service providers. However, little is known of the women who preceded them. Using primary sources to reveal that which has been lost, forgotten, or willfully ignored, this work reveals various figures. milieux, and activities of female adherents, clerical and lay. Contributors consider examples from the early days of Buddhism in Korea during the Three Kingdoms and Unified Silla periods (first

millennium CE); the Kory period (982–1392), when Buddhism

flourished as the state religion; the Chosn period (1392–1910), when Buddhism was actively suppressed by the Neo-Confucian Court; and the contemporary resurgence of female monasticism that began in the latter part of the twentieth century.