The Analysis and Research on the Inherited Relationship of Chinese and South Korea's Buddhist Architecture

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ABSTRACT: Through the investigation and research of remaining ancient buddhist architecture in China and South Korea, this paper aims to compare their space layout, architectural form, space construction, decorative details and to find out the artistic conception between China and South Korea's buddhist architecture. Besides, the paper focuses on combining with the developed concept of contemporary architecture, providing reference for the developed Buddhist architecture in China and South Korea.

KEYWORDS: China; South Korea; Buddhist architecture; The inherited relationship.

1 THE INTRODUCTION OF CHINA AND SOUTH KOREA'S BUDDHISM

Today, Buddhism, one of the world's three major religions have 3,000 years of history, which was founded by Sakyamuni in ancient India. In the history of Buddhism, Buddhism was introduced into China as a major event. Buddhism is a kind of belief and humanism. The culture of Chinese Buddhism was truly took root in Korean Peninsula and took the Construction of Korean Peninsula into the cultural system of East Asia's architecture.

1.1 The introduction of China's Buddhism

There are different versions of the time of Buddhism introduced to China, academics generally believe that the beginning of Buddhism came to Han Dynasty was Emperor Ai Yuan Shou year (2 B.C.).The year of Yi Cun who is the Dayueshi of Iranian envoy Wang dictated “Buddha Sutra”. In Buddhism, the begining of Buddhism introduced to China was the Emperor Ming Jin's dream. After Buddhism introduced to Han Dynasty, Buddhism experienced different evolution from the distinct Dynasty, which is Unified Silla period, Goryeo period, Korea period. Finally, Buddhism has played an extremely prominent and dynamic role in Korea Buddhist history up to now.

2 THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF THE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF TRADITIONAL BUDDHIST IN CHINA AND SOUTH KOREA

China attached to the Korean peninsula. The Korean peninsula has absorbed many buddhist architectural culture of China through constantly contact and communicate. After receiving the Chinese Buddhist architectural culture, Korean Peninsula has formed its unique personality.

2.1 The same point

2.1.1 Space layout

From the view of the spatial layout, the layout of ancient Buddhist temple in China and South Korea are rectangular, there is a cross-cutting axis, which on both sides of the building are symmetrical. Temples were built in the main hall at the central axis, the overall layout are lower at first and higher in the end, major and minor components. Buddhist temple is built in the middle of the Main Hall, which as the center of other functions are arranged in space. The Pavilion is behind the Main Hall, two symmetrical Bell Tower is built in the front of the
yard, Buddhist temples is well-proportioned decorated the architectural pieces, all of this is a standard of Buddhist temple layout in china and South Korea. Although the sizes of ancient Buddhist temples in China and South Korea are different, but the spatial layout are identical. When people looked, they felt similar.

2.1.2 Building materials
From the ancient temple buildings in China and South Korea, we can see that the form of the wood frame construction and technology almost everywhere. There are three structure types of wooden architecture, they are the log cabin construction, the column and tie construction and the post and lintel construction. The timber-frame structure is widely used in the ancient temple architecture in China and South Korea. Since the building is composed of the frame of columns, beams, purlins, fang and other components. They used to bear the load of roof, floor and the function of wind and seismic force. In the building, the walls are not load-bearing, it's used for the function of shielding, separating and stabilizing the pillars. Whether the column and tie construction or the post and lintel construction, the interior of the housing can be managed freely to determine the division of the space. According to the different characteristics of each region, the height of the houses, the thickness of walls and roofing materials, the position and size of the window can be changed by different requirements.

2.1.3 Decorative arts
The ancient temple architecture in China and South Korea, a variety of decorative art can be seen everywhere. Among them, the mural occupies a large proportion. The frescoes of the ancient buddhist architecture in China and South Korea are basically about Buddha, Buddha Bunsen story, Buddhist classic stories, Bodhisattva, the Kingkong, Lohan and other content. Flying Apsaras of the ancient Buddhist temple murals in China and South Korea are widely used. Flying Apsaras have four forms in the murals, they are play tianle, scattere smallpox, burn Fantasy, wear wreaths flying in the sky. Flying Apsaras have gentle and graceful body appearance, make people feeled infinite beauty and fascination. In Buddhism, the lotus is used as a symbol of the Buddha. We can see, Buddha, Bodhisattva always sitting or standing on a lotus, which refers to the lotus is used as “rosette” and “lotus”. In Buddhism building, curly grass pattern has also been widely used in the decoration of Buddha sculpture.

2.1.4 Interior furnishings
We can see that the ancient Buddhist temple in China and South Korea have a variety of sculptures. Strictly speaking, the shape of the Buddha generally have three elements, they are pedestal, Buddha body, light back. In Buddhist temples, Buddha which usually gives a dignified feeling, in order to be worshiped by the majority of believers. The form of sculpture have clay sculpture, wood carving. Among them, the clay sculpture is divided into two kinds of colorful and monochrome, monochrome is golden. They are used to worship, which carved in different size, three-dimensional Buddha. Wood carving is also divided into two categories, they are wood carving, wood cutting. In the caves, we often see statues appeared in the outdoors.

2.2 The different points
We can see that the architectural remains from the Goryeo period basically imitation the Chinese Buddhist architecture, which copied the wood frame buildings of Tang Dynasty. Goryeo period, the Korean peninsula has absorbed the forms and techniques of the wood frame buildings from Tang Dynasty. Then, they combined the wood construction with the styles of Northern Song Dynasty, Liao Dynasty, Jin Dynasty and Southern Song Dynasty, developed the “column of the pericardial” type of Korean Peninsula building. The Mid-Korea period have changed the timber-framed buildings, is so-called “Wings Engineering Department” Building. This is not accidental. At that moment, the economy of the Korean Peninsula has been a great shock, the lack of financial and material resources, so that the wooden architecture have to be simplified. Compared with the paving type of bucket arches, this simplified “brackets” is more simple and more economical in production, but it is more safe than without using brackets. Therefore, it is suitable for South Korea, when its financial and material resources was in tense situation. These features are the differences between Chinese and South Korea's ancient Buddhist buildings. The different points on the layout and function of the building are that the ancient Buddhist architecture in South Korea integrated with some local beliefs, such as Seven Court, True Temple, Lingshan Temple, Sansingak.
3 THE ORIGIN OF THE TRADITIONAL BUDDHIST ART IN CHINA AND SOUTH KOREA

Through the analysis and research of ancient Buddhist architecture of Korean peninsula, we can find that the form and technique of the ancient Buddhist architecture in Korean Peninsula is not its own developed process, it influenced by the period, from China's Han Dynasty to Qing Dynasty, the Chinese Buddhist architectural forms at different times reflected different technology on the Korean peninsula. After absorbing the forms and techniques of Chinese Buddhist architecture, the Korean peninsula produced some changes according to their natural climate, political and economic conditions, customs and other characteristics, thus it shows the regional culture characteristics, which was influenced by the central culture.

3.1 Three Kingdoms Dynasty—Han Dynasty, Western Jin Dynasty, Eastern Jin Dynasty, Southern and Northern Dynasties of China

From the remains of The Three Kingdoms, the Goguryeo temple is the style of hall- tower, which was the Chinese Buddhist temple architectural form in the northern regime. The tower as the center to decorate the corridor around the court. The Buddhist temple usually built in the city or on the outskirts of the ground, take the central axis to penetrate the whole temple, the building is on both sides symmetrically, in order to pursue a thorough spatial sequence. The relics of Goguryeo Buddhist architecture. This type is used in Dingling Temple, King Kong Temple, the Wuli Temple, Tucheng Temple, they are all the type. From the discovery of the ruins we can see, there are difference between Baekje and Goguryeo’s Buddhist architectural form, it is derived from the Buddhist architecture of the southern regime in China. The Woongjin period, Baiji built the Buddhism grotto as the center. In the Sabi period, Baiji temple have developed into the form of one-tower and one-golden-hall, which is different from the form of Koguryo temple. In the construction of the pagoda, they build the tower of wooden and stone. For example, the east tower of Maitreya Temple, it was made of stone, but in terms of modelling had the obvious traces of imitating wooden tower, such as the curve of the roof and eaves structure and the detail and so on. Silla is far away from China, so Buddhist architecture was underdeveloped at that moment.

3.2 Unified Silla Dynasty—Sui and Tang Dynasty of China

From the remains of the Unified Silla, the Buddhist culture was developed in the direction of diversification, which is similar with the Buddhist architectural culture of Tang Dynasty, which result in the Buddhist architecture of Unified Silla also moving in multiple directions. Among them, the foremost is that the Buddhist architecture of Unified Silla is not only for the official, but also for the public, which is the transformation from the official to the public. There are two major changes in the temple architecture—the relationship between hall and tower, it is no longer focused on the tower, the position of the hall has been improved, and immediately formed a hall-tower period; The generation and development of the Mountains Buddhist temple, the Buddhist temple not only built in the city, but built in the mountain, which constructed with the local natural building materials, it is more interesting than the temple in the city. The more representative of the Buddhist temple of Unified Silla is Bulguksa Temple. Bulguksa Temple is composed of the Hokke thought and the Pure land belief, it embodied in a diverse thought.

3.3 Goryeo Dynasty—Five Dynasties, Song Dynasty, Liao Dynasty, Jin Dynasty, Yuan Dynasty of China

The Song Dynasty have influenced most of the buddhist architecture of Goryeo. The period of WenZong, Liziyuan built a Goryeo Kanroji in the east coast Ryesonggang, which is similar with the original Runzhou Kanroji of China. The scope of the activities of the Goryeo monks is no longer the local
region of Korean Peninsula, but expanded to China and Japan, this can be found from the remains of China and Japan, such as the Goryeo Temple of Hangzhou, the Silla Temple of Xingan, the Guangfu Temple of Fuzhou. The forces of Yuan Dynasty got into the Korean peninsula, Buddhism became more depressed. Only Huayan system has been maintained, because it keep close ties with the royal family. The Octagonal tower of Xingwang Temple of Goryeo draw lessons from the tower of Song or Liao Dynasty.

3.4 Joseon Dynasty—Ming Dynasty, Qing Dynasty

This period of Buddhist temples essentially presented a descending trend, without new features. At that moment, Korea was advocating Confucianism. Buddhism was gradually reduced, so that the monks had to practiced and lived in the mountains. Buddhist temple according to the prevailing finance and terrain to built, without any tricks. Buddhist architecture of this period just copy Goryeo temple, it is still a continuation of the mountain temple, such as Songgwangsa of Suncheon, Buddha Temple of Suncheon, Jinshan Temple of Gimje, Guanlong Temple of Changning.

4 THE PROSPECT OF THE MODERN BUDDHIST ARCHITECTURAL ART IN CHINA AND SOUTH KOREA

Through the analysis and research, I found that modern Buddhist architecture is no longer satisfied with copying the ancient wooden buildings, they combine the local culture with the modern design thinking, the modern technology and materials, in order to design a modern religious space with the merging of the past and the present, to satisfy the diverse spiritual needs of the masses.

4.1 The Lingshan Buddhist Buildings of Wuxi

The Lingshan Buddhist Buildings of Wuxi is a modern Buddhist architecture, which adapt to the development of modern tourism industry. It combining the traditional Buddhist culture and the modern tourism. The rapid development of modern society, the majestic, dignified image of the traditional Buddhist architecture has been unable to meet the needs of the masses of modern society. Modern Buddhism Building are gradually become secularization. The layout of the Lingshan Buddhist Buildings of Wuxi, the traditional Buddhist architecture is based on “Seven Garan Temple” pattern. The Lingshan Buddhist buildings is based on the thought of “Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha”. In the choice of materials, combined with the local building materials, reflecting a local characteristics. In the arrangement of interior space, the introduction of the outdoor landscape, not only aesthetic, economic, but also reflects a harmony landscape. In the arrangement of landscape design, a large area of Green Design, this is a trend in modern concept of Green Design. Both the overall planning and the decoration of indoor- outdoor space, the Lingshan Buddhist Buildings of Wuxi got rid of the style of the traditional Buddhist architecture. There are some modern technology and materials in it, such as the “Kowloon Irrigation Bath”.

4.2 The Dharma Drum Mountain Buddhist Buildings in Taiwan

The Dharma Drum Mountain Buddhist Buildings in Taiwan is a success stories of modern building, which developed towards the direction of modernization and internationalization. The Dharma Drum Mountain Buddhist Buildings put practicality in the first place, take Green Eco Concept as the starting point for the design. In the choice of the site, following the principle ,which is not to destroy the original geology, identify the most suitable location. The functional partition of the building pay more attention to secularization, in addition to construct the space of the architectural function of the traditional temple, increase the space of the aesthetic function of the masses. For example, in the building of the garden, in addition to set up the Main Hall, but also increased the social welfare space, such as Kaishan museum, multi-function hall, which can enrich people's cultural activities. In the construction of the gadern also used some modern science and technology, such as the use of modern rain and sewage systems to purify water. In the choice of the Indoor-outdoor lighting, saving is the primary condition. The Dharma Drum Mountain Buddhist Buildings in Taiwan embodies the Green Concept everywhere.

4.3 The Jiuren Temple of South Korea

The Jiuren Temple of South Korea built in the Xiaobaishan-National Park of the Center-North Road. The Jiuren Temple of South Korean consists of the Five hall, the Renguang hall, the Column door, the Sambo hall, the General buildings and
other functional space. In the Five hall, the first layer is monk room, the second floor is a space for the monks living. The first and the second floor is a private place where the monk's spend their daily life, so that their life is not disturbed by the outsiders. The third, fourth, fifth floor is open space, third and fourth floors are used for the believers prayer, it is said that the fifth floor is the largest statement palace of South Korea. Meanwhile, the Renguang hall and the Total building meet the needs of modern society. In the division of the functional space, added the auditorium, prayer room, reading room, service agency and other Space. We can see, the Jiuren Temple of South Korea has got rid of the functional space of the past Buddhist architecture, paid more attention to meet the modern society, it will be more secularized in the integration of the traditional Buddhist architecture.

The modern Buddhist architecture of China, Taiwan and Korea, we can see that, countries have different characteristics in different places, but the modern Buddhist architecture is moving towards the direction of modernization, technology, pluralism.

5 CONCLUSION

By contrast the remains of China and South Korea Buddhist architectural, Chinese Buddhism was introduced to South Korea's Buddhist architecture, whether space layout, building materials, decorative arts, furnishings had a profound impact, but with the development of the times, new materials and new concepts emerging, there is a gap between China and South Korea in the architectural form, design thought of the Buddhist architecture, “teacher-student” relationship has changed. How did the Chinese designers inheritate and protect the cultural heritage, how did the Buddhist architecture innovate? It is worthy of further study.

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REFERENCES