

<b>Ito's White Tiger Universal Studies</b>	
<b>Timeline</b>	
<b>BC</b>	
1500 BC	Wu Shu- military arts, term used in China. Sangha Hinayana warrior monk tradition.
1122-255 BC	Zhou Dynasty
1050-771 BC	Western Zhou Dynasty
800 BC	Early Theravada studies Bejar, India (Nalanda). Silk Road Asia, India, Africa, Europe.
800 BC	House of the Pine Winds: Ceylon Pine and Cypress from Theravada Masters to Masters of Tai Shan China
776 BC	First Olympic Games of Greece
770-221 BC	Eastern Zhou Dynasty
625 BC	Shin studies by Jivaka Master Healer. Travels to China & Japan.
620 BC	Prince Shakyamuni, 29 years old, is an Olympic wrestling champ. 39th ancient Olympics.
600 BC	Jivaka, direct master, Doctor to the 1st Buddha, Bodhisattva, scholar, warrior, healer, Chuan-Fa Master
600 BC	1st Buddha, Shakyamuni (Gautama Buddha)
475-221 BC	5 great mountains of China (Wu Yue) appeared during waring states.
384-322 BC	Greek scholar warrior, Aristotle
220 BC	Tung, family studies from the Han immigrates to Tai Shan and Eastern China.
220-206 BC	Han Dynasty, Indo-China traditions begins (Lin, Li, Tang )( transliterations Vedic, Pali, Sanskrit, Chinese, Romanization). Early Romanization transliteration beginning.
219 BC	note: Tun----->Tai Shan----->Northern Wei
219 BC	Qin Shi Huang, the first Emperor of China (Zi Yuan, top general in Han Dynasty)
219 BC	Rin - Ren Theravada Esoteric co-ed traditions (Han Dynasty)
218 BC	Chin Shi Huang Ti, First visit to Tai Shan Mountains. Rulers are the sons of the Heavenly Mother, they come to pay respect to their Heavenly Mother. They are the sons of the Lioness. (Wu Zetian)
209 BC	Manhubhata Nata from India by way of the Silk Road.
209 BC - 9 AD	Western Han Dynasty, Gaodi reigns 202BC-195BC, Wudi reigns 141BC-87BC.
206 BC	I-To, Indo-China Theravada cultural intercourse.
200 BC	Roman Empire interaction with Indo-China Bodhisattvas. Introduction of Romanization alphabets.
140-87 BC	Emperor Wudi of Western Dynasty termed Wu Yue (5 summits of China)
5 BC	House of the Pine Winds: Renewed commitment. Theravada 2nd planting of Pine and Cypress on Sung Shan of Shao Shan mountain ranges.

5 BC	Nalanda Vedic studies expanded to Buddhism (Bedasancrit). The Bodhisattvas of Nalanda expand Vedic studies to Buddhism (Romanization). Rin (Lin, Li, Tang) study moves to northeast China and expanded to south coast of China
5 BC	Wu Tai Hsing healer from India, travel to Tai Shan with Ceylon Pine. (House of Pine Winds) (Kosho)
4 BC	Ping Hsing travels silk road from India to China, Japan.
<b>AD</b>	
3 AD	Tao Masters and Indo Masters migrate to Wu Tai Shan with healing, medical, artisan, Bodhisattva skills and training
9-25	Anshihkuo, master healer, scholar monk from India, translated medical text to Chinese
25-220	Xin Dynasty
220	End of Han Dynasty. Tung Studies --->Tai Shan Northern Wei.
308-442	Buddhabhadra translates the Tamo Ta Lo Chaan Ching (Darumtarazen-Kyo)
312-385	Tao An, Chinese scholar Maitreya cult. Teacher of Chan Dhyana mentored by Fo Tu-Teng.
334-415	Tao-An Master precedes Daruma Dhyana Method pg 436
375	October 5, 375AD Daruma birthday. Bodhidharma 28th patriarch.
375	Hui Yuan Master precedes Daruma Dhyana Method pg 436
386-534	Daruma (Japanese Zen name) Birth Date 10/5/375AD. Place of birth: Kanchipuram, India
398	Northern Wei Dynasty: 100,000 people from Xianbei of Hebei and Northern Shandong moves to Datong
399	2000 Great Chinese families of the Great Mountain Moves to Datong
399	100,000 peasants of Henan moves to Shanxi.
418	Xianbei of Hebei moves to Datong
420-479	Liu Sung Dynasty, founded by Liu Yu. Population Xianbei of Hebei moves to Datong
427	Liu Sung Dynasty founded by Liu Yu (363-422). Capitol is Jiankang (modern name Nanjing). Referred to also as the Southern Sung Dynasty, Southern Dynasties: 479-502 Southern Qi Dynasty, 502-557 Liang Dynasty, 557-589 Chen Dynasty, 581-618 Sui Dynasty
427	Population of the Kingdom of Xia (10,000) moves to Shanxi.
432	Population of Liaoning 30,000 families move to Hebei
435	Population of Shaanxi and Gansu moves to Datong
440	Daruma received instruction in the Dharma from Prajnatarata, 27th Buddha (age 65 years)
445	Chinese peasants From Henan and Shandong moved to North of Yellow River.
449	Craftsman from Chang'an (2000 families)moves to Datong.
455	2000 families from Chang'an moved to Datong to build Buddhist caves at Yangang
456	note: Bao Jing Chan master enters China teaching ---->Chuan-Fa--->Liu Sung Dynasty
456	Hui Ke born in city of Hulao, Henan Province, family surname Ji

467	Batuo, Chan Buddhist Master from India to preach in Henan Province (Xien Zhi) (Deng Feng)
470	Hui Ke ordained at Dragon Gate Temple on Fragrant Mountain in Luoyang under Chuan Master Bao Jing
470-543	Daruma leaves India towards China by sea (Port Mahaballiparnam)
471-499	Daruma - 28th Patriarch of the Buddha, Sheng-Fu starts orientation 475AD.
474	Northern Wei Emperor Xiaowen, daughter Princess Lanling married Lui Hui
475	Zong Chi builder of temples. (Kuan Yin)
475	note: Dung---->Liu Sung Shaolin---->Liang Dynasty (Daruma)
475	Northern Wei Dynasty, Sui Sung Dynasty, Yellow River Boundary, as Daruma enters China
475	Daruma enters Jienkang, China (Daruma 100 years)
475	Daruma enters Southern China, Sheng-Fu ordained by Daruma
475	Rin - Esoteric Indo Traditions, Ren Theravada co-ed traditions
477	Sung Shan Temple Built by Emperor Hsiao Wen of Northern Wei Dynasty. Built for Bodhiruchi
479-502	Southern Qi Dynasty
483	Daruma (Da Mo) enters Ryu Kyu islands (Shuri, Okinawa & Japan). Shuri method: 5 squares drawn on the ground.
483	Bao Jing ordained Hui Ke, age 28, at Yongmu Temple. He encouraged Hui Ke to travel and learn from other known Dharmas, tries to continue studies with Daruma
487-593	Hui Ke at age 32, returns to Fragrant Mountain to meditate. Bao Jing advises him, go back and learn from Daruma. Became 2nd patriarch of Zen. (Tao Yu) (Sheng-Fu)
490	Daruma (Bodhidharma) crossed Yangzi and Yellow Rivers to get to Northern Wei, stayed near capitol Ping Cheng (Taishan Temple) was there until 494
494	Daruma (Bodhidharma) meets with Emperor Ziaowen (471-499) Northern Wei
495	Northern Wei capital moves to Luoyang (North Bank) of Lo River (Yellow River). Bodhidharma (Da Mo) disciple Hui Ke (Sheng-Fu) ordained as a monk. Hui Ko (Sheng-Fu) then moved south. Da Mo crosses Yangzee to Honan Province.
495	Daruma 120 years
495	Construction of Longmen Cave begins near Luoyang. Entrance termed, Dragon Gate. Arahants teach and train. More than 2100 cave dwelling.
495	Daruma begins work. Kanji for transliteration Chinese cultural script to Kanji. (Romanization) (Daruma 120 years)
495-515	Start reconstruction of Temple at Mount Sung, Henan Province (southeast of Luoyang) Yung-Ning Temple built for Buddhist monks headquarters. Near Long Men Caves. Da Mo stayed 9 years, beginning of complete Zen curriculum studies. Method: 9 squares, 8 7 4 of human motion, state of 2 1 0 poles,
496	Yung Ning temple Luoyang, built by Emperor Wu, housed 3000 monks. Near Long Men Caves. Shaolin Studies begin.
499-515	Emperor Hsiao Wen orders temple built at Sung Shan. Zen and Tao study center

500	Emperor Hsuan Wu (Kuan Yin?)
501	Luoyang - largest city in China 500,000. Long Men Caves, inscriptions and 22 statues of Kuan Yin (Female)
502-549	Hui Erh (Japanese monk) lived at Wu Tai Mountain. He stole a statue of Kuan Yin to take back to his homeland.
502-589	Indo-China, Okinawa, Japan cultural intercourse. (Ito-man)
502-589	Liang Dynasty Temple names: Zhong Zong, Shi Zong, Shorinji (Tori Shiba use of Rin)
504	Beginning Liang Dynasty, ending 589.
504	Daruma uses Kanji to transliterate Vedic, Pali, Sanscrit, Romanization, Chinese script to continue the Silk Road of Indo-China cultural interaction.
505	Bodhidharma receives Zong Chi (Kuan Yin) begins studies as first Zen Buddhist nun. Shaoshi Mountains.
513	Huike at age 57 returns to Fragrant Mountain to meditate
515	note: Tung--->Dung--->Dong--->Tang
515	Emperor Hsuan Wu builds Da Mo a small temple near Shaolin Temple. (Yung Ming Temple) (Daruma 140 years)
515	Daruma presents Huike (2nd Patriarch of Zen) with the Zen robe (Dharma robe)and the bowl of transmission.
515	Daruma presents 3 Dharma robes to (Shiba) (Shobogenzo) (Zong Chi) (1st Zen nun) title Soji, Dao yu, and Dao fu. Starts his return to India.
515-534	Hui Ko based in the capital city of Yedu, for most of 40 years, Chuan Buddhism enters Japan as Ren Buddhism
516	Yung Ning Temple, built by Empress Dowager Ling Wu.
516	Hui Ko seeks refuge in Huangong mountains (Henan Province?) Taiji Chuan
516	Daruma goes north again to Tung Tai Temple for 10 years. Yang Hsuan Chih (Yung Zuan Zhi) Tung Tai Chi Chuan Yang Style (Northern Shaolin Studies)
516	Emperor Hsuan Wu died, Empress Dowager Ling (student of Lin Chi at Zong Chi Temple for Nuns). Start construction Yung-Ning Temple (burns down 534), 400' pagoda entrance, seen 30 miles, chimes heard 3 miles
522	Da Mo enters Korea
522	Emperor Hsian Wu of Liang Dynasty in China supported the spread of Buddhism into Japan. Wu had Shiba Tachito Bonze (Female Bosatsu Arihan Dharma) escort the 16 ft Buddha statue to Japan. Buddhist Temple built on the Sakata plain in Yamoto with this Statue of Buddha. Zen Buddhist doctrines. Rinzai Sect enters Japan (Soji)
522	Liang Dynasty Temple names: Zhong Zong, Shi Zong, Shorinji (Tori Shiba use of Rin)
526	Bonze Shiba Tachito arrives in Japan at the Sakata Plain in Yamoto and built a temple and enshrined image of Buddha.
526	Da Mo arrives in Canton - Emperor Wu, 1st Emperor of Liang Dynasty gave full support to expand Buddhism. (Daruma 151 years)
534	Daruma arrives in Kwang Chou, military welcome by General Shao Yang (Yang Hsuan Chih), invitation to the capital of Nanjing to meet Emperor Wu Di Liang Dynasty

536	Emperor Hsian-Wu Assassinated: Split power: Western Wei, Eastern Wei. Eastern capital Yedu - Huike and other monks move from Luoyang after temple destroyed, seeks refuge in Huangong
536	Hui Ko meets Seng Can in Huangong
536	Hui Ko (age 80 years) ordains Seng Can March 18, 536. Northern Qi Dynasty receives heir apparent.
547	Song Wang Myong-King of Kudara made image of the Buddha 16 feet tall. Court of Yamato promised protection from Koma and Shiragi attack.
550-577	Northern Qi Dynasty
550	General Shao Yang (Yang Hsuan Chih) completes writing (Luoyang Chih Lan Chi)
555	Life size statue of Kuan Shih Yin (male) (Tung Huang Caves)
552	Western Liang Dynasty Temples: Zhong Zong, Shi Zong.
557-589	Chen Dynasty
570-606	King of Kudara presented a copper plated with gold Buddha. Several canopies (Tengai) and volumes of sacred books presented by Tori Shi Chi (4th Dharma of Zen (Zong Chi))
570	Jianzhi Sengan (Kanchi Sosan, Seng Tsan) - 3rd Patriarch of Zen
577	Seng Can receives the Dharma robe and transmission bowl
579	King of Kudara second expansion of Buddhism in Japan. (Shobogenzo)
580-651	Political conditions improve Hui Ko (Tao Hsin 2nd Patriarch) returns to Yedu.
581-618	Tao Hsin - 4th Patriarch of Zen
581-681	Sui Dynasty
584	62 years after Shiba Tachito of Liang China brought Buddha statue to Japan, Shiragi sent Buddhist delegation to Japan.
584	Genzo Ito (Hsuan-Tsang) traveled to India for 16 year pilgrimage. Returned with 600 volumes of Buddhist doctrine
601-674	Hung Jen, 5th Patriarch of Zen, Dharma successor of Tao-Hsin.
606	Jianzhi Sengan (Kanchi Sosan, Seng Tsan) Dies, 3rd Patriarch of Zen
618-907	Tang Dynasty China (Japan, Tou-Chou), (Okinawa, Tode) 7 box Nata.
618-1280	Mao Shan Taoism. Popular study from Tang & Sung Dynasties
635	Christianity officially welcomed into Chang An. Bishop Alopen of Persia given all necessary support to establish church in Chang An and throughout China.
638-713	Hui Neng - 6th Patriarch of Zen
710-794	Nara period of Japan
794-1185	Heinan period of Japan
845	Tao gained control in Ruling Courts. Ordered all Buddhist Temples destroyed, all Monks and nuns back to lay life.
960-1280	Sung Dynasty

