



THE TIBET

PROCESS

Enter the following pages, answer the questions and resolve the exercises.

At the end of the exercise you will find a section with suggested answers.

Exercise 1. Respond by using information from the following websites:

<http://www.lonelyplanet.com/maps/asia/china/tibet/>

<https://www.studentsforafreetibet.org/about-tibet>

1.1 How would you describe the location of The Tibet to a tourist?

1.2 Create a table that indicates the different populations that are part of The Tibet, like their government, their religion, language and economy.

Exercise 2.

Write a small summary about the life of the Dalai Lama, use the following webpage.

<http://www.notablebiographies.com/Co-Da/Dalai-Lama.html>

Exercise 3.

Read the following article and explain the recent demands of the Tibet.

<http://www.eastasiaforum.org/2010/03/22/tibetan-autonomy-a-compromise-three-state-solution/>

Suggested responses:

Exercise1.

1.1 How would you describe the location of Tibet to a tourist??

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The Tibet lies at the center of Asia, with an area of 2.5 million square kilometers. Encircled by the Earth's highest mountains, Tibet is a vast, arid plateau with an average altitude of 14,000 feet above sea level. The Tibetan plateau has unique and exceptional ecosystems. The headwaters of Asia's major rivers originate on the Tibetan plateau, which supply 85% of the population of Asia with water—approximately 47% of the world's population.

1.2 Create a table that indicates the different populations that are part of the Tibet, like its government, religion, language and economy.

1.2 TIBET

Poblaciones	Tibet is comprised of the three provinces of Amdo, Kham, and U-Tsang. Amdo is now split by China into the provinces of Qinghai and part of Gansu. Kham is largely incorporated into the Chinese provinces of Sichuan, Gansu and Yunnan, and U-Tsang, together with western Kham is today referred to by China as the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR).
Gobierno	GOVERNMENT IN EXILE: Parliament (Central Tibetan Administration) GOVERNMENT IN TIBET: Communist (People's Republic of China)
Religión	Tibetan Buddhism
Lenguaje	Tibetan (from the Tibeto-Burmese language family).

Exercise 2.

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The name given to the Dalai Lama when he was born on July 6, 1935, was Lhamo Thondup. He came from a very small village in northeast Tibet called Taktser. At that time there were only twenty families living in all of Taktser. The "Dalai Lama" is a name of honor and respect that was given to him by the Buddhist monks of Tibet. "Lama" means "teacher" or "wise person." "Dalai" means "ocean." When put together Dalai Lama is translated as "Ocean of Wisdom."

The thirteenth Dalai Lama died in December of 1933. When he died, the Buddhist monks prayed for guidance to find the new Dalai Lama. They felt signs and oracles (divine answers or prophecies) would lead them to him. They finally received a vision that the new Dalai Lama would be found in the northeast part of Tibet. He would be living in a house that had strange gutters and that was near a monastery (a place where monks live and pray). Many monks went out on the journey. After much searching, a group of them came to the village of Taktser, which has a monastery nearby. There they found Lhamo at his house, which had strangely shaped gutters. When The monks knew they had found the reincarnation of their leader, Lhamo was two years old at the time.

The Dalai Lama took over the political leadership of Tibet in November 1950, not long after the Chinese Communist army invaded the country. (Communism is a political system based on the belief that property should not be owned by any individual but should belong to everyone in common. Communists also believe that all business should be under the control of the government.) The Dalai Lama was fifteen years old when had to lead a country on the brink of crisis.

Mainland China had become a communist nation in 1949 after World War II. Eighty thousand members of the Chinese army invaded Tibet in early 1950. The Dalai Lama visited the Chinese to ask them to leave Tibet, but they would not. He visited neighboring countries to try to get help to push the invaders out. The other countries, however, were afraid of what might happen to them if they opposed a nation as powerful as China, and they offered little support. After years of trying to negotiate with the Chinese and seeing his people suffer under Chinese rule, the Dalai Lama finally fled to India in April 1959. He has been away from his native Tibet since then.

The Dalai Lama learned Buddhist thought and practice as part of his monastic (done by monks or nuns) training. The people of Tibet still consider him to be their spiritual and political leader. Since his exile he has worked tirelessly to help Tibetans who have managed to flee their country. He has worked with many Westerners for the cause of returning Tibet to its own people.

In 1987 the Dalai Lama received the Albert Schweitzer Humanitarian Award, named after the famous Dr. Schweitzer (1875–1965), who worked in Africa. In 1989 the Dalai Lama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Dalai Lama remains an active and revered humanitarian (someone who believes in human welfare and social reform) throughout the world, even though an intestinal illness he suffered in January 2002 caused him to cut back on his schedule. He has spent much of his time traveling, speaking against communism, and working for peace. He has devoted followers that include individuals from all over the world and from all conditions of life. His struggles for peace and freedom

have made him one of the most recognized and well-regarded political and spiritual leaders in the world.

Exercise 3.

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The Dalai Lama has repeatedly stated that he envisions 'genuine autonomy' for all Tibetans. Genuine autonomy for all Tibetans necessarily requires that Tibetans from Amdo and Kham enjoy a similar level of autonomy to central Tibetans. The principal claims of the Dalai Lama, are: respect for Tibetan language, culture and religion, access to adequate education and health services, protection of the environment, more say over the use of natural resources, economic development and trade, regulation of the military presence in Tibet and the rate of migration into Tibetan areas.