

Who Is The Dalai Lama

5th Dalai Lama

misplaced vowels or missing conjuncts instead of Tibetan characters. The 5th Dalai Lama, Ngawang Lobsang Gyatso (Tibetan: ??????????????????????, Wylie:

The 5th Dalai Lama, Ngawang Lobsang Gyatso (Tibetan: ??????????????????????, Wylie: Ngag-dbang blo-bzang rgya-mtsho; Tibetan pronunciation: [???w??? l???ps??? c???t?só]; 1617–1682) was recognized as the 5th Dalai Lama, and he became the first Dalai Lama to hold both Tibet's political and spiritual leadership roles.

He is often referred to simply as the Great Fifth, being the key religious and temporal leader of Tibetan Buddhism and Tibet. He is credited with unifying all of Tibet under the Ganden Phodrang, after Gushri Khan's successful military interventions.

As an independent head of state, he established priest and patron relations with both Mongolia and the Qing dynasty simultaneously, and had positive relations with other neighboring countries.

He began the custom of meeting early European explorers.

The 5th Dalai Lama built the Potala Palace, and also wrote 24 volumes' worth of scholarly and religious works on a wide range of subjects.

13th Dalai Lama

The 13th Dalai Lama, Thubten Gyatso (full given name: Ngawang Lobsang Thupten Gyatso Jigdral Chokley Namgyal; abbreviated to Thubten Gyatso, Tibetan:

The 13th Dalai Lama, Thubten Gyatso (full given name: Ngawang Lobsang Thupten Gyatso Jigdral Chokley Namgyal; abbreviated to Thubten Gyatso, Tibetan: འཇགས་ལོང་སྒམ་བུ་ཐུབ་ཅན་རྒྱལ་མགོན་ཆོས་རྒྱལ་དབུ་མ་པཌ་ལེན་ཀུན་དགའ་ཡོན་ཏན་འཕགས་པ་ཤིག་ལྷ་ས་ཁྲི་འཇམ་མགོན་ཆོས་འཛིན་པ་ཟུག་པོ།, Wylie: Thub Bstan Rgya Mtsho; né Luóbùzàng T?bùk?i Ji?mùcuò (Chinese: 第十四世达赖喇嘛); 12 February 1876 – 17 December 1933) was the 13th Dalai Lama of Tibet, enthroned during a turbulent modern era. He presided during the collapse of the Qing dynasty, and is referred to as "the Great Thirteenth", responsible for redeclaring Tibet's national independence, and for his national reform and modernization initiatives.

In 1878, he was recognized as the reincarnation of the Dalai Lama. He was escorted to Lhasa and given his pre-novice vows by the Panchen Lama, Tenpai Wangchuk, and given the name "Ngawang Lobsang Thupten Gyatso Jigdral Chokley Namgyal". In 1879, he was enthroned at the Potala Palace, but did not assume political power until 1895, after he had reached his maturity.

Thubten Gyatso was an intellectual reformer and skillful politician. He was responsible for rebuilding Tibet's geopolitical position after the British expedition to Tibet, restoring discipline in monastic life, and increasing the number of lay officials to avoid excessive power being placed in the hands of the monks.

6th Dalai Lama

The 6th Dalai Lama, Tsangyang Gyatso (Tibetan: རྒྱལ་པོ་འཕགས་པ་མཆོག་ཀླུ་པ་བླ་མ་དང་། Wylie: tshangs-dbyangs rgya-mtsho, ZYPY: Cangyang Gyamco; 1 March 1683 – after 1706)

The 6th Dalai Lama, Tsangyang Gyatso (Tibetan: ?????????????????, Wylie: tshangs-dbyangs rgya-mtsho, ZYPY: Cangyang Gyamco; 1 March 1683 – after 1706), was recognized as the 6th Dalai Lama after a delay of many years, permitting the Potala Palace to be completed. He was an unconventional Dalai Lama that

preferred a Nyingma school yogi's life to that of an ordained monk. He was later kidnapped and deposed by the Koshut Lha-bzang Khan.

The death of the 5th Dalai Lama remained concealed for many years by his Kalon, in order to complete the building of the Potala Palace. The 6th Dalai Lama was born in southern Tibet, known as "Monyul", at Urgelling Monastery, which is in modern-day Tawang district, Arunachal Pradesh, India. He was officially located at the age of either 13 or 14.

As a youth, he showed high levels of intelligence with unconventional views. Later and while living as a lay practitioner and a yogi, he grew his hair long, dressed as a regular Tibetan, and was said to also drink alcohol and openly accept women as companions. He was said to be a popular Dalai Lama in Lhasa's Shol neighborhood located at the base of the Potala.

During a power struggle between Mongolians and Qing China in Tibet and Lhasa, the Dalai Lama's Kalon (regent) was killed by the Koshut Lha-bzang Khan. The 6th Dalai Lama was kidnapped and deposed by Mongolian forces. He disappeared and was either killed or somehow escaped and survived.

The 6th Dalai Lama is also well known for his poems and songs that continue to be popular not only in modern-day Tibet but also among Tibetan speaking communities in Nepal, India and all across China.

2nd Dalai Lama

The 2nd Dalai Lama, Gedun Gyatso, (Tibetan: ??????????????????, Wylie: dge-'dun rgya-mtsho, "Sublimely Glorious Ocean of Spiritual Aspirants", 1475–1542)

The 2nd Dalai Lama, Gedun Gyatso, (Tibetan: ??????????????????, Wylie: dge-'dun rgya-mtsho, "Sublimely Glorious Ocean of Spiritual Aspirants", 1475–1542) was also known as Yonten Phuntsok, or Gedun Gyatso Palzangpo. He was ordained at Tashilhunpo Monastery at Shigatse, and later resided at Drepung Monastery in Lhasa. He was posthumously entitled as the 2nd Dalai Lama.

4th Dalai Lama

Yon-tan-rgya-mtsho (1589–1617), was the 4th Dalai Lama, born in Tümed on the 30th day of the 12th month of the Earth-Ox year of the Tibetan calendar. Other sources

Yonten Gyatso, or Yon-tan-rgya-mtsho (1589–1617), was the 4th Dalai Lama, born in Tümed on the 30th day of the 12th month of the Earth-Ox year of the Tibetan calendar. Other sources, however, say he was born in the 1st month of the Earth Ox Year.

As the son of the Khan of the Chokur tribe, Tsultrim Choeje, and great-grandson of Altan Khan of the Tümed Mongols and his second wife PhaKhen Nula, Yonten Gyatso was a Mongol, making him the only non-Tibetan to be recognized as Dalai Lama other than the 6th Dalai Lama, who was a Monpa—but Monpas can be seen either as a Tibetan subgroup or a closely related people.

12th Dalai Lama

1875) was the 12th Dalai Lama of Tibet. His short life coincided with a time of major political unrest and wars among Tibet's neighbours. The British Empire

Trinley Gyatso (also spelled Trinle Gyatso and Thinle Gyatso; 28 December 1856 – 25 April 1875) was the 12th Dalai Lama of Tibet.

His short life coincided with a time of major political unrest and wars among Tibet's neighbours. The British Empire, which controlled India, was expanding its influence northwards, while the Qing dynasty, weakened

by the Opium Wars and the Taiping Rebellion, lost influence in Tibet, leaving the Tibetans politically adrift.

He was recognised as a reincarnation of the Dalai Lama in 1858 and enthroned in 1860. During his period of training as a child, Tibet banned Europeans from entering the country due to British wars with Sikkim and Bhutan, both of whom were controlled to a considerable degree by the lamas in Lhasa. These wars were seen as efforts to colonise Tibet—something seen as unacceptable by the lamas. Also, with Christian missionaries threatening to enter Tibet via the Mekong and Salween Rivers, Tibetans tried to emphasize the Qing dynasty's authority over Tibet in the 1860s.

Trinley Gyatso was fully enthroned as Dalai Lama on 11 March 1873 but could not stamp his full authority on Tibet because he died of a mysterious illness on 25 April 1875.

"During the period of the short-lived Dalai Lamas—from the Ninth to the Twelfth incarnations—the Panchen was the lama of the hour, filling the void left by the four Dalai Lamas who died in their youth."

7th Dalai Lama

The 7th Dalai Lama, Kelzang Gyatso (Tibetan: ????????????????, Wylie: bskal bzang rgya mtsho, also spelled Kalzang Gyatso, Kelsang Gyatso and Kezang Gyatso;

The 7th Dalai Lama, Kelzang Gyatso (Tibetan: ????????????????, Wylie: bskal bzang rgya mtsho, also spelled Kalzang Gyatso, Kelsang Gyatso and Kezang Gyatso; 1708–1757), was recognized as the authentic 7th Dalai Lama of Tibet. He was seen as the true incarnation of the 6th Dalai Lama, and was enthroned after a pretender supported by the Koshut Khan was deposed.

The 7th Dalai Lama was widely regarded as a great scholar, a prolific writer and a poet. His collected works run seven volumes and contain numerous commentaries, liturgical works as well as many religious poems.

1st Dalai Lama

The 1st Dalai Lama, Gedun Drupa (Tibetan: ????????????????, Wylie: dge 'dun grub pa; 1391–1474) was a student of Je Tsongkhapa, and became his first Khenpo

The 1st Dalai Lama, Gedun Drupa (Tibetan: ????????????????, Wylie: dge 'dun grub pa; 1391–1474) was a student of Je Tsongkhapa, and became his first Khenpo (Abbott) at Ganden Monastery. He also founded Tashi Lhunpo Monastery in Shigaste. He was posthumously awarded the spiritual title of Dalai Lama.

11th Dalai Lama

The 11th Dalai Lama, Khedrup Gyatso (1 November 1838 – 31 January 1856) was recognized by the Ganden Tripa as the 11th Dalai Lama of Tibet and enthroned

The 11th Dalai Lama, Khedrup Gyatso (1 November 1838 – 31 January 1856) was recognized by the Ganden Tripa as the 11th Dalai Lama of Tibet and enthroned in 1842. He enlarged the Norbulingka, studied at Sera Monastery, Drepung Monastery and Ganden Monastery, and taught students.

He was recognised as the 11th Dalai Lama in 1841, after being born in Garthang near Dartsedo, the same village where the 7th Dalai Lama, Kelzang Gyatso was born in 1708. He was taken to Lhasa and in 1842, the 7th Panchen Lama, Lobzang Tenpai Nyima, gave him refuge vows, cut his hair and gave him the name of Khedrup Gyatso.

In 1842, he was enthroned as the 11th Dalai Lama in the Potala Palace on the Full Moon day of the 4th Lunar month (24 May 1842). In 1846 he became a preliminary monk (rab byung), and in 1848 at the age of eleven years he took the getsul novice vows of monkhood, while both were bestowed by the 7th Panchen Lama

He had a residence at the Norbulingka built in 1848, and participated in the annual Zhoton summer festival in Lhasa, while also traveling on pilgrimage to Samye Monastery, Mount Kailash and its Lake Manasarovar, and to other places. He gave public audiences, taught, and stood for his examinations in 1852 and 1853, and passed.

He wrote a book of stanzas, Story of the Monkeys and Birds (Bya sprel gyi gtam-rgyud). It is an allegory of the war at the end of the 18th century between the Tibetans and the Gurkhas ('birds' and 'monkeys' respectively).

He assumed political leadership on the request of Daoguang Emperor in 1855 but died less than one year later on 31 January 1856, becoming the third successive Dalai Lama who died at a young age.

"During the period of the short-lived Dalai Lamas—from the Ninth to the Twelfth incarnations—the Panchen Lama was the lama of the hour, filling the void left by the four Dalai Lamas who died in their youth."

9th Dalai Lama

1815), was recognized as the 9th Dalai Lama of Tibet. He was the first and the youngest Dalai Lama among four successive Dalai Lamas whom succumbed to illnesses

The 9th Dalai Lama, Lungtok Gyatso (full given name Lobzang Tenpai Wangchuk Lungtok Gyatso, also spelled Lungtog Gyatso and Luntok Gyatso; 1 December 1805 – 6 March 1815), was recognized as the 9th Dalai Lama of Tibet. He was the first and the youngest Dalai Lama among four successive Dalai Lamas whom succumbed to illnesses before reaching 22 years of age.

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