

Change Mandala



Brainstorm a list of at least 4 to 6 examples of change.

For each example of Change, **sketch out the change taking place for all 4 examples of change you brainstormed**, from start to finish in your circle. Images, shapes, symbols, ... should represent what change is taking place; what happens? Feelings involved, What are your five senses? (sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch), What the Change in the world might tell you?

Decide what images and colors would help show the things that represent your Change. Choose which example of change you want to use for your mandala an enlarge it onto a 12x18 white paper.

On 12"x18" white paper, draw a circle at least 10" in diameter. Use color pencils to design your Mandala, including images you draw, to create the background. Your design should show what and describe your change; it can be a scene, or a more abstract design with line, color, and shape.

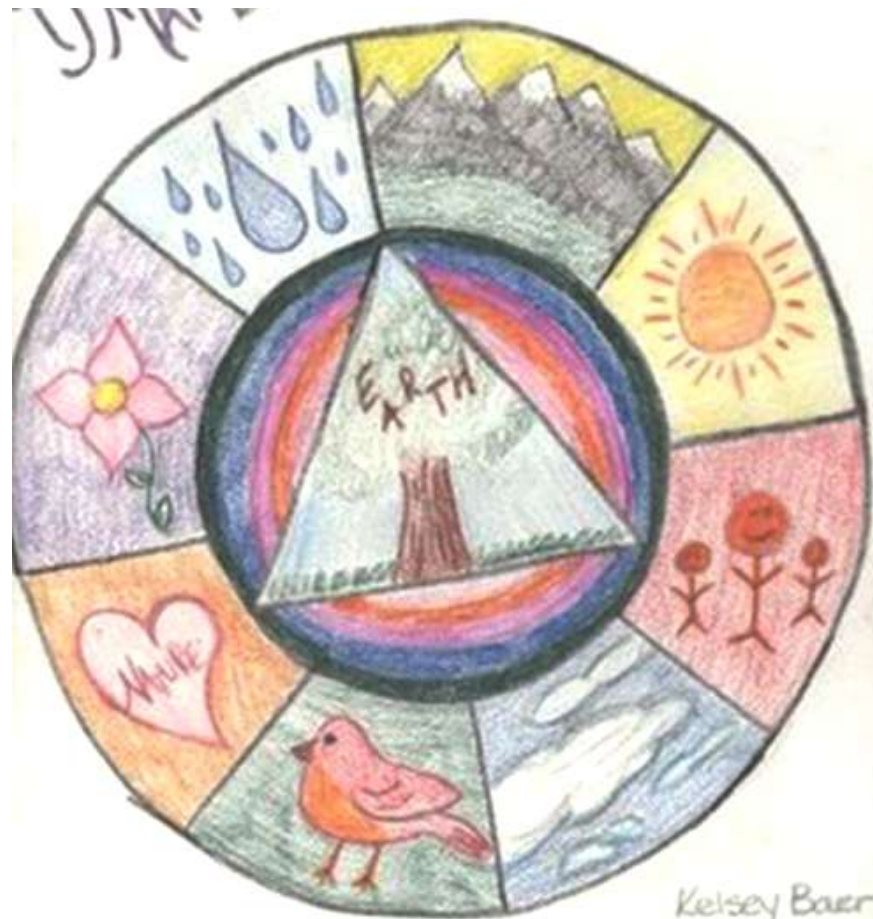
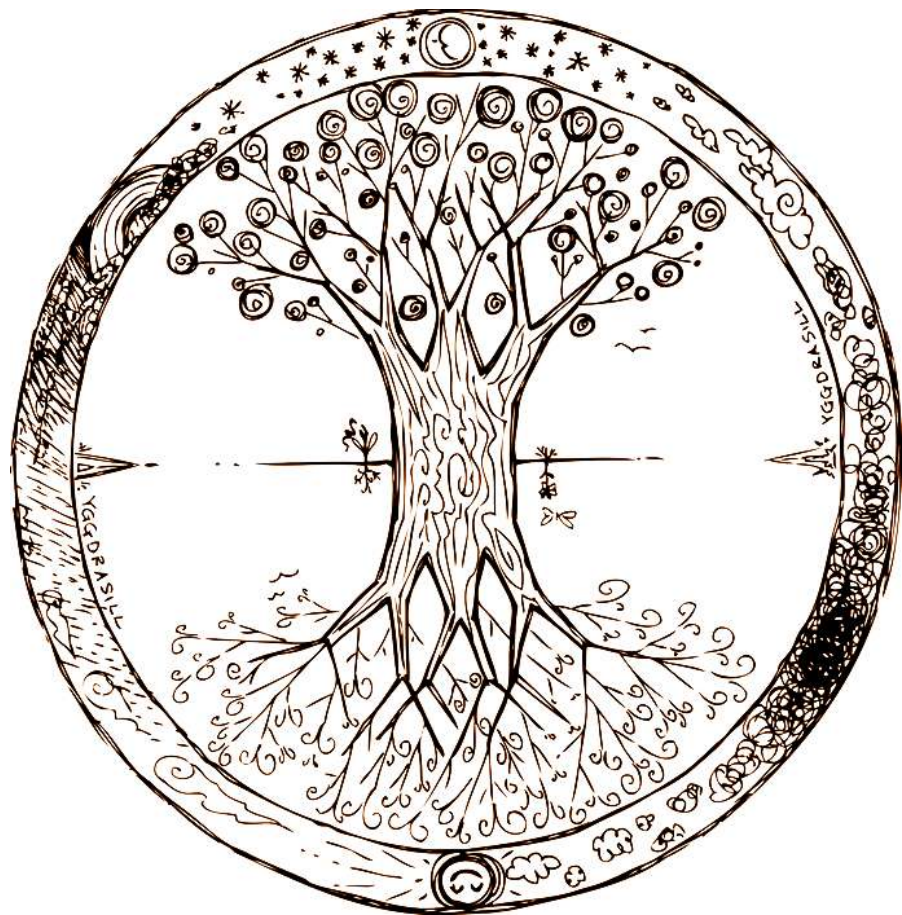
Color Pencils should be solid, bright, and layered to create value ranges, depth, and a finished quality.

Essay:

- **In 8 to 20 sentences using at least 2 paragraphs, write a description of the change you chose to show in *paragraph form*.**
- **Explain how you showed this example of change in your mandala. Attach the essay to the mandala to turn it in.**

Criteria:

- You used layered Color Pencil to show depth, value range and a finished quality
- Color Pencils are layered, bright, vibrant, and solid
- Your essay describes the change taking place **and** how you showed it.
- You have images or designs to show **every part** of your description.
- Your design is original (you made it up) and complex.
- There is a good balance of space; the mandala is neither too crowded nor too empty.
- There is a wide variety of designs and images.
- The essay is complete and in paragraph form, with at least two paragraphs and 8 to 15 Sentences



Kelsey Baer



DIRECTORY OF BUDDHIST MANDALA SYMBOLS

Many symbols within Buddhism take their significance from the specific tradition in which they are found. For example, the earliest symbols, which appeared in ancient India, occur in Hinduism as well – although often with a slightly different significance. Although the Buddha lived around the 6th century BC, no Buddhist artefacts are known before the 3rd century BC. In the scriptures there are fascinating references to the master's occasional use of images like the "Wheel of Life" to make his teachings more accessible or more vivid. The earliest type of Buddhist monument is the stupa, a dome-shaped structure used to house sacred relics. With the growth of Buddhist Tantra around the 6th century, new kinds of symbolism evolved, reflecting the use of imagery as a tool for meditation. There was a complex pantheon of deities and protectors, which modern Buddhists often find bewildering and irrelevant. At the same time, deep significance was attached to symbolic objects such as the vajra (thunderbolt), an emblem of spiritual power; and the bell, which symbolizes wisdom.



Compassion

Avalokitasvara is the bodhisattva who embodies the compassion of all Buddhas.



Diamond thunderbolt

This is the vajra, combining the indestructibility of a diamond with the force of thunder.



Fountain

At the centre of the palace of the gods is a fountain of wisdom and refreshment.



Streams

To be a rock in a stream is to resist destiny: it is more accepting to bend like a reed.



Lotus

With its roots in the mud, the lotus aspires to the heavens – an image of spiritual purity.



Samsara

The cycle of birth, suffering, death and rebirth, from which enlightenment offers escape.



Sri Yantra

A popular form of mandala in Tibetan Buddhism, which has profound cosmic meaning.



Cosmos

The wisdom of Buddhism is all-encompassing: the micro within the macro; the self within eternity.



Snowflake

Zen Buddhism finds beauty and poignancy in the passing moment. All joys are fleeting.



Dream Flag

The victory banner is a Tibetan symbol of the Buddha's triumph over ignorance and suffering.



Throne

The throne is a reference to the Buddha's royal birth, as well as to spiritual kingship.



Change

Change is a characteristic of all life: the caterpillar's existence is brief. To resist change is futile.



Wheel of Dharma

A symbol of Buddhist teachings, offered to the Buddha by the great god Brahma.



Yin Yang (Tai Chi) symbol

A Taoist symbol used by Chinese Buddhists: the balance of opposites (yin yang).



Cranes

The crane is a bird beloved in Japan, symbolizing longevity and good fortune.