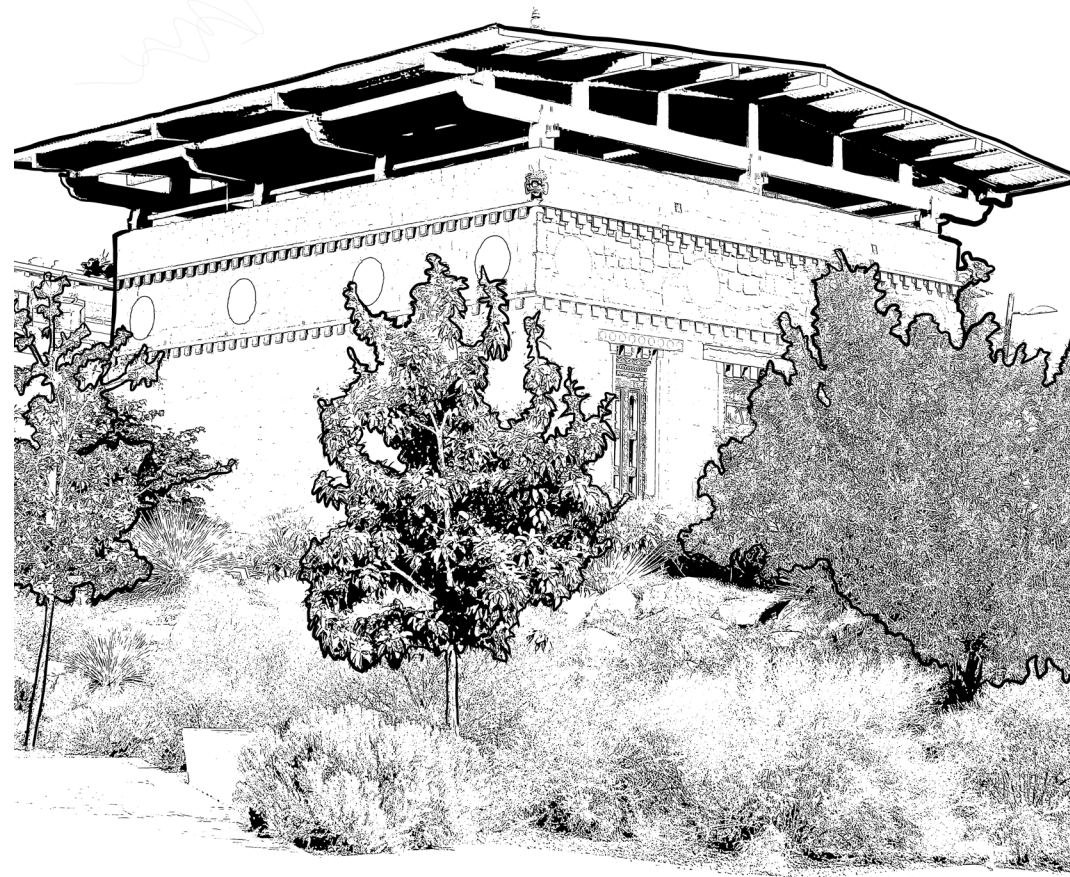


Lhakang Activity Book



CENTENNIAL MUSEUM
AND CHIHUAHUAN DESERT GARDENS
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO

Glossary of Terms

These will help you with the word search and crossword puzzle on the following pages.

Cheyim- Carved representation beads that are found near the top of a kachen (column) that separate the uppermost head from the rap (carved part directly under the cheyim)

Choesham- a built-in structural piece designed for the display of important objects relating to Bhutanese heritage, life, and cultural expression. Typically translated simply as ‘altar.’

Druk Yul- “Land of the Thunder Dragon,” the Kingdom of Bhutan remains one of the least known countries in the world.

Kachen- richly carved and painted columns found inside the Lhakhang. Milled by hand from single large timbers of blue pine.

Kirtimukha- a mythological figure popular throughout the Himalayan and South Asia region. Frequently used as a stylized architectural decorative motif.

Lhakhang- typically small but important pavilion-like and highly decorated public structure found throughout Bhutan that commemorates important events and places in Bhutanese history, tradition, and culture. Frequently translated into English simply as “temple” not of religious worship but a contemplative reflection.

Zorig Chusum- “zo” meaning “the ability to make” and “rig” meaning “craft”, refers to the thirteen traditional arts, (“chusum”), which have been cultivated, taught, and celebrated in Bhutan for generations. The thirteen traditional arts include:

Shagzo- woodturning

Shingzo- carpentry

Thagzo- weaving

Troko- gold and silver-smithing

Tshazo- bamboo work

Tshemzo- embroidery

Dezo- papermaking

Dhozo- masonry

Garzo- blacksmithing

Jinzo- clay sculpture

Lhazo- painting

Lugzo- metal casting

Parzo- carving

Word Search

J I
W W T F
N Q H U R F
L U G Z O A O F
V N P Q D E Z O K N
Y E B G A R Z O U H O M
C H K I R T I M U K H A O O
R C I Y L R H U K G S T Z Z O M
O A S F U W C R G N Z P R M Z U O O
O K T L H L T M H A P M A E A S Z Z I T
B L E S Z I E M H O N P H H U O G K C O
T O C H T N K B X E S L H H A E I Z
B Z T A A G W X T S C D H M L N
E Z H Z N Z J H Y H S N O I
L O A O E O S I P A O J
I R G C H E Y I M M
C I Z C U Z R J
R G O G A K
K Z S P
V H

Cheyim

Garzo

Parzo

Tshemzo

Choesham

Jinzo

Shagzo

Yul

Chusum

Kachen

Shingzo

Zorig

Dezo

Kirtimukha

Thagzo

Dhozo

Lhakhang

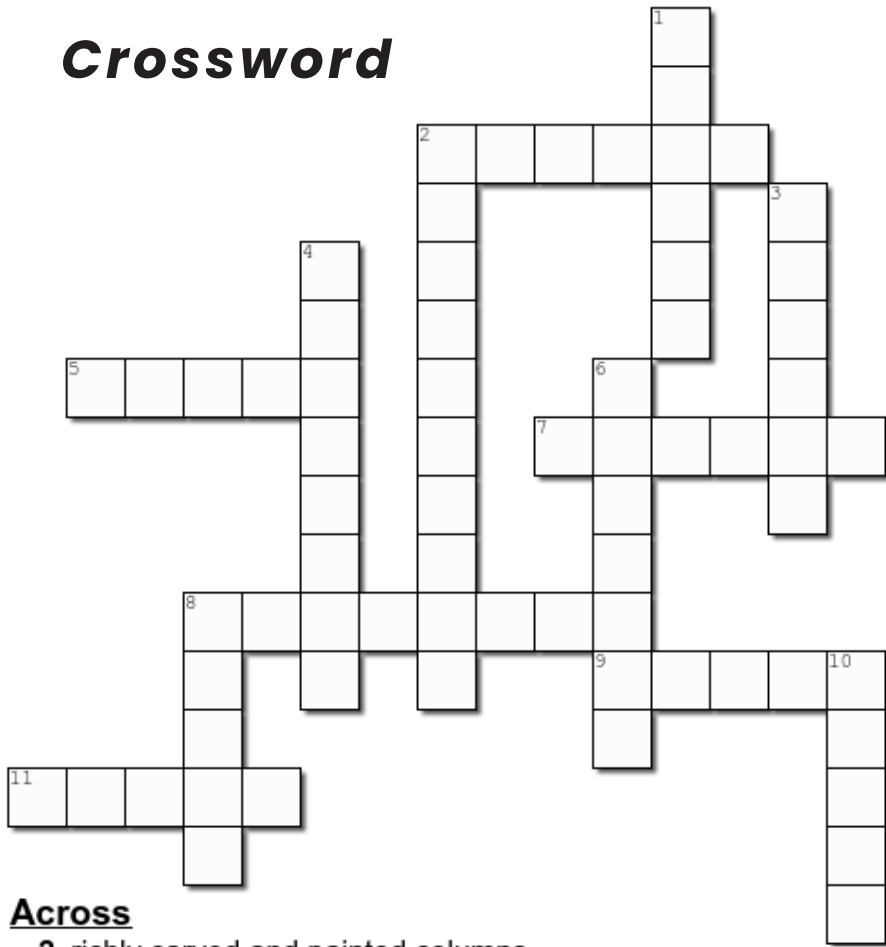
Troko

Druk

Lhazo

Tshazo

Crossword



Across

- 2. richly carved and painted columns
- 5. masonry
- 7. weaving
- 8. frequently translated into English simply as "temple"
- 9. ...Chusum, the thirteen traditional arts
- 11. metalcasting

Down

- 1. carved beads that are found near the top of a kachen
- 2. mythological figure
- 3. woodturning
- 4. typically translated as 'altar'
- 6. carpentry
- 8. painting
- 10. blacksmithing

DEER MASK



**DEMON
MASK**



**SKULL
MASK**

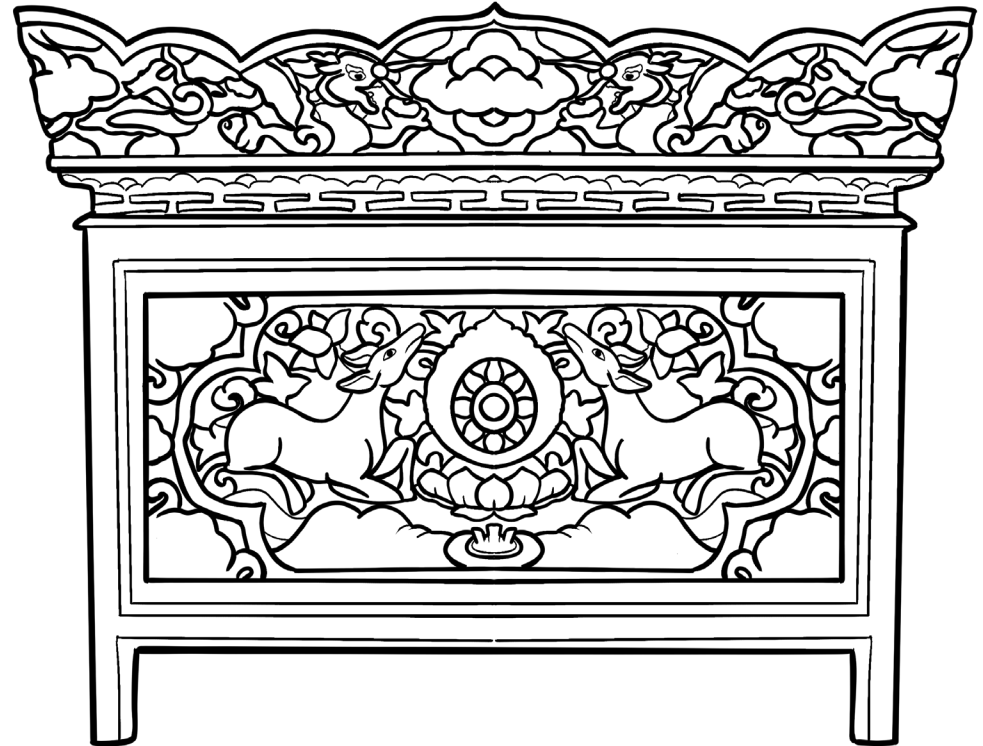


CHEST



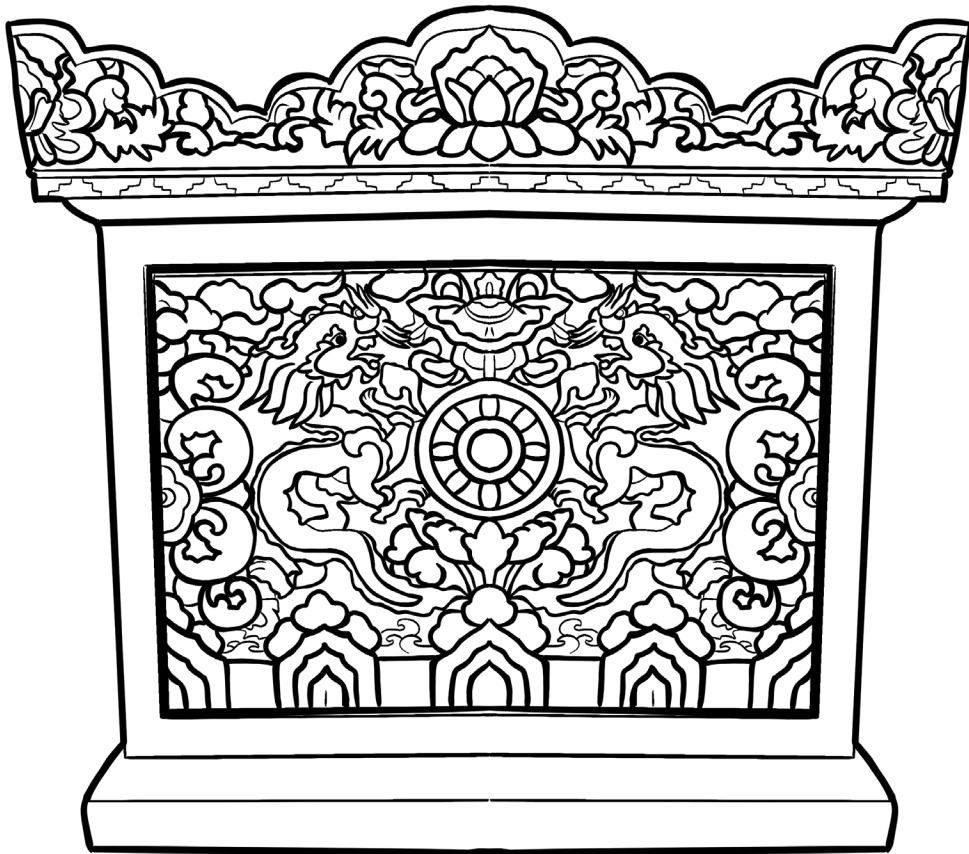
The Bhutanese consider lhakhangs to be buildings that serve as public structures commemorating important events and places in Bhutanese history and tradition. The chest on the left is utilized for the storage of scripts, musical instruments, and similar materials. The smaller desk on the right is used for storage and the monk, who uses it, sits on the floor.

THE DHARMA WHEEL AND THE TWO DEER (DESK)

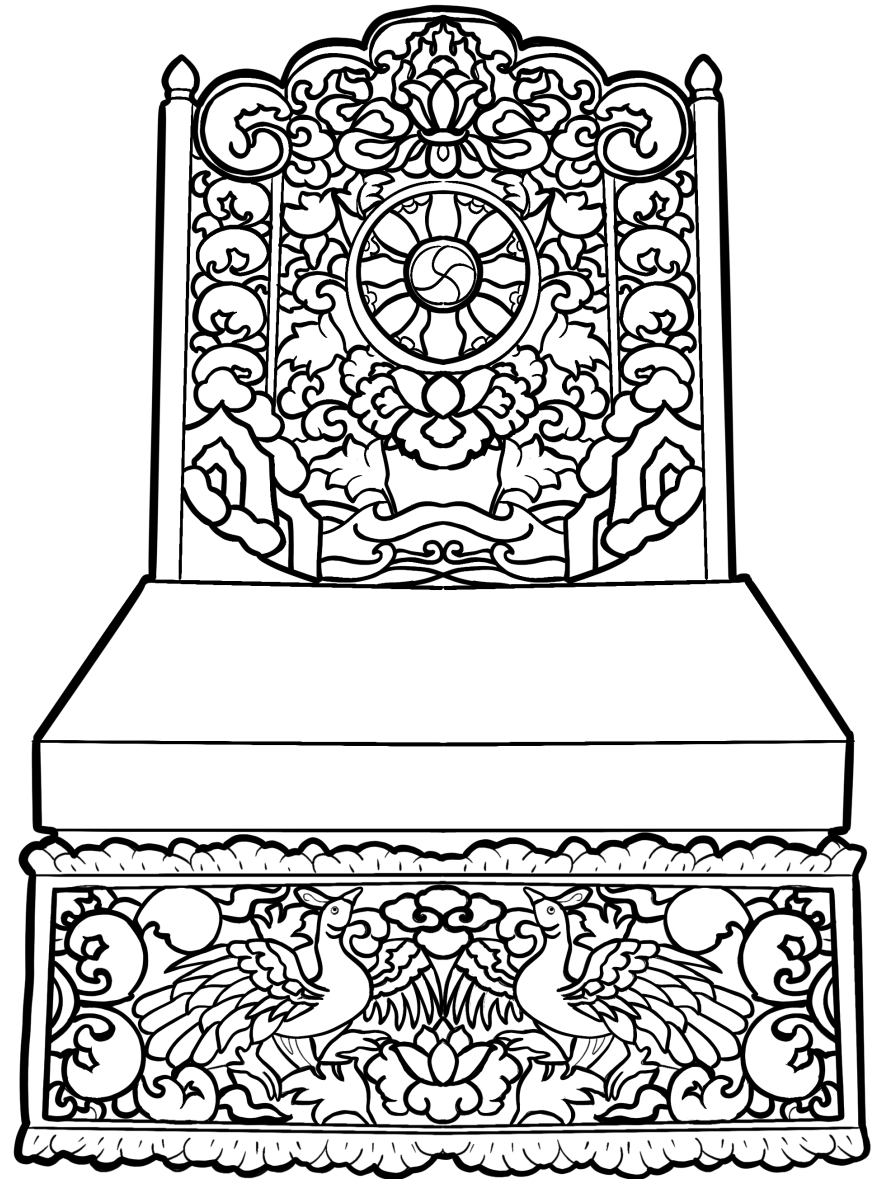


The “deer” is a symbol of the personification of virtues and a character of legends and myths. When deer are portrayed alongside a Dharma Wheel, it serves as a reminder that Buddha valued all beings and all life, not just humans.

DESK



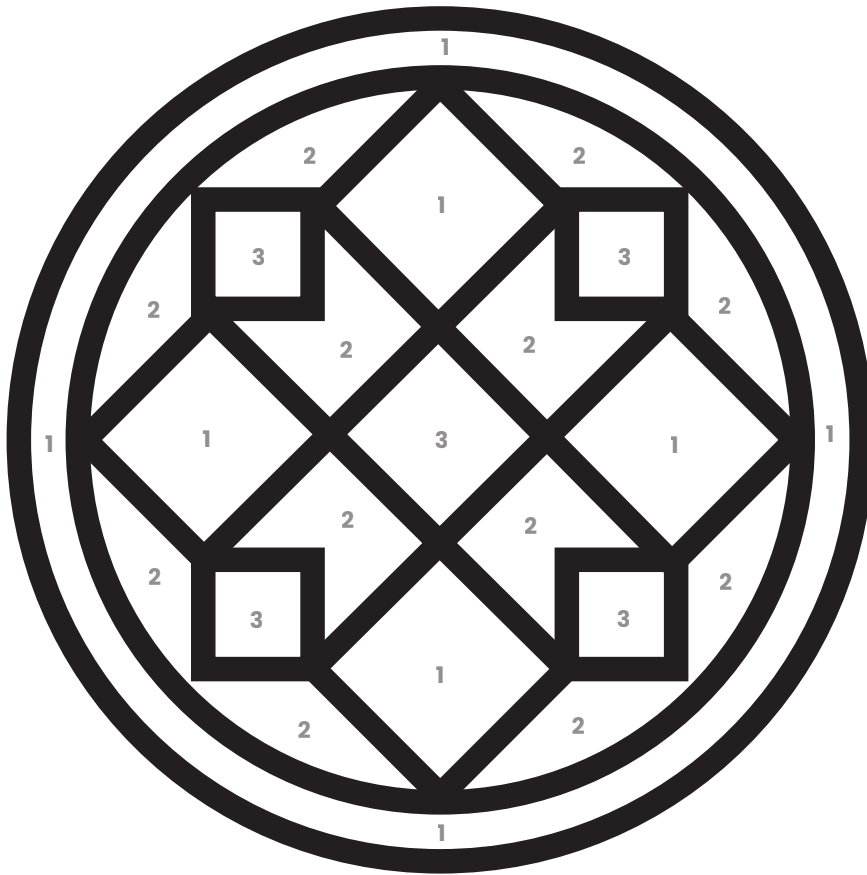
CHAIR



The Bhutanese consider lhakhangs to be buildings that serve as public structures commemorating important events and places in Bhutanese history and tradition. The chair and the larger desk are used by monks when conducting community business.

MANDALA

*Color by
Number*



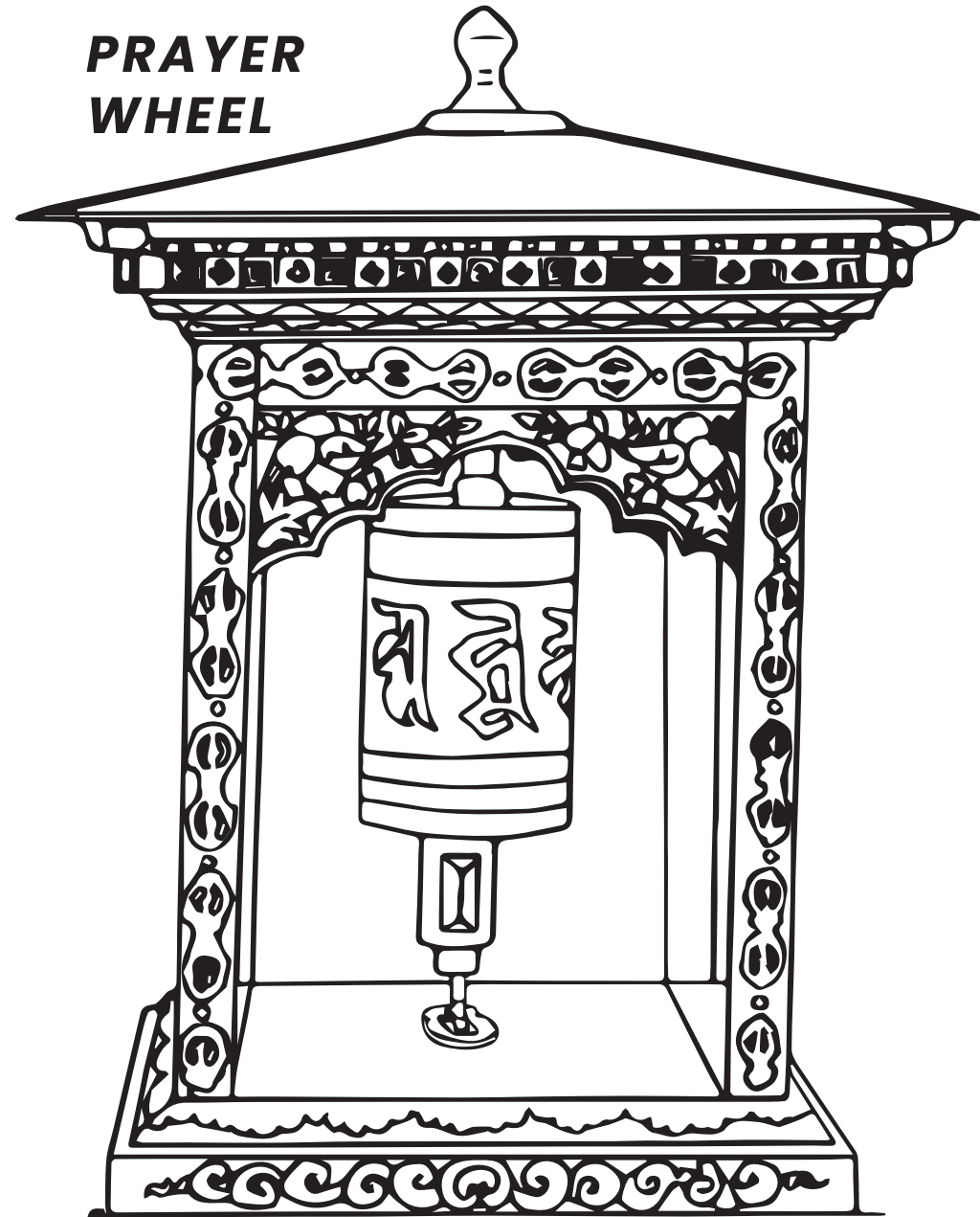
1-RED

2-YELLOW

3-BLUE

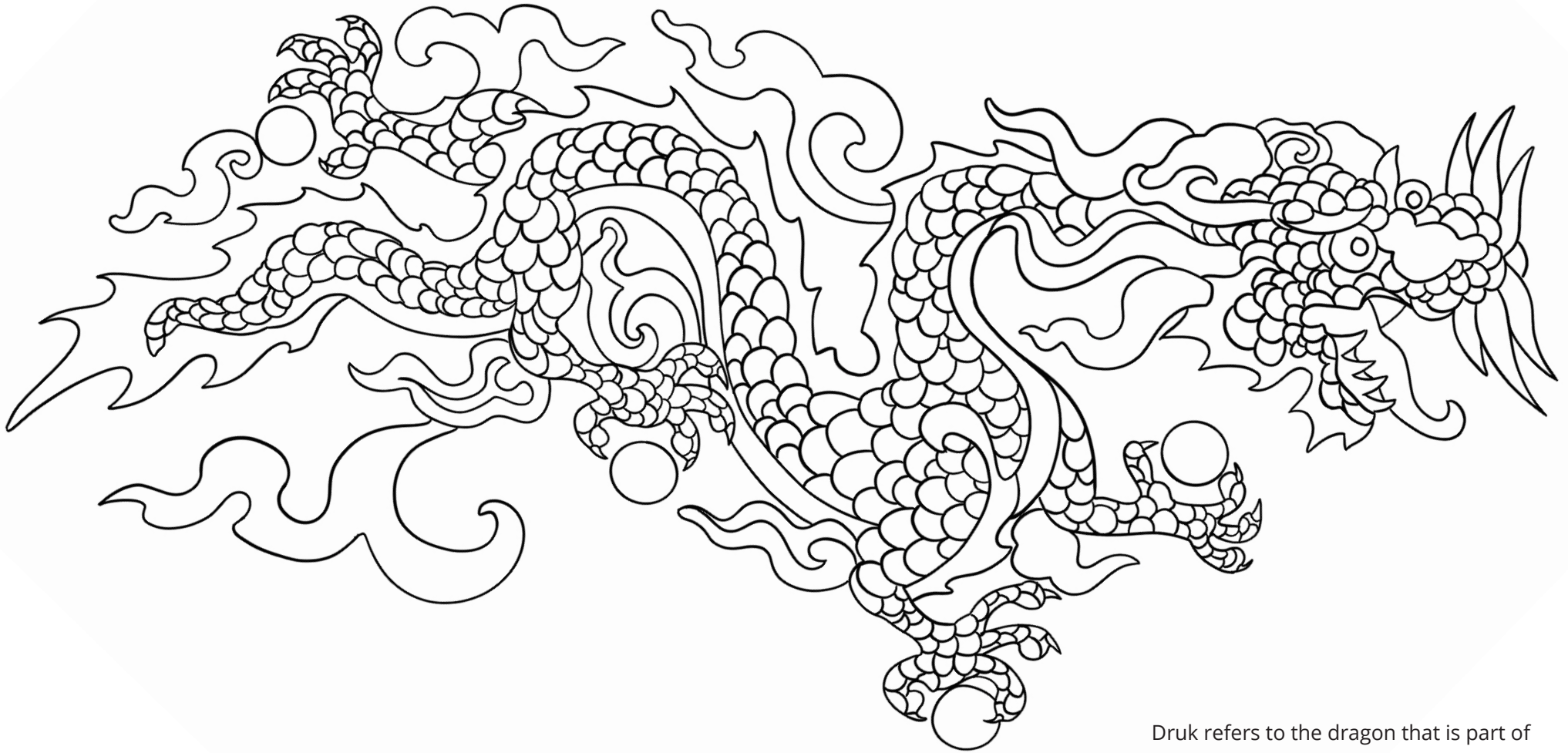
A mandala is a circular structure with radial symmetry, meaning that the design radiates out symmetrically from the center. In various spiritual traditions such as Buddhism, mandalas may be used for focusing the attention of practitioners, as a spiritual guidance tool, for establishing a sacred space, and as an aid to meditation and trance induction. Nearly all of the buildings on campus incorporate Bhutanese architectural elements such as mosaic-tiled mandalas.

*PRAYER
WHEEL*



Prayer wheels are religious devices used in Buddhism for spreading spiritual blessings and goodwill. Rolls of thin paper, imprinted with a mantra (a sacred text), are placed inside the prayer wheels. Turning the prayer wheel is the equivalent of reading the prayers within.

DRUK



Druk refers to the dragon that is part of Bhutan's national identity and represents Bhutan as both a geographic place ('Druk Yul' or 'Land of the Thunder Dragon') and people ('Druk-Pa' or 'People of the Land of the Thunder Dragon').