

**Bod sil bu'i dus rabs kyi rtsom rig dar rgud la dpyad pa
(Literature during the early 10th Century to the middle of 13th
century)**

Danzheng

During the early Tibetan kingdom, because of the three great kings of Tibet, Tibetan politics, culture and economy developed. Especially after written Tibetan was invented, and monasteries were established, many scholars from India and China were invited. Meanwhile, many Tibetans students were sent to India and China. Based on the folklore, Tibetan authorial literature started and developed. However, with the assassination of Lang Darma and collapse of Tibetan kingdom, Tibetan literature experienced reduction, revival, and development during the early 10th century to the middle of 13th century.

One: The Period of Reduction

During the time, that Lang Darma demolished Buddhism to the year of 978, the group of Tibetan authors and translators got demolished. Therefore, besides folklores, it was almost impossible to find authorial works.

Two: The Period of Revival

In 978, ten scholars from U-tsang became monk under feet of Grum Yeshe Gyaltsan and lit the Buddhist fire again. Many scholars, such as Atisha, were invited from India. Kadampa, Kagyudpa, Sakyapa and Jonangpa started having certain amount of monks, who became the new generation of authors and translators. These scholars and monks in different schools produced biographies, Snyannag, letters, materials for moral education and praying, which lead the new revival of Tibetan authorial literature.

Three: The Period of Development

Sappan's writing of *Mkhas 'jug* started the tradition of writing in Tibetan. The publishing of *Rol mo'i bstan bcos*, *Zlos gar rab dga'i 'jug pa*, *Tshig gi gter*, *Sdebs sbyor sna tshogs me tog chun po* started the tradition of general/common sciences (Tha snyad rig pa)[k1]. In accordance with the suggestions given in these publications, Tibetan intellectuals started producing their work, which brought Tibetan literature new blood.