

Image Acknowledgements

Cover Page iStock. Ubergloss Icons—Religious Symbols—Illustration. "Dharmacakra". File 11600338. www.istock.com. Composition by Manitoba Education using iStock files 11600338, 15344749, and 19752799 (www.istock.com. as well as © Happy Human black.svg. November 6, 2008. Wikimedia Commons. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Happy Human black.svg.; © Faravahar-BW.svg. November 11, 2008. Wikimedia Commons. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Faravahar-BW.svg.; and © Pagan Religious Symbols.png. January 13, 2011. Wikimedia Commons. https://commons.wikimedia.com.

Figure 1 Vectorportal. Eight-spoke Dharmacakra or Dharma Wheel. www.vectorportal.com/StockVectors/Religous/Dharma-wheel/26834.aspx

wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Pagan_religious_symbols.pnf.

- Figure 2 Nikonkomado. *The Great Buddha of Kamakura (Kamakura Daibutsu)*. Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial No Derivatives 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0). September 8, 2012. www.flickr.com/photos/85765542@N06/7961574524/in/dateposted/.
- **Figure 3** iStock. Ubergloss Icons—Religious Symbols—Illustration. "Dharmacakra". File 11600338. www.istock.com.
- **Figure 4** Peto, Alan. *Buddhism Quick Reference*. <u>www.alanpeto.com/graphics/</u>. Used with permission.
- Figure 5 Peto, Alan. Buddhism Cheat Sheet. www.alanpeto.com/graphics/. Used with permission.

- Figure 6 Composition by Manitoba Education using Wikimedia Commons. Simple world map.svg. Creative Commons Attribution CC0 1.0 Public Domain Dedication (CC0 1.0). August 31, 2011. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Simple world map.svg. References: Pew Research Centre. Ten Countries with the Largest Buddhist Populations, 2010 and 2050, www.pewforum.org/2010 and 2050, www.pewforum.org/2010 projectionstables106/; Pew Research Center. Asian Americans: A Mosaic of Faiths, www.pewforum.org/2012/07/19/asian-americans-a-mosaic-of-faiths-overview/; Statistics Canada. Two-thirds of the population declare Christianity as their religion. www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/91-003-x/2014001/section03/33-eng.htm.
- **Figure 7** Library and Archives Canda/PA-117746. *Okinawan and Japanese limmigrant Families*, Vancouver, British Columbia, 1924. Image in the public domain.
- **Figure 8** Tamayosa, Art. *Dedication of Buddhist Church—Rev. Nakatomi is seated in the middle with a rectangular cloth.* Vancouver, British Columbia, 1932. Image in the public domain.
- Figure 9 Wonderlane. First Nations Longhouse, UBC, Vancouver, British Columbia, Lotus Speech Canada Author Matthieu Ricard and Changling Rinpoche, Buddhist monks, listening to song, with honour guard, at the Centennial of Blessings. Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2.0). January 3, 2008. www.flickr.com/photos/wonderlane/4932921487.
- **Figure 10** Miyai, Naomi. *Ryokan Nishimura (3rd from left) and wife, Setsuko (first on left),* Manitoba Buddhist Temple. Used with permission.
- **Figure 11** Miyai, Robert. *The Manitoba Buddhist Church in Winnipeg Celebrating its 72nd Anniversary.* Used with permission.
- **Figure 12** Manitoba Education. *Wat Lao Xayarm Buddhist Temple in Winnipeg's North End.* Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- **Figure 13** Mahamevnawa Buddhist Monsatery. *Buddhism lesson and shrine*. Winnipeg, Manitoba. Used with permission.
- **Figure 14** Manitoba Vihara Cultural Association. *Shrine at the Manitoba Buddhist Vihara and Cultural Association*. Winnipeg, Manitoba. Used with permission.
- **Figure 15** Manitoba Educaiton. *Huasing Temple Winnipeg*. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

- Figure 16 Akuppa, John Wigham. Emaciated Siddharta Fasting Gautama Buddha. Wikimedia Commons. February 12, 2007. Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2.0). https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Emaciated_Siddhartha_Fasting_Gautama_Buddha.jpg.
- **Figure 17** iStock. *Shinran Shonin, the founder of Jodo Shinsu Buddhism*. File 69456951. www.istock.com.
- Figure 18 World Imaging. Ghandhara Buddha. Wikimedia Commons. 2004. Public Domain. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gandhara_Buddha_(tnm).jpeg.
- Figure 19 Expansion of Buddhism into Asia. Composition by Manitoba Education using World Religion, Buddhism, worldreligions. weebly.com/buddhism.html and International Buddhist Society, Timeline: History of Buddhism, https://buddhisttemple.ca/buddhism/timeline/.
- **Figure 20** *Spread of Buddhism throughout Asia.* Composition by Manitoba Education using multiple data sources.
- **Figure 21** iStock. *Buddhist Temple "Datsan Gunzehoyney," Saint Petersburg, Russia*. File 1062851530. November 7, 2018. www.istock.com.
- Figure 22 World Tipitaka Foundation. *The newly published Pali Canon (Tipitaka) in roman script consisting of 40 volumes on display.*Dhamma Society's World Tipitaka Project. March 6, 2005. Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC 2.0). www.flickr.com/photos/dhammasociety/542042987.
- **Figure 23** Peto, Alan. *Buddhist Scripture—The Pāli Canon*. <u>www.alanpeto.</u> com/graphics/. Used with permission.
- **Figure 24** Peto, Alan. *Buddhist Scripture—The Chinese Canon*. <u>www.alanpeto.com/graphics/</u>. Used with permission.
- Figure 25 Randomix. *Vajra Pestle and Buddhist Scripture*. May 5, 2007. Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial No Derevatives 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC- ND 2.0). www.flickr.com/photos/dhammasociety/542042987.
- **Figure 26** Peto, Alan. *Buddhist Scripture Quick Reference*. <u>www.alanpeto.</u> <u>com/graphics/</u>. Used with permission.

- Figure 27 Wonderlane. *Nuns in mandala offering mudra (symbolic or ritual gesture), Tharlam Tibetan Buddhist Monastery porch, Boudha, Kathmandu, Nepal.* October 22, 2007. Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC 2.0). www.flickr.com/photos/wonderlane/2468790419.
- Figure 28 Wikimedia Commons. Bhutanese Thanka of Mt. Meru and the Buddhist Universe. 19th century. Public Domain. File:Bhutanese thanka of Mt. Meru and the Buddhist Universe.jpg https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bhutanese_thanka_of_Mt. Meru_and_the_Buddhist_Universe.jpg Wikimedia Commons.
- **Figure 29** Pixabay. *Yama holding the Bhavacakra or Wheel of Life, from a temple in China*. File 103924. https://pixabay.com/photos/china-temple-wheel-of-life-222325/.
- **Figure 30** Lee, Eng Yew. *Each prayer wheel contains a Buddhist scripture. Spinning a wheel gives you good karma*. August 14, 2012. Creative Commons Attribution No Derivatives 2.0 Generic (CC BY-ND 2.0). www.flickr.com/photos/engyew/7827401038.
- **Figure 31** Saamiblog. *A symbol of the Eightfold Path "Arya Magga" (the noble path of the dhamma*). June 4, 2012. Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2.0). www.flickr.com/photos/28772513@N07/7334606504/.
- Figure 32 Zeph Turner. Arhat statues at Bai Dinh, representing Buddhists who have reached Nirvana. There are hundreds. January 8, 2018. Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial No Derivatives 2.0 (CC BY-NC-NC 2.0). www.flickr.com/photos/zephturner/28037299269/.
- **Figure 33** Jpellgen. *The great Amida Buddha statue of Kotoku-in is one of the largest in Japan.* March 22, 2008. Creative Commons License Attribution Non-Commercial No Derivatives 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0). www.flickr.com/photos/jpellgen/2461263124.
- Figure 34 Centre for Buddhist Studies. *Theravada Buddhist Monks in Thailand*. September 3, 2008. Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC 2.0). www.flickr.com/photos/buddhistdeathproject/8583318351.
- Figure 35 Wonderlane. Young Tibetan Buddhist monks bearing presents for the Lamdre Lama, HH Jigdal Dagchen Sakya. November 2, 2007. Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2.0). www.flickr.com/photos/wonderlane/5246397546/.