



Jayavarmin VII: Achieving Kingship

By McKay Whitacre, Ross Seeman and
David Oppenheim



- 12th century
- Time of Monarchy
- Divine Kingship

Buddha's Story



Kamakura Big Buddha, 1252 AD, Kotokuin Temple

- Royal at Birth
- Found Enlightenment
- Cared for everyone

Jayavarmin VII



- Son of Prince but not first in line
- Spiritually grew at Champa
- Took throne at age 60

Jayavarmin VII's Perspective



- Integrated Buddhism and kingship
- Ta Prohm Temple dedicated to Jayavarman VII's mother
- Jayavarmin VII was not self absorbed leader

Ta Prohm Temple, end of 12th century, stone, Cambodia

Ta Prohm Hospital



Ta Prohm Kel Hospital, 12th Century, Jayavarmin VII

- One of 102 hospitals
- Shows his caring spirit
- Traces his journey to kingship

Rebirth of a New King



Buddha on Naga, 13th century



Buddha Seated in Meditation, 12th Century

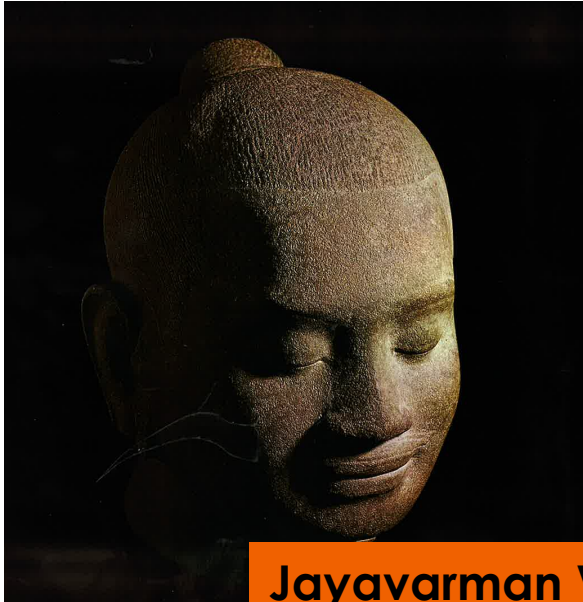
- Buddha meditating on serpent “naga”
- “naga” symbolizes rebirth in Buddhism
- Represents rebirth of a new king

Bayon Temple

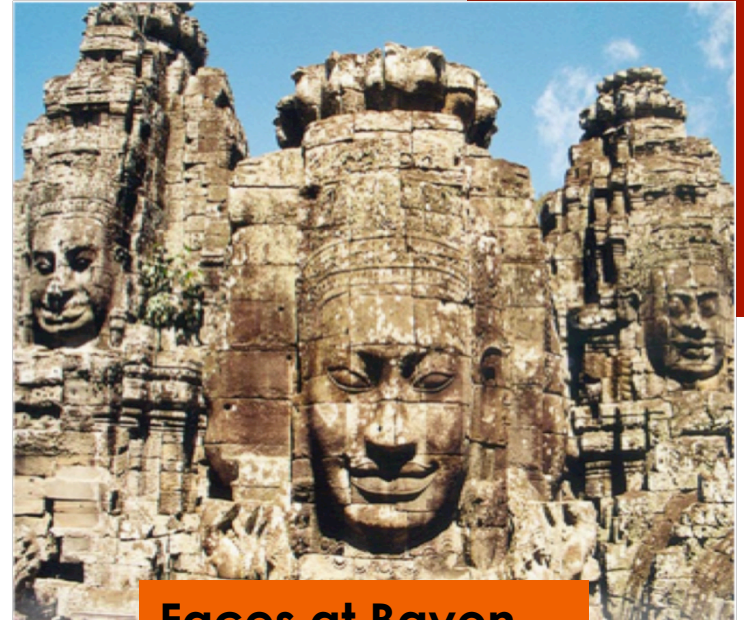


Bayon Temple, 12th Century

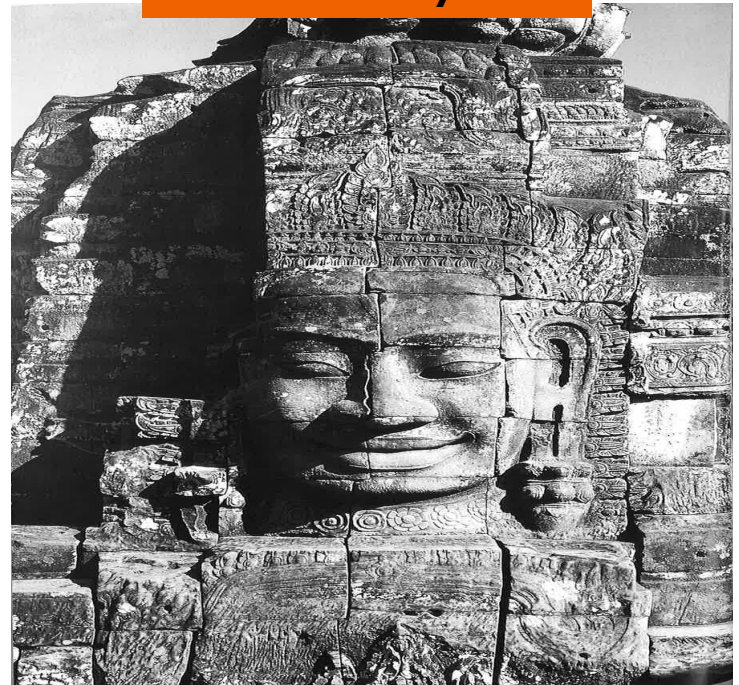
Kingship Achieved



Jayavarman VII



Faces at Bayon



Buddha

A New Cambodia



- Different from other kings
- Integrated Buddhism and kingship
- Created a better Cambodia