Twitter Thread by ELyON Films UFO 12/14/2020 ECLIPSE



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@EmeraldDragons7



Resembling #Sriyantra, one of the largest Buddhist temple it was built in the 9th century by the #Shailendra_Raj dynasty. It is located in Central Java Indonesia. It is currently included in # UNESCO Heritage

[redacted] or sometimes Barabudur

dating from the 8th and 9th centuries is located close to Muntilan on the island of Java, which is the most visited tourist site in Indonesia. Built during the rule of the Sailendra Dynasty (c. 650-1025 CE). UNESCO designated Borobudur as a World Heritage Site in 1991 CE

following restoration in the 1970s and 1980s CE, and the iconic temple continues to play a powerful role in shaping Indonesian aesthetics, architecture, and cultural identity.

[redacted] covers an enormous area, measuring 123 x 123 meters,

It was built in three tiers: a pyramidal base with five concentric square terraces, the trunk of a cone with three circular platforms, and at the top, a monumental stupa. The walls and balustrades are decorated with fine low reliefs, covering a total surface area of 2,500 m2.

The monument is a marvel of design, decorated with 2,672 relief panels and 504 Buddha statues. The architecture and stonework of this temple have no equal. And it was built without using any kind of cement or mortar! The structure is like a set of massive interlocking Lego blocks

held together without any glue The architecture of [redacted] is based on Buddhist philosophy religion and cosmology. Borobudur’s design was conceived of by the poet, thinker, and architect Gunadharma. The temple has been described in a number of ways. Its basic structure

resembles that of a pyramid, yet it has been also referred to as a cavity (shrine), a stupa (reliquary), and a sacred mountain. Its design is a mix of Javanese style and Gupta dynasty architecture, reflecting the blend of indigenous and Indian aesthetics in ancient Java. The....

temple has remained strong even through ten centuries of neglect. It was rediscovered in 1815, buried under volcanic ash. In the 1970s the Indonesian Government and UNESCO worked together to restore Borobudur to its former majesty The restoration took eight years to complete

and today Borobudur is one of Indonesia and the world’s most valuable treasures.
@UnrollHelper