

TIBET

Sejarah Asia Timur
Pendidikan Sejarah

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Tibet

- Inggris mendirikan kantor agen perdagangan pada tahun 1911.
- Mc. Mahon menarik garis batas antara India dan Tibet.

China -Tibet

- 1951 : Invansi China ke Tibet, Pemerintah Cina menganggap Tibet sebagai bagian integral dari Cina.
- 1959 : Dalai Lama melarikan diri ke pengasingan di India
- Cina menganggap Dalai Lama pendukung kemerdekaan
- Dalai Lama menginginkan otonomi

- China telah memblokir semua resolusi PBB tentang Tibet.

Zhou Enlai-Tibet

- Larinya Dai Lama karena ada pengaruh asing.
- Bukti CIA memasok senjata dalam pemberontakan Khamba di Tibet sebelah Selatan.
- Tibet harus maju ke depan, daerah itu tidak dapat menjadi museum barang antik sistem sosial, atau daerah reservasi seperti orang Indian di Amerika. Daerah itu harus ikut terlibat perkembangan bersama tanahair. Tidak ada satupun rumah sakit, tidak ada sekolah kecuali sekolah agama..semua ini harus berubah” Zhou



Kerusuhan Tibet, 2008

- sejumlah seniman, intelektual, mahasiswa dan pebisnis telah ditahan dan dihukum penjara atas tuduhan subversi kekuasaan negara
- Sebuah laporan pada 2008 kerusuhan oleh Human Rights Watch, dirilis pada bulan Juli 2010, mengatakan pasukan keamanan Cina melanggar hukum internasional dalam menekan protes dengan tanpa pandang bulu pemukulan, menahan dan fatal menembak warga sipil di kota-kota di dataran tinggi Tibet di Cina barat besar.

- Maret 2011, Dalai Lama mengumumkan mengundurkan diri dari politik

- April 2011, pemerintah Tibet mengumumkan pemilihan sarjana hukum Harvard, Lobsang Sangay, sebagai perdana menteri baru, pilihan sinyal pergeseran generasi dalam gerakan Tibet

2009

- Dalai Lama menyampaikan salah satu serangan paling keras pada pemerintah Cina dalam beberapa kali, mengatakan Partai Komunis China telah mengubah Tibet menjadi "neraka di bumi"

Self-Immolation Protets 2011 (BBC and New York Times)

- In March 2011, a 20-year-old monk, Phuntsog, killed himself by self-immolation to protest Chinese policies in Tibet. Security officers the locked down the Kirti Monastery and began detaining monks. Some were reportedly beaten or tortured. The following month laypeople gathered at the main gate of the monastery to try to stave off a mass detention of monks, the International Campaign for Tibet reported.

Self-Immolation Protets 2011 (BBC and New York Times)

- The standoff between Chinese forces and Tibetans at Kirti Monastery was the most hostile one since a mass uprising in spring 2008 across the Tibetan plateau that involved rioting and protests by Tibetans and a brutal crackdown by mostly ethnic Han security officers.

Self-Immolation Protets
2011 (BBC and New York Times)

- In August 2011, another monk set himself alight on a bridge in the center of Daofu, a town in Ganzi County in Sichuan province. The act of protest appeared to reflect resistance to increased Chinese repression of loyalty to the Dalai Lama.

Self-Immolation Protets
2011 (BBC and New York Times)

- In October, a nun, Tenzin Wangmo, 20, killed herself by self-immolation, killed in Dechen Chokorling, a nunnery near Kirti. She did so while calling for religious freedom and the return of the Dalai Lama, according to the advocacy group Free Tibet.

Self-Immolation Protets 2011 (BBC and New York Times)

- In November, a nun in southwest Sichuan Province died after setting herself on fire. The nun, Qiu Xiang, 35, became the 11th Tibetan to embrace this grisly protest against Chinese rule and at least the sixth to die doing so.

Self-Immolation Protets 2011 (BBC and New York Times)

- In December, a former monk, Tenzin Phuntsog, set fire to himself but survived. This took place at a political protest in Tibet's Chamdo township. It was the 12th self-immolation by a Tibetan in 2011 and the first inside Tibet.

- Tibet menjadi perhatian di dunia sampai kini, khususnya mengenai pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia