Han Dynasty (206 B.C - 220 A.D)

- To this day the Chinese still refer to themselves as the “Han People”
- Buddhism
- Chinese art has been greatly influenced by Buddhism and meditation.
- Many artists train themselves to **perceive**, or to become more aware of objects through the senses.
Han Dynasty

- Also during this dynasty that Confucian classics are rewritten.
- **Confucius** (551–479 BC) was a Chinese teacher, editor, politician, and Philosopher.
- Paper is invented. (100 BC)
- Astronomical instruments can predict eclipse.
In the 5th Century A.D., Hsieh Ho wrote the "Six Canons of Painting" which form the basis of all Chinese Brush Painting to this very day. They are:

1. "Circulation of the Ch'i": (Breath, Spirit, Vital Force of Heaven) - producing "movement of life". This is in the heart of the artist.

2. "Brush Stroke Creates Structure": This is referred to as the bone structure of the painting. The stronger the brush work, the stronger the painting. Character is produced by a combination of strong and lighter strokes, thick and thin, wet and dry.

3. "According to the Object, Draw its Form": Draw the object as you see it! In order to do this, it is very important first to understand the form of the object! This will produce a work that is not necessarily totally realistic but as you "see" it. Thus, the more you study the object to be painted, the better you will paint it.

4. "According to the Nature of the Object Apply Color": Black is considered a color and the range of shadings it is capable of in the hands of a master painter creates an impression of colors. If color is used, it is always true to the subject matter.

5. "Organize Compositions With the Elements in Their Proper Place.": Space is used in Chinese Brush Painting the same way objects are used. Space becomes an integral part of the composition.

6. "In copying, seek to pass on the essence of the master's brush & methods": To the Chinese, copying is considered most essential and only when the student fully learns the time honored techniques, can he branch out into areas of individual creativity.
Six kingdoms a.D. 220- A.D. 618

- Pictures of the life of Buddha are painted on cave walls at Tun-Huang.
- Colossal Buddha was carved by monks in the Gobi desert.
T’ang Dynasty: 618 AD to 907 AD

- Printmaking from woodblocks begins
- Large presses are developed
- Chinese porcelain is recognized in Europe
- The golden age of figure painting
- The horse (a symbol of power) was used a lot in art works like sculptures and paintings.
- During this time Chinese sculpture flourished.
Sung dynasty 960 ad – 1279 ad

• Noted for its porcelain pottery and painted scrolls.
• Porcelian - a fine grained, high quality form of pottery. It is made from a hard-to-find white clay called kaolin.
Ming dynasty 1368 ad to 1644 ad

- Porcelain pottery continued to flourish.
- The glaze (or glass-like finish) protects the fragile pottery.
Quiz

- Put your first and last name in the upper right hand corner of the paper.
- Answer the question in the middle of the paper.

Question-
What religion has greatly influenced Chinese art?
Art of Japan - Jomon Culture C. 3000 BC
Pagodas

A tower several stories high with roofs curving lightly upward at the edges.
Buddha Sculptures

- As a new emperor came into power he would order a new Buddha to be cast.
- Each emperor would order his Buddha to be made larger than before to emphasize the emperor’s own importance.

What does this Buddha appear to be doing?
Yamato-e Painting 784 AD

- Means “pictures in the Japanese Style”
- Painted Screens were used to divide homes.
Japanese Printmaking

Ukiyo-e
(oo-kee-yoh-ay)
pictures of
the
floating
world
Woodblock Printing

Making prints by carving images in blocks of wood.