

Non-Western Art History

The Art of China

Part Four

1 Art of China 4 End




- ✦ The Chinese dynasties:
 - Shang (1700-1045 BC)
 - Zhou (1045-480 BC)
 - Qin (221-209 BC)
 - Han (206 BC – 220 AD)
 - Wei (388-535 AD)
 - Tang (618-907 AD)
 - Yuan (1279-1368)
 - * Ming (1368-1644)
 - * Qing (1644-1911)
 - Show and Tell


2 Art of China 4 End



Ming Dynasty 1368 – 1644




3 Art of China 4 End





- ✦ The Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644)
 - Mongol rulers weakened and native Han Chinese drove them out of China
 - A period of cultural restoration and expansion with court dictated styles to glorify the new dynasty
 - Great expansion of army and navy and trade with Southeast Asia, Middle East and Arabia

4 Art of China 4 End



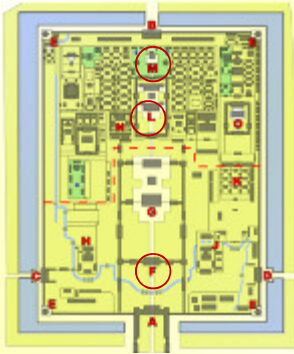
- ✦ The Ming Dynasty Art (1368 - 1644)
 - Forbidden City constructed and lavishly embellished.
 - Merchant families spread beyond city and urban life influenced rural areas.
 - Porcelain kilns established at Jingdezhen, produced for every day use and influenced by trade with Southeast Asia, the Middle East and later the West.
 - Traditions of Southern Song painting and scholar-artists further developed.
 - Ming painters and calligraphers valued the presence of personality and a unique personal performance in a work

5 Art of China 4 End

*Diagram of Peking (Beijing).
14th – 17th century,
Ming Dynasty
Source: Wikipedia*

6 Art of China 4 End




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Art of China 4

End

Diagram of Forbidden City; 14th – 17th century, Ming Dynasty Source: Wikipedia



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Art of China 4

End

Palace of Heavenly Purity; 14th – 17th century, Ming Dynasty, Source: Wikipedia

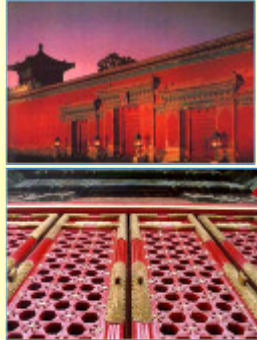


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Art of China 4

End

Throne Room of the Palace of Heavenly Purity; 14th – 17th century, Ming Dynasty, Source: Wikipedia




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Art of China 4

End

*Top: North Gate, Imperial Garden
Below: Door, Forbidden City; 14th – 16th century, Ming Dynasty Source: Stuebegree.com*




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Art of China 4

End

Wu Family Reception Hall, 11th – 13th century, Unknown Ming Artists, 18 x 40 x 24 feet Minneapolis Institute of Art

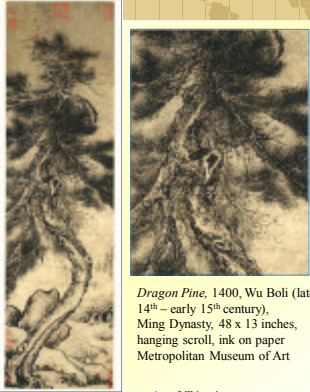


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Art of China 4

End

Ordination Scroll of Empress Zhang, Artist, 1493, Ming Dynasty, Handscroll: 21.5 inches x 90 feet Chicago Art Institute



13

Art of China 4

End

Dragon Pine, 1400, Wu Boli (late 14th – early 15th century), Ming Dynasty, 48 x 13 inches, hanging scroll, ink on paper
Metropolitan Museum of Art



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Art of China 4

End

Bamboo in Wind, 1460, Xia Chang (1388-1470), ca. Hanging Scroll 80 x 23 inches
Ming Dynasty
Metropolitan Museum of Art




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Art of China 4

End

Jar, Jiajing Mark, 1522 – 1566, Ming Dynasty, H: 9 inches
Porcelain, enamels and blue underglaze
Metropolitan Museum of Art



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Art of China 4

End

Sutra Box, Yongle Period, 1403 – 1442, Ming Dynasty, 5.5 x 15 x 5 inches, Red lacquer with incised and gilt decorations
Metropolitan Museum of Art

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Art of China 4

End

✦ The Qing Dynasty (1644 – 1911)

- Semi-nomadic Manchus from northeast of the Great Wall conquered the Ming emperor
- Established the Qing (or Pure) Dynasty which controlled new territories in Central Asia, Tibet and Siberia
- Manchus embraced Chinese cultural traditions and court again leading patron of the arts
- Western powers seized ports under “unequal treaties” and corruption and wars brought down the last imperial dynasty.


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Art of China 4

End

✦ The Qing Dynasty Painting (1644 – 1911)

- Three principle groups of painters
 - Traditionalists – sought to revitalize painting through creative reinterpretation of the past
 - Individualists – practiced deep personal form of art that often carried strong message of political protest
 - Courtiers and officials as well as professional artists who served the Manchu court



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Art of China 4

Landscape after Ancient Master (Peach Blossom Spring),
1674, Wang Hui (1632–1717), Qing Dynasty, 8.5 x 13 inches
Album of 12 paintings, ink and color on paper
Metropolitan Museum of Art

End




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Art of China 4

Landscape after Ancient Masters (Mountain and Bridge),
1674, Wang Hui (1632–1717), Qing Dynasty, 8.5 x 13 inches
Album of 12 paintings, ink and color on paper
Metropolitan Museum of Art

End




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Art of China 4

Whiling Away the Summer, 1679,
Wu Li (1632–1718),
Qing Dynasty, 14.5 x 106 inches,
hand scroll, ink on paper
Metropolitan Museum of Art

End




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Art of China 4

Whiling Away the Summer (pavilion and artist detail),
1679, Wu Li (1632–1718),
Qing Dynasty, 14.5 x 106 inches, hand scroll, ink on paper
Metropolitan Museum of Art

End

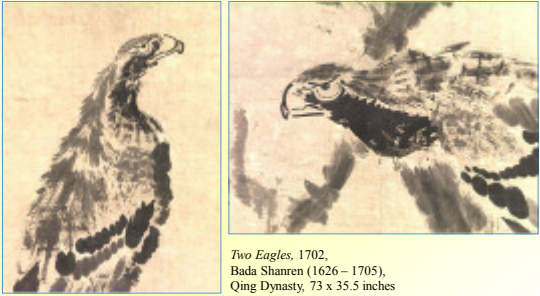


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Art of China 4

Two Eagles, 1702,
Bada Shanren (1626–1705),
Qing Dynasty, 73 x 35.5 inches
Hanging scroll, ink on paper
Metropolitan Museum of Art

End




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Art of China 4


Two Eagles, 1702,
Bada Shanren (1626–1705),
Qing Dynasty, 73 x 35.5 inches
Hanging scroll, ink on paper
Metropolitan Museum of Art

End



25 Art of China 4 End

Qianlong Emperor's Southern Inspection Tour, Xu Yang (active 1750-76), 1770, Qing Dynasty, Handscroll, ink and color on silk, 27 inches x 65 feet
Metropolitan Museum of Art



26 Art of China 4 End

Qianlong Emperor's Southern Inspection Tour (detail), Xu Yang (active 1750-76), 1770, Qing Dynasty, Handscroll, ink and color on silk, 27 inches x 65 feet
Metropolitan Museum of Art



27 Art of China 4 End

Qianlong Emperor's Southern Inspection Tour (detail), Xu Yang (active 1750-76), 1770, Qing Dynasty, Handscroll, ink and color on silk, 27 inches x 65 feet
Metropolitan Museum of Art




28 Art of China 4 End

Portrait of the Imperial Bodyguard Zhanyinbao, Unidentified Artist, 1760, Qing Dynasty, 74 x 37.5 inches
Hanging scroll, ink and color on silk
Metropolitan Museum of Art



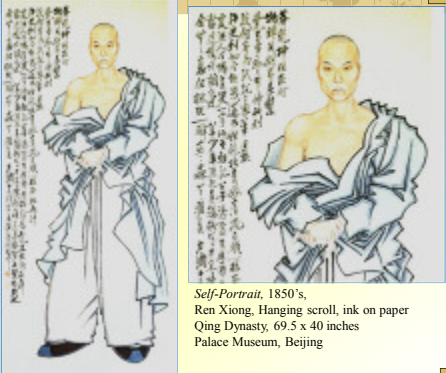
29 Art of China 4 End

Daoist Dignity Robe, 17th – 18th century, 54 x 73 inches, Satin and metallic thread, Ming Dynasty, Metropolitan Museum of Art



30 Art of China 4 End


Modern Chinese Opera Stars, 21st century, Beijing Opera
Source: Left: Chinese University and College Admissions System; Right: China Blog



31 Art of China 4

Self-Portrait, 1850's,
Ren Xiong. Hanging scroll, ink on paper
Qing Dynasty, 69.5 x 40 inches
Palace Museum, Beijing

End

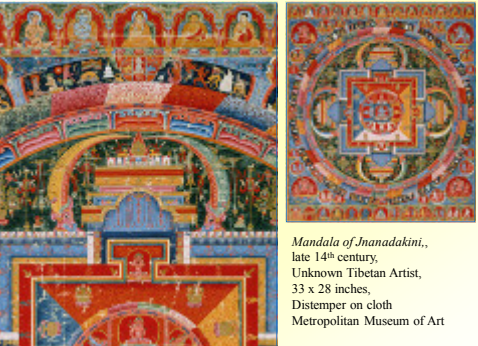


32 Art of China 4

✦ Tibetan Buddhist Art

- Buddhism introduced by the 7th century, state religion by 8th century
- Art influenced by India, Kashmir, Nepal, Burma, China and Central Asia
- By 15th century, a Tibetan style developed
- Tradition of monk and lay traveling artists
- Artworks as aid to meditation
- Commissioned to celebrate birth, commemorate death, encourage wealth, health and longevity; to bring merit to the donor.

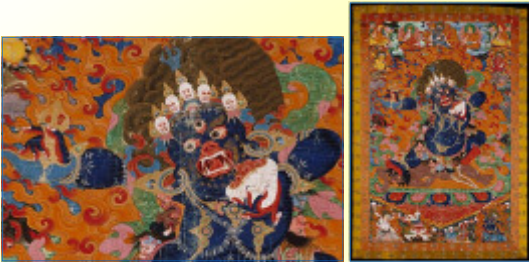
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33 Art of China 4

Mandala of Inanadakini,
late 14th century,
Unknown Tibetan Artist,
33 x 28 inches,
Distemper on cloth
Metropolitan Museum of Art

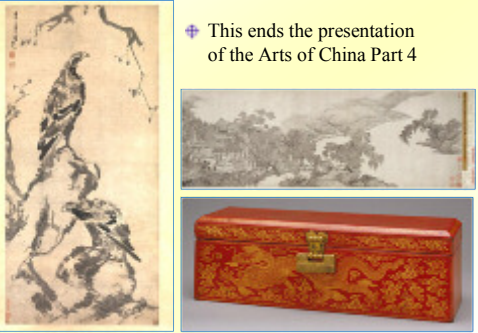
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34 Art of China 4

Yama, Unknown Tibetan Artist,
mid-17th – early 18th century,
Distemper on cloth, 72 x 46 inches
Metropolitan Museum of Art

End



35 Art of China 4

✦ This ends the presentation
of the Arts of China Part 4

End