

Chinese and Korean Art

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

- South, East, and Southeast Asia have ancient artistic traditions.
- Great religions were established in Asia.
- Asian art is a reflection of Asian aesthetics.
- Asian art spreads throughout the world through trade

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

- Ancient ceramics survive from China and India.
- Religious beliefs developed locally, but spread throughout Asia.
- Rich artistic traditions were exchanged throughout the great civilizations of Asia.
- Buddhism spread through East Asia. Chinese religions were influenced by Buddhism and stressed living in harmony with nature and one another. Daoism and Confucianism emphasized living ethically within society's boundaries.
- There is a wide range of materials used in this region.
- Uniquely Asian art forms include Buddhist and Hindu images and buildings.
- The Silk Road was key to the spread of artistic styles.
- Asian art shows evidence of the interconnectivity of regional schools with the wider world.
- Asian art heavily influenced the art of Europe.

IDEAS AND CONCEPTS

1. Understand the concepts of Legalism, Confucianism and Daoism.
2. Recognize the stylistic characteristics of Northern Song painting.
3. Describe the form and function of the Forbidden City.
4. Differentiate between stoneware, earthenware and porcelain techniques.
5. Understand the effects of the Silk Road on the globalization of the Asian Aesthetic.

VOCABULARY

Bi	pagoda
Guong	porcelain
Bodhisattva	Vairocana
colophon	Yin and Yang
Confucianism	
Daoism	
Hanja	
kaolin	
Literati	

RESOURCES

Crash Course Confucianism
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-c53OBwnsbl>
 Daoism
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dFb7Hxva5rg>
 The Force and Daoism
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CSoU_csHQpk
 The TerraCotta Warriors
<https://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/exploreorg/chi-na-terra-cotta-warriors-eorg>

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JOURNAL

Terracotta Warriors
 (3.1, 1.4, 3.3)

CONTEXT

Although Chinese culture seems monolithic to those in the West, China has the size and population of Europe, with the same ethnic diversity and the same number of languages. To speak in general terms of Chinese art, therefore, has the same validity as speaking in general terms about European art.

To make such a diverse subject more manageable, Chinese art is divided into historical periods named after the families who ruled China for vast stretches of time. These families, united by blood and tradition, formed dynasties, and their impact on Chinese culture has been enormous. The first ruler of a united China was Emperor Shi Huangdi, who reigned in the third century B.C.E. He not only unified China politically, but was also responsible for codifying written Chinese, standardizing weights and measures, and establishing a uniform currency. Moreover, he started the famous Great Wall and began his majestic tomb. While historians have taken a more critical look at Shi Huangdi's accomplishments, his insistence on government promotion based on achievement rather than family connections had far-reaching effects on Chinese society.

Dynastic fortunes reached their greatest height during the Tang Dynasty (618-906 C.E.). Brilliant periods were also achieved under the Yuan of Kublai Khan (1215-1294) and the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), which built the Forbidden City. A particularly long-lasting and artistically rich period in Korea was formed during the Silla Dynasty (57 B.C.E.-935 C.E.). Silla rulers united with the Tang Dynasty to solidify territorial gains on the Korean peninsula. They later waged a successful war to expel the Chinese who had intended to form puppet governments throughout Korea. Silla rulers established a royal burial ground in present-day Gyeongju. The largest tomb measures over 269 feet in diameter and 400 feet long, and contains a wide array of imperial gold regalia, jewelry, pottery, and metalwork.

East Asia has been marked by a great deal of turbulence in the twentieth century. The Qing Dynasty collapsed in 1911, replaced by a chaotic rule under the Republic of China. The Japanese invasion in the 1930s caused more upheaval, as did the eventual triumph of the communist forces under Mao Tse-tung in 1949. Peace still did not settle over China since internal struggles, such as the Cultural Revolution and the Great Leap Forward, ended up being political motives to enforce purges and persecutions. Similarly in Korea, occupation by Japan left great scars on the Korean physical and mental landscape. The 1945 Japanese collapse left Korea as a nation divided in two. The subsequent Korean War achieved little-the country lay in ruins, and is still divided roughly the same way it was before the war. Today South Korea has a vibrant economy and is a world leader in many scientific and economic related field. North Korea, however, remains economically stagnant.



WORKS OF ART

- Jade Cong, Liangzhu, China 3300-2200 BCE
- Terra cotta warriors from mausoleum of the first Qin emperor of China, Qin Dynasty 221-209 BCE
- Funeral banner of Lady Dai (Xin Zhui), Han Dynasty, China 180 BCE
- Longmen caves. Luoyang, China, Tang Dynasty 493-1127
- Gold and jade crown, Three kingdoms Period, Silla Kingdom, Korea 5th-6th cent
- *Fan Kuan*, Travelers among Mountains and Streams 1000
- The David Vases. Yuan Dynasty, China 1351
- Portrait of Sin Sukju (1417-1475). Imperial Bureau of Painting 1417-1475
- Forbidden City. Beijing, China. Ming Dynasty 15th cent
- *Based on painting by Liu Chunhua*, Chainman Mao en Route to Anyuan 1969

ASSIGNMENTS

- Read Gardner's pages 461-489 & 1049-1063
- Complete homework packet
- Write journal
- Fill in flashcards

HOMWORK DUE: _____