

# Japanese 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

- Japanese art is characterized by its influence from Shintoism and Zen philosophy.
- Calligraphy is a central art form in Japanese art.
- Asian art shows evidence of the interconnectivity of regional schools with the wider world.
- Asian art, particularly Japanese prints, heavily influenced the art of Europe.

## IDEAS AND CONCEPTS

1. The influence of China and Korea on Japan.
2. The effect of Ukiyo-e on European painting.
3. The way of the TEA.
4. The principles of Zen.
5. The different techniques of Japanese painting.
6. The stylistic characteristics of Japanese gardens.

## VOCABULARY

Genre painting	tarashikomi
kondo	Todai-Ji
mandorla	Ryoan -Ji
Ukiyo-e	zen
Yamato-e	
Zen	
Wabi Sabi	
Samarai	
Shogunate	

## RESOURCES

Ukiyo-E woodblock technique:  
<https://youtu.be/t8uF3PZ3KGG>  
 Better Know the Great Wave  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d1ufFIXIWjA>  
 The Tea Ceremony  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7tt7NBIVeMY>  
 Hokusai  
<https://artstories.artsmia.org/#/stories/617>  
 The History of Japan  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mh5LY4Mz15o>

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## JOURNAL

*Night Attack at the Sanjo Palace (3.1, 1.4, 3.5)*  
*The Great Wave (3.1, 1.1, 2.3)*

## CONTEXT

Japan is one of the few countries in the world that has never been successfully invaded by an outside army. There are those who have tried, like the Mongols in 1281, whose fleet was destroyed by a typhoon called a kamikaze, or divine wind, and there are those who have defeated the Japanese without invading, like the Allies in World War II, who never landed a force on the four principle islands, until the war was over.

Because of the relative sheltered nature of the Japanese archipelago, and the infrequency of foreign interface, Japan has a greater proportion of its traditional artistic patrimony than almost any other country in the world. It was Commodore Perry who opened Japan, to outside influence in 1854. One by-product of Perry's intervention was the shipment of ukiyo-e prints to European markets, first as packing material and then in their own right. They achieved enduring fame in nineteenth-century Europe and America, but were looked down upon by the upper classes in Japan, who were more than willing to send them off for export.



## WORKS OF ART

- *Unkei and Keikei, as well as the Kei School, Todai-ji. Nara 743*
- *Night attack on the Sanjo Palace. Kamakura Period 1250-1300*
- *Ryoan-ji. Kyoto, Japan. Muromachi Period 1480*
- *Ogata Korin, White and Red Plum Blossoms 1710-1716*
- *Katsushika Hokusai, Under the wave off Kanagawa (Kanagawa oki namu ura), also known as the Great Wave, from the series Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji 1830-1833*

## ASSIGNMENTS

- Read Gardner's pages 491-507 & 1065-1081
- Complete homework packet
- Write journal
- Fill in flashcards
- Write Museum/Gallery Review #2

**HOMEWORK DUE:** \_\_\_\_\_