

MJC Spring 2019

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PART THREE: ART AS CULTURAL HERITAGE: Chapter 18: Traditional Arts of Asia

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

In order to understand and appreciate the art and architecture of the world, we need to be familiar with the global cultures. "Traditional Arts of Asia" explores the religions and cultures of Asia and their distinct artistic styles. The chapter discusses the development of Buddhism, Hinduism, Daoism, and Shinto in the countries of India, China, Korea, and Japan as well as the influence of religion on art and architecture.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 18.1 Demonstrate how key aspects of Buddhism and Hinduism are reflected in their art.
- 18.2 Explain how Southeast Asian art both absorbed and expanded upon influences from India.
- 18.3 Describe how Buddhism, Daoism, and Confucianism influenced Chinese and Korean art.
- 18.4 Discuss how Japanese art reflected both indigenous and external influences.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- India
 - Buddhist Art
 - Hindu Art
- Southeast Asia
- China and Korea
 - Art of Ancient China
 - The Chinese Painting Tradition
 - Chinese Ceramics
 - Korean Art
- Japan
 - Architecture
 - Sculpture, Painting, and Prints

Creators: Yoshitoshi: From Violence to Folklore

LIVING LEGACIES; WOODBLOCK ARTIST	LIVING NATIONAL TREASURE OF JAPAN	
"Chief Curator of Asian Art, Anne Rose Kitagawa discusses ten Japanese ukiyo-e woodblock prints by TSUKIOKA Yoshitoshi (1839-1892), all in vertical ōban format (approximate dimensions H. 15 x W. 10 inches each); ink and color on paper (some with embossing)."	"Ichibei Iwano IX is Living National Treasure in Japan. The Washi that he made can endure the overprint 300 times very strongly and is used for woodblock prints etc. His father was a Living National Treasure, too, and Picasso used his father's washi	An origami tale of a skillful paper folder who could shape the world with his hands.


<p>India</p> <p>Rising from the earth's womb on the hill of Sanchi, in Madhya Pradesh, India, is a breathtaking monument that testifies to the power of a world religion and the devotion of an emperor. The so-called Great Stupa of Sanchi is only one of several memorial structures in the area, but it is certainly the most venerable and awe-inspiring.</p>	<p>7 Wonders of India: Khajuraho</p> <p>Khajuraho is a village in Madhya Pradesh, located in Chhatarpur District, about 620 kilometers southeast of Delhi. The Khajuraho temples adhere to a northern Indian shikhara temple style and often to a Panchayatana plan or layout. The Khajuraho temples were built over a span of a hundred years and were rediscovered during the late 19th century. Khajuraho has the largest group of medieval Hindu and Jain temples, famous for</p>	<p>Borobudur, Indonesia.</p> <p>This famous Buddhist temple, dating from the 8th and 9th centuries, is located in central Java. It was built in three tiers: a pyramidal base with five concentric square terraces, the trunk of a cone with three circular platforms and, at the top, a monumental stupa."</p>
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	of medieval Hindu and Jain temples, famous for their everyday life sculpture.	
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<p>"LIDAR sends out a million laser points to create a digital outline of the land's surface. Scientists are using these high-tech renderings to uncover the secrets of Angkor Wat and the original metropolis that once surrounded it."</p>	<p>How to build Angkor Wat - Cambodia - Angkor Wat Documentary</p> <p>"Angkor Wat was first a Hindu, then subsequently a Buddhist, temple in Cambodia and the largest religious monument in the world. The temple was built by the Khmer King Suryavarman II in the early 12th century. As the best-preserved temple at the site, it is the only one to have remained a significant religious center since its foundation."</p>	<p>Secrets of China's Terracotta Warriors</p> <p>The life-sized terracotta warriors from China are known throughout the world. This clay army of 8,000 including infantry, archers, generals, and cavalry was discovered by archaeologists in 1974 after farmers digging a well near the Chinese city of Xian unearthed pieces of clay sculpted in human form.</p>
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<p>Ancient Temples of Nara Japan</p> <p>"Nara was the capital of Japan from 710 to 784. During this period the framework of national government was consolidated and Nara enjoyed great prosperity, emerging as the fountainhead of Japanese culture. The city's historic monuments -- Buddhist temples, Shinto shrines and the excavated remains of the great Imperial Palace -- provide a vivid picture of life in the Japanese capital in the 8th century, a period of profound political ..."</p>


<p>Animation - The traditional Chinese ink painting spirit</p>	<p>Japanese calligraphy at the Asian Art Museum</p>
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<p>CLICK ON THE HOTLINK BELOW TO ACCESS A POWERPOINT PRESENTATION OF CHAPTER 18</p> <p>Frank-Prebles12e CH18 PPT_accessible_lores.pptx </p> <p>(Once the presentation is downloaded click on it to open.)</p>
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KEY TERMS


bodhisattva	garba griha	literati painting	stupa	ukiyo-e
calligraphy	handscroll	qi	taotie mask	


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