Chinese Sculpture:

- Guang vessel: ancient Chinese covered vessels, often in animal forms, holding wine, water, grain, or meat for sacrificial rites
- Clay or bronze
- Used for offering food and wine during rituals of ancestor worship
- Energetic, rhythmic, linear patterns
Chinese Sculpture:
Buddhist sculpture from China:
  • Derived from Indian forms
  • Sometimes shown with a smile

Shakyamuni Buddha, 338
Gilded bronze
Chinese Sculpture:
Buddhist sculpture from China:
• Façade of huge complex dedicated to Buddha
• Like the chaitya halls of India
• Vairocana Buddha, disciples and bodhisattvas, Longmen Caves. 675
Chinese Sculpture:

Tomb Sculpture:

- Placed in tombs
- Meant to honor the dead
- Usually made of clay with bright glazes
- Often animals or horses

Army of the First Emperor of Qin (China)

Painted Terracotta
Chinese Pottery:
- Smooth, pure forms preferred
- Porcelain: high quality, rare, white clay
- High point during the Ming Dynasty when using cobalt blue glaze

![Chinese Pottery Examples](image1.jpg)
Chinese Architecture:

- **Pagoda**: only religious building type developed by the Chinese
- Emphasis on the roof

Foguang Si Pogada, 1056
Chinese Architecture:

- **Pagoda**: only religious building type developed by the Chinese
- **Emphasis on the roof**

Foguang Si Pagoda, 1056
Chinese Architecture:
- wood construction
- Jutting roof line
- Decorated with colored paint

Model of Chinese Home, Han Dynasty
First Century CE
Chinese Painting:
*Arhats Giving Alms to Beggars*
By Zhou Jichang
Chinese Nature Paintings:

- Emphasis on spiritual, personal expression
- On rolled silk; unrolled a foot at a time; gives the feeling of wandering through nature
- Imaginary landscapes: represent the essence of nature (not direct observations or views)
- Ink brush strokes create emphasis on calligraphy
- Little use of linear perspective (no single vanishing point, but multiple)
- Little use of accurate atmospheric perspective
- Meant to evoke contemplation, exploration and meditation

*Travelers among Mountains and Streams*, by Fan Kuan
Chinese Nature Paintings:

- Expresses human relationship to nature
- Attests to the value of calligraphy by including in the artwork

*On a Mountain Path in Spring*, by Ma Yuan. 13th Century
Art of Later China (1200-1700)
Art of the Yuan Dynasty

- cultural interest in “bamboo” as a subject matter in painting
- Examine the texture, brush strokes, and calligraphy of the Yuan Dynasty artists.

_Bamboo Groves in Mist and Rain (detail)_
by Guan Daosheng. 1308
Art of the Yuan Dynasty

*Dwelling in the Fuchun Mountains,*
by Huang Gongwany. 1347-1350
Art of the Yuan Dynasty

*Stalks of Bamboo by a Rock*,
by Wu Zhen. 1347
Art of the Yuan Dynasty

Temple Vase,
1351

-white porcelain with cobalt blue under glaze
Architecture of the Ming Dynasty

*Forbidden City, Beijing China. 15th Century and later*
Architecture of the Ming Dynasty

Forbidden City, Beijing China. 15th Century and later
Art of the Ming Dynasty

Guan Yu Captures General Pang De, by Shang Xi. 1430
Art of the Ming Dynasty

Lofty Mount Lu, by Shen Zhou. 1467

Dwelling in the Qingbian Mountains, by Dong Qichang. 1617
Art of the Qing Dynasty

• Examine the distinctive “primordial line” of Qing Dynasty artists.

*Man in a House Beneath a Cliff*, by Shitao. Late 17th Century
Auspicious Objects, by Giuseppe Castiglione. 1724
Art of the Qing Dynasty

*Dish with lobed rim*. 1700.

White porcelain with over glaze