

Chinese and Korean art after 1279

Ni Zan: Mongol empire and Literati painting (Yuan dynasty)

Court Painting (Ming dynasty)

Ming porcelain: technique and iconography

Korean porcelain under the Joseon dynasty

Court and Literati architecture during the Ming dynasty: city planning and landscape design



12th cent. Mongol conquest

Kublai Khan 1st YUAN emperor
of China

Political Capital Beijing -
Cultural center South



LITERATI PAINTING (YUAN DYNASTY)

- Yuan dynasty= professional artists
- South= Literati painters:
 - High class, erudite artists
 - Receive salary (don't work on commission)
- Ni Zan: nostalgic style inspired by Tang style

Ni Zan, The Rongxi Studio, Yuan dynasty, 1372, Hanging Scroll, ink on paper, h. 29 3/8"



Ni Zan

Subject: Lake and mountains in the artist's region (LANDSCAPE - NATIONALISM)

Medium: Ink (all about brushwork)

Technique: dry brush (brush loaded with very little ink)



Daoist painting tradition



Fan Kuan,
Travelers Amid
Mountains and
Streams
Travelers Amid
Mountains and
Streams, ca.
990-1030



COURT PAINTING (MING)

- Ming dynasty (1368-1644) anti-intellectual
- Separation official/literati culture continues

Court taste

“birds-and-flowers
genre”

Yin Hong, Hundreds of birds admiring the peacocks, Ming dynasty, late 15th early 16th cent. Hanging scroll, ink and color on silk, h. 7' 10 1/2", Cleveland Museum of Art





- Larger
- Colored
- detailed
- Symbolism
(birds-
peacocks =
court-
emperor)

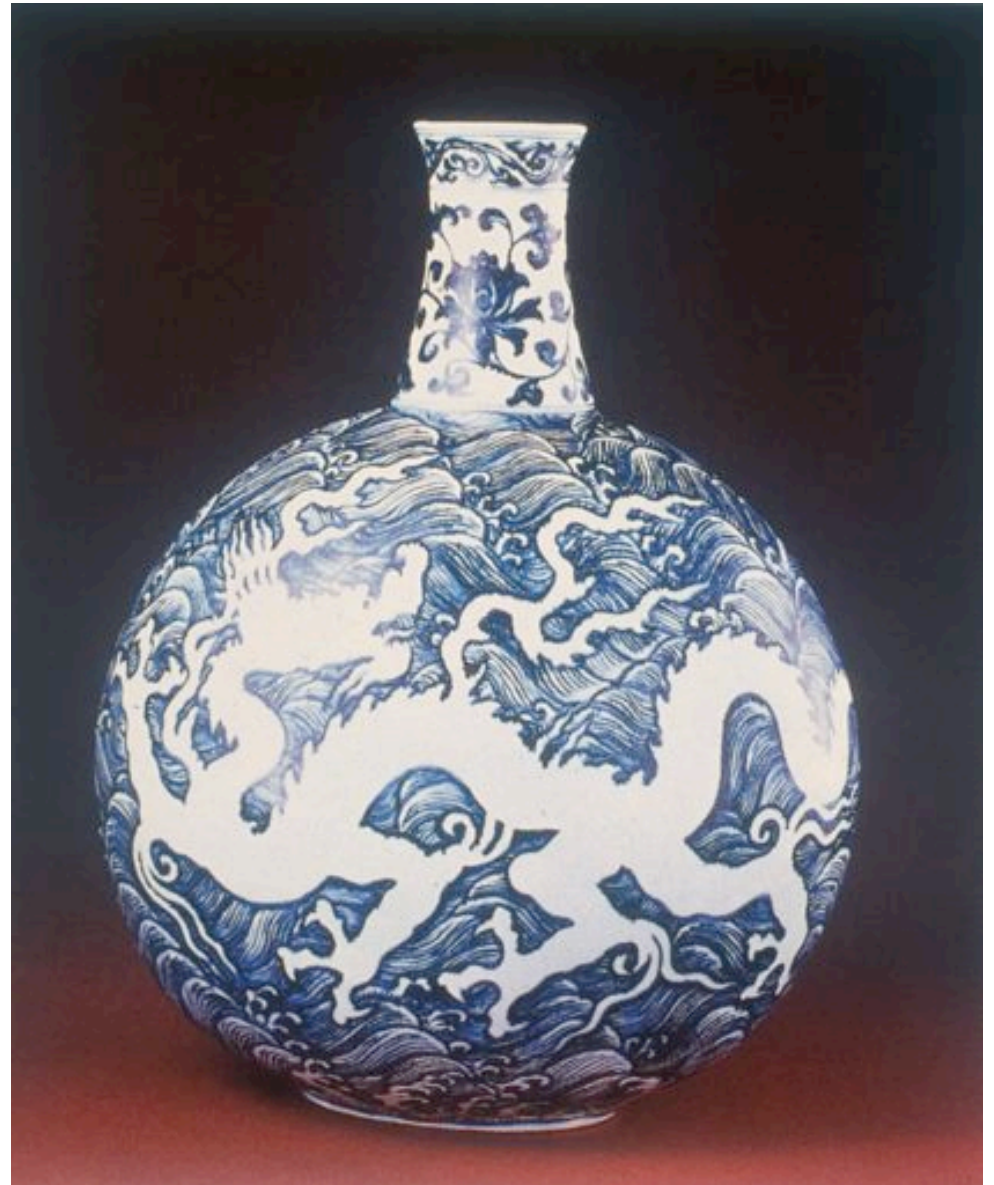


PORCELAIN

Long Chinese tradition of ceramics



Neolithic: 2000 BCE



Flask, Ming dynasty, 1426-1435. Porcelain with decoration painted in underglaze cobalt blue

-Ming porcelain famous worldwide -
especially 15th cent. blue and white

Porcelain = name by Marco Polo = high temperature,
TRANSLUCENT e glass-like effect, very strong

-development of stoneware existent in China since 7th cent.

-2 layers: one of cobalt paint one of transparent glaze on top,
then fired

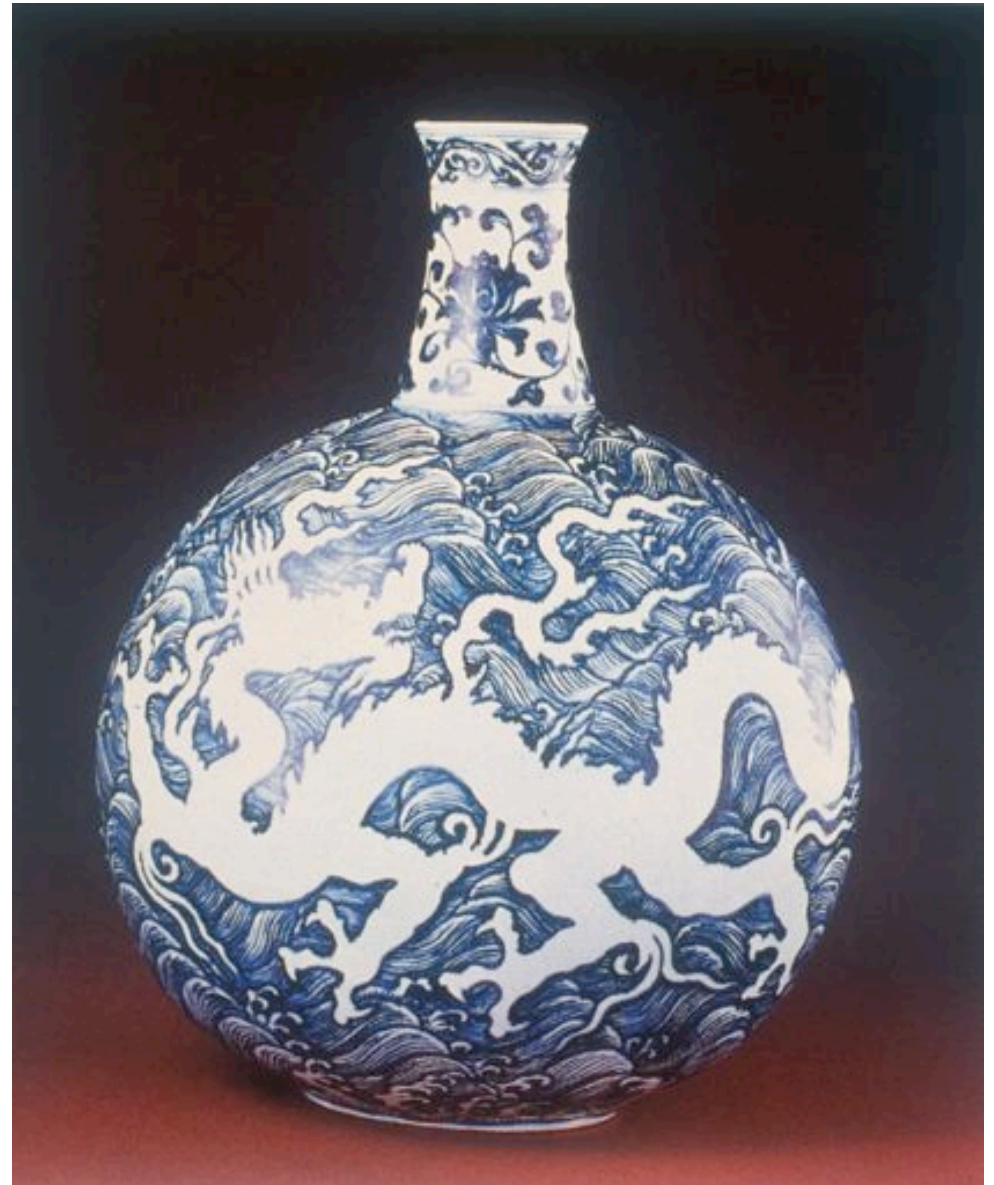
Subject: Dragon: ancient subject since Bronze age China

-Dragon above the sea

= early imperial symbol



Flask, Ming dynasty, 1426-1435. Porcelain with
decoration painted in underglaze cobalt blue



Korean porcelain

JOSEON or YI DYNASTY (1335-1408)

Rejected Buddhism, Neo-Confucianism as official religion

Influenced by Ming China (bureaucracy and art)

Period of great scientific and cultural refinement

- Influence of Chinese porcelains but original style:
- Closer to painting (variety of brushstrokes and tonalities)
- Development of iron-brown underglaze
- unique shape: slender base and short neck
- Decoration is unframed, asymmetrical
- Undecorated surface



Broad-Shouldered jar with decoration of a fruiting grapevine, Korea, Joseon dynasty, 17th cent. Porcelain with underglaze iron-brown slip, h. 22 1/5"

Court Architecture



The Forbidden City, Beijing, view from the southwest, redesigned in the early 15th cent.

Mings kept Mongols' city plan

North reserved for the Mongols, Chinese lived in the southern part

<http://www.youtube.com/user/AsianArtMuseum#p/u/59/tPfYrmcfvYE>

http://mediaplayer.pearsoncmg.com/media_flash_set.width.420_set.height.300_set.title.Forbidden_City_/ph/hss/SSA_SHARED_MEDIA_1/art/archSim/ForbiddenCity.mov

Literati Architecture

Garden architecture in the South - Largest surviving garden



Garden architecture: importance of water, distribution of small structures (pavilions), refusal of politics/power + cultivation of the arts and meditation

Garden of the cessation of official life, Suzhou, Jiangsu. Ming dynasty, early 16th cent.