

Art of China after the 13th Century

Week Eight

Goals

- How do paintings show political authority or political dissent in China?
- Explore imperial patronage of architecture as symbols of power in Asia.
- What were some of the political motivations in building of the Forbidden City and the Great Wall of China during the Ming Dynasty?
- Learn about the basic elements of a Chinese Scholar's Garden
- Explore Confucianism in the context of Chinese political legitimacy.

China

versus

“The Barbarians” (horse riders,
nomads in the North)

Chinese Dynasties after 1300

- Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368): Mongol dynasty
- Ming Dynasty (1368-1644): Chinese dynasty
- Qing Dynasty (1644-1911): Manchu dynasty

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Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368)



The Mongol Empire

(7/8/02)
Map by "Khakhan"
<http://MongolEmpire.cjb.net>



Legend

- Empire at the death of Chingis Khan (1227)
- Empire during the reign of Khubilai (c. 1280)
- - - - Boundaries of Mongol Khanates (c. 1280)

KHANATE Mongol Khanates

Kara-Khitai Nations Incorporated into the Mongol Empire

Mameluk Nations outside of the Empire (c. 1280)

- (1221) Cities (year of capture)
- (1240, 1242) Capitals of Khanates (capture, yr. capital)
- Campaigns under Chingis Khan
- 1219 (Chingis) Year (Commanders)
- Campaigns under his successors
- 1253 (Hulegu) Year (Commanders)
- X (1211) Major Battle - Mongol Victory (Year)
- X (1260) Major Battle - Mongol Defeat (Year)

Chingis Khan's division of ulus (territories) to his sons after his death in 1227

(These "inherited land" would later set the basis for the Khanates, which are shown in the main map)

Civil war for the throne of the Great Khan (1260-1264)

Kublai victorious in 1264

1274 and 1281: Failed invasions of Japan

1272- Yuan Dynasty begins

Khubilai (Kublai) Khan (1215-1294)

- Grandson of Chinggis Khan
- Elected as Great Khan in 1260.
- Chabi, his empress and advisor
- Victory over Southern Song in 1279





Liu Guandao. Khubilai
Khan on Hunting Excursion

Circa 1280

Ink, color on silk.

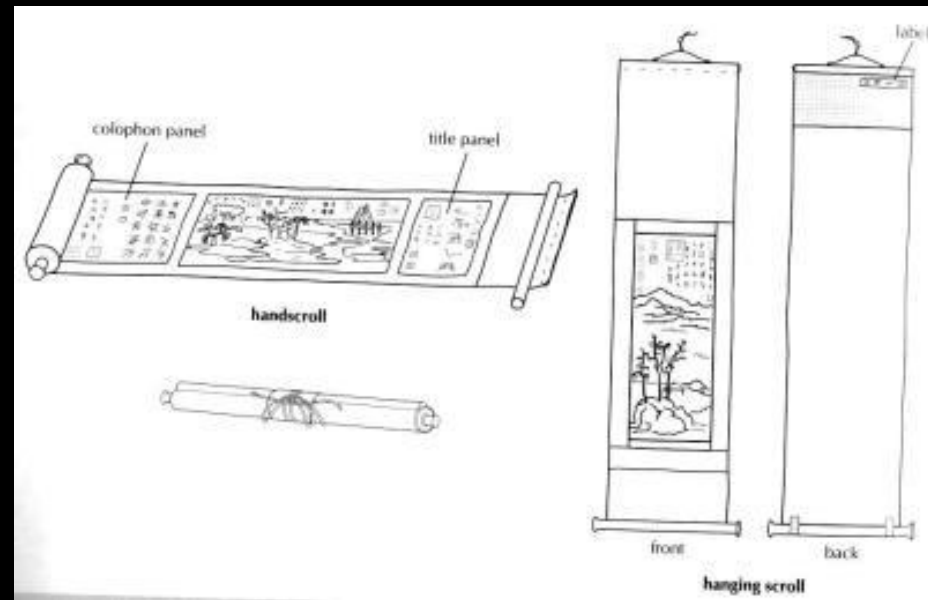
182 x 104cm

National Palace Museum

Taipei



Example of a Hanging Scroll





Liu Guandao.
Kublai Khan
on Hunting
Excursion.

Circa 1280

Ink, color on
silk.
182 x 104cm
National
Palace
Museum
Taipei



How does Khubilai Khan assert his Mongol and Yuan authority?

High-resolution image [here](#)

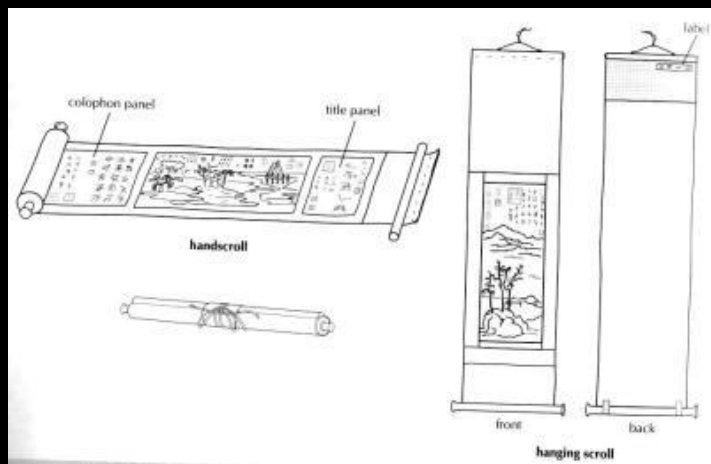
Paintings of **dissent** during
Mongol Yuan Dynasty

Previous Song Dynasty's Loyalists and their Dilemma

- Lost country, what next?
- Loyalty to...
 - Emperor or the enemy's Emperor?
 - Country of the past or the present?
 - People (who did not change)
- Paintings become autobiographical

Emaciated Horse. Gong Kai (1222- after 1304). Handscroll, ink on paper.
Osaka Municipal Museum of Art.







Ever since the clouds and mist
 fell upon the Heavenly Pass,
 The twelve imperial stables of
 the previous dynasty have been empty.
 Who today laments over the bones
 of this noble steed?
 In the setting sun, along the sandy shore,
 he casts a shadow like a mountain.

Ren Renfa. *Two Horses*. Circa 13-14th century.
Handscroll, ink and color on silk. 28.9 x 143.8
cm. Palace Museum, Beijing.





The fat one displays a marvelous bone structure and wears a [lead], and he stands tall and erect. Although sated with hay and grain, this is better than stumbling along a course without direction.

The lean one's hide and hair are peeling away; he gnaws on coarse grass and stands in the frost and wind. And yet, although he seems to be ending his life as an outcast, he doesn't have the burden of galloping all day for his evening feed...

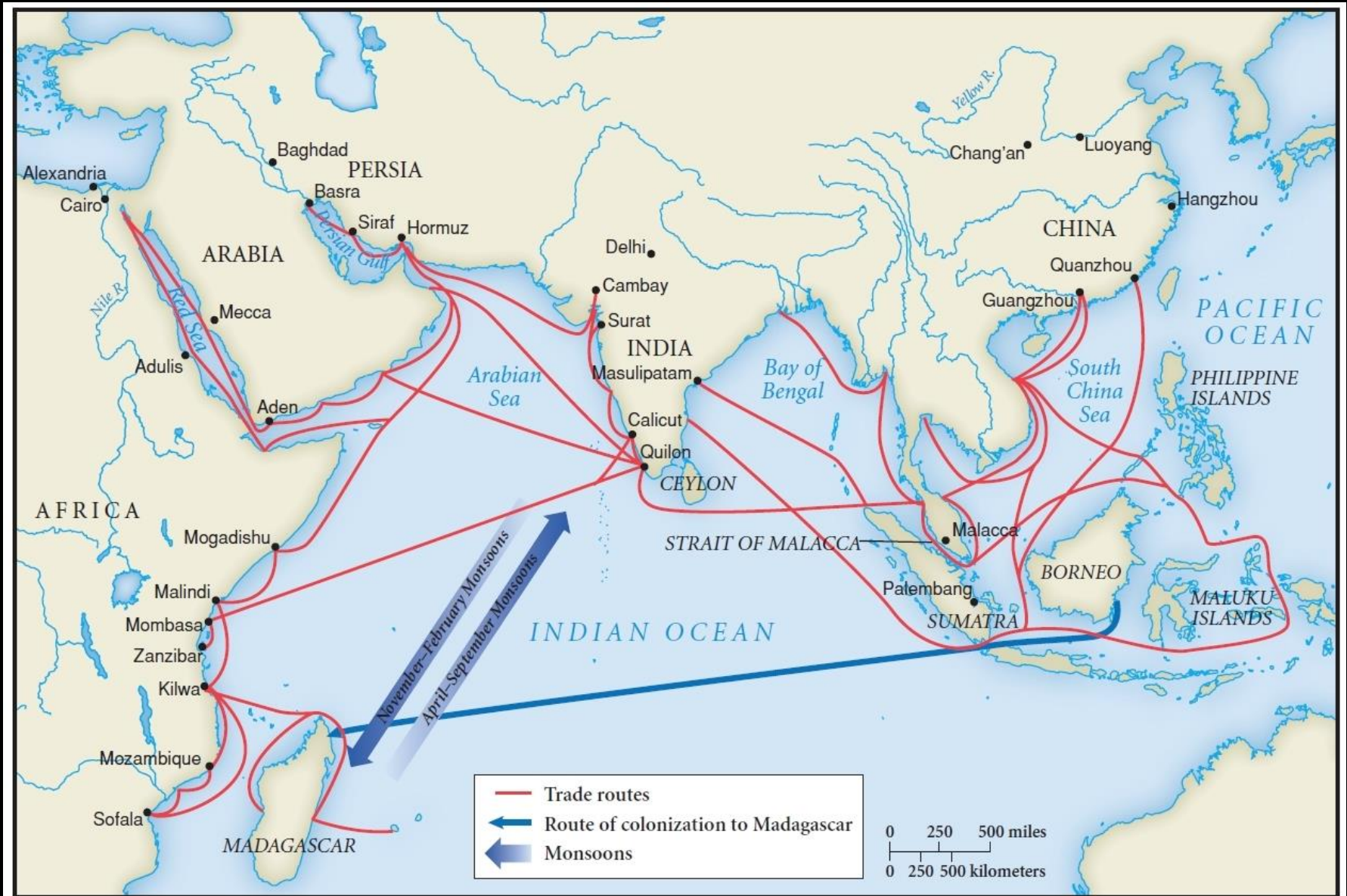
Some of the scholar-officials of this age are chaste and some are profligate...

If one remains lean yet fattens the whole nation, he will not be lacking in purity. But, on the contrary, if one seeks to fatten only oneself and emaciate the masses, how will he not bequeath a shameful reputation for corruption?

So if you judge a horse only by its external appearance, you really will come to feel ashamed.



Porcelain Trade During the Ming Dynasty





Jug with
Portuguese
Coat of Arms.
Jiajing period
(ca. 1520-40)

Jingdezhen



Chicken Cup. Chenghua Period (1447-1487).
Jingdezhen Porcelain.



How much would you pay for this?



Why is this cup worth \$36,000,000



Supply
Workmanship
Demand (nationalism?)





Architecture as Sites of Authority



Forbidden City (now Palace Museum),
Beijing China. Ming Dynasty (circa 1406)



Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)

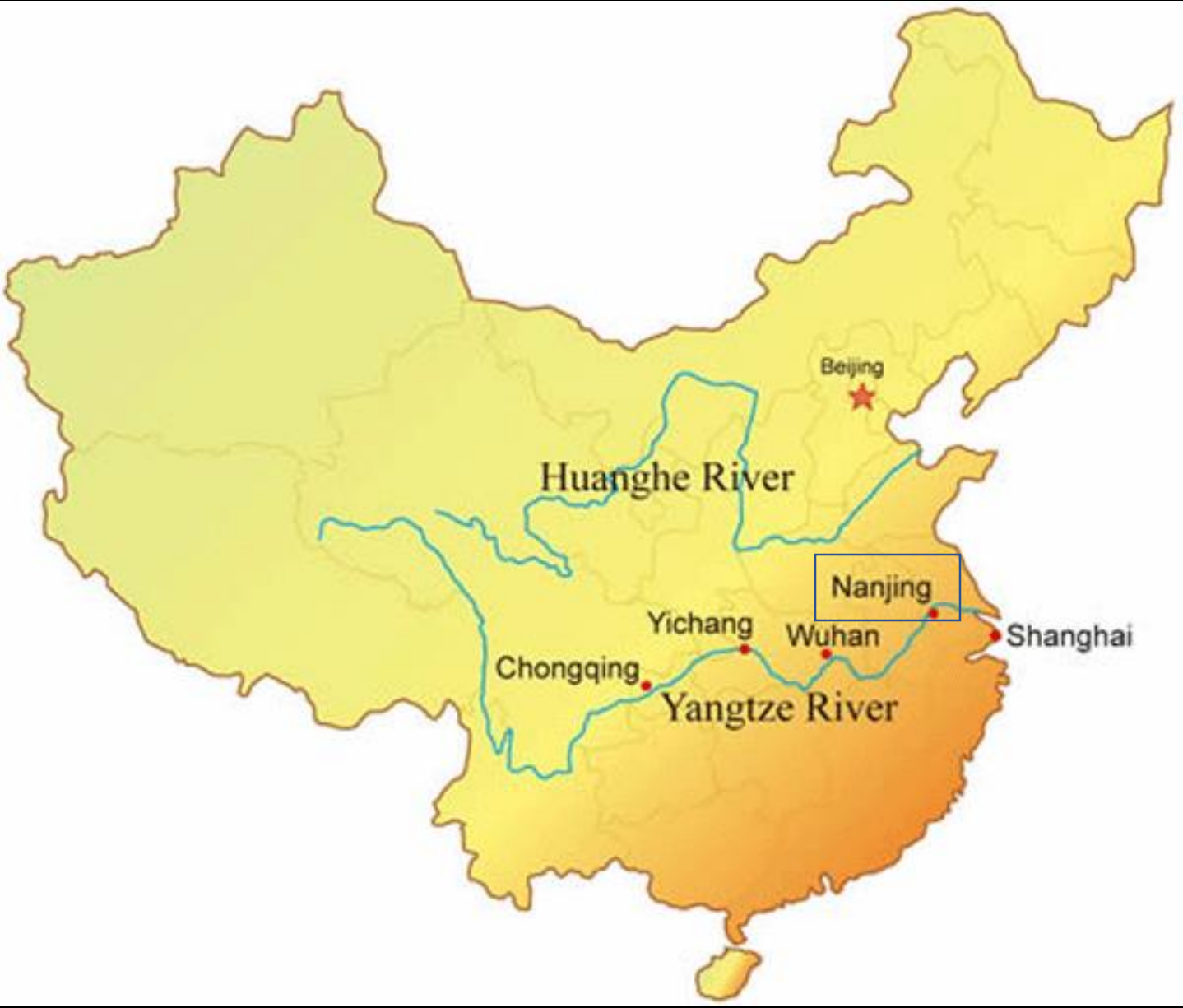


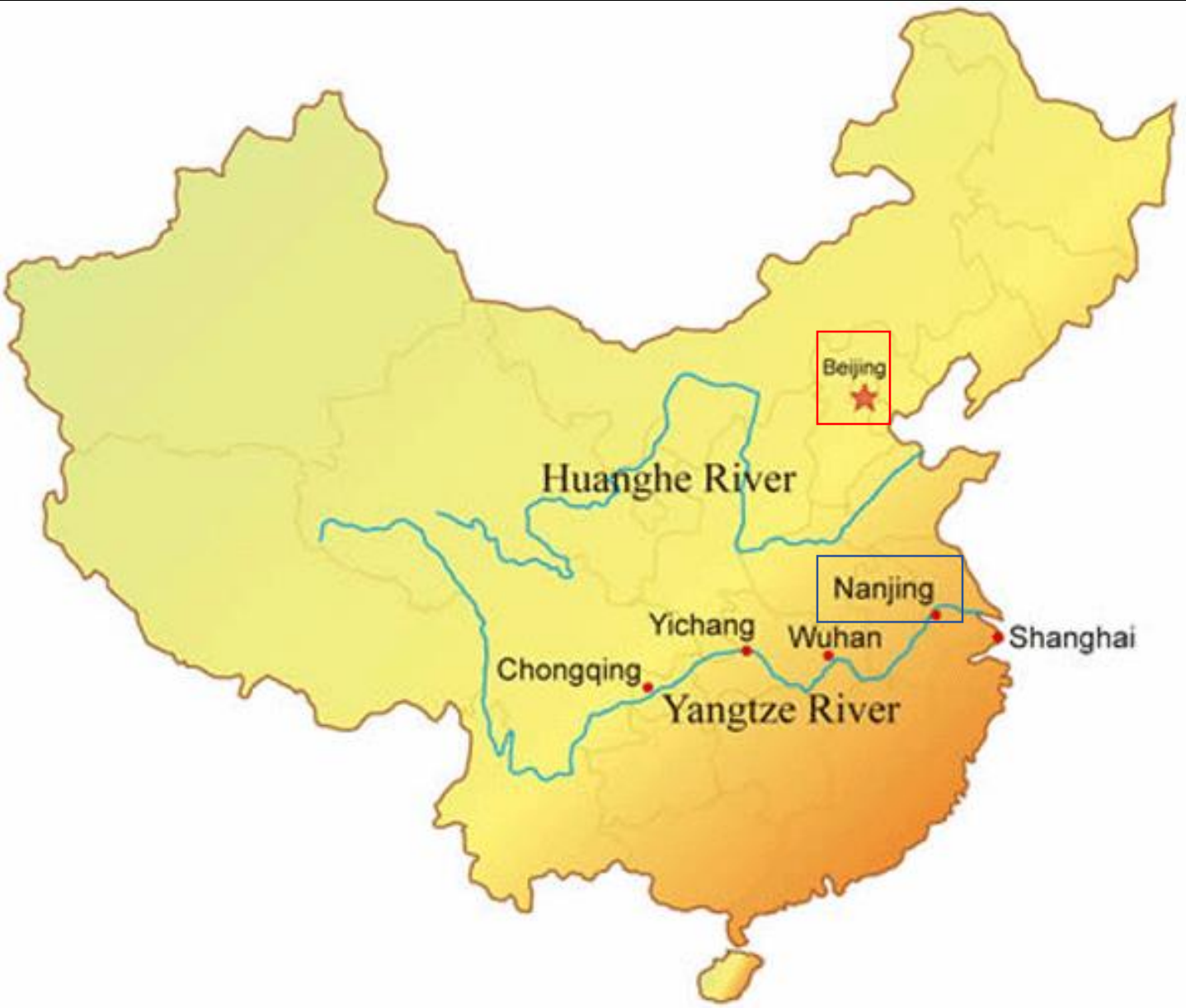
Assertion of Imperial Power



Yongle Emperor (1360-1424): third emperor of the Ming dynasty







Location of Power: Beijing, a capital since 10th century

- Capital of 3 previous dynasties
- Including the (preceding) Mongol Yuan dynasty

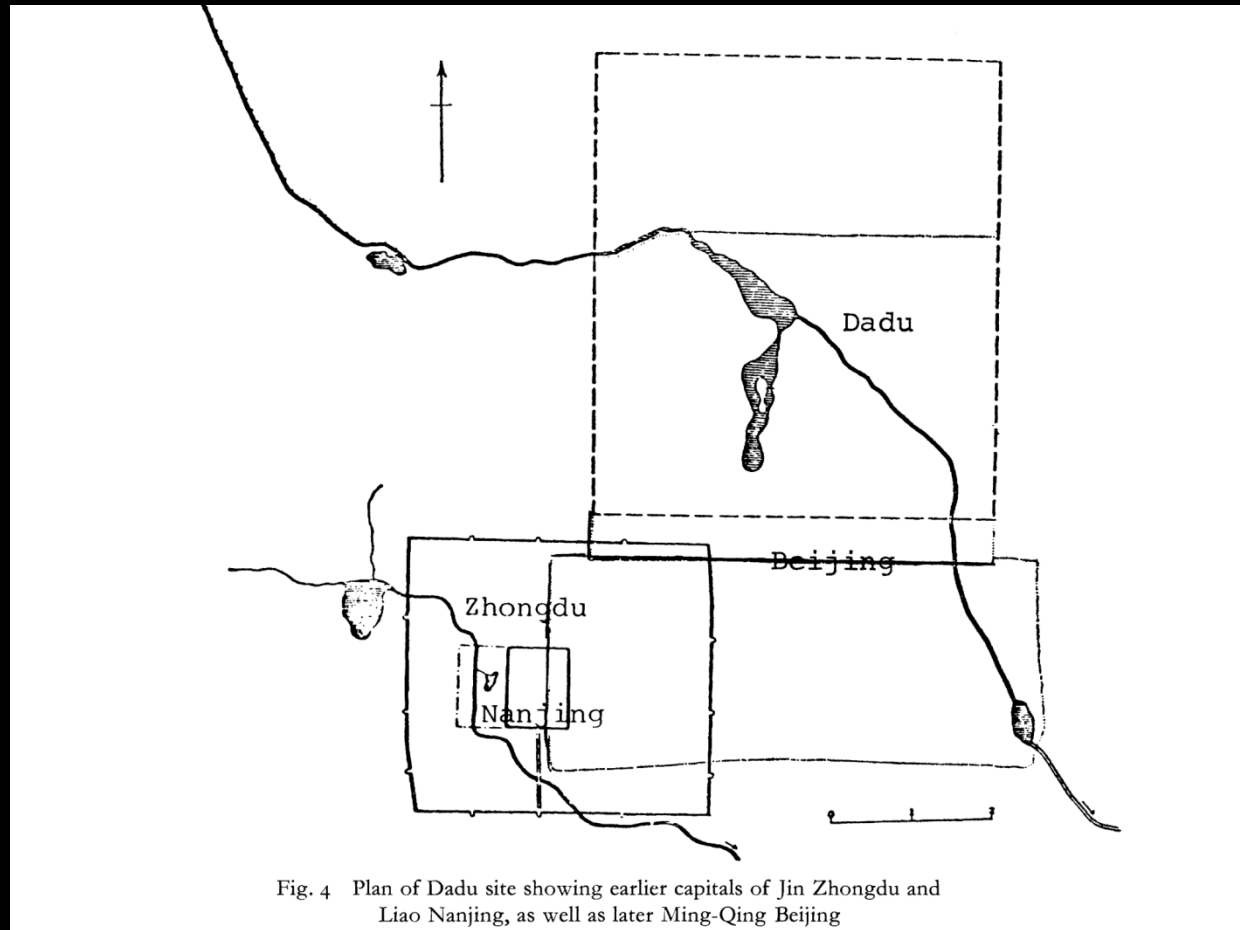
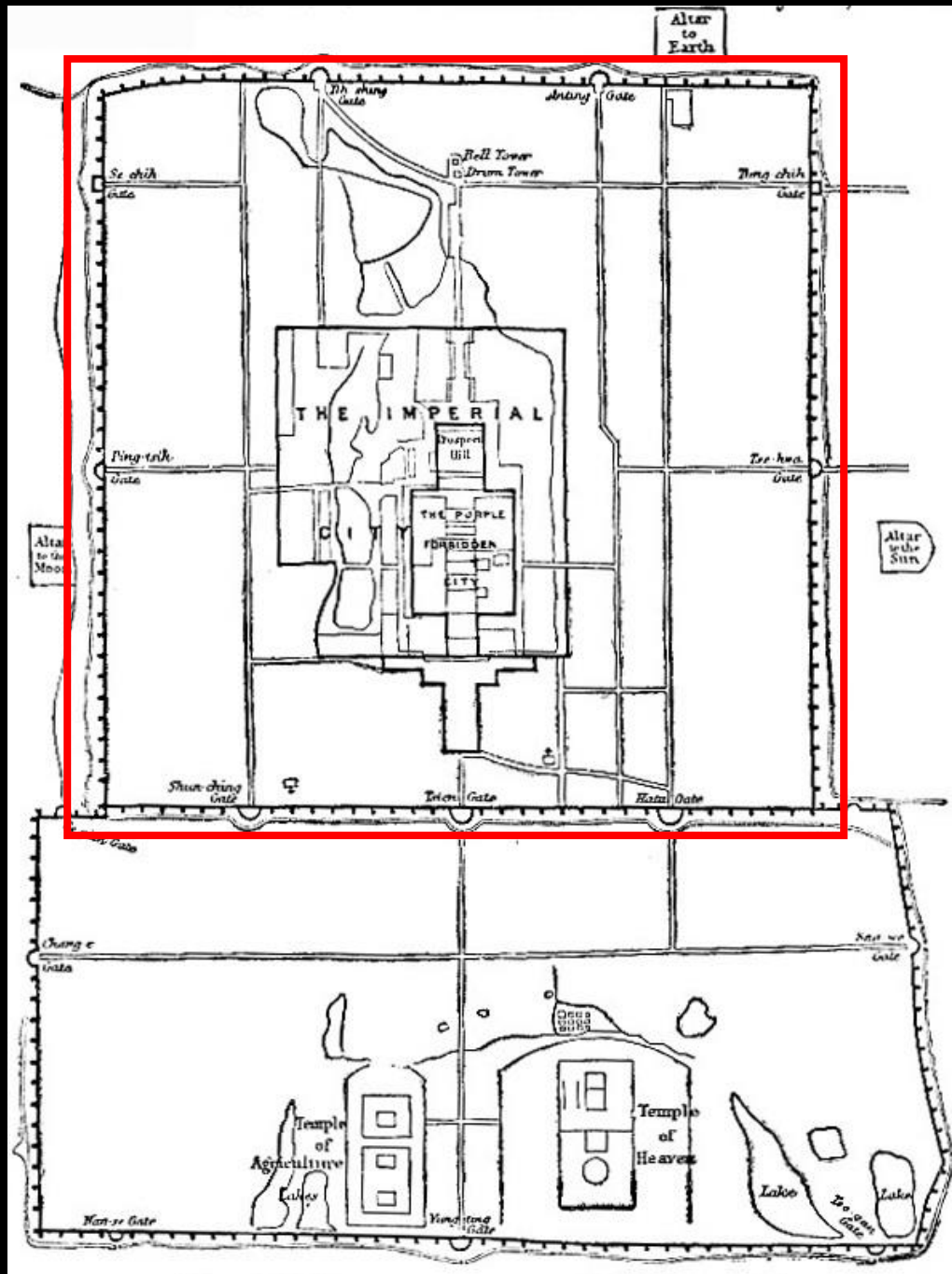


Fig. 4 Plan of Dadu site showing earlier capitals of Jin Zhongdu and Liao Nanjing, as well as later Ming-Qing Beijing

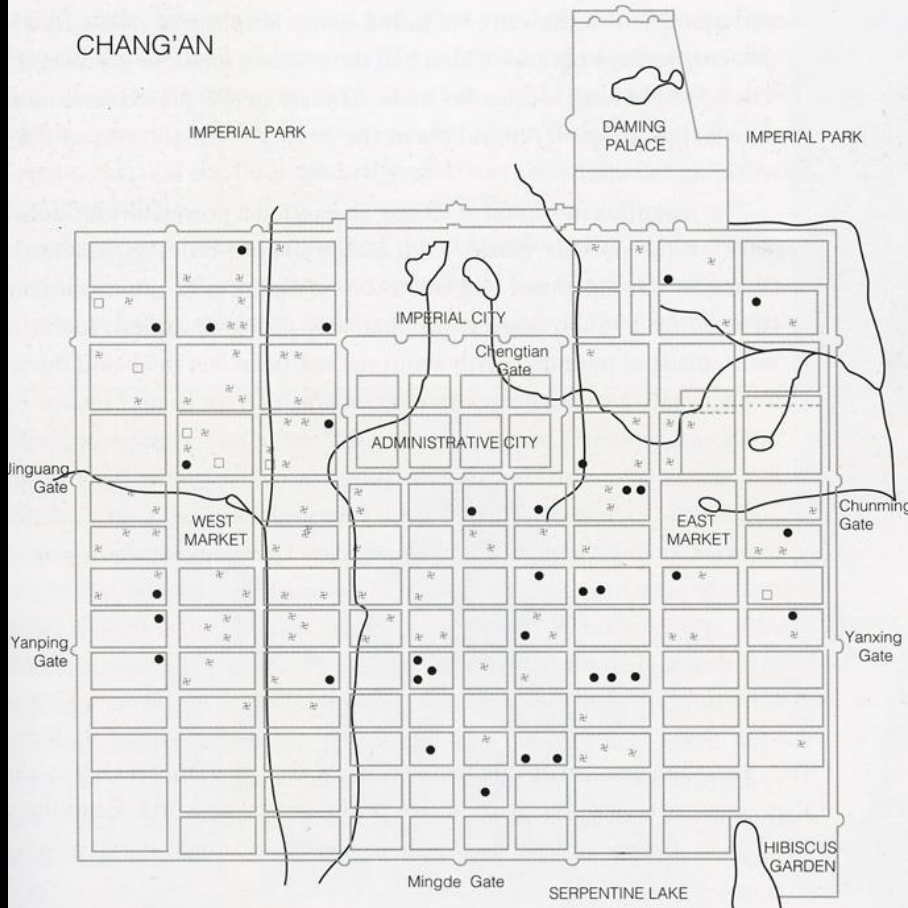
Plan of
Ming
Dynasty
Beijing

Walled,
rectangular
city

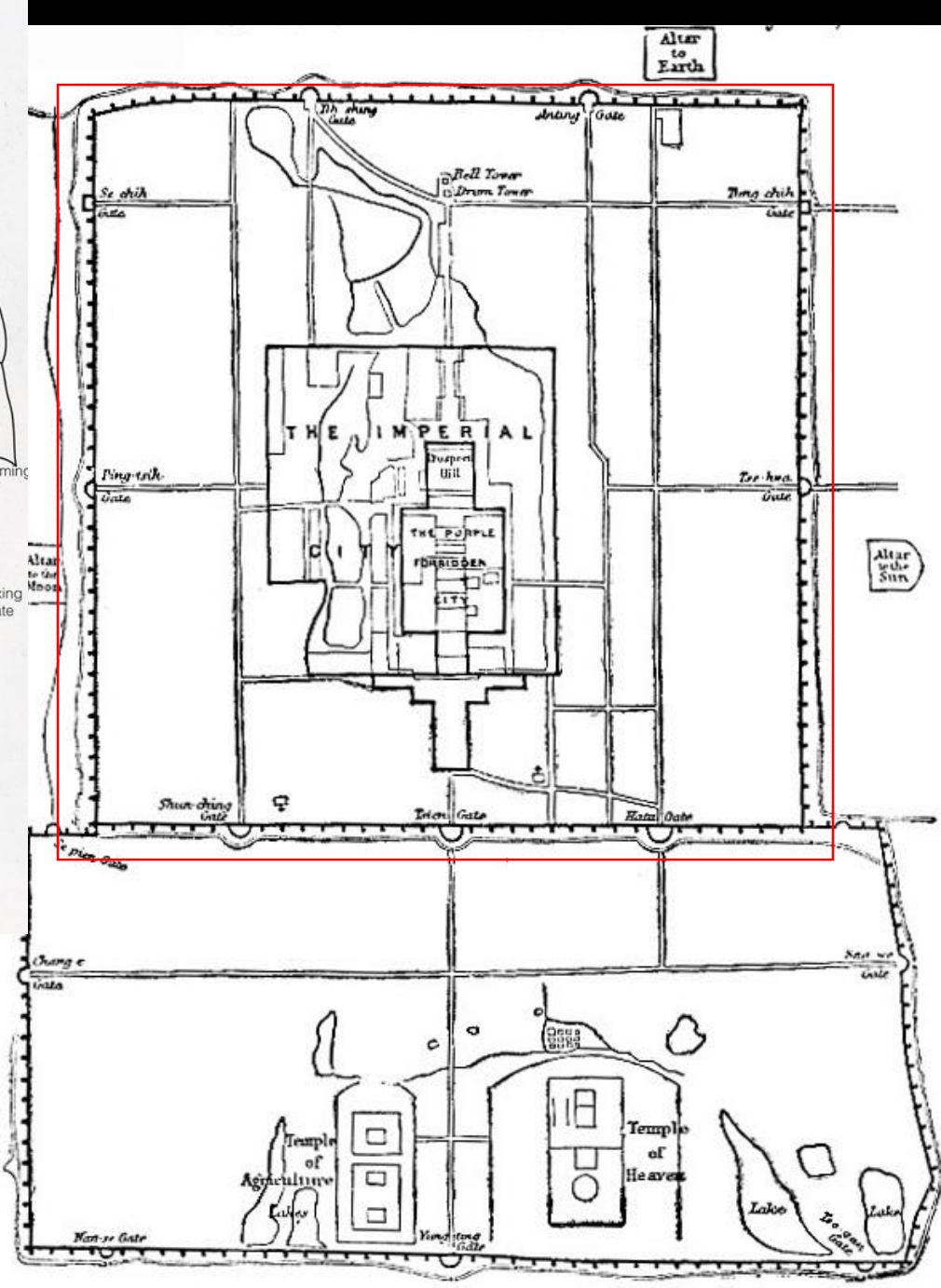
Palace at
center



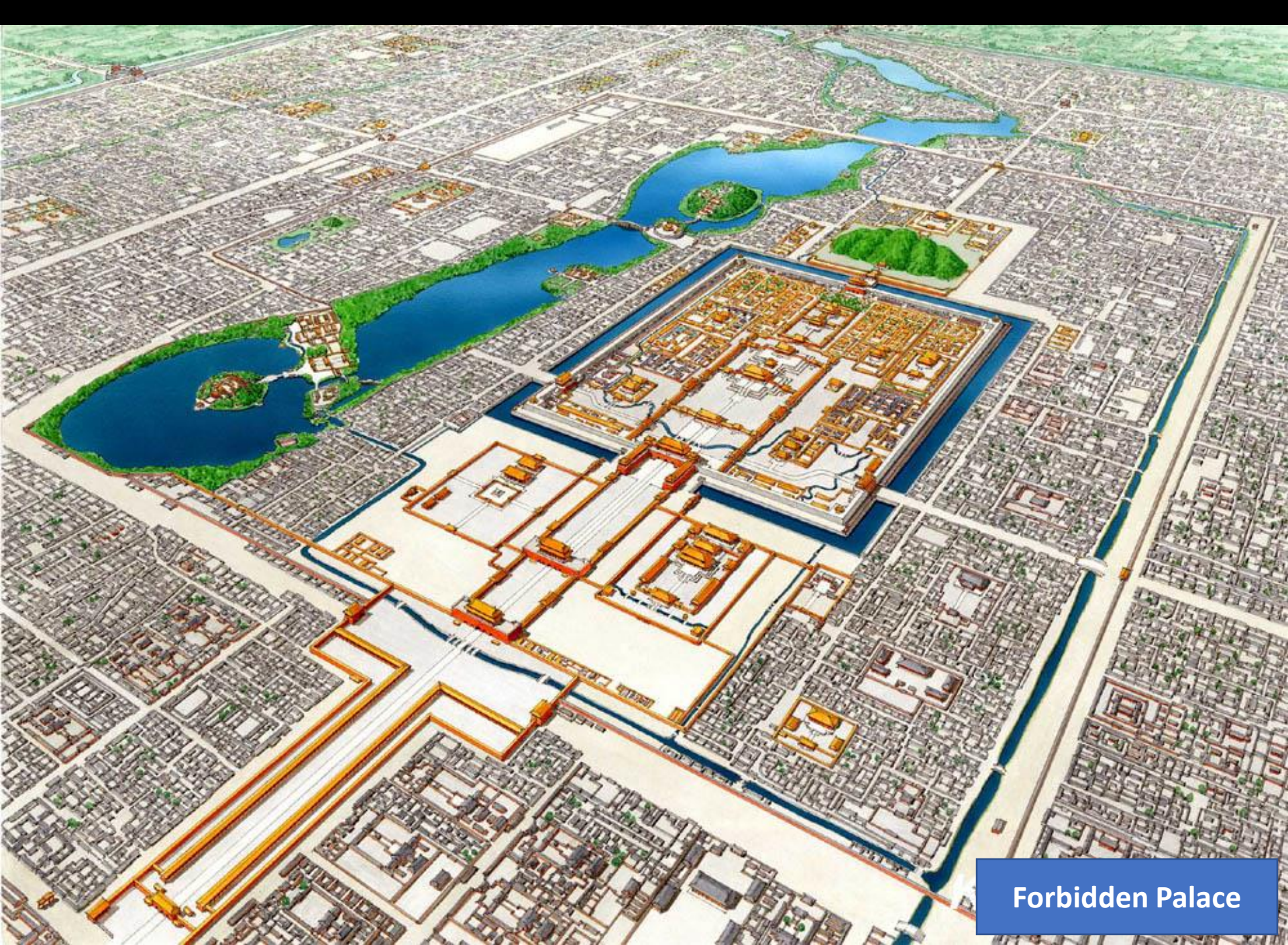
CHANG'AN



- * BUDDHIST MONASTERIES
- DAOIST MONASTERIES
- MANICHEAN, NESTORIAN, MAZDEAN TEMPLES



History of Chinese Imperial City Designs
 Tang Dynasty Chang'an (7th century)
 Vs.
 Ming Dynasty Beijing (15th century)



Forbidden Palace

Artificial Hill as Overcoming the Mongol Past

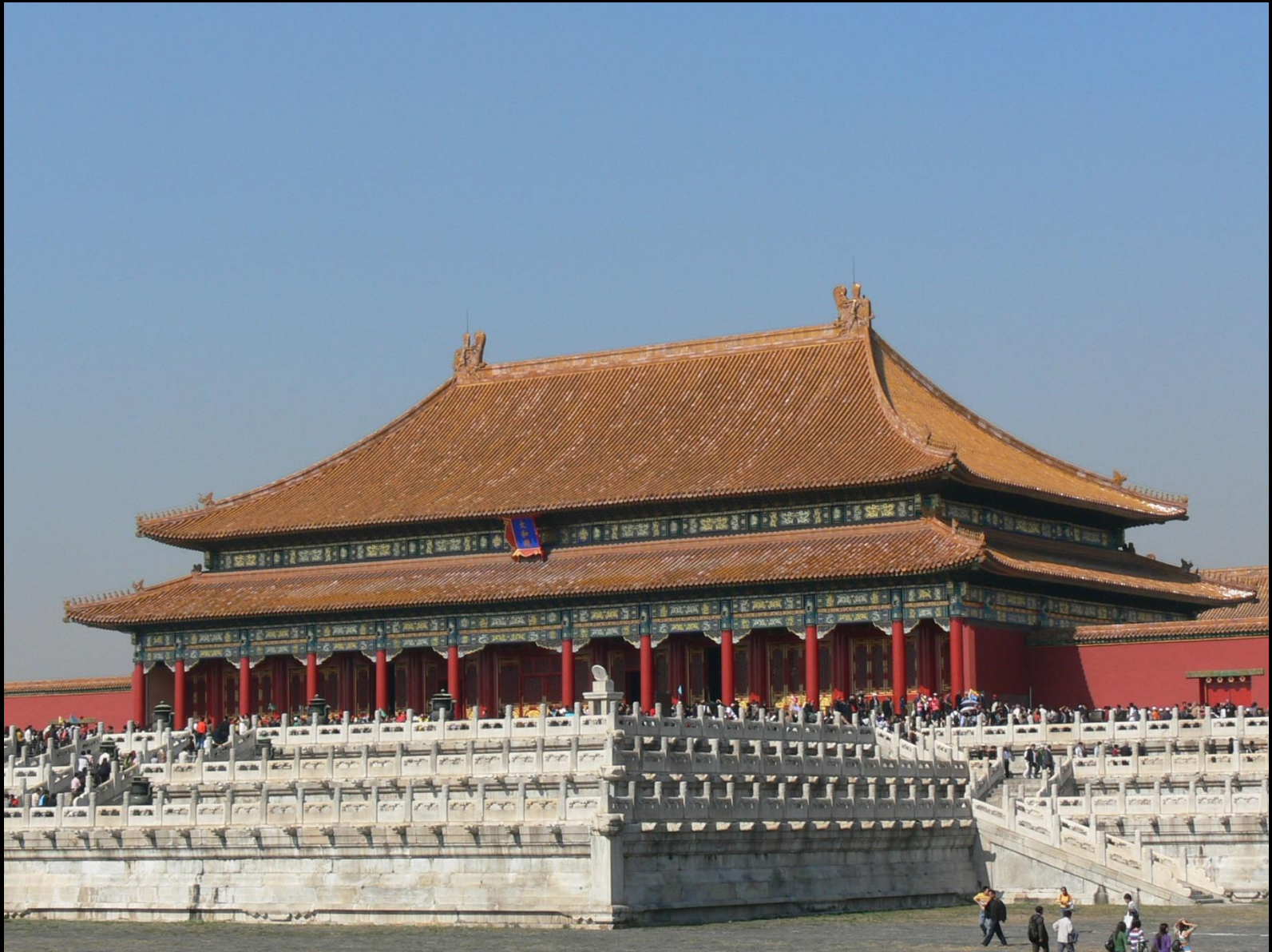


Administrative area

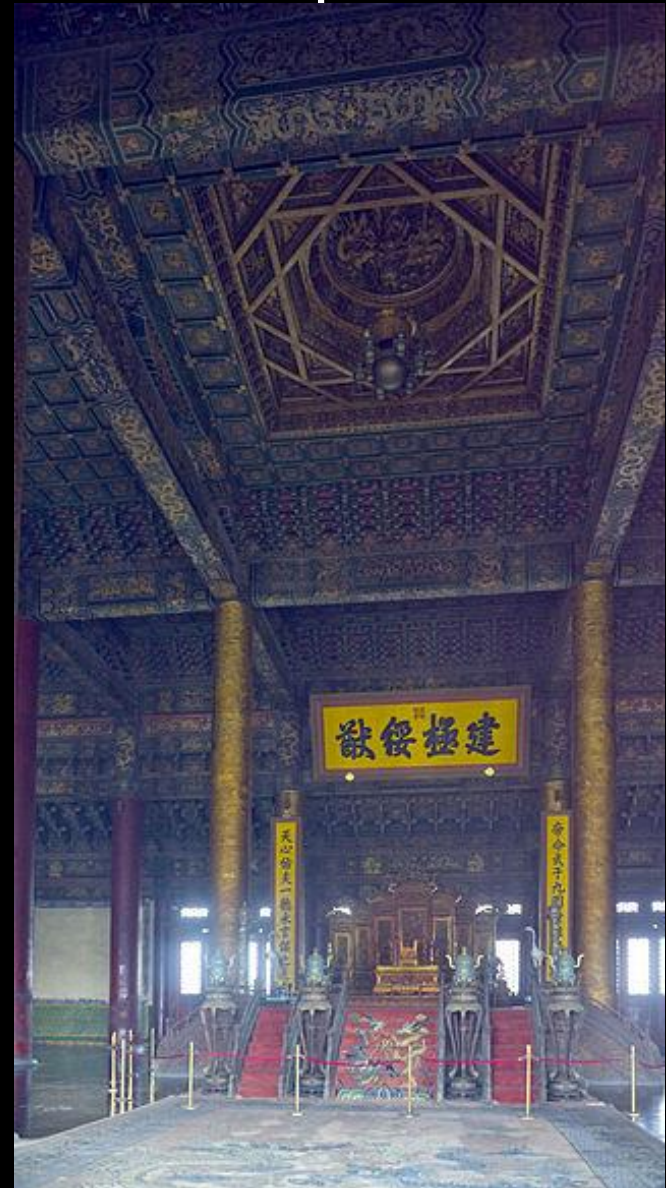




Hall of Supreme Harmony (Taihedian)



Imperial authority also reflected in the material used to build the palace



Marble staircase in front of the Hall of Supreme Harmony



Temple of Heaven (1406-1420)



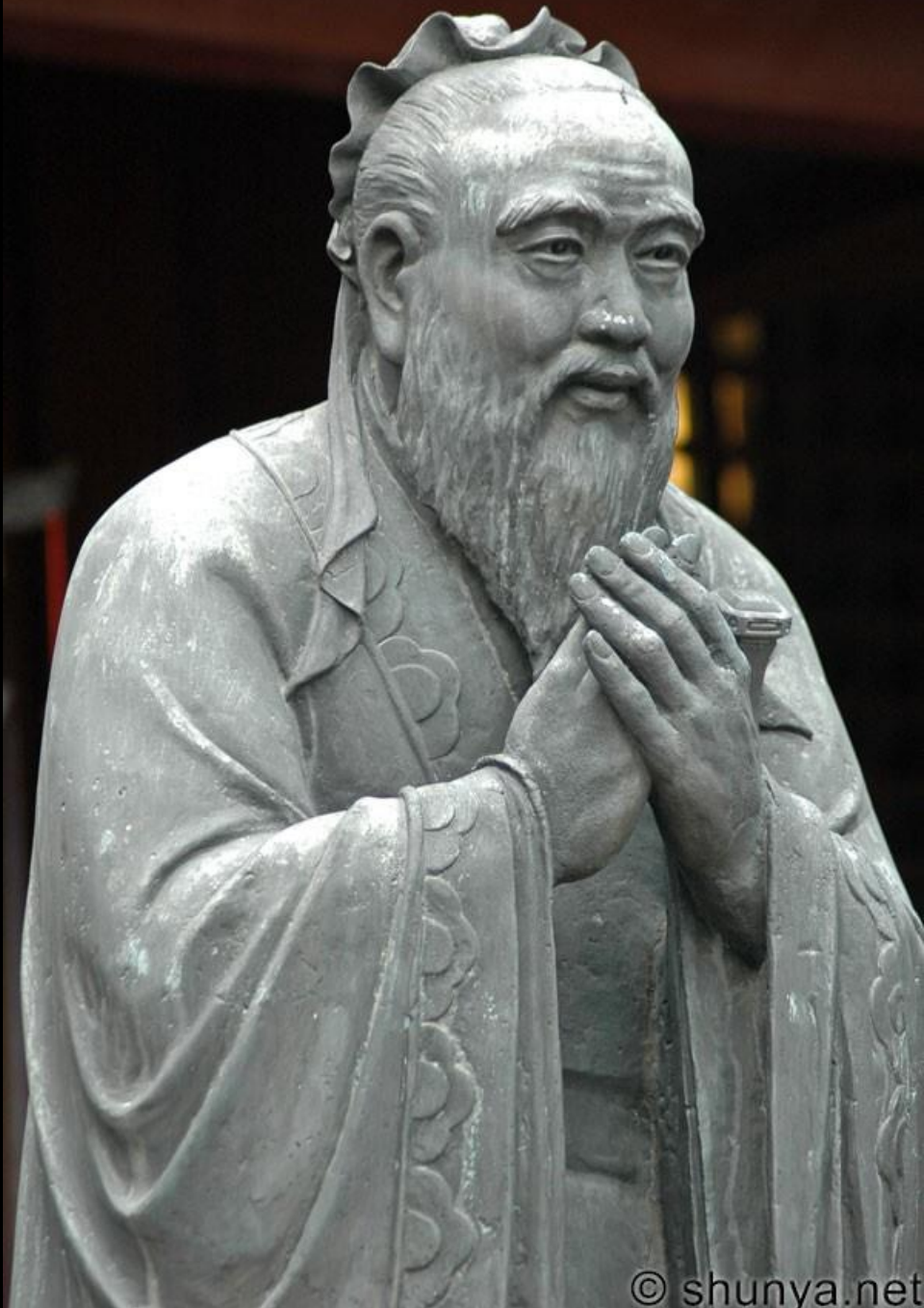
Mandate of Heaven (Confucianism)





Confucianism

- Confucius (ca. 551–479 BCE)
- Emphasis on order and correct government.
- Based on virtuous conduct, proper relationships
- Five Relationship:
 - Ruler-subject
 - Father-son
 - Husband-wife
 - Elder-younger brother
 - Friend-friend

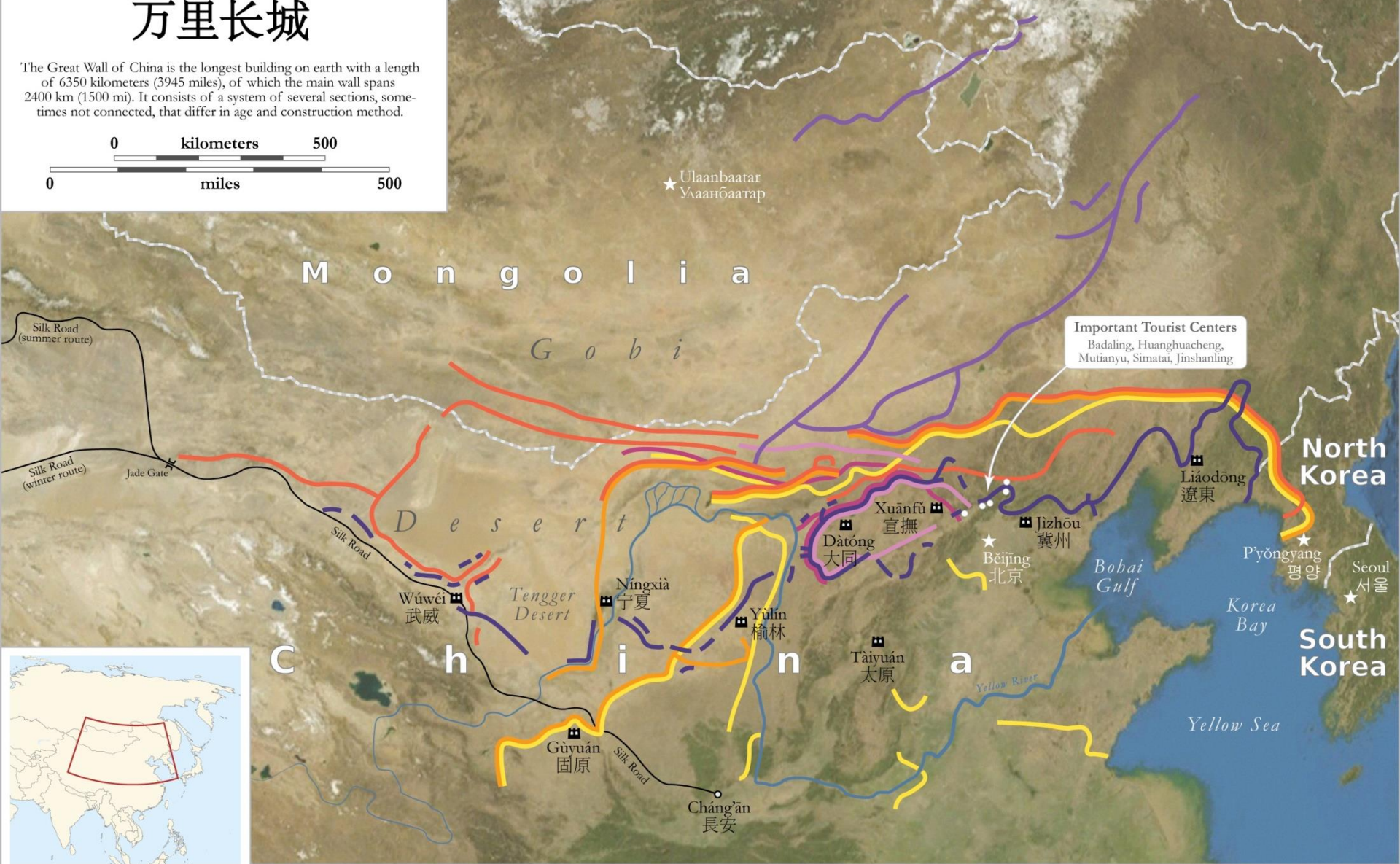
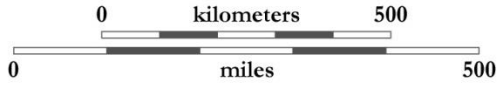


If the emperor is virtuous, then his rule will be good because good and capable officials will naturally be drawn to him and serve him well. Leading to a prosperous and happy society.

Virtuous emperors are educated and knowledgeable.

万里长城

The Great Wall of China is the longest building on earth with a length of 6350 kilometers (3945 miles), of which the main wall spans 2400 km (1500 mi). It consists of a system of several sections, sometimes not connected, that differ in age and construction method.



Important Tourist Centers
Badaling, Huanghuacheng, Mutianyu, Simatai, Jinshanling



Construction of the Great Wall during Chinese history



Han Dynasty's Border Wall

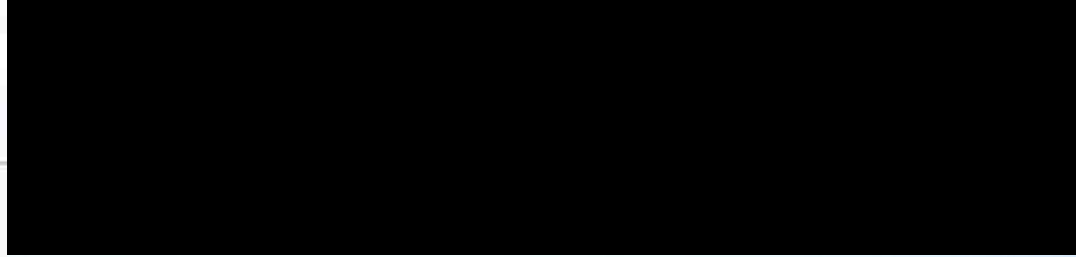
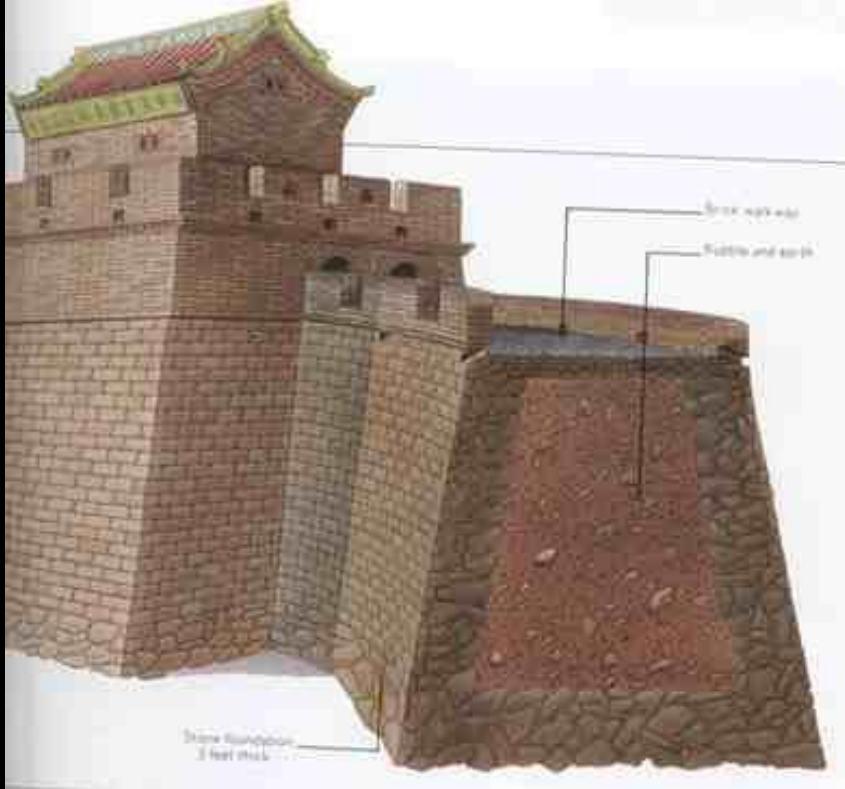


Western Terminus of the Great Wall from the Ming Dynasty: Jiayu Pass

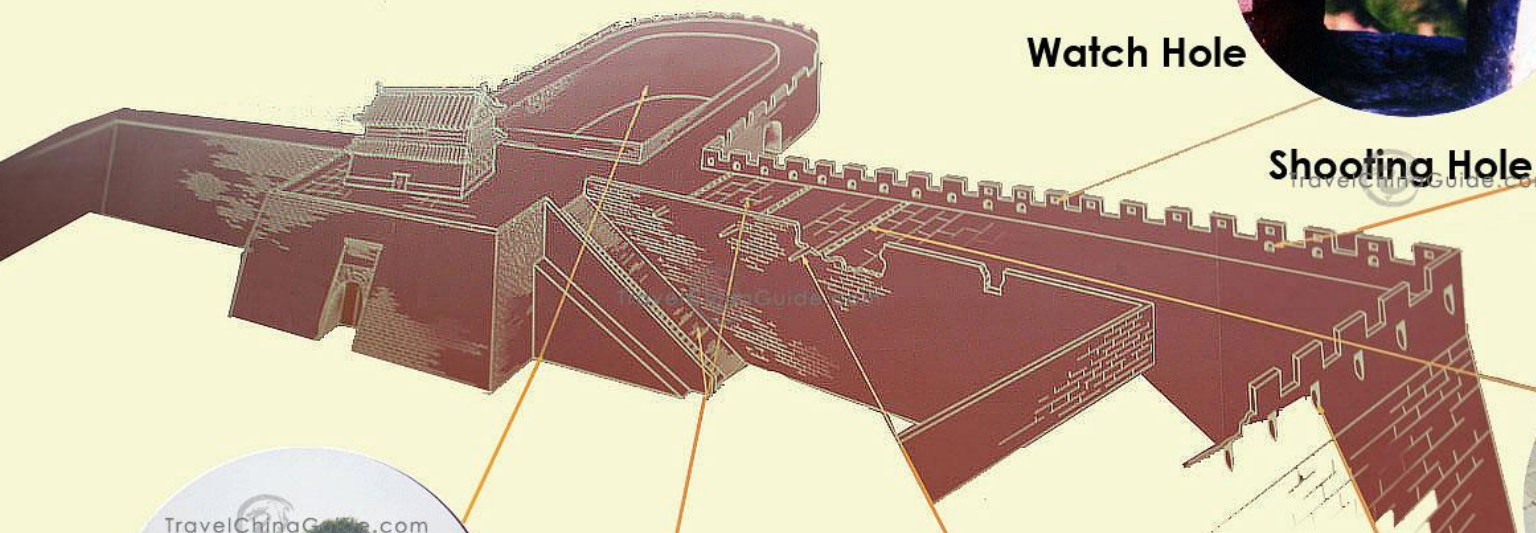


Eastern Terminus of the Great Wall: Shanhai Pass





Great Wall Structure Map (click to enlarge)



Watch Hole



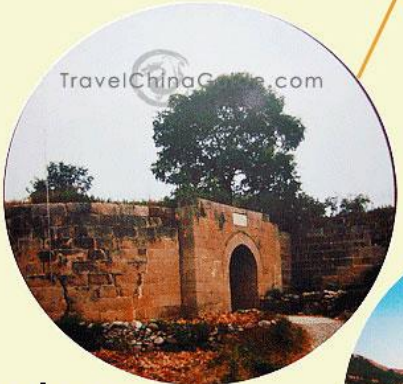
Shooting Hole



Drainage Ditch



Stone Missile Hole



Wengcheng (barbican entrance)



Horse Road

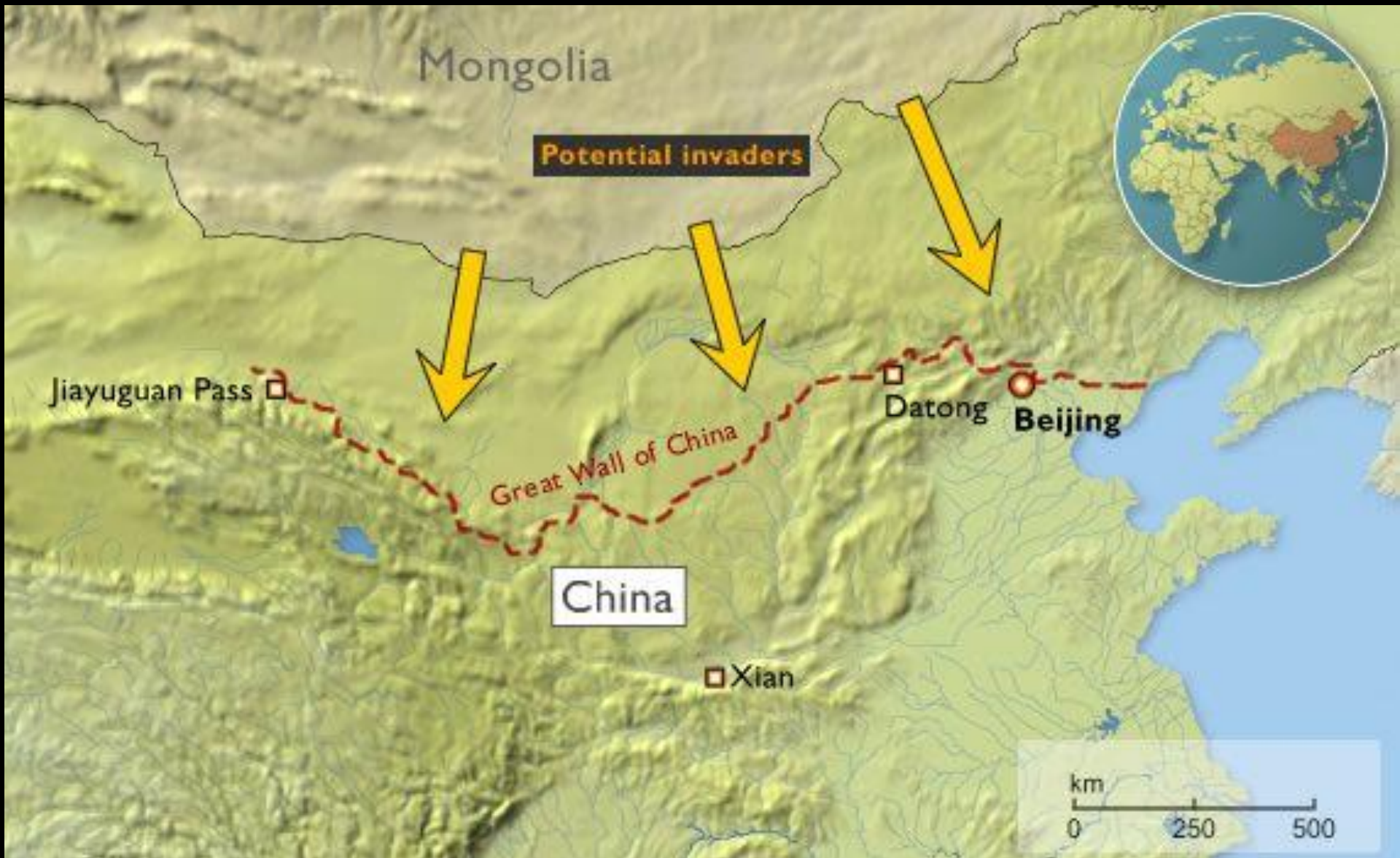


Water Spout

Which side of the wall is the Ming?



Irony of The “Great” Wall

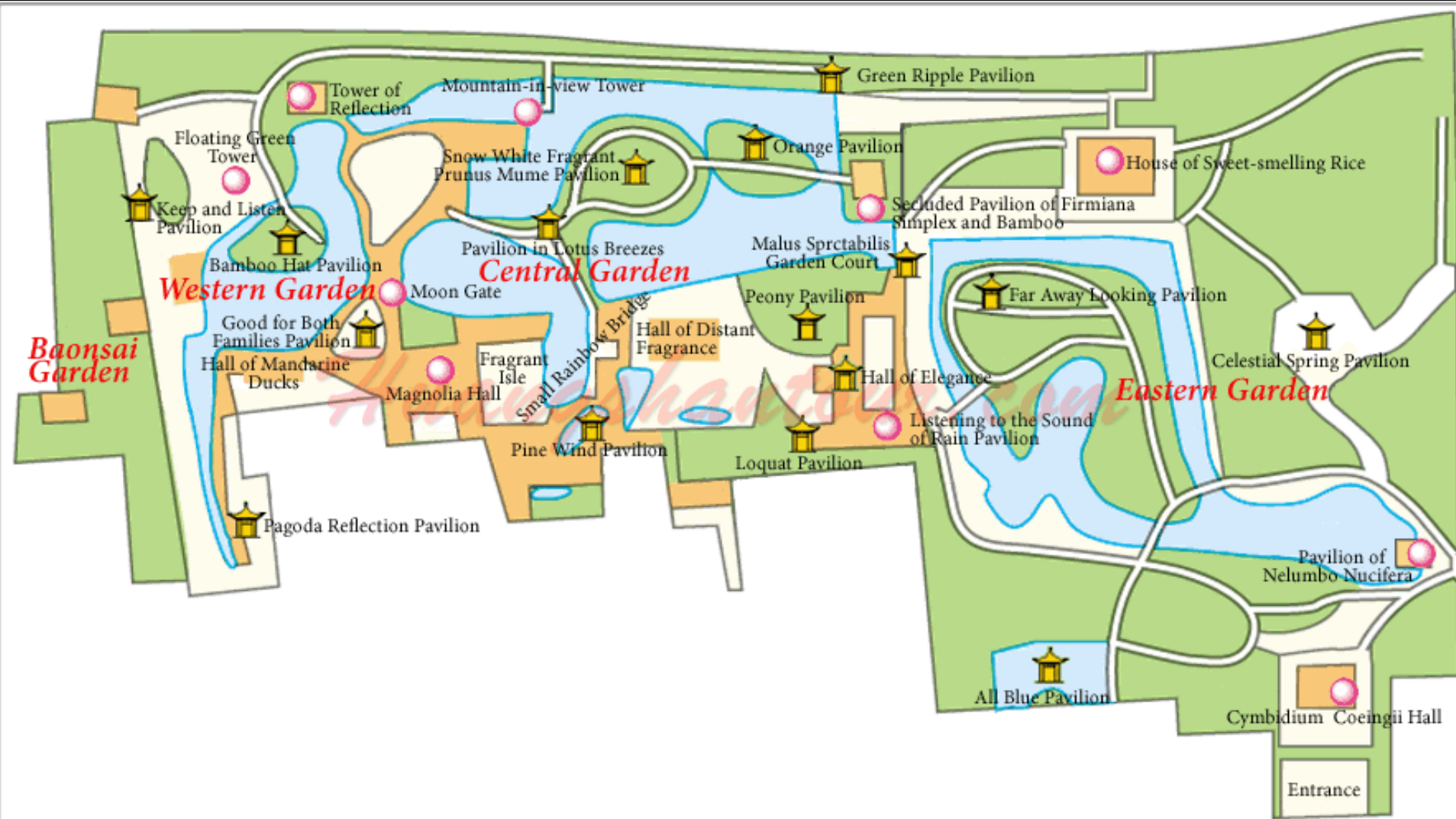


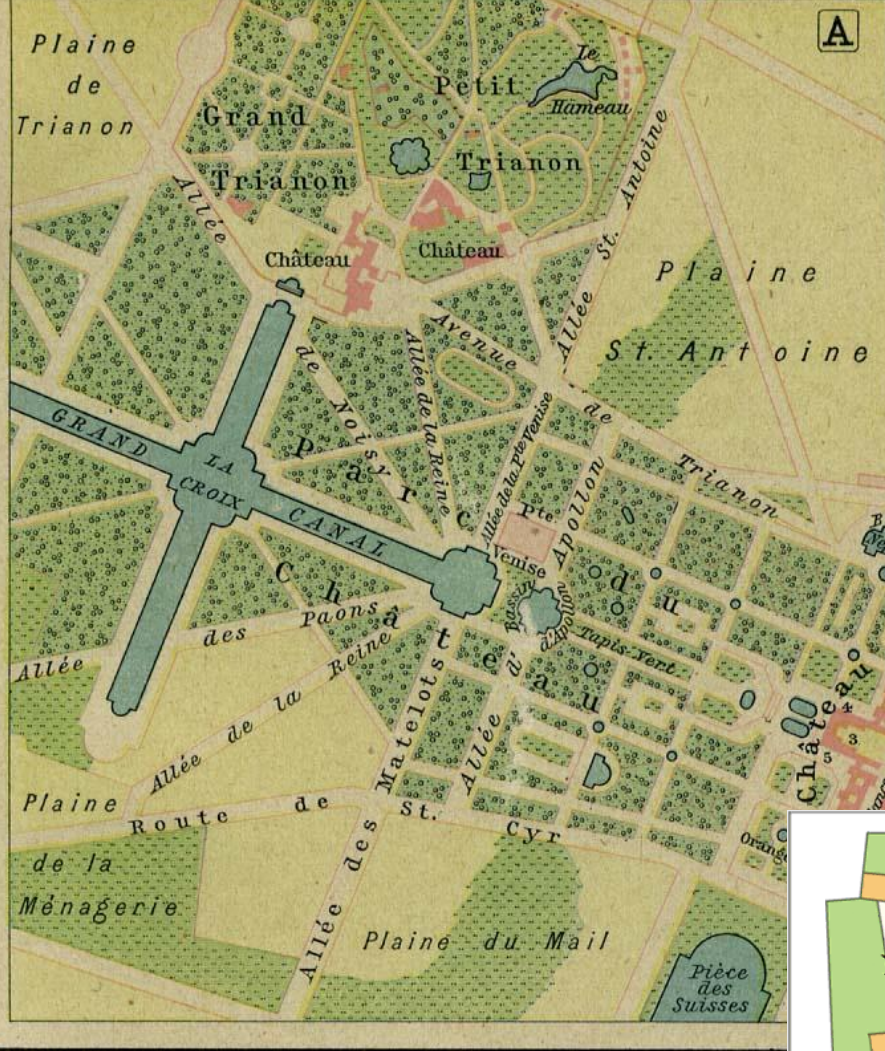
*Garden of the Cessation of Official Life,
Suzhou, China. Early 16th century Ming Dynasty*





Modern Day Layout





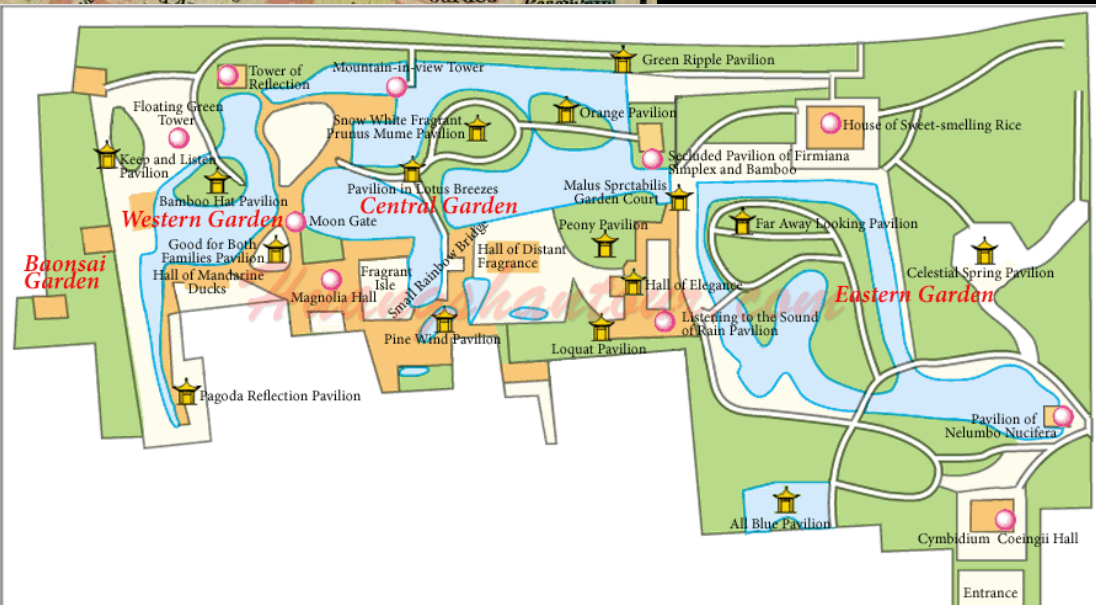
Plan of Versailles in 1789

Explanation.

1 Royal Court	6 Theatre
2 Court of the Ministers	7 Salle des Menus Plaisirs
3 Marble Court	(Meeting place of the National Assembly)
4 King's Chamber	8 Entrance for the Deputies
5 Queen's Chamber	9 Royal entrance
	10 Hôtel des Menus Plaisirs

Scale 1: 25 000

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000
Feet



Pavilion



Water

- Ponds
- Waterfalls
- Reflective
- Habitat
- Sound
- Boating



Western Garden, Garden of the Unsuccessful Politician

Gates, Windows, Doors



Rocks

Taihu Rock
AKA Scholar's
Rock
(Limestone)



Map of Jiangsu Province



Plants

- Symbolic meanings
- Beauty
- Food
- Three Friends of Winter
 - Pine
 - Bamboo
 - Plum blossom



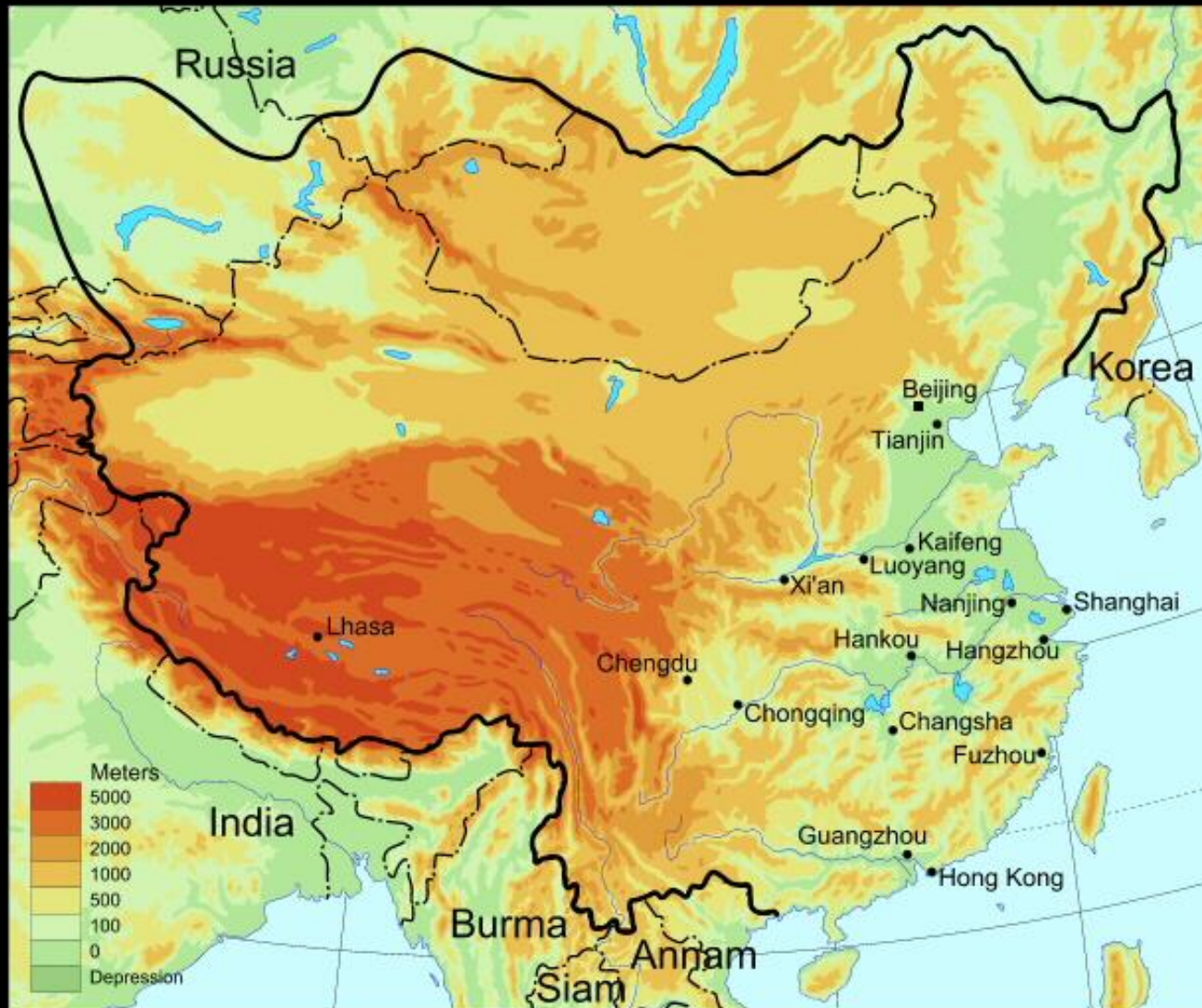
Borrowed Scenery: looking out at North Temple Pagoda



What is the purpose of these scholar gardens?



Qing (Manchu) Dynasty (1644-1911)



Kangxi Emperor (1662-
1722) practicing calligraphy

17th century

Ink and color on silk



What message is the emperor sending with this painting?



How do these two rulers express their legitimacy through a portrait?

