

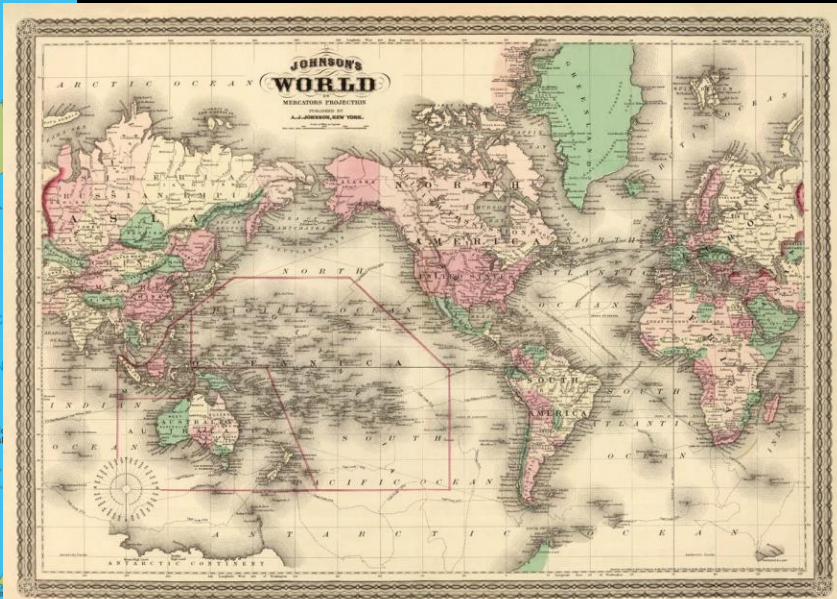
Art of Korea and Japan

Week Nine

Korean Emulation of Ming Dynasty in the Joseon Dynasty (1392 – 1910)

Goals

- Understand how Korean art and architecture evolved from copying Chinese models to creating their own.
- Understand the basic features of Zen Buddhism in Japan and how it differs from other forms of Buddhism?
- Understand the close relationship between the ideas of samurai, tea, and Zen Buddhism.
- Consider how Japanese castles different in form and function compared to western castles?
- Explore history of Japanese woodblock prints.



Portrait of
Taejo Yi Song-gye
(reigned 1392-98)

Kyonggi Shrine, Chonju City

Dated 1872

Color on silk
222 x 151 cm





King Taejo of Joseon Kingdom, Korea



Hongzhi Emperor (r. 1488-1506) of China

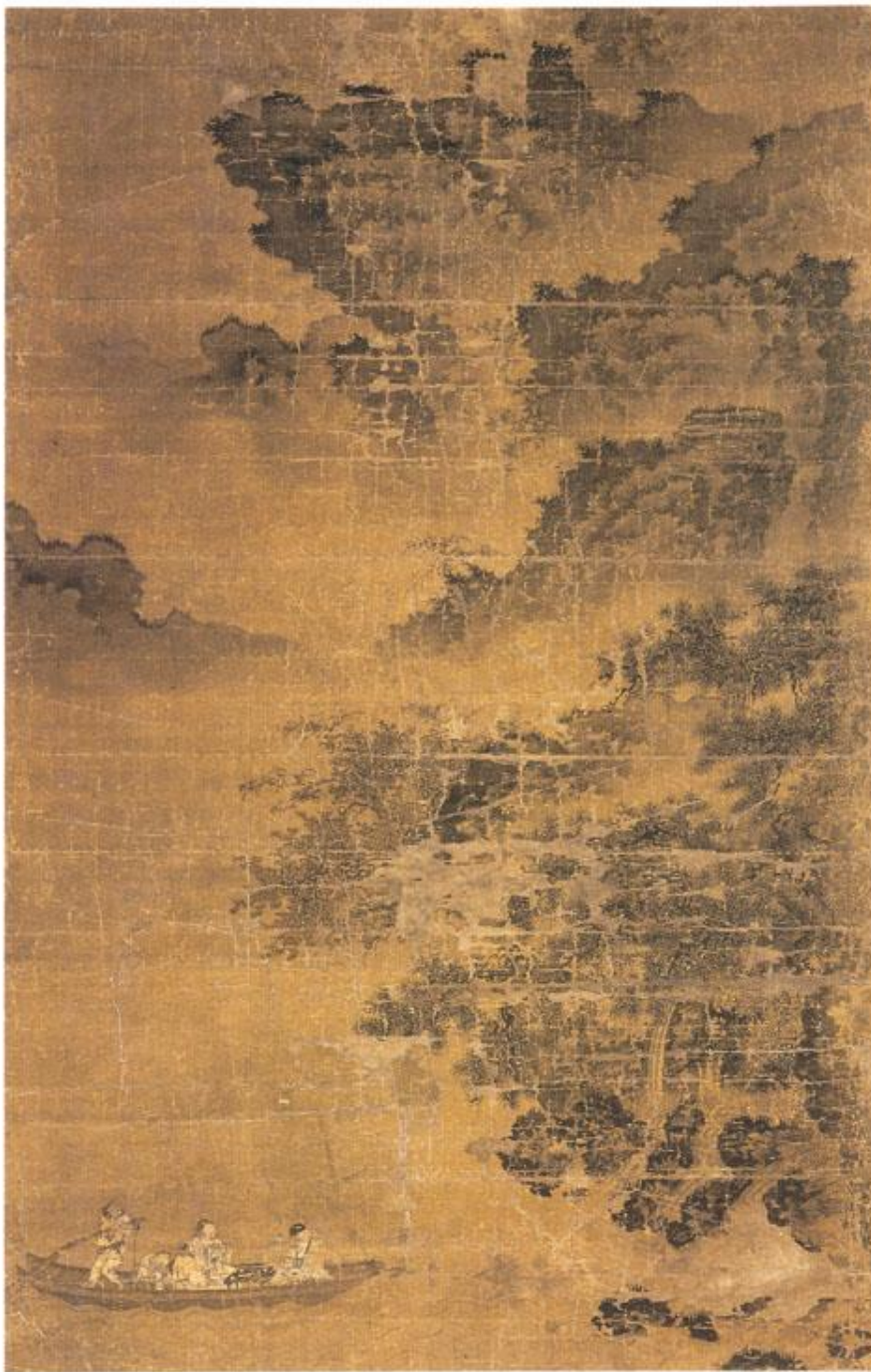
Joseon Period Architecture

- 1395 Gyeongbokgung (King Taejo)
- 1405 Changdeokgung (Taejong)
- 1485 Changgyeonggung (Songjong)
- 1622 Kyonghuigung (Kwanghaegun)
- 1896 Kyongungung (later known as Deoksugung)(Kojong)

Gyeongbok Palace (Palace of Splendid Blessings). 1395







Red Cliff

Attributed to An Gyeon

15th c. ink on silk

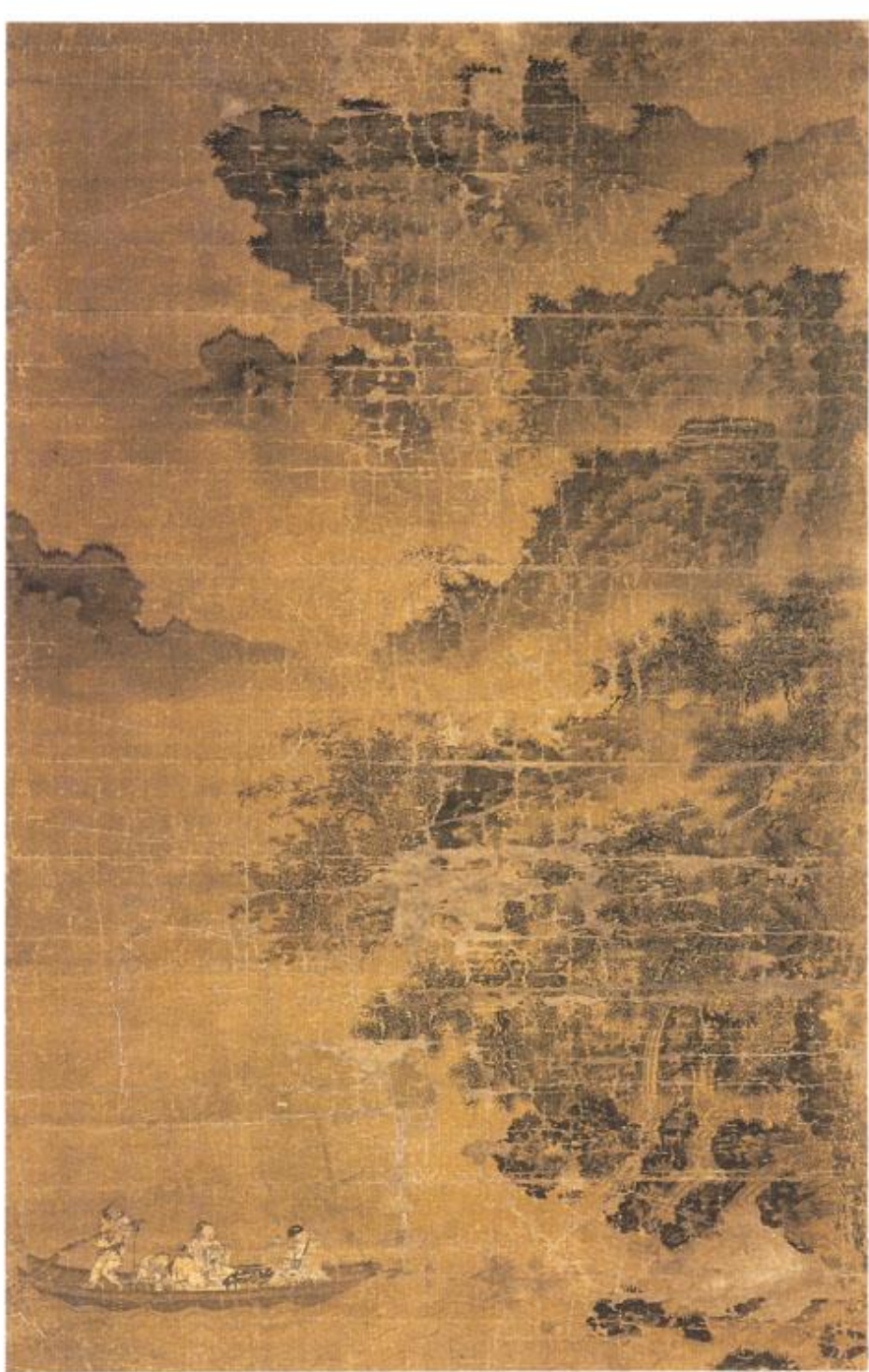
161.3 x 102.3

National Museum of Korea

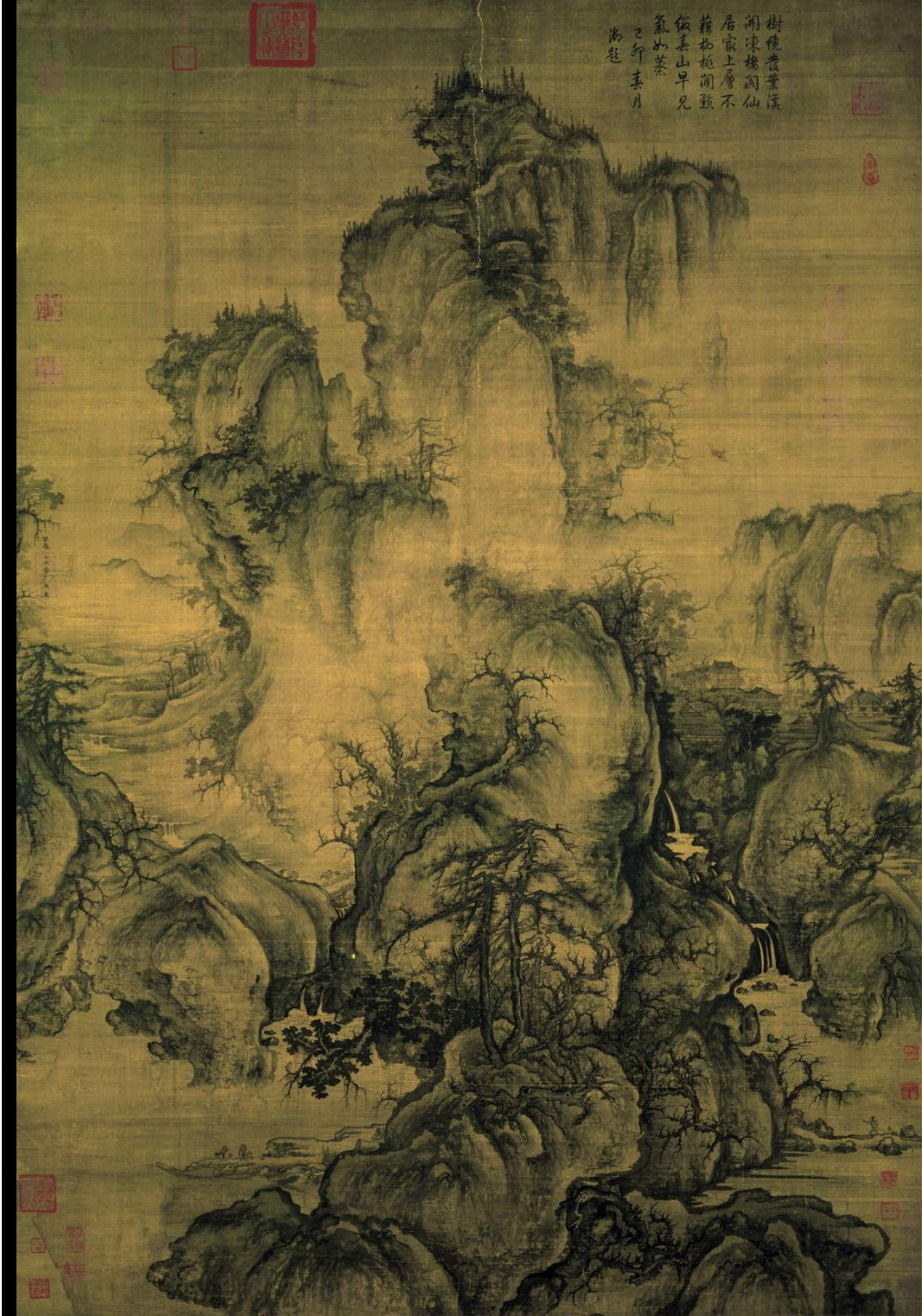
Based on poem Ode to the Red Cliff by Su Shi or Su Dongpo of Northern Song Dynasty, China (1031-1101)

Red Cliff is a historical location in China where there was a major battle in the 3rd century.





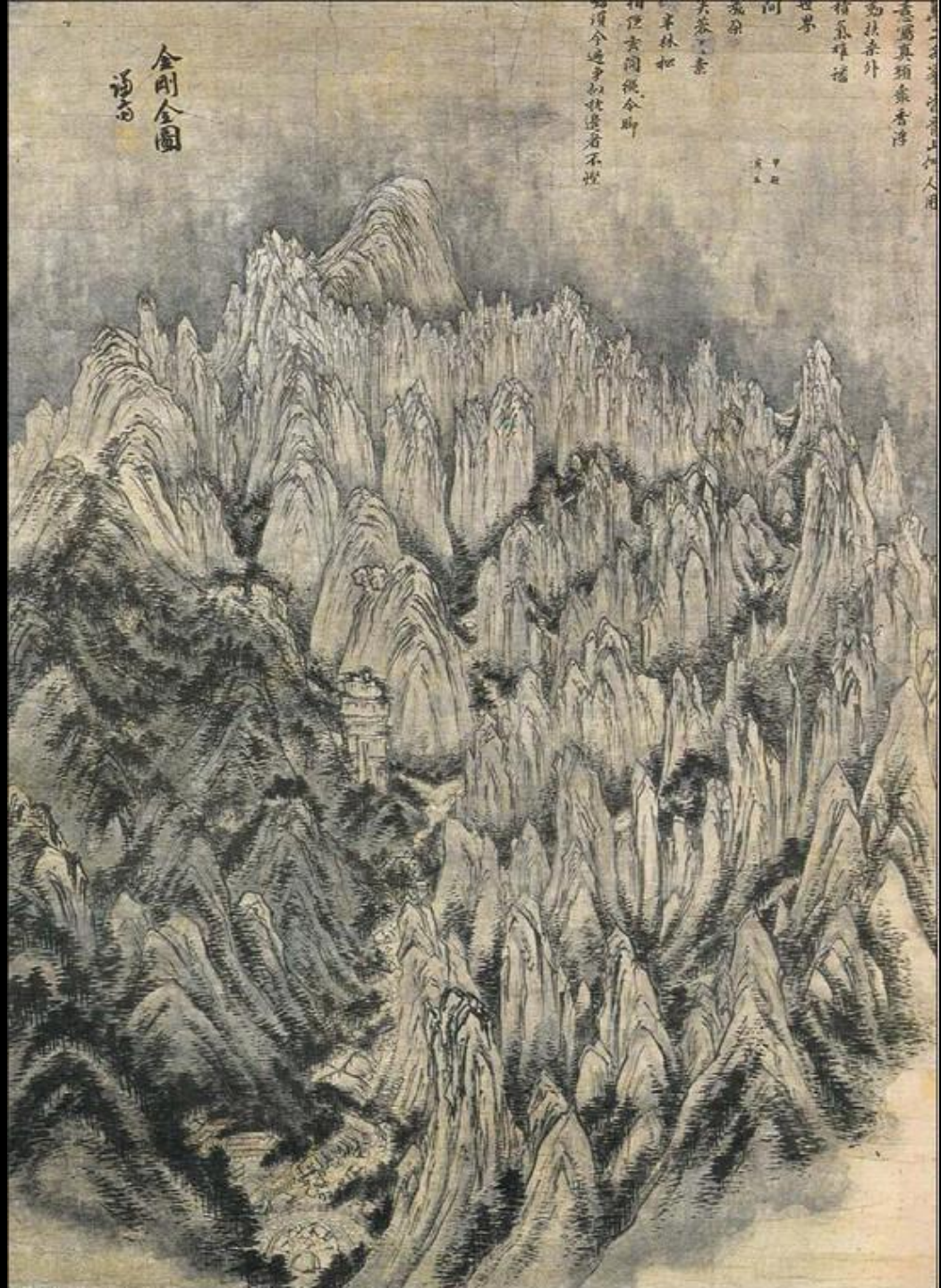
皇极经世图 傅安琴 明初，15世纪中叶，绢本，设色，161.3x112.5cm，故宫博物院藏。



樹後蒼華溪
開涼楊岡仙
居甯上層不
藉松栢潤點
微雲山早見
氣如蒸
己卯春月
滿庭

皇
極
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世

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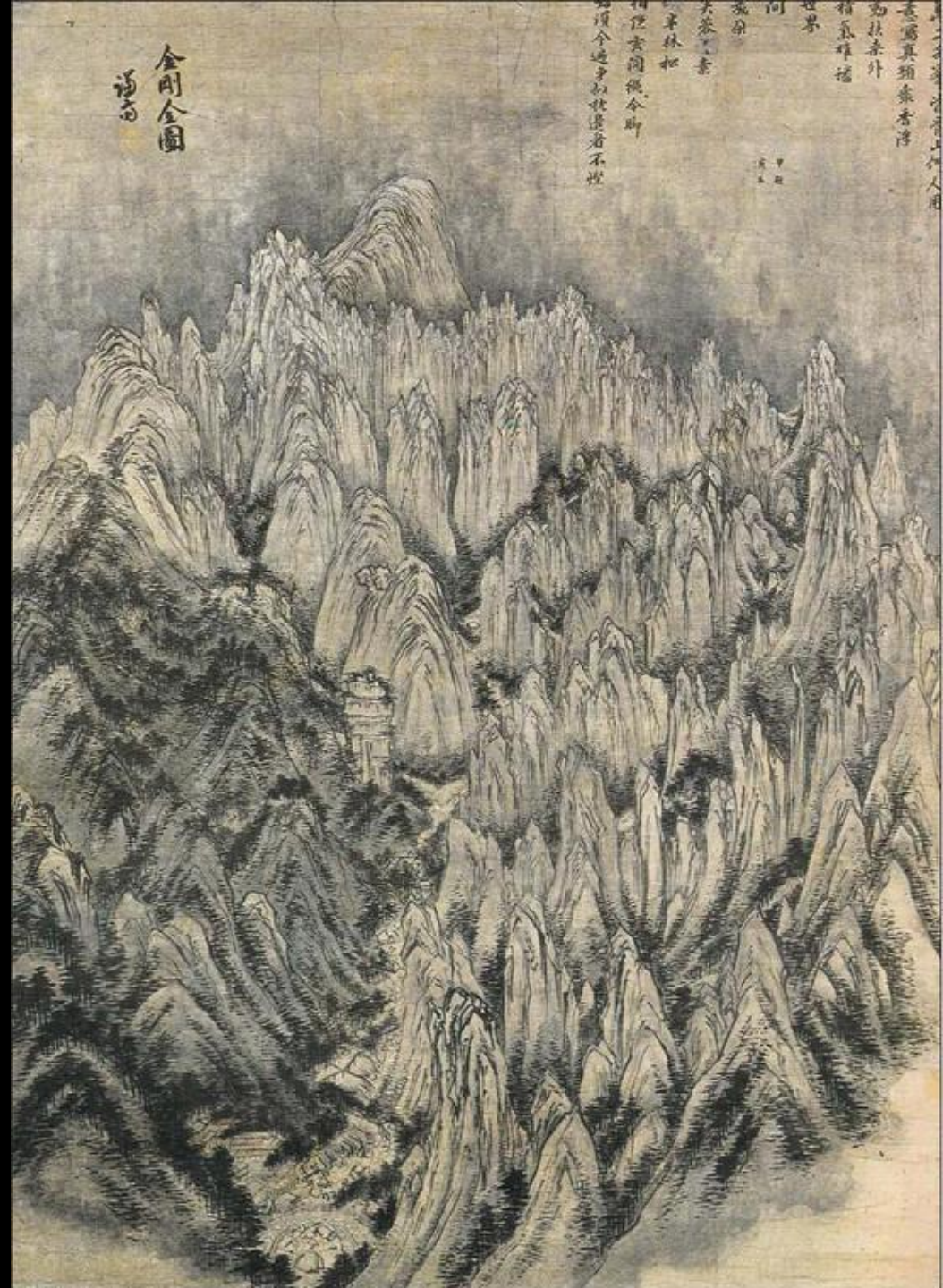


Jeong Seon. *Panoramic View of the Diamond Mountains*, 1734. Ink and light color on paper, 40 5/8" x 37" (130.7 x 59 cm).

Silhak Movement:

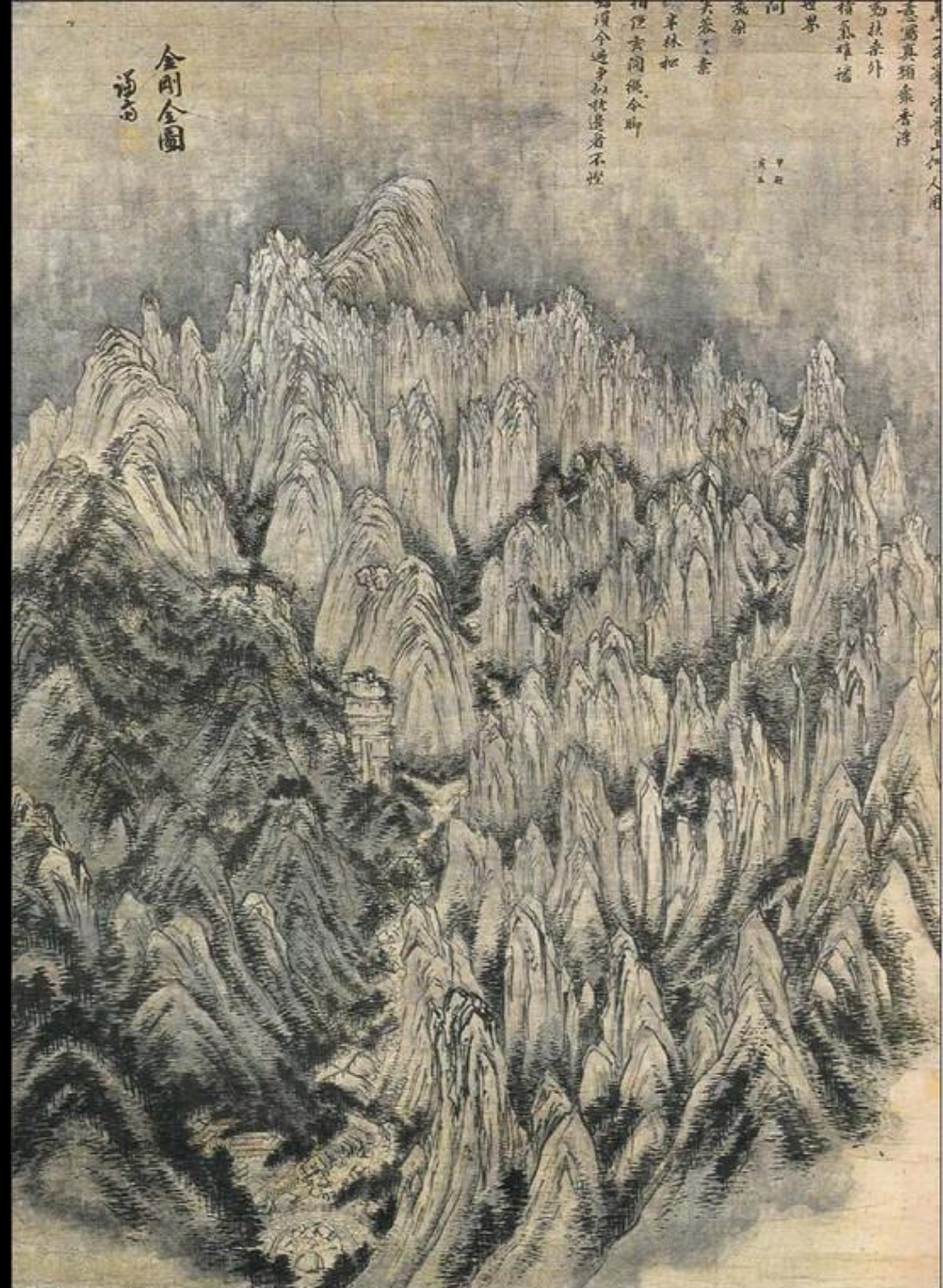
Emphasis on practical learning
and focus on all things Korean

Jeong Seon. *Panoramic View of the
Diamond Mountains*, 1734. Ink and light
color on paper, 40 5/8" x 37" (130.7 x 59
cm).



True View Landscape Painting

Jeong Seon. *Panoramic View of the Diamond Mountains*, 1734. Ink and light color on paper, 40 5/8" x 37" (130.7 x 59 cm).

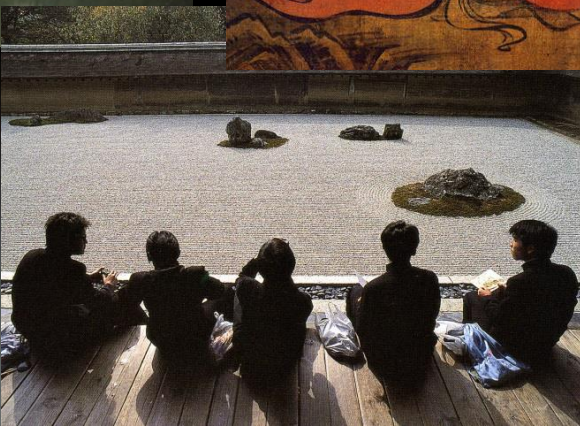
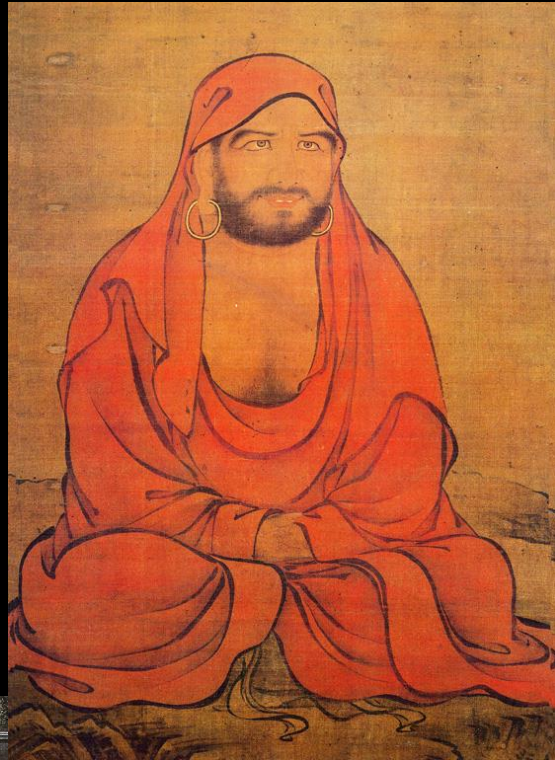


Diamond Mountains on border with North Korea

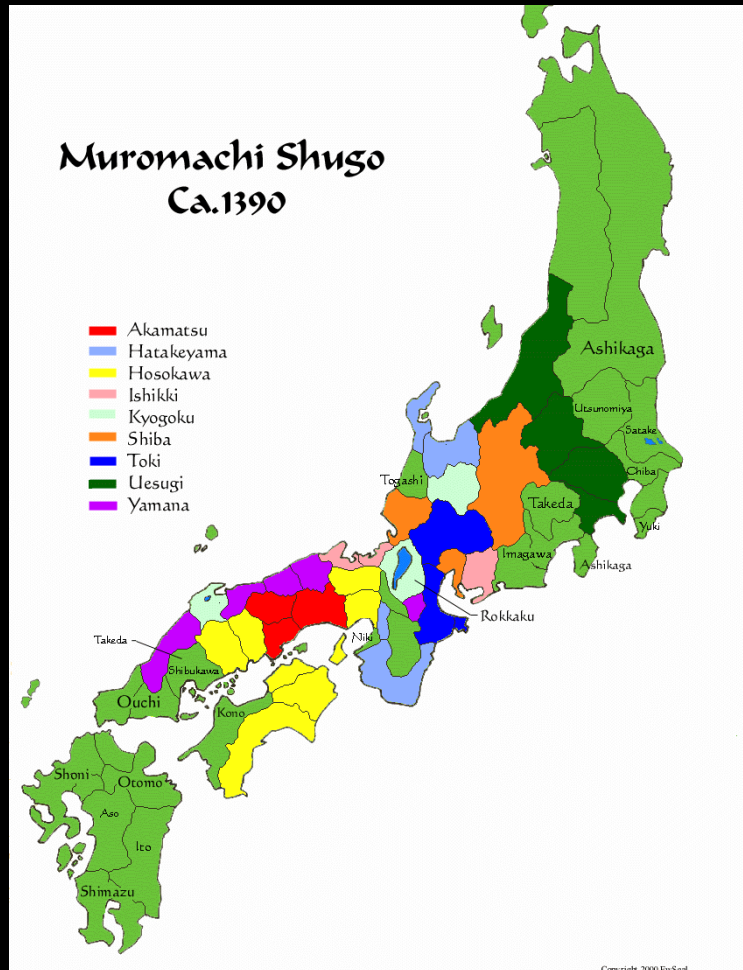


Timeline of Japanese History since 1336

- Muromachi Period / Ashikaga Shogunate (1336-1573)
 - Onin War (1467-1477)
 - Sengoku (Warring States) Period (1467-1573)
- Azuchi-Momoyama Period (1573-1615)
 - Three Great Unifiers
- Edo Period (1615-1868)
 - Commodore Matthew C. Perry enters Japan in 1853
- Modern Era
 - Meiji Period (1868-1912)
 - Taisho Period (1912-1926)
 - Showa Period (1926-1989)
 - Heisei Period (1989-2019)
 - Reiwa Period (May 1st, 2019 -)



Muromachi Period/Ashikaga Shogunate (1392-1573)



- Military government (Shogunate)
 - Warlords (daimyo)
 - Warriors (samurai)
- Imperial family (figurehead)
- Capital: Kyoto
- Flourishing of **Zen Buddhism**
- Zen-related arts
- Tea ceremony

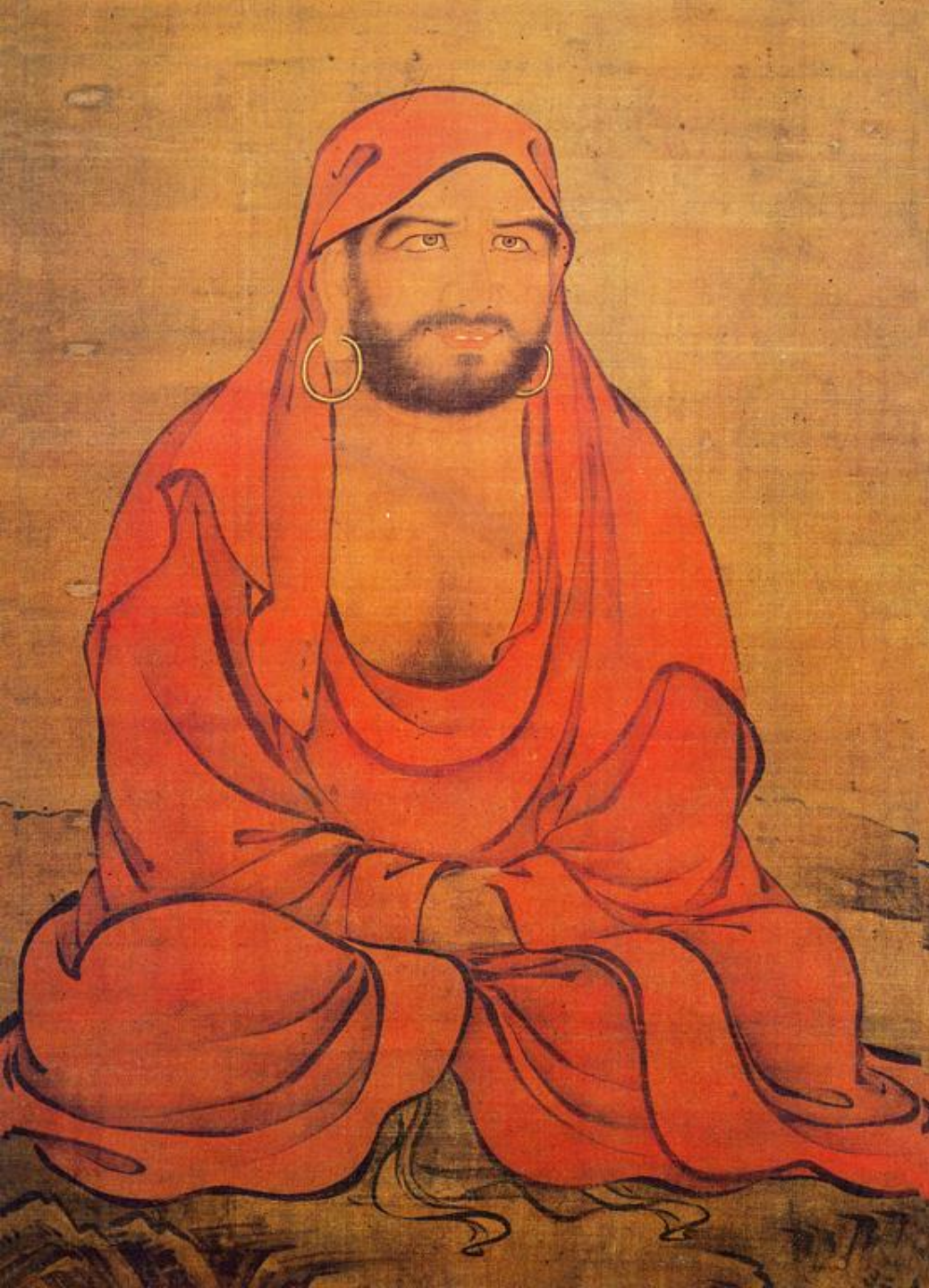
Buddhism



- Historical Buddha Shakamuni (formerly, Siddhartha)
- Four Noble Truth
 - Life is suffering
 - Suffering is attachment to this world
 - There's a way to break free from the suffering
 - By following the Eight-Fold Path
- Reach enlightenment (nirvana)

Origin of Zen





Bodhidharma (Daruma)



Zen rose in popularity as the warrior class gained power in politics.

Although Buddhism had existed in Japan since the 6th century, why did Zen become popular during the Muromachi period.

Two Schools of Zen in Japan

- Soto
 - Dogen (1200-1253)
 - Gradual enlightenment
 - Meditation



Two Schools of Zen in Japan

- Rinzai
 - Eisai (1141-1215)
 - Sudden enlightenment
 - Paintings, gardens and other visual aids
 - Ko'an (verbal conundrums)

Bodhidharma's Encounter with Emperor Wu of Liang (paraphrased from *The Record of the Transmission of the Lamp*)

Emperor Wu: *How much spiritual merit is gained by building temples, copying scriptures, and supporting monks?*

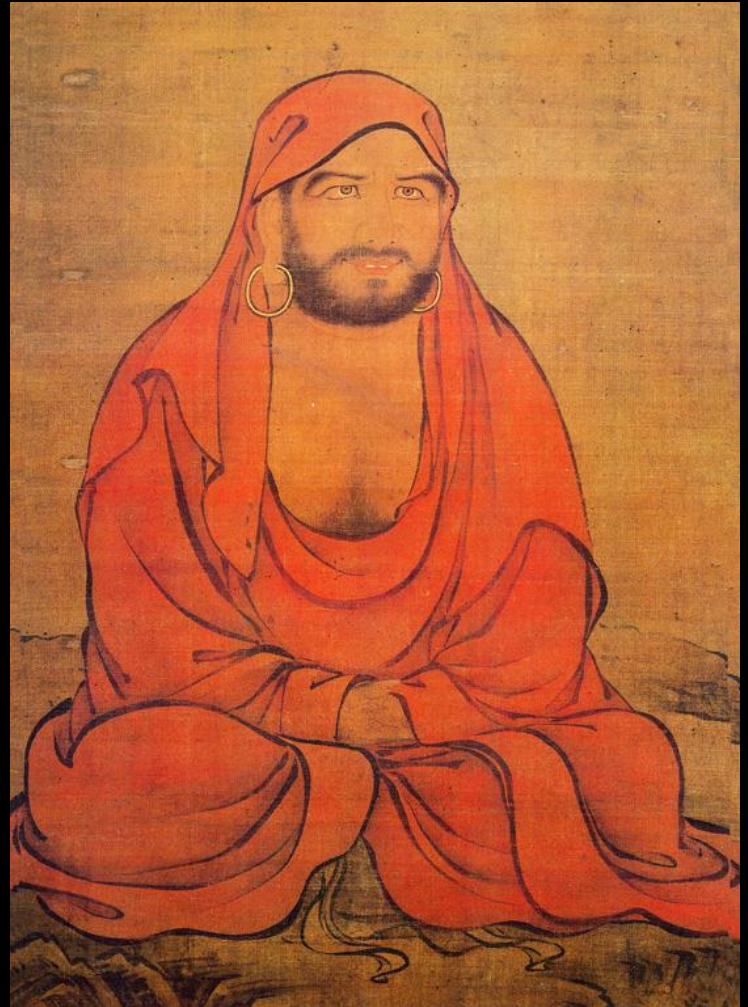
Bodhidharma: *None.*

Emperor Wu: *Well, then, what is the first principle of the Dharma?*

Bodhidharma: *Vast emptiness.*

Emperor Wu: *Well, then, who is it who stands before me and tells me this?*

Bodhidharma: *I don't know.*



古寺天寒夜一宵不禁風冷雪繁
一改
與善和何奇特且取堂中木佛燒



The Monk from Tanxia Burning a Wooden Image of Buddha, by Yintolo. 13th to 14th century

Poem for *Monk From Tanxia* by the Chinese Chan priest Zhushi Fanzhi (1297-1371)

At an old temple, in cold weather, he spent the night

He could not stand the piercing cold of the whirling wind

If it has no sarira, what is there so special about it?

So he took the wooden Buddha from the hall and burned it



Dry Landscapes





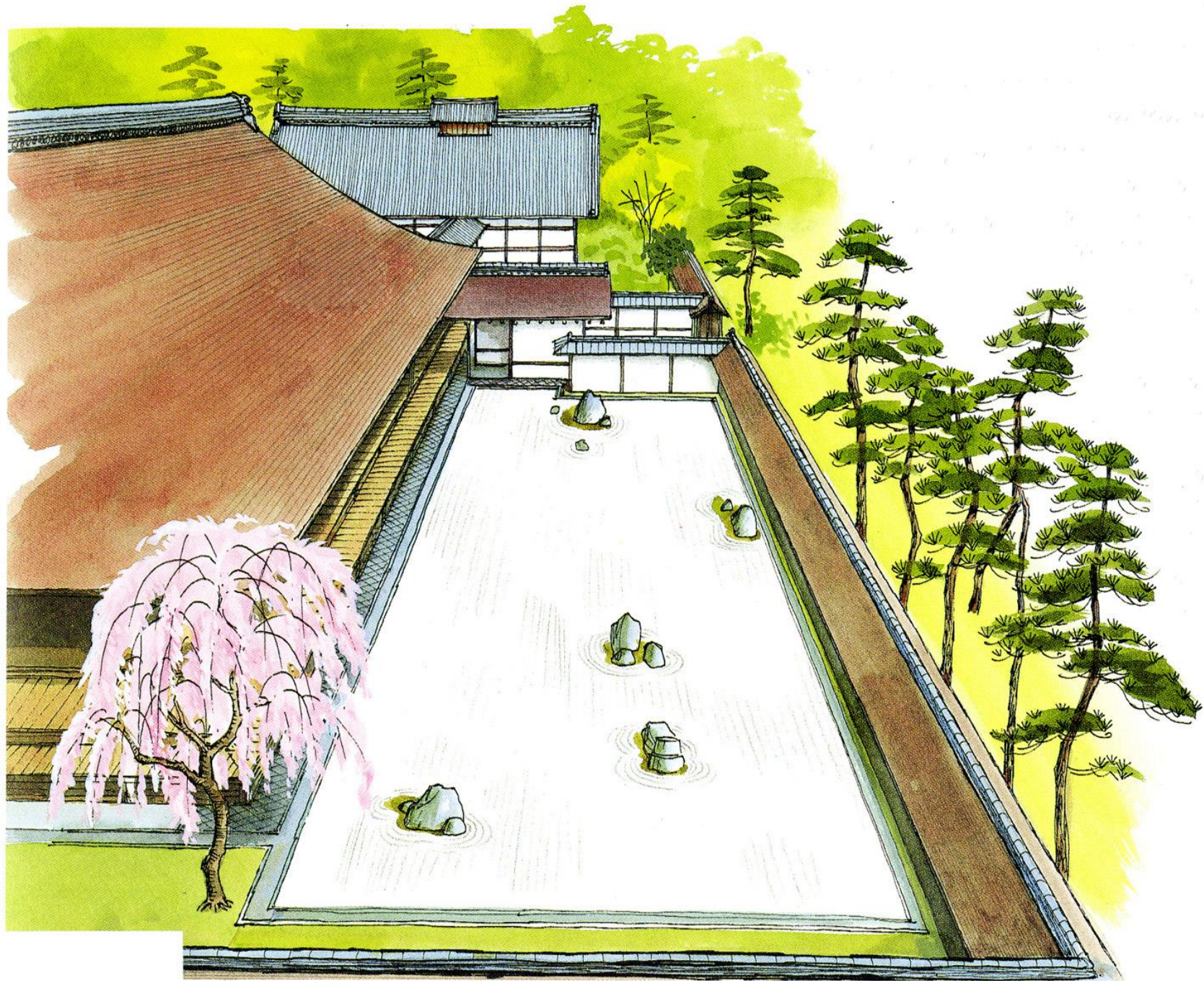






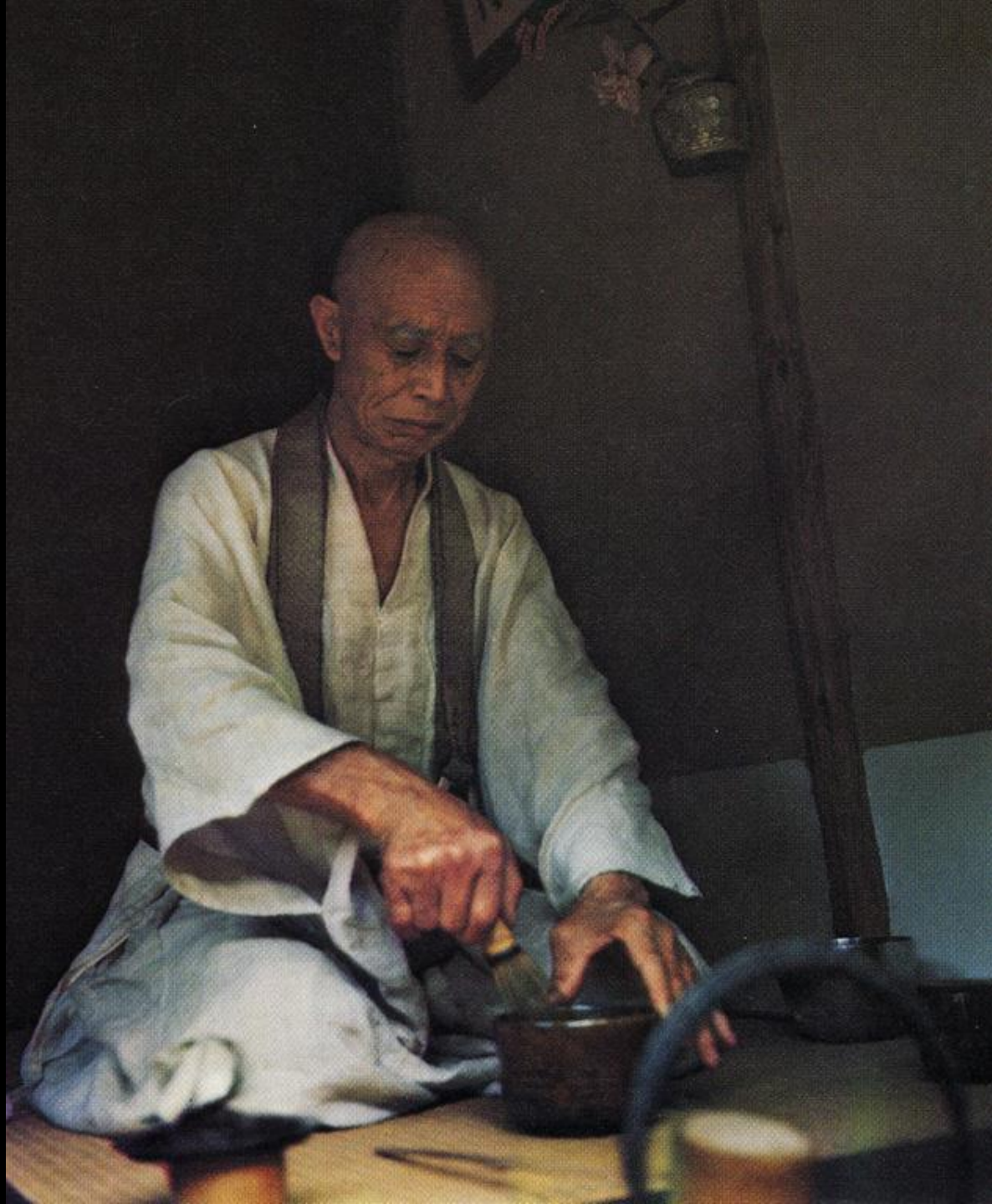
Ryoanji, 1450-1488, Kyoto. [Video](#)





Zen?





Eisai (1141-1215)

Benefits of Tea:
Heart health
Longevity

Relationship between tea
and Zen at this time...

Yabure-bukuro (Burst Bag). Water jar. Early 17th century. Iga ware



Wabi-sabi aesthetics: finding perfection in things that are imperfect, to enjoy the rustic



Ichigo Ichie



One Time, One Meeting

Chanoyu as Political Practice



Grand and Glorious Japanese Castles



East vs. West
Style
Function
Meaning



Bodiam Castle, England
14th century



Himeji Castle, Japan
Early 17th century

Azuchi-Momoyama: Era of Castles



The most important castles no longer exist



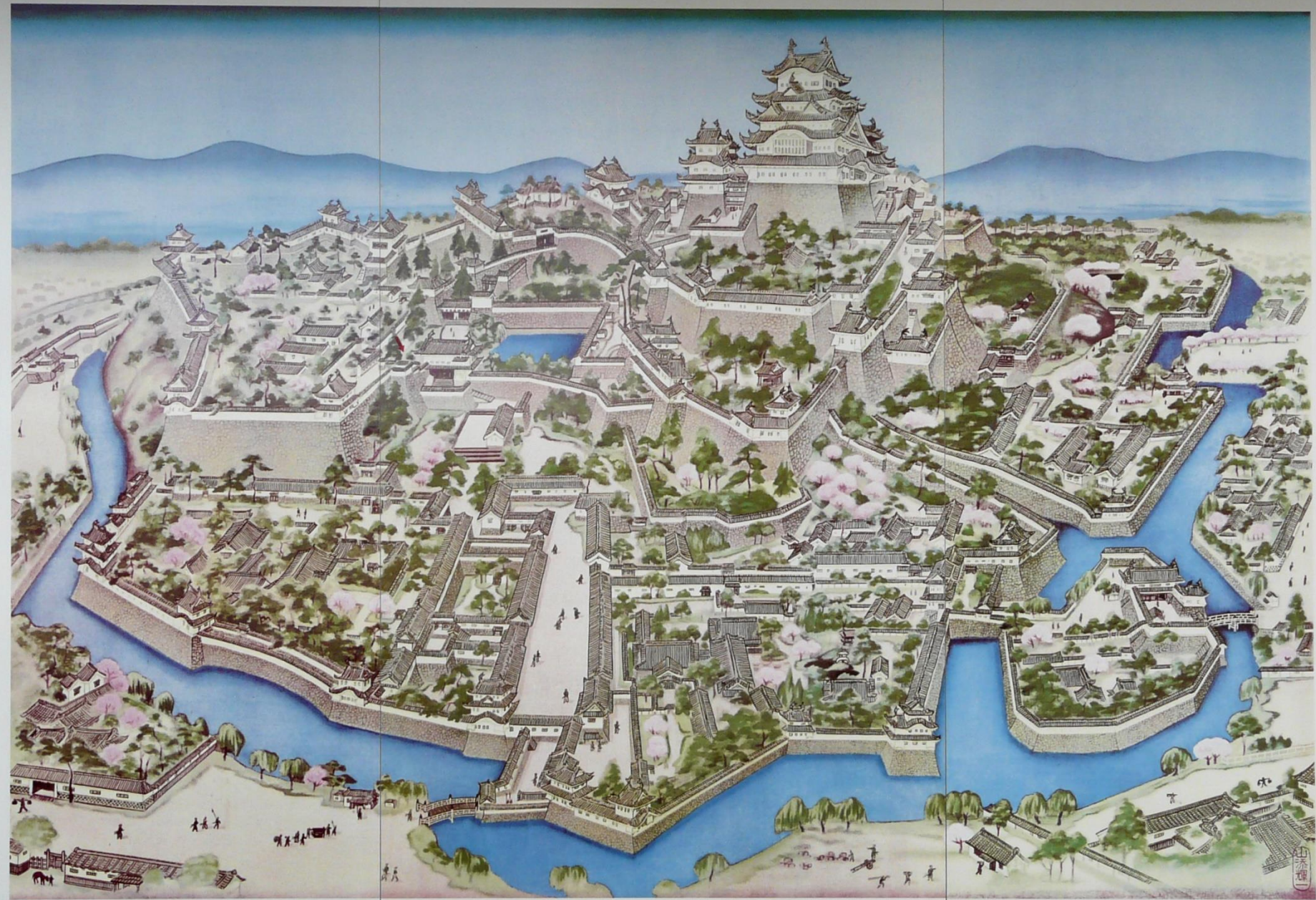
Himeji Castle, 1601-1609. Ikeda clan



Japan Major JR Lines

- Major rail line
- Shinkansen line
- Station with Japan Rail Pass exchange office





Stone Ramparts (Marugame Castle, late 16th century)



姫路城















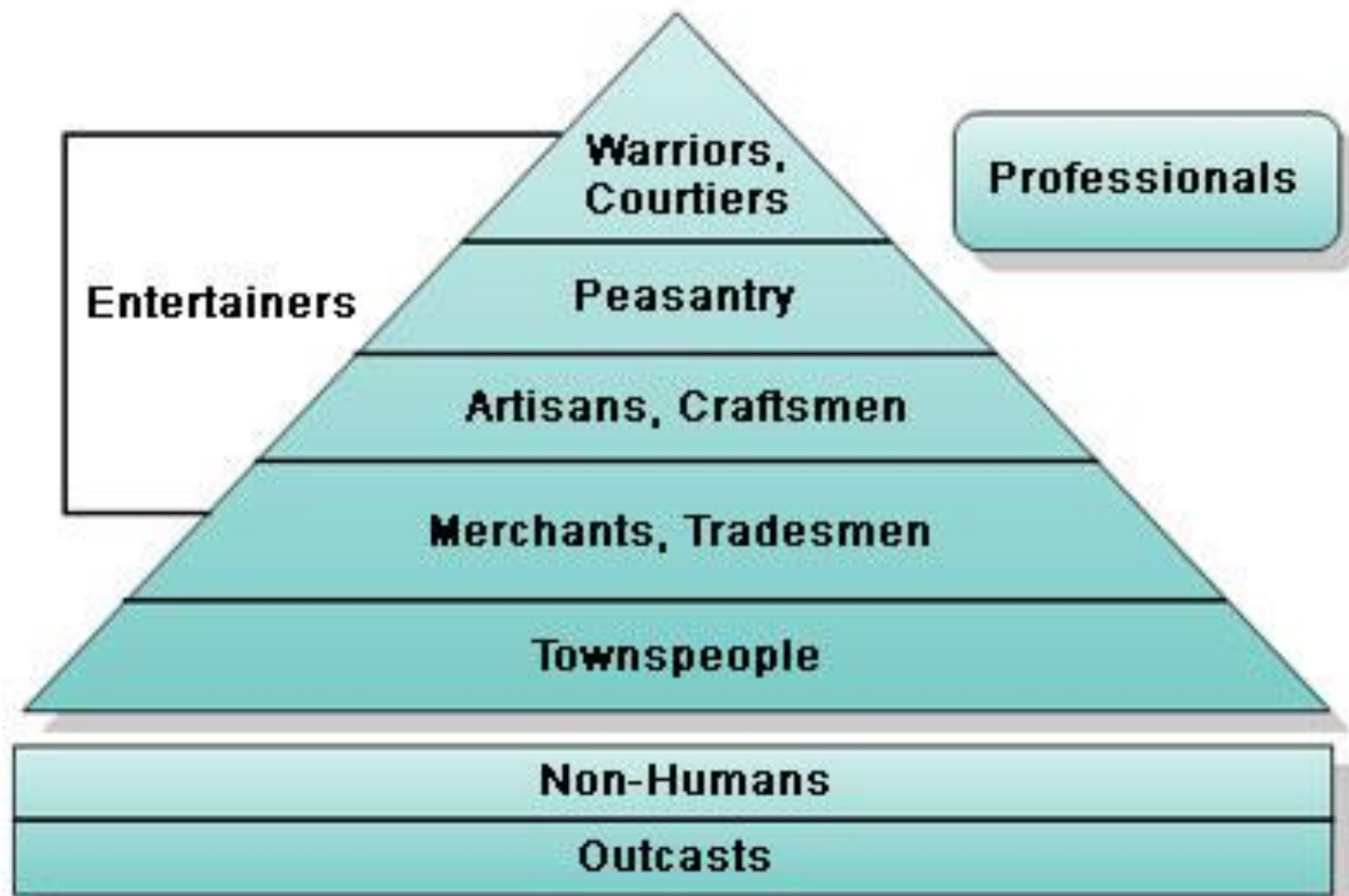


Edo Period (1615-1868)

- Tokugawa Shogunate
- Peaceful
- Rise of the merchant class
- Pursuit of pleasure
- Capital was Edo (present-day Tokyo)



The Social Hierarchy of Edo Period Japan



Majority of the wealth amassed in the Edo period were by the merchants. So much of the art reflect their interests and tastes.

Art of the “Floating World”

- Ukiyo-e 浮世絵 (pictures of the floating world): primarily associated with woodblock prints (though paintings also existed)
- Evolution of the term Ukiyo
 - Uki 憂: Sad/ephemeral + Yo 世: world (Buddhist inflection)
 - Uki 浮: Floating + Yo 世: world (World of entertainment)



Developments in Ukiyo-e: from idea to reality



Publisher, Designer, Carver, Printer

Major subjects in Ukiyo-e prints

- Courtesans/Geisha (*bijinga*, “pictures of beautiful women”)
- Kabuki plays/Actors
- Landscapes/Famous places
- Historical Events
- Ghosts and strange events
- *Shunga*



Earliest Woodblock Prints

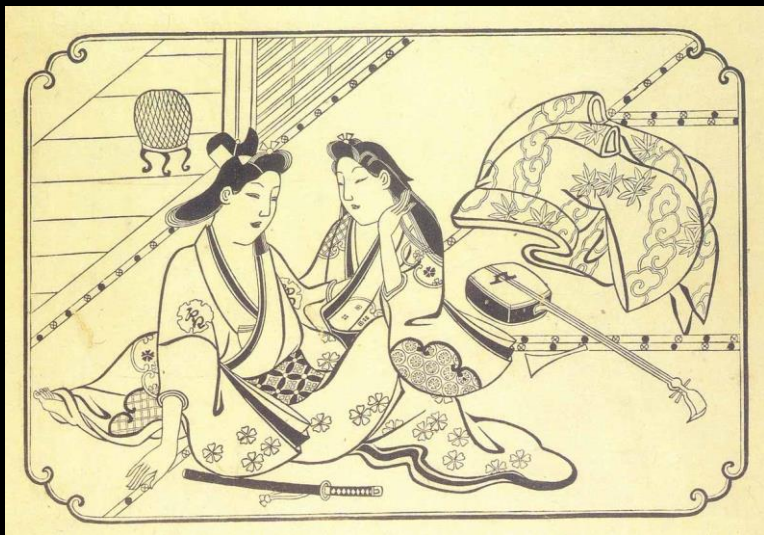


Hishikawa Moronobu (1618-1694). *Lovers*. Edo period, ca. 1683.





Innovation in Woodblock Prints: Development of the “Brocade Prints”





Three Beauties of
the Present Day
circa 1793

Kitagawa Utamaro
(1753-1806)

37.9 cm × 24.9 cm
(14.9 in × 9.8 in)



Tomimoto Toyohina
(top)

Takashima Hisa
(left)

Kita of Naniwaya
(right)

Changing format of woodblock prints of beauties

ōkubi-e:
“big
head/neck
Pictures”



Different Editions of Various Qualities



Photo of Yoshiwara courtesans
in late 19th century



Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849)
(Self portrait, 1839)

and Thirty-Six Views of Mount Fuji
(1823-1831)





Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849). *Great Wave off Kanagawa. Thirty-Six Views of Mount Fuji*. Edo pd., ca. 1831. Polychrome woodblock print. W: 14 $\frac{3}{4}$."

Katsushika Hokusai. Circa 1803. Boats off of the Kanagawa Shore. Polychrome woodblock print





1803



1829-32



Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849). *Southerly Wind, Clear Dawn*. From *Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji*. Edo, ca. 1830. Polychrome woodblock print.



Hokusai [Documentary](#)

Impact of Woodblock Prints Beyond Japan



Andō Hiroshige (1797-1859). *Rain Shower at the Great Bridge*. 100 View of Edo. Polychrome woodblock print on paper. Edo, 1856-59.



Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890). Copy of *Rain Shower at the Great Bridge* by Hiroshige. 1887.

Japonism

