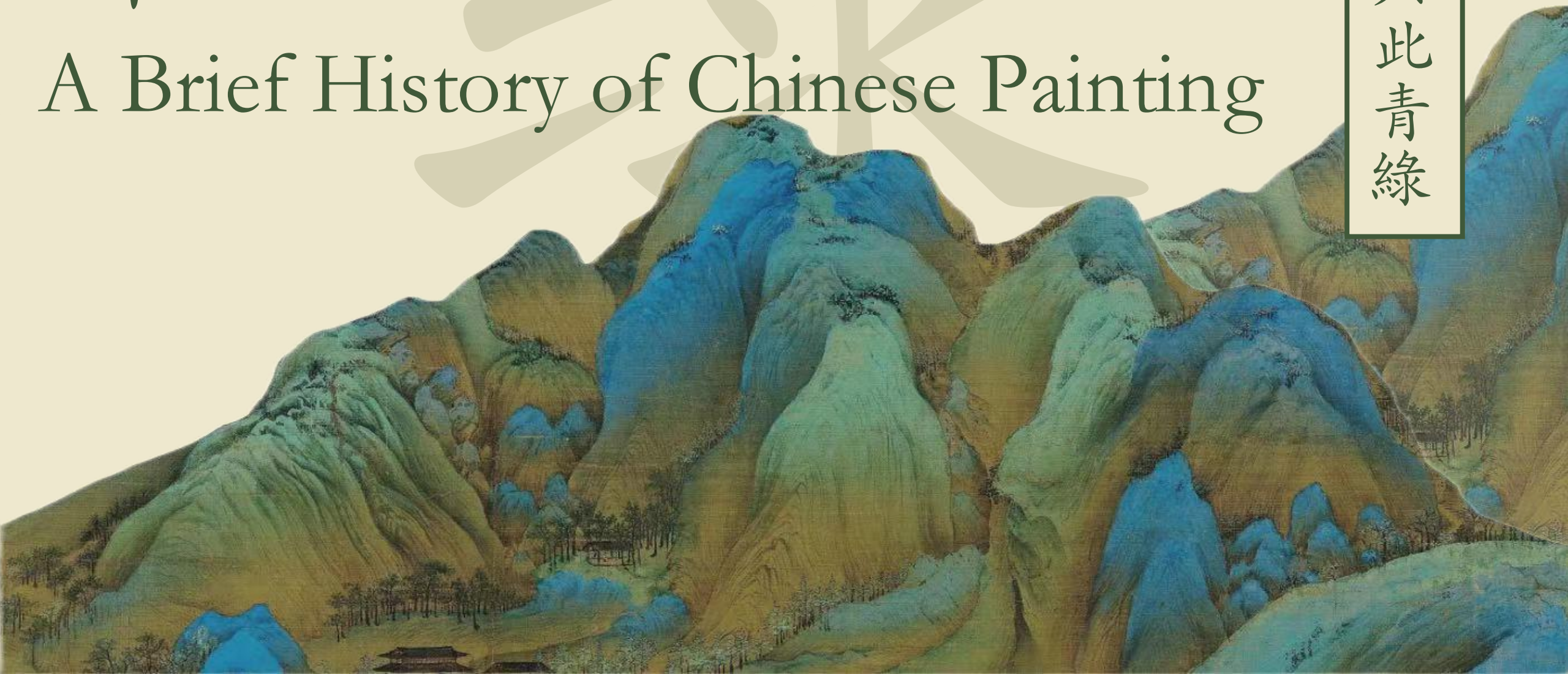


中国画简史

A Brief History of Chinese Painting

只此青绿



The early stage

The later stage

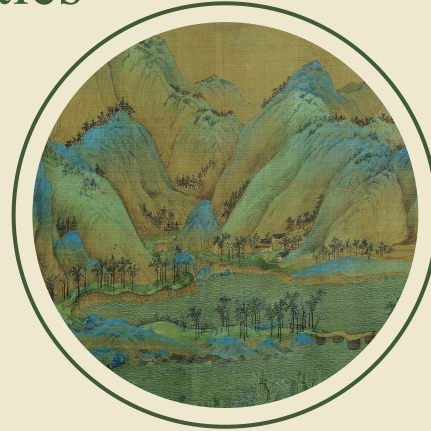
远古时期
The Prehistory



The Media and
Material for Paintings

The early period is more of a founding phase as to painting materials. People painted on walls and buildings initially

魏晋南北朝
North and South
Dynasties



The Function of Paintings

Paintings of the early stage were used for decorations instead of collection

隋朝唐朝
Sui and Tang
Dynasties



The Status and Identity
of the Artists

The artists were more like craftsmen. They created collectively instead of as an individual

清代到现在
Qing Dynasty ~Now



The Prehistoric and Spring and Autumn period

远古到春秋

1

● The Neolithic (新石器时代)



云南沧源崖画



Yunnan Canyuan Cliff Painting

carve on the
surface of
mountains and rock
to record
information

Spring and Autumn period (春秋时期)



出行图漆奁(lián) 战国
a dressing case from the
Warring States period

● the state of Chu (history)
楚文化

The Northern part of Hunan Province and
the whole part of Hubei Province of today

● Painted with paint 漆画



The stretched version



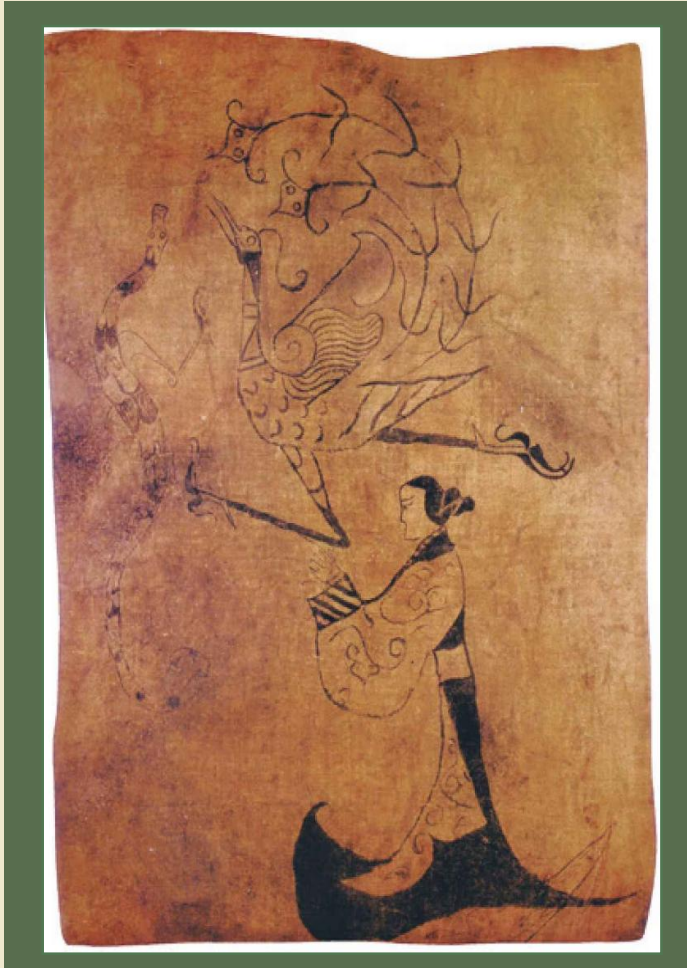
The oldest long scroll painting ever known



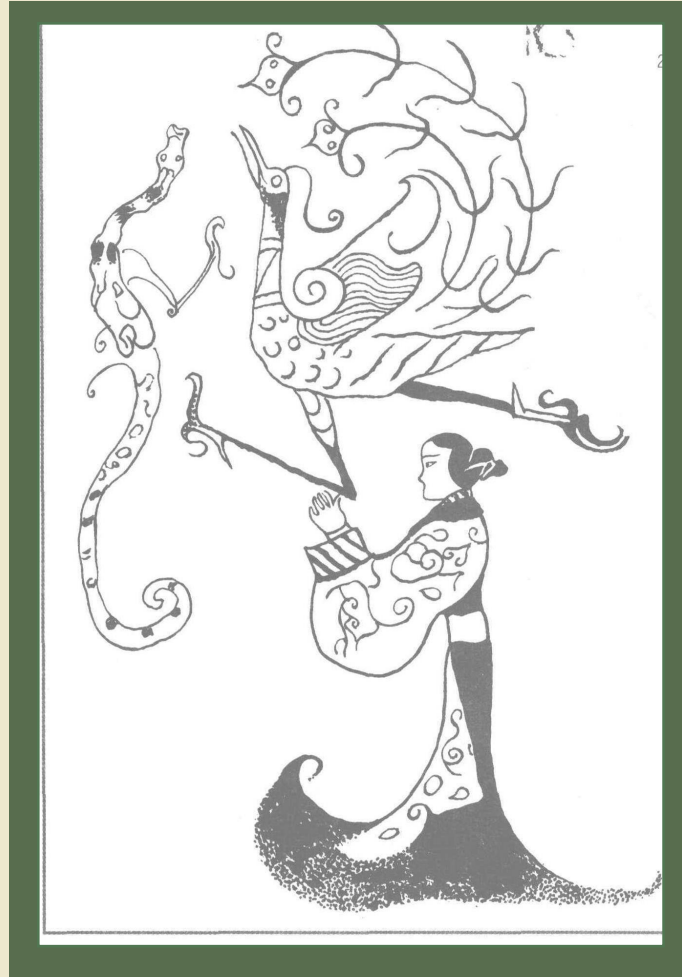
showing time change using its length

Spring and Autumn period (春秋时期)

the state of Chu (history) 楚文化



人物龙凤图



a woman with loog and phoenix and gods

Painting on
cotton from Chu
楚地帛画

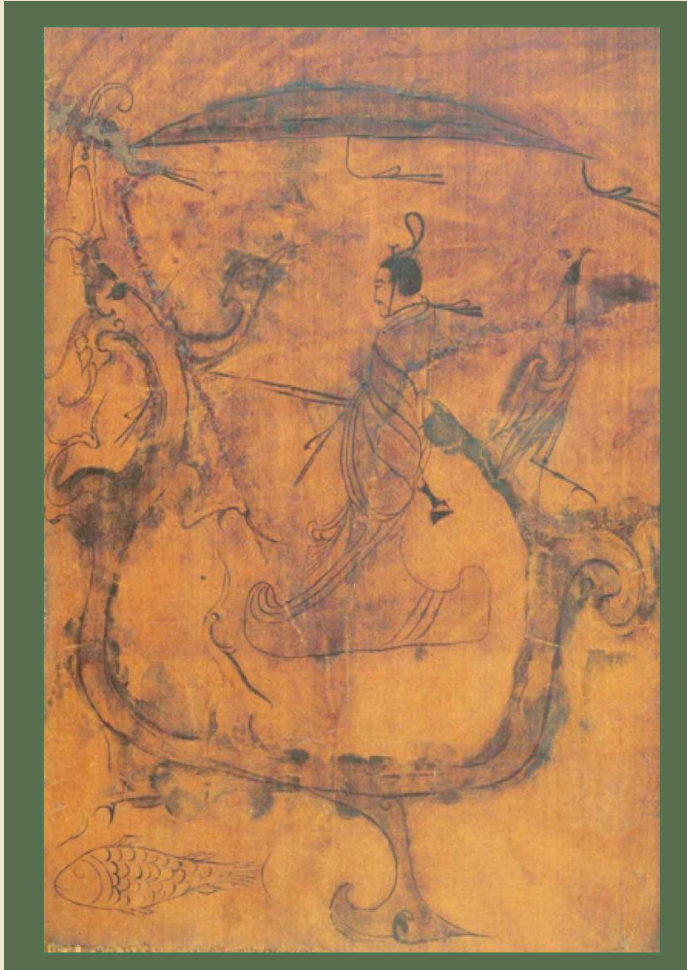
- hot and humid climate
- abundant in insects and beasts



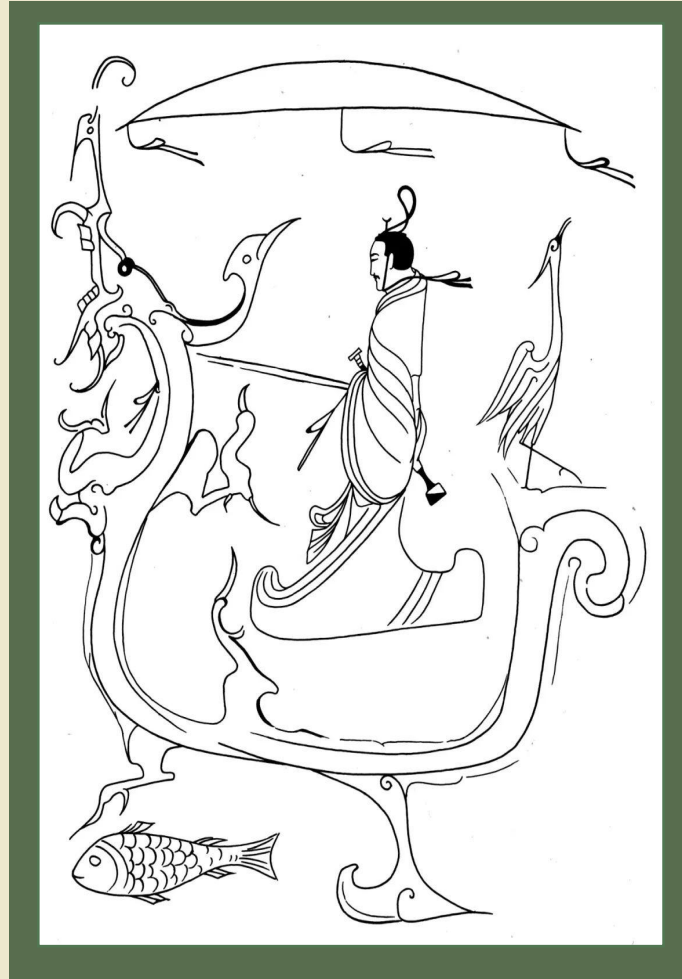
reverence for ghosts

Spring and Autumn period (春秋时期)

the state of Chu (history) 楚文化



人物御龙图



a man with loog chariot

- defines the character of later paintings
- Focuses on the and grace and bearing (神韵) instead of exact resemblance of appearance
- Ignores the light and perspective

2

North and South dynasties

南北朝时期



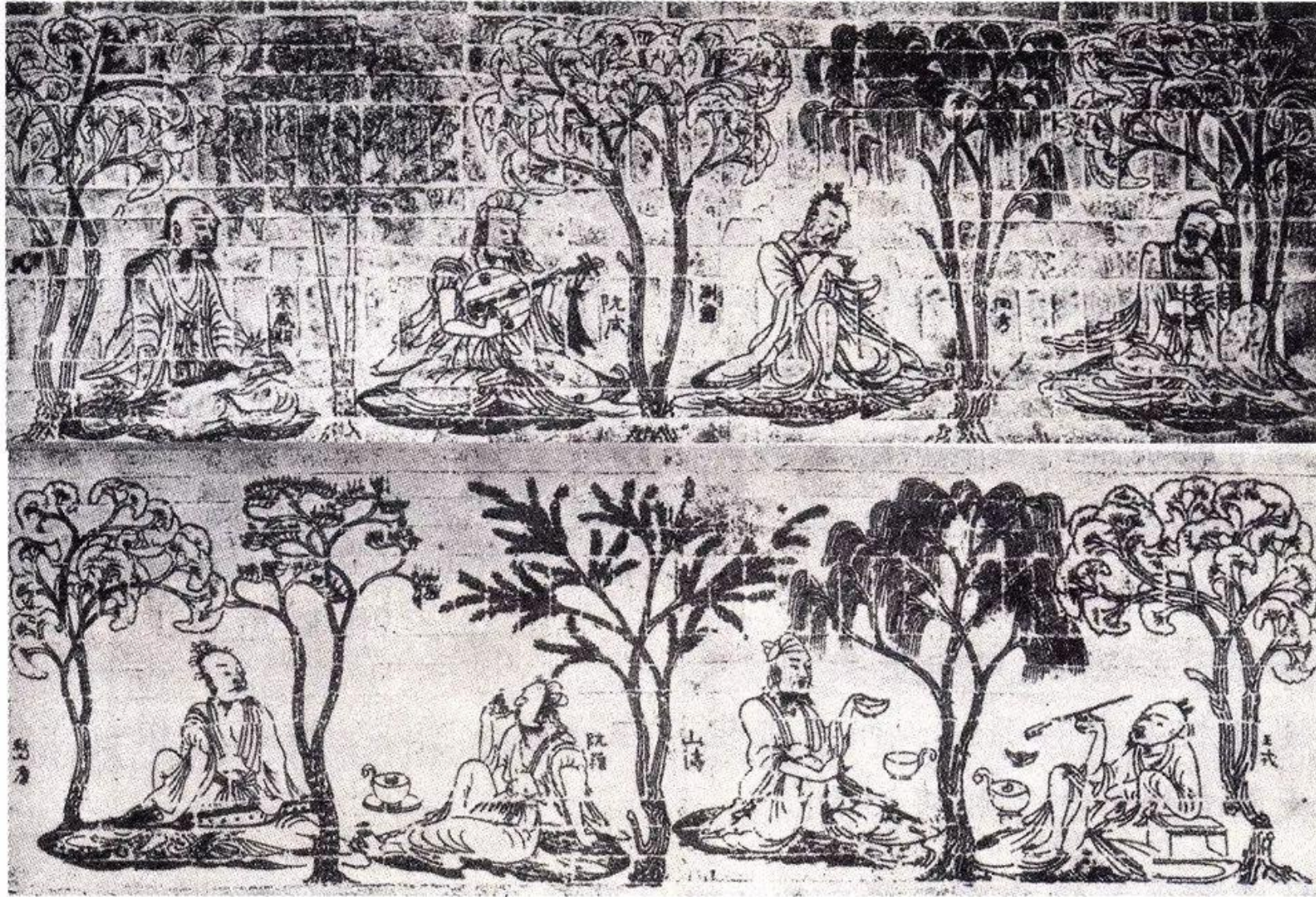
- one of the most turbulent periods of Chinese history
- interaction of arts from different regions

- People found relief in Daoism and Buddhism
- Create and collect paintings and writings to express feelings
- Thus the invention of scrolls of paintings



- The Way and Jin style (魏晋风骨)
- Seven Sages of the Bamboo Grove (竹林七贤)





The Way and Jin style (魏晋风骨)

- sit idle in the wild
- get drunk
- ignore Chinese “Li” courtesy
- converse with the nature

● The Great Master: Gu Kaizhi (顾恺之)



“Nymph of the Luo River”

- “The Picture of the Woman of Renzhi” (《列女仁智图》)
- “Admonitions of the Instructress to Court Ladies” (《女史箴图》)
- “Nymph of the Luo River” (《洛神赋图》)

Meaning: the innovative theme for female painting: love affair



Sui and Tang Dynasty

3

隋唐时期

The initial part of this period was dominated by
Buddhism Cave Painting
At the flourishing time of Tang came out a lot of
famous painter

Greats Masters of the time



Wu Daozi 吴道子

- legendary painting skills
“画圣”
- depicts sleeves like breeze
brushing “吴带当风”



Wang Wei
王维

pioneering Literati
painting



Yan Liben 阎立本

*Emperor Taizong Receiving the
Tibetan Envoy*



Song Dynasty

4

宋代



Green and Blue
Landscape
青绿山水画

It is mainly used to paint
landscapes using the minerals
stone green and stone green as
the main colors, generally
turquoise



monumental
landscape
大山堂堂图示

a central majestic
mountain controlling
the layout out of the
painting



Literati painting
文人画

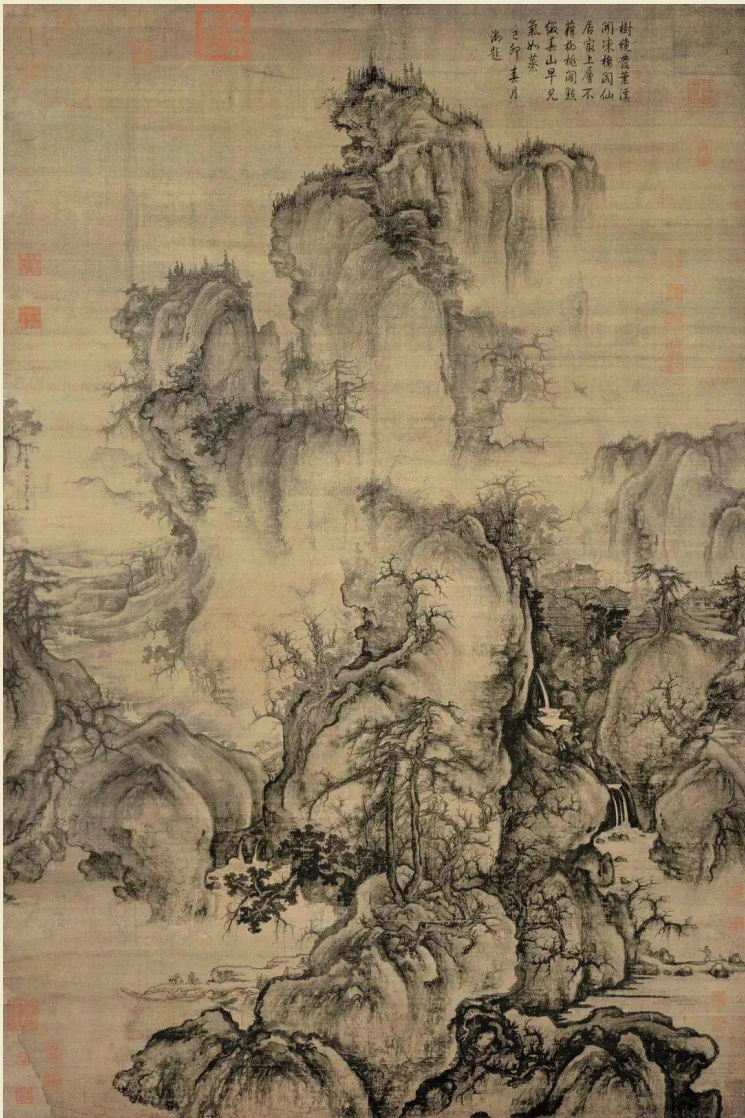
- The literati (文人) began to paint to express their own interests
- bamboo, orchids, plums and chrysanthemums
- The founder of literati painting was Wang Wei

千里江山图局部

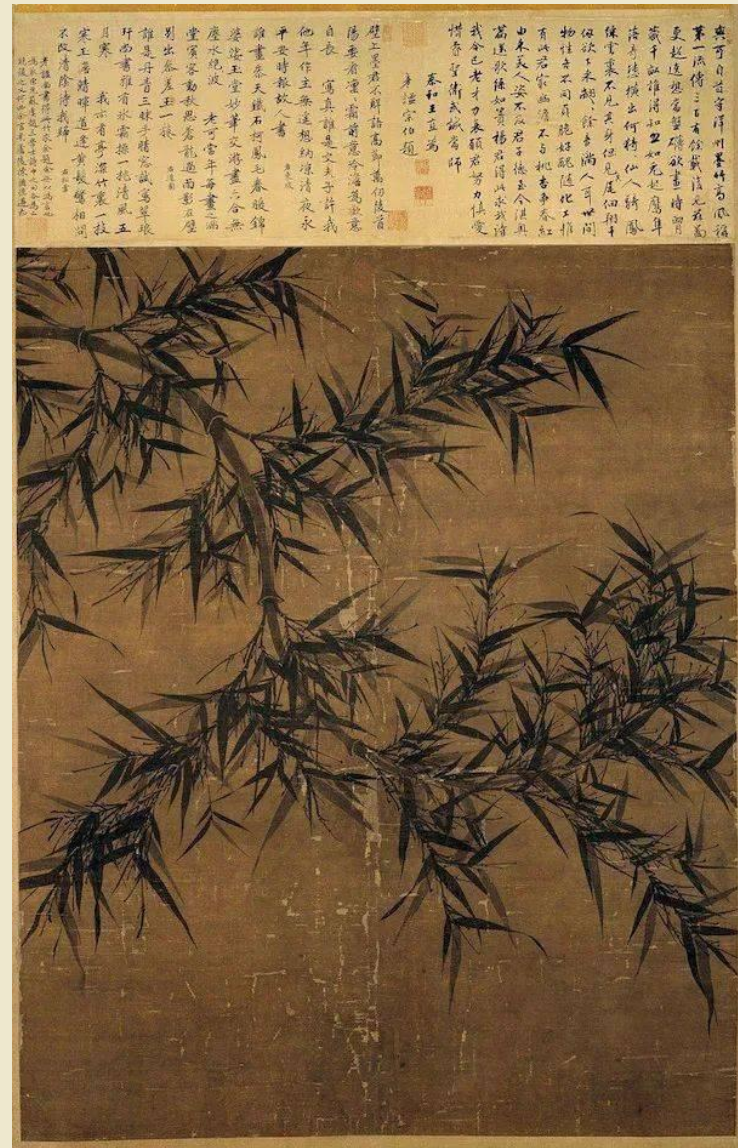
part of *A Thousand Li of Rivers and Mountains*

A masterpiece of “Green and Blue Landscape”





范宽 《溪山行旅图》



文同 《墨竹图》

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謝謝聆聽

九曲黃河萬里沙
浪淘風簸自天涯

依山臨水，布置以漁村野市，水榭亭台，茅庵草舍，水磨長橋，并穿插捕魚、駛船、行路、趕腳、游玩等人物活動。

只此青綠

