

Arts of Japan and Korea

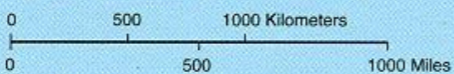
Prehistory to 1000 CE

East Asia



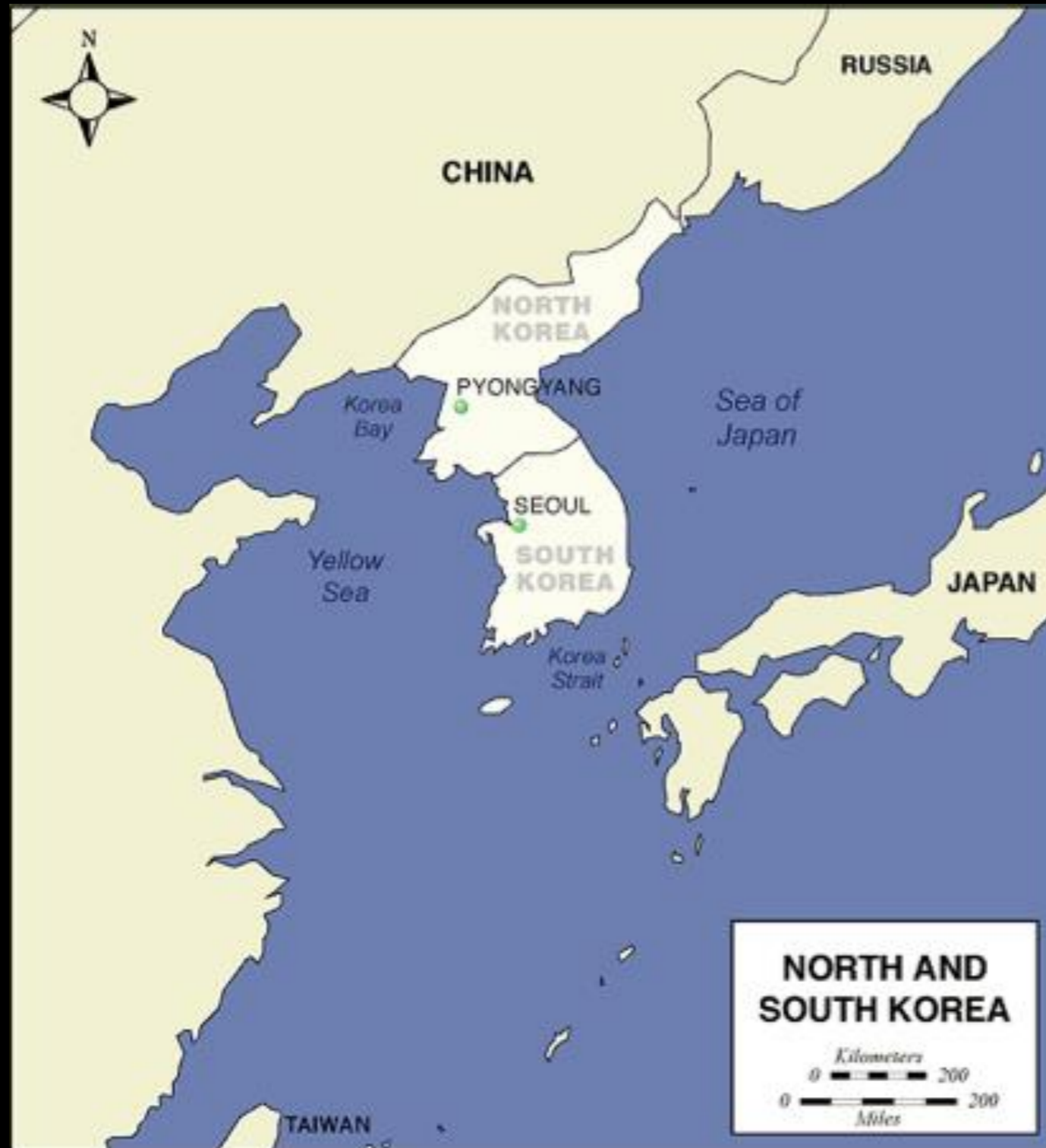
Scale 1:46,000,000

Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection



Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

Early Korean Ceramics





Comb-Pattern Vessel, ca. 4000–3000 BC
Earthenware with incised decoration
Kyonghui University, Seoul



Jar, 4th-3rd c. BCE
Burnished earthenware
76.72.73



Round-bottomed jar with horn-shaped handles, 1st-3rd c. CE
Earthenware
98.108.1

Map 2: The Three Kingdoms at the Height of Koguryō Expansion (late fifth century)





Stem Bowl, 5th century
Stoneware with natural ash deposits
89.118



Round Jar with Tall Stand, 5th c.
Stoneware with natural ash deposits
97.121.1a,b



Lidded Dish with Tall Perforated Base, late 5th c.
Stoneware
Mia, Burke coll.



Long-necked Jar, late 5th c.
Stoneware
Mia, Burke coll.

Early Japanese Ceramics



Jar, ca. 7000-5000 BCE
Earthenware
Tokyo National Museum



Jar, ca. 2500-1500 BCE
Earthenware
82.9.1



Jar, ca. 2500-1500 BCE
Earthenware
82.9.2



Jar, ca. 2500-1500 BCE
Earthenware
Uozo Museum of History and Folklore, Toyama



Dogū (Clay Figurine), ca. 1000-300 BCE
Earthenware

Metropolitan Museum of Art



Dogū (Clay Figurine), ca. 1000-300 BCE
Earthenware
Tokyo National Museum



Wide-mouthed Jar, ca. 100 BCE-100 CE
Earthenware
2011.10



Jar, 3rd c. CE
Earthenware
L2015.33.281



Ritual Bell (Dotaku)
ca. 100 BCE-100 CE
Bronze
64.1



Kofun Tumuli of Emperors Nintoku (upper right) and Richū (bottom left) in the Mozu Tumulus Cluster , ca. 400 CE
Sakai, Osaka Prefecture



Haniwa of a Shamaness, 6th c. CE
Earthenware
97.38



Haniwa of a Shamaness, 6th c. CE
Earthenware
Metropolitan Museum of Art

Haniwa of a Shamaness, 6th c. CE
Earthenware
97.38



Haniwa of an Aristocratic Male, 6th c. CE
Earthenware
81.117



神社古墳

跡

場整備
化財発掘

古学研

受容と

報告

東日本の弥

からみた律令国家

財団法人かながわ考古学財団

市遺跡調査会

県教育委員会
遺跡発掘調査会



Jar with flared mouth, 5th century
Sue ware; stoneware
L2015.33.283

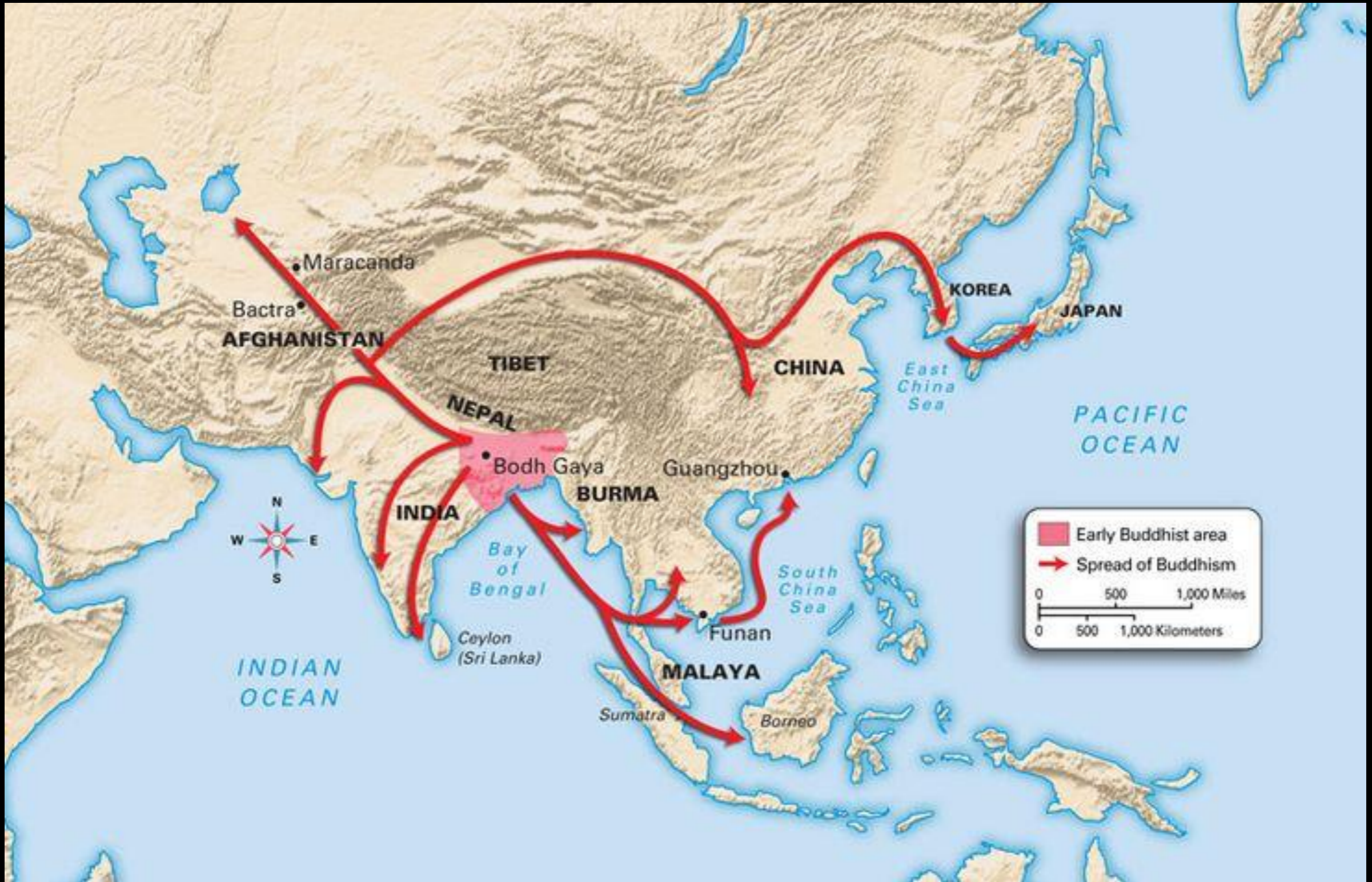


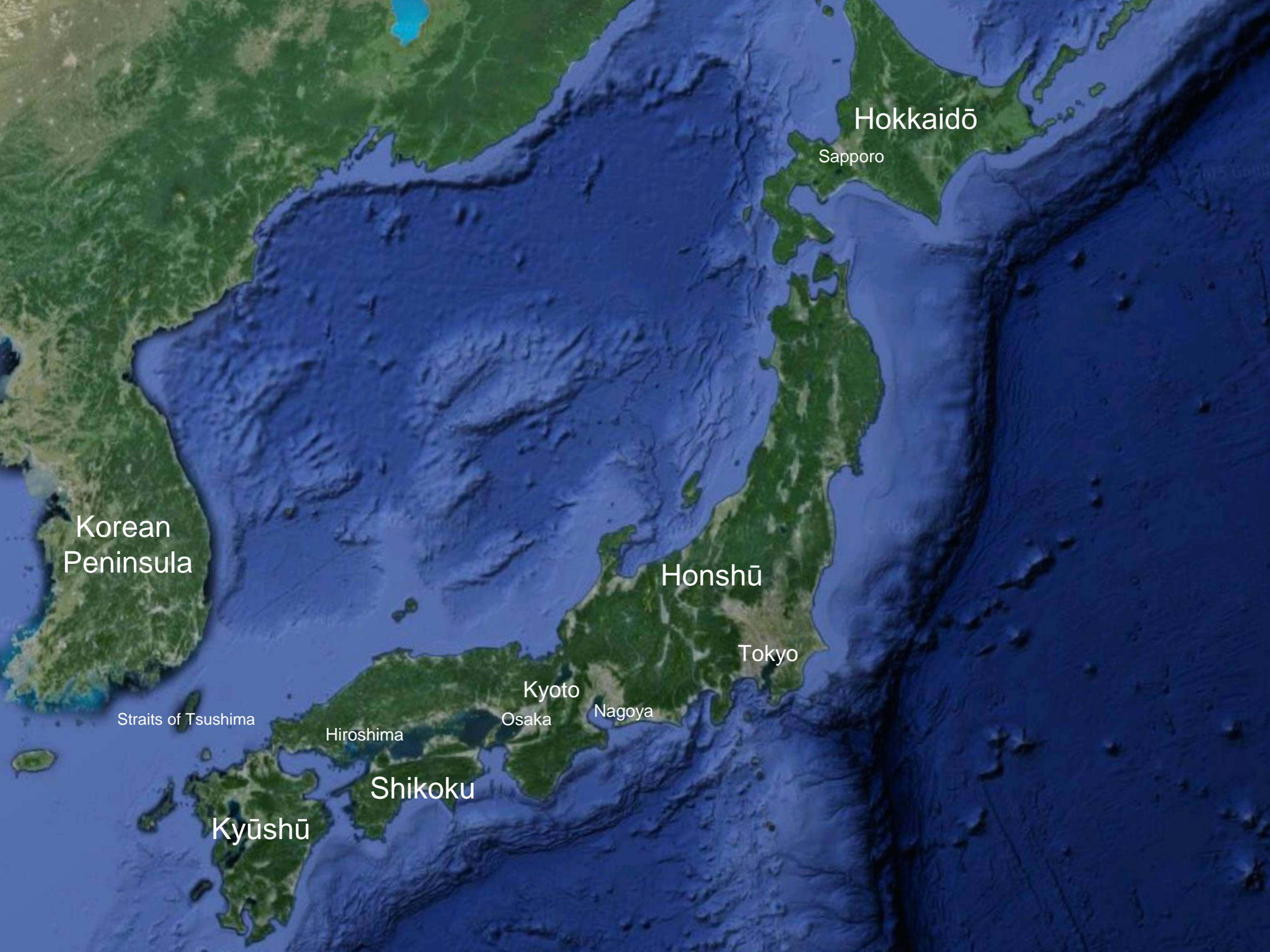
Takamatsuzuka Kofun, 7th c.
Asuka, Nara Prefecture



Early Buddhist Art

Hōryūji





Hokkaidō

Sapporo

Korean Peninsula

Honshū

Tokyo

Kyoto

Osaka

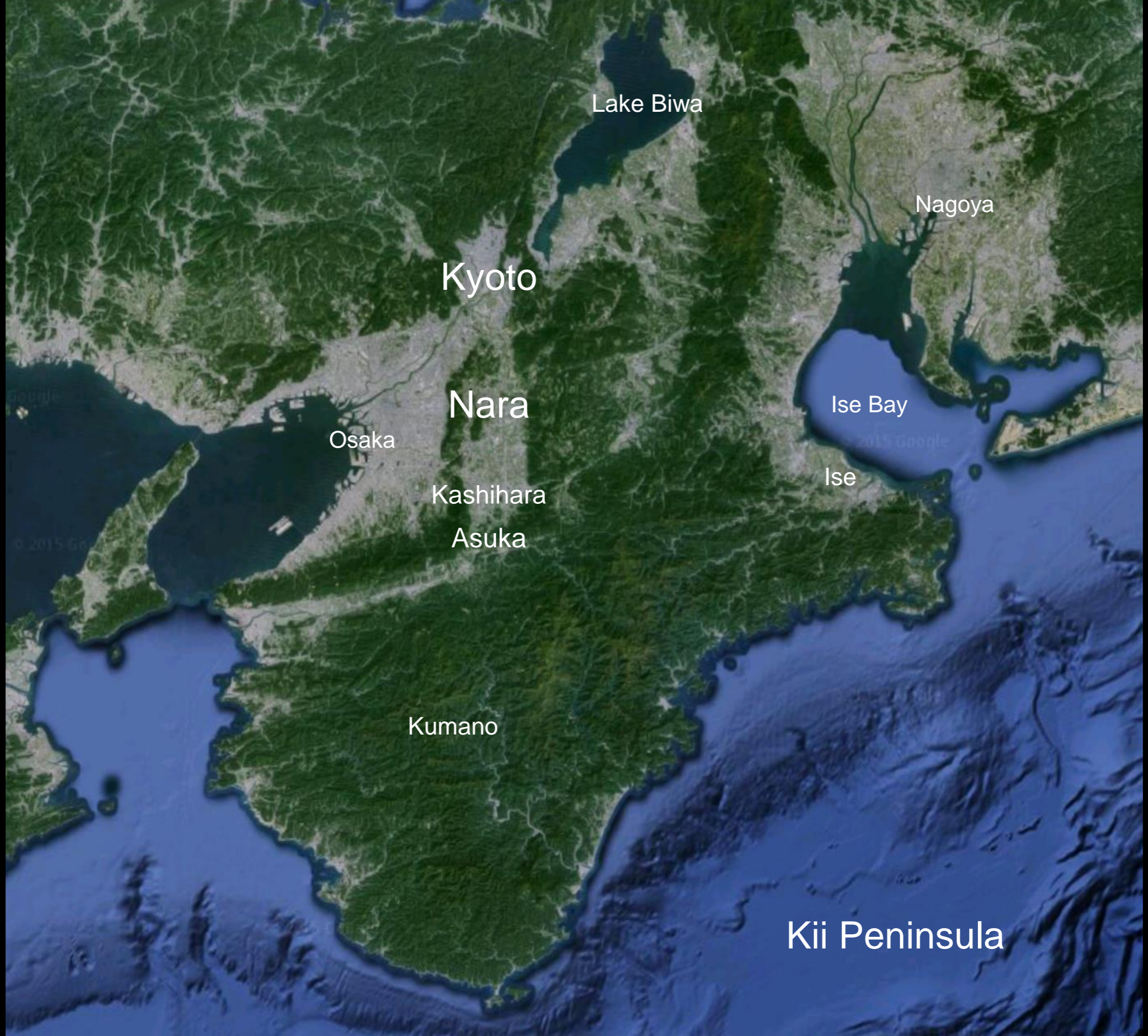
Nagoya

Straits of Tsushima

Hiroshima

Shikoku

Kyūshū



Lake Biwa

Nagoya

Kyoto

Ise Bay

Nara

Osaka

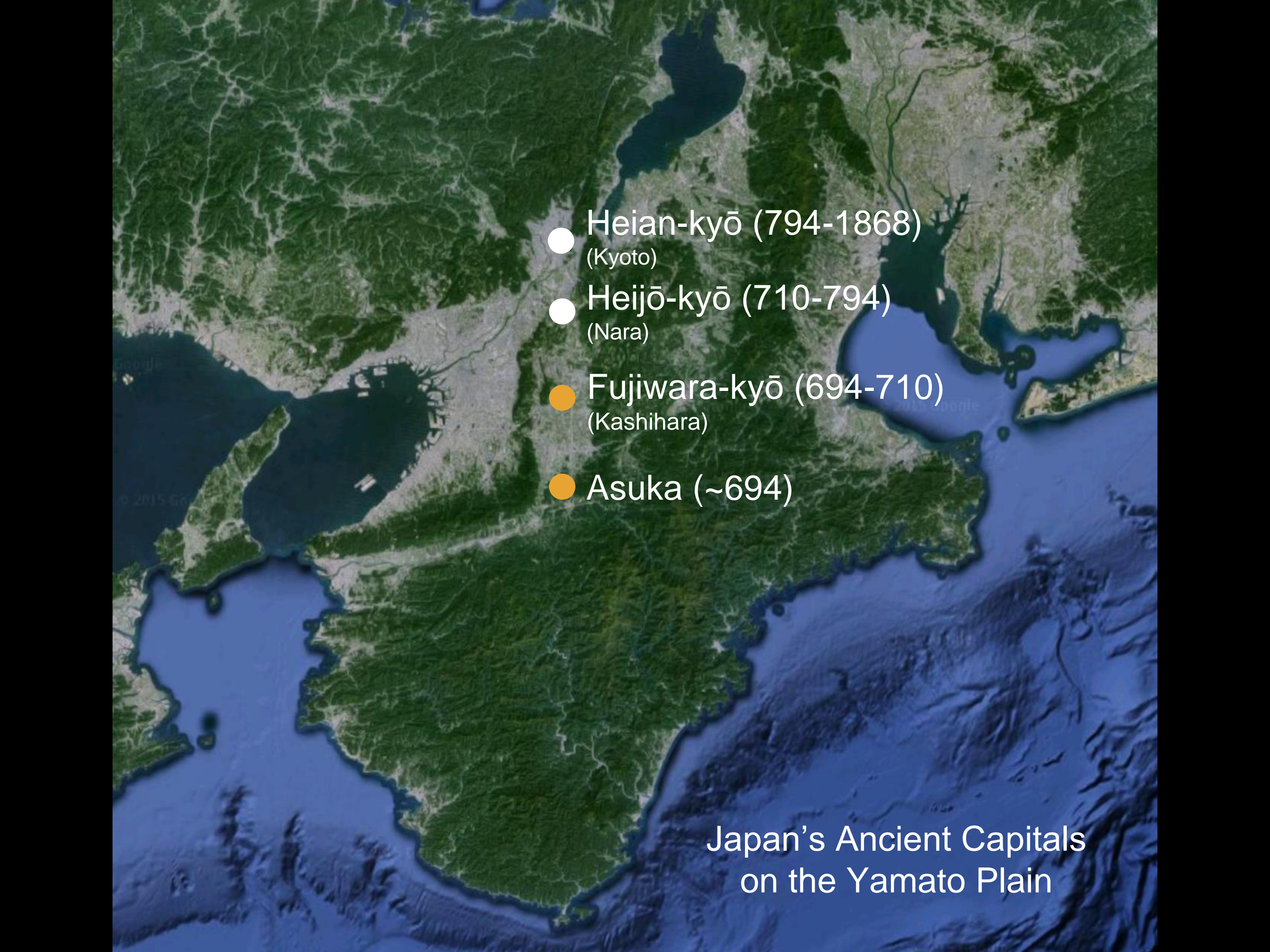
Ise

Kashihara

Asuka

Kumano

Kii Peninsula

A satellite-style map of Japan, showing the main islands and surrounding waters. The Yamato Plain is highlighted in a light tan color, indicating the location of ancient capitals. Four specific locations are marked with colored dots and labeled with their names and dates. The dots are arranged vertically from top to bottom: a white dot for Heian-kyō, a white dot for Heijō-kyō, an orange dot for Fujiwara-kyō, and an orange dot for Asuka. The map shows the progression of the capital from the south (Asuka) to the north (Heian-kyō) over time.

● Heian-kyō (794-1868)
(Kyoto)

● Heijō-kyō (710-794)
(Nara)

● Fujiwara-kyō (694-710)
(Kashihara)

● Asuka (~694)

Japan's Ancient Capitals
on the Yamato Plain

Hōryūji



Hōryūji, looking south



Lecture Hall

Central Gate

Five-story Pagoda



Parinirvana of the Buddha (1 of 4 tableaux), late 7th or early 8th c.
Straw and clay over wooden armature
Five-story Pagoda at Hōryūji





Parinirvana of the Buddha, 14th c.
Hanging scroll; ink and color on silk
94.85



Itō Jakuchū (1716-1800)
Vegetable Parinirvana, late 18th c.
Hanging scroll; ink on paper
Kyoto National Museum



The Altar at Hōryūji



Tori Busshi (act. early 7th c.)
Shaka Triad, dated 632
Gilt bronze
Hōryūji



Buddha and Two Bodhisattvas,
China, 4th century, Limestone
Metropolitan Museum of Art



Standing Kannon, 7th c.
Gilt bronze
56.44



Tamamushi Shrine, mid-7th c.
Hōryūji



Tamamushi Shrine, modern replica
Hōryūji



Beetlework on the Tamamushi Shrine

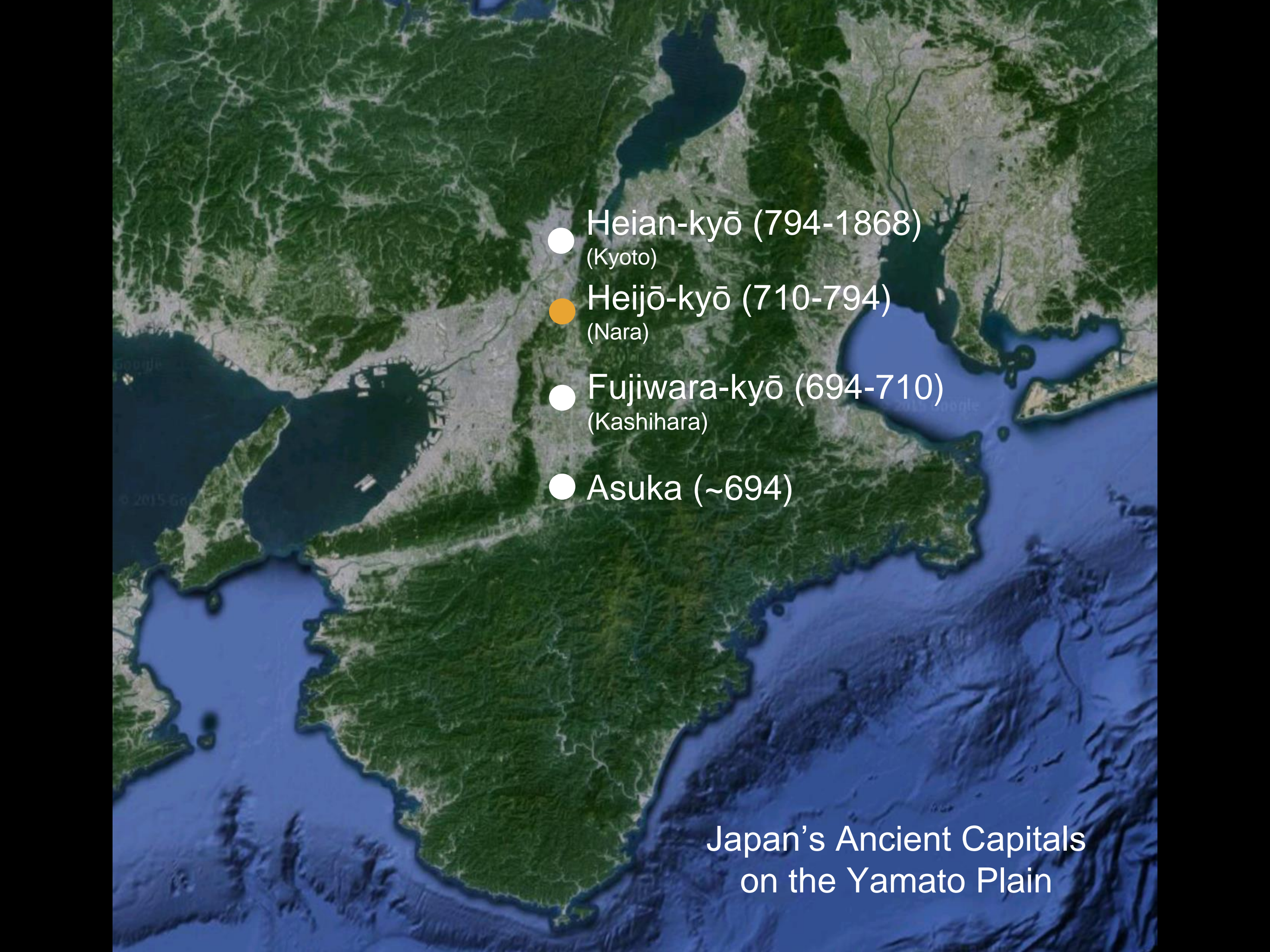


Tamamushi (Jewel Beetle)



The Heijō Capital

710-794 CE

A satellite-style map of the Yamato Plain in Japan, showing the locations of four ancient capitals. The map features green terrain, blue water bodies, and a network of roads. The capitals are marked with colored dots: a white dot for Heian-kyō (Kyoto), an orange dot for Heijō-kyō (Nara), a white dot for Fujiwara-kyō (Kashihara), and a white dot for Asuka (~694).

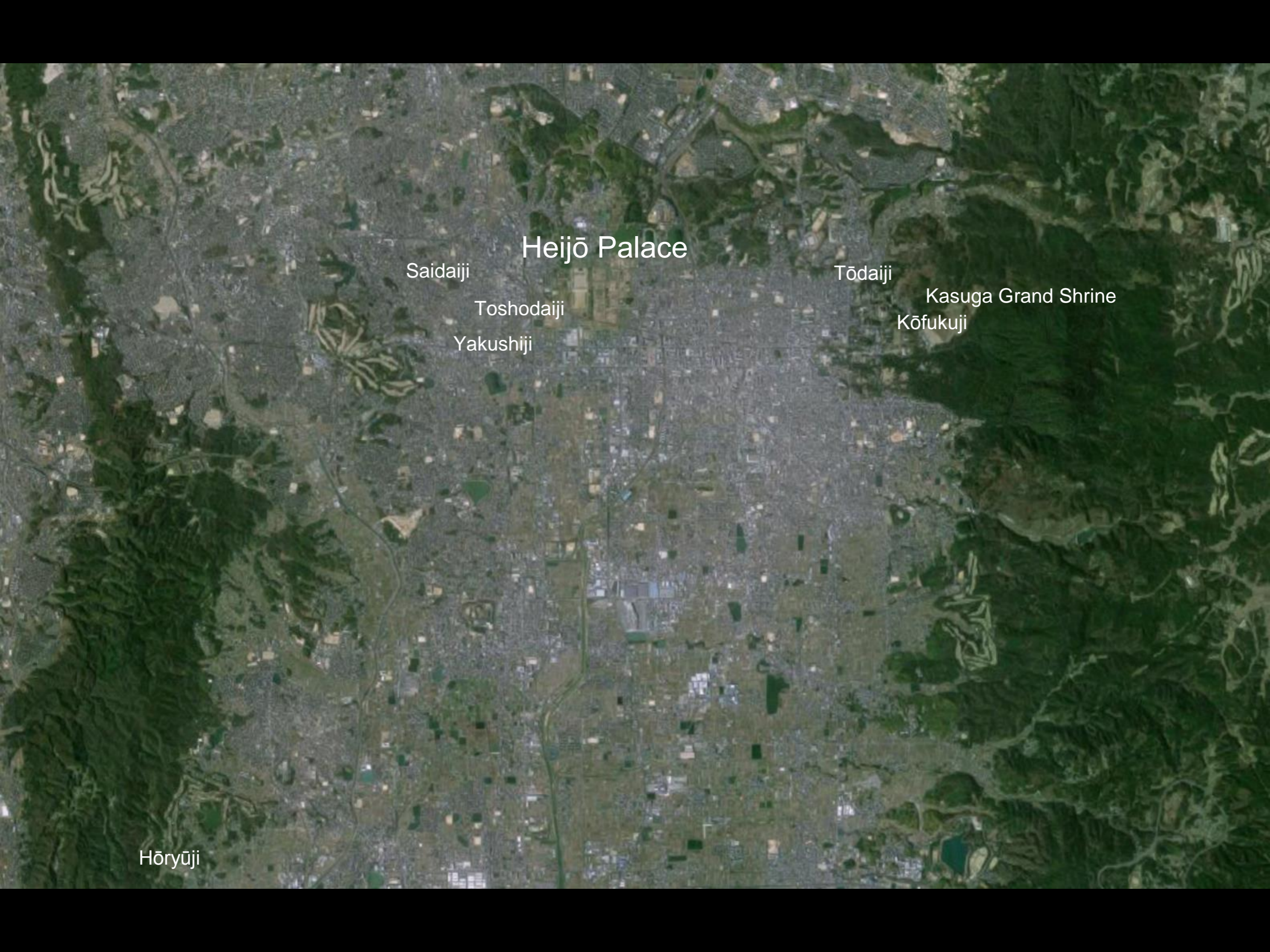
● Heian-kyō (794-1868)
(Kyoto)

● Heijō-kyō (710-794)
(Nara)

● Fujiwara-kyō (694-710)
(Kashihara)

● Asuka (~694)

Japan's Ancient Capitals
on the Yamato Plain



Heijō Palace

Saidaiji

Tōdaiji

Toshodaiji

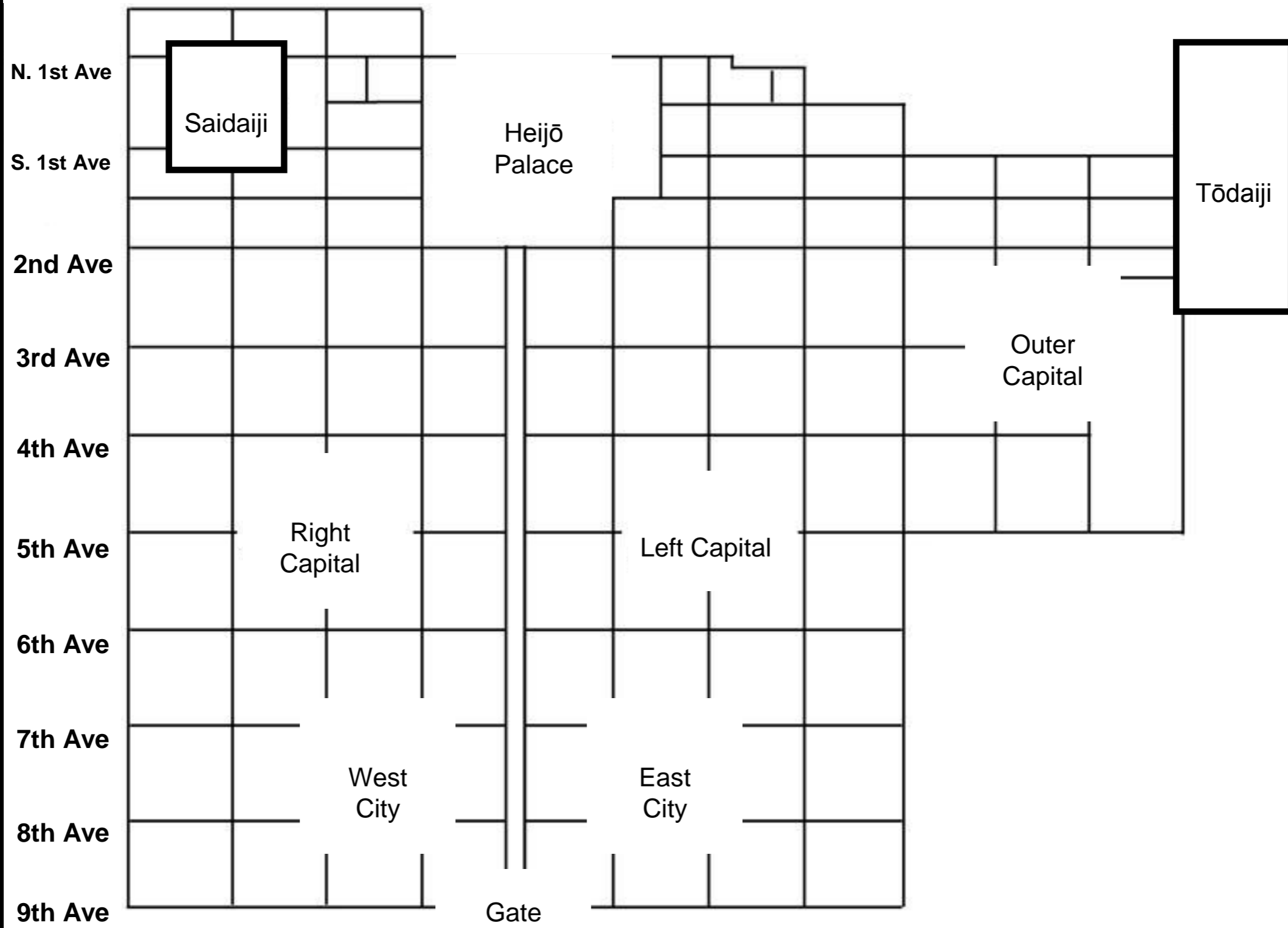
Kasuga Grand Shrine
Kōfukuji

Yakushiji

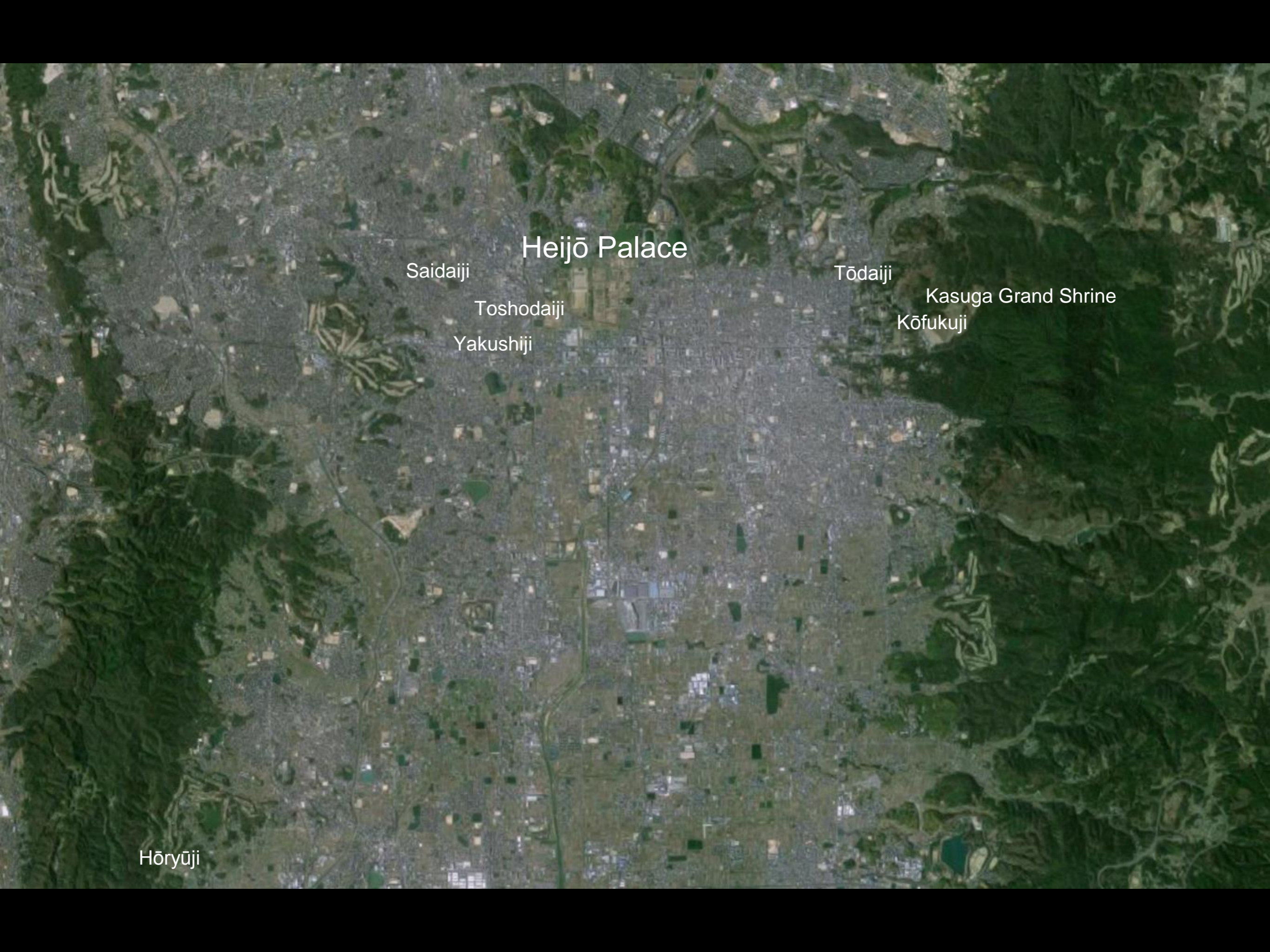
Hōryūji



Reconstructed Heijō Palace, 2010
Nara, Japan



The Heijō Capital
(modern-day Nara)



Heijō Palace

Saidaiji

Tōdaiji

Kasuga Grand Shrine
Kōfukuji

Toshodaiji

Yakushiji

Hōryūji

Tōdaiji

The Great Eastern Temple



Great Buddha Hall (Daibutsuden), Tōdaiji
Nara, Japan



Great Buddha (Vairocana), 752
Nara, Japan

欲重明此義以偈頌曰

善財應諦聽 甚深難見法 普照於三世 不別深法界
如我初發心 專求无上道 隨所得法門 諦聽我今說
過去久遠世 佛刹微塵劫 介時有一劫 名離垢圓
時有世界名 明淨妙德幢 須弥微塵等 如來出興世

初佛妙德幢 二普慧光炎 法幢德須弥 第四師子佛

第五寂靜王 六号除滅惡 第七功德聚 第八須弥山

第九妙德佛 第十明淨月 如是十如來 彼劫初云世

次復有十佛 初虛空方便 第二普光明 三安住諸方

第四功德海 第五高无上 第六寂勝雲 第七功德佛

第八光炎山 第九蓮華佛 第十法界化 是為第二十

初光明幢王 第二智慧佛 第三心義佛 四陀羅妙德

第五妙天佛 第六勇猛王 第七智慧德 第八光明幢

第九如來号 超出一切世 第十蓮華佛 是為第三十

第一光炎山 第二功德海 第三法光明 第四妙蓮華

第五衆生眼 第六香光明 七妙德寶山 八乳閨婆王

第九明淨智 第十寂靜色

初佛光智慧 第二寶光明 三虛空妙德 第四妙相佛

圓滿功德光 第六那羅延 第七妙須弥 八功德轉輪

九不可壞王 第十寶山佛

初佛婆羅王 第二妙德藏 第三光明王 第四真寶起

第五光明德 六陀羅尼德 七光明甚深 八法海音佛

第九須弥幢 光明妙德佛 寶光炎如來 是為第十世

初佛梵光炎 第二虛空音 第三法界光 第四圓滿光

第五不別方 第六光明幢 第七虛空燈 第八樂妙德

第九明淨光 妙功德如來 十寂靜妙德 大悲雲如來

初佛力光慧 二衆生現前 第三无上福 第四妙德光

第五法起佛 六風速妙德 第七淨幢佛 第八寶蓋佛

Daihōkōbutsu kegonkyō (Avatamsaka Sutra), 744
Commonly known as the "Yakekyō" (lit., "burnt sutra")
Mia, Burke Collection (formerly Tōdaiji)



第三十六知識
沃田城堅固外
脫長者讚
勤求正法无休息
徧事如來盡信誠
清淨莊嚴堅固力
皆從无者念中生

Fragment from *The Pilgrimage of Sudhana* handscroll, 14th c.
Mia, Burke Collection



Fukūkenjaku Kannon, mid-8th c.
Tōdaiji