

China: Five Dynasties to Yuan

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Five-Dynasties Period 907-960

- China enters a period of civil war and anarchy, 15 dynasties rise and fall
- Buddhism experiences a sharp decline
- a distinctive style of painting called "monumental ink landscape" dominated
- porcelain technique continues to develop, introduce whiteware (Ding ware)

Barbed Rim Bowls, Ding-type ware with clear glaze 2001.155.3.1

Dish, porcelaneous stoneware with molded décor under clear glaze 99.66.6

Liao Dynasty 907-1125 (pronounced: lee-au, Pinyin: Liáo Cháo)

Liao Dynasty, Funerary Mask of Young Woman, 11-12th century, 2002.220.1

Harness Trappings, Liao Dynasty, gilt bronze 2000.34.1

Khitan

Song Dynasty 960-1279 (Pinyin: Song, pronounced: song)

Northern (960 - 1126) Southern (1127 - 1279)

- Considered the third Chinese golden age, this period was divided into Northern (960 - 1126) and Southern (1127 - 1279) dynasties.
- The civil service examinations are expanded and regularized, more than half of the positions are filled by scholars—literati.
- Chan Buddhism best survives the persecutions of 9th century; it expresses the importance of discipline and self-reliance.
- The Song dynasty is known for refined taste and intellectual grandeur.

Ma Yuan, Enjoying the Sun beneath Pines Trees, ink and colors on silk, 2002.73

Finch on a Citrus Branch, about 1300, ink and colors on silk, 93.5.2

Attributed to Ma Lin, Visiting a Recluse with a Qin, 13th century, ink and colors on silk, 2013.34.1

Boy Leading an Ox along the Farm Path, 13th century, ink on silk (small fan), 97.83.1

River Landscape, unknown artist, late 13th -early 14th century, ink on silk, 84.82

The Bodhisattva Guanyin and Flying Apsaras, colors on plaster, Northern Song, 50.41.1,2,3

Bodhisattva Guanyin , late 11th-early 12th century, wood, gesso, mineral pigments, 98.62A-H

Seated Guanyin, 12th century, wood, gesso and polychrome, 99.24.2

Almsbowl, lacquer on wood core, about 1100, 2000.87.3

Round Covered box, Southern Song Dynasty, carved red and yellow lacquer, 2001.73.1a,b
 Shallow Bowl with Double Fish Motif, Longquan/Lung-ch'uan ware, porcelaneous stoneware
 with celadon glaze, 43.1

Celadon Bowl, Yaozhou/Yao-Chou ware, porcelaneous stoneware with carved design under
 celadon glaze 11th century, (olive green - northern celadon), 2001.135.4

Small Bowl, 11th century, Qing bai/Ch'ing bai ware celadon, 98.212.2 (Bluish)

Bowl, Yaozhou ware, stoneware with carved décor under celadon glaze, 97.50.2

Celadon Vases, Guan /Kuan ware, high fired stoneware with blue-green glaze and induced
 crackle 2000.210.1, 2

Tortoiseshell Tea Bowl, Jizhou/Chi-chou ware, stoneware with dark-brown and splashed-
 amber glazes, 98.108.12

Tea Bowl, Jizhou/Chi-chou ware, buff colored stoneware with brown glaze and papercut
 decoration reserved in dark brown glaze, 2000.209.3

Tea Bowl with Leaf Décor, Jizhou/Chi-chou ware, stoneware with brown glaze, 98.74

Dish, Cizhou/Tz'u -chou ware, stoneware with painted polychrome enamel design over a
 white slip and clear glaze, 97.50.5

Literati - scholar-official class

shi mo - ink painting

cun (wrinkle) brushstroke

"boneless painting" no outlines

qin - a kind of lute

Chan Buddhism, Sanskrit word, *dhyana*; Japanese Zen Buddhism

Apsaras - celestial attendants

Avalokitesvara - Chinese Bodhisattva Guanyin

vajrasana - lotus position

Mount Potalaka

Amitaba Buddha

Jin Dynasty 1115-1234 (pronounced: jin, W.G. Chin)

Bowl with White Rim, Jin/Chin Dynasty, Cizhou/ Tz'u-chou type ware, stoneware with brown
 glaze and markings in overglaze iron glaze over white slip 2000-34.4

Head of a Crowned Bodhisattva, Jin-early Yuan dynasty, 12th-13th century, 2000.86.1

Jurchen

Yuan Dynasty 1280-1365 (pronounced: yoo-en)

- Yuan Dynasty is a dynasty of foreign rule, the Mongolians a nomadic people from the Steppelands, north of China.
- Silk Road was reopened and Trade increased in the west and there was an international atmosphere at court.
- The dynasty, under the Kahn family demonstrated military genius, personal courage, administrative ability, and sensitivity to the arts.
- The Yuan exported the first blue-and-white porcelain.
- Artists regarded painting as a medium for self-expression.

Attributed to Gao Kegong, Landscape in the Style of Mi Fu, ink on paper, 2001.7.3

Plate, porcelain with blue underglaze décor, 87.62

Pear-shaped Vase (Ping), porcelaneous stoneware with underglaze cobalt blue décor, early 14th century, 84.116.5

Square Tray, carved red lacquer, 2001.68.1

Small Circular Box, Yuan Dynasty, carved black lacquer with red and yellow layers, 2001.74.2a-b

Udhyana Buddha, 14th century, gilt bronze, 59.5

Belt Case, iron with gold inlay, 96.49.1a,b

Kublai Khan

Khanbalik, present-day Beijing

"Mohammadan blue" (cobalt oxide)

Udhyana Sakyamuni Buddha, Kumarajiva in 405