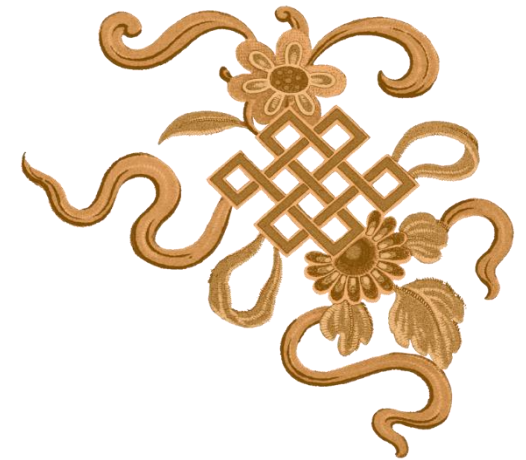




มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY
佛统皇家大学

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
人文与社会科学学院

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Course code: 1573404

Course name: ศิลปะจีน

Chinese Art

中国艺术

Teacher:

Aj. Shen ye 申烨



第二课课程介绍

Introduce for Lesson 2



- **Part 1: Text study**

- In this course, I will make an overview of Chinese Painting for you. It is including the development history and cultural connotation of Chinese painting; the characteristics of different dynasty and the representative figures; the artistic characteristics and forms of art expressions. Then I will introduce the details about basic knowledge of painting a Chinese painting for you, such as Painting tools, content and classification, painting methods and characteristics. After studying this course you could know the knowledge of Chinese painting, and can get an art experience from the practice.

- **Part 2: Exercises**

- Please follow me and try your best to draw a Chinese painting;
- You can practice to draw more Chinese Painting by yourselves.





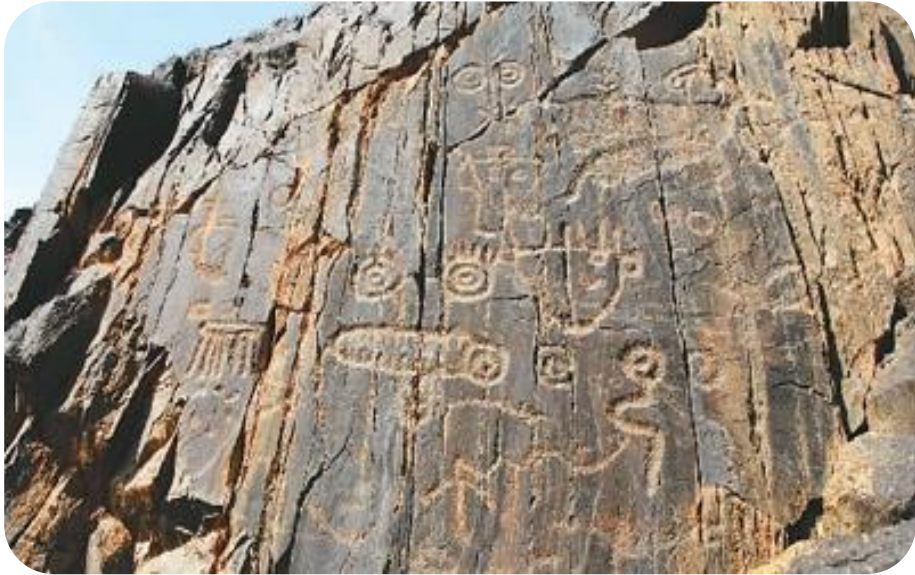
一、中国绘画艺术的历史发展阶段

1. The Historical Development of Chinese painting art

1 旧石器时代 Paleolithic age



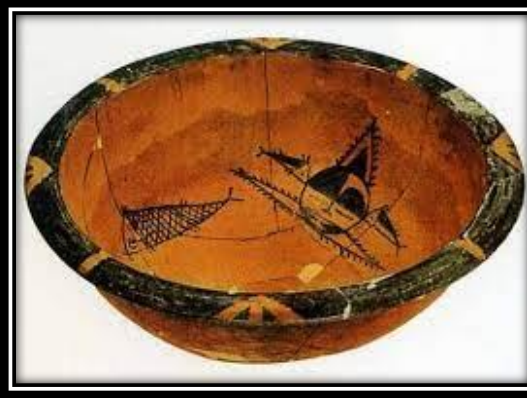
- 旧石器时代 Paleolithic age: 岩画Petroglyph。
- 受宗教或巫术的影响。Influenced by religion or witchcraft.



2 新石器时代 Neolithic



- 除了岩画，还有画在陶器上的画。In addition to petroglyphs, there are also paintings painted on pottery.
- 如：云南沧源的岩画，反映了人类的活动，包括狩猎、舞蹈、祭祀和战争。For example, the petroglyphs in Cangyuan of Yunnan Province reflect human activities, including hunting, dancing, sacrificial sacrifices and warfare.
- 再如：描画在陶瓷器皿上的新石器时代的纹饰。Another example: Neolithic ornaments painted on ceramic utensils.





3 先秦绘画 Pre-Qin dynasty painting

- 绘制在木质或者布帛上面，用漆作为颜料，常用黑、红两种基本色。但因木和布容易腐烂，较难保存。It is painted on wood or cloth with lacquer, and two basic colors of black and red are commonly used. But because wood and cloth are easy to rot, it is more difficult to preserve.



4 秦汉绘画 Qin and Han dynasties painting



- 秦汉时期是中国民族艺术风格确立与发展的极为重要的时期。The Qin and Han Dynasties were an extremely important period for the establishment and development of the Chinese national art style.
- 画家的创作题材来源于忠、孝、义的历史故事成为。The creative themes of painters came from the historical stories of loyalty, filial piety, honesty.
- 按照汉代习俗，壁画墓是非常隆重的丧葬形式。According to the customs of the Han Dynasty, mural tombs were a very grand form of burial



■ 车马出行图(陕西靖边县杨桥畔镇杨一村东汉墓出土)

作者/供图



4秦汉绘画 Qin and Han dynasties painting



- 如：宫殿寺观壁画 Such as: palace and temple murals
- 画在宫殿、寺庙、道观的墙壁上。Painted on the walls of palaces, temples, and Taoist temples.



4秦汉绘画 Qin and Han dynasties painting



- 再如：墓室壁画 Another example: tomb murals
- 画的内容是关于：天象、五行（金、木、水、火、土）、神仙鸟兽、著名的历史故事、车马仪仗、建筑及墓主人的肖像等。主要为了表现墓主人生前的生活以及对其死后升天行乐的美好祝愿。
- The content of the painting is about: celestial phenomena, five elements (gold, wood, water, fire, earth), gods, birds and animals, famous historical stories, chariots and horses, buildings and portraits of tomb owners. It is mainly to express the life of the tomb owner before died and make good wishes for he after his death.



5 魏晋南北朝时期 Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties Painting



- 最大的成就是人物画（包括佛教人物画）和走兽画，绘画为政治教育服务。The biggest achievements are figure painting (including Buddhist figure painting) and animal painting, and the painting serves political and education.



6 隋唐时期 Sui and Tang Dynasties Painting



- 隋代的绘画内容：宗教题材；贵族生活；作为人物活动环境的山水。
- The painting content of the Sui Dynasty: religious themes; nobleman's life; landscape as the environment for the characters.



6 隋唐时期 Sui and Tang Dynasties Painting



- 唐代绘画内容除了人物，还有水墨山水，花鸟走兽。In addition to figures, the paintings of the Tang Dynasty included ink landscapes, flowers, birds and animals.



6 隋唐时期 Sui and Tang Dynasties Painting



- 唐代的人物画主要以仕女画为主，而且以“丰满肥润”为女性时尚。 Figure paintings in the Tang Dynasty were mainly Court Ladies' paintings, and "plump and chubbiness" was the fashion for ladies.



7 五代两宋时期 Five Dynasties and Song Dynasty Painting



- 以文人画为代表。Represented by literati paintings.
- “梅、兰、竹、菊”被称为“四君子”。“Plum blossom, orchid, bamboo and chrysanthemum” are called “Four Gentlemen”.
- 梅：坚韧不拔，自强不息 Plum blossom symbolizes the spiritual quality of perseverance, courage and self-improvement.
- 兰：典雅、高洁、爱国 Orchid symbolizes elegant, noble, patriotic.
- 竹：生命顽强、挺拔洒脱、正直清高、清秀俊逸 Bamboo symbolizes tenacious life, upright and free and easy, upright and lofty, and handsome
- 菊：高雅圣洁、吉祥长寿、隐修淡泊 Chrysanthemum symbolizes elegance and holiness, auspicious longevity, seclusion and indifference



8 辽金元时期 Liao, Jin and Yuan Dynasties Painting



- 中国绘画普通发展 The general development of Chinese painting



9 明清时期 Ming and Qing Dynasties Painting



- 明代题材广泛，山水、花鸟的成就最为显著。
- Paintings in the Ming Dynasty had a wide range of subjects, with the most notable achievements in landscapes, flowers and birds.



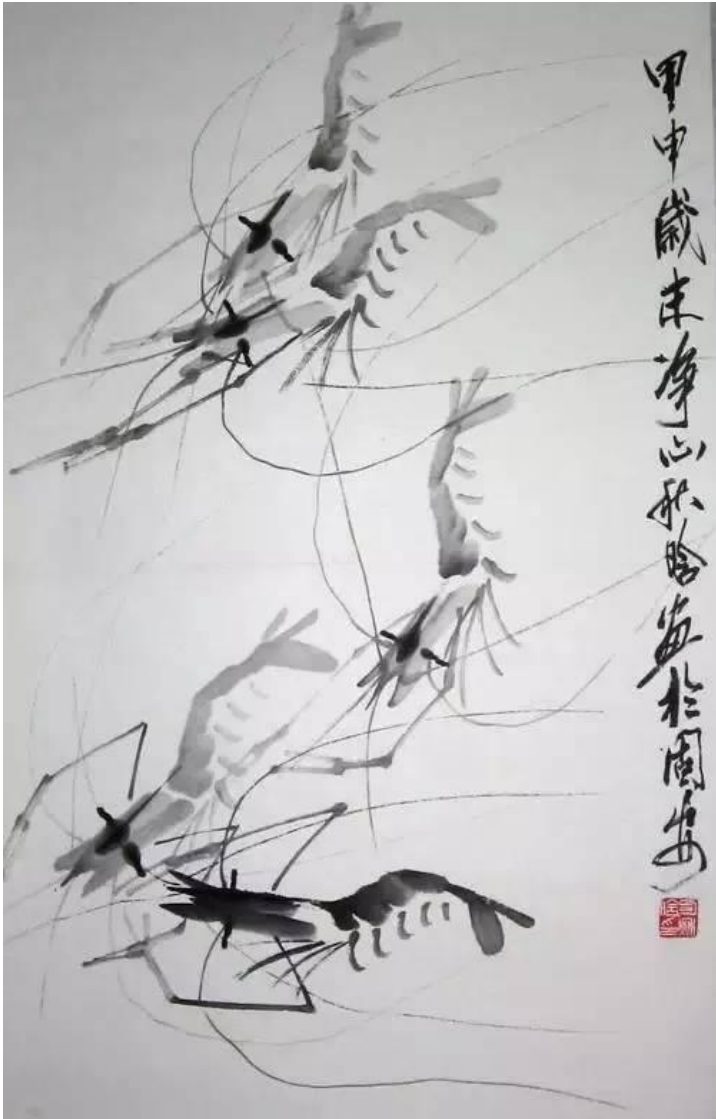
9 明清时期 Ming and Qing Dynasties Painting



- 清代的绘画艺术，山水画、水墨写意画盛行。The painting art in the Qing Dynasty, landscape painting and ink freehand painting prevailed.



10 民国时期 the Republic of China.



- 画家齐白石画的虾非常著名，像活的一样。
The shrimp painted by painter Qi Baishi is very famous, it looks like living shrimps.

11 新中国前期 In the early years of New China



- 水墨画结合写实
- Ink painting combined with realism





二、中国画的分类及特点

2. The Classification and Characteristics of Chinese painting

二、中国画分类 The Classification of Chinese painting



- 按内容分为：人物，山水，花鸟（包括花卉、瓜果、走兽、鱼、鸟、昆虫）等。 According to the content, it is divided into: painting of figures, landscapes, flowers and birds (including flowers, fruits, animals, fishes, birds, insects), etc.
- 主要运用线条和墨色的变化作画。 Mainly use changes in brush lines and ink shades to paint.
- 注重表现人物的外形和神态。 Pay attention to the appearance and expression of the characters.



二、中国画分类The Classification of Chinese painting



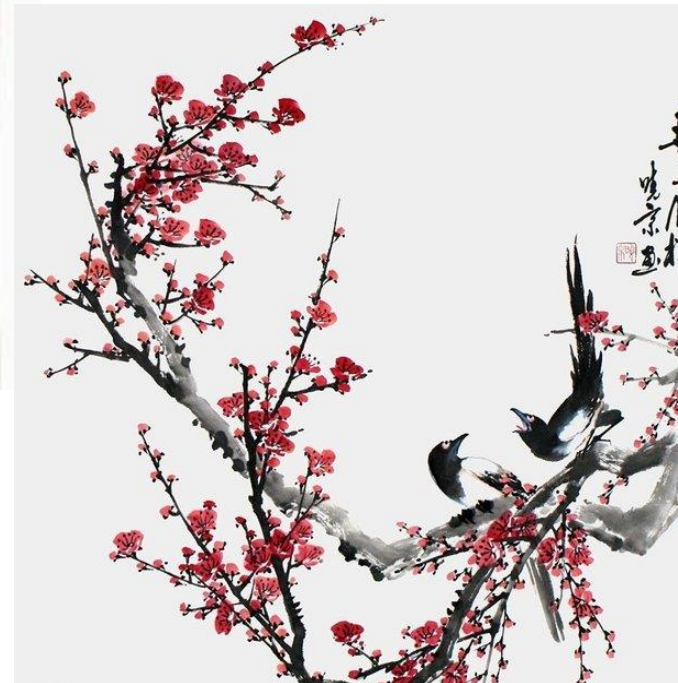
- 山水画包括：山、水、石、树、房屋、楼台、舟车、桥梁、风、雨、阴、晴，雪、日、云、雾及春、夏、秋、冬气候特征等
- Landscape paintings include: mountains, water, stones, trees, houses, platforms, boats, bridges, wind, rain, overcast, sunny, snow, sun, clouds, fog, and climatic characteristics of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, etc.
- 以水墨画为主要
- It's mainly of ink painting.



二、中国画分类 The Classification of Chinese painting



- 花卉、鸟 Flowers and birds



二、中国画分类The Classification of Chinese painting



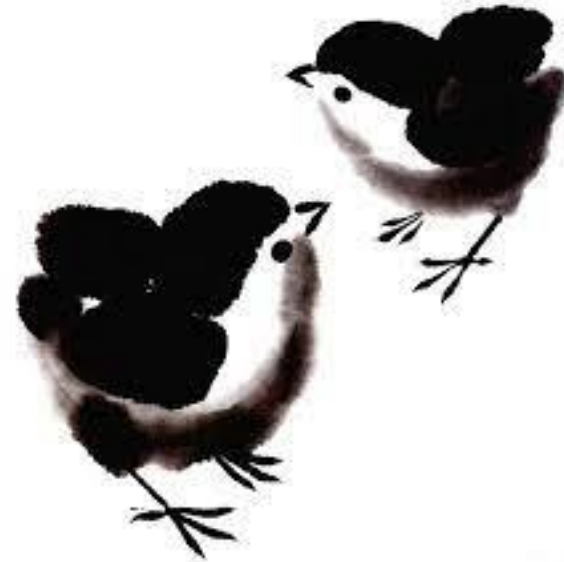
- 瓜果 Fruits



二、中国画分类 The Classification of Chinese painting



- 走兽 Animals



二、中国画分类The Classification of Chinese painting



• 鱼 Fishes





三、中国画的特点 The Characteristics of Chinese painting

- 中国画有着自己明显的特征。Chinese painting has its own distinct characteristics.
- 中国画追求一种看上去非常像但又不完全一样的感觉。Chinese painting seeks to look very similar but not exactly the same.
- 笔法要求有：平、圆、留、重、变。墨法可浓重或清淡。The brushwork requirements are: flat, round, stay, heavy and change. Ink can be used heavy or light.
- 不要求焦点透视，不强调环境对于物体的光色变化的影响。Focus perspective is not required, and the influence of the environment on the light and color changes of objects is not emphasized.
- **注重空白的位置布置，以及物体的“气势”**。Pay attention to the placement of blank spaces and the "impression and momentum" of objects.
- 国画主要是表现“气韵”、“境界”。Chinese painting is mainly to express "spirit" and "realm".

总结 Summary



- After studying this lesson, we can know the development history and cultural connotation of Chinese painting; the characteristics of different dynasty and the representative figures; the artistic characteristics and forms of art expressions. The details about basic knowledge of painting a Chinese painting be learned, such as Painting tools, content and classification, painting methods and characteristics. After studying this course you could know the knowledge of Chinese painting, and can get an art experience from the practice.

