**Lesson #8**

**Guided Reading**

**China**

**Inventions-** In the space provided, write why each invention made China a technologically advanced society

* **Paper-** like we write on today, made of silk or parchment
* **Compass-** used to determine what direction you are facing or traveling
* **Porcelain-** high quality white clay commonly used in “china” a type of pottery. The active ingredient that makes porcelain is called kaolin.
* **Printing-** think of the printing press or a printer, however is the first way we can copy text, books, words etc. This led to the increased spread of knowledge and literature
* **Paper Money-** called “flying money” and made in 800 ACE during Kublai Khan’s rule

**Ancient Chinese Dynasties**

1. **Shang Dynasty**- started @ 1766 BCE
* Lei- first Chinese painter from Shang Dynasty time period
1. **Chow Dynasty**- started @ 1030 BCE
* No artistic movements
* Mainly known for a time of war in China
1. **Han Dynasty-** started @ 206 BCE
* At the same time, the Roman Empire was at it’s peak or reached their highest accomplishments
* Buddhism started at the end of this dynasty
	+ Influenced the way artists worked
	+ Artists would meditate in nature in order to gain inspiration
	+ **Meditation** made artists appreciate their subject matter and able to succeed in art
	+ Artists were considered poets and were highly regarded or were respected
* **Bodhisattva-** a Buddhist that rejected nirvana in order to help guide others to enlightenment and comfort those in need.
	+ Almost like a spiritual guide or pastor
* Art during this time moved away from drawing figures or portraits to drawing landscapes or images of nature
* **Scroll-** long roll of silk or parchment artists used to draw or paint on
	+ Also used to write or record information
* Han Dynasty lasted 400 years (same as the Roman Empire)
	+ Ended because….
	+ Chinese were fighting with themselves
	+ Weak emperors
1. **Tang Dynasty-** @ 618-907 ACE
* High point of art and prosperity
	+ Trade increased
	+ Empire expanded through military conquests (where the Chinese army would go to war/battle with other countries and took them over by force)
* “Golden Age” of Chinese culture
1. **Sung Dynasty**- @ 10th and 11th Centuries (960-1224 ACE)
* Peak of artworks in China
* **Kuo Hsi-** artist from China during Sung Dynasty
	+ Delicate brushstrokes
	+ Painted scenes of hills, trees, and waterways (landscapes)
	+ Painted on scrolls
	+ Multiple vanishing points
		- **Vanishing point-** where we can no longer see an object (think of a picture of a road, at some point we can no longer see the road)
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* Sung Dynasty declined….
	+ Mongol Emperor Genghis Kahn invaded China and took it over
1. **Yuan Dynasty-** directly after Sung Dynasty
* No real art advancements, artists continued with the same work
* **Chao Meng-fu-** artist of the Yuan Dynasty
	+ Copying works of earlier artists of the Sung Dynasty
	+ Did not try to tell a story or teach a lesson
	+ Wanted you to FEEL the emotions of what he painted
1. **Ming Dynasty**- @ 1368-1644 ACE
* Began trading with the Portuguese, Spanish and Japanese
* Developed Cobalt Blue Glaze
	+ We still use this same glaze today!
* **Decline…**
	+ Manchurian tribes invaded and conquered China in 1644 ACE
	+ Artist still made the same artworks
	+ Most artists fled the country during this time because of the warfare and rebellions during the mid 19th century (1800’s)
	+ 1912- Sun Yat-sen made the first president of China= China is now a Republic