**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)
    - 
* 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