

Name: _____

Date: _____

Study Sheet: China and Japan

For each period or dynasty:		
	List a major work, artist, medium, or subject matter:	Why is it significant?
Shang	Earthenware	While these early vessels had a practical purpose, they are some of the earliest examples of decorated pottery from ancient China.
Zhou	Jade	Jade is a hard medium, and decorating it requires special tools and attention to detail over long periods of time. It is also rare and valuable.
Han	Terracotta Army	The First Emperor's Terracotta Army marks the first example of a large-scale, freestanding group of sculptures.
Qin	Silk	Mastering the production of silk, the Chinese created a unique and exotic product that was traded around the globe.
Song	Fan Kuan, <i>Travelers Among Mountains and Streams</i> ; Huizong-era <i>Auspicious Cranes</i>	Song painting reached new heights of realism in perspective and proportion. It was also used as propaganda in some cases.
Ming	Ming vases, the Forbidden City, kaolin clay (porcelain)	Kaolin clay could be fired at extremely high temperatures, which made it more durable. Ming vases were sometimes decorated with detailed landscapes.
Jōmon	Earthenware	Jōmon pottery was decorated with rope patterns that make it distinct from its Chinese counterparts. It is also the earliest type of ancient Japanese artwork.
Yayoi	<i>Dōtaku</i> bronze bells	<i>Dōtaku</i> bronze bells were influenced by China, but Japanese style departed from Chinese in that these were used not as instruments but as ceremonial objects, often depicting a narrative.
Heian	Nature in art; <i>Tale of Genji</i>	This hand scroll told the story of the relationship between humans and nature. The Heian period emphasized this connection.
Kamakura shogunate	Honor, loyalty, warriors, acts of bravery	The art from this period reflected values set by a military government.
Edo period	Printmaking, Hokusai's "36 Views of Mount Fuji"	Printmaking allowed for more copies and greater access to artwork.