

ART OF EAST ASIA



China
&
Japan

What
elements and
principles are
present in this
piece of artwork?



CHINA

- Landscape Painting – Focus on nature.
- Scrolls– *Images or words painted on a long roll of illustrated parchment or silk. It's purpose was to capture a feeling not an image.*
- Sculpture – Buried objects intended for use in the afterlife, symbols of importance (power & wealth).

JAPAN

- **Architecture** – Elegant structures designed to stand up against earthquakes and storms (Buddhist temples and pagodas).
- *Pagodas – tower several stories high with roofs curving slightly upward at the edges.*
- **Sculpture** – Small models made from clay, wood, and sometimes bronze. Most of these sculptures featured the figure of Buddha.
- **Painting** – Screen paintings, painted screens that divided rooms. Intended to decorate and brighten dimly lit interiors of temples and homes.

NOW...

**Lets take a closer look at
Chinese Scroll Paintings**

Chinese Scroll Painting

Hanging Scrolls & Hand Scrolls

- Chinese artists focus on **LINE** and **BRUSHWORK** when creating art.
- **Common subject(s)** – LANDSCAPES, nature, scenery, etc.
- **Commonly used colors** – Light washes of blue-green, reddish brown, and neutrals (including black).
- **Common Medium** – Watercolors & Ink.

Open “Brushstrokes”.pdf

CLOSE YOUR EYES...

- Visualize a landscape. This can be a landscape you have seen or would like to see.
- Visualize all of the details. Visualize what is in the foreground, middle ground, and background. (Trees, rocks, water, streams, waterfalls, small architectural elements, etc.)
- **SKETCH the scene that you visualized.**
- What mood or feeling does your landscape suggest?

Warm-Up

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- Please copy the following definitions into your sketchbooks:
 - **Transparent** – Allowing light to pass through so that objects can be clearly seen on the other side; the opposite of opaque.
 - **Opaque** – Something that cannot be seen through; the opposite of transparent
 - **TONE** – created by adding the compliment to a color. (i.e. olive is a tone of green).

WATERCOLOR TECHNIQUES

- **Washes** – Basic watercolor method achieved by wetting your watercolor paper and applying pigment from top to bottom (FLAT or GRADED)
- **Wet in Wet** – This technique is a process where you apply pigment to wet paper. It creates blurred shapes and soft marks that create subtle backgrounds or details to your artwork.

- **Dry brush** – Use a brush loaded with paint, NOT a lot of water and apply to dry paper. It creates crisp hard edges that stand out in a composition.
- **Lifting off** – Process of removing paint once you have applied it to your paper
- **Dropping in color** – Adding color to a wet area of the paper, allowing the paint to branch out and blend naturally.

Chinese Calligraphy