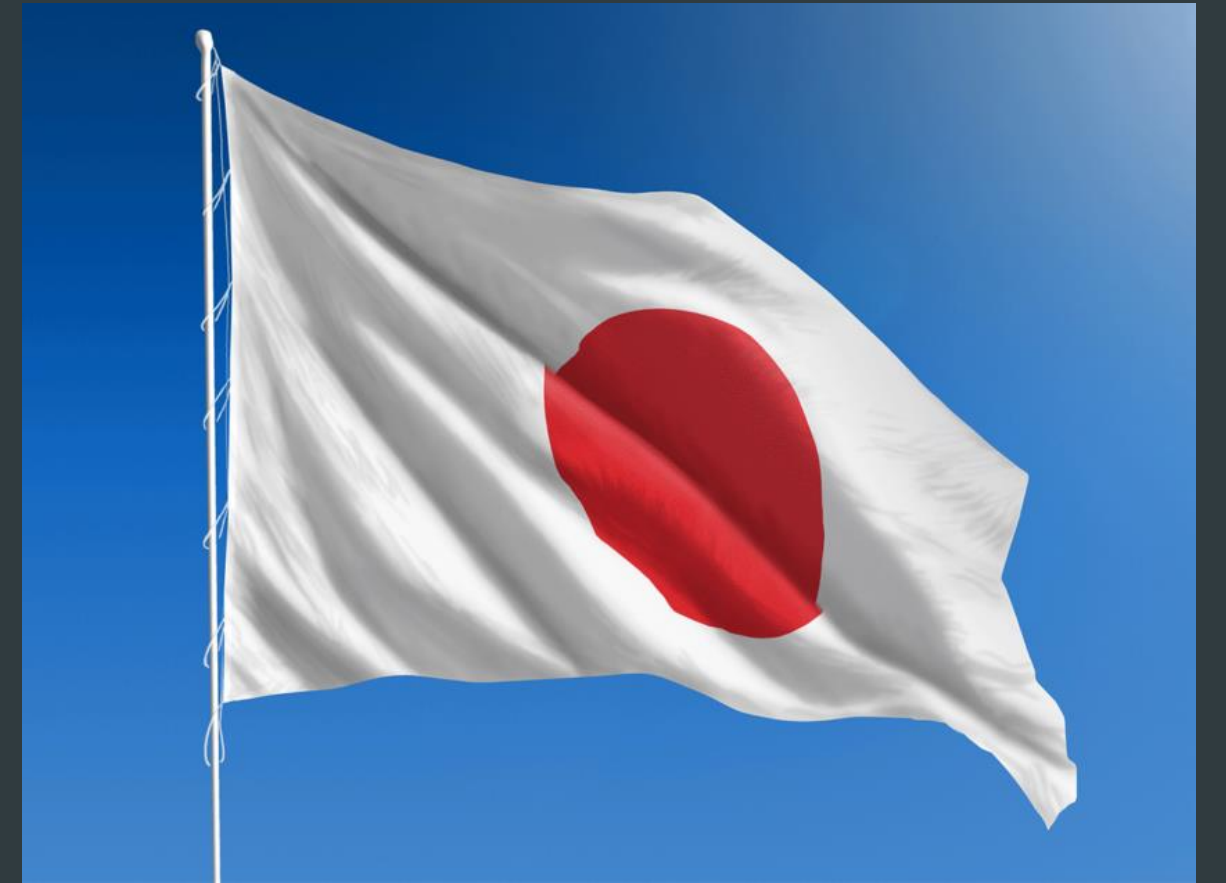


ASIAN ART

Part 2







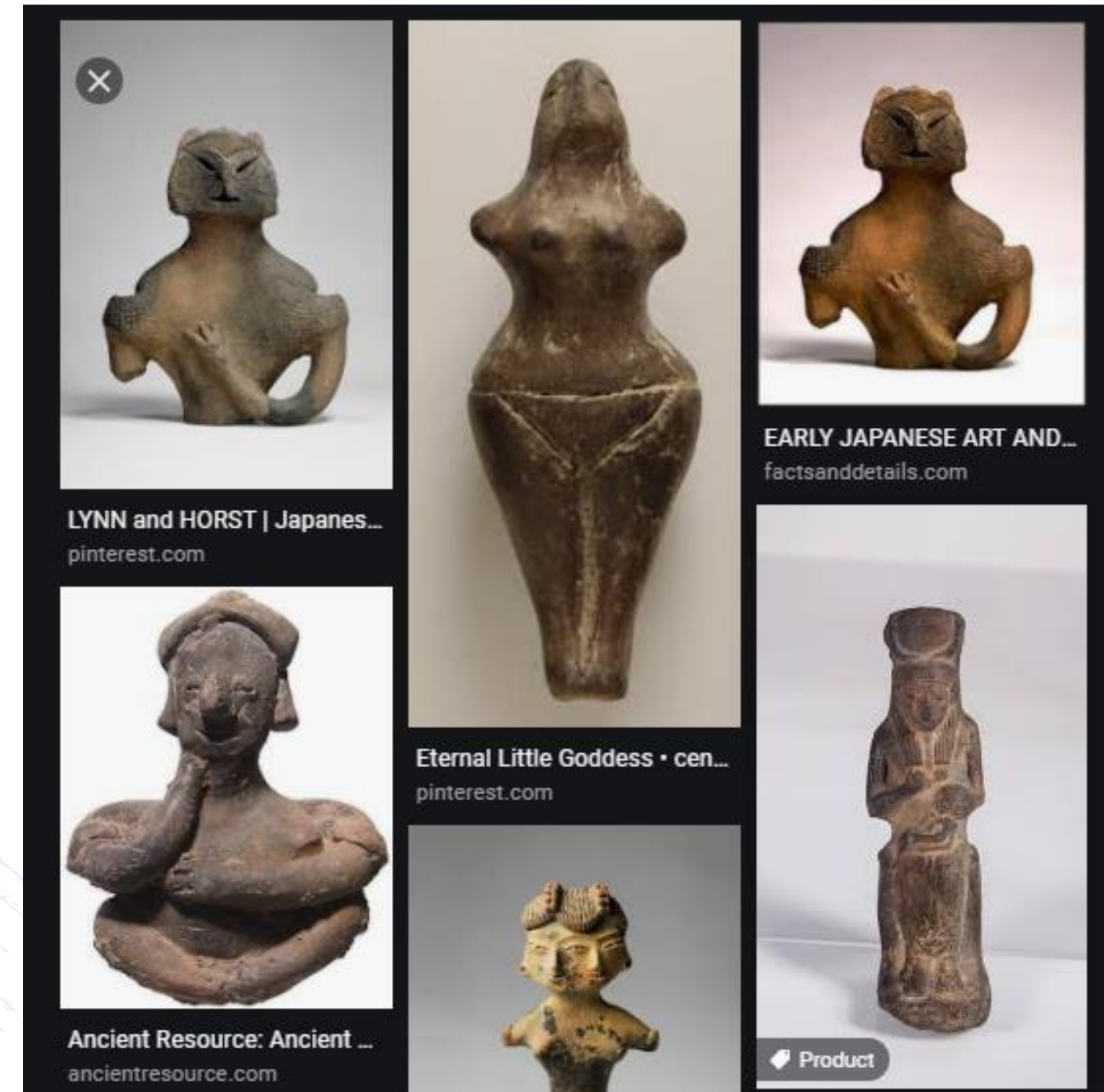
**JAPANESE
ART**

- Art in Japan has undergone series of transitions and periodization.
- Japan has transitioned into a cultural mixing pot.
- Based on artifact such as ceramic figures and ornaments.
- It was influenced by Korean and Chinese



HANIWA

Ceramic figures that is made up of clay.
That were made for ritual use and buried
with the dead as funerary objects.



Religious Influence

Shintoism

The native religion of Japan.

Buddhism

- Images and sculptures of Buddha were produced.
- Buddhist temples also became staples in key places.

WOOD BLOCK PRINTING

Woodblock printing is a technique for printing text, images or patterns used.

This method was adapted in Japan during the Edo period (1603-1867) and became one of their oldest and most highly developed visual arts.





1. Draw an image onto **washi**, a thin yet durable type of paper.
2. The *washi* would then be glued to a block of wood, and—using the drawing's outlines as a guide—the artist would carve the image into its surface.
3. The artist would then apply ink to the relief.
4. A piece of paper would be placed on top of it, and a flat tool called a **baren** would help transfer the ink to the paper.

To incorporate multiple colors into the same work, artists would simply repeat the entire process, creating separate woodblocks and painting each with a different pigment.

Ukiyo-e

Is an art movement which is flourished 17th through 19th Centuries. It's artist produced woodblock prints and paintings of such subjects as travel scenes and landscapes, female beauties, & sumo wrestlers.



Nishiki -e

Is a type of Japanese multi-colored woodblock printing.

The technique is used primarily in Ukiyo-e. It was invented in 1760s.



KABUKI MAKE UP OF JAPAN

Kabuki makeup or **Kesho** is already in itself an interpretation of the actor's own role through the medium of the facial features.

Kabuki Makeup is also another way of face painting which has two types:

1. standard makeup - applied to most actors
 2. kumadori makeup - applied to villains and heroes
- It is composed of very dramatic lines and shapes using colors that represent certain qualities.

Examples of face painting are the **mukimi-guma** or **suji-guma**, where the lines are painted onto an actor's face. These are then smudged to soften them.



ORIGAMI

The term Origami came from “ori” meaning "folding", and “kami” meaning "paper".

Started in the 17th century AD and was popularized internationally in the mid-1900s.

Flowers, animals, birds, fish, geometric shapes and dolls are the common models used in Japanese Origami.

Origami butterflies were used during the celebration of Shinto weddings to represent the bride and groom,

It was known since the **Heian** period (794-1185) in Japanese history.

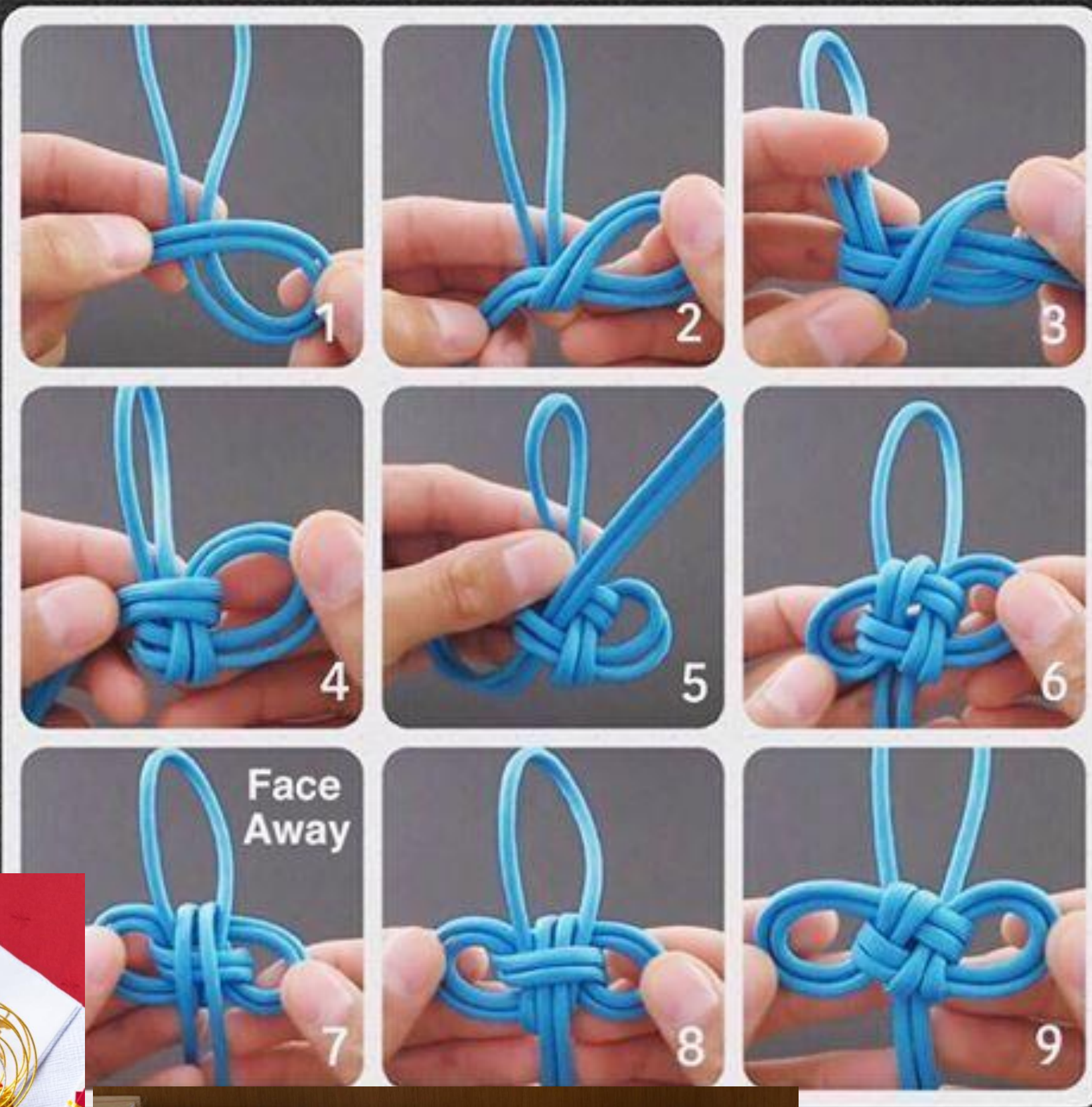
The best known Origami is the “Paper Crane”



JAPANESE KNOT TYING

In Japan, knot tying is called
Hanamusubi.

It emphasize on braids and
focuses on individual knots.



Ikebana

Ikebana is the art of arranging flower aesthetically. One tries to represent the three elements sky, earth, and mankind in a well balanced relation.



Bonsai

Bonsai is the art of cultivating miniature trees. The pine, a tree that naturally grows many meters tall, is the most typical plant used for bonsai, but many other tree species can be used. To achieve miniaturization, the tree is frequently transferred into new pots, and on that occasion its roots are cut a little bit. Bonsai skills include the knowledge of when and how much to cut the roots, how much fertilizer and water is ideal, and which branches should be pruned to give the plant an aesthetic look.





Yukata>>

<Kimono.



< Parasol Zori>





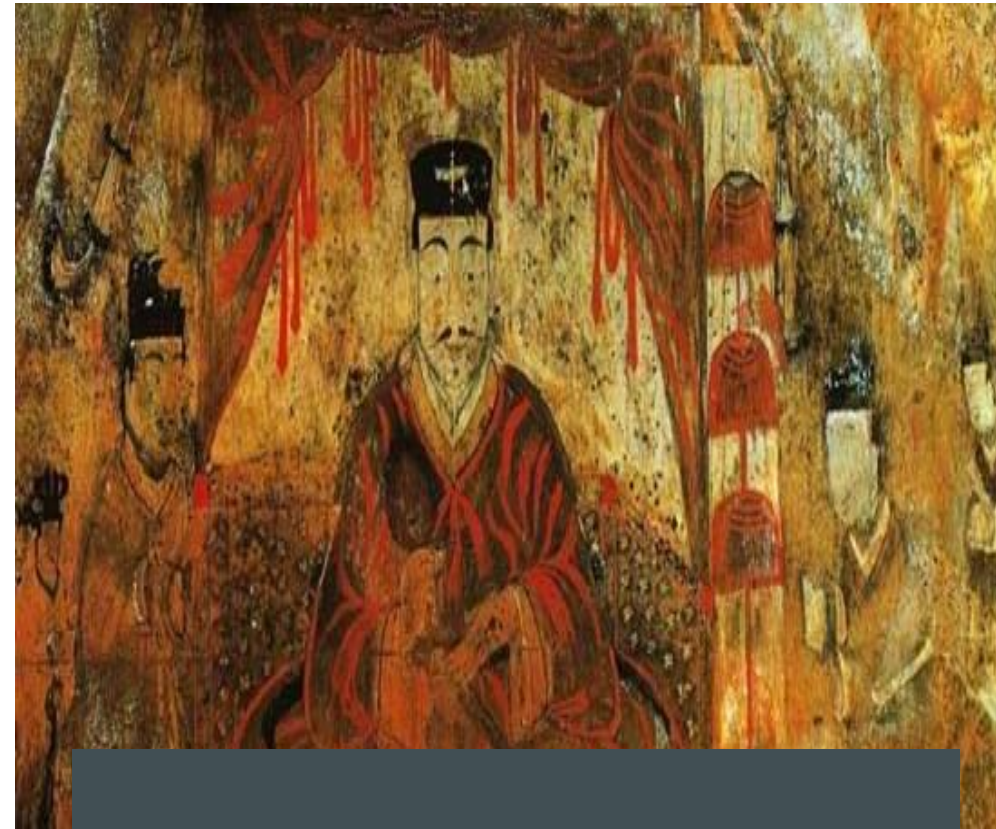
KOREAN ART

- Korean art is noted for its traditions in pottery, music calligraphy, painting, sculpture and other genres, often marked by the use of bold color, natural forms, precise shape and scale and surface decoration.
- The history of Korean painting is dated to approximately 108 C.E.
- Korean painting has been a constant separation of monochromatic works of black.
- brushwork on very often mulberry paper or silky; The colorful folk art or min-hwa , ritual arts, tomb paintings , and festival arts.

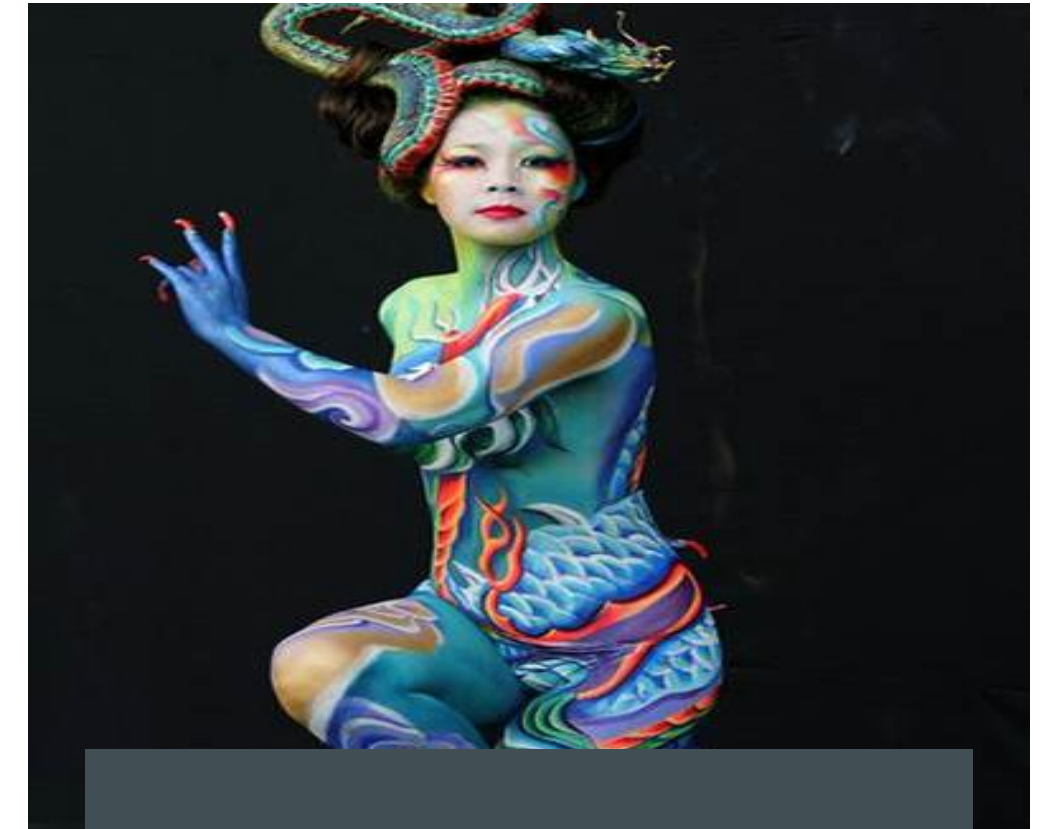




Min-hwa
(Korean Folkart)
Flowers and bird
by Kimsingu



KoguryoTombs
(Tomb Paintings)



Body Art (Festival art)

Korean Ceramic Pottery

The Korean potter was characteristically unconcerned about mechanical perfection of his surfaces, curves, or shapes.

His concern was to bring out the inherent or natural characteristics of his materials and the medium.







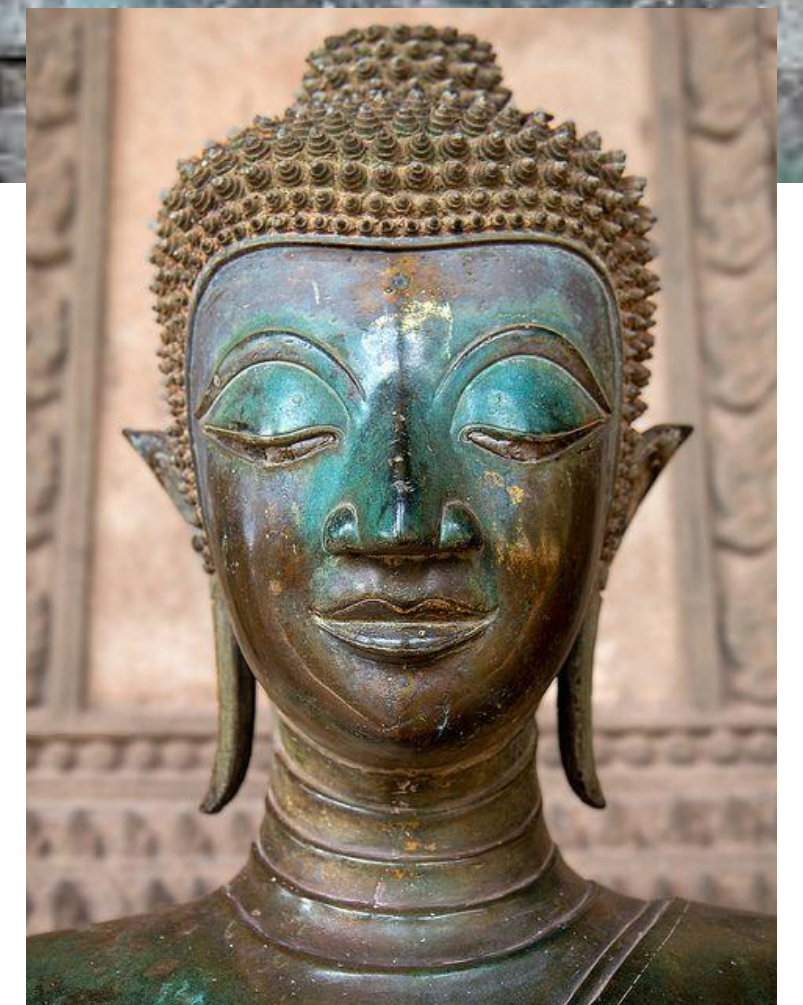
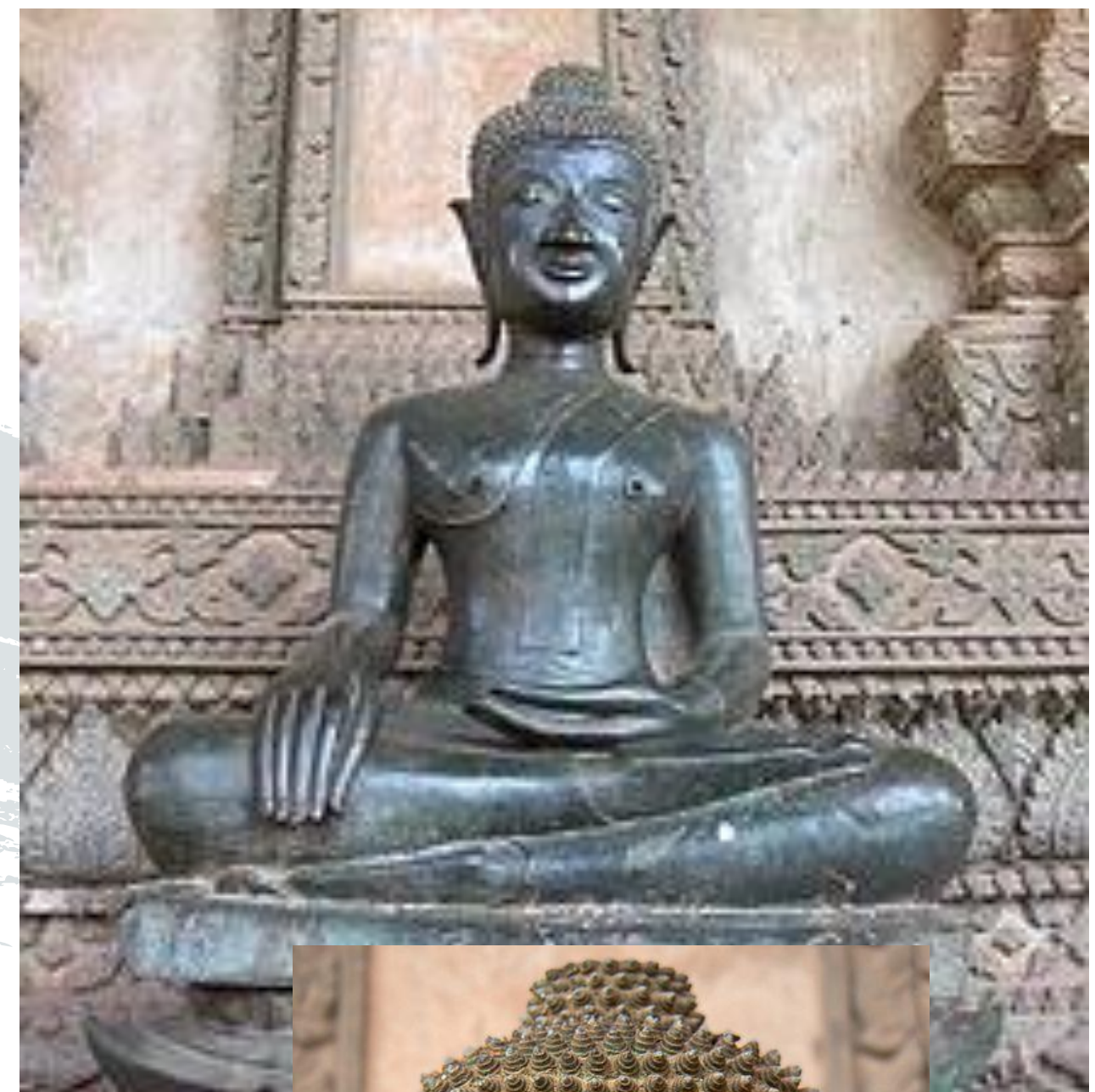
LAOTIAN ART

■Laotian art includes ceramic, Buddhist sculpture, and music.

■Lao Buddhist sculptures were created in large variety of material including gold, silver and most often bronze.

■Brick-and-mortar also was a medium used for colossal images, a famous of these is the image of Phya Avat (16th century) in Vientiane, although a renovation completely altered the appearance of the sculpture, and it no longer resembles a Buddha.

■Wood is popular for small votive Buddhist images that are often left in canvas it is also very common for large, life-size standing images of Buddha.





Phra Keo (the emerald Buddha)

Phra Phuttha Butsavarat



Lao art – The paintings



Lao art – The weavings



Lao art – The earthenware



Mat and Basket Weaving



Sticky Rice Basket - La...
pinterest.com



Weaving together Laos' cultural mix
bangkokpost.com



Weaving A Wicker Basket High Resolu...
alamy.com



Basket Weaving in Laos www.intenttravel ...
youtube.com



Natural Anjat Basket: Hand Woven Rat...
clothroads.com



Basket making in Laos....
pinterest.com



Cane and Bamboo of La...
asiainch.org



Sarawak basketry and plaiting | The ...
encyclocraftsapr.com



Cane and Bamboo of Laos – Asia InC...
asiainch.org



Traditional Lao Bamboo Weaving...
namkhanexperience.com



Laos Basket Making Hi...
alamy.com



Traditional Lao Bamboo Weaving ...
namkhanexperience.com





NEPALESE ART

The ancient and refined traditional culture of Kathmandu, for that matter in the whole of Nepal, is an uninterrupted and exceptional meeting of the Hindu and Buddhist ethos practiced by its highly religious people.

It has also embrace in its fold cultural diversity provided by the other religions such as Jainism, Islam and Christianity.





Bhairava
ca. 16th century
[View Artwork](#)



Bhimarata Chariot Ritual
1776
[View Artwork](#)



**Bodhisattva
Avalokiteshvara**
14th century
[View Artwork](#)



Buddha Shakyamuni
14th century
[View Artwork](#)



**Durga Killing the Buffalo
Demon**
13th century
[View Artwork](#)



Hindu Festival Banner
17th century
[View Artwork](#)



Indra
1463
[View Artwork](#)



Naga Mandala Assembly
18th century
[View Artwork](#)



**Rakta
Lokeshvara/Macchendranath**
1842
[View Artwork](#)

Female Deities





ai... (16th

ART: MANDALAS

An eight-petal lotus is one of the most basic forms of a mandala, a diagram of a sacred space populated by a central deity with a divine entourage. Although here the central deity is missing, what remains indicates the Great Goddess Durga originally was housed in the center, surrounded by important Hindu goddesses, each placed in an interior lotus petals seated upon a different identifying animal (elephant, peacock, bull, etc.). When not in use, the petals fold up, revealing a closed lotus-bud rising from a water-pool. Lotus-mandala—displaying a range of Hindu and Buddhist deities—survive from as early as the Pala Period. This later Nepalese work may have been used in Nepal or exported to Eastern India through continuous mutual exchanges between these regions. Even today,

Nepal Clay Figures





**THAI
ART**

■ Traditional Thai art is primarily composed of Buddhist art, which in turn often has Hindu elements and iconography in it. Traditional Thai sculpture almost exclusively depicts images of the Buddha.



■ Traditional Thai paintings usually consist of book illustrations, and painted ornamentation of buildings such as palaces and temples.

■ The size of each element in the picture reflected its degree of importance.



■ Thailand normally depicts religious themes, most often the Jataka stories, Buddha's life story and stories of his previous incarnations, which often present visual explanations of various Buddhist principles the Buddhist heavens and hells, and scenes of daily life.



The Sukhothai kingdom

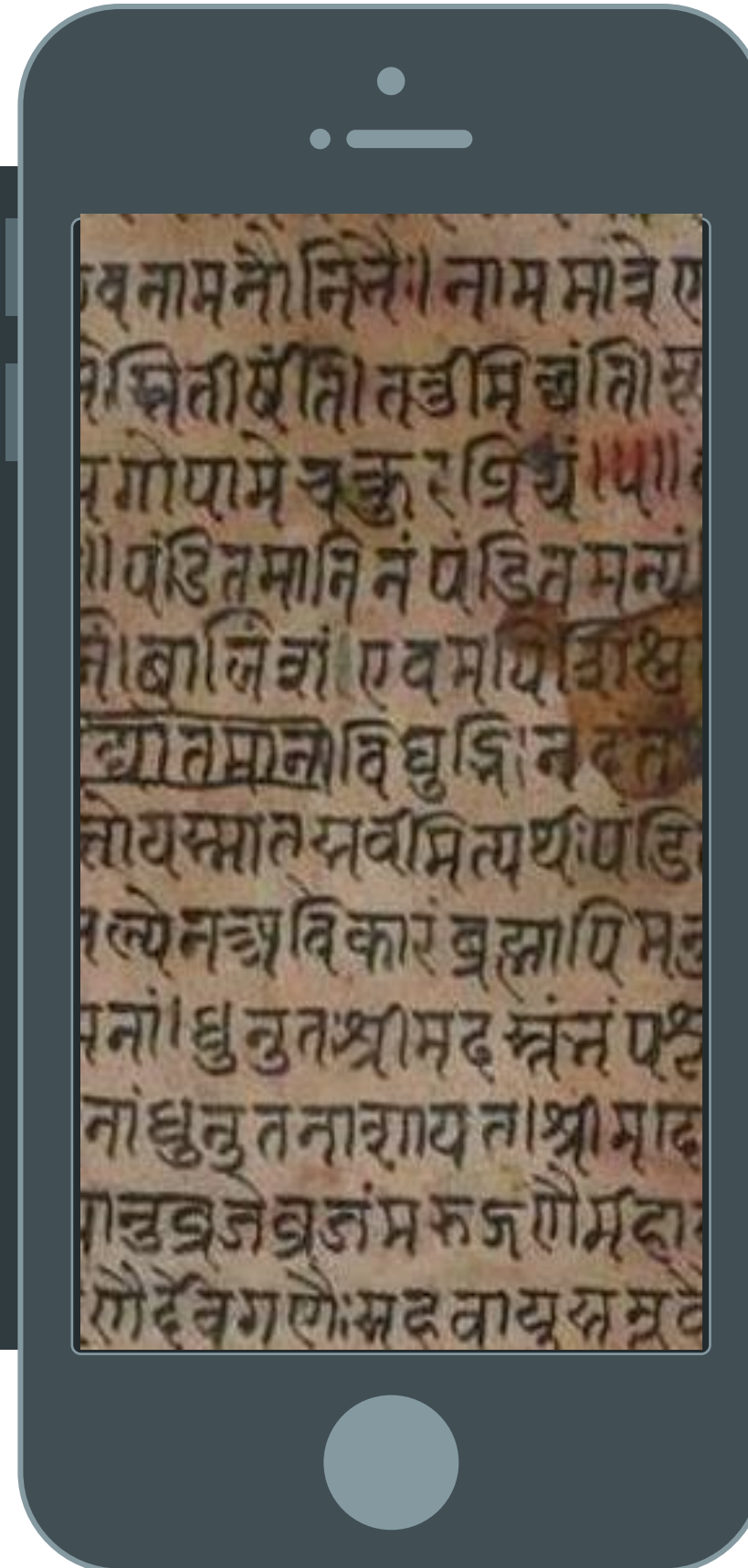


- Buddha images of the Sukhothai period are elegant, with sinuous bodies and slender, oval faces
- This period saw the introduction of the “walking Buddha post”



Sukhothai artists in the 14th century tried to follow the canonical defining marks of a Buddha, as they are set out in ancient Pali texts:


- Skin so smooth that dust cannot stick to it
- Legs like a deer
- Thighs like a banyan tree
- Shoulders as massive as an elephant's head;
- Arms round like an elephant's trunk, and long enough to touch the knees
- Hands like lotuses about to bloom



- Fingertips turned back like petals
- head like an egg;
- Hair like scorpion stingers
- Chin like a mango stone
- Nose like a parrot's beak
- Earlobes lengthened by the earrings of royalty
- Eyelashes like a cow's
- Eyebrows like drawn bows.

Sankhalok (ceramic), 15th century



A large, ornate Thai elephant sculpture, likely a Paramesvara, is the central focus. It is a light pink color with intricate gold and blue details. The elephant is adorned with a large, multi-tiered lotus flower on its back, which is also decorated with gold and blue. The elephant's trunk is curled upwards. The background is a soft, hazy sunset sky with warm orange and pink tones. The overall scene is a blend of traditional Thai art and modern digital art.

Elephants abound in Thai art and popular culture. You'll find them in carvings, paintings, textiles, stories—even on bottles of the beloved local beer, Chang.

The national symbol of Thailand, elephants are admired for their strength, endurance and intelligence.

- The Thai phrase "*chang sip mu*" is used to describe a craftsman in Thailand
- With skills that are passed down for generations, the art of Thai crafts has long been a reflection of Thai people's creativity and ingenuity.
- The intricate detail and meticulous methods is a display of inventiveness, and the elaborate designs proof of perseverance.
- Moreover, the abundance of natural materials such as wicker, palm leaves, rattan and coconuts make it possible for Thais to produce beautiful and inexpensive handicrafts.

©AsiaWebDirect



Wood carving

- Wood carving is a form of working wood by means of a cutting tool held in the hand (this may be a power tool), resulting in a wooden figure or figurine (this may be abstract in nature) or in the sculptural ornamentation of a wooden object.
- Mostly, teak has been used for carving as, unlike nowadays, it used to grow in abundance in Thailand.
- Wood-carving is done in two styles
 - bas-relief
 - free-standing



Fruit carving

- In Thailand, fruit carving is a traditional and highly cultivated art.
- The decoration of food and correct use of serving dishes is of utmost importance in Royal Thai Cuisine. Thus no account of Thai food can be complete without mention of the importance given to food and meal presentation.
- The ingenuity of all Thai palace crafts and cooking lies in the artists' attempt to create natural and realistic masterpieces.



Lacquering

- Lacquering is the art of coating things like leaves of doors and windows in black lacquer and gilding them with gold leaf.
- Examples of this craft technique are book cabinets holding Buddhist scriptures and door leaves of many Buddhist temples.
- Lacquer, or 'rak' in Thai, is the resin of a plant in the same family as the cashew nut. This resin is irritating and can cause a severe rash on the skin. Consequently, some people who are allergic to it will not be able to do the job. The process of lacquering is complicated and painstaking. It usually takes up to three or four months to complete such a work of art





**TIBETAN
ART**

Also called Lamaism, branch of Vajrayana Tantric, or Esoteric Buddhism that evolved from the 7th century CE in Tibet.

Tibetan Buddhism also incorporates the monastic disciplines of early Theravada Buddhism and the shamanistic features of the indigenous

Tibetan religion, **Bon**. Tibetan art is primarily sacred art, drawing elements from the religions of Buddhism, Hinduism, Bon, and various tribal groups, and reflecting the over-riding influence of Tibetan Buddhism.





The Sand Mandala or “Kalachakra mandala”

Stone Carving



Tibetan carving of OM Sto...
alamy.com



Tibetan Prayer Stone Carving shows the ...
tibettravel.org



Tibetan Stone Carving Culture
tibettravel.org



Tibetan Buddhist mani stones - mant...
pinterest.com



Tibetan folk stone carving culture ...
eng.tibet.cn



A TIBETAN BUDDHIST ...
alamy.com



Antique Tibetan Alphabet Carved Stone ...
dreamstime.com



Tibetan mani stone stock photo. Image ...
dreamstime.com



Tibetan Stone Carving Culture
tibettravel.org



Tibetan Buddhism Culture – the Carved ...
tibet-tours.org

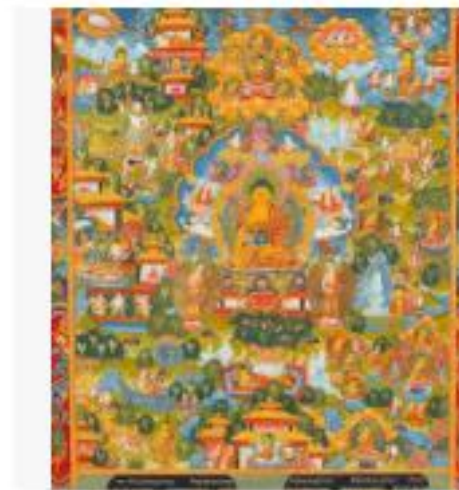


MANI STONE carved with...
alamy.com



Thangka Mural Painting

- using ground mineral pigment on cotton or silk, functions as one of the principle meditational tools in Buddhist practice.
- usually depicts a central Buddhist deity or teacher surrounded by associated gods and lineage figures, describes events or myths attributed to important religious teachers



Tibetan Thangka Painting ...
amazon.com



Thangkas of Tibet: A collect...
christies.com



Buddha Padmasambhava Ti...
pixels.com · In stock



Thangka, Treasure Art of Tib...
cits.net



Exhibition of Tibetan thangka paintings ...
globaltimes.cn



Tibetan Buddhist God ...
amazon.com



Tibetan Tiger Thangka ...
traditionalartofnepal.com...



Kalachakra Shakti Tibet...
mandalas.life · In stock

Tibetan Mila

- Tibetan Mila stands for the fortune and lordliness. This lucky talisman will bless you lucky and auspicious. Wearing Handmade Mila Jewelry, you will be the focus of global attention. It works exquisitely, perfect with no scratches, flaws or repairs. You could not only own this work yourself, but also present it to your good friend as a gift to be able to manifest your status and art savor!



Tibetan buddhist
handbraided lucky knots

Lucky in Chinese
925silver charm



8mm coke beads
Handcarved
-om mani padme hum-
Six True Mantra Words



**VIETNAMESE
ART**

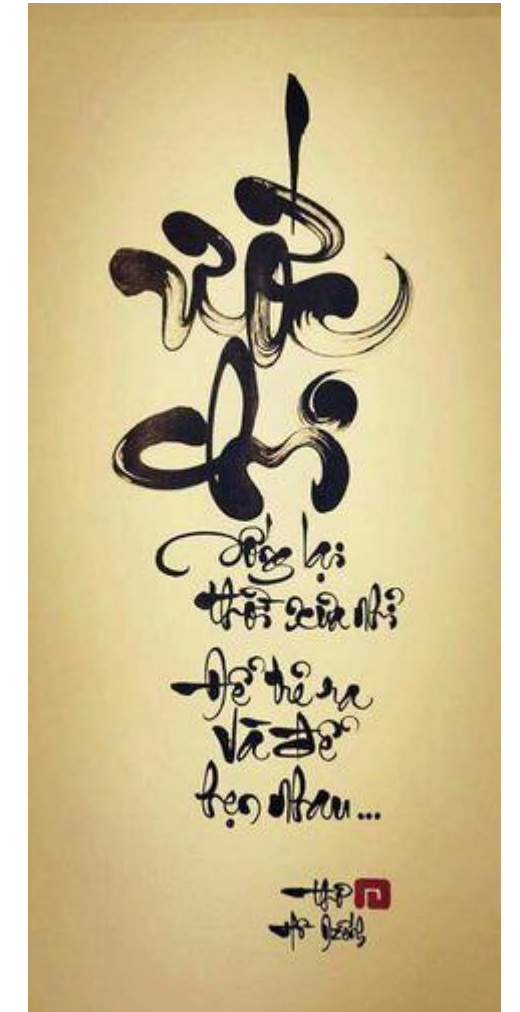
■ Vietnamese art has a long and rich history. Clay pottery of the Neolithic Age dates as far back as 8,000 B.C.E.. Decorative elements from ceramics of the Bronze Age were used to ornament large, elaborately-incised bronze cast drums of the Dong Son culture

■ Traditional Vietnamese art is art practiced in Vietnam or by Vietnamese artist, from ancient times including the elaborate Dong Son drums to post-Chinese domination art which was strongly influenced by Chinese Buddhist art, among other philosophies such as Taoism and Confucianism.



Vietnamese Calligraphy

Calligraphy has had a long history in Vietnam, previously using Chinese characters along with chu nom. However, most modern Vietnamese calligraphy instead uses the Roman-character based Quoc Ngu, Which has proven to be very popular.

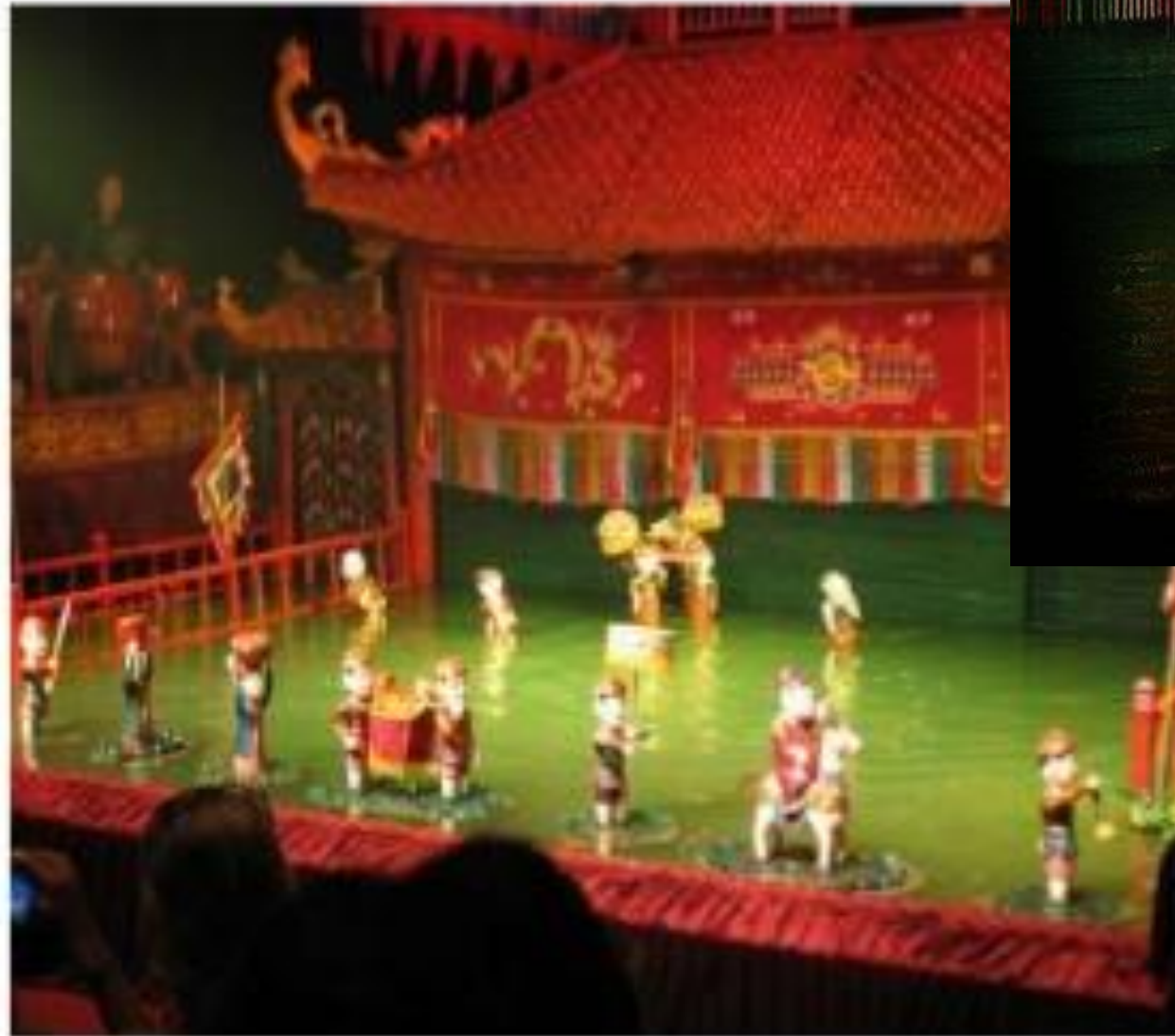




VIETNAM CULTURE

WATER PUPPETRY

- Performed by villagers, who created a guild;
- Shown over a body of water;
- Exclusively Vietnamese.



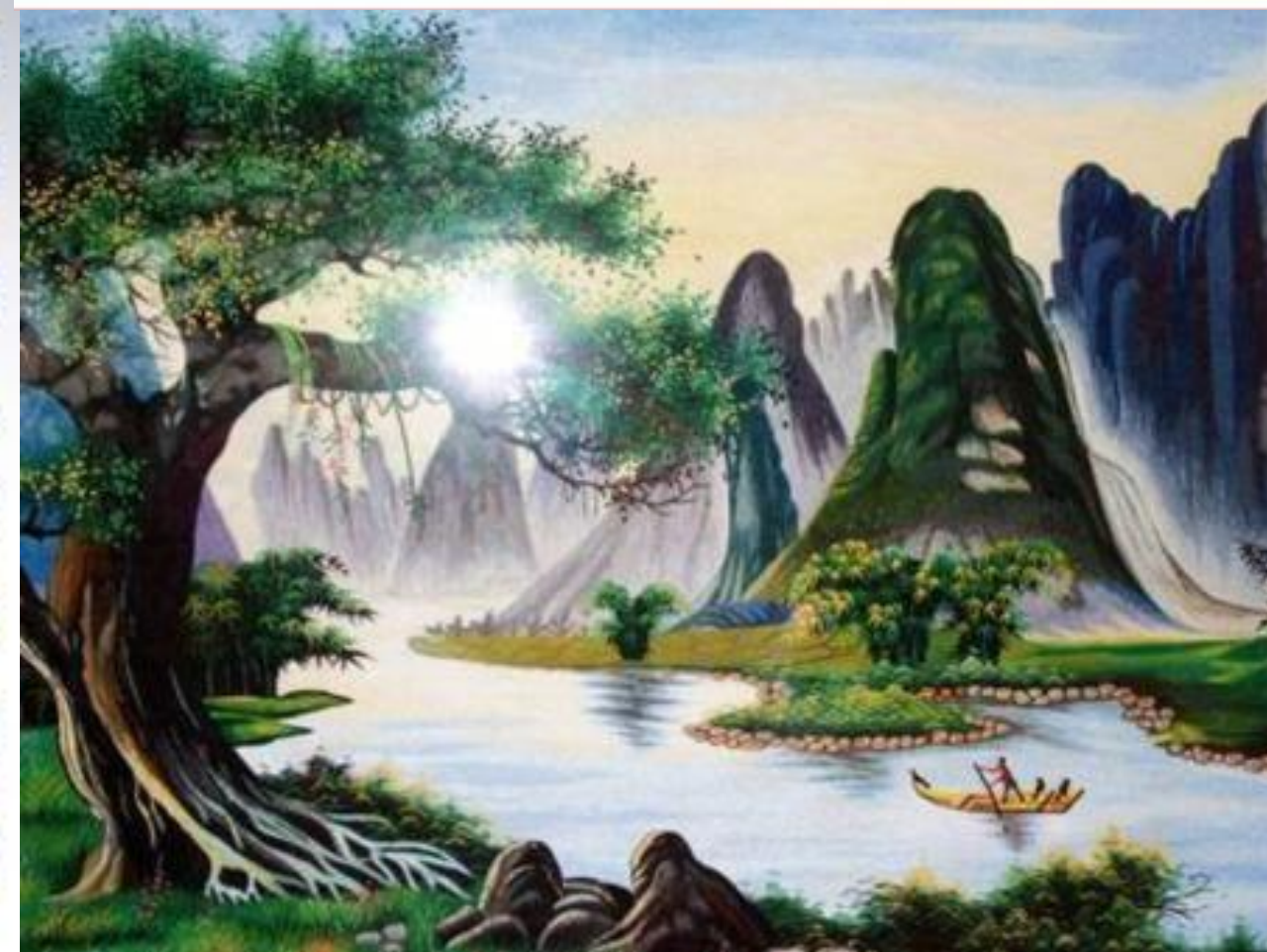


VISUAL ARTS

SILK PAINTING

- In Vietnam, painting on silk is popular. Vietnamese artists found these technique to be a unique way to create mystique and a charming sense of mystique in their paintings. By using contemporary colors, Vietnamese silt painting has won the hearts of many art lovers. Vietnamese Silk Painting is on of the most popular forms of art in Vietnam, favored for the mystical atmosphere that can be achieved with the medium.

SILK PAINTING



LACQUER ART

- With a rich history, lacquer is a uniquely Vietnamese painting medium which can produce unparalleled depth.
- Lacquer can be applied widely as decorations for household objects, furniture and architectural elements.
- Lacquer can be introduced internationally as a recreational activity and field of study.





THANK YOU
FOR LISTENING