

Summary A 90-minute talk about Chinese Painting

- 30 minute lecture in English. We will discuss about the 'Why', explaining the relationship between traditional Chinese painting, nature, and society.
- 60 minute lecture in Chinese. We will understand the 'How', taking a closer look at the unique form of Chinese painting, its underlying theories and brushstroke technique.

Self-Introduction

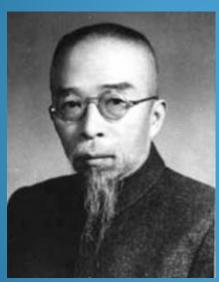
The Forbidden City and the Imperial Painting Style



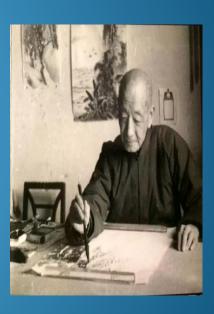
Self-Introduction

Song-Feng Artist Guild











2. Concepts of Chinese Painting

- Chinese fine art and Chinese painting
- Classifications of Chinese fine art: Rock Wall Paintings, Color & Ink Paintings, Ink Paintings.







Concepts of Chinese Painting

Ink Painting has gained world reputation



3. Origins of Chinese Painting from the understanding of nature to the utilization of it

Rock Wall Painting period: Fuxi and his Eight
 Trigrams in Paleolithic times. 1,000,000~10,000 BC





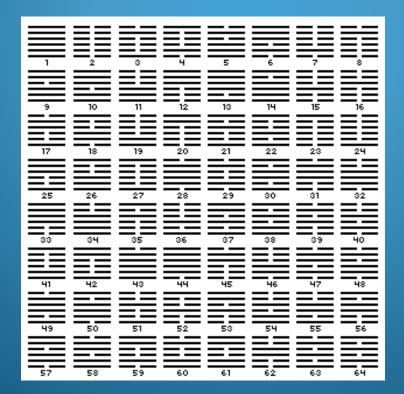
FengShui

MXK

Origins of Chinese Painting

 Color & Ink Painting period: King Wen of Zhou dynasty and his 64 hexagrams (The King Wen Sequence). 1100 BC~ AD 23





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Origins of Chinese Painting

 Ink Painting period: Paper as one of the four major Chinese inventions. AD 25 ~ Current.





4. Content and Artistic Conception

Rock Wall Painting:

A description of a subject without

relationship.



Content and Artistic Conception

Color & Ink painting:

Connect a single subject to related subjects.

Nature is used as a reference for life.

Based on traditional Chinese acupuncture, man's inner circulation is connected with Tian Shi, a FengShui term with much deeper meanings. (Yellow Emperor's Inner Cannon)

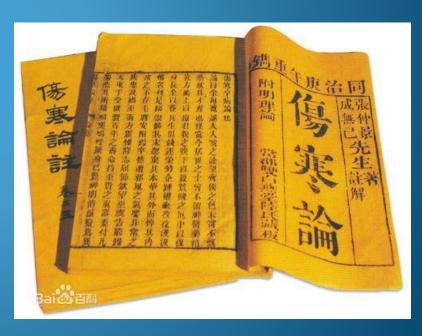


Content and Artistic Conception

•Ink Painting:

Depicts relationships and the abstraction of related subjects. Nature is used as a resource for life.

The emergence of the first pharmacopoeia "Treatise on Cold Damage". The correlation of man and herbs.



5. Contributions of Chinese Painting to Mankind (Illustrated with Yuan Dynasty Paintings)

Contribution to the living environment

The Famous Four landscape painters in Yuan Dynasty. Their artworks were about man with

heaven and earth.



Wang, 1308~1385

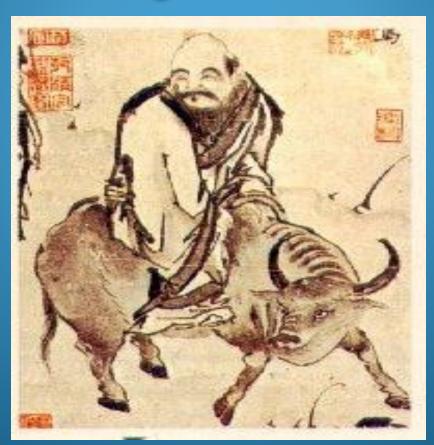


Wu, 1280~1354



Contribution to a healthy environment

• The essence of Chinese Taoism on healthy living: breathing.



Contribution to a healthy environment

- Chinese painting requires QiYun (Chi):
 - Guiding your breathing rhythm;
 - Types of breathing: surrounding walls and penetrating walls.
 - Manage yourself and the universe, the room, the building, and the environment.

Huang Gongwang, 1269~1354 Dwelling in Fuchun Mountains









The Meditation Function of Chinese Ink Painting

Illustration of a landscape painting and a piece of literati painting from the Yuan Dynasty





163. Wang Meng, Ge Zhichuan Moving His Dwelling, hanging scroll, ink and color on paper, ca. 1360s. 139 × 58 cm. Palace

Wang, 1308~1385

Illustration of a Literati painting for the current IT industry (Eye movement and breathing)



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Contribution to the Social Environment

Illustrate the social environment of Yuan Dynasty and the birth of Chinese Literati

Painting



Zheng, 1241~1318



Zhang, 1898~1982

