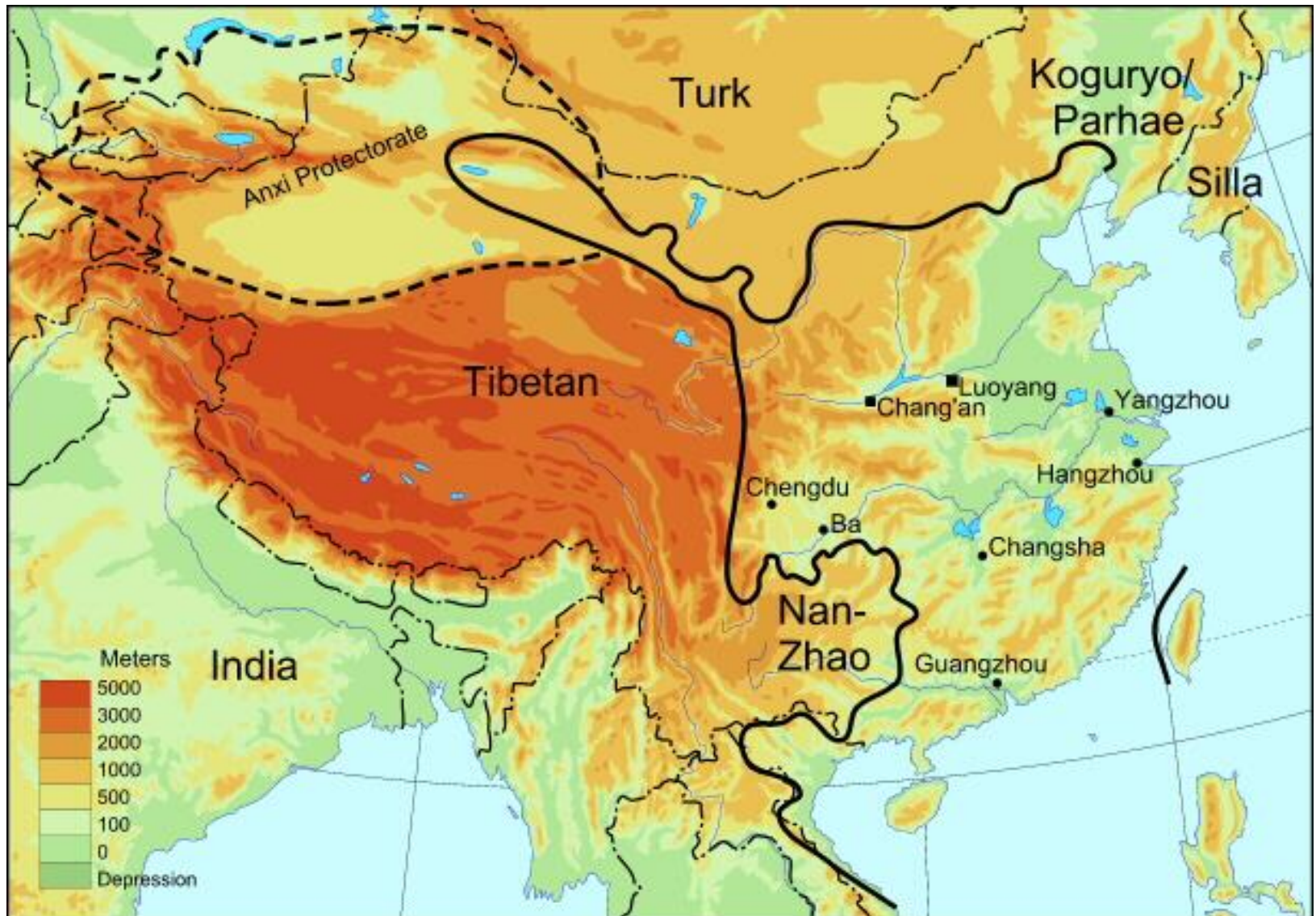


Sui and Tang Art

Cosmopolitanism and “Han-Tang Miracle”

China Reunited in 589 CE



Hanyuan Hall at the Daming Palace, Chang'an, late 7th-8th cen.

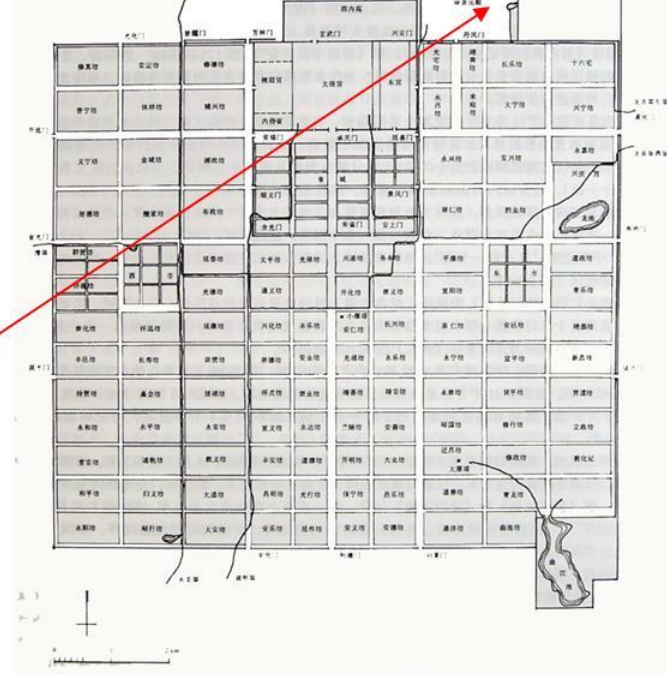


图 3-1-1 隋大兴——唐长安平面图

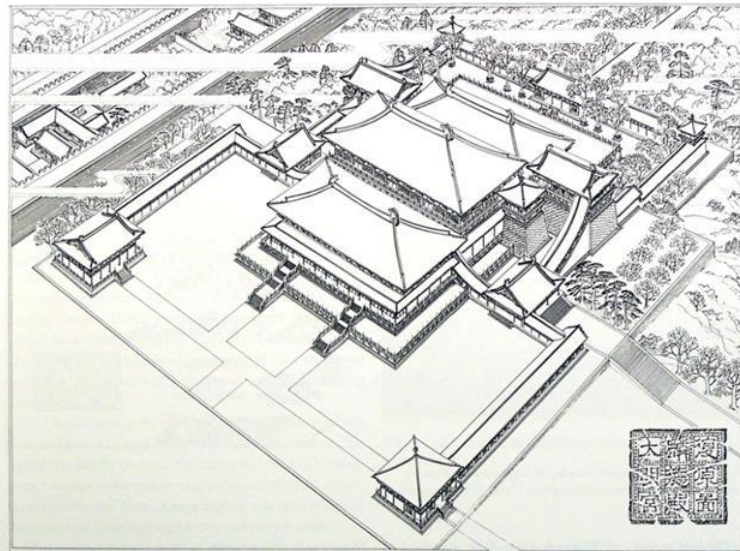
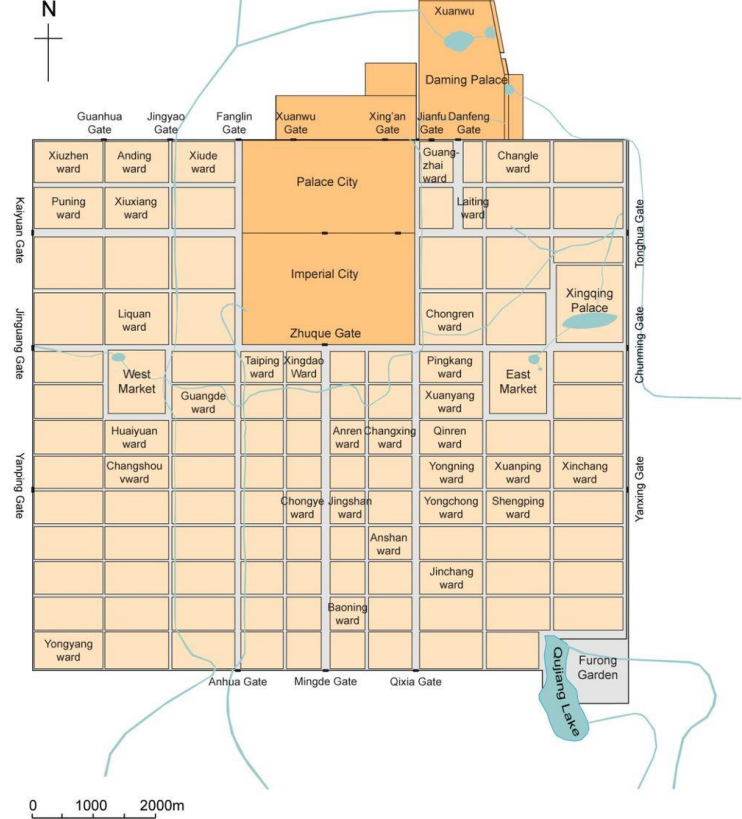
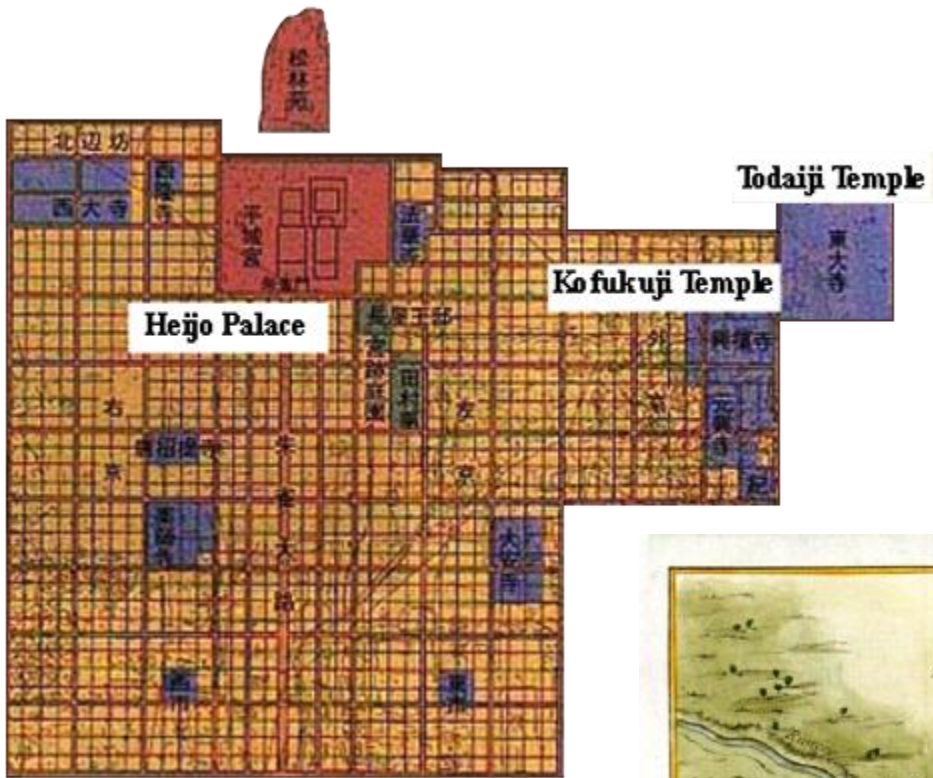
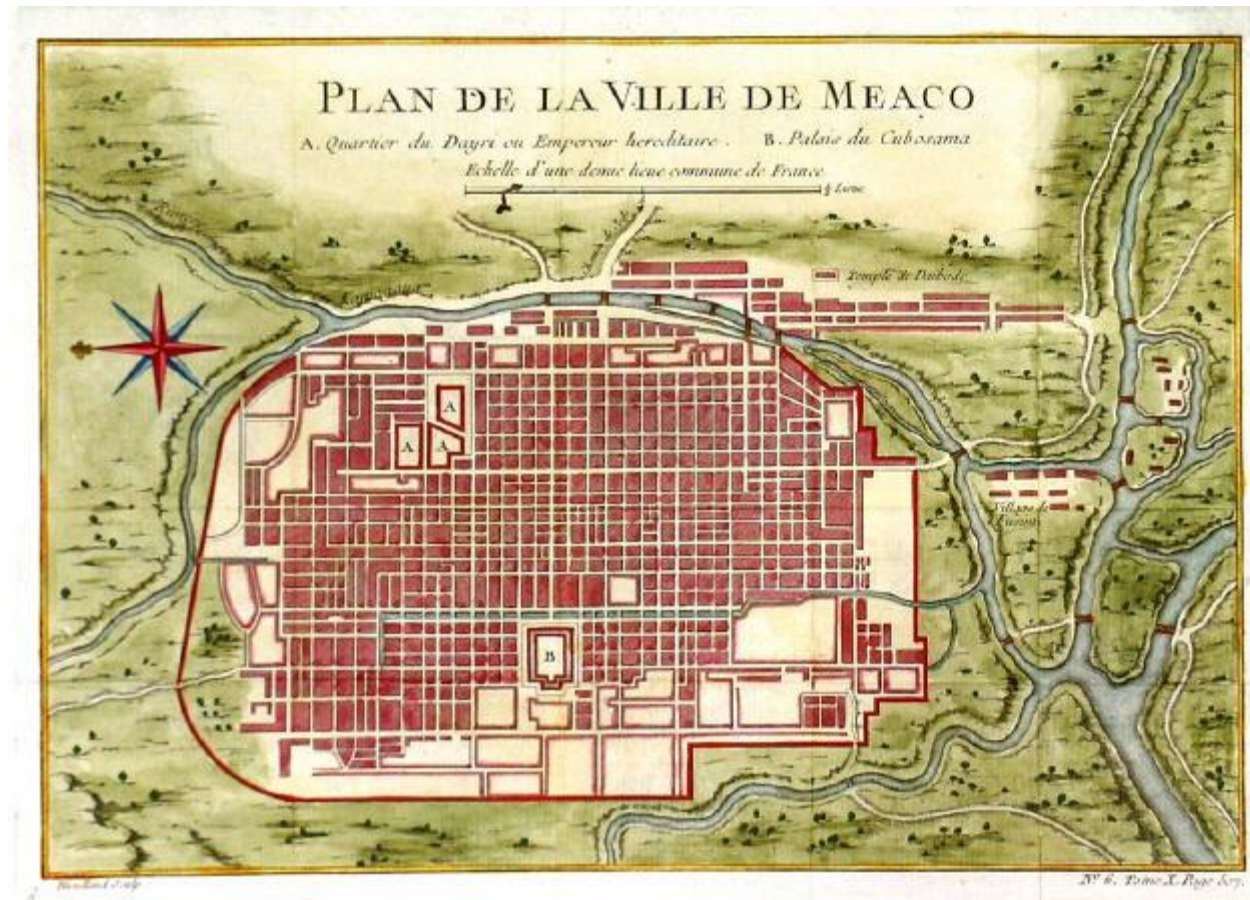


Figure 4.8. Reconstruction drawing of Linde Hall (Lindedian), in Daminggong





Kyoto, Japan



Nara, Japan

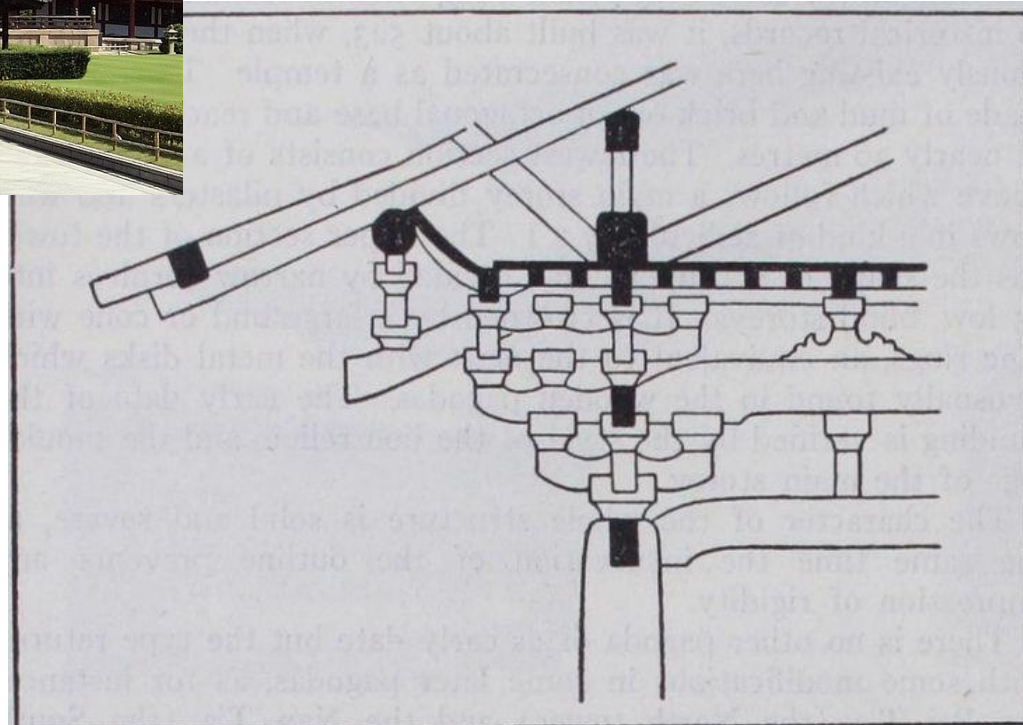


Nanchan Temple, in
Mt. Wutai, Shanxi
(late 8th century)



Blocks (dou) and brackets (gong)

Tōdai-ji, Nara, Japan, 8th c. CE
In Tang style



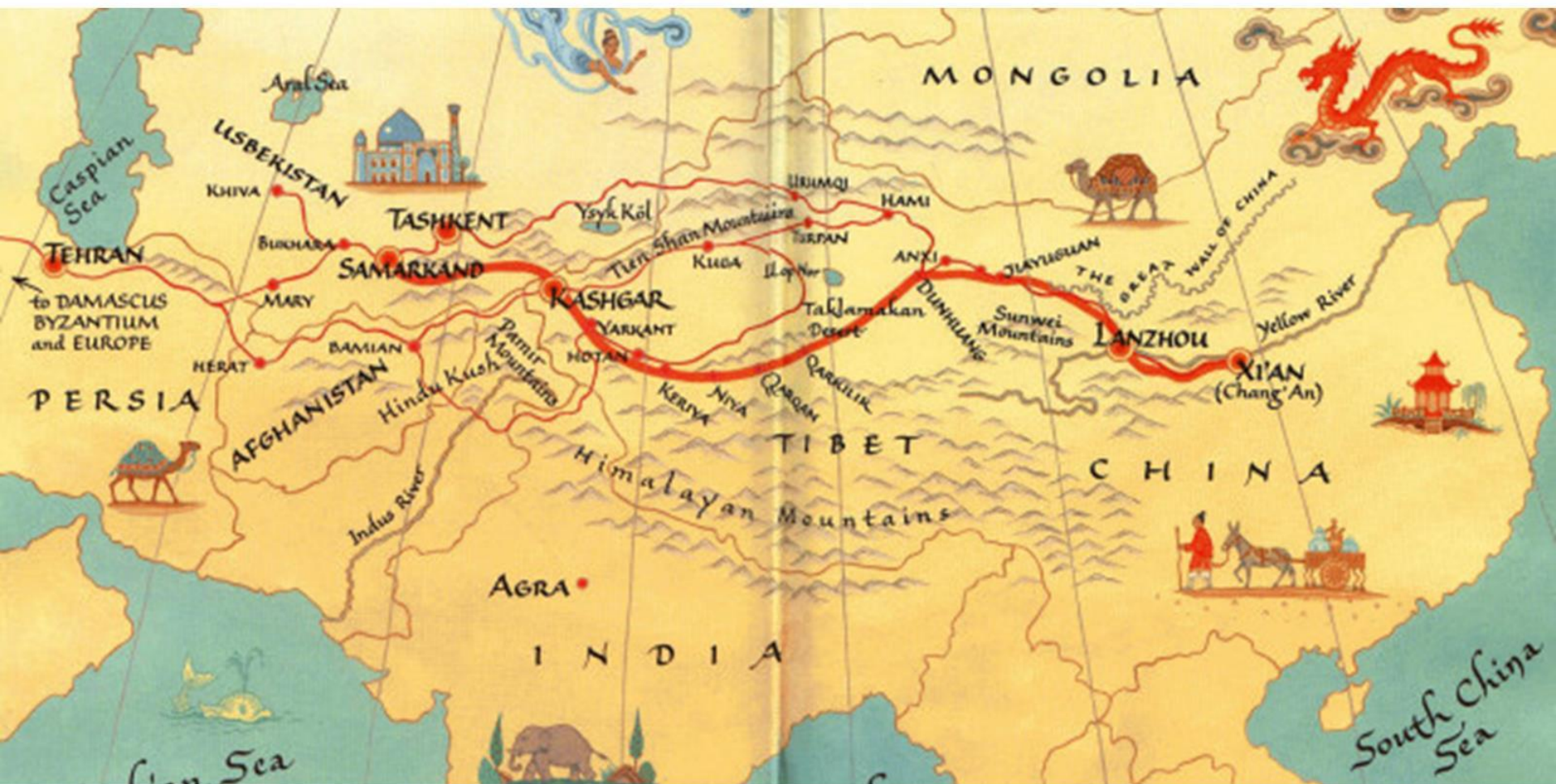
BRACKETING SYSTEM ON THE KONDO OF TOSHODAIJI. T'ANG STYLE



Tang imperial tombs,
near Xi'an



Silk Road



Traveling Monks

Great Goose
Pagoda, 7th c. CE,
Xi'an,

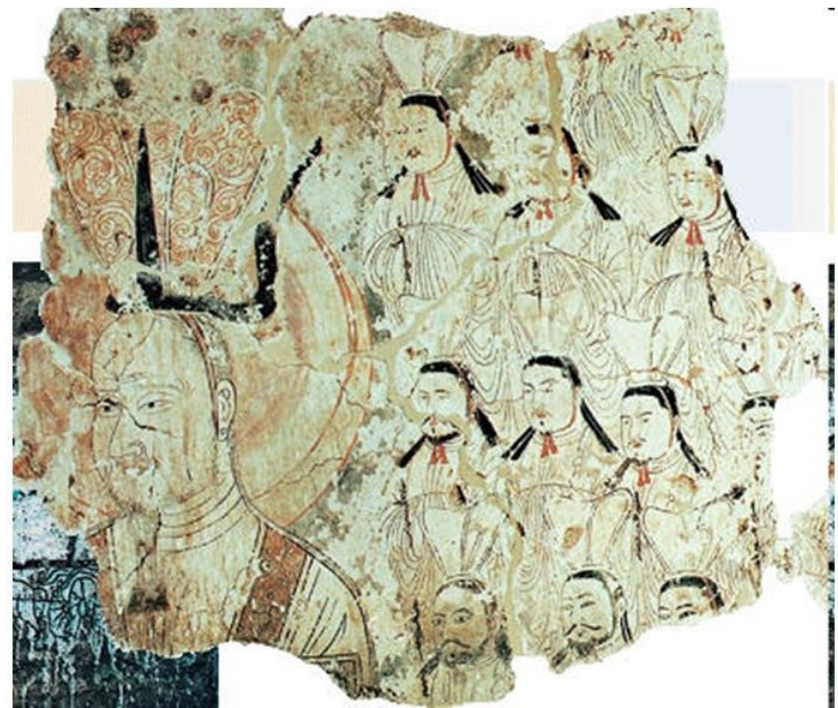
Monk
Xuanzang





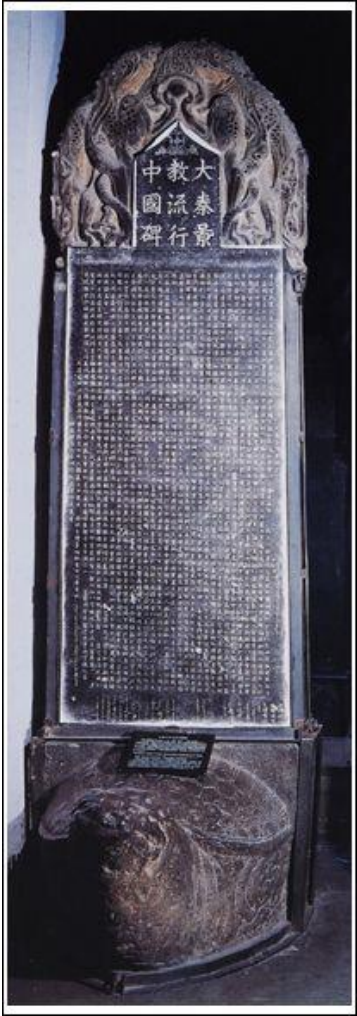
Great Goose Pagoda,
Xi'an (652)





Flourishing of foreign religions in the Tang: Nestorian Christianity, Islamism, and Manichaeism

Nestorian Christianity



The Nestorian Stele entitled "Stele to the propagation in China of the luminous religion of Daqin", was erected in China in 781.

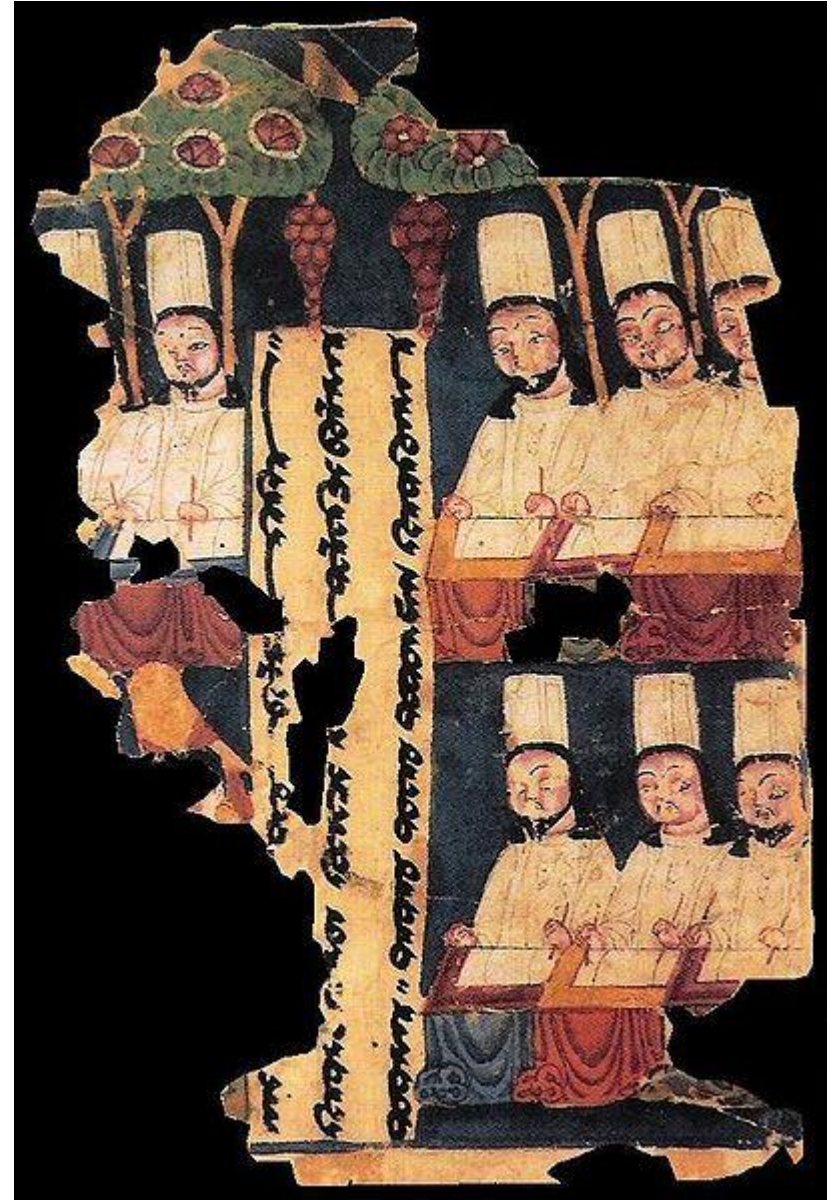


Three Magi (?) Palm Sunday (?), Khocho, Nestorian Temple, 683–770 CE. Wall painting, 61 × 67 cm. Located in the Museum für Indische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem.

Manichaeism



Manichaean Electae, Kocho, 10th Century; Leaf from a Manichaean Book. Khocho, Ruin K. 8th/9th century AD. Painting on paper. 17.2x 11.2 cm. III 6368



Dunhuang “Western Paradise” mural (7th-8th century)



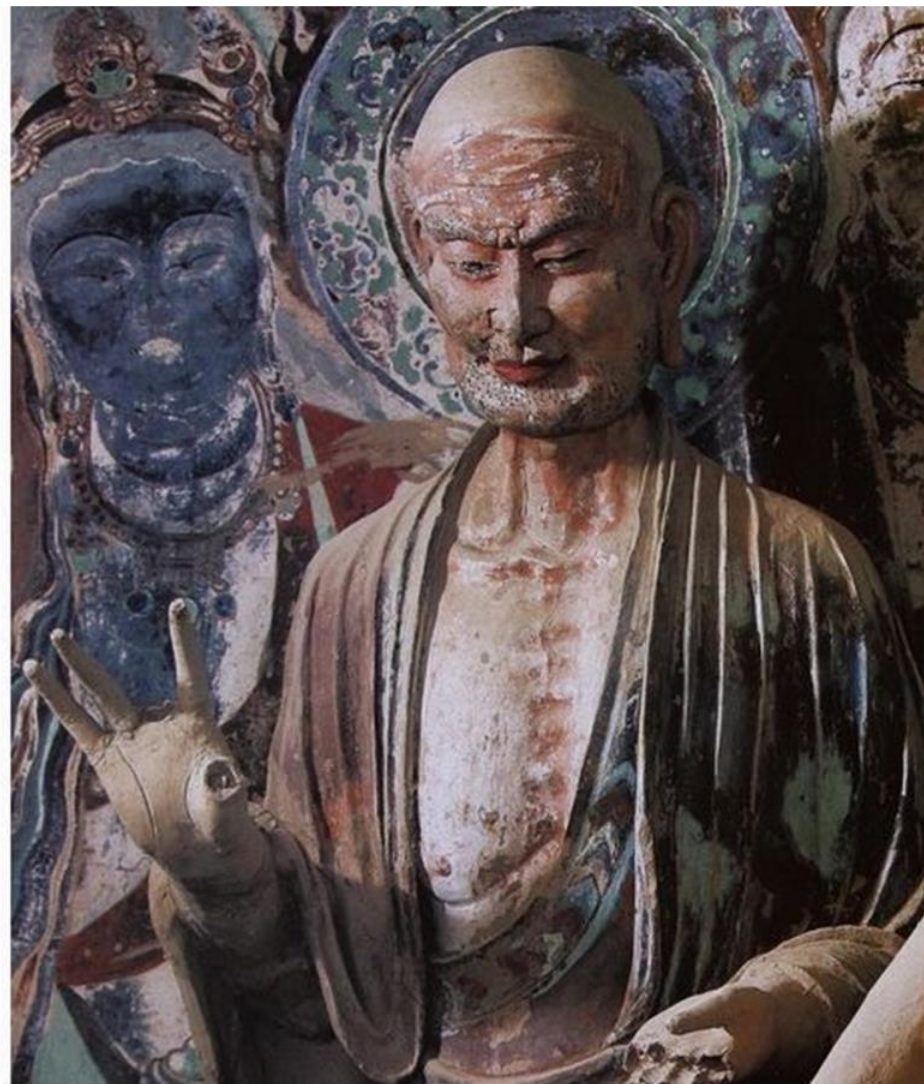
Cave
172



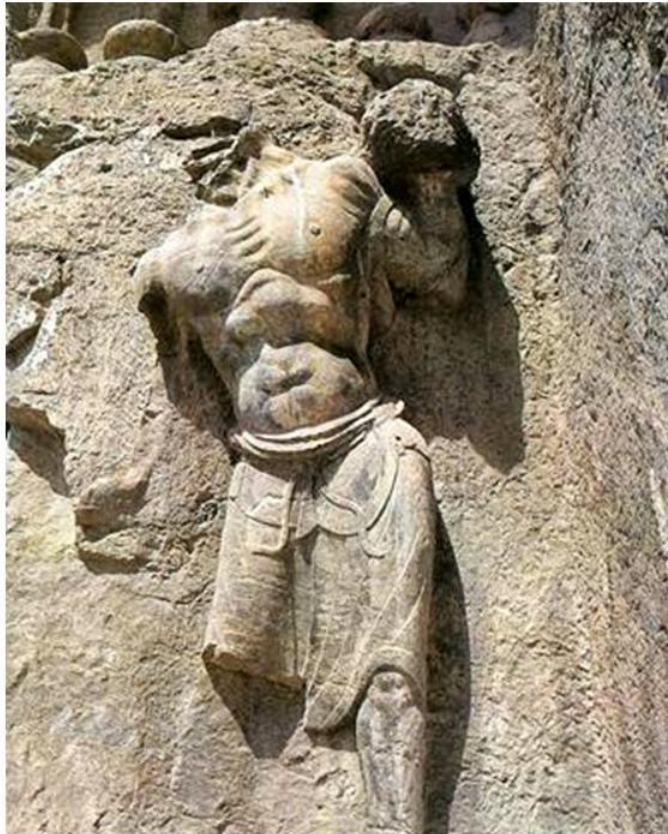
Buddha in Fengxian ("Honoring Ancestors") Temple, Longmen, Luoyang, late 7th c. CE



Cave 45 in Dunhuang, Tang, 7th -8th c. CE



Male and Female Physical Body



Carvings at Longmen caves, Tang



The carved stone "Six Steeds of Zhaoling", 7th c. CE, Xi'an, Shaanxi province

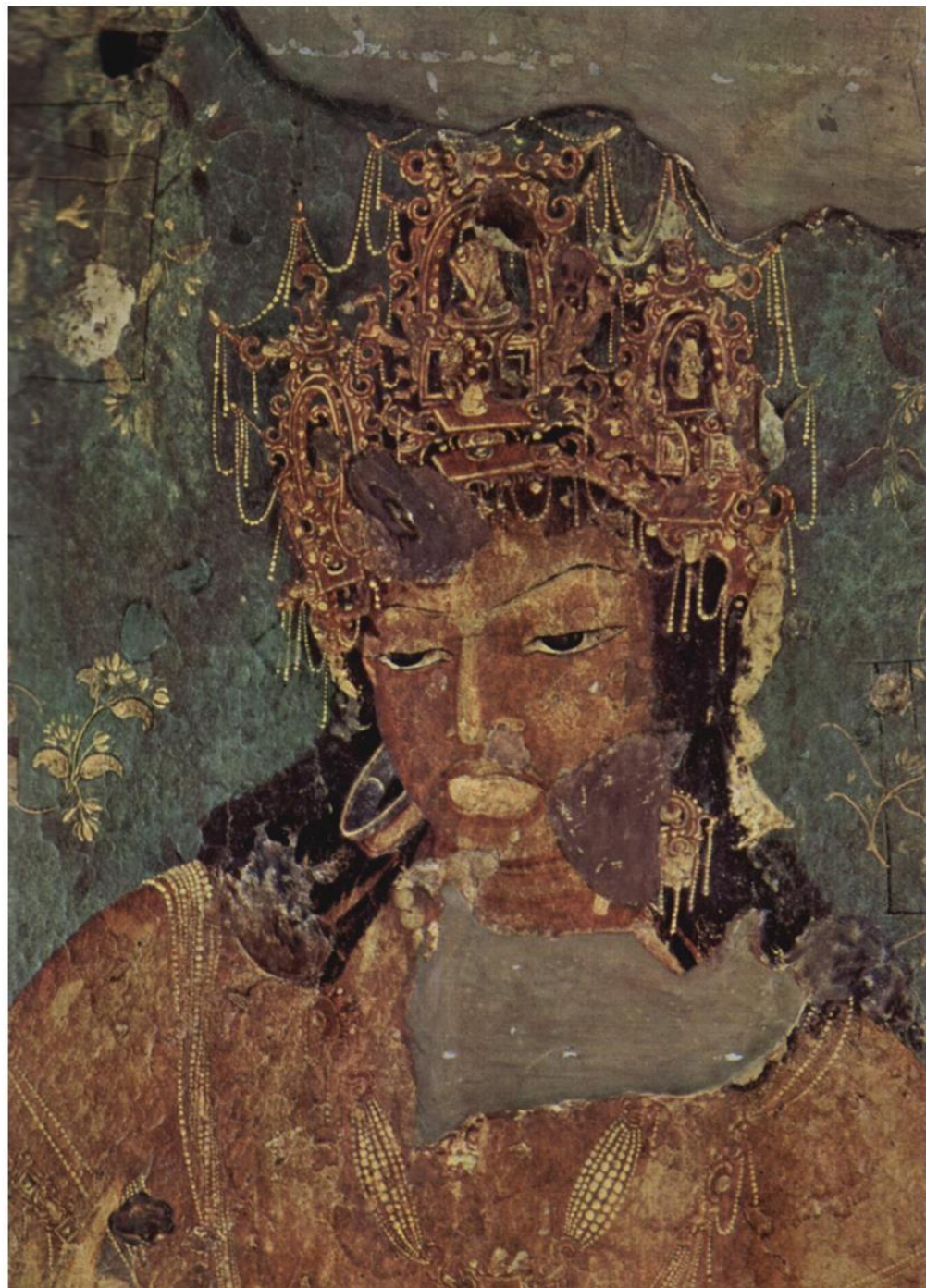
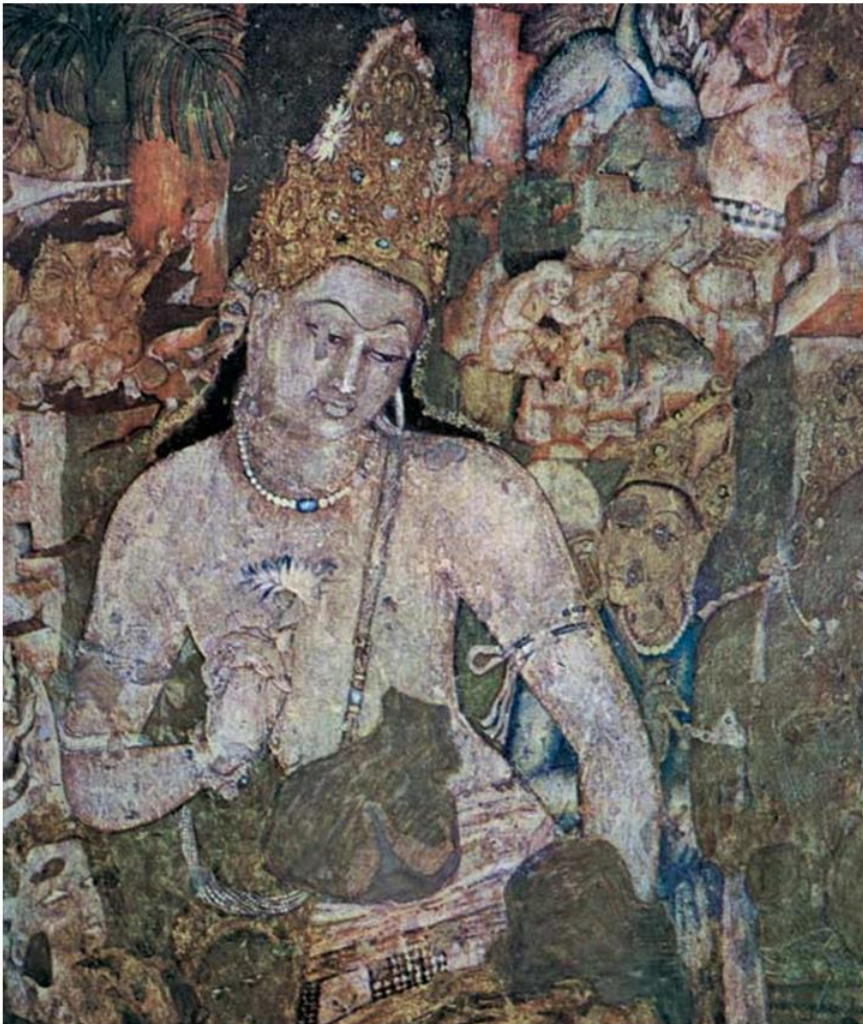


Han Gan, Man herding horses, 8th c. CE



Zhang Xuan (fl. 9th c.), detail of Spring Outing of Madame Guoguo, 12th c. copy

Bodhisattva, mural in Ajanta
Cave 1, India, 5th c. CE





Bodhisattva Avolokitesvara,
mural from Cave 57, Dunhuang,
early Tang dynasty



Zhou Fang, Ladies with Followers in their Hair,
Tang, 8-9th c. CE original, 10th c. copy.



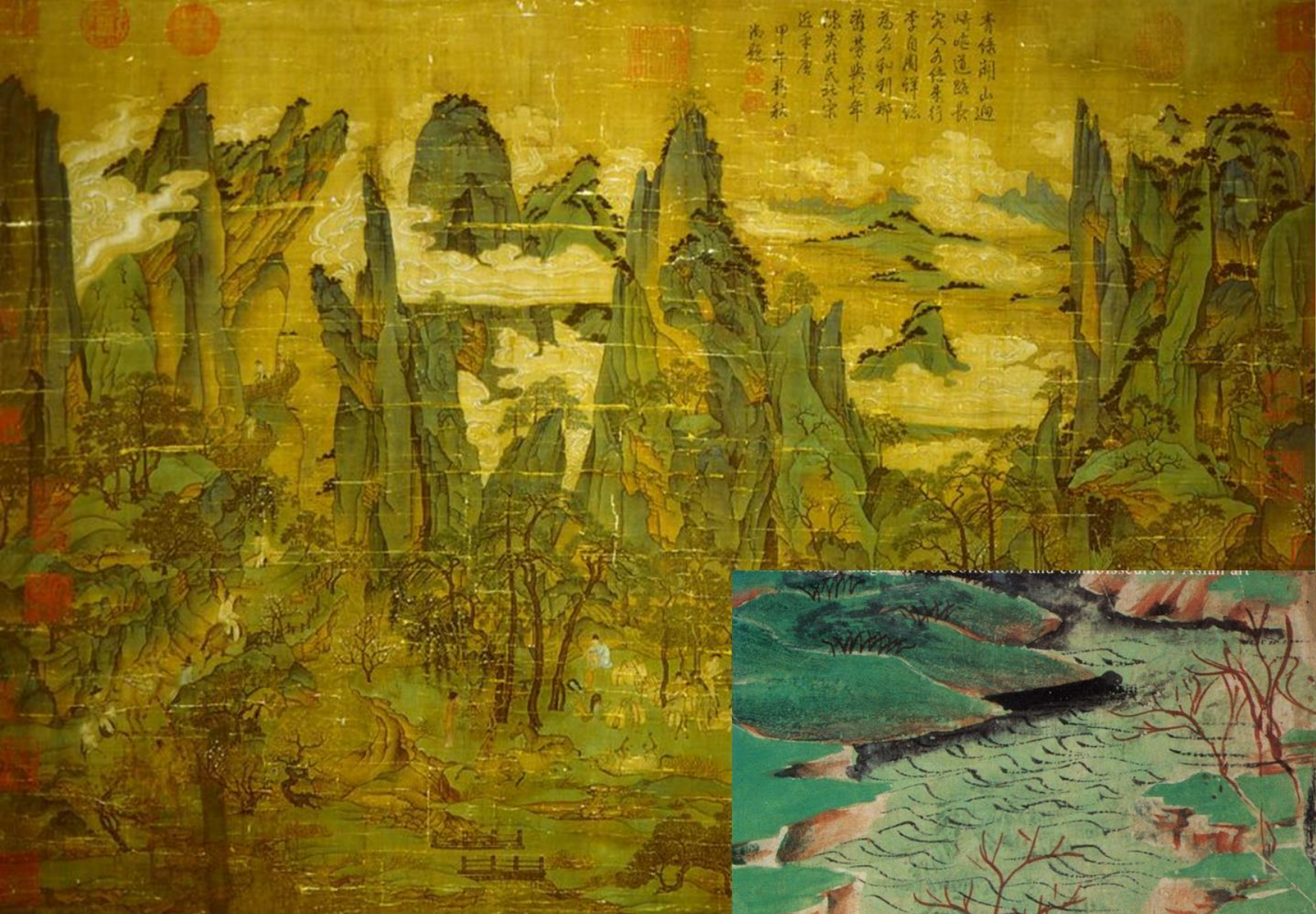
Yan Liben, Thirteen Emperors, 7th c. CE



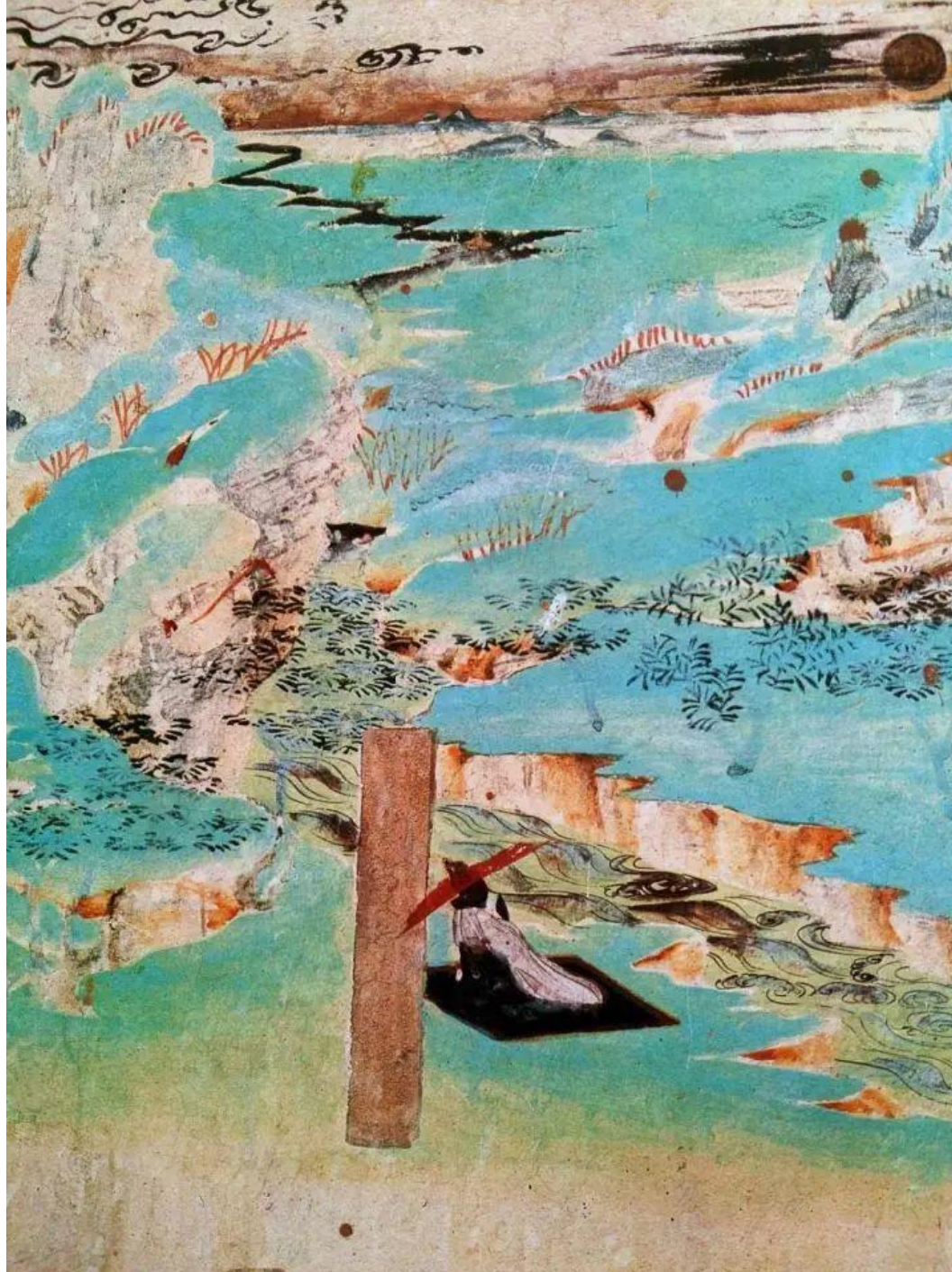
Attributed to Zhan Ziqian, *Stroll About in Spring*,
9th century copy of late 6th century original.





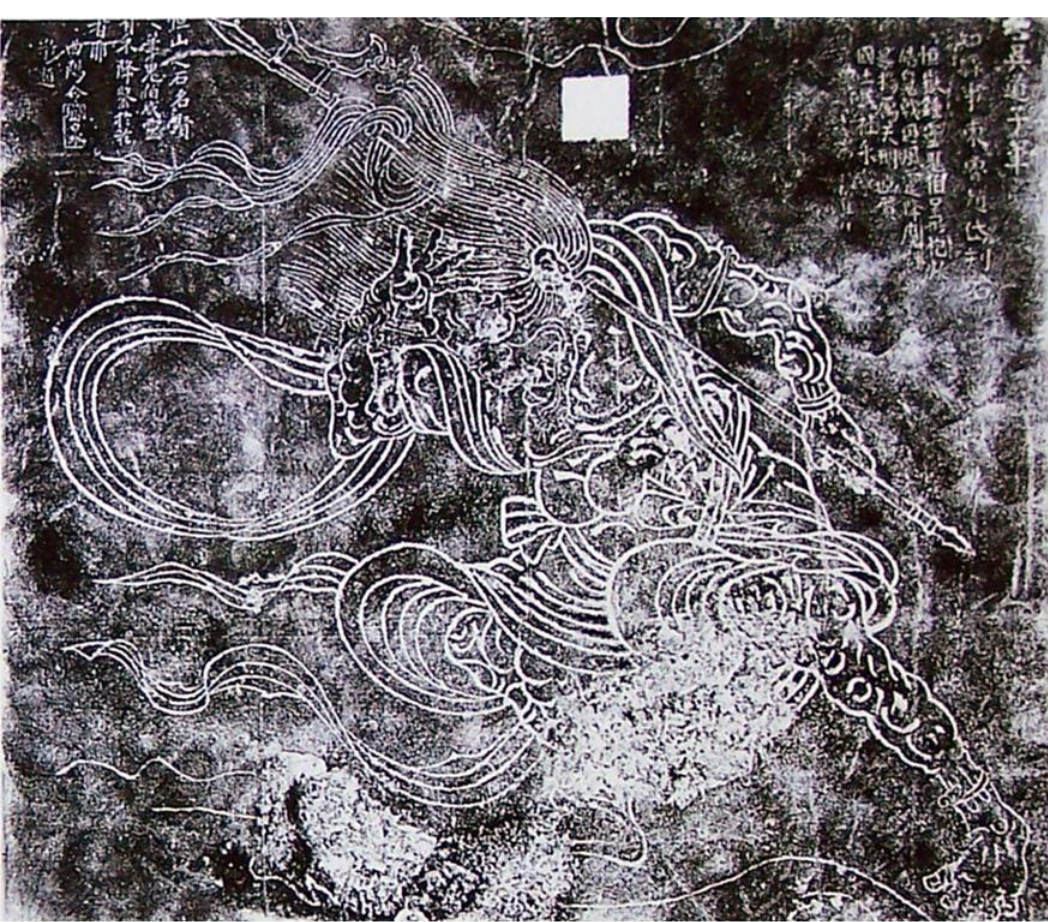


Attributed to Li Zhaodao, Emperor Ming-
huang's Journey to the Shu, 8th c. CE



Dunhuang Cave
172

Wu Daozi, The Legendary Sage of Painting



Ink rubbing of stone relief made after a painting attributed to Wu Daozi, Dancing Demon, 8th c. CE



Virimalakirti, mural from Cave 103, Dunhuang, 8th c. CE

Merchants





Sancai ("Three Colors") porcelain
figurines, Tang



Diplomats



Foreign envoys depicted in a mural, Prince Zhanghuai's tomb, 8th c. CE. Xi'an



Repousse



Tang Gold and silver wares (8th century)

Beated golden vessels



Gold bowl, with lotus-petal pattern, Xi'an

Tang use of gold VS Zhou use of gold



Persian and Sogdian art



Plate with king hunting rams, late 5th–early 6th century; Sasanian period, Iran
Silver, mercury gilding, niello inlay



Palm Sunday



A comparison between a Tang silver ware and a Sasanian (Iran) silver ware.



Silver beaker, Hejiacun,
8th c., Xi'an



Sogdian Parcel-Gilt Silver Cup, 7th/8th
Century



Silver goblet, Hejiacun, 8th c. CE, Xi'an



Goblet, Poltava Region, Ukraine,
7th century. Gold
H 10.3 cm Pereshchepina
Treasure

Rhyton, ivory, Old Nisa (Central Asia), 2nd c. BCE



Rhyton, carnelian, Hejiacun, 8th c. CE, Xi'an



Rhyton, jade, Guangzhou, 2nd c. BCE



The Tang elite playing polo





A Palace Concert , ink and colors on silk , 9th c. CE.
Taipei, National Palace Museum



Tang Pipa lute, Shosoin Collection, Japan (Recto and Verso)

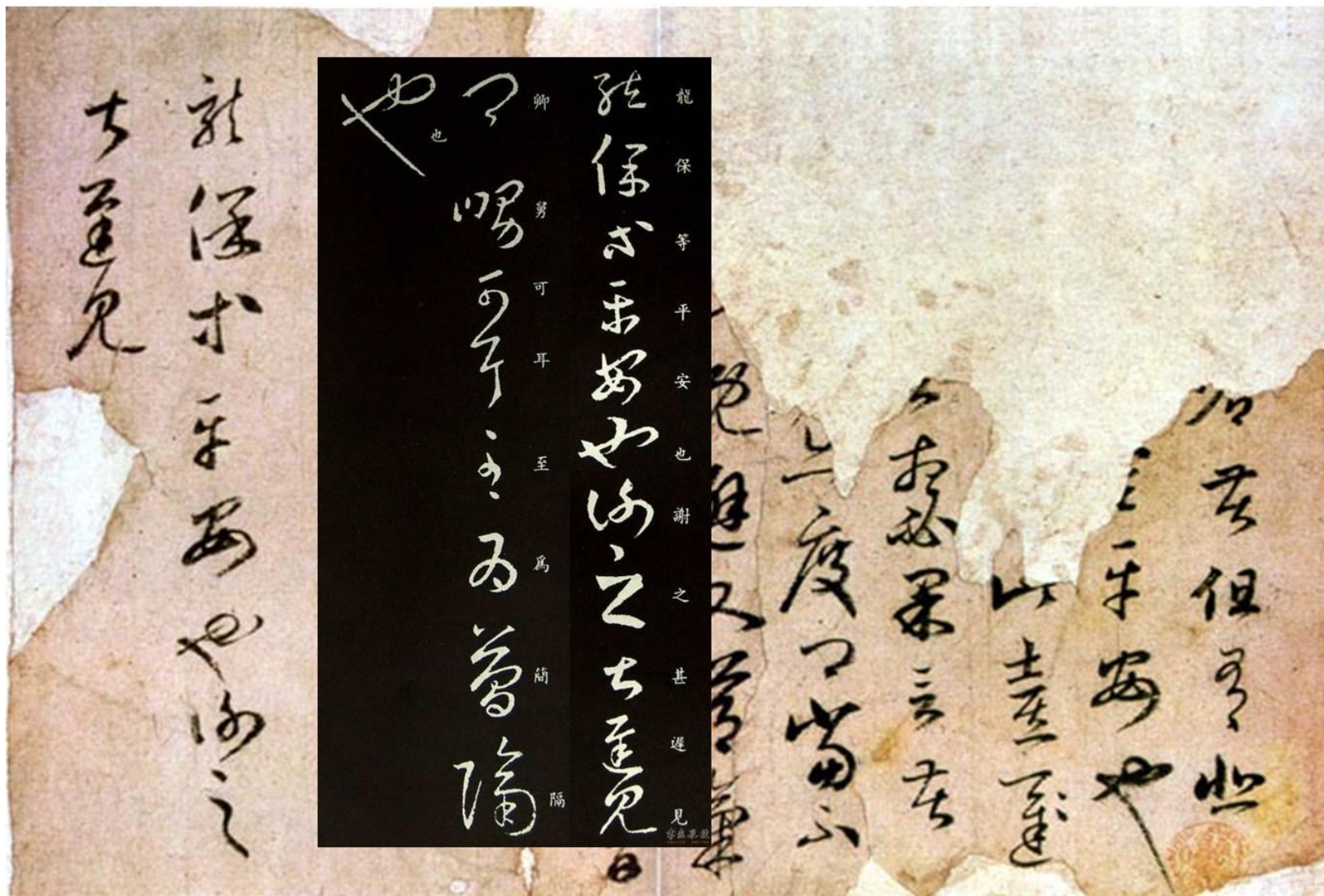


Tang mural representing an apsara playing pipa



永和九年歲在癸丑暮春之初會
 于會稽山陰之蘭亭脩禊事
 也羣賢畢至少長咸集此地
 有峻領茂林脩竹又有清流激
 湍映帶左右引以為流觴曲水
 列坐其次雖無絲竹管絃之
 盛一觴一詠一足以暢叙幽情
 是日也天朗氣清惠風和暢仰
 觀宇宙之大俯察品類之盛
 所以遊目騁懷足以極視聽之
 娛信可樂也夫人之相與俯仰
 一世或取諸懷抱悟言一室之內
 或因寄所託放浪形骸之外雖
 趣舍萬殊靜躁不同當其欣
 於所遇暫得於己快然自足不
 知老之將至及其所之既倦情
 隨事遷感慨係之矣向之所欣
 俯仰之間以為陳迹猶不能不以之興懷況脩短隨化終
 期於盡古人云死生亦大矣豈
 不痛哉每覽昔人興感之由
 若合一契未嘗不臨文嗟悼不
 能喻之於懷固知一死生為虛
 誕齊彭殤為妄作後之視今
 亦猶今之視昔悲夫故列
 敘時人錄其所述雖世殊事
 異所以興懷其致一也後之覽
 者亦將有感於斯文

Emperor Taizong and his promotion of Wang Xizhi's calligraphy in early Tang



Imitations of Wang Xizhi in Tang

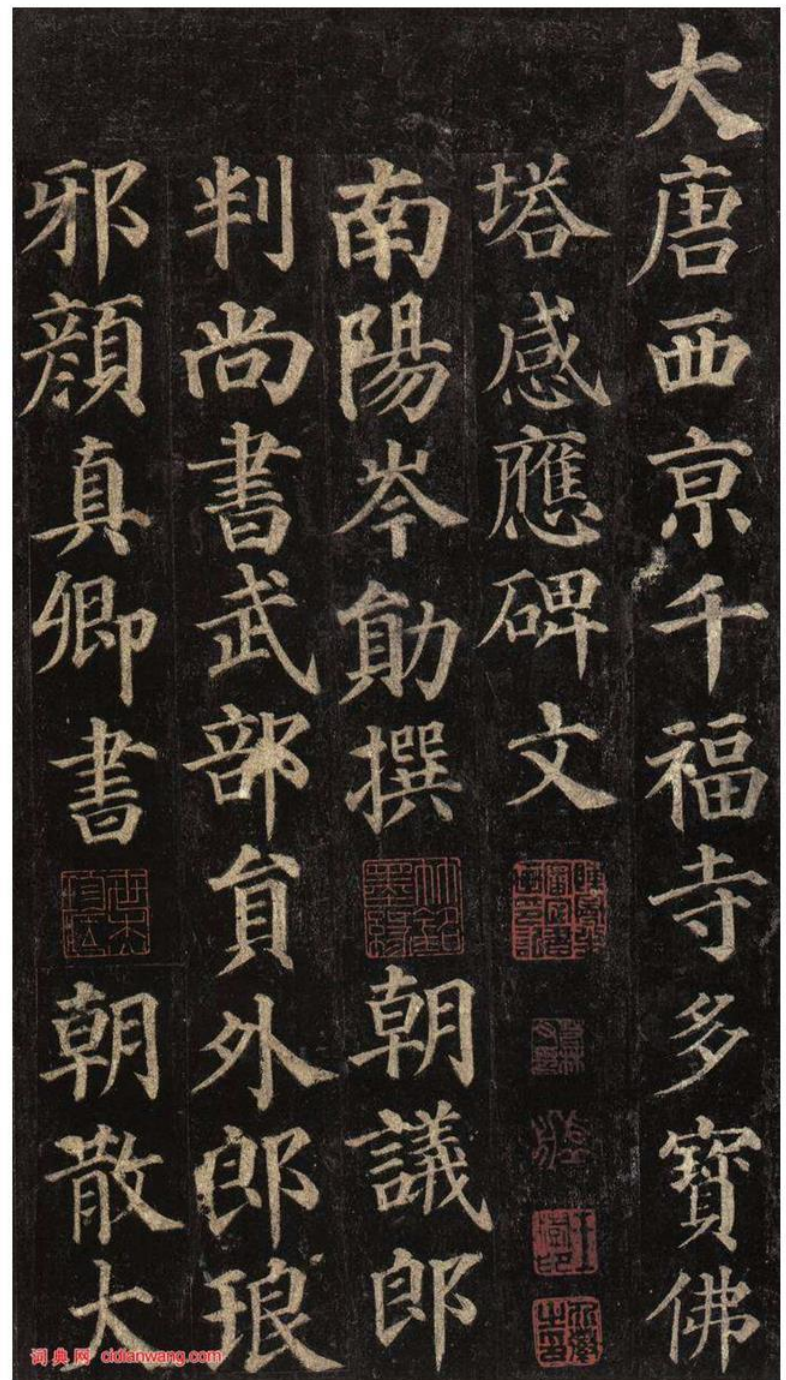
Regular Script (kaishu)



Chu Suliang, The Emperor's Preface to the Sacred Teachings, 653 CE



Yan Zhenqing, Duobao
Pagoda stele, 752 CE



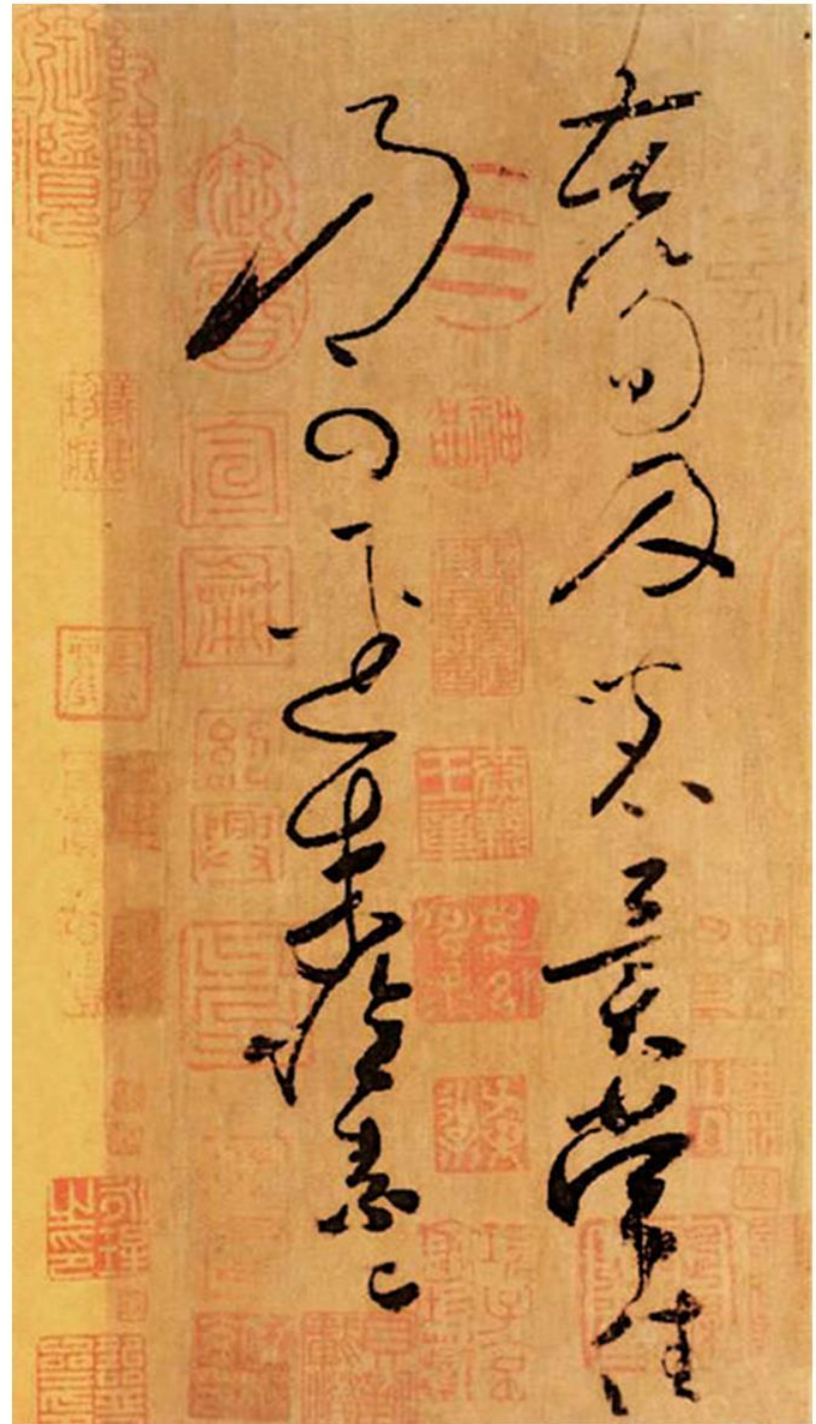


Liu Gongquan, Xuanmi
Pagoda stele, 841 CE



Wild-Cursive Script

Huai Su, Bitter Bamboo Shoots, 8th c. CE



Huai Su, Autobiography, 777 CE

