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## Art Painting of Sung Dynasty (960-1179): A Glimpse to the Golden Era in China

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### ABSTRACT:

*The Sung dynasty was a period of Chinese history that began in 960 and executed until 1279 which was established by Emperor Taizu of Song following his usurpation of the throne of Later Zhou, ending the five ancestors and Ten Kingdoms era. While taking about the Chinese civilization we have to identify and recognise the art paintings of the Sung Dynasty which have its different feelings and emotions.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Art Painting, Sung, Dynasty, Glimpse, Golden, Era, China.*

### INTERFACE:

The Sung Dynasty painters sustained the traditions passed down from the five ancestors and in both the scenery art of the north rugged, precipitous and sheer and in the south appealing, hazy, graceful, loveliness and stylish outlook were twisted in which one could journey, gaze, wander and dwell. In the art paintings of the Sung period, one could discover flowers, animals, birds and humans which were not merely precisely portrait in form and method, their inner matter, sentiments, notions and ambition were occupied by the painters.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

In the world civilization, the chinese art paintings have its immense value. Its is essential to study the art paintings of Sung Dynasty for the history of Chinese art paintings.

### UNDERLYING PRINCIPLE:

The contribution of Chinese art paintings are of great importance.

### OBJECTIVES of the Study:

1. To highlight the art painting of Sung Dynasty.
2. To identify how the paintings of Sung Dynasty occupied a vital part to reconstruct China as a golden period.

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## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The paper is stands on descriptive method and based on secondary sources that have been collected from many books, magazines, periodicals, journals, research papers, articles, news papers, internet, websites etc.

## RESEARCH PLAN:

- (i) **Study Shape:** Descriptive study.
- (ii) **Milieu:** The Chinese art paintings of the Sung Dynasty.

## Historical Value of Sung Dynasty in Art Paintings:

The history and historiography of Sung Dynasty have its pivotal importance in world civilization. Hence, the art painting of Sung Dynasty occupies and important phase in the Chinese paintings. The different artist highlighted their feelings and emotions through their art paintings. In this regard we have to recognise its varied portrait art.

While emphasising about the Sung dynasty of the history of China, it must be recognised about its art paintings. The different paintings depicted their ideologies such as landscape, philosophy, humankind, social and natural phenomena etc.

## Concept and Notion of Art Painting:

1. Art p ainting is an significant shape in the visual arts, focusing in basics for example sketching, gesture, composition, narration or abstraction.
2. Art painting is a portion of the history of painting in both eastern and western art is subjugated by spiritual form.
3. Patterns of art painting range from artwork portraying legendery figures on pottery, spritual indentity, nature and others in origin form.

## Historical Importance of Sung Dynasty:

The Sung dynasty of China was a ruling dynasty which dominated China actual and southern China from the heart of the 10th century into the last part of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The empire was established by Emperor Taizu of Song who was very popular and strong. He had great confident how to control a empire.

The Sung Dynasty is recognised a elevated position of classical Chinese innovation in scientific technology. The period was characterised by some of the well-known intellectual figures for example Shen Kuo and Su Song and the radical use of gunpowder weapons.

It was an era of political and military ideology with opposing and often violent political issues which formed at court that hindered political, social, psychological, philosophical and economic development.

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### Art Painting of Sung Dynasty:

The important areas of art painting of the Sung Dynasty for the development of Chinese civilization are as under:

1. The Sung Dynasty can be recognised and observed as the emphasize in the growth and expansion of traditional Chinese painting.
2. The chief images of Sung painting were landscape that was based on mountains, rivers, birds and flowers and the living nature.
3. The Sung period painting was stands on the betterment which previously obtained place during the turbulent period of the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms.
4. The names of the popular artist of Sung Dynasty are Hsu Hsi, Zhao Gan, Wang Chi-Han, Zhou Wen-Ju, Wei Xian, Gu Hong-Zhong , Dong Yuan, Guan Xiu, Huang Chuan, Huang Ju-Bao, Huang Ju-Tsai, Jing Hao, Gao Wen-Jin, Guan Tong, Lee Cheng and a lot of others from the areas of the south part and of Western Shu.
5. Some of the monarchs at the beginning of the Sung Dynasty honourable and highly positioned artists and calligraphers and encouraged them to become members of the Hanlin Calligraphy and Painting Academy.
6. Ruler Sung Huizong (1082-1135) was famed for his inherence in arts over and above his involvement on the royal establishment of the Imperial Painting Academy which glorified at cultivating artisan-painters.
7. The mainly imperative implication of the groundwork of the Imperial Painting Academy was the depiction of the modern strength and courage of the society and viewpoint.
8. The Hanlin Painting Academy recognised as the Imperial Painting Academy, was supported by the monarchs themselves. Still artist from far away like Guo Zhong-Shu from the State of Zhou and the occupied Wang Ai followed the Sung emperor's request and came to the Sung capital Kaifeng where the Sung monarchs individually admired and collected many paintings.
9. The period of Emperor Huizong was observed as the second period of Sung Dynasty painting. Huizong was a very popular artist and calligrapher who was the discoverer of the celebrated and renowned Skinny Golden method of calligraphy and taught painting to different other famous artist.
10. The last era of Chinese Sung painting was featured by the good-looking and stunning landscape paintings of the south, generated by artists namely Ma Yuan, Xia Gui, Liang Kai, Ma Lin, Lee Di and Lu Zong-Gui. However the literati artists can be recognised as Yang Bu-Zhi , Zheng Si-Xiao, Zhao Meng-Jian and Gong Kai.

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### Highlighting Findings:

The highlighting findings of the research paper are:

1. The traditional Sung Dynasty paintings are the sign of Chinese development and civilization.
2. The different landscapes depicted in paintings are of great value to the Chinese paintings.
3. The different respected and honourable artist and calligraphers are requested to the Sung Dynasty.
4. From the historical and sociological points of view, Imperial Painting Academy and Hanlin Painting Academy are of great value.
5. The era of Emperor Huizong was identified as the second era of Sung Dynasty paintings.
6. The last period of Sung Dynasty was really highlighted by beautiful landscapes paintings generated by painters like Ma Yuan, Xiagy, Gong Kai etc.

### Masterpiece of the Artist on Sung Dynasty Painting:



*An artwork of Sung Dynasty created by Aditi Deka*

### CONCLUSIONS:

The traditional Chinese Brush Paintings are the significant sign of the Sung Dynasty . However the Literati painting was conceived as a novel standard. Here we have to mentioned about the attractive minimal color. The depiction of beautiful and skillful viewpoints are really realistic.

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