
HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF SUNG DYNASTY WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS IN ART

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ABSTRACT:

Sung dynasty (960–1279) was recognized as the golden dynasty in China. The dynasty ruled the country during one of its most luminous cultural periods. It is noted that the dynasty was usually divided into Bei (Northern) and Nan (Southern) Song periods, as the dynasty ruled merely in South China after 1127.

Key Words: *Historical, Importance, Sung, Dynasty, Art.*

INTRODUCTION:

Sung Dynasty was considered as the third Chinese golden age. This complex dynasty was separated almost evenly into Northern (960-1126) and Southern (1127-1279) halves. The earlier was a serene time featured by psychological, cultural and artistic development, political, economic influence and societal backdrop. Later on, however, was entirely the opposite in nature; brutal invaders drove the Chinese from their northern territory, pressuring them to migrate south and identify a novel capital city.

STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM:

In the world artistic paradigm, the art of China have also its significance. Hence, the history and art of Sung Dynasty has its great impact.

RATIONALE:

It is essential to know the knowledge of the history and art of Sung Dynasty in the World civilization.

MAIN OBJECTIVES:

1. To know about the idea of Sung Dynasty in the history of China.
2. To glorify the value of art of Sung Dynasty.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The paper is based upon explanatory study and stands on secondary sources that have been collected from different books, magazines, journals, periodicals, research papers, research articles, news papers, internet, websites etc.

Research Plan:

- (i) **Study Form:** Explanatory study.
- (ii) **Backdrop:** The Development of Sung Dynasty with its Art.

Idea of Sung Dynasty:

1. The Sung or Song dynasty (960–1279 AD) was socially and culturally rich and the age was recognised as sophisticated for China.
2. Important that there was budding of and developments in the imaginary and visual arts, music, literature, and viewpoints.
3. Bureaucrats of the ruling administration, who undergone a severe and extensive examination method, reached new heights of education in Chinese society, while general Chinese culture was extended by extensive printing, growing literacy, and different arts.

What is an Art:

1. Simply art is a diverse range of human activism in creating, artistic, cultural, visual, auditory, performing artifacts, highlighting the author's imaginative, theoretical idea, or scientific method, extended to be appreciated for their loveliness or touching power.
2. Art is the the different kinds of imaginary and creative activity, for example painting, music, literature, and dance.
3. The three chief classical ways of art are painting, sculpture and architecture. Music, theatre, film, dance and other performing arts, in addition to literature and other media for instance interactive media, are covered in a broader concept of the arts. Until the 17th century, *art* referred to any method or ways and was not differentiated from crafts or sciences.
4. In contemporary usage after the 17th century, where artistic and visual considerations are supreme, the fine arts are divided and distinguished from acquired talents in general, such as the ornamental or applied arts.

Historical Value of Sung Dynasty:

The historical value and importance of Sung Dynasty has its great significance. Admiration of art among the [gentry class](#) glorified during the Sung dynasty, particularly in the field of visual arts such as paintings, which is an art practiced by a lot of people. Traditions in painting skills amongst the gentry remarkably shifted from the Northern (960–1127) to Southern Song (1127–1279) ages, highlighted in part by the gradual embrace of the [Neo-Confucian](#) opinionated philosophy at court.

The Visions of Art of Sung Dynasty:

The highlighting visions and creations of the art paintings of Sung Dynasty are:

1. Chinese Painting throughout the Sung dynasty flourished a novel height of cleverness with further expansion of landscape painting. The *shan shui* style painting—"shan" sense mountain, and "shui" idea river—became famous characteristics in Chinese landscape art.
2. The basic importance laid upon landscape painting in the Sung period was glorified in Chinese philosophy. Taoism highlighted that humans were but minute specks amongst huge and superior cosmos, at the same time as Neo-Confucianist writers often followed the discovery of techniques and doctrines that they thought caused all communal and usual phenomenon.
3. Intricate bronze-casting, ceramics and lacquerware, jade carving, sculpture, architecture, and the painting of portraits and intimately visioned goals similar to birds on branches were held in high esteem by the Song Chinese, landscape painting was extremely supreme.
4. By the beginning of the Sung dynasty a characteristic landscape method had reached. Scholars and artists mastered the method of generating intricate and sensible scenes placed in the forefront, while the backdrop retained standards of huge and infinite liberty.
5. The paintings of Northern Sung paradigm were highlighted by their political thoughts of bringing order to the world and tackling the largest topics focussing the entire of their society, however, their paintings often portrayed enormous, sweeping landscapes.
6. Increasingly since the Southern and Northern Dynasties (420–589), painting had become an integral part of art and elevated superiority which was linked with the gentry class as one of their chief artistic pastimes, the others being calligraphy and poetry.
7. Very important that Anthony J. Barbieri-Low, a Professor of Early Chinese History at the University of California, Santa Barbara, highlight out that Song scholars' admiration of art generated by their peers was not expanded to those who made a living justly as specialized artists.
8. For the duration of the Northern Song (960–1126 CE), a novel class of scholar-artists came out who did not acquire the *tromp l'oeil* techniques of the academy painters nor even the talents of widespread marketplace painters.
9. One of the furthestmost landscape artists given benefaction by the Sung court was Zhang Zeduan (1085–1145), who painted the unique and innovating *Along the River During Qingming fiesta* scroll, one of the mainly distinguished stunning achievements of Chinese visual art.
10. For the period of the Sung period the ideology of Lord Buddha saw a small revitalization since its maltreatment throughout the Tang dynasty. This could be observed in the continued construction of sculpture artwork at the Dazu Rock Carvings in Sichuan region.

Chief Findings:

The highlighting findings of the paper are:

1. The Chinese paintings from the Sung Dynasty occupied an unique level of sophistication.
2. The very importance is that from Northern and Southern periods the Sung Dynasty art paintings glorified a novel standard.
3. The different masterpieces of art paintings from the Sung Dynasty has its immense value.
4. The different scholars, painters and artists who glorified their artistic creations in the Sung period has its great identity to the Chinese civilization.
5. Many acclaimed court painters and artists highly esteemed by monarchs and the royal families.
6. Buddhism flourished as a vital part in the field of paintings and sculptures.

Masterpiece of the Scholar and Artist:



A Masterpiece of Sung Dynasty painted by Artist Aditi Deka

CONCLUSIONS:

The artistic and philosophical influence of the art paintings of Sung Dynasty has its immense value. Hence, we have to talk about the masterpiece in the particular Dynasty. They have depicted their ideologies and feelings through paintings. The various and levels of ceramics highlighted significantly and wooden sculpture was convincingly ideolistic.

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