



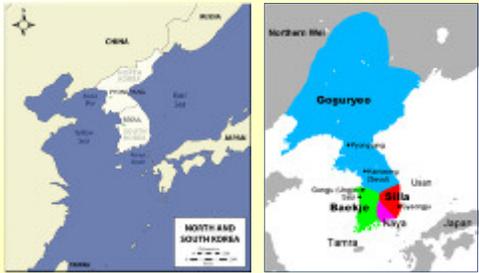
Non-Western Art History

The Art of Korea

1 Art of Korea End



Three Kingdoms of Korea



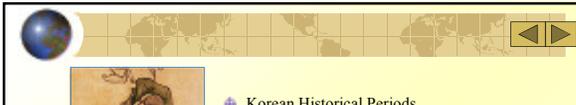
2 Art of Korea End



Major Characteristics of Korean Art

- Midway between China and Japan, Korea interacted with both cultures
- China's culture, technology, writing system, governmental systems greatly influenced Korea
- Korea developed superb ceramics technology and techniques
- Influenced by three religions
 - Shamanism pervasive through much of Korea's history
 - Buddhism
 - Confucianism

3 Art of Korea End




Korean Historical Periods

- Neolithic and Bronze Age 7,000 BC – 1st century AD
- Three Kingdoms 57 BC – 668 AD
 - Goguryeo
 - Baekje (Paechke)
 - United Silla 68 – 935
- Goryeo (Koryo) Dynasty 918 - 1392
- Joseon (Choson) Dynasty 1392 - 1910

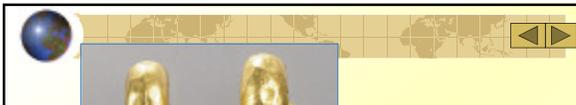


4 Art of Korea End




Neolithic Jar.
2nd century BC, H: 8.5 inches,
Earthenware,
Minneapolis Institute of Art

5 Art of Korea End




Pair of Earrings (Three Kingdoms)
6th century, H: 4 inches, Gold,
Metropolitan Museum of Art

6 Art of Korea End



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Art of Korea

Stand (Three Kingdoms Period), 5th – 6th century,
H: 14.75 inches, Stoneware with ash glaze, Metropolitan Museum of Art

End



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Art of Korea

Tomb Painting, Goguryeo Dynasty, 1st – 7th century
Paint on ground, Source: Wikipedia

End



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Art of Korea

Jar (United Silla)
668 - 935, H: 7.25 inches,
Stoneware,
Minneapolis Institute of Art

End



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Art of Korea

Pensive Bodhisatva
Mid-7th century, H: 8.75 Inches,
Gilt Bronze, Metropolitan
Museum of Art

End



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Art of Korea

Bottle (Goryeo Celadon)
13th – 14th century, H: 13.5 inches,
Stoneware with incised
chrysanthemum designs,
Metropolitan Museum of Art

End



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Art of Korea

Maeyeong Vase
Early 14th century, H: 13.5 inches,
Stoneware with inlaid designs
under celadon glaze,
Metropolitan Museum of Art

End

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Art of Korea

End

Joseon (Early Dawn) Kingdom

- Ended Mongol dominance and fueled cultural renaissance
- Neo-Confucianism officially adopted by the court who promoted secular art and culture
- Members of the royal family commissioned important Buddhist art for private devotion and public dissemination of the faith.
- White porcelain was the dominant form of ceramics, highly restricted and coveted luxury item
- Landscape painting blended Chinese conventions with Korean characteristics.

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Art of Korea

End



Bowl (Joseon Dynasty), 2nd half 15th century, H: 3 inches, Stoneware with inlaid and stamped decoration under buncheong glaze, Metropolitan Museum of Art

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Art of Korea

End



Bowl (Joseon Dynasty), 2nd half 15th century, H: 3 inches, D: 8 inches Stoneware with inlaid and stamped decoration under buncheong glaze, Metropolitan Museum of Art

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Art of Korea

End

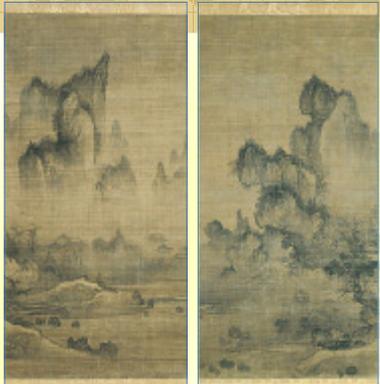


Wine Cup (Joseon Dynasty) 15th century, H: 1.5 inches, D: 4.5 inches. White porcelain, Metropolitan Museum of Art

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Art of Korea

End



18

Art of Korea

End



Landscape in the style of An Gyeon (Evening Bell from Mist-Shrouded Temple) 15th century, Unknown Artist, H: 35 inches, Ink on silk, Metropolitan Museum of Art



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*Landscape in the style of An Gyeon
(Autumn Moon over Lake Dongting)*
15th century, Unknown Artist,
H: 35 inches, Ink on silk,
Metropolitan Museum of Art

Art of Korea

End



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Dragon Jar
Joseon (Chosun) Dynasty,
H: 18.25 inches,
Porcelain with underglaze
cobalt design,
Minneapolis Institute of Art

Art of Korea

End



21

Attendant to the King of Hell
Chosun Dynasty, H: 29.5 inches,
Painted Wood,
Minneapolis Institute of Art

Art of Korea

End



22

*Dancer and Musicians: From Genre
Paintings by Danwon*
Kim Hongdo (1745 – ca. 1806)
Late 18th century, H: 11 inches, Ink
and light color on paper,
National Museum of Korea, Seoul

Art of Korea

End



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✦ This ends our presentation on
the Art of Korea.

Art of Korea

End