

Welcome

Japanese Art History ARTH 2071 Chapter Five: Splendor Regained

The Rich Aesthetic of Japanese Art





Chapter Five: Splendor Regained

Chapter Five Introduction

- Political Context
 - With the beginning of the Momoyama period in 1573, the medieval period ended
 - After hundreds of years of war, three samurai lords <u>unified</u> the country
 - Japan entered a new age, now called early <u>modern</u> or <u>pre-modern</u> because of the growth of:
 - Capitalism
 - Industrialization
 - Rationalism
 - Secularism
 - Nation-State

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Chapter Five Introduction

- · Political Context
 - Oda Nobunaga (1534-82) took five years to oust the Ashikaga Shogun, 1568 – 1573
 - But not all of the country was under his control, he was not named shogun
 - In 1582 a coup toppled Oda Nobunaga



Oda Nobunaga 1534-82

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Chapter Five Introduction

- · Political Context
 - Toyotomi Hideyoshi (1536-1598) took 14 more years to unify the entire country with the help of Tokugawa Ieyasu
 - Toyotomi Hideyoshi led two disastrous campaigns against Korea
 - Those military defeats made the daimyo and samurai restless



Toyotomi Hideyoshi 1536-1598

Chapter Five Introduction

- Political Context
 - Toyotomi Hideyoshi was a peasant who rose to power through wits and bravery
 - Toyotomi Hideyoshi wanted his legacy to be:
 - wise, knowledgeable of history and tradition
 - known for his artistic taste
 - Toyotomi Hideyoshi's son succeeded him but he was only five years old, a Council of Regents ruled in his name.

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Chapter Five Introduction

- · Political Context
 - Tokugawa Ieyasu (1543 1616) defeated the Council of Daimyo and he was declared shogun in 1603 by the emperor
 - In 1615 Ieyasu defeated Hideyoshi's son and the last holdouts.



Tokugawa Ieyasu 1543-1616 Unifier #3

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Chapter Five Introduction



- · Political Context
 - Tokugawa Ieyasu made many changes:
 - Moved capital to Edo (Tokyo)
 - Brought back the bakufu (bureaucracy)
 - Brought back rigid <u>class system</u>
 - · Required daimyo to build lavish mansions in Edo.
 - Held daimyos' families <u>hostage</u> in Edo
 - Tokugawa shoguns ruled Japan for 250 years

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· Religious Context

- Buddhism and Shintoism remained important <u>social</u> and political <u>influences</u>.
- Europeans and <u>Christian missionaries</u> arrived in 1540's at ports in Kyushu (southern island).
- Missionaries interfered with political unification of Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Ieyasu

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- By 1638 all Christians expelled or executed.

Chapter Five Introduction



- Economic Context
 - Rise of <u>new patrons</u> **chonin** wealthy elite merchants and artisans
 - Hideyoshi <u>rebuilt Kyoto</u>; the daimyo <u>built Edo</u> for Ieyasu
 - New and vibrant cities grew up around daimyos' castles (250 daimyo)
 - Grand families built manufacturing empires
 - Peasants still impoverished; fled to the cities to work as craftsmen and merchants



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Chapter Five Introduction



Social Context

- During the transition, <u>people could change their social</u> <u>status</u>:
 - Daimyo lost power and their samurai became ronin; many became merchants
 - Farmers who became successful merchants forged close ties to samurai and aristocrats
 - *Tonseisha* became cultural advisors; men who became monks to escape their lower class origins

Chapter Five Introduction



Social Context

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- Tokyo, Kyoto, Nagoya and Osaka were incubators for new ideas and products
- A <u>vibrant urban culture</u> arose in the castle towns clubs arose for poetry, painting, theater; membership crossed social classes
- <u>Literacy</u> rose to high levels for both men and women; bookstores helped news and fads spread quickly from city to city and into rural areas

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- Artistic Context
 - Daimyo brought potters back from Korea and this spurred great advances in ceramics
 - Sen no Rikyu greatly influenced the <u>tea</u> <u>ceremony</u>, especially serving pieces



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Chapter Five Introduction

- · Artistic Context
 - Artists: children of chonin became great artists
 - Cultural advisors: Samurai looked to chonin for cultural advice, not to court or temples
 - Artistic Inspiration: Religious institutions looked to chonin for artistic_inspiration



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- · Artistic Context
 - The arts became more secular in two phases:
 - Time of Oda and Toyotomi expansive, bright colors, strong <u>decorative</u> patterns
 - Early Tokugawa spirit of reflective introspection, return to historical precedence, desire for monumentality

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- · Artistic Context
 - Great Kano School of artists create lavish works
 - Rinpa School grew out of a Buddhist community
 - But there were also great independent artists not associated with the dominant schools



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Chapter Five Introduction

- · International Trade
 - Was only through the <u>Dutch</u> who were restricted to Nagasaki on the southern island of Kyushu
 - The shogun controlled all access to foreign books and thus knowledge. Dutch required to give shogun books on science, medicine, technology and art
 - A small department of the bakufu translated the books and at first shared them only with a select few
 - Later the books were <u>widely distributed</u> through the bookstores, especially books on science and art

Chapter Five Introduction

· Nagasaki was the port for trade with the Spanish and Portuguese, later only the Dutch.

 Tokugawa Ieyasu moved military capital to Edo (now Tokyo) in 1603.



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Lecture Summary



- Two new forms of architecture
 - <u>Castles</u>
 - Expanded beyond defensive structure
 - For display of refined artistic tastes
 - Shonin
 - Elaborate residences

Momoyama 1573 - 1615

- Reception rooms highly decorated
- Further development of gardens and tea rooms

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Momoyama 1573 - 1615









Himeji Castle, built 1601 – 1609 Photo: H. Rindsberg, Mason fig. 273 * Chapter Five: Splendor Regained

Himeji Castle, built 1601 – 1609 Wikipedia, Mason fig. 273 *

Momoyama 1573 - 1615

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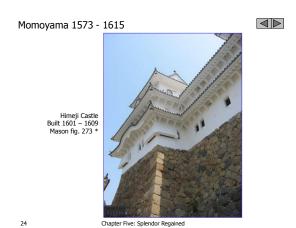


Himeji Castle, built 1601 – 1609 Photo: H. Rindsberg, Mason fig. 273 * Chapter Five: Splendor Regained



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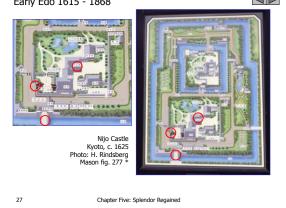
Himeji Castle, built 1601 – 1609 Photo: H. Rindsberg, Mason fig. 273 *

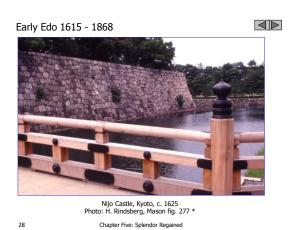


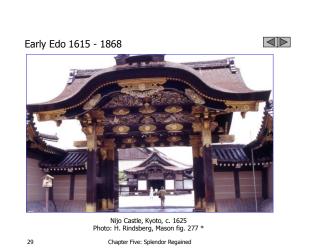


Momoyama 1573 - 1615













Nijo Castle Kyoto, c. 1625 Scanned Image Mason fig. 277 *

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Momoyama 1573 - 1615



Formal Audience Hall, Shoin Based on the Konchi-in at Nanzenji, Kyoto Minneapolis Institute of Art

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Early Edo 1615 - 1868

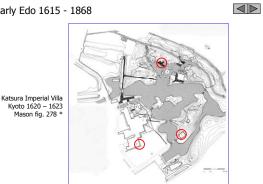
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Katsura Imperial Villa, Kyoto 1620 - 1623 Image: Farq.edu, Mason fig. 279 *

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Early Edo 1615 - 1868



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Early Edo 1615 - 1868



Katsura Imperial Villa, Kyoto 1620 – 1623 Photo: H. Rindsberg

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Early Edo 1615 - 1868



Katsura Imperial Villa, Kyoto 1620 – 1623 Photo: H. Rindsberg





Katsura Imperial Villa, Kyoto 1620 – 1623 Photo: H. Rindsberg Chapter Five: Splendor Regained

Lecture Summary



- Genre Paintings
 - Continued production of rakuchu rakugai paintings, scenes in and around Kyoto
 - Fascination with foreigners in Momoyama Period
 - Handscrolls and screens celebrate the lives of the chonin
 - Subjects included:
 - Panoramas of cities and festivals
 - Seasons
 - Theatrical performances
 - Foreigners

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Momoyama 1573 - 1615

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Funaki Screens (Right Screen) Kyoto 1614 – 1615 Mason fig. 281 *

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Momoyama 1573 - 1615



Funaki Screens, Shopping Street Kyoto 1614 – 1615

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Momoyama 1573 - 1615



Namban Screens (Detail) Early 17th century Color and gold leaf on paper Mason fig. 282 *



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Momoyama 1573 - 1615



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Namban Screens (Detail)
Early 17th century
Color and gold leaf on paper
H: 61 inches
Mason fig. 282 *



Momoyama 1573 - 1615



Namban Screen (Detail), early 17th century Color and gold leaf on paper, Mason fig. 282 * Chapter Five: Splendor Regained

Momoyama 1573 - 1615



Namban Screen (Detail), early 17th century Color and gold leaf on paper, Mason fig. 282 *

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Momoyama 1573 - 1615

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Namban Screens (Detail)
Early 17th century
Color and gold leaf on paper
H: 61 inches
Mason fig. 282 *



Chapter Five: Splendor Regained

Momoyama 1573 - 1615



Namban Screens (Detail)
Early 17th Century
Color and gold leaf on paper
H: 61 inches
Mason fig. 282 *



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Momoyama 1573 - 1615



Oeyama Emaki, 1573 - 1615 Scan: Arts of Japan

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Momoyama 1573 - 1615



Oeyama Emaki, 1573 - 1615 Scan: Arts of Japan

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Momoyama 1573 - 1615



Oeyama Emaki, 1573 - 1615 Scan: Arts of Japan

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Momoyama 1573 - 1615





Himeji Castle, built 1601 – 1609 Photo: H. Rindsberg, Mason fig. 273 *

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Momoyama 1573 - 1615



Namban Screens (Detail)
Early 17th century
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