Subject Description Form

Subject Code	CC314 / CC314P		
Subject Title	Art and Culture of China 中國藝術與文化		
Credit Value	3		
Level	3		
Pre-requisite / Co-requisite/ Exclusion	Exclusion for CC314:CC314P / CC206Exclusion for CC314P:CC314 / CC206		
Objectives	This course gives a comprehensive introduction to Chinese visual arts. It provides cultural, historical and stylistic understanding to the development of visual art from c. 1500BCE to the 18 th century. It emphasis on jade, bronze, secular and religious sculptures before the 9 th century; and focus on the rise of literati painting and art theory, garden and architecture from 9 th century to 18 th century.		
Intended Learning Outcomes	 Upon completion of the subject, students will be able to: a) develop skills in understanding visual art forms, and learn the basic methods of analyzing them, b) understand critically the methods used by art-historians to analyze the artworks, c) understand the trajectories of the development of Chinese paintings, and d) communicate knowledge concerning the stylistic, cultural and historical background of works of Chinese art. 		
Subject Synopsis/ Indicative Syllabus	 Formal and contextual analysis Chinese painting Chinese calligraphy Chinese rubbings: transmission of knowledge and art The Silk Road: exchange of art and culture Ceramics and the global trade Buddhist art and architecture Field study 		
Teaching/Learning Methodology	This course will be lecture-based, but students are expected to read the required materials in advance and participate in class discussions. The teacher will show images of Chinese calligraphy and paintings, offer students basic knowledge of these works, and teach students how to do stylistic analysis. Each student is required to do an oral presentation on		

	one of the assigned topic on these presentations we content of the course.						
Assessment Methods in Alignment with Intended Learning Outcomes	Specific assessment methods/tasks	% weighting	Intended subject learning outcomes to be assessed (Please tick as appropriate)				
			a	b	с	d	
	1. In-class quizzes	20%	~		~	✓	
	2. Participation and discussion	10%	~	~	~	~	
	3. practice of art	20%	~			~	
	4. Catalogue entry writing	50%	~	~	~	~	
	Total	100%					
	 Explanation of the appropriateness of the assessment methods in assessing the intended learning outcomes: First, for the intended learning outcomes (a) and (b), two written reports are arranged in the mid-term and final in order to measure students' overall understanding of the critical issues of Chinese arts. Second, for the intended learning outcome (c), the individual-based oral presentation can help assess the students' ability in working on a guided-research project. This will be followed by the write-up of a standard academic report in the end. 						
Student Study Effort Expected	Class contact:						
	Lectures				22 Hrs.		
	Tutorials				15 Hrs.		
	Fieldtrips				6 Hrs.		
	Other student study effort:						
	 Readings 				45 Hrs.		
	Writings				30 Hrs.		
	Total student study effor	ť			1	15 Hrs.	

Roading List and	1)	Barnhart, Richard M. [et al.]. Three Thousand Years of Chinese
Reading List and References	1)	Painting. New Haven: Yale University Press; Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, c1997. 楊新等,班宗華等《中國繪畫三千 年》。臺北: 聯經出版社, 1999。
	2)	Cahill, James. Hills beyond a River: Chinese Painting of the Yüan Dynasty, 1279-1368. New York; Tokyo: Weatherhill, 1976. 高居翰, 《隔江山色:元代繪畫:1279-1368》。臺北:石頭出版股份有限公司, 1994。
	3)	Cahill, James. Parting at the Shore: Chinese Painting of the Early and Middle Ming Dynasty, 1368-1580. New York and Tokyo: Weatherhill, 1978. 高居翰, 《江岸送別:明代初期與中期繪畫, 1368-1580》。臺北: 石頭出版股份有限公司, 1997。
	4)	Cahill, James. The Distant Mountains: Chinese Painting of the Late Ming Dynasty, 1570-1644. New York: Weatherhill, 1982. 高居翰, 《山外山:晚明繪畫, 一五七〇一六四四》。臺北市:石頭出版股份有限公司, 1997。
	5)	Cahill, James. The Painter's Practice. New York: Columbia University Press, 1994.
	6)	高居翰,《画家生涯:传统中国画家的生活与工作》 北京: 生活・读书・新知三联书店,2012。
	7)	Fong, Wen et al. Images of the Mind: Selections from the Edward L. Elliot Family and John B. Elliot collections of Chinese Calligraphy and Painting at the Art Museum. Princeton: Princeton University, 1984. 方聞著;李維琨譯,《心印:中國書畫風格與結構分析 研究》。西安市:陝西人民美術出版社, 2004。
	8)	Fong, Wen. Beyond Representation: Chinese Painting and Calligraphy 8th-14th Century. New Haven and London: The Metropolitian Museum of Art, New York and Yale University Press, 1992.
	9)	Fong, Wen. "Why Chinese Painting Is History." The Art Bulletin 85, no. 2 (2003): 258-280.
	10)	Hearn, Maxwell K., and Judith G. Smith, eds. Arts of the Sung and Yuan: Papers Prepared for an International Symposium Organized by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Conjunction with the Exhibition Splendors of Imperial China: Treasures from the National Palace Museum, Taipei. New York: Department of Asian Art, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1996.
	11)	10. Hsu, Ginger Cheng-chi. A Bushel of Pearls: Painting for Sale in Eighteenth-Century Yangchow. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2001.
	12)	Whitfield, Roderick. In Pursuit of Antiquity: Chinese Paintings of the Ming and Ch'ing Dynasties from the Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Morse. Rutland and Tokyo: The Art Museum, Princeton University and Charles Tuttle Company, 1969.

13)	Sullivan, Michael. An Introduction to Chinese Art. Faber and Faber, c1961
14)	Clunas, Criag. Fruitful Sites: Garden culture in Ming Dynasty China. Reaktion Books, 1996.
15)	Hearn, Maxwell K. How to Read Chinese Paintings. Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2008.