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Kublai Khan's role in the cultural development of the Yuan Empire

Bedelova Gulzhan^a, Mukhazhanova Tolkyn^b, Sadykova Raikhan^{c*}

^a Candidate of historical sciences, docent of the chair of World history, historiography and Source, al-Farabi Kazakh National University, al-Farabi street 71, Almaty 050040, Kazakhstan

^b Candidate of historical sciences, docent of the chair of World history, historiography and Source, al-Farabi Kazakh National University, al-Farabi street 71, Almaty 050040, Kazakhstan

^c Candidate of historical sciences, docent of the chair of World history, historiography and Source, al-Farabi Kazakh National University, al-Farabi street 71, Almaty 050040, Kazakhstan

Abstract

In the era of Mongol rule occurred not only destructions, also residents of a region continued to write literary works in their own languages, engaged in the fine arts, the construction of buildings in the traditional style. The Mongol conquest influenced to their art and appeared in some of the special features. This is especially happened in the era of the Yuan Empire. Kublai Khan, the ruler of the empire Yuan, paid attention to poets and writers, painters and calligraphers, architects, whose work on their enlightened contemporaries said, as a "revolution" in the fine art of the time. Also, the emperor of the Yuan Dynasty was paying much attention to writing, which he saw as a sign of sovereignty in the field of culture.

Purpose of the article to consider the role of Kublai Khan in the cultural construction of the Yuan Empire, as part of a civilization vision of historical processes that is the state and development of culture and art of China during Mongol rule.

Research methods are based on many of the source materials, also were involved in the research works of scientists from different countries.

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1. Introduction

Around the person of Kublai Khan's many myths and legends, as in China, and other nations in Asia and Europe. History has numerous images of Kublai Khan in artistic canvases of different peoples - Chinese figures, Muslim Persian miniatures and European manuscripts of well-known Italian person Marco Polo. And everywhere

* Corresponding Author name. Sadykova Raikhan Tel.: +7-701-472-0209
E-mail address: raihan_rose@rambler.ru

he has different looks, which are difficult to reduce to a common denominator, which, in general, symbolizes, though outwardly, the first emperor of the Yuan as a complex, ambiguous, contradictory personality.

The era of the Mongol invasion left an indelible mark in the history of Eurasia, has experienced a relentless force of the blows of Genghis Khan and his successors. Yet militancy in Mongolia's foreign policy is balanced by religious and cultural tolerance, based on the desire to learn from the exemplary features of other cultures, using them for their own development.

1. Art in Yuan period

It is assumed that Kublai Khan received Chinese education, and communication with Chinese advisers, experts in the teachings of Confucius, not in vain. In favor of this indicates his interest in Chinese fine arts. Perhaps the origins of this interest, the Mongol ruler of China dates back to the first picture, with which he was familiar, when the Chinese artist Lu Guantao painted his portrait. But of particular interest to the Chinese fine arts Kublai Khan showed after his men seized the imperial picture gallery of Southern Song, and at his command took her to Khanbalik where experts cataloged Sung captured pictures. These Sung paintings became the basis of his own collection of art works, which from that time began to collect the first emperor of the Yuan, and the number of which is due to his patronage increased day by day. Kublai Khan paid attention to poets and writers, painters and calligraphers, architects, whose work on their enlightened contemporaries said, as a "revolution" in the fine art of the time. Although some Chinese historians consider the impact of negative Kublai Khan and the Yuan court, noting that his protection extended only to portrait and architects. However, many Chinese artists have had a job and worked with the Yuan court. It is aware of holding exhibitions of works of Chinese artists. In the era of Yuan worked artists such as Cheng Sysyao, Kun Cai, Qian Xuan, although there were are critical to the conquerors. Kublai Khan invited artists to the court, and even the government, supplied them with everything necessary for creativity. Sympathy and help of Kublai Khan enjoyed such famous artists of the Chinese Yuan, Zhao Mengfu (1254-1322), who was also in the military and who had a residence in Khanbalik, who later became president of Hanlin Academy Yuan. Zhao Mengfu is a famous as a painter, masterfully depicting horses and Mongolian soldiers in battle armor on horseback. His paintings are bright, juicy, drawn with great clarity, were popular and were simple, accessible and large truthful image. Zhao Mengfu in his paintings are mostly used in the landscape as the background on which it is an infinite variety of horse shows in different angles, floating in the water, jumping on the meadow, fighting, etc.

Writer, musician and refined aristocrat, who came from the royal family of the Song Dynasty, Zhao Mengfu was the greatest master of polychrome painting in the manner of "a careful hand" (gong-bi). He created the image of hunting scenes and other works of genre character (jen-y hua, "painting figures"), it would seem, corresponded to that era, and tastes better than monochrome landscapes or images of plants, inspired by classical philosophy and lyric poetry. However, he painted landscapes, trees and rocks, flowers and bamboo. Chinese experts estimate usually his works in black and white ink is higher than polychrome work. This creative versatility as a result of personal talent and at the same time, evidence of sensitivity and nature of education - a direct consequence of aristocratic origin, Zhao Mengfu allowed to speak and partly inspired teacher has for many of his contemporaries. To his followers include "four (great) artists of the Yuan" (Yuan Si (yes) Jia): Neither Tsan (1301 - 1374), Wang Meng (1308-1385), Huang Kung-wang (1269-1354) and Y Chen (1280-1354) - the best of nearly a thousand painters and calligraphers who worked during this period. According to Chinese experts in six major landscape painters of the era and is a native of Beijing Uighur Gao Ke-gong (1248-1310) (Duhovnaya kultura Kitaya (encyklopediya). T. 1, 6, 2006-2010, p. 551-552).

The famous portraitist, who served in the Mongol court - Guantao Lu, came as Li Xiao-yan, of Zhongshan area (in the modern province of Hebei). Along with the works of religious art, he created paintings in the genre Nyao hua hua ("flowers and birds"), famous images of bamboo and scenery shan shui hua in the spirit of Li Cheng (919-967) and is highly revered in China North Sun master Guo C (1020/1023 - c. 1085). Liu Guantao was appointed as court painter to the Office of imperial robes in 1279 and soon after being created now in the Palace Museum of Taiwan's vertical scroll depicting Kublai Khan (Shih-tzu) on a hunting outing, as is

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