

THE HISTORY OF JAPANESE ART
Study Sheet 3.

HEIAN PERIOD: PART I

The court at Heian-kyô and the Fujiwara: Esoteric Buddhist art and the Byôdôin

READINGS: Mason Ch. 3: pp. 97-104; 108-110; and 116-123 (begin at "The Middle Heian" and end at "Independent Raigo Paintings"); pp. 123-4, 128-29 and 133-35.

Emaki: pp. 137-44.

Heian Period (794-1185)

Early Heian (794-951)

Heian-kyô / Kyoto	Imperial Palace: Ceremony Hall(Shishinden)	Emperor Saga
Tang China, Chang'an (mod. Xian) capital	Audience Hall (Seiryôden)	
Esoteric Buddhism mantra, <u>shingon</u> in Japanese	Shingon school. Founder, Kûkai (posthumous name, Kôbô Daishi)	(Tendai school of Esoteric Buddhism) (founder, Saichô)
(Dainichi) Universal or Cosmic Buddha.	Mt. Kôya (Kongôbuji Temple)	Tahôtô Pagoda
Diamond and Womb World mandala (Ryôgai <i>mandara</i>).	ritual practitioner visualization	(Amoghavajra) a founder or <u>patriarch</u> of the Shingon faith.
clergy, layperson	Yakushi (Medicine Buddha), Jingôji. cypress (hinoki)	single-block (ichiboku), multiple-block (yosegi) statue technique
Jingôji/ also called Takaosanji Temple	plain wood sculpture	wood-core dry lacquer sculpture

Middle Heian, or Fujiwara Period (951-1086)

Fujiwara nobility poetry, calligraphy	Regent (Sesshô) Kanpaku	Western Paradise Phoenix Hall (Hôôdô)
<u>shinden</u> architecture style (villa or palace style) Amida Buddha	Byôdôin, Uji painting bureau (<u>edokoro</u>)	celestial being (<u>apsara</u>) <u>nembutsu</u>
Nine levels of welcome / nine ranks of heaven	Buddha of Infinite Life Sutra (<u>Kanmuryôju kyô</u>)	Amida Hall (Amida-dô). <u>RAIGO</u> , descent of Amida

Jôchô	<u>wayô</u> (Japanese style)	Yamato-e Chinese style (<u>kara-e</u>)
blown-off roof (<u>fukinukiyatai</u>)	Tale of Genji (<u>Genji monogatari</u>) <u>emaki</u> (hand scroll) painting (also, <u>emakimono</u>)	Lady Murasaki hanging scroll painting secular, religious painting
standing screen painting (<u>byôbu</u>) triptych	door or panel painting (<u>fusuma</u>) <u>kirikane</u> , cut gold leaf	illustrated sutra scrolls Apocalyptic age (Mappô)
thick, opaque pigments or (<u>tsukuri-e</u>) <u>mono no aware</u> , sensitivity	legend (<u>engi</u>) retribution; karma	Japanese script (<u>hiragana</u>) 36 Immortal poets)

Late Heian or Insei Period (1086-1185)

Five Power Bodisattva or (Godairiki Bosatsu)	Fudô Myôô, head of the Five Myôô Bodhisattva or Five Kings of Higher Knowledge	
<u>insei</u> (cloistered govt.) Genpei Civil War	Taira clan (Frolicking Animal Scroll (<u>Chôju jinbutsu giga</u>))	Minamoto clan <u>Lotus Sutra dedicated by the Heike</u> (<u>Heike nôkyô</u>)
Chinese characters (<u>kanji</u>)	Thirty-three Bay Hall, or Sanjûsangendô, Kyoto	Hall of One Thousand Kannon images
Mt. Shigi Scroll (<u>Shigisan engi emaki</u>)	“masculine style” (<u>otoko-e</u>)	“feminine style” (<u>onna-e</u>)

ILLUSTRATIONS/Plates (illustration # not page number is given at left)

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111. Tahôto pagoda. Mt. Kôya (Kongôbuji temple). 13th c. Cedar shingle roof.
- 113.-114., 116, **Colorplate 12 and 13:** Diagrams of the Womb and Diamond World mandalas (you are responsible only for the center area); Womb and Diamond World Mandalas. 9th c. Tôji collection. Ink and pigments on silk. Hanging scrolls.
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- Colorplate 21.** Prince Shotoku Legends (Shotoku Taishi Eden). One panel showing Prince crossing the sea to China. 11th c.
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165. Mt. Shigi Handscroll (Shigisan engi emaki). 12th c. Ink and pigments on paper.