Landscapes And Portraits, Appreciations Of Japanese Culture

Donald Keene

Japanese Landscapes: Where Land and Culture Merge - Google Books Result Donald Keene was born in Brooklyn, New York on June 18, 1922. He received a bachelors degree in 1942, a masters degree in 1947, and a doctoral degree in Landscapes and Portraits: Appreciations of Japanese Culture: D. Landscapes and Portraits.


Start studying ART APPRECIATION FINAL. Learn vocabulary, terms and more with flashcards, games and other study tools.

- Which of the following cultures did not have a written language? Cycladic. 
- True or false: the earliest surviving paintings are found in caves. True.
- True or false: in the French Academy, individual portraits and landscapes were considered more valuable than any other subject matter. False.
- What was the primary subject matter of the the Hudson River School? American landscapes. 
- In portrait photography of the 1860s, how long were exposure times? Seconds.
- What is the subject of Eugene Delacroix’s Liberty Leading the People? Japan can be an odd place. Here are ten of the most interesting aspects of Japanese culture that distinguish it from what we’re familiar with.

As I described in a previous list, the Japanese have a predilection for novelty foods and beverages; indeed, the range of flavors they utilize often seem repellant to Western palates. Due to a coincidence of language, the Kit Kat chocolate bar is enormously popular in Japan. “Kit Kat” is remarkably similar to the phrase “kitto katsu” (literally: you shall surely win), which is used as a sentiment of good luck. Students are often given the candy before an exam as a good luck charm.
Landscape painting, also known as landscape art, is the depiction of landscapes in art—natural scenery such as mountains, valleys, trees, rivers, and forests, especially where the main subject is a wide view with its elements arranged into a coherent composition. In other works, landscape backgrounds for figures can still form an important part of the work. Sky is almost always included in the view, and weather is often an element of the composition. Detailed landscapes as a distinct subject are not Landscapes and Portraits: Appreciations of Japanese Culture. ISBN. 4770029322 (ISBN13: 9784770029324). In Japan, there is no room for individuality. Team work is appreciated, and notions of inner-groups and outer-group are important in companies, schools, clubs Furthermore, Japanese tend to be self effacing. Showing off is not appreciated in this society. Also, showing emotions in public or to others is avoided. What I didn't know is that these aspects have roots in Confucianism. This book explained to me the historical, religious and political backgrounds of some of the social aspects of Japan. In Japan, there is no room for individuality. Team work is appreciated, and notions of inner-g
Hiroyuki Shimatani - Vice Executive Director, Tokyo National Museum. Tuesday, February 25, 2014 - 5:00pm to 6:30pm. He will discuss the historical development of art appreciation in Japan by tracing the formats from ancient calligraphic writing on wooden and bamboo slabs found in archaeological sites, to hand scrolls, albums and books of varied forms; followed by hanging scrolls and then finally by folding screens, one of the last formats to be developed. Impressionism and Landscape Painting. CAMILLE PISSARRO (1831-1903) 'Gelée Blanche - Hoarfrost', 1873 (oil on canvas). Impressionist portraits and figure compositions with identifiable individuals were painted by Renoir, Degas and Lautrec. 'At the Moulin Rouge' is a figure composition by Lautrec which is strongly influenced by photographic cropping and the design of Japanese prints. Whether in their landscapes, figure paintings or still lifes, the Impressionists celebrated and transformed the commonplace, finding beauty in misty harbour at sunrise, dignity in the labour of the common man, joy in leisure of the middle classes, and radiance in a bowl of fruit. Impressionism and The Salon. Cultural appreciation is when elements of a culture are used while honoring the source they came from. It is important to note that appreciation involves respect and value. It's okay to find things beautiful. It's better to appreciate it and learn more about it.
People belonging to different cultures differ by their landscape preferences due to a number of ethno-cultural, historical, social, and environmental factors. Thus, the “outside view” of another culture representatives allows us to see unusual in usual, to assess originality and beauty of familiar landscapes, and to find out new aesthetic features. The photo database of landscapes both similar and unique for Russia and Japan was created. Russian and Japanese respondents generally agree in assessing the attractiveness of different landscape types, but evaluate their exoticism differently. It was revealed that for Russian respondents the most exotic landscapes are the most attractive, although we can’t see such a tendency for Japanese respondents. 1971. Topics. Japanese literature. Publisher. Tokyo, Palo Alto [Calif.]