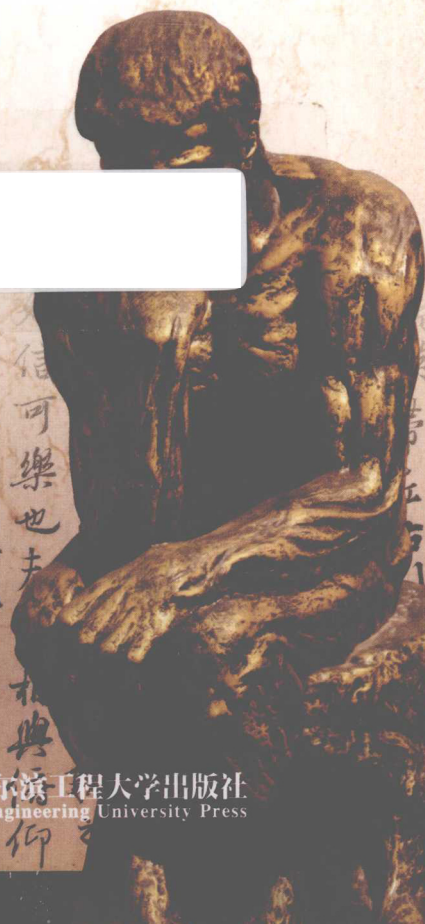


Brief Introduction to Chinese and Western Art History

中西方艺术简史

王丽君 著



HEUP 哈尔滨工程大学出版社
Harbin Engineering University Press

学英语·品文化

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内 容 简 介

本书采用中英文对照的方式,简明扼要介绍了中国和西方艺术发展的历史。本书介绍了艺术作品和艺术流派及艺术发展的社会背景,构成中西方艺术发展的脉络和框架。

本书为作者近年来的研究成果,可作为各高等院校艺术专业学生了解艺术发展史的英语读物,也可作为非艺术专业学生及广大艺术爱好者学习艺术和人文知识,提高对外文化交流能力的英语读物。

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前 言

本书编写的主旨是为提高艺术修养,使广大读者和学生初步了解中西方艺术发展的基本过程,提高对艺术品的感受能力和鉴赏能力,实现人文素养的提高。本书介绍了艺术作品和艺术流派及艺术发展的社会背景,构成了中西方艺术发展的脉络和框架。对于艺术,形成个人综合性和独到性的观点和见解,对个人的审美和赏析给予充分的启迪。

本著作为辽宁省高教学会“十二五”高校外语教改专项重点课题结题成果(课题编号 WYZDB 11027)。

本书采用中英文对照的方式,简明扼要介绍了中国和西方艺术发展的历史,使读者在提高艺术文化修养的同时,进一步提高英语水平。

本书图文并茂、文字简练、系统性强、条理清楚;涉及的知识面广;中英文对照,易读易懂。本书可作为各高等院校艺术专业学生了解艺术发展史的英语读物,也可作为非艺术专业学生及广大艺术爱好者学习艺术和人文知识、提高对外文化交流能力的英语读物。

大连艺术学院和哈尔滨工程大学出版社对本书的编写给予了精心指导,为本书的出版发行给予了大力的支持。在此,编者谨表示诚挚的谢意。

在此对给予本书极大帮助的所有资源管理人士一并表示衷心感谢。

因水平有限,不足和问题在所难免,殷切希望读者提出宝贵意见。

著 者

2012 年 3 月

目 录

Part One Ancient Art 古代艺术	1
I. European Art in Pre-Civilization 欧洲史前艺术	1
1. Paleolithic Art 旧石器时代艺术(50000 BC—10000 BC)	1
2. Neolithic Art 新石器时代艺术(10000 BC—3300 BC)	4
II. Ancient Near East Mesopotamia Art 古代近东美索不达米亚艺术 (6 500 BC—3700 BC)	5
1. Sumerian Art 苏美尔艺术 (3500 BC—2000 BC)	6
2. Ancient Babylon Art 古巴比伦艺术 (1900 BC—1600 BC)	9
3. Asshurian Art 亚述艺术 (1600 BC—612 BC)	11
4. New Babylon Art 新巴比伦艺术 (625 BC—538 BC)	12
5. Persian Art 波斯艺术 (538 BC—331 BC)	13
III. Ancient Egyptian Art 古埃及艺术(5000 BC—332 BC)	14
1. Art of Old Dynasty and Before it 旧王朝及以前的艺术	16
2. Art in Mid-Dynasty Period 中王朝时期的艺术	20
3. Art in the New Dynasty and After it 新王朝时期及以后的艺术	23
IV. Ancient European Art 古代欧洲艺术	27
1. Aegean Art 爱琴海艺术 (3000 BC—1100 BC)	27
2. Ancient Greek Art 古希腊艺术	31
3. Ancient Roman Art 古罗马艺术	44
V. Early Ancient Chinese Art—in Primitive Society, Pre-Qin, Qin and Han Dynasties 中 国古代早期原始社会、先秦、秦汉时期艺术	55
1. Painting in Primitive Society, Pre-Qin, Qin and Han Dynasties of Ancient Chinese 中国原 始社会、先秦、秦汉时期绘画	56
2. Origin of Calligraphy in the Period before Qin Dynasty 秦朝以前书法的起源	57
3. Chinese Opera 中国戏曲	58
4. Early Ancient Chinese Classical Music 中国古代早期音乐	59
VI. Early Christian Art 早期基督教艺术	60
1. Early Christian Painting 早期基督教绘画	60
2. Early Christian Sculpture 早期基督教雕刻	62
3. Early Christian Architecture 早期基督教建筑	62
VII. Byzantine Art 拜占庭艺术	64
1. Art in the First Flowering Period 第一次黄金时期艺术	65
2. Art in the Second Flowering Period 第二次黄金时期艺术	66
VIII. Late Ancient Chinese Art 中国古代后期艺术	68
1. Art in Han Dynasties 中国汉代艺术	68
2. Art in Three Kingdoms, Western Jin and Eastern Jin, Northern and Southern Dynasties 三	

国两晋南北朝时期艺术	69
Part Two Recent Art 近代艺术	71
I. Art in Early Middle Ages 中世纪初期的艺术	71
1. Celtic Art 塞尔提克艺术	71
2. Hiberno-Saxon's Art 希伯诺·萨克森艺术	72
3. Carolingian Art 卡洛林艺术	73
4. Charlotte Otto Art 奥图艺术	74
II. Chinese Art in Early Recent Times 中国近代早期艺术	75
1. Art in the Sui and Tang Dynasties 隋唐时期绘画	75
2. Chinese Music of the Sui and Tang Dynasties 隋唐时期音乐	78
3. Art in the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms 五代十国时期艺术	79
III. Romanesque Art 仿罗马式艺术	81
1. Romanesque Architecture 仿罗马式建筑	82
2. Romanesque Sculpture 仿罗马式雕塑	84
3. Romanesque Painting 仿罗马式绘画	85
IV. Gothic Art 哥特式艺术	86
1. Gothic Architecture 哥特式建筑	87
2. Gothic Sculpture 哥特式雕刻	90
3. Stained Glass 彩色玻璃	92
4. Manuscripts Icon 手抄本插画	93
5. Gothic Painting 哥特式绘画	94
V. Recent Chinese Art 中国近代中期艺术	99
1. Art in the Song, Liao and Jin Dynasties 宋辽金时期艺术	99
2. Art in the Yuan Dynasty 元朝时期艺术	101
3. Art in the Ming Dynasty 明朝艺术	102
4. Chinese Opera 中国戏曲	104
5. Recent Chinese Music 中国近代音乐	105
VI. Renaissance Art 文艺复兴时期艺术	107
1. Italian Renaissance Art 意大利文艺复兴艺术	107
2. Venetian Renaissance Art 威尼斯文艺复兴艺术	122
3. Northern Renaissance Art 北方文艺复兴艺术	125
VII. Art of Mannerism 矫饰主义艺术	130
IX. Late Recent Chinese Art 中国近代晚期艺术	136
1. Qing Dynasty Painting 清朝绘画	136
2. Birth of Mandarin Opera 平剧的诞生	138
X. Baroque Art 巴洛克艺术	139
1. Italian Baroque Art 意大利巴洛克艺术	139
2. Spanish Baroque Art 西班牙巴洛克艺术	143
3. Netherlands' Baroque Art 荷兰巴洛克艺术	144
4. Flanders Baroque Art 佛兰德斯巴洛克艺术	147

5. English Baroque Art 英国巴洛克艺术	150
6. French Baroque Art 法国巴洛克艺术	150
XI. Rococo Art 洛可可艺术	155
1. Rococo Painting 洛可可绘画	156
2. European Rococo Music 欧洲洛可可时期音乐	162
3. The Classical Period 古典音乐时期	163
XII. Neoclassicism Art 新古典主义艺术	164
1. Neoclassicism Painting 新古典主义绘画	164
2. Neoclassicism Sculpture 新古典主义雕塑	166
XIII. Romanticism Art 浪漫主义艺术	168
1. Romanticism Painting 浪漫主义绘画	168
2. Romanticism Music 浪漫主义音乐	172
XIV. Realism Art 现实主义艺术	173
1. Realistic Painting 现实主义绘画	173
2. Music at the Turn of the 19th and the 20th Century 19 世纪和 20 世纪之交的音乐	178
Part Three Contemporary Art 当代艺术	180
I. Impressionism Art 印象派艺术	180
1. Impressionism Painting 印象派绘画	180
2. Impressionism Sculpture 印象派雕刻	185
II. Post-Impressionism Art 后印象派艺术	188
1. Painter Paul Cezanne 画家塞尚 (1839—1906)	188
2. Painter Paul Gauguin 画家高更 (1848—1903)	189
3. Painter Vincent van Gogh 画家梵高 (1853—1890)	191
IV. Contemporary Chinese Art 中国现代艺术	192
1. Modern Chinese Painting 中国现代绘画	192
2. Chinese Modern Music 中国现代音乐	196
V. Modernism Art 现代主义艺术	198
1. Art of other trends 其他艺术流派	199
2. Modern Music 现代音乐	200
参考文献	202

Part One Ancient Art 古代艺术

I . European Art in Pre-Civilization 欧洲史前艺术

Based on the western perspective, European Art in prehistoric times refers to the period when human beings didn't invent words, or there were no written records. Art was created in this period mainly in Stone Age in Europe from 600,000 to 3,000 years ago.

When did humans begin to create works of art? As long as we explore the origins of art, we will face these problems. But as what is expected, there is no answer. One million years ago, the human ancestors started to walk on feet. 600,000 years ago, archaeologists find evidence humans started to use tools. Then the earliest humans knew how to distinguish the use of tools according to their shapes. Later the tools were improved and human history went into Old Stone Age.

The earliest works of art we now know, can be dated back to more than 20,000 years ago, that is in the late Old Stone Age. These works of art have been rendered quite exquisite style. As you can imagine, art has had a long period of evolution.

根据西方观点,史前时代艺术是指人类还没有发明文字或者没有文字记载之前所创造的艺术,所以它以欧洲境内发现的石器时代(约60万年到3000年前)的艺术为主。

人类何时开始创造艺术品?要探索艺术的起源必定会触及这些问题,找不到答案是意料之中的。100万年前,人类的祖先开始双脚直立行走。60万年前,考古学家找到人类开始使用器具的证据。后来人类进化到懂得根据形状来区分器具的用途。再后来这些器具得以改良,然后人类进入旧石器时代。

我们现在所知的最早艺术品大约出现在两万多年前,即旧石器时代晚期,这些艺术品已经呈现出相当精致的风貌。可想而知,当时的艺术创作已经历了很长时期的进化和演变。

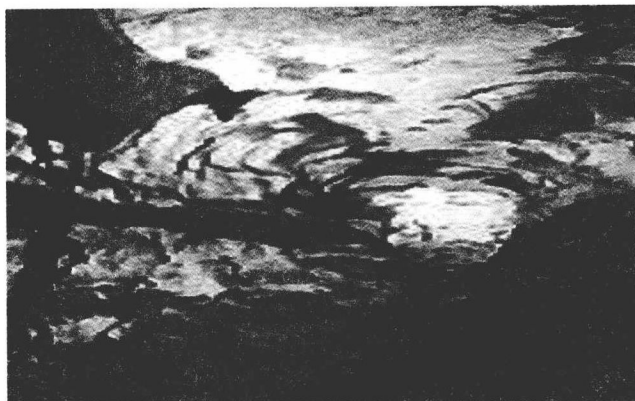
1. Paleolithic Art 旧石器时代艺术(50,000 BC—10,000 BC)

The most outstanding works of paintings are the animal images on the cave wall in Old Stone Age. Someone in Lascaux of France found many cave paintings. The main themes of the cave paintings are mainly animals, such as bison, horses, deer, as well as human

旧石器时代最杰出的作品是画在山洞岩壁上的动物图像。有人在法国拉斯科发现许多洞穴壁画,这些壁画的主要题材是动物,如野牛、马、鹿及人像,其中表现的最精彩的是野牛和鹿。



portraits, of which the most excellent ones are bison and deer.



Lascaux Cave Painting 《拉斯科洞穴壁画》(约 15,000 年前)

The caves were found by four children on September 12, 1940. Because the visitors were so many that the cave paintings were damaged and were closed. In 1983, cave paintings that were the original copies came out. It will be confused as real ones. The whole cave was made up of a series of caverns and channels, about 250 meters long. There were thousands of paintings and sculptures in the cave which were marks and animal images. The only human portrait was a person knocked down by a bison. Horses were drawn the most up to a total of 355. Here, the painter in the Magdalenian culture fully displayed their painting skills using wall shapes and color. That is the painting skill of using natural structure of caves.

Paleolithic people also knew how to use flint stave stone or animal horns and bones to make small delicate carvings besides cave paintings.

Venus of Willendorf is an important art works. It is a famous limestone female nude sculpture which was completed between 25,000 and 30,000 years ago. The statue

该洞窟在 1940 年 9 月 12 日被四个孩子偶然发现,后来因参观者多,岩画被损坏,从此关闭。1983 年起,一个终于原作的洞窟复制品问世,它可以假乱真。整个洞窟由一系列洞室和信道组成,共约 250 米。洞中共有千余处绘画和雕刻,均为标记和动物形象。唯一的人物形象是一个被野牛撞翻在地的人。表现最多的是马,共有 355 处。在这里,马格德林文化时期的绘画者充分显示出其利用岩壁形状色彩的绘画技巧,即利用洞窟自然结构的绘画才能。

旧石器时代的人在艺术上的创作,除了大规模的洞穴壁画之外,还懂得用燧石凿穿石头或动物的角和骨头,制造小巧的雕刻品。

《维伦多夫维纳斯》是一件非常重要的作品,它是旧石器时代很著名的石灰石女性裸体雕刻。这座雕像完成于两万五千年至三万年前之间,特别夸张双乳、肚腹和臀

especially exaggerated breasts, belly and hips in proportion of body which was a symbol of prolific image.

部在身体中的比例,是一个象征多产的形象。



Venus of Willendorf 《维伦多夫维纳斯》(30,000 BC—25,000 BC)

This statue of Goddess is about 11cm high. It represented the Goddess of fertility. She was named “Venus” and was a symbol of love, marriage and childbirth. These were expectations of the men on the women whom they loved. The measurement of Venus was extremely strong and fat. Big chest and abdomen showed her fertility, but her head was tailed by braids, which made her lose her seeing, hearing and speaking functions. She saddled with the responsibility of proliferation, so people filled with awe and affection to her. The “virtues” of not listening, speaking and seeing became the model for women. In ceremonies, she represented the fate of women. People prayed around her. She established the duty of women for future generations and was also greatly respected by people.

In Paleolithic art, man learned to abstract his world by making a picture of it. Paleolithic people sought to control it by capturing and holding its image. In the Neolithic period, man made the giant leap

这尊约 11 厘米的女神像代表着生育之神,她被取名“维纳斯”,象征爱、婚姻和生育,这些都是男子对自己所爱的女人的期望。这尊维纳斯的三围极为肥壮,硕大的胸部和腹部彰显着她的生育能力,然而头部却被发辫缠绕,遮掩了她的视觉、听觉和说话的功能。她所背负的繁衍重任让当时的人对她充满着敬畏和爱戴,她那不听、不说、不看的“美德”成为女性的典范。在祭典中,她代表了女性的宿命,人们围绕在她的四周祈福,也为后代女性确立了女性的天职,她深受人们的尊重。

在旧石器时代艺术中,人类学会通过绘制图画把世界抽象化。新石器时代的人们试图通过捕获形象并拥有它来掌控世界。新石器时代的人类取得巨大进步,他们固定住所、驯养动物并种植植物,从而能



[中西方艺术简史]

toward the actual, concrete control of their environment by settling in fixed abodes and domesticating plants and animals. The wandering hunters settled down to organize community and lived in the villages surrounded by cultivated fields.

对其周围环境进行实质性的控制。游荡的猎人有组织地定居在四周有耕地的村庄。

2. Neolithic Art 新石器时代艺术(10,000 BC—3300 BC)

In the Neolithic period, humans invented the technology of pottery, weaving, textile and the basic method of constructing buildings. These techniques were produced even long before humans invented metal smelting method. In the Neolithic age, the Stonehenge appeared all over Europe. They were special and mysterious. A vestige in Salisbury of England is the most famous. It is generally believed that after living in groups, humans began to conquer nature and built huge stone Totem with unknown forces, which were used as Church or Temple for the living people to worship and sacrifice.

新石器时代的人类发明了制陶、编织、纺织技术和构筑房屋的基本方法,这些技术都是远在人类发明金属冶炼方法之前就已产生。另外,新石器时代出现在欧洲各地的巨石阵既特别又神秘,它的遗迹以位于英格兰索尔兹伯里平原的最为著名。一般认为这是人类在进入群居生活之后,开始要征服自然和建造具有未知力量的巨石图腾,并作为教堂和活人献祭的神殿。



Stonehenge 巨石阵(3000 BC—1100 BC)

II . Ancient Near East Mesopotamia Art

古代近东美索不达米亚艺术(6500 BC—3700 BC)

Near East refers to the present vast region across Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Iran, and Iraq in Asia. It is the cradle of early civilization. In geography, the plain located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers is known as “Mesopotamia”. In Greek language, it refers to the land between the two rivers, which is the region now between Babylon south of Baghdad and Asshur in the north.

Before 8500 BC, in the north of Mesopotamia, persons in the Neolithic age used clay to shape the small statues of earth goddess, animals and so on to serve as praying harvest figurines. Later, because of the improvement of farming tools, these people moved south to Sumer little by little in southern Mesopotamia. So, their way of life gradually evolved from animal husbandry to agriculture, which is the most important element of civilization.

Mesopotamia lacked geographic barriers to protect. The whole history of Mesopotamia was the history of confrontation between local cities and the alien invasion forces. Therefore buildings were especially important for Sumerian life. Between 6500 BC and 3700 BC, a group of people moved from elsewhere to Sumer area. After settlement, they were called Sumerian. Later, they created the initial civilization of Mesopotamia, Sumerian civilization.

On the big Cup which was unearthed at Susa, brief but vivid animal sides were drawn, which design was bold and smooth. There were long neck birds as lace on the cup

“近东”是指现今跨越以色列、约旦、黎巴嫩、叙利亚、土耳其、伊朗、伊拉克的亚洲广大区域,堪称早期文明的摇篮。在地理上,位于底格里斯河与幼发拉底河之间的平原称为美索不达米亚。在希腊语中,指的是两河之间的土地,也就是现今伊拉克巴格达以南的巴比伦和北方的亚述的合称。

公元前 8500 年前,在美索不达米亚北部,当时属于新石器时代的人使用黏土塑造大地母神、动物等小型塑像,作为祈祷丰收的偶像。后来由于农具的改良,这些人逐渐南移到美索不达米亚南部的苏美地区。因此,他们的生活方式逐渐从畜牧转化到农业,这是一个文明产生的最重要条件。

美索不达米亚平原缺乏地理屏障的保护,整部美索不达米亚历史就是当地城邦与外来入侵势力的对抗史,因此建筑对于苏美人的生活格外重要。公元前 6500 年到公元前 3700 年之间,有一批人陆续从其他地方移居到苏美地区,定居之后被称为苏美人。后来创造出美索不达米亚的最初文明——苏美文明。

在苏萨出土的这个大杯子上,画着简略但栩栩如生的动物侧面,它的设计大胆而流畅。杯口上有一圈长脖子的鸟作为饰带,下面是一圈奔跑的狗,再下面是长着巨大



[中西方艺术简史]

top and running dogs in a circle under the lace. Following the dogs there were wild goats with huge claws. The size of these animals was strongly deformed, for example the dog's body was elongated to express the sense of moving speed. At the same time, the cup had taken a great sense of design with its arcs, lines and container echoing and the exterior decoration and form being integrated.

羊角的野山羊。这些动物的体形被强烈地变形,如狗的身体被拉长,以表达正在移动的速度感。同时,这个杯子也呈现高度的设计感,其弧线和直线与容器器形相呼应,外表的装饰和形态融为一体。



Painted Beaker 《绘有图案的杯子》(4000 BC—5000 BC)

Seen from the surface of *Painted Beaker* excavated from Susa in Iran, we realized that the Neolithic humans had been able to use decorative paintings to draw standing birds, wild goats and the running dogs, blending the decoration with the form. Contrary to the cave paintings, this is the first images that we see humans design in a specific space.

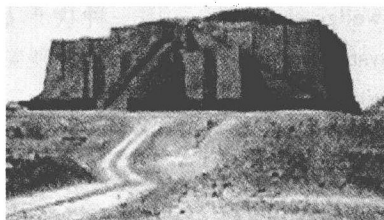
从一个在伊朗苏萨出土的《绘有图案的杯子》表面来看,我们意识到新石器时代人类已经能够运用装饰性的绘画描绘站着的鸟、野山羊以及奔跑的狗,使物品外表的装饰与形态融为一体。与洞穴壁画正好相反,这是我们所看到的第一个人类在特定空间里设计的意象。

1. Sumerian Art 苏美尔艺术 (3500 BC—2000 BC)

In 3000 BC, Akkadian moved to Mesopotamia from the North and mixed together with Sumerian and gradually formed a temple as the center of the city. Almost every city had one or several Ziggurats. The land being lack of wood and with little rock, people made adobes or bricks to build houses and created an arch and fornix column structure. Later Romans continued to develop this method of structure and it was inherited by several following ages. Up to now, the ziggurat that

公元前 3000 年,阿卡德人从北方移居到美索不达米亚平原和苏美人一起混居,渐渐形成以神殿为中心的城市,每一座城市几乎都有一个或者几个庙塔。在这片土地上,木材十分缺乏,又没有太多石头,所以人们就晒制土砖或烧砖建造房屋,创造了拱和穹窿结构。后来,罗马人继续将这种结构方法加以发展,并被后来的时代继承下来。至今还能让世人见识到的庙塔是位于乌尔的乌尔南姆庙塔。

still can be seen is located in Ur called Ziggurat of King Urnammu.



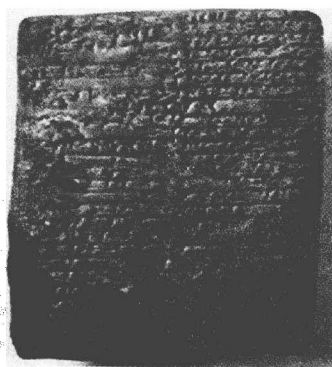
Ziggurat of King Urnammu 乌尔南姆庙塔 (2500 BC)

Ziggurat of King Urnammu was made of spodosol with external layer of bricks. At that time people living here thought that mountains supported the world and there was the source of life in the mountains, that rain came from the mountains and rivers were filled with water from mountains where God of heaven lived, and that mountains were roads between man and God. Hathpace for sacrifice which was similar to ancient Egyptian step-pyramids was built to show their worship of the mountains. The whole image was extremely stable and powerful.

With the development of urban civilization, the relationship between individuals and groups became even closer. in order to convey the idea of each other and thus words emerged because of demand.

乌尔南姆庙塔用灰土建构,外贴一层砖。当时居住在这里的人认为山岳支撑着天地,山里蕴藏生命的源泉,雨从山里来,山水注满了河流,天上的神也住在山里,山是人与神之间的交通道路,于是建起了巨大的类似于古埃及人的台阶形金字塔的祭祀高台,来表示他们对山岳的崇拜。其总体形象极为稳定,气势宏大。

随着都市文明的产生,个人和团体的关系变得日益密切,为了传达彼此的意念,文字的需要便应运而生。



Stele of Cuneiform inscription 《楔形文字泥板》 (3000 BC)



Seen from the clay excavated from the left bank of the Euphrates in Uruk, Sumerian sharpened reeds and wrote on the soft clay to record deals in visual signs of wedge-shaped system in 3300 BC. The visual system was the earliest human cuneiform inscription.

Along with the evolution of times, character statues of Sumerian got more close to nature. They left behind a large number of works. A group of figurines which were unearthed from Tell Asmar were part of it.

从位于幼发拉底河左岸的乌鲁克出土的黏土板发现,苏美人于公元前 3300 年就已经用削尖的芦苇在柔软的黏土上书写,用一种楔形的视觉符号体系纪录交易行为。这种视觉符号体系是人类最早的楔形文字。

随着时代的演进,苏美人的人物雕像越来越接近自然,他们留下了大量的作品,在泰尔·阿斯玛出土的一组小雕像就是其中的一部分。



Statues of Abu Temple 《阿布神庙大理石群像》(2500 BC)

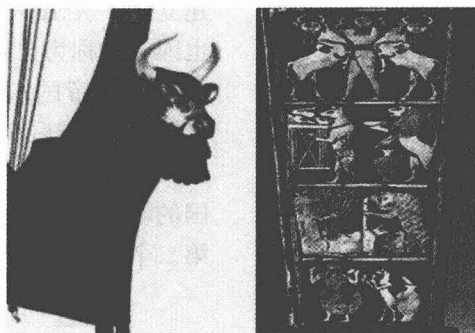
These statues of different sizes included men and women of all ages with everyone's hands holding cross on chest, apparently praying to God. Most notably each statue had a pair of big and odd eyes. This might emphasize that mortals and gods exchanged spirit and broke out amazing facial expressions.

To explore the art form, perhaps because there wasn't stone in Mesopotamia, Sumerian was good at making daily utensils of clay in everyday life. The skill of clay sculpture affected natural stone art carving. When using wood or metal as material, the works made by Sumerian sculptors, was even more gentle and real. *Queen's Lyre* from Ur Temple was the similar works. The outstanding artist painted the roles on the horizon, using overlapping

这些大小不同的雕像包括男女老幼,每个人都在胸前双手抱十,显然是在向天神祈祷。最为突出的是每一个雕像都有一双奇大无比的眼睛,这可能是强调凡人和神进行精神交流而流露出来的惊异表情。

探究这种艺术造型,或许可以从美索不达米亚平原不产石料来推论,苏美人在日常生活中擅长以黏土制造生活用具,其泥塑的技巧自然就影响了石材艺术品的雕刻。苏美雕刻家把木头或金属作为材料时,作品的形体就更为柔和和真实,乌尔寺庙中的《竖琴音箱》就是类似的作品。完成这件作品的杰出艺术家把画中角色都置于地平线,并采用了重叠和前缩法。

and shrinking forward methods.



Queen's Lyre 《竖琴音箱》(2600 BC—2400 BC)

Sumerian Art was absorbed by Akkadian and Akkadian migrated from the north region to Sumer. After they proclaimed themselves king of Mesopotamian, they began to have the ambition to conquer the world.

苏美文化后被阿卡德人所吸收。阿卡德人由北方迁徙至苏美地区,他们在美索不达米亚称王以后,开始有征服世界的野心。



Head of Akkadian Ruler 《阿卡德皇帝头像》(2250 BC)

The protruding parts from nose, the end of eyes to the cheeks in the bronze *Head of Akkadian Ruler* were very realistic. From beard to hair, it showed the power of commanding temperament. This bronze head portrait had been carefully designed and cast, fully demonstrating the ancient superb technology in copper casting.

《阿卡德皇帝》青铜头像的鼻子以及眼尾到脸颊间突出的部位,表现十分写实;从胡须和头发上,又展现出权力者的威严气质。这尊头像经过精心设计铸造,充分显示了古代高超的铸铜技术。

2. Ancient Babylon Art 古巴比伦艺术 (1900 BC—1600 BC)

In about 2200 BC, Amorites took over Babylon as center. Amorites conquered the

在公元前 2200 年左右,来自叙利亚草原的一支闪族阿摩利人攻占了巴比伦,而



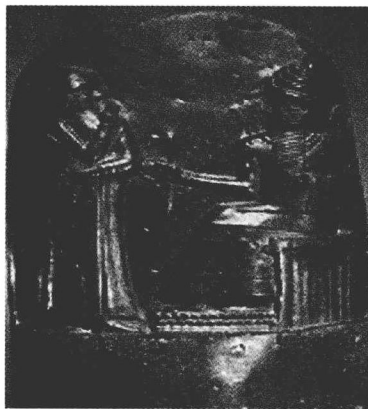
[中西方艺术简史]

north and south during wars and eventually established a powerful Babylon Empire. Amorites were also called Babylonian. Once in the history there existed two Babylon Empires. Here we talked about the first Babylonian Empire. As the difference between the later Babylon Empire, it is customary to refer it as "Ancient Babylonian Kingdom". The rise of Ancient Babylonian Kingdom marked the second important stage that Mesopotamia civilization entered.

Ancient Babylon Dynasty (2000 BC—1700 BC) only had the *Law Code of Hammurabi* handed down in the field of art. Hammurabi, the most distinguished Babylonian king, established a centralized system of divine right and compiled the *Law Code of Hammurabi*. The tablet could be described as the oldest court art in Sumerian region at that time with a certain level of art.

后以此为中心,南征北讨,四处征战,最终建立了一个强大的巴比伦帝国,阿摩利人也因此被称为巴比伦人。历史上曾存在两个巴比伦帝国,这里说的是第一个巴比伦帝国,为了与后来的巴比伦帝国区别,习惯上又把它称为古巴比伦王国。古巴比伦王国的崛起标志着美索不达米亚文明进入了第二个重要阶段。

古巴比伦王朝(2000 BC—1700 BC),在艺术领域中只有《汉摩拉比法典》的石碑流传下来。汉摩拉比是古巴比伦最杰出的国王,他建立了君权神授的中央集权制度,编成《汉摩拉比法典》。这个石碑可称得上是当时苏美地区最古老的宫廷美术,而且具有一定的艺术水准。



Stele inscribed with the Law Code of Hammurabi 《汉摩拉比法典碑》(1760 BC)

Stele inscribed with the Law Code of Hammurabi was in high art value. At the top, the king of Hammurabi stood in posture of praying, paying tribute to Apollo on the right who was sitting on the throne. Someone also understood that the sun-god was granting Hammurabi the way of governing the country.

《汉摩拉比法典碑》极具艺术价值,上方刻着汉摩拉比王以祈祷的姿势站着,向右边坐在宝座上、代表正义的太阳神致敬。也有人认为太阳神授予汉摩拉比王治国之道。