

Summary of Japanese Painting History

Asuka Period 592-710

The arrival of Buddhism → Buddhist painting production

Nara Period 710-794

The flourishing of Buddhist painting → Envoys to Tang, China
→ Nation Protection

Heian Period 794-1185

Part 1 → Esoteric Buddhist painting

Exclusion of Nara Buddhist influences

→ Promotion of Tendai and Shingon Buddhism → The flourishing of esoteric Buddhist art

Part 2 → Aristocratic culture

Japan's original national culture
→ Yamato-e

Art of Pure Land Buddhism
→ Painting of the descent of Amitabha

Picture scroll
→ The Tale of Genji Picture Scroll
→ Chōjū-jinbutsu-giga (Animal-person Caricatures)

Kamakura Period 1185 - 1333

Introduction of **Zen painting** and **ink painting** from the Sung dynasty China

Kemmu-no-shinsei Period 1333 - 1336

Muromachi Period 1336 - 1573

Part 1 → Continued prosperity of Sung and Yuan culture

Josetsu Emergence of painters closely linked to the Ashikaga shogunate

Part 2 → Ōnin War, Ashikaga Yoshimasa shogun period

1467 - 1478

1436 - 1490

Amis family Nōmi, Geiami, and Sōami ... **Dōbōshū** The position responsible for the art and miscellaneous affairs of the shogun

Tenshō Shūbun Official painter of the shogunate

Sesshū Tōyō Study under Shūbun → Suō Province → Admired in the Ming Dynasty → Great success after returning to Japan

Oguri Sōtan Shūbun's successor as a government painter

Kanō Masanobu The successor to Oguri Sōtan, founder of the Kanō school → Active in samurai society

Tosa Mitsunobu Engaged with court nobles, Yamato-e painter, the restorer of the Tosa school → Active in Aristocratic society

Part 3 → Establishment of the basis for the prosperity of the Kanō school

Kanō Motonobu Reorganisation of traditional painting methods to suit Japanese architecture
Establishment of a mass production system