

# On the Influence of Chinese and Western Culture in its Art System and the Exchange and Integration

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**Abstract:** Chinese and Western art developed different art forms and systems in their own different cultural traditions. For individuals to individual thought determines the expression of art form and the atmosphere of picture presentation. At the macro level, social welfare and the ideological system of the upper class determine the formation and development of social art schools. Under the democratic cultural system, the social economy is prosperous, the art market is booming, and various ideological trends are relatively free to grow in an enlightened social environment. During the fierce collision and innovation of world culture, art presents a diversified blend and appearance. However, in today's era of economic globalization, the constant exchange, integration and collision of various arts has become an endless topic for the integration of today's traditional Chinese art and world culture.

**Keywords:** Artistic schools; Cultural change; Fusion of Chinese and Western cultures

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## 1. Chinese traditional culture is nurtured in Chinese painting

From the Spring and Autumn period to the Warring States period, China formed a flourishing academic situation in which a hundred schools of thought contended, and various schools of thought were unprecedentedly active. In the Han Dynasty, "eliminating one hundred schools of thought and respecting Confucianism" established the leading position of Confucianism in the cultural field, and the ideological education system of benevolence, justice and filial piety was set off. It emphasized the importance of noble personality, harmonious coexistence between relatives and friends, and derived the law of harmonious coexistence between man and nature. Since ancient times, Chinese traditional thought has basically run through the three main lines of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. With the long-term development and evolution, this cultural thought has penetrated into daily life and culture and art. In painting, it has formed a unique Chinese painting art with Chinese brush and rice paper as the carrier, Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism as the main line of thought, and emphasized the highly reflected thought of painting personality cultivation. From this, different painting methods of meticulous brushwork and ink painting have been developed, with the former using fine brushwork and mostly serving the court. With delicate lines and rich colors, they mostly praised the rulers for their prosperity and whitewashed peace. And appeared figures, flowers and birds, landscape and many other kinds of paintings. For example, Zhang Xuan Zhou Fang, a fine brushwork painter in the Tang Dynasty, painted ladies. In the development of Chinese painting, ink painting was more deeply influenced by Chinese traditional ideology and culture than fine brushwork. Originally formed in the Five Dynasties, ink painting prospered in the Song and Yuan Dynasties with the great freedom and tolerance of cultural thoughts, such as Li Cheng Fankuan in the north and Dong Yuan Juran in the south. In their paintings, they all followed nature to a great extent and followed the natural law of "not pretending to be clever and interesting, but being naive". They put consciousness and nature into the pen and then integrated them into the picture. In the Yuan Dynasty, there appeared Huang Gongwang, Wu Zhen, Ni Zan, Wang Meng and other landscape masters. In the Qing Dynasty, under the influence of Buddhist thought, the landscape paintings of the four monks in the early Qing Dynasty were ethereal and elegant, detached from the mundane. Or full of vitality, vitality and health show. Or indulge, free and easy. From a macro point of view, traditional philosophy and Lao Zhuang thought are the main ideological clues through the development and evolution of Chinese painting. From the perspective of historical and cultural development, since the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States period, the phenomenon of competing ideological thoughts formed until the late Ming and early Qing Dynasties, the eastern and Western cultures changed and presented a new look. Although there were large and small turbulences in this process, the

traditional Chinese cultural thoughts were not fundamentally shaken by a large scale. This provided a relatively stable and harmonious growth environment for the development of culture and art, and made China a civilized country with 5,000 years of profound cultural deposits. In contrast, Europe experienced a transition from classical civilization to medieval civilization in the 3rd century to the 6th century. During this period, due to a combination of factors such as geographical location, a large number of aggressive forces made the ancient Roman and Greek classical civilization irretrievably die out one after another, and then replaced by new technologies, ideas and civilizations.

## **2. Western culture changes under the influence of Western painting**

Before the Middle Ages, the democratic and republican ideological system of ancient Greece and Rome contributed to the harmonious, elegant, solemn and pure temperament style of Greece and Rome. The prosperous exchange of culture and economy and the spread of Christian culture in the Byzantine period contributed to the sacred and strict atmosphere and heavy decorative meaning. The sense of flatness and solemnization makes people respectful. The individual culture of the Gothic period is the representative of the differentiation between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, and the architectural style has also changed from dignified and solemn to light and tall.

The Renaissance, which arose in the 15th century, liberated people's minds to a great extent, extolled humanity and affirmed human value. Compared with the traditional Chinese philosophy and thought, the Chinese painting advocated the natural non-divine thought of Daoism. The Renaissance pays more attention to the release of human nature and encourages people's creativity, the 15th century Netherland painter Yang Van Eyck revolutionized oil painting techniques and greatly promoted the progress of European oil painting art. Before that, European oil paintings used egg whites on canvas, which dried out so quickly that painters focused on the speed of the painting rather than the depth of the depiction. Yang Van Ek mixed the grape oil with vegetable oil in proportion, which not only gave the color of the picture the transparency of jewelry, but also made the picture difficult to dry quickly, thus creating a more objective time and space conditions for the in-depth portrayal of the picture. The innovation of this oil painting material greatly promoted the progress of European oil painting art. At the same time, while vigorously advocating human nature, the Renaissance emphasized the restoration and representation of objective reality. Thus, the painting paid attention to the creation of light and dark volume and the application of perspective. Thus, during the Renaissance, a large number of paintings praising the glory of human nature were produced in accordance with the strict perspective law of light and dark. Such as "Mona Lisa", "The Last Supper", "Virgin of the Rocks", "David" and other well-known world art treasures were born.

## **3. The influence of Chinese and Western cultural trends of thought on art**

At the time of the fierce ideological reform in the West, China, an ancient country that has been adhering to Confucianism and Taoism for 5000 years, because of its relatively stable and happy peaceful environment, Chinese painting in the long-term development and evolution of Buddhism and Taoism and Lao Zhuang thought into a coherent organism. In this long process of development, the concept of harmonious symbiosis has always been running through the internecine, I have you. Many of the Chinese dynasties were literati, calligraphers and calligraphers. And most of them had high achievements in Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, and Lao Zhuang philosophy. And reached the peak in the Song and Yuan dynasties. Different from Western painting, Chinese painting is therefore introverted and implicit, paying more attention to the inner practice and becoming an art. It is also more abstract, conveying a sense of interest between likeness and unlikeness. The West is more assertive, objective representation of the real world. The emphasis on the human standard, the pursuit of realistic expression language. In the modern history of Western painting, the Renaissance liberated human nature, promoted the victory of the bourgeois revolution, and laid the foundation for the victory of the industrial revolution, and the victory of the industrial revolution caused a fundamental change in the ideology of people in the art industry. Artists were no longer satisfied with the reproduction of objective reality, so they returned to the revelation of subjective consciousness in artistic creation. Moreover, Western art was also influenced by Eastern art to a certain extent. Under this background, the birth of Impressionism marked that Western painting entered a new era after the Renaissance, and abstract art came into being at the end of the 19th century. It reached its peak in the 1940s. At this time, the collision and construction of social, economic and cultural diversity made people abandon the inherent values, and the new trend of thought liberated mankind. In such an environment, art lost the orthodox standard of beauty, and artists advocated abstract symbols, namely points, lines and surfaces, which could fully express the subjective spiritual world of the authors through reasonable and active processing in the picture. The subsequent Cubism and futurism became an inevitable trend of development. The process of western contemporary painting changing from figurative to abstract also reflects the artists' consciousness of returning from objective representation to subjective representation.

## Summary:

Since ancient times, the style and evolution of Chinese and Western art have formed an inseparable organic whole with the culture of different periods. In the development of Chinese painting, Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism have been running through the ideological main line of the development of Chinese painting, especially literati painting. It has formed a unique art of flowing meaning under the abstract form of ink and brush unique to Chinese painting. Under the influence of the Western Renaissance, emphasis is placed on depicting the beauty of human nature, and many works reflect the affirmation of the value of human beings and the praise and praise of the glory of human beings. And. The impact of the Industrial Revolution brought new values and philosophical concepts to mankind, and was deeply inspired by the revelation of subjective meanings rather than objective representation in Eastern art. Thus, the West gave birth to Impressionism, abstraction, Cubism, futurism and other emerging painting schools. The use of abstract symbols or fleeting colors to express artists' subjective feelings about the objective world is no doubt in line with Chinese calligraphy art and ink literati painting to express their feelings with ink symbols. In today's society of economic and cultural globalization, we should assume the responsibility of thinking about the development direction and trend of Chinese painting in the future, actively study and integrate with the world art to innovate and promote the development of Chinese painting, respect the world's art schools and trends, and solid their own cultural and ideological cultivation. In the intertwining collision of thought and form, we will contribute our own strength to the innovation and development of Chinese painting.

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