

NON-WESTERN EVENTS

753 B.C.–A.D. 284

In Afghanistan, in the Khulm Valley, the rock-cut monastery of Haibak, fourth to fifth century A.D.

In Africa, earliest sculptural tradition outside Egypt appears in Nigeria, Nok sculpture, 500 B.C. to A.D. 500; Nok figures are typical of West African art, with tubular head set at an angle on a tubular neck, and bodily proportions typical of African art—large head and short legs; at Naga in Nubia, the Lion Temple, A.D. 1

In Andean culture, Early Horizon period, 1000–200 B.C.; Early Intermediate period, 200 B.C.–A.D. 500; the Paracas people of the southern coast of Peru, 200 B.C.–A.D. 200; Paracas textiles, ceramics, and goldwork; the Nasca people of the southern coast of Peru flourish, 200 B.C.–A.D. 200; Nasca lines carved in rock, so large they are only visible from the air; the Nasca also develop wind musical instruments, such as panpipes; Nasca ceramics, the high point of artistry in clay in the Americas, characterized by bulbous shapes and slightly three-dimensional details; the Moche people and empire of the northern coast flourish, the first identifiable state of the Andes, first to eighth century A.D.; Moche's finest art is the Sipán burial ground with lavish gold treasures, A.D. 290; Moche architecture is best seen at Cerro Blanco, in the Palace of Huaca del Sol, a pyramid and stepped building, first century A.D.; Sacrificial Scene, a mural of a human sacrifice, at Pañamarca; Moche ceramic vessels with stirrup-spout and anthropomorphic forms

In China, Eastern Chou dynasty, 771–256 B.C.; Warring States period, 403–221 B.C.; Zhuang Zhou, 369–286 B.C., a thinker who expounded on Lao-tzu's Daoism; first important Chinese poet, Ch'ü Yüan, 343–289 B.C.; Qin [Ch'in] dynasty, 221–206 B.C.; union of the whole of China under Qin [or Ch'in] Shih Huang-ti, as the first emperor and the country named after him; Qin's state is also called "the Celestial Empire"; enlightened yet harsh rule; standardization of weights and measures and of gauges for chariot wheels, 221 B.C.; the building of the Great Wall to keep out nomadic tribes, 215 B.C.; Shih Huang-ti's burial pit contains thousands of life-size terra-cotta models of soldiers; bookburning of dissident writers and some scholars are buried alive, in 212 B.C.; Han dynasty, 210 B.C.–A.D. 220; new political order; Confucianism established as orthodoxy and civil service examinations begin, after A.D. 6; Han power extends to Korea and Vietnam; lacquer bowls, silk hangings and clothing, and writing on bamboo on the newly invented paper; China's earliest datable stone tomb sculpture; use of tall towers in the capital, Ch'ang-an; artistic realism in Han sculpture; the tomb at Pei Cha Ts'un in Shantung, about A.D. 220; trade with Rome—Chinese ship apricots and peaches and receive grapes, pomegranates, and walnuts in return, after 140 B.C.; Chinese ships reach India, the sailors having discovered the magnetic properties of

lodestone, about 100 B.C.; the sundial is invented in about 30 B.C.; third period of Chinese literature begins in 200 B.C.; Ying Shao, compiler of popular tales, second century A.D.; Ssu-ma Ch'ien's *Historical Records*, a political, social, and cultural history of early China, second to first century B.C.; Hsu Shen makes dictionary of 10,000 characters, 149 B.C.; compilation of Confucian texts, later known as the Thirteen Classics, though the final form does not appear until about A.D. 932; these texts, such as *The Doctrine of the Mean*, the *Analects*, and *The Great Learning*, were used to train generations of Chinese civil servants and rulers in precepts believed to come from Confucius; Chinese octave (music) subdivided; Period of Disunity, or Six Dynasties, A.D. 220–581; fragmented empire; north dominated by invaders from the steppes, the south ruled by Chinese dynasties; Buddhism spreads

In Himalayan region, in Kashmir, A.D. 200–622, monument inspired by Buddhism, the Harvan IV. The Legacy of Pre-Christian Rome stupa; in Nepal, the rise of the Licchavi dynasty, to A.D. 585

In India, (see Chapter 4 for events to 146 B.C.) Shunga dynasty, 185–30 B.C.; invasions of North India by central Asian tribes: Bactrian Greeks, Sakas, and Kushans; the last named establish a dynasty, about A.D. 78–200; four monumental stone gateways added to the Great Stupa at Sanchi, late first century B.C.; two schools of Buddhist art, Mathura in central India, with its roots in folk art, and Gandhara in modern Pakistan, influenced by Greco-Roman styles, second century A.D.; the *Panchatantra*, a collection of 87 beast fables, written in Sanskrit, second century B.C.

In Japan, Jomon culture, about 4000 to about 300 B.C.; Yayoi culture, about 300 B.C.–A.D. 300; huts with floors raised on posts; Chinese influence seen in introduction of agriculture, especially rice by irrigation; establishment of the Yamato State, A.D. 200–1100

In Korea, Chinese immigrants found colony in the province of Lo-lang, near Pyongyang, in northwest Korea, about 108 B.C.; urban complex with an irregular form, built on a high platform in rammed earth to support a ceremonial hall, with a necropolis nearby; Three Kingdoms period, 57 B.C.–A.D. 668; under Chinese influence, Korean culture came into its own; also, Buddhist, Confucian, and Daoist influences; the three kingdoms are Koguryo in the north, Pakche in the southwest, and Silla in the southeast; the most advanced was the Koguryo Kingdom, with two capitals, T'ung-kou in Manchuria and Pyongyang in northwest Korea; "Tomb of the Two Columns," based on a Chinese prototype, in Pyongyang

In Mesoamerica, Formative period, 2000–200 B.C.; Classic period, A.D. 150–900; village art from Chupícuaro, in western Mexico, with its "gingerbread figurines," after 500 B.C.; Jalisco with its dancer and large hollow figurines; Colima with its varied sculptures of multiple human figures, animals, and plants; Nayarit with its Ixtlán figurines showing anecdotal realism; Guerrero with its *art brut* figurines; the use of the 260-day and 365-day calendars evolve after 200 B.C.;

founding of Teotihuacán, the first true city in ancient America, about A.D. 250 to 650 when it was burned; at its height it contained about 250,000 people and covered 6 square miles; it was centered on the Pyramid of the Sun and the Moon; Teotihuacán became the model for Mesoamerica; the city's arts included frescoes, pictographic books, pottery, clay figurines, masks, and stone sculptures; the wheel was known but used only for toys; the heyday of Zapotec culture, A.D. 200–600; Zapotecs found Monte Albán, a temple-city (not a true city) with numerous buildings, including perhaps an astronomical observatory, ceremonial stairways, ritual ball courts, and a necropolis (city of the dead); Monte Albán art includes ritual ball courts, murals, elaborate inscriptions, pottery and bowls representing birds, fish, and jaguars, made of gunmetal gray clay; Mayan cities flourish in southern Mesoamerica, A.D. 200–600, from Palenque in the west, up into the Yucatán peninsula and down through Guatemala and British Honduras to Copán; Mayan culture included complex writing system, astronomy, and a counting and calendar system that used the zero; invention of the corbelled arch; Mayan observatories were erected in most cities; the city of Tikal had five pyramids and a population of 50,000 in the third and fourth centuries A.D.; Mayan art is realistic and uses foreshortening and group compositions in realistic poses; major Mayan books that survive include the Dresden Codex, giving mathematical and astronomical tables; the Parisian Codex, listing prophecies; the Madrid Codex, consisting of ritual rules and observances; and the Grolier Codex, a table setting forth the movements of the planet Venus, the basis of the Mayan calendar; the finest Mayan sculpture is at Palenque, in Mexico, at Yaxchilán and Piedras Negras on the Mexico-Guatemala border, and at Copán in Honduras; in Mexico, in the modern state of Veracruz, the culture called Remojadas flourished, A.D. 200–600; noted for its “smiling heads” clay figurines containing whistles and rattles; Veracruz culture also produced stone yokes, hachas (heads), and palmas (palm-shaped stones), vestments worn during ritual ball games

In Native North America, at Newark, Ohio, mounds oriented to lunar events, built by the Hopewell people, 200 B.C.–A.D. 500

In South Asia, richly decorated stupas (dome-shaped Buddhist monuments containing burials or relics)

In Sri Lanka, introduction of Buddhism, about 250 B.C. as a result of the visit of Mahinda, son of the Mauryan emperor; the stupa at Anuradhapura, third century B.C.