

Arts of Asia Lecture Series Fall 2012
The Culture and Arts of China: From the Neolithic Age Through the Tang Dynasty
Sponsored by The Society for Asian Art

Foreign Relations during the Han and Three Kingdoms: The Early “Silk Road”

Stan Abe, Duke University

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Recommended Reading:

- Stanley K. Abe, *Ordinary Images* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2002), Chapter 2
- Michael Baxandall, “Excursus against influence,” in *Patterns of Intention* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1985), 58–62.
- Susan N. Erickson, “Money Trees of the Eastern Han Dynasty,” *Bulletin of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities* 66 (1994): 5-115.
- Susan Erickson, Yi Song-mi, and Michael Nylan, “The Archaeology of the Outlying Lands,” in *China's Early Empires: A Re-appraisal*, eds. Michael Loewe and Michael Nylan (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010).
- Jessica Rawson, “The Han Empire and Its Northern Neighbours : The Fascination of the Exotic,” in *The Search for Immortality: Tomb Treasures of Han China*, ed. James C. S. Lin (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2012), 23–36.

Former (Western) Han 漢, 206 B.C.E.–9 C.E.

Later (Eastern) Han, 25–220 C.E.

Three Kingdoms, 220–280 C.E.

The Question of Influence (see Baxandall)

influence or Sinicization: translation, adaptation misunderstanding, invention

Foreign Relations and Multiple “Roads” (see Erickson, Yi, Nylan and Rawson)

Northeast (Korea), Lelang 樂浪, Xiongnu 匈奴

Southwest (Sichuan, Yunnan and Guizhou provinces), Dian 滇

Southeast (Lingnan 嶺南: Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi provinces)

Northwest (Xinjiang province), The Silk Road

Earliest Evidence of the Buddha (fo 佛) in China (see Abe, 13–18)

knowledge of the foreign religion in the Han dynasty

the problem of historical sources

translation, transmission, foreign monks

Buddha-like Images and Their Meaning (see Abe)

Sichuan Tombs

Queen Mother of the West (Xiwangmu 西王母)

Money Trees

remains, reconstruction

role of the Buddha image

Southeast

soul urn (*hunping* 魂瓶)