

Chinese Traditional Aesthetics in Book Design during the time of the Republic of China

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The Book Design during the time of the Republic of China(for short as BDRC) is the beginning of modern book design,which inherited the traditional books in aesthetics,combinning Eastern and Western cultures,so that the books of Republic China enjoy a distinct spirits of that time,and the prudent generous,elegant and subtle oriental styles have been being promoted and developed.In this paper,the traditional aesthetics and the combination of the aesthetic function,delight and value emphasized in BDRC are elaborated and analyzed.

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Chinese culture reflects the customs and traditions of one of the largest countries in the world, with 1.34 billion people. China is an extremely large country — first in population and fifth in area, according to the CIA — and the customs and traditions of its people vary by geography and ethnicity. About 1.4 billion people live in China, according to the World Bank, representing 56 ethnic minority groups. The largest group is the Han Chinese, with about 900 million people. Other groups include the Tibetans, the Mongols, the Manchus, the Naxi, and the Hezhen, which is smallest group, with fewer than 2,000 people. "Significantly, individuals within communities create their own culture," said Cristina De R Traditional Chinese characters are one of the two commonly used forms of Chinese characters. As its name shows, it is the "traditional" written form of the Chinese language that first came about during the Han Dynasty (shortly after the Qin Dynasty) in 206 BC. The name "traditional" is used to set them apart from simplified Chinese characters. Court officials in the Han Dynasty believed that small seal script characters, which were standardized under Emperor Qin Shi Huangdi when he unified China, took Traditional Chinese painting involves essentially the same techniques as calligraphy and is done with a brush dipped in black or colored ink, typically on paper or silk. The finished work is then mounted on scrolls, which can be hung or rolled up. Traditional painting also is done in albums and on walls, lacquerwork, and other media. After Buddhism was introduced to China during the 1st century C.E., the art of painting religious murals on the walls of grottoes and temples gradually gained in prominence. Some of the greatest treasures of Chinese painting are the frescoes found on the walls of the 468 Buddhist grottoes in Dunhuang in Gansu province.[6]. Six Dynasties period (220–581). Luoshenfu by Gu Kaizhi (344-406 C.E.)

