

Calligraphy Education in Academies -- A Case Study of Yuelu Academy

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ABSTRACT

Academy education as an important part of Chinese traditional education, it has a very far-reaching impact on Chinese traditional culture. With the development and spread of academy education, academy education has exerted a great influence on the style of Chinese calligraphy. Therefore, the study of academy education among traditional academies is conducive to a more comprehensive understanding of calligraphy education, a better inheritance of calligraphy culture and classics, a better promotion of fine traditions of calligraphy education, and an improvement of teaching knowledge structure. Through the analysis and comparison of the ancient academies, we can also learn and popularize them, and guide the implementation and development of today's education from the lessons of previous generations, which can effectively solve the shortcomings of modern calligraphy education.

Keywords: *academy, calligraphy education, Yuelu academy, reference and influence*

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1. Calligraphy education in academies

Academies, as an important institution in ancient education and teaching in China, spread knowledge through training talents needed by the country, while calligraphy, as a carrier of spreading culture, made immeasurable contributions to the prosperity of ancient academic and educational development.

During the period of Confucius, Confucianism was promoted and thought learned. Confucianism was originally a school, but its nature changed in the political operation, and it became the weapon of the rulers' ruling thoughts. There are traces of Confucianism everywhere in the ancient academy education in China. In the early Han Dynasty, the country was initially unified. The rulers were devoted to the economic recovery and the concentration of imperial power, so they had no time to pay attention to the school education system. The development of official schools had not yet emerged, and private schools assumed the main responsibility of cultivating talents, spreading knowledge and developing academies. During the reign of Emperor Wudi of the Han Dynasty, official schools and private schools reached their peak, and calligraphy art at this time presented a flourishing scene. Calligraphy, as a transmission carrier, was the basic way

of calligraphy education, whether it was official schools or private schools, handed down by family and taught by teachers. It can be seen from the calligraphy education of private schools and official schools in the Han Dynasty that the teaching in academies is not divided into disciplines [4], there is no specific curriculum, and the curriculum materials used are all the same. Education and teaching tend to the whole function, it integrates literacy teaching, calligraphy education, there is no clear teaching purpose. In addition, the establishment of the imperial school was the ultimate expression of imperial power, and Confucianism achieved an unprecedented development and climax. After the establishment of the cultural policy of "respecting only Confucianism", education became a political tool and the ideology of the rulers.

Before tang dynasty adopted the wei and jin dynasty's political system, which was reflected in the calligraphy, taizong to draw hard lessons from the former generation's demise, bishop, and schools, the imperial examination, the abundance and prosperity of the tang dynasty culture has played an important role, the tang dynasty period, political stability and the open policy stimulated the enthusiasm of the literati spirit, formed the unprecedented strong self-confidence and self-esteem of art, cultivate professional calligraphy talents, in the tang dynasty, the government set up an jixian hospital specifically for calligrapher, wide

pavilion, the academician courtyard should be equal positions, and hired calligrapher held the office of the academician shi books, played a significant role in the development of calligraphy. When it came to the Song Dynasty, the teaching philosophy of the academies changed to be guided by the educational thoughts of Neo-Confucianism and Ideology, which believed that the primary task of education was to cultivate people's feudal virtues. In terms of teaching methods, calligraphy as a carrier was also influenced by the political situation at that time. No matter which era, the development of calligraphy education in academies shared destiny with The Times and interdependent on each other.

1.2. Calligraphy education in Yuelu Academy

Yuelu Academy has always been world-famous for its main function of teaching and lecturing, cultivating talents and disseminating academic knowledge. Yuelu Academy calligraphy education and teaching is an important part of the ancient and modern Chinese calligraphy history. Wang Fuzhi, Wang Yangming, Zhu Xi and Zeng Guofan, who graduated from Yuelu Academy, were all famous calligraphers, educators and neo-Confucianists in ancient Chinese history. To a certain extent, they have promoted the development of Chinese calligraphy education.

In the Song Dynasty, when academies began to have the educational teaching function of schools, calligraphy education became an indispensable aspect of the educational content of academies. Organization until the song dynasty, culture teaching is a kind of conventional teaching way to yuelu academy, has lasted for one thousand years, formed a unique cultural spirit, system and teaching of Chinese traditional culture and calligraphy art and even the world civilization made great historic contribution, the academy through professional training and innovation consciousness, inheritance and innovation of traditional culture, the spread of the traditional culture has a typical Chinese characteristics of the college spirit, from at the beginning of the build, the yuelu academy attaches great importance to the calligraphy education, The tablet of Lushan Temple written by Li Yong, the great calligrapher of the Tang Dynasty, was stored here and became one of the cultural sources of Yuelu Academy, which clearly recorded the history of the temple. On the back of the tablet, there were the nominations of Mi Fu and other calligraphers of the Song and Yuan Dynasties. The calligraphy art was exquisite, so the viewers of Yuelu Academy in the past generations paid great attention to it. The foot yamadera tablet is not only a regional treasure, but also a national and international art of calligraphy [3].

2. DEVELOPMENT COURSE AND EVOLUTION

2.1. Song Dynasty -- the establishment and improvement of academies

The calligraphy circle of the Song Dynasty was closely related to the promotion of the emperors of the Song Dynasty. All the emperors of the Song Dynasty had a strong interest in calligraphy. For example, Zhao Ji of the Song Huizong and Zhao Gou of the Song Gaozong, in addition to the daily management and government affairs, sought pleasure with art. Taizong of the Song Dynasty was a versatile emperor who loved calligraphy and attached great importance to it. Thus, academies were developed. Although the combination of academy education and imperial examination system promoted the development of academies in a certain sense, calligraphy lost its artistic vitality when academies only took the imperial examination as the only way to select talents, and academies were only subordinate to the government.

In the middle of the Song Dynasty, the current situation of calligraphy was declining day by day. On the one hand, "it is, is the personality expression of pursuit, pen and ink and aesthetic appeal, the pursuit of natural, cast off the yoke of the techniques for people, thus with calligraphy education in countryside measure of moderate, thin and not dry, fat but not muddy the technique request is different, thus dispelling the uniformity of calligraphy education; On the other hand, calligraphy education in the Song Dynasty had the function of art education, which was unified with the pursuit of art and interest of calligraphy education in the Song Dynasty, which was enough to promote the development of calligraphy education.

2.2. Yuan Dynasty -- Retro the ancient ways under cultural inheritance

Before the unification of the Yuan Dynasty, the motherland was divided, wars continued, and social turmoil. Its development and change will inevitably be affected by the social trend of thought at that time. From a certain point of view, it promotes the pursuit of artistic innovation in calligraphy and makes the art more pure. After the rulers unified the country, they made great efforts to develop education. In the Yuan Dynasty, education took various forms, including school education, official schools, private schools, and jointly run by officials and civilians, and academies were revived. Yuelu academy for one of them, the rulers in order to maintain regime and college teaching and gives the book college measures, its purpose is to stabilize the adherents of the song dynasty, a court official appointed mountain long, direct teaching measures such as promoting the academy office-oriented education,

college should be brought into the official system, and the procedure of cultivate one's morality raises a gender, form the will of the ruling on the principle and concept through college education to communicate to the public, shows the rulers to penetrate to the teaching of college education of state power [2].

Because of the cultural policy, and the ethnic discrimination policy against the yuan dynasty rule, because the ruling ideas need, Zhao Meng ǎ « - ̄ in yuan rulers, in the process of adopting the Confucianism of han culture plays an important role, relying on its own to get the appreciation of the rulers, because of the special status, to his great political ambition cannot be satisfied, contradictory heart loses his focus on the calligraphy performance, he always think of the song dynasty chung man sponsor, although the emperor love, also cannot change the heart Zhao Meng ǎ « - ̄ book learning view, embodied in the phrase: "when the ancient, no ACTS take at present The so-called "Zegu" refers to the ancient law as the criterion; The so-called "modern people" is obviously aimed at the Southern Song Dynasty with its own calligraphers as the law for the ethos. Zhao's veneration of ancient calligraphy expressed his longing for the natural and peaceful life and yearning for the transcendent and mystical demeanor of Wei and Jin Dynasties, so as to repose his wandering heart [5], and the "reversion to ancient ways" of calligraphy thought is just the reflection of this emotion. His advocacy of restoring ancient ways and advocating the two Kings was highly praised by later generations and had a profound influence on all fields of art.

2.3. The ideological trend of calligraphy under the influence of Taige style in Ming Dynasty

Ming dynasty rulers in order to strengthen the feudal centralized rule, on the one hand, recruiting services for the palace literati, on the other hand, the repressive authoritarian rule, Ming was unprecedented cruelty, poets, artists were killed, in such a strong cultural policy background, the art is no longer exist independently, but used to sing songs, whitewash, real art spirit got the stem, activities in the early years of the Ming dynasty calligrapher such as meteor flashing, due to the ruler's preferences, many literati forced a change in his aesthetic pursuit, the pursuit of gradually reflected in the literati of calligraphy, This current situation of the development of literati painting and calligraphy creation atmosphere become depressed, hindered the calligraphy art to express sentiment in the direction of development, also affect the development of the gallery later, power concentrated in the hands of the emperor of Ming dynasty, only the emperor's favorite font is the writing standard, performance in the establishment of cultural policy, set up the quo zi jian, leaves the body also arises at the historic moment. In the college, most of them

pursue the smooth and standard handwriting to win the favor of the upper class. It is because of the rigid font and ideological imprisonment under the influence of the previous pavilion style that some scholars are indifferent to official advancement, and their creative ideas, objectives and pursuit of style have all changed. In the later period of calligraphy, the pursuit of human personality and the ideological trend of personality liberation derived from the study of the mind developed vigorously. In addition to the development of capitalism in the late Ming Dynasty, the wind of being curious and curious gradually emerged, and the artistic works created by Dong Qichang were loved by the world. In the Ming Dynasty [1], Dong Qichang was praised as the peak, and his style of calligraphy became the mainstream of the development of calligraphy.

To sum up, it can be seen that the academy education in the Ming Dynasty was under the influence of the Taigai style, but the calligraphy course in the Ming Dynasty was beyond any previous dynasties. The educational policies and systems, rulers' thoughts [6], humanistic thoughts and aesthetic customs of a period all had a direct impact on calligraphy education.

2.4. Continuation and innovation of writing style from Qing Dynasty to Late Ming Dynasty

The literary circle in the early Qing Dynasty still retained the ideological trend of innovation in the late Ming Dynasty, which was basically maintained and inherited by the Ming Dynasty's demobilized ministers and the Ming Dynasty's descendants. For example, Fu Shan, Wang Duo and others, such yearning for freedom and pursuit of individuality was contrary to the rulers' demand for power in the early Qing Dynasty. Therefore, with the increasing concentration of imperial power and the strengthening of ideological and cultural control of the Qing regime, especially after the reign of Kangxi, the literary prison prevailed, and this kind of personality style with unruly freedom and wantonly became more and more devolved. After stability, national unity gradually restore social order, the growth of the bud of capitalism has further, at this time of culture and art have a good environment and material conditions, but as a result of the examinations were extremely pay attention to font neat uniform, ruler, set up the pavilion pavilion, pavilion pavilion institution is the basis of the literati are pavilion pavilion, all literati in the imperial "pavilion pavilion" calligraphy skills, is good at big benefit on the imperial official career, open research papers in the qing dynasty, will be deeply touched by its neat and beautiful, in order to meet the needs of the imperial examination system, scattered township, county schools and academies momentum building, repairing, Calligraphy education undertook the research function of college is to cultivate the imperial examination talents as the goal, yuelu academy, for one,

especially as main content, the teaching is pure exam-oriented purpose, get the praise of the court, under the government's strong support, scale of yuelu academy, system construction, teaching methods to further improve and promote the development of the local education and the cultivation of talents. In the middle of the Qing Dynasty, the rulers' power reached its peak, and the country's economy achieved considerable development. On the basis of economic development, the rulers focused on cultural rule. Due to the personal preferences of the rulers, Dong Qichang calligraphy style became popular all over the country, and all the officials in the imperial court, the Hanlin Academy, and the literati copied it one by one. The grotesque and ugly aesthetic principle is regarded as the highest realm of artistic pursuit. Thus we can see the general concept and social ethos of calligraphy education in Qing Dynasty [7]. At the end of the Qing Dynasty, the calligraphy of the Bei School reached its heyday, and the calligraphy circle was dominated by the Bei School. At that time, the academic atmosphere also deeply influenced the calligraphy education of academies.

3. THE INFLUENCE OF CALLIGRAPHY EDUCATION IN YUELU ACADEMY

Yuelu academy was built, the development so far, in college education and teaching, from after the southern song dynasty to the yuan, Ming and qing beginning also produced a batch of Chinese traditional culture has a profound meaning of calligraphy education talent, in the early song dynasty's academy, yuelu academy education system is not perfect, small schools, not by the rulers political norms, art exchange, calligraphy show personalized phenomenon, such as, zhu xi and zhang shi, personal calligraphy style be spread through the academy, gradually expanding, the calligraphy thoughts, they affect several generations of scholars. Education gradually thriving the learning academy of yuan dynasty, scale, and the system perfect, the college has become a culture of literati important base, to communicate with scholars in Zhao Meng *道* « - - trend under the influence of restoring ancient ways, restore ancient ways trend through the academy education influence gradually expanded, gallery has continued to the Ming and qing dynasties, the yuan dynasty academy education teaching to pursue a quaint, rustic aesthetic standards has become a trend, but because of frequent trouble during this period, social unrest, the calligraphy art existence time is short, presents a depressed state, not emerge the calligrapher, a lot of yuelu academy training and calligraphy talents mostly across the song dynasty Ming dynasty with the rise of eight-part essays, imperial examination strictly, colleges began to seriously by rulers, standardization, the standardization, under the influence of education teaching in conformity with the ideological trend of the trend, because in the literature, poetry, calligraphy and painting art presents the early

specification in leaves, middle breeds romantic, the late state of liberation of personality. Qing dynasty period, the college education is still retained in the late Ming dynasty education teaching idea, the peak of the imperial examination system, most of the late Ming dynasty more yearning freedom, because the qing rulers for the desire of imperial power, the people's ideological and cultural control intensified, therefore, this period college become subservient to the rule, the academy education became a tool of thought spread rule, ruler of thoughts rule, the calligraphy style of dong qichang and imperial examination system to carry out more sought after, pavilion pavilion body arises at the historic moment.

During the education and teaching of Yuelu Academy in the past dynasties, a large number of calligraphers with outstanding achievements in calligraphy emerged, such as Zhu Xi of the Southern Song Dynasty, Zhang Ji, Wang Yangming of the Ming Dynasty, Zeng Guofan and Wang Fuzhi of the Qing Dynasty. Zhu Xi's representative works include "Sing and Poems in the South of the City" and "Poems in Xing Cursive Script". Zhu Xi was a famous Neo-Confucianism scholar who was a great master of Confucianism. Such a story has been passed down from generation to generation. The lines of his calligraphy are full of the scholarly spirit of the writer, so it is conceivable that I should worship traditional laws. He advocated that "every word is legal, only the word is", but also to be able to "indulge rich and indifferent". That is to say, calligraphy must enter the method and can produce the method, in order to show the natural state of mind. His calligraphy thought was widely spread through the academies, and the famous people in successive dynasties spoke highly of his calligraphy, which obviously revealed his unique style of writing. Yanling Tie, the representative work of Zhangshi's running script

4. CONCLUSION

For traditional college education, we should "take the essence and discard the dregs", advocated the education concept of yuelu academy is practical, critical and focuses on the combination of skill training and culture, the scholars have a high level of academic and personal accomplishment, in addition, open teaching, flexible teaching mode, the academy lecture, students are free to listen, and today's Chinese calligraphy, academic exchange and so on all has the significance, the education idea is coincide with the calligraphy education in colleges and universities today, also embodies the spirit of the freedom of college education and compatible, although college has become a distant past, But the academy of calligraphy education teaching mode, education concept, characteristics, and has important significance to the development of institutions

of higher learning education, value is indelible contributions, we should be acting on the academy education in ancient and modern calligraphy education in colleges and universities, the combination of study and research of traditional calligraphy education college, inheritance and carry forward the art of calligraphy.

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