

<<紫禁城里的洋画师>>

图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

意大利人郎世宁于18世纪来到中国，成为清朝宫廷画师，在中国生活50余年，深受三朝皇帝器重。他在创作中融合中西画风，形成了独特的绘画风格，并向中国画家传授欧洲绘画技法，为清代宫廷培养了众多兼通中西画艺的人才。

郎世宁被誉为清宫第一洋画师，他的绘画实践和教学，为中国与西方的文化艺术交流作出了重要贡献。

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## 章节摘录

版权页： In 1251, Sapan and Godan both died in Liangzhou. After Sapan's death, his nephew Pagba was still learning scripture in the Huanhua Monastery in Liangzhou. At that time, there was a fierce internal power struggle among the leading members of the Mongol ruling class, and at last Monge ascended the throne as the Khan in this year. In 1252, Kublai Khan received orders from Monge to lead a military expedition to Dali. In about 1253, when Kublai Khan was garrisoning his army in Liupanshan, Pagba as well as Mongodo, the son of Godan, met with Kublai Khan. Kublai Khan presented Mongodo with 100 Mongol cavalymen and asked Pagba to stay. This was the first meeting of Pagba and Kublai Khan. Pagba would later become the most respected and honoured Buddhist monk in China. Kublai Khan had a good opinion of this modest and well-mannered young monk, and was impressed with his profound knowledge. Kublai Khan asked Pagba about the history of Tibet, and Pagba related the deeds of Songtsam Gambo, Trisum Detsan and other tsampos (kings) of the Tubo Kingdom. After listening to Kublai Khan who ordered people to consult the Chinese historical books. These books confirmed the veracity of what Pagba had related. Thus, Kublai Khan gained an even more favorable impression of Pagba. The History of the Yuan Dynasty reads "Pagba could recite hundreds of thousands of lines at the age of 7." Although there may be some exaggeration here, there can be no doubt that Pagba was wise and intelligent, diligent and scholarly. He was taught by his uncle Sapan. Sapan was famed as a wise man who had profound knowledge and was most accomplished in the "Pancavidya (Five Studies)", and had made great achievements in Buddhism and history during his youth. As a result it was entirely reasonable that Pagba should have won the special favor of Kublai Khan. Mongol rulers of the day treated Buddhism and Taoism equally without discrimination, but there was plenty of enmity between the two religions. Each hurled accusations and threats at the other as they sought to gain Mongol preferential treatment. Then in 1258 Monge Khan gave orders that their representatives of Buddhism and Taoism were to be called together for a debate. During this debate, Pagba demonstrated his profound knowledge and eloquence. Buddhism effectively won the debate. In 1260, when Kublai Khan ascended to the Khan throne, he immediately appointed Pagba the Imperial Tutor.

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