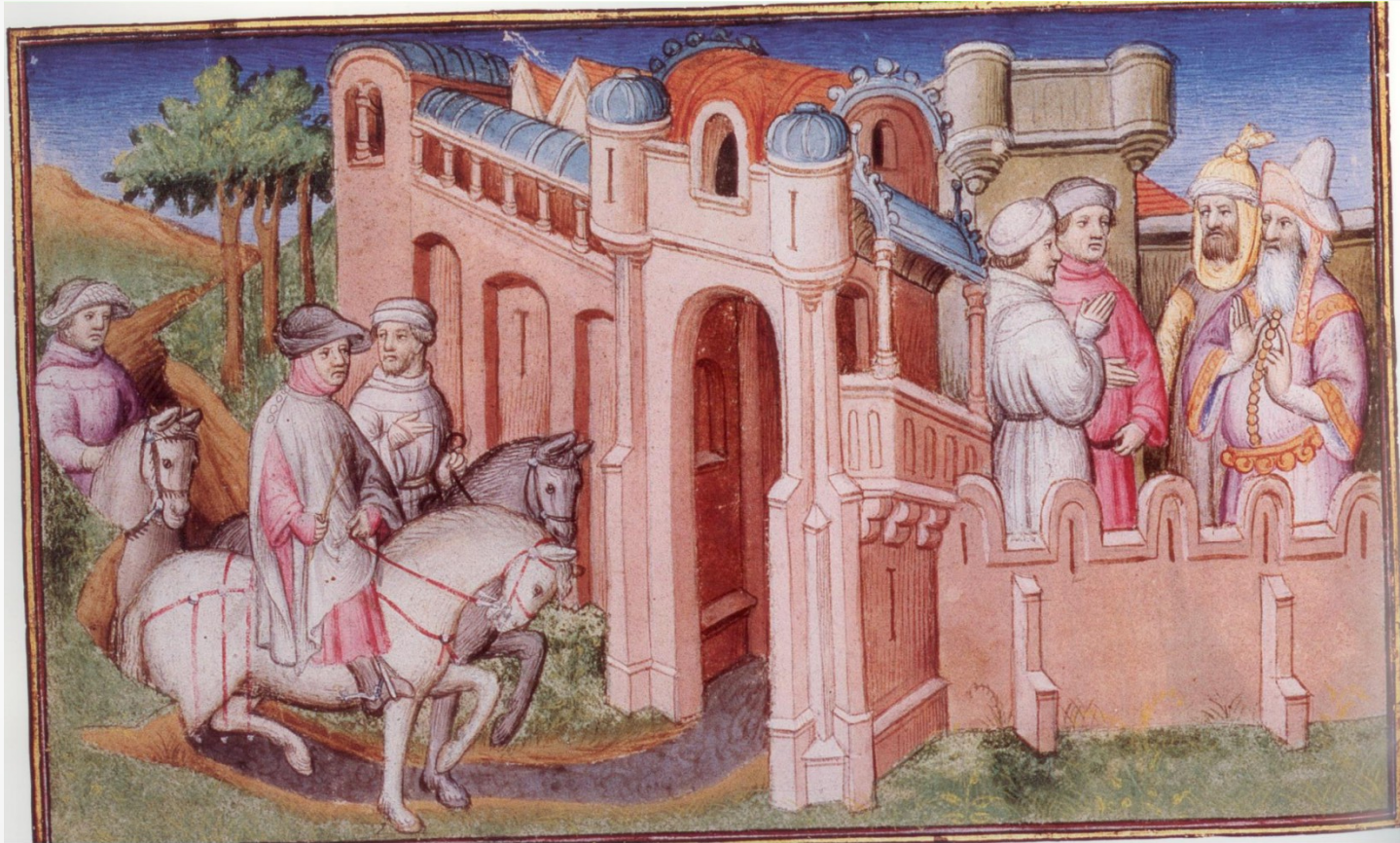


Západné zobrazenia Číny

Marco Polo (1254-1324): Il Milione (1271-1295)



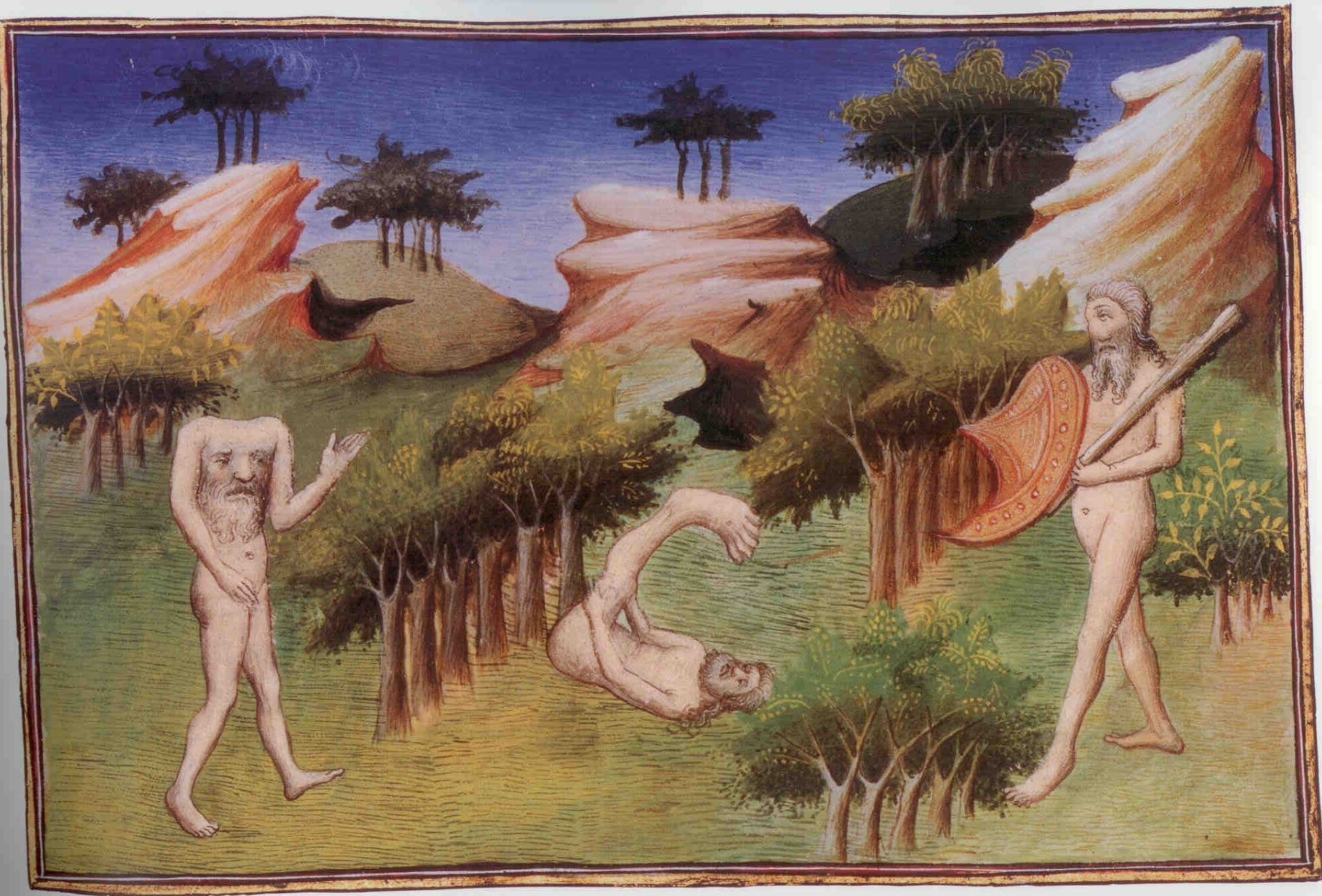


Most Marka Pola v
dnešnom Pekingu





Hangzhou



Jan de Plano Carpini (1182-1252): Stany pri voľbe nového chána Güyüka;

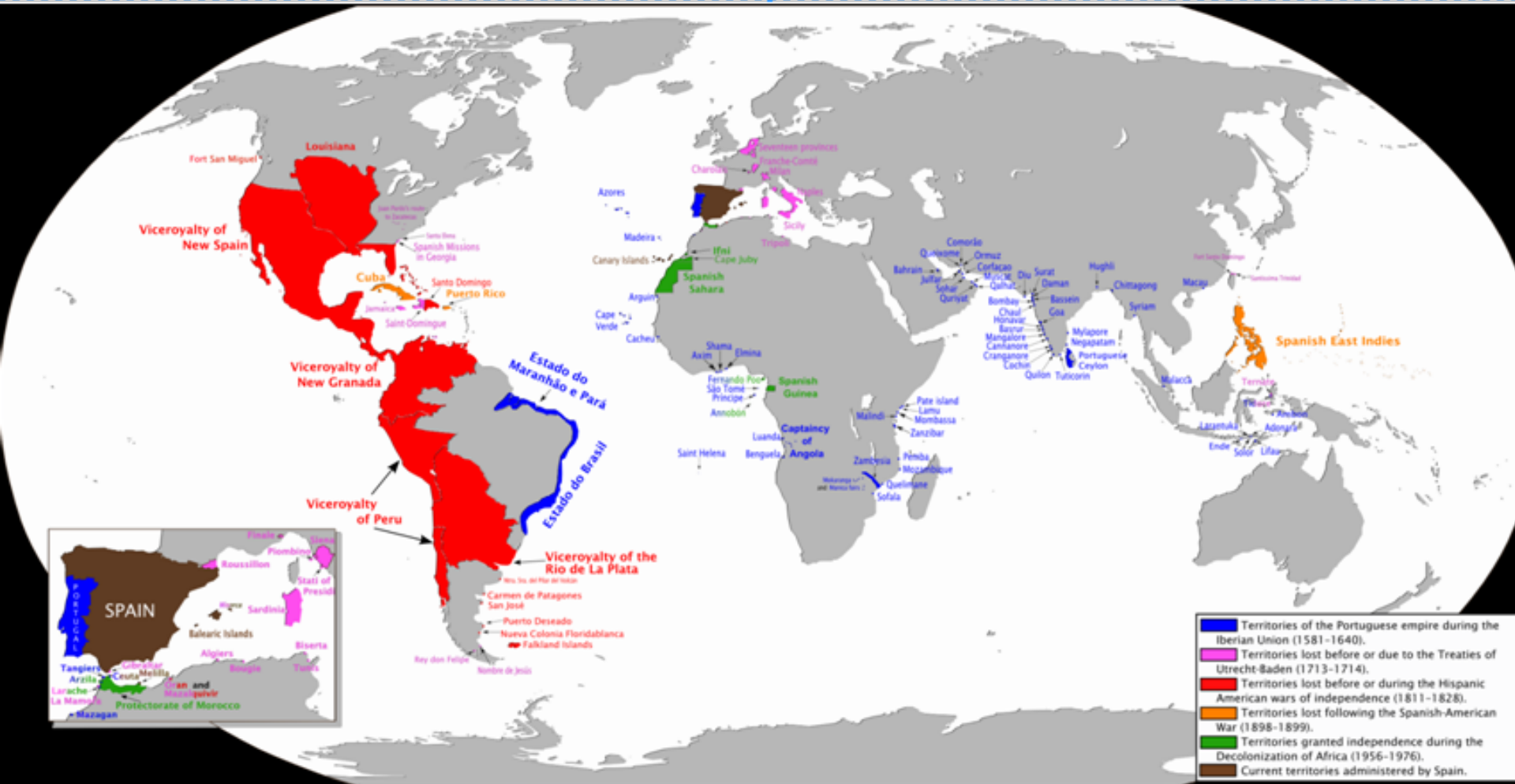
Ystoria Mongalorum (1240) najstarší záznam o Mongoloch v Európe

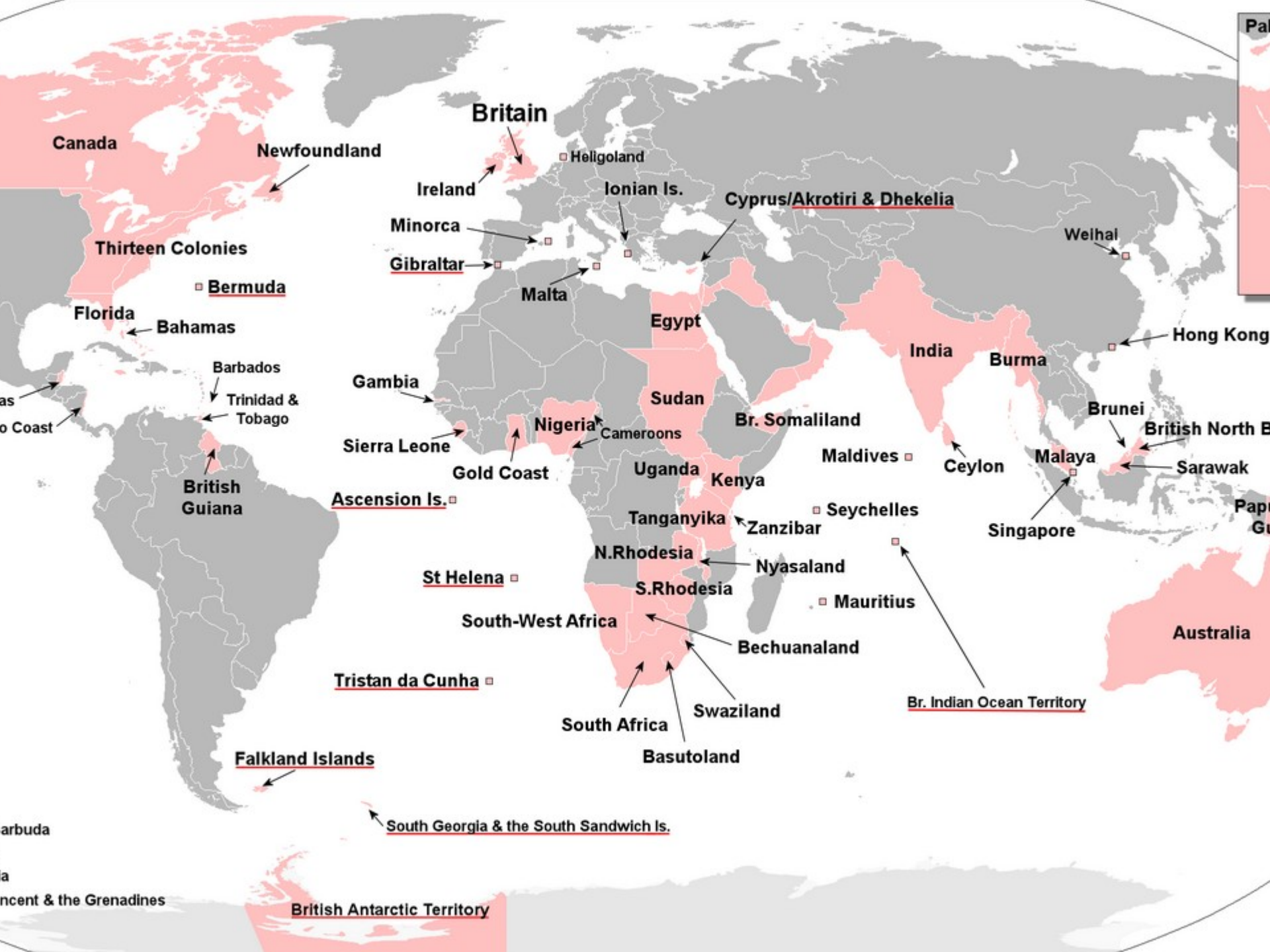


Viliam z Rubruku (1220-1293)



Kolónie Španielska a Portugalska





Canada

Newfoundland

Britain

Ireland

Heligoland

Ionian Is.

Cyprus/Akrotiri & Dhekelia

Welhal

Hong Kong

Thirteen Colonies

Bermuda

Florida

Bahamas

Barbados

Trinidad & Tobago

Gambia

Sierra Leone

Nigeria

Sudan

Br. Somaliland

India

Burma

Brunei

British North Borneo

Sarawak

British Guiana

Ascension Is.

Gold Coast

Cameroons

Kenya

Maldives

Ceylon

Malaya

Singapore

Br. Indian Ocean Territory

Australia

St Helena

South-West Africa

Nyasaland

Mauritius

Tristan da Cunha

South Africa

Swaziland

Bechuanaland

Basutoland

Falkland Islands

South Georgia & the South Sandwich Is.

British Antarctic Territory

Chinoiserie



Chinoiserie: Miešenský porcelán

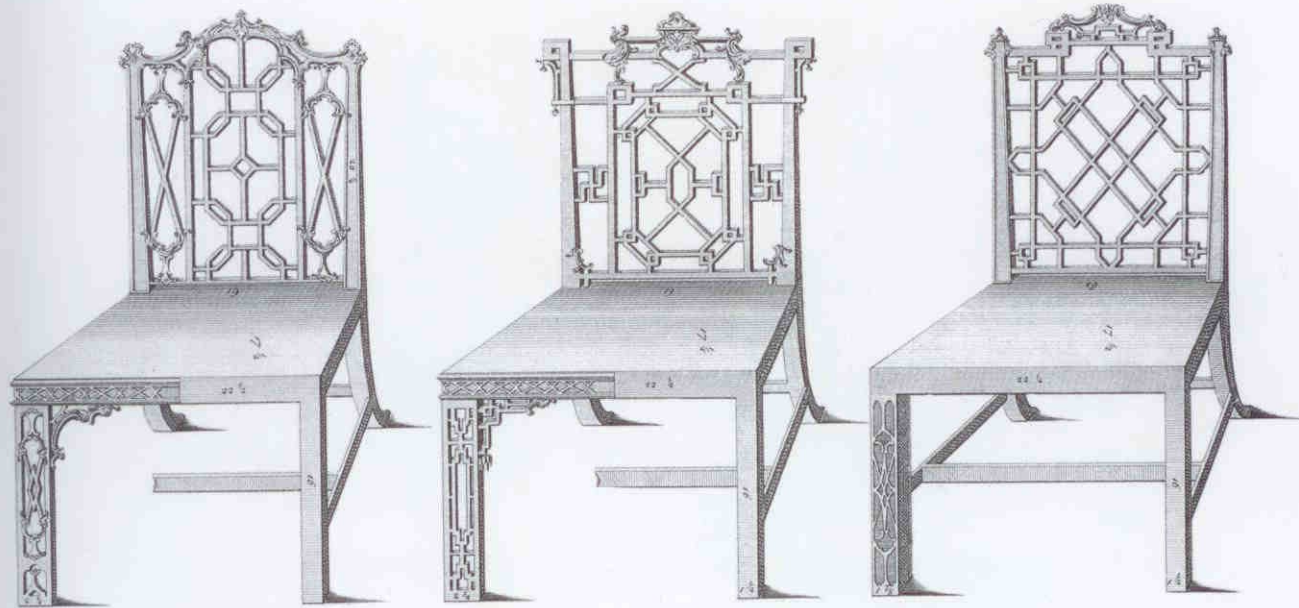












Chinoiserie trinkets illustrated in *A New Book of Chinese Designs* by Mathias Darly and George Edwards, 1754.

(opposite) The public's passion for chinoiserie designs seemed inexhaustible. Publications offered a wide choice, from carvers' pieces destined to daunt all but the most ambitious, to squat and grinning Chinamen whose simple outline could be traced by an army of dedicated amateur japanners.

Designs for Chinese Chairs, from Thomas Chippendale's *The Gentleman and Cabinet Maker's Director*, 1762.

(above) Three designs in the Chinese taste from the master of English furniture. Mahogany was particularly suitable for the finely carved detail and pierced frets of 'Chinese Chippendale'.

Lacquered mahogany china cabinet, c.1755. The cabinet is probably the work of Thomas Chippendale, whose great contribution to chinoiserie was to produce designs which did not simply graft chinoiserie motifs on to established forms but altered the shape of the piece of furniture.





Tapeta 1770,
anglický design



Orientálne salóny

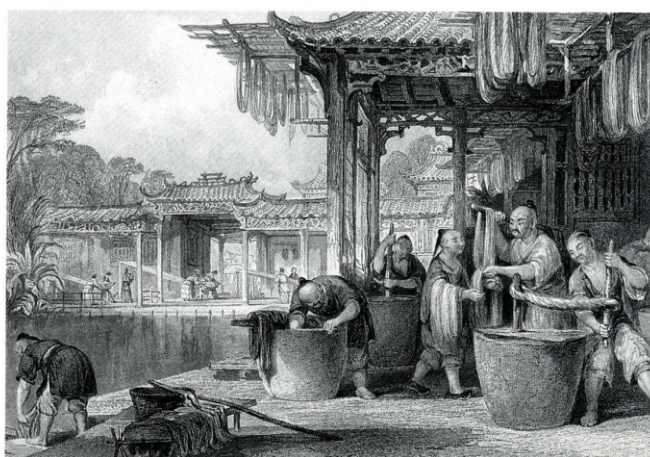


Pavilón Cibulka, Praha
Košíře, 18/19. st

George Macartney a jeho misia (1792)



19. storočie

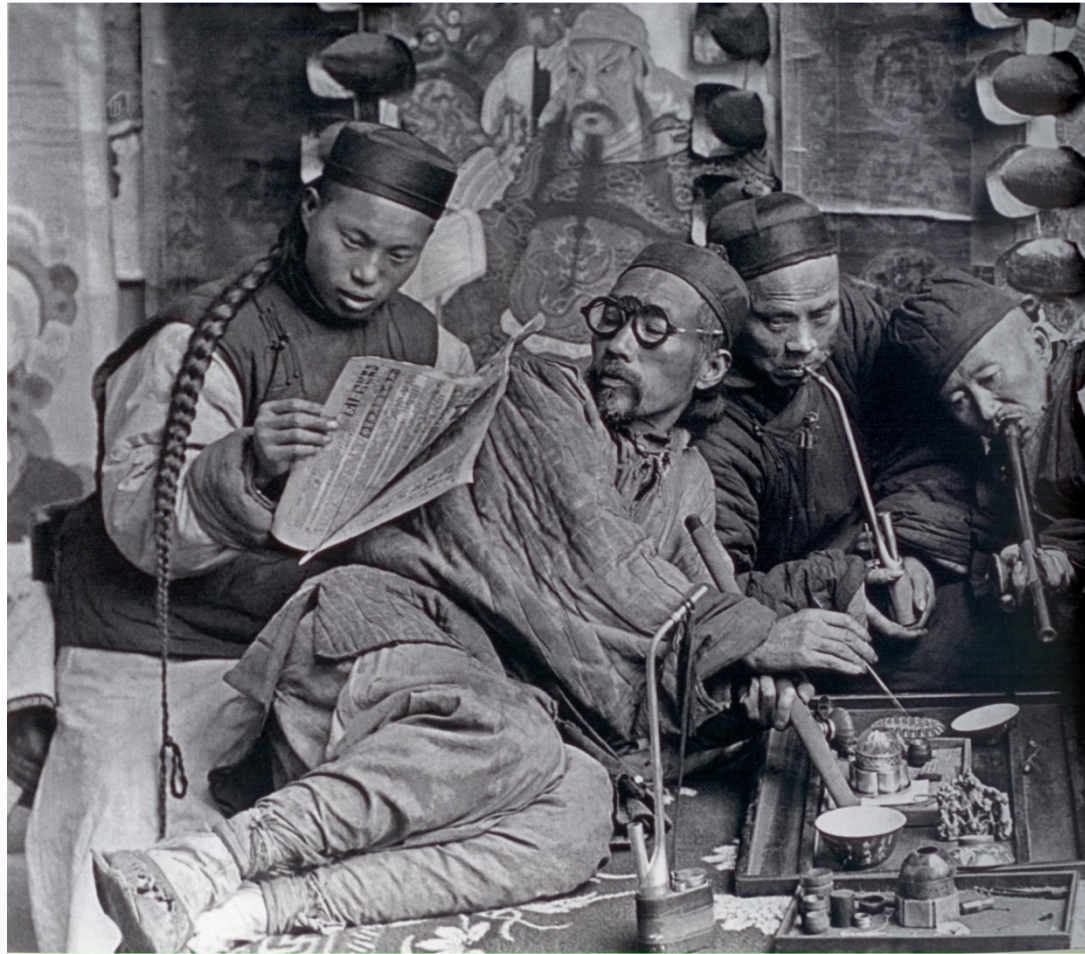


19. storočie



John Chinaman







Orientalizmus...

- odkazuje k niekoľkým prekrývajúcim sa oblastiam: po prvé, to je meniaci sa historický a kultúrny vzťah medzi Európou a Áziou; vzťah, ktorý má 4000-ročnú históriu. Po druhé, sa jedná o západnú vedeckú disciplínu, ktorá sa špecializuje na štúdium rôznych orientálnych kultúr a tradícií; a po tretie, to je súbor ideologicky [podfarbených] domnienok, obrazov a fantázií o politicky dôležitom území, ktoré sa nazýva Orient. Spoločný menovateľ medzi týmito tromi aspektmi orientalizmu je oddelujúca hranica, ktorá, ako dokazujem, nie je prirodzená, ale skôr ľudským výtvorom, a preto hovorím o imaginatívnej/konštruovanej geografii.

Said, Edward. „Orientalism Reconsidered“ in *Literature, Politics, and Theory: Papers from the Essex Conference, 1976-84*, ed. Francis Barker et al. (London, 1986), 211.