

上海博物馆东馆

中国古代陶瓷

消防标识版

概念策划

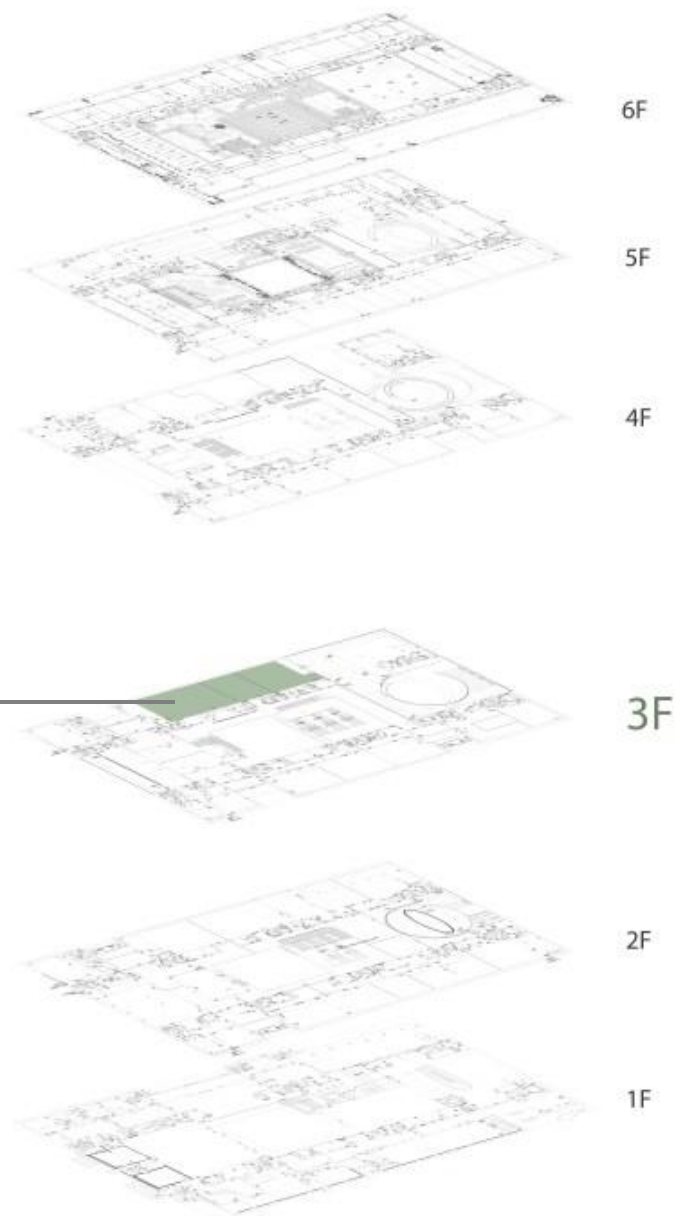
空间分布

建筑空间条件

建筑共六层

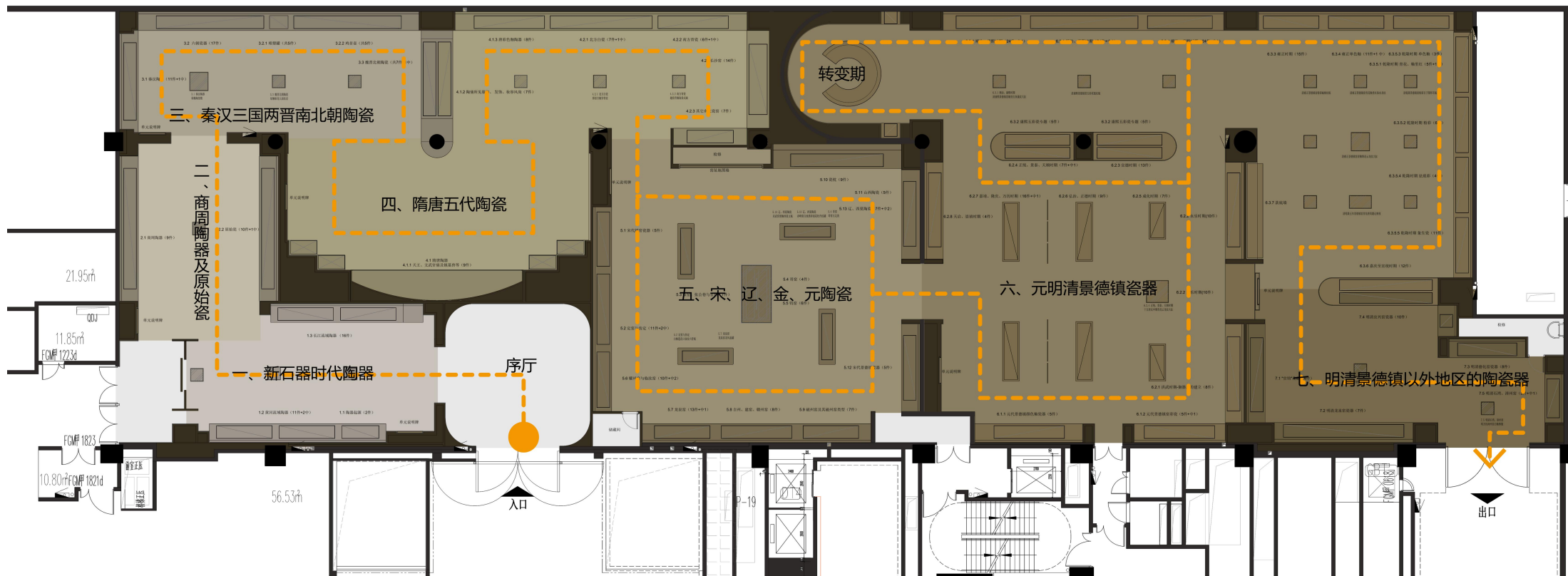
中国古代陶瓷展厅位于

第三层，展厅内面积约1780m²

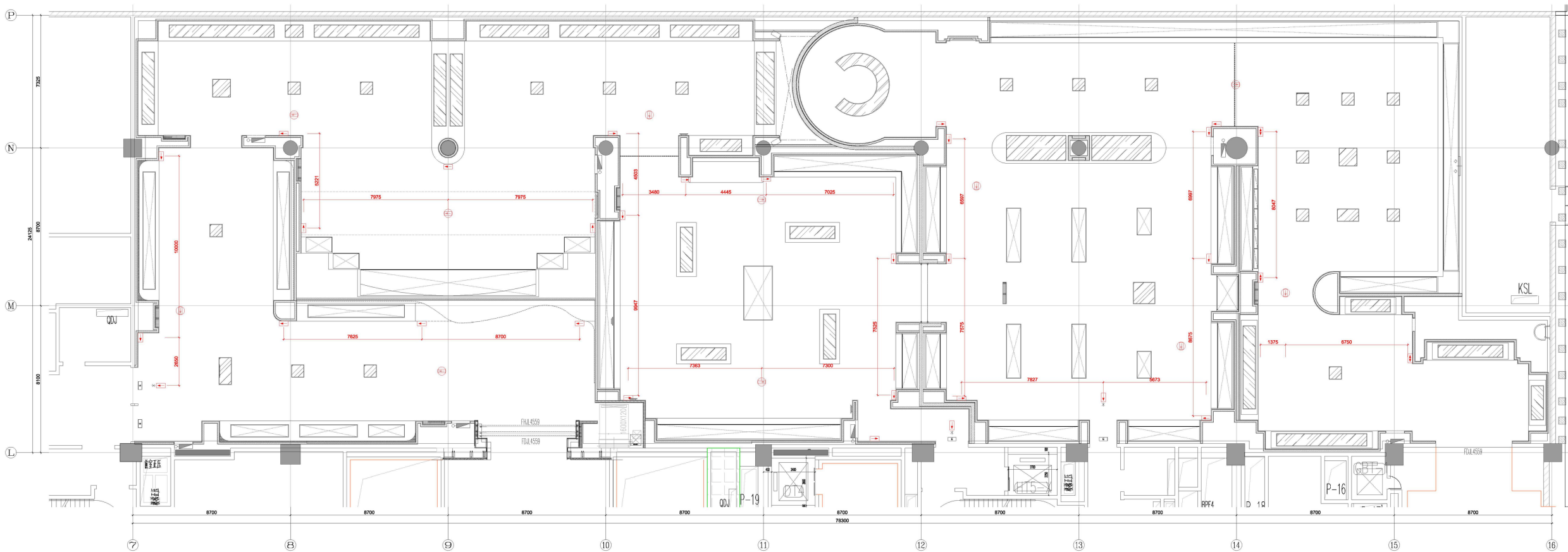


空间方案

人流动线图



疏散指示图

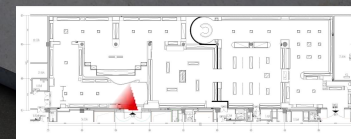


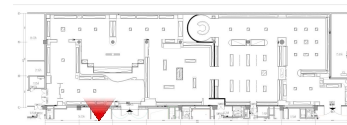
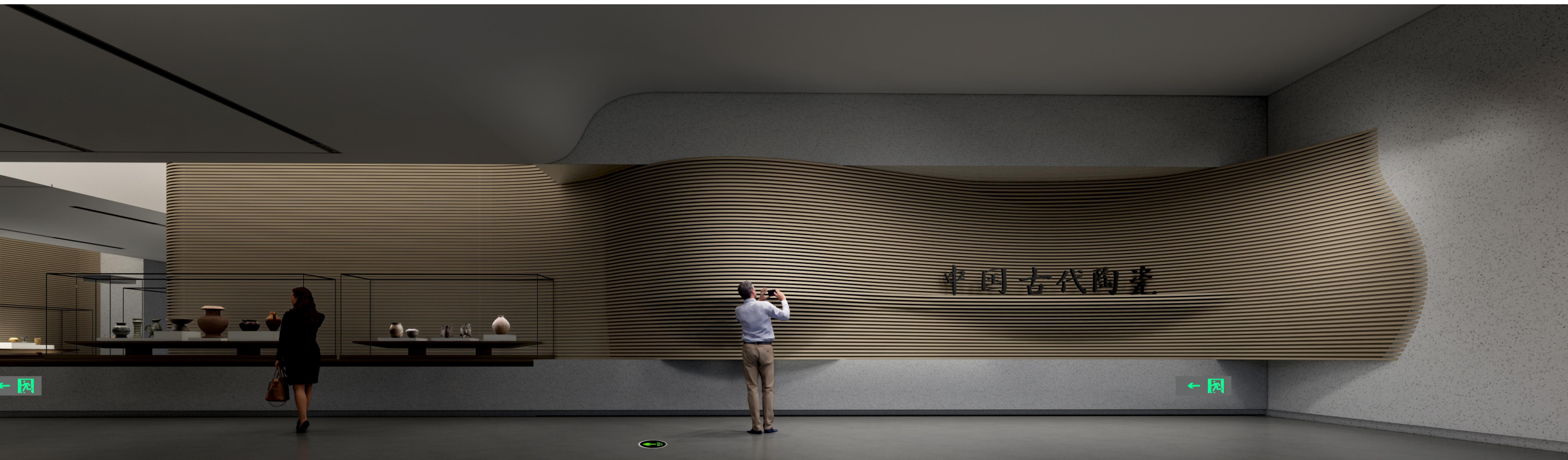


陶瓷馆

中国古代陶瓷









新石器时代

陶器

NEOLITHIC POTTERY

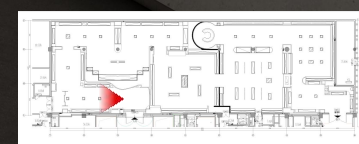
陶器的发明，是人类通过物理手段将一种物质改变成另一种物质的创造性活动，在人类社会发展史上有划时代的意义之一，是新石器时代的重要标志之一。它的出现使人类早期生活形态发生了重大变化，同时促进了人类定居生活的稳定。

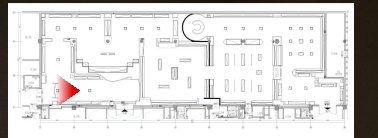
我国新石器时代文化遗址分布广泛，陶器制作几乎遍及整个中华大地，其中以黄河流域及长江流域为重要。

各地陶器样式丰富，纹饰精美，具有鲜明的时代性和原始艺术特征。同时又有着手半原始农业的萌芽，从陶器里残留的谷物遗存可以窥见早期农业的发展，而其精美的纹饰纹样则反映了人类审美意识的萌芽。

The invention of pottery was the earliest creative activity of human civilization and substance into another through physical means. It has epoch-making significance in the history of human social development and is one of the important symbols of the Neolithic Age. Its emergence brought about a major change in the early form of human life, while promoting the stability of human settlement life.

The cultural relics of the Neolithic Age in China are widely distributed, and pottery production is almost spread throughout the country. In the Yellow River and Yangtze River basins being particularly important. Pottery from various regions has its own style, exquisite pattern, and characteristics of the times and periods. At the same time, it has seen the萌芽 of early agriculture. The residues of grain in pottery can be used to explore the development of early agriculture, and its exquisite decorative pattern reflects the nascent human aesthetic.







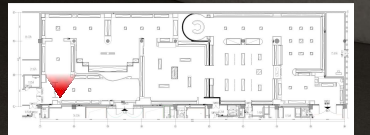
商周

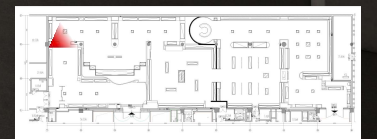
陶器及原始瓷

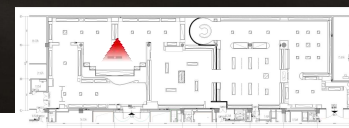
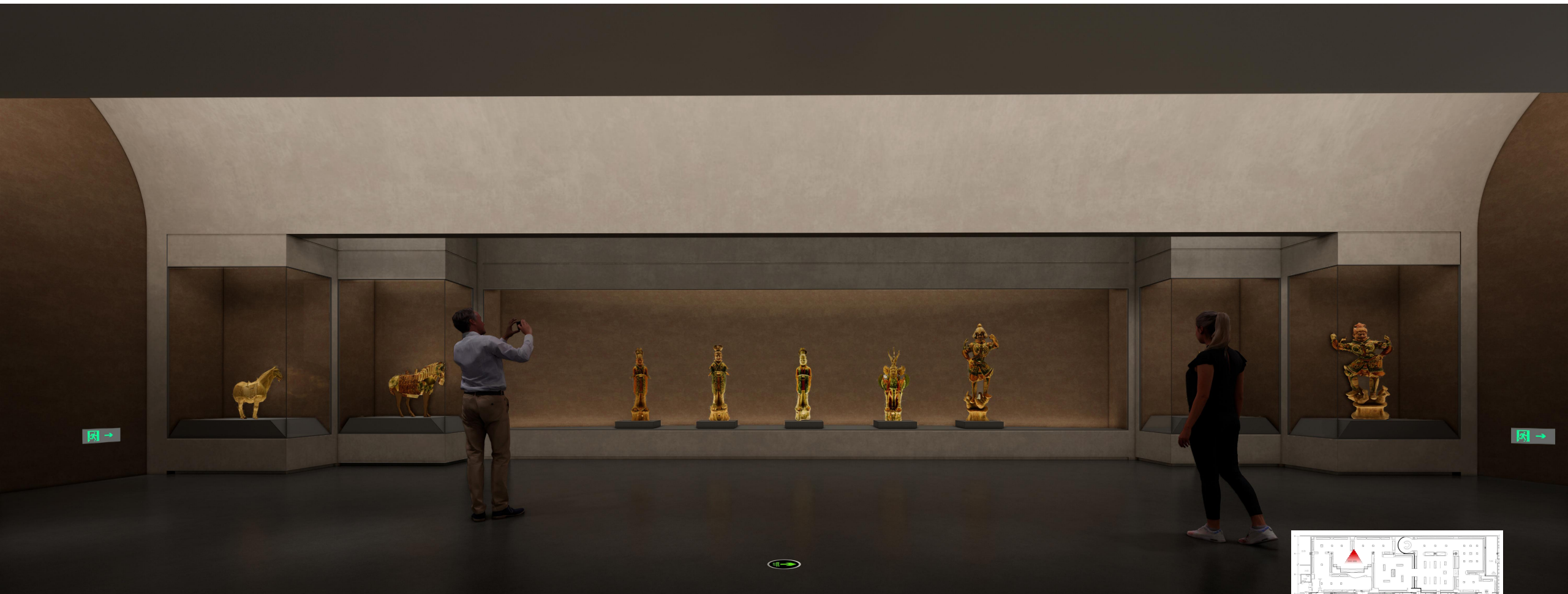
SHANG AND ZHOU POTTERY AND
PRIMITIVE PORCELAIN

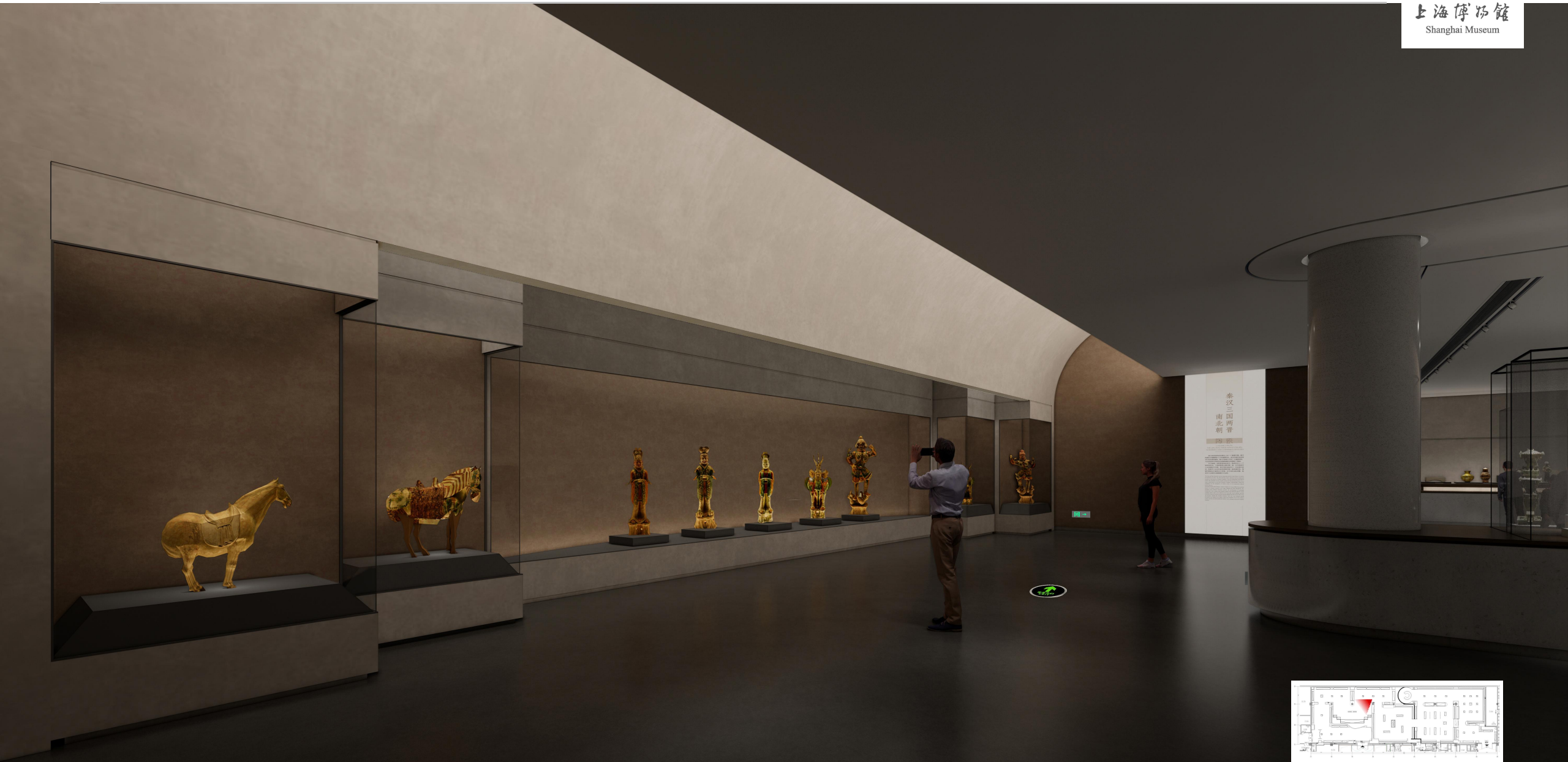
商周时期，政治、经济、文化等各个方面都有了非常巨大的发展，建立了一套比较完善的国家机构，出现了显著的社会分层、高度专业化的工业和文字系统。随着商周时期各城市遗址的不断揭示，手工业已经逐渐分化为独立的生产部门，如制作铜器、骨器、玉石器、陶器等专门作坊，各手工业也有了具体的分工。此时期的制陶手工业在技术不断发展的基础上，除继续烧制红陶、灰陶、黑陶外，还创烧出了高温白陶、印纹硬陶及原始瓷，并掌握了轮的使用方法。

During the Shang and Zhou Dynasties, great progress was made in politics, economy, culture and other aspects, a set of relatively complete national institutions was established, and a remarkable social stratification, highly specialized handicraft industries and writing system emerged. With the continuous revelation of various city ruins during the Shang and Zhou Dynasties, handicrafts have gradually divided into independent production departments, such as specialized workshops for making copper, bone, jade, pottery, etc., and there has been a specific division of labor within each handicraft industry. On the basis of continuous technological development, the pottery handicraft industry during this period not only continued to burn red pottery, gray pottery, and black pottery, but also created high-temperature white pottery, printed hard pottery, and primitive porcelain, and mastered the use of wheels.



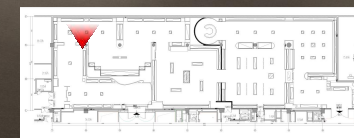


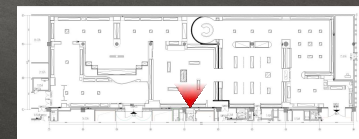


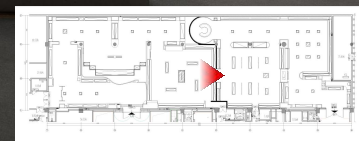


秦汉三国两晋
南北朝













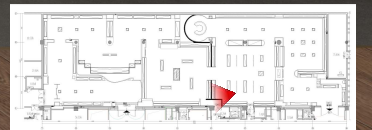
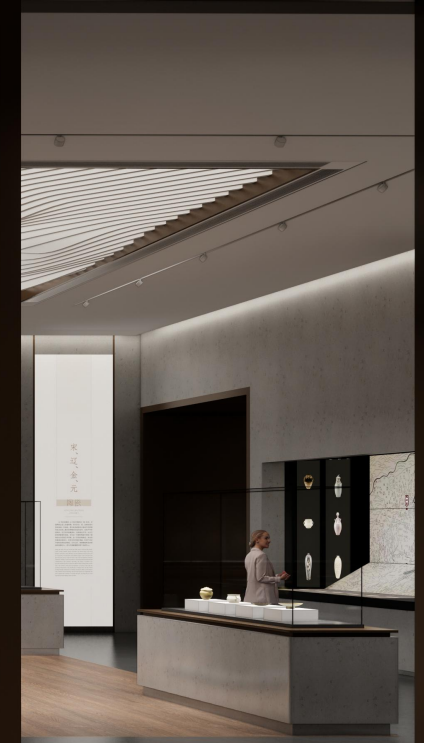


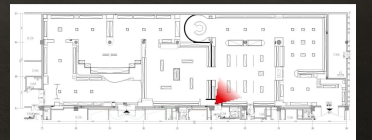
元明清景德镇窑

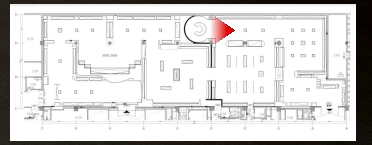
陶瓷
JINGZHEN KILNS (YUAN, MING, AND QING DYNASTIES)

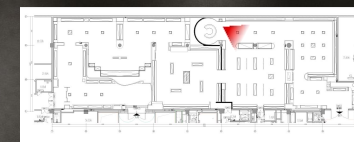
元代景德镇窑业的一个重要转折时期，和唐宋的瓷器以青白瓷、秘色瓷等外销瓷器的传统，改变了以青花为主的陶瓷生产，使景德镇正式进入了一个新的历史时期。景德镇也因此成为陶瓷生产、贸易和研究的国际陶瓷业中心。

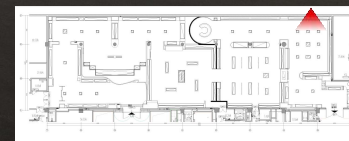
明代初期，景德镇窑业继续发展，青花瓷器成为景德镇和世界的核心产品。青花瓷器以其独特的艺术魅力，成为中国古代陶瓷艺术的代表。青花瓷器的生产，选用上等瓷料，工艺十分精湛，青花料由天然钴矿制成，烧成后呈现出一种独特的蓝色。青花瓷器的生产，不仅促进了景德镇陶瓷业的发展，也使其成为世界陶瓷业的中心。青花瓷器的生产，对世界陶瓷业的发展产生了深远影响。













景德镇以外
明清时期
陶瓷

明清景德镇官窑瓷器款识示例
SAMPLES OF THE KING MARKS OF JINGDEZHEN OFFICIAL WARES OF MING AND QING DYNASTIES

清代 明代



在原有实物的基础上，结合多媒体查询设计，来完整呈现明清各朝官窑的款识。

