

# The Reform of Chinese Painting Teaching under the Thought of Art Curriculum Reform

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**Abstract:** Chinese painting is an art with Chinese characteristics, and it is also one of the most important parts of art curriculum. In recent years, the reform of art curriculum has been deepening which puts forward new requirements for the goal and teaching methods of art teaching. It is of great practical significance to complete the reform of Chinese painting teaching under the thought of art curriculum reform. Chinese painting teaching needs constant innovation of teaching methods, with the main purpose of improving students' personality, to cultivate students' good humanistic quality and establish a correct outlook on life. Under the reform of Chinese painting teaching, students should be encouraged to continuously improve their ability to appreciate Chinese traditional art, have the awareness of traditional culture and actively accept and inherit the excellent traditional culture of our country.

In the teaching of art curriculum in China, the teaching of Chinese painting is divided into three stages, that is, appreciation stage, practice stage and discussion stage. The teaching content of each stage is quite different, which requires teachers to teach separately. With the reform of the art curriculum, the teaching of Chinese painting should be reformed accordingly. In order to make students better understand and master the content of the teaching of Chinese painting, teachers should take measures according to students' thinking and personalities in the teaching process to stimulate students' interest in learning and arouse their enthusiasm, so that they can accept Chinese painting actively and inherit the art of Chinese painting. This article analyzes the change of thought of art curriculum reform and explores the reform of Chinese painting teaching, and puts forward innovative teaching methods to improve the teaching efficiency.

## 1. Research on the Change of Thought of Art Curriculum Reform

### 1.1 Diversified Learning forms and Integrated Learning Contents

In the past, the teaching of art course was a relatively simple art technology study, and the art teaching content was also an ordinary textbook content. The art teacher teaches students only according to the content and requirements of the art textbooks. The students will draw only according to the teacher's requirements. Most of them are based on the gourd painting, and the painting skills have not been improved. Many students do not understand the basic requirements of painting and the cultural heritage. They lack the emotional experience of painting and do not have the ability to appreciate painting. However, with the development of society, art courses have put forward new requirements for painting. It aims not only to improve students' painting skills, but more importantly, to enrich the students' spiritual world and meet students' needs for the spiritual world, so that art education will be further developed into a humanistic quality education<sup>[1]</sup>. Art teachers should pay special attention to students' emotional education, infiltrate moral education in art education, constantly cultivate students' sentiment, promote students' aesthetic level, and make students love life and love the country. The content of art should be integrated. Teachers should lead students to study art culture, and make students realize that art is an important behavior of human communication. It must reflect the human emotional world through the form of art, and it is necessary to inherit art culture and actively participate in art and cultural activities.

## **1.2 Increasing of the Proportion of Science and Technology Education and Humanities Literacy in Art Curriculum**

The current education setting in China is mainly based on basic education which accounts for the majority of the proportion of teaching. Nowadays, it is a society of quality education, and art teaching has great advantages. Many basic courses are more abstract, and most of them are based on theory. It is difficult for students to learn practical things from the theoretical foundation course. And the teaching content of art is unlike other basic courses, the carrier used for teaching can be felt in most cases, such as the objects drawn. Furthermore, the art courses involve a wide range of knowledge, including human geography, science and culture, which is related to personal development. In the process of art teaching, the two most important points are the shape and color. During the process of learning, students will constantly improve their aesthetic level <sup>[2]</sup>. Nowadays, it is still a scientific information society. Teachers should apply multimedia to art teaching, which is a key direction of art curriculum reform. With the deepening of art curriculum reform, multimedia technology will be applied to art curriculum in various forms to improve the efficiency of art classes.

## **2. The way to Reform Chinese Painting Teaching under the Thought of Art Curriculum Reform**

### **2.1 To Strengthen the Education in the Appreciation Stage and Stimulate Students' Interest in Learning**

#### **2.1.1 To Inspire Students' Learning Interest and Improve their Appreciation Level**

Chinese painting has a long history, and has been fully developed after years of development. Especially after the Tang Dynasty, Chinese painting has a unique form, whose content can truly reflect the history of the Tang Dynasty at that time. It not only preserves the beautiful scenery and life scenes at that time, but also can be used as a true portrait of history. Nowadays, people can understand the world at that time according to the pictures, and get the harvest of vision and spirit <sup>[3]</sup>. Strengthening the education of appreciation stage in the art course can strengthen the communication between teachers and students. While appreciating Chinese painting, students will actively think about and understand the history and culture behind Chinese painting, and then have a deep understanding of the Chinese nation. Teachers can prepare a variety of materials for the appreciation class, and these materials have a strong cultural background and are all ready-made works, from which students can directly observe the meaning of Chinese painting. However, because of the lack of basic connotation of Chinese painting, some Chinese meanings are not obvious enough, and sometimes it is difficult for students to understand the meaning, which will make students lose interest in Chinese painting. Teachers can take measures according to the characteristics of students' personalities, so that students can take the initiative to appreciate the painting. Before the appreciation class, teachers can use multimedia technology to improve students' understanding of Chinese painting through related Chinese painting films and TV works to increase students' interest in Chinese painting. For example, when the teacher is explaining the picture of "Dwelling in the Fuchun Mountains" by Huang Gongwang of the Yuan Dynasty, he can play some pictures of the river of the Yuan Dynasty before class, so that students can have a certain understanding of the river of the Yuan Dynasty. When appreciating the picture of "Dwelling in the Fuchun Mountains", they can experience the beautiful scenery of the early autumn on both sides of the Fuchun River of the Yuan Dynasty at that time, feel the clear brush of the painter and the simple and artistic conception. Students will raise their interest and focus their attention on the classroom to improve the efficiency of the classroom.

#### **2.1.2 To Compare Chinese and Western Cultures and Fully Understand the Charm of Chinese Painting**

Painting can reflect the basic culture of a nation and a country, and it is the most intuitive

performance. The paintings of our country are influenced by ancient cultures, such as the influence of Taoism and Confucianism which all represent a strong Chinese culture. The West has always been a representative of science and philosophy. Its paintings are full of scientific and philosophical ideas, and more realistic <sup>[4]</sup>. The most striking contrast between Chinese painting and Western painting lies in figure paintings, landscape paintings, and flower and bird paintings. For example, the “spring dawn in the Han Palace”, which was painted by Qiu Ying of the Ming Dynasty, expresses the daily life of the concubines in the palace with extremely gorgeous pen and ink. The author of Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci in the West tries to make the rich inner feelings and beautiful appearance of the characters to reach a clever conclusion. In particular, it focuses on the dialectical relationship between accuracy and implicitness to achieve the verve, so that the Mona Lisa's smile has a mysterious eternal charm, which is like a dream charming smile, full of philosophical thoughts. In the landscape paintings, such as the “The Thousand Miles of Rivers and Waters” by Wang Ximeng of Northern Song Dynasty, is the representative work of the Qing Dynasty landscape paintings of the Northern Song Dynasty in China. It depicts the treasures of the Palace Museum in Beijing and displays the life characteristics of the Northern Song Dynasty vividly. While the whole painting of "Morning Street in Montmartre" by Pissarro in the West has a wide viewing angle, magnificent composition and accurate perspective. The flow of people in the painting is small, but it seems that the moving and vivid image in the painting highlights the western life.

## **2.2 To Feel the Charm of Painting in the Practice of Brushwork**

The most important thing in painting is to strengthen the practice of the brushwork. However, there are not many exercises in the brushwork. In addition, some students have poor paints and lack of understanding of the works of painting. Teachers must strengthen the students' brushwork and deepen the artistic form of painting. understanding. There are three practical methods to improve students' painting style. The first one is the practice of pen and ink. The most used paper for painting is xuan paper, which has a good combination with ink and water, so that ink can show a variety of forms on xuan paper with good painting effect <sup>[5]</sup>. The reconciliation of ink and wash is the key to painting. Teachers should let students practice the harmony of the ratio of ink to water, and try to practice the brushwork, feel the relationship between brushwork and ink, and then learn to regulate the true meaning of painting. The second one is the simple practice of composition exercises. For each painting, the artist needs to carry out a simple painting composition before performing the painting to see if the constructed image satisfies the thought of painting to well express what the artist wants to express. For example, before the teaching brush practice, the teacher can take out some excellent works to explain the composition, such as the picture of “All the pretty horses” by Lang shining in the Qing Dynasty, which is 102 cm in length and 813 cm in horizontal. Only with a good composition can the artist's desire to paint be expressed.

## **2.3 To Guide Students to Discuss and Motivate their Enthusiasm**

No matter which course, in the process of teaching, we need to show the main position of students to make students study harder. Teachers should attach great importance to the main position of students in the art course. In the process of art teaching, teachers should first guide students to imagine freely. The main purpose is to take students as the main body of the classroom. Only when students feel the importance of the classroom, can they actively participate in the classroom. Students will feel more pleasant in the classroom, and then learn more actively. Before the discussion class, the teacher first guides the students to think and let the students free their imagination, so that the students can imagine freely and dare to imagine. In addition, teachers should further stimulate students' thinking and enable them to have a better understanding of painting. And then teachers should promote the students to have group discussion and learn to cooperate in group discussion. For example, students are encouraged to discuss the skills of painting in groups and explore the methods of painting. In the process of discussion, students will deepen their understanding of painting skills and have a deeper understanding, which is helpful for students to paint in the future. At the same time, through the discussion, students will also have a

more sense of identity for Chinese painting art and be more willing to create Chinese painting, so that the efficiency of art courses can be improved.

### 3. Summary

In a word, art teaching is different from other basic teaching. It is an art teaching, and the classroom atmosphere is more relaxed and pleasant. In addition, with the continuous reform of art curriculum, new requirements are proposed. In order to make students learn art better, teachers should constantly innovate art teaching methods. Chinese painting is the most important content in art teaching. Teachers should constantly strengthen the education of appreciation stage and stimulate students' interest in learning, so that students can feel the charm of painting in the practice of brushwork. In addition, teachers should guide students to discuss and mobilize their enthusiasm to improve the efficiency of art teaching.

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