China

FYS 2020fall
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China is on the world map
Chinese history, counting from the **Xia** Dynasty, has a history of nearly 4,100 years; counting from China's first unified dynasty, the Qin Dynasty, it is about 2241 years. In the prehistoric period, **Chao family, Suiren family, Fuxi family, Shennong family** (Yandi), **Huangdi** (Xuanyuan family) were revered as the ancestors of **Chinese humanities**. Around 2070 BC, the **Xia** Dynasty appeared; during the **Shang** Dynasty, there appeared the earliest known Chinese script-oracle **bone inscriptions**; during the Western Zhou Dynasty, society developed further, productivity increased during the Spring and Autumn and **Warring States period**, and hundreds of thoughts contended.

In 221 BC, Emperor **Qin Shihuang** (The emperor in this period) established the first centralized **feudal** state in Chinese history, the **Qin** Dynasty; the **Western Han** and **Eastern Han** Dynasty further consolidated and developed a unified situation, and **Chinese characters** were basically finalized. During the period of the Three Kingdoms, Jin and Southern and Northern Dynasties, China entered a state of **separatism**.

**Chinese history (1)-culture of remote ages**
During the Sui, Tang and Five Dynasties, economic prosperity, technological development, and cultural influence were extensive. During the Wu, Zhou period, the international status reached its peak due to the construction of the "Great Zhou Dynasty Songde Tianshu". During the Song and Yuan Dynasties, multiple cultures blended, economy and technology developed to new heights. During the Ming Dynasty, the economy developed, and the Jiangnan area appeared at the end of the Ming Dynasty "the buds of capitalism".
In the mid-19th century of the Qing Dynasty, after the Opium War, China began to become a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. The 1911 Revolution broke out in 1911, which overthrew the monarchy, established a republic, and established the Republic of China. After Yuan Shikai's death, China entered a chaotic period of warlord separatism. After the Northern Expedition, the Chinese Kuomintang unified China in name. In 1931, Japan instigated the September 18th Incident. In 1937, it began a full-scale invasion of China. In 1945, the Anti-Japanese War was victorious. After the Liberation War, the Communist Party of China established the People's Republic of China in 1949.
The city landscape

**ShangHai**, as the most rapidly developing city in China, I think also represents the city of China's economy.

Shanghai, located in the Yangtze River Delta region in the east of China, is one of China's international economic, financial, trade, shipping, scientific and technological innovation centers.
The natural scenery

Huashan, known as "Xiyue" in ancient times, is one of the five mountains. It is located in Weinan City, Shaanxi Province, 120 kilometers east of the provincial capital Xi'an.

Huashan mountain is known as "the most dangerous mountain in the world".
The natural scenery

Huanglong Scenic area is located in Sichuan Province. It covers an area of 700 square kilometers. It is the only well-protected plateau wetland in China.

Huanglong is famous for its "four wonders" of colorful pools, snow-capped mountains, valleys and forests, as well as the "seven wonders" of beaches, ancient temples and folk customs.
Food Culture

• Under the influence of the traditional Chinese medicine nutrition and health doctrine in traditional Chinese cultural education, as well as cultural and artistic achievements, dietary aesthetics, national character characteristics, and many other factors, Chinese cooking skills have been created to form Chinese food culture.
Buddha jumps
(Fo Tiao Qiang)

It belongs to The Fujian cuisine. Abalone, sea cucumber, fish lip, yak skin glue, abalone mushroom, tendon, mushroom, cuttlefish, Conpoy, quail eggs and so on are usually gathered together, and then simmered by adding pottage and old Fujian wine.

After being cooked, it is soft, tender and moist, rich in meat and fragrant, but not greasy, with good taste. It is also one of the most nourishing dishes for the body.
Food Culture

- Until the Qing Dynasty, people divided the four major cuisines into eight major cuisines. It is now **Sichuan, Shandong, Jiangsu, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Fujian, Hui** and **Hunan**. The eight major cuisines in Chengdu are directly related to the local climate, customs and local culture.
Squirrel fish

It belongs to the JiangSu cuisine, mainly *mandarin fish* (or *mandarin fish*)

With a sweet and sour taste, this dish requires delicate knife work and good control of oil temperature. The freshness and crispness of the fish make this dish one of the most popular meat dishes in China.
Festival

There are many festivals in China, because each festival has a long historical allusion, so I chose the **Spring Festival** as the most representative one and the most solemn festival in China.
Chinese spring festival

In this festival, the Chinese will return to their hometowns to reunite with their families, and hold many activities to celebrate, such as fireworks, dragon dances, and lanterns. Every household will put on red decorations and hang lanterns at home... On New Year's Eve, the whole family gathers together for a "reunion dinner". The elders distribute "New Year's money" to the children and wait for the new year. During the New Year holidays, relatives and friends visit each other to express their feelings for relatives and friends and good wishes for the new year's life.