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## Main Abstracts

### **Rivers and Human Civilizations**

GE Jianxiong

Rivers have played a crucial role in the development, especially in the initial stage, of human civilizations. They not only provided water resources and materials essential to human livelihood, but also served as a main route of their immigration. In addition, rivers gave birth to unified nations and governments, and exerted an enormous impact on the creation of spiritual civilizations of human beings. At the same time, humans are not altogether passive in the face of rivers; they can interact with rivers in various forms and to different extents, which is, in most cases, of great significance. It is precisely this interaction that has promoted the formation of different cultures and molded different civilization forms in different environments.

**Key words:** rivers; human beings; interaction; civilization forms

### **The Diversion of the Yellow River and the Formation of Early Chinese Civilization** Jiang Linchang, Li Xiaoxiao

The lengthy movement led by Yao, Shun, Gun and Yu to control floods that happened about 4000 years ago is the most significant event in China, which has far-reaching effects in Chinese history. Previously, what the academic circles paid the most attention to, was the success and failure of this event, as well as the experience and lessons learned from it. People argued that Gonggong and Gun failed with the method of “blocking”, while Yu, Gaoyao and Boyi succeeded with the method of “dredging”. According to this, scholars draw the conclusion to politics that leaders should encourage the free airing of views and dredge the public opinions. However, there is a more important aspect that has not received enough academic attention, that is, the control of floods led to the diversion of the Yellow River, and the delimitation of Jiuzhou, which contributed to the formation of early Chinese civilization. It marked the transformation of Chinese culture from the pattern of “pluralistic and parallel development” in the Five Emperors to the pattern of “pluralistic and integrated development” in the Xia, Shang and Zhou Dynasties; It marked the first great unity and integration of many clans and tribes on the basis of agricultural civilization in China, and laid the first solid ancient cultural foundation for the birth of “Axis Civilization” characterized by the inheritance of the Six classics and the contention of various scholars in the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States period.

**Key words:** chenier; flood control; diversion of the Yellow River; early civilization

### **Cultural Connections and Ethnic Integration in the Yellow River Valley in Ancient Times** FANG Hui, GUO Xiaona

Originating in Qinghai, the Yellow River flows through nine provinces in North China and empties into the sea in the Bohai Bay in Shandong. It connects several sacred mountains where cultural values are in perfect harmony with the natural landscape, including the Kunlun Mountain in Qinghai, the Song Mountain in Henan and the Mount Tai in Shandong. The Yellow River brings the upper and lower reaches together while the sacred mountains nurture common beliefs of the ancient people. Investigating the communication between civilizations along the river in the Shang and Western Zhou based on pre-imperial texts, and studying new archaeological discoveries from Neolithic period to early Bronze Age, in terms of painted pottery, jade objects, agriculture, and pastoralism, this paper further discusses the interactions between different cultures and between different ethnicities in the upper, middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River during the pre-historic period and reveals the process through which a multi-cultured Chinese civilization was shaped.

**Key words:** great river; sacred mountains; cultural connection; ethnic migration

### **The Agriculture Development in Hetao Area and the Interaction and Integration of the**

#### **Frontier Farming Civilization and the Nomadic Civilization in the Han Dynasty**

WANG Fanghan

The Hetao area witnessed the development of agriculture during the Han period and became an important farming colony. The strategic location and the great potentials for both agriculture and pastoralism made Hetao a contact zone between the agrarian Han and the pastoral Xiongnu. It was a conduit in terms of economy and culture as two societies with different subsistence strategies and cultures mixed. Previous scholarships have put

more emphasis on how crops provided provisions for the agents in the Han frontier. However, agriculture in the Hetao area and its products played multiple roles in the Han-Xiongnu interaction; it was an economic enticement to maintain the tributary relations; it was a major product being exchanged in the frontier market, through which the agrarian culture reached the food culture and funerary practice of the nomadic group. The economic, political and cultural interactions between the agrarian and nomadic societies on the northern frontier of the Han further facilitated the integration of the two cultures.

**Key words:** the Yellow River valley; farming civilization; regional agriculture; Han-Xiongnu interactions

#### **Yellow River Culture and the Innovation of the Integration of Culture and Tourism:**

##### **A Perspective of Daily Life**

HAN Ruobing, HUANG Xiaoting

The Yellow River is the cradle of Chinese culture. The Yellow River culture is the integration of the original spiritual genealogy of the excellent traditional Chinese culture that carries rich national memory. The daily life provides a practical perspective for studying the integration development of culture and tourism of the Yellow River. This perspective is also useful for the understanding of the creative and innovative development of the Yellow River culture resources, the reconstruction and the diversity of contemporary daily life, the formation of the concept, habits and styles of life that adapt to the modern economic and social development, and therefore it is of significance for the realization of people's yearning for a better life and human beings' self-value and free development.

**Key words:** daily life; the Yellow River culture; modern tourism; the integration development

#### **Looking Downwards: A Perspective on the Protection and Inheritance of the Grand Canal Culture**

WANG Jiahua, LI Yan

The Grand Canal culture, which was born, changed, and spread because of the Grand Canal, has various value connotations such as openness, tolerance, communication and integration. Today, although the functions of the Grand Canal in transportation and commerce have greatly decreased, it still has important values and functions in promoting economic and cultural development, and building the national image. Therefore, it is necessary to protect and inherit the Grand Canal culture. However, current research on the Grand Canal culture and its protection and inheritance practices are usually carried out from the perspective of the macro and the upper level, lacking attention to the folk, the people and the life level. Therefore, we should uphold a downward perspective on the basis of macro and upper-level perspectives, and go "deep into" the people and their daily life, so as to provide a new way of thinking to the construction of current Canal Cultural Belt and Grand Canal Cultural Park, as well as the protection and inheritance of the grand canal culture.

**Key words:** the Grand Canal culture; protection and inheritance; looking downwards

#### **The Re-creation of Ancestral Memory: A Family Story from a Silk Market Town along the Canal**

WU Tao

The silk weaving technology spread gradually from Suzhou Prefecture to other Southern China towns along the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal after the mid-Ming dynasty. Although some subaltern city-living landlords actively engaged in industry and commerce, they still fell into heavy "corvee troubles". In order to break away from the situation, they chose some special ways, in which they changed their ancestral memory without hesitation. For example, the Huangxi Shi Family fully used the advantage of honoring Jianwen loyal officials, an important cultural resource, to create and propagate *Zhishen Records*. Through this, Shi Bin, their ancestor, who was a *Liangzhang*, "became" a court official, and died for his loyalty to Jianwen emperor. He was successfully adored in the village shrines to the local worthies of Jiaxing and Suzhou, and then the Shi-family got out of the dilemma that had hindered the sustainable development of the family for a long time.

**Key words:** the village shrine to local worthies; *Zhishen Records*; the Huangxi Shi Family

#### **The Prevention and Control of Thefts and Robberies along the Beijing-shandong Section of the Grand Canal in the Ming and Qing Dynasties**

LONG Sheng

During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, thieves and brigands often haunted along the Beijing-Shandong section of the Grand Canal, threatening the navigation safety of grain ships, official ships and civilian ships, and casting

a negative impact on people's life, local order and smooth water transport. Thieves and brigands were of various kinds, the reasons of whose formation could be related to the life difficulties faced by different groups, and the economy, transportation and environment along the canal. In the Ming and Qing Dynasties, a series of measures were taken to prevent and control thefts and robberies along the section, and achieved certain results. However, due to various factors, the thieves and brigands were never thoroughly eradicated, which became a difficult problem in the social governance of the areas along the canal.

**Key words:** thieves and brigands; social governance; Beijing-shandong section; the Ming and Qing Dynasties

### The Change of Grand Canal Society and the Art Refactoring of Yangzhou *Zhangtou* Puppet Show

LU Lu, LV Jinwei

The excavation of the Grand Canal has a profound impact on the development of Yangzhou *Zhangtou* puppet show, and the Canal has served as the regional cultural environment for Yangzhou *Zhangtou* puppet show since the Tang Dynasty. Prior to the middle of the Qing Dynasty, the prosperity of Yangzhou promoted the development of the show. In the late Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China periods, Yangzhou gradually declined, and *Zhangtou* puppet performers left Yangzhou and moved to the surrounding towns and villages, showing strong cultural adaptability. Since the 1950s, Yangzhou has been increasingly prosperous, and the artists returned to Yangzhou with the show and became practitioners included in the official national program. Today, Yangzhou *Zhangtou* puppet show actively engages in dialogue with new contexts, focusing on the reconstruction of narrative and spatial performance forms and the reconstruction of talent training, absorbing various other art forms on the basis of maintaining the subjectivity, which is an important exploration of the grand narrative of the Grand Canal Cultural Belt relying on vernacular performing arts.

**Key words:** The Grand Canal; Yangzhou *Zhangtou* puppet show; social change; art refactoring

### The Significance of the Legend of Dayu as the Narrative of the Central Plains about the Chinese Orthodox Concept:

Centering on the Legends and the Beliefs of Dayu, Qimu and Shaoyi in Dengfeng

ZHU Peng

Dayu is both a representative cultural symbol and an orthodox symbol of Dengfeng. The legends and beliefs of Dayu in Dengfeng, including Qimu and Shaoyi, have undergone a long historical evolution process from the Pre-Qin Dynasty, the Two Han Dynasties up to the present. The orthodox concept highlighted by the legends and beliefs of Dayu shows an alternating process of strengthening and weakening in different historical periods and under different circumstances. Different from the process of orthodoxy mainly presented by the many divine symbols in South China since the Song and Ming Dynasties, the reconstruction over and again of the legend of Dayu in Dengfeng, located in the Central Plains, reflects the "conscious consciousness model" of the orthodox concept of the cultural elite groups in the Central Plains, that is, the narrative mode of the Central Plains inheriting the Chinese orthodox concept.

**Key words:** Dayu; legend; orthodox concept; narrative model of Central Plains

### National Mobilization and Public Participation in the Period of Collectivization: Taking the Practice of "Chufu" in Wanmi Cave Water Conservancy Project in Eastern Zichuan in the 1970s as an Example.

LIU Renjian

In the 1970s, the Zibo Municipal Government of Shandong Province started the construction of Wanmi Cave Water Conservancy Project, and people from eastern Zichuan participated in it, which became its precious historical memory. The construction of the project in eastern Zichuan during the collectivization period, on the one hand, shows the vertical involvement of modern state administration in rural society, on the other hand, it is also a concrete manifestation of the collectivism tradition with a long history in Chinese society. The local villagers, as the main body of the practice, have formed a set of corresponding collective memory and ethical narration for the top-down social mobilization mechanism and flexible system of the state in the collectivization period due to the difference of their role and status.

**Key words:** collectivization period; national mobilization; public participation; Wanmi cave water conservancy project; "chufu"