



CULTUREGUIDE

# CHINA

SERIES 1  
SECONDARY (7–12)



BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY  
**KENNEDY CENTER**  
FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES



# CHINA CULTUREGUIDE

This unit is published by the International Outreach Program of the David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies at Brigham Young University as part of an effort to foster open cultural exchange within the educational community and to promote increased global understanding by providing meaningful cultural education tools.

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# WHY STUDY CULTURE?

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For most of us, culture is misunderstood and misplaced; it is nebulous, vague, and hidden. Like the famous iceberg analogy, we know that most of what culture is cannot be seen. But what does that mean? And why, then, should we study culture if we do not know what we're studying in the first place?

In the late twentieth century, Brigham Young University did not embrace a new discipline, but rather a new area of study—cultural studies. Typically, anthropology is the social science that studies culture. Why should they have all the fun? Cultural studies unites other academic disciplines (as needed), drawing upon literature, political science, sociology, and even the more applied areas of nursing, social work, law, and business. Cultural studies has grown into nothing short of a revolt against disciplines, “a mode of inquiry” that looks at things in new ways.<sup>1</sup>

In 1982, the David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies established International Outreach as a formal program to help build bridges of intercultural understanding. Since then, more than 10,000 *gratis* cultural presentations have been given to local area public schools, taking students to new places using language, multimedia, and imagination. *CultureGuides* derive from the same expertise that has been honed in classrooms—with the exciting exception that these intercultural learning tools are not geographically bound. Thanks to the Internet, accessible multimedia technology, and our trusty iMAC, a limitless audience can learn about culture.

Globalization, the driving paradigm of the post-Cold War world, means that now, more than ever, culture matters. Culture is the invisible context that may keep us from understanding important people, places, and ideas; it exists whether or not we think about it. Intercultural education can help us, not only as an intellectual exercise, but also in very practical ways to combat racism, to expand business, and to communicate effectively.

*CultureGuides* share the same aim as Edward T. Hall, the eminent cultural scholar, to try and “make culture real.”<sup>2</sup> Even though our “student guides” are not present in every classroom, we hope that *CultureGuides* will make classrooms of the mind and cultural laboratories wherever you may reside.

<sup>1</sup> Ziauddin Sardar and Borin Van Loon. *Introducing Cultural Studies*, Totem Books, New York: 1998.

<sup>2</sup> *The Edge: The E-Journal of Intercultural Relations*, Summer 1998, Vol. 1(3) Posted 10/11/98, <http://interculturalrelations.com/v1i3Summer1998/sum98sorrellshall.htm>.



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# TRADITIONS

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## DINNER TABLE HIERARCHY

Cultural differences occur in many aspects of life. One of those aspects involves mealtime traditions. When eating dinner in China, there is a special etiquette concerning where people sit at the table. The food is also served in a certain manner in order to show honor to the person who has the most authority. Doing this is a display of filial piety, or devotion and respect, to those that are older or have more authority than you. For example, children might display filial piety to their parents.



### Starting Points

1. Ask the students if their parents serve food to them in a certain way. Tell them the Chinese serve food in a specific manner to show respect to the most honored person at the table.
2. Show the students a picture of a typical table at a Chinese restaurant (**see Traditions Visual 1**). Ask the students how they usually eat dinner. Ask them if there is a certain place that they sit at the table.
3. Point out to the students two differences in eating customs between China and the United States:
  - a. The food is served in a particular way to show respect.
  - b. People sit in certain places at the table to honor those with more authority.



### Information

#### Filial Piety

If an American were to observe a Chinese person eating, the American would not necessarily notice some of the subtle differences in the way the Chinese eat. However, the American would notice the more obvious differences, such as chopsticks. When eating in China, there are traditions regarding the way to eat and where to sit (**see Traditions Visual 1**). These traditions were observed more in ancient times, but are still observed today. These traditions show a part of Chinese culture that is incredibly important to the Chinese people. That part of their culture is filial piety.

Filial piety is a value that has been passed throughout the generations. It has become an integral part of Chinese life. It is not shown in as many ways in modern China as it was in ancient China, but it is still very important. When Chinese build shrines to their ancestors, they are showing filial piety. Examples are everywhere in the daily life of a Chinese person. An example of filial piety from everyday life is sibling titles. The Chinese language includes a different word for younger siblings versus older siblings. Chinese don't call their siblings simply "my sister." They specify

whether their sibling is older or younger. In Chinese, older sister is *JieJie*, older brother is *GeGe*, younger sister is *MeiMei*, and younger brother is *Di Di*. When a younger sibling speaks to an older sibling, the younger sibling will address the older sibling by his title, not his name. For example, if a younger brother were talking to an older sister, he would call her JieJie. The older siblings however can call their younger siblings whatever they want. By observing this aspect of the Chinese language, it is obvious that the Chinese culture highly prizes honor to its elders.

The first mealtime tradition involves where people sit at the table. The person opposite the door is the most respected person in the room. This is usually a male figure, whether it be a father, grandfather, or a supervisor. At restaurants, when Chinese eat nice dinners, they have little rooms that they reserve. Each of these little rooms has a couple of tables, some couches, and other decorations. The tables are round and usually seat eight people. When Chinese come in to eat at these tables, the person who is the most honored automatically knows where they are supposed to sit.

The ability to know who is the most respected person is ingrained in the Chinese people. If it were a work dinner, the most honored person would be the boss. If it were a family dinner, the most honored person would be the father or grandfather. For any other kind of dinner, the most honored individual is usually the oldest person, most often a male. This tradition displays the great respect that the Chinese have for their elders. After the most respected person is seated across from the door, the rest of the people can usually sit where they want. At times there is also a certain order for the other people at the dinner. The boys sit on the right side of the most important person and the girls sit on the left.

The second tradition about dining in China concerns the manner the food is served. One way this tradition is displayed is in how fish is served. The Chinese people eat fish a different way than Americans do. Our fish is usually served to us as a fillet, or, if it has bones, it usually doesn't have more than the meat and bones. In contrast, the Chinese serve their fish with all the parts intact, including the eyes. This is especially significant when considering the value of filial piety. The Chinese people show honor and respect to their elders by serving fish with the head facing the most respected person at the table. After the most respected person has taken a part of the fish, the rest of the people at the table can partake as well. When other dishes are served, they are also usually served to the most respected person first.



## Activities

1. Act out a dinner in China with each student taking a different role such as father, mother, and children, or a boss and employees. One student should act as the waiter and serve the other students in the proper Chinese manner.
2. Write what your typical dinner is like and then contrast that with the way the Chinese usually eat.
3. Act out a portion of a dinner. The rest of the students should then guess which kind of dinner they are acting out, an American or a Chinese. Then another group of students should act out a different part of either an American or a Chinese dinner.





## Discussion Questions

1. What are the differences between the way you eat and the way the Chinese eat dinner?
2. How would you show respect to someone at dinner?
3. What are some traditions you have that are similar to the way the Chinese eat their dinners?
4. What are some traditions you have to show honor to people?

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# FOLKLORE & LANGUAGE

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## THE FIVE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN CHINA

Throughout the history of China, only five women have been esteemed to be the most beautiful women in all of China. Stories exist concerning each of these women. These stories have given way to phrases that are commonly used in the Chinese language. These women have also become examples of beauty that Chinese women aspire to.



### Starting Points

1. Ask the students what they consider to be beautiful. Explain to them that what is beautiful in one culture may not be beautiful in another (**see Folklore & Language Visual 1**). Tell them that in China there are five women whom the Chinese consider the most beautiful.
2. Ask the students who they think the five most beautiful women in the history of the United States are.
3. Tell the students that there are catch phrases in China and that some of them came from the stories about the five most beautiful women in all of Chinese history.
  - a. Tell the students that there are also catch phrases in the English language and give them some examples.
  - b. Tell the students that these phrases have an origin.



### Information

#### The Legend of The Five Most Beautiful Women

The first and most beautiful woman in Chinese history is *Xi Shi* (pronounced She Sure). In 497 B.C.E., China was divided into three kingdoms, and Xi Shi was a queen of one of the kingdoms. In China, many famous sayings are derived from historical figures or events. The following is a saying about Xi Shi. “*Qing ren yan li cho xi shi*,” which means, “In the eyes of a lover, the girl appears to be the most beautiful girl in all of China.”

The second most beautiful woman is *Diao Chan* (pronounced Dee ow Chahn). The third most beautiful woman is *Wang Zhao Jun* (pronounced Wang Jow Jun). There is a legend about Wang Zhao Jun that has been passed down through Chinese history. It takes place during a time when different parts of China were fighting with each other. There was a lot of contention, and a peace offering was necessary to help end the battles. The king in Wang Zhao Jun’s kingdom decided that he would make one of his concubines marry a king from the enemy kingdom. He had portraits of each of the women and decided to choose the least desirable woman as the prize. The man who had painted the portraits did not like Wang Zhao Jun, so he had painted a very unflattering portrait of her. The king had never seen Wang Zhao Jun before and, therefore,



determined from her portrait that she was the least desirable. He decided that she should be the one to marry the king from the other kingdom. Wang Zhao Jun did not like this idea. She didn't want to marry the king from her enemy's kingdom, but she was forced to. When the king saw Wang Zhao Jun for the first time, as he was giving her to the other king, he realized just how beautiful she was and was then very sorry that he had agreed to marry her off. She was loved a great deal by everyone and when she died in the foreign kingdom, everyone wanted her to be buried in his or her hometown. As a result of the people's great love for Wang Zhao Jun, there are many graves that are dedicated to her throughout the country and no one knows which one is actually hers.

Two women tie for fourth place as the most beautiful. They are *Yang Yu Huan* (pronounced Yang U Who-an) and *Zhao Fei Yan* (pronounced Jow Fei Yon). Yang Yu Huan was a queen in the Tang Dynasty. She was very fat and very tall. This made everyone want to be fat because she was considered to be such a great beauty. Zhao Fei Yan was very skinny. It was said that she was so skinny that she could dance on someone's hand. As a result of these two women, another famous saying came about. That saying is "*huan fei yan shou*," which means "one is fat and one is skinny, but both are beautiful."

These women shaped the way Chinese women think about beauty. As previously stated, Yang Yu Huan's example made women want to be fat. Zhao Fei Yan made Chinese women want to be skinny. Other traditions have been formed by what Chinese women consider to be beautiful. In ancient times, small feet were considered very beautiful. Mothers would bind their daughters' feet with cloth to stop them from growing. This caused the bones to break and permanently deform the foot. Despite this fact, the practice of foot binding prevailed as it was considered a very important part of beauty. Today, the ill effects are considered too great, and this tradition no longer exists in modern China.

Today women are considered beautiful if they are skinny and delicate. Women are also often considered beautiful if they look different. Being different has been looked down upon in the past, but with modernization, Chinese women are beginning to change. Some of the ways that they are trying to be different are by changing their hair color or trying to make their hair curly. The vast majority of Chinese women have straight black hair. Women are also breaking away from tradition in other areas. One area is the tradition that they shouldn't show their feet in public, even when wearing sandals, Chinese women wear nylons. The trend now is moving toward bare feet. Many young women are wearing sandals without socks or nylons. However, this is still the exception and not the rule.

Chinese culture has been greatly influenced by the legends of the five most beautiful women. These women are examples of what is considered beautiful in China. They have set the stage for what women and men see as beautiful and for what women strive to be.



## Activities

1. Come up to the board and draw the most beautiful person you can. (This can be done individually or in teams). Then draw one of the most beautiful women in China.
2. Write down who you think the five most beautiful women in American history are and why.
3. Cut pictures out of magazines and create a beautiful person.
4. Write down the qualities that make someone beautiful on the inside.



## Discussion Questions

1. Why do different cultures consider certain things to be beautiful, while others do not?
2. Are there any English phrases which originated from events in history?
3. How did the five most beautiful women influence the way women in China think of themselves? How do beautiful women in the United States influence the way American women think of themselves?
4. Which legends from the United States relate to Chinese legends?



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# FOOD

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## RICE

Rice is considered the staple food for most people in China and is, therefore, a very important part of everyday life. It has been the staple food for thousands of years. When eating a meal in China that includes rice, there are certain things that a person needs to know in order to be sensitive and aware of the cultural expectations.



### Starting Points

1. What is America's staple grain? What might be the staple grain for China? Explain that because of the different climates and conditions, wheat is grown in abundance in America while rice is grown in China.
2. How many students eat bread every day? Explain that the Chinese eat rice everyday much like Americans eat bread.
3. How do the students keep from offending those who provide their meal? Explain that in China, there are things the Chinese do when eating to make sure that they don't offend those who provide their meal.



### Information

#### Chinese Food

When people think of China, usually one of the first things that comes to their mind is rice. Rice is the staple food of China and is consumed at almost every meal. A visitor to China would find that they would usually eat rice at least two times every day. Rice has been very important in sustaining the Chinese people throughout history and has, therefore, become a very important part of everyday life. Rice has been documented as the staple food for thousands of years in China. Rice is also a popular theme of Chinese art. The importance of rice is even evident in the Chinese language. The word for food, *fan*, is a part of the word for rice, *mi fan*.

If traveling across China, you would likely see rice fields wherever you went (**see Food Visuals 1–2**). There are rice fields all over in the countryside. Rice fields are separated into squares that are submerged in water. There are muddy walkways in between each of these squares that allow the farmers to get around. In order to grow rice, farmers must plant seedlings of rice. This is very hard work and takes a lot of time. In addition, farmers do not use new technology. Most still use the old methods of farming.

Rice is grown by first planting the rice seeds in a small seedling bed. Then, the fields are plowed to prepare for the rice. Farmers in China still use the traditional method of plowing the fields. This method includes a water buffalo pulling a

plow. After the plowing, the fields are then fertilized and smoothed over with a log. Then, the fields are flooded with rainwater or water from a river. The rice is then transplanted by hand from the seedling bed to the fields.

Rice is used in many different ways other than as something to eat with another dish. It is also used as a porridge that is made by soaking the rice in water. This porridge is eaten primarily for breakfast, but is also eaten at other meals. Street vendors also often sell rice wrapped in bamboo leaves and steamed. The rice is shaped like a triangle and often has something in the middle of it. It can be either sweet or salty. One of the common items found inside is a bean paste. The Chinese also make candy out of rice. There is a candy called White Rabbits that has rice paper, which is edible, around it. Rice paper is also used by artists to paint on. The Chinese put not only the traditional items on rice that can be found at any Chinese restaurant, but also more unusual things. Some of the more unusual foods the Chinese may put on rice include tomato sauce, tofu, dumplings, and fish.

Since rice is such an important part of Chinese life, it is considered very rude not to eat all the rice one is served in a meal. This is one of the first things someone should learn when going to visit China.

Rice is most likely the most important food to the Chinese people and should be treated as such. Since it has been the staple food for such a long time it has become an important part of the culture of everyday life.



### Activities

1. Make chopsticks and rice out of classroom items (i.e., pencils and paper). Act out the proper way to eat rice in China.
2. Eat a traditional Chinese meal with rice.
3. Write about a food in America that is as important to us as rice is to the Chinese.
4. Write about how you would make rice farming easier and faster.



### Discussion Questions

1. What is the staple food of the United States? Why do you think that is the staple food?
2. What are some things you do so you won't offend anyone when you eat dinner at their house?
3. Why do you think the Chinese would get offended if you didn't eat all your rice?
4. Why do you think rice became the staple food of China?



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# CROSS-CULTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS

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## FIREWORKS

Fireworks are one of the most common things associated with China. The history of fireworks is usually traced back to China, although no one knows exactly how they were first invented. Fireworks have also become an integral part of celebrations in many other countries.



### Starting Points

1. Show pictures or film clips of fireworks.
2. Thanks to the Chinese, we are able to use fireworks in many of our celebrations.
3. Fireworks have since spread across the world and have become a major part of many celebrations.



### Information

#### Festivities and Fireworks

When people think of China the first thing that probably comes to mind is rice, but fireworks are most likely a close second. “What would the Fourth of July be without fireworks?” many people ask. Well, it would still be the celebration of America’s freedom, but it wouldn’t be quite as fun and exciting.

Fireworks were invented in ancient China. How fireworks were invented, however, remains a mystery. There are two different theories about their invention. The first theory involves a cook. It is believed that a Chinese cook was preparing a meal one day and was using some common ingredients, potassium nitrate, sulfur, and charcoal. He found that if he combined the ingredients a wonderful thing happened. A small bright explosion lit up the room. This curious cook invented fireworks, which he soon realized were great for weddings and other celebrations. The other theory behind the invention of fireworks is very different. It claims that fireworks were originally invented for war. They were used as weapons and later on became the fireworks that we use today.

During the Chinese New Year, one can see fireworks exploding across the sky at night. Fireworks are a very important part of celebrating the Chinese New Year. Fireworks can be seen throughout the entire year in China. They are used to celebrate just about anything including birthdays, weddings, and other important events. Unlike the United States, there is no certain time of the year that the Chinese can light fireworks. However, like the United States, many areas have outlawed fireworks except under strict control. When thinking about Chinese fireworks, most people would guess the fireworks would be very colorful and very elaborate since they were invented in China. In Beijing and other large cities, very elaborate and big

firework displays are shown on 1 October. However, this is an exception. The Chinese tend to use the same kind of fireworks all the time and don't have nearly as much variety as one can find in the United States.

Fireworks have been integrated in many other cultures. In the United States, Americans use fireworks as a big part of the Fourth of July and New Year's Eve celebrations. Fireworks have become such a big part of those celebrations that it is hard to imagine what they would be like without them. Fireworks are also seen in many other parts of the world. Fireworks have become an integral part of many cultures and are important to the celebrations in these cultures.



### **Activities**

1. Write your own story behind the invention of fireworks.
2. Write about your typical Fourth of July celebration and how your celebration has been influenced by the invention of fireworks.
3. Write about something new that you would like to invent and create a visual of your new invention.
4. List the potential dangers that exist with fireworks and write how you would prevent any problems to make fireworks a safe and enjoyable addition to celebrations.



### **Discussion Questions**

1. What are some things that the United States has contributed to other cultures?
2. Why do you think it is important that the Chinese have contributed fireworks to other countries?
3. Why do you think Americans started using fireworks in their celebrations?
4. Why do fireworks amaze people?

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# FACTS ABOUT CHINA

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**Official Name:** People's Republic of China

**Capital:** Beijing

**Government Type:** communist state

**Area:** total—9,596,960 sq km, land—9,326,410 sq km, water—270,550 sq km

**Land Boundaries:** Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burma, Hong Kong, India, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Macau, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Vietnam

**Climate:** extremely diverse, tropical in the south to sub-arctic in the north

**Lowest Point:** Turpan Pendi -154 m

**Highest Point:** Mount Everest 8,850 m (est.)

**Natural Resources:** coal, iron ore, petroleum, natural gas, aluminum, lead, hydropower

**Natural Hazards:** frequent typhoons (about five per year along southern and eastern coasts), damaging floods, tsunamis, earthquakes, droughts

**Population:** 1,284,303,705 (July 2002 est.)

**Major Ethnic Groups:** Han Chinese 91.9%, Zhuang, Uygur, Jui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Korean and other nationalities 8.1%

**Religions:** Daoist, Buddhist, Muslim 1–2%, Christian 3–4% (Note: officially Atheist 2002)

**Languages:** Mandarin, Cantonese

**GDP:** \$5.56 trillion (2001 est.)

**GDP Per Capita:** \$4,300 (2001 est.)

**Unemployment Rate:** 10% (2001 est.)

**Industries:** iron, steel, coal, machinery, textiles, apparel, petroleum, cement, footwear, toys, motor vehicles, telecommunications

**Agricultural Products:** rice, wheat, potatoes, peanuts, tea, cotton, pork, fish

**Exports:** machinery, textiles and clothing, footwear, toys, sporting goods, mineral fuels

**Imports:** commodities, machinery and equipment, mineral fuels, plastics, iron and steel, chemicals

**Trade Partners:** United States, Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan

**Currency:** yuan (CNY)

**Exchange Rate:** 8.2767 yuan = \$1 U.S. (January 2002)

*Source:* CIA World Factbook, 2002

# HISTORY AND HOLIDAYS

## TIME LINE

<b>2200–1750 B.C.E.</b>	Xia Dynasty: Record of first Chinese writing
<b>1776–1027</b>	Shang (Yin) Dynasty: First major dynasty in China; Chinese create their first calendar.
<b>1027–256</b>	Zhou Dynasty: First record of developed society in China. Confucius lives.
<b>551–479</b>	Buddha, originally Siddhartha Gautama, lives.
<b>221–206</b>	Qin Dynasty: First unified feudal empire; building of Great Wall begins.
<b>206 B.C.E.–220 C.E.</b>	Han Dynasty: First centralized empire; Buddhism comes to China from India.
<b>265–317</b>	Jin Dynasty: Beginning of Hun invasion in the north.
<b>960–1279</b>	Song Dynasty: Empire restores central government and neglects northern and western frontiers; Mongols invade; Genghis Khan and united Mongol tribes annex northern China; Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, conquers Song dynasty.
<b>1279–1368</b>	Yuan Dynasty: Mongol rule in China begins; Kublai Khan names the kingdom. Yuan dynasty brought to an end by revolts in Mongolia. Venetian merchant, Marco Polo, spends 20 years in China (1275-1295).
<b>1368–1644</b>	Ming Dynasty: Native Chinese drive out Mongols; second Ming emperor captures Mongolia; Beijing becomes the new capital.
<b>1644–1911</b>	Qing Dynasty: China is again under non-Chinese rule; nationalistic revolutionaries led by Sun Yatsen overthrow dynasty; end of the last dynasty in China.
<b>1911–1949</b>	Republic of China: Struggles between Communists and Nationalists. Japan invades China, but is defeated in 1945.
<b>1949–Present</b>	People's Republic of China: Communists defeat Nationalists and found the People's Republic of China. Nationalists flee to Taiwan, creating one of the most prosperous Asian economies. Mao Zedong is leader of China from 1949 until his death in 1976. Economic reforms initiated in 1978. Government troops attack student protesters in Tiananmen Square in 1989.

## HOLIDAYS

<b>1 Jan</b>	New Years Day
<b>1 Apr</b>	Tree Planting Day—This holiday began in the late 1970s when the reformist government decided to begin a greening campaign throughout the country. This campaign has continued through the years.



- 1 May** International Labor Day—This holiday is celebrated much like New Year’s Day: workers enjoy a work-free day with parties in parks.
- 1 June** Children’s Day—Chinese Children love this holiday and look forward to it all year. Elementary schools have parties, parents give their children gifts, and many parks, museums, and theaters are open free to kids on this day.
- 1 July** The CCP’s Birthday—This day celebrates the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921.
- 1 Oct** National Day—The anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China in 1949. To celebrate this day, many Chinese people take vacations and enjoy parties, parades, and fireworks.

\* Spring Festival (The Chinese New Year)—Celebrated the first day of the first month on the Chinese lunar calendar. This is the largest, most celebrated occasion in China and much of Southeast Asia. Parades, parties, eating, performances, and fireworks are common sights during the Chinese New Year.

\* Lantern Festival—Celebrated the fifteenth day of the first month on the Chinese lunar calendar. This festival marks the end of the Chinese New Year season. Food, lion and dragon dances, and lantern exhibits are familiar events for this day.

\* Duan Wu (Dragon Boat) Festival—Celebrated the fifth day of the fifth month on the Chinese lunar calendar. This day commemorates Qu Yuan (Chu Yuan), a famous patriot who drowned himself in protest to the emperor, who surrendered to his enemy. Qu’s people launched their boats into the river, where he drowned in an attempt to save his body from being devoured by the fish. Today, as a result, dragon boat contests are held.

\* Mid-Autumn Festival—Celebrated the fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month. This is the second largest festival in China, after the Chinese New Year. It is the day when the moon is fullest. Families feast on good food and watch the moon together on this day.

\* Qing Ming—Celebrated in the spring. Day dedicated to honor the deceased (similar to the U.S. Memorial Day).

\* Represents holidays celebrated according to dates found on the Chinese lunar calendar. This calendar is different than the Gregorian calendar most of the Western world uses.

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## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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### CHINESE EMBASSY TO THE UNITED STATES

2300 Connecticut Ave NW

Washington, D.C. 2008

Phone: (202) 238-2500, Fax: (202) 588-0032

E-mail: Chinaembassy\_us@fmprc.gov.cn

### CHINA NATIONAL TOURISM ADMINISTRATION

No. 9A, Jianguomennei Avenue

Beijing, 100740

Phone: (86-10) 6513-8866, Fax: (86-10) 6512-2096

E-mail: wzhang@ns.cnta.com

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**Pictures of Rice Fields:**

<http://www.geocities.com/pinimage/China/Rice1.html>

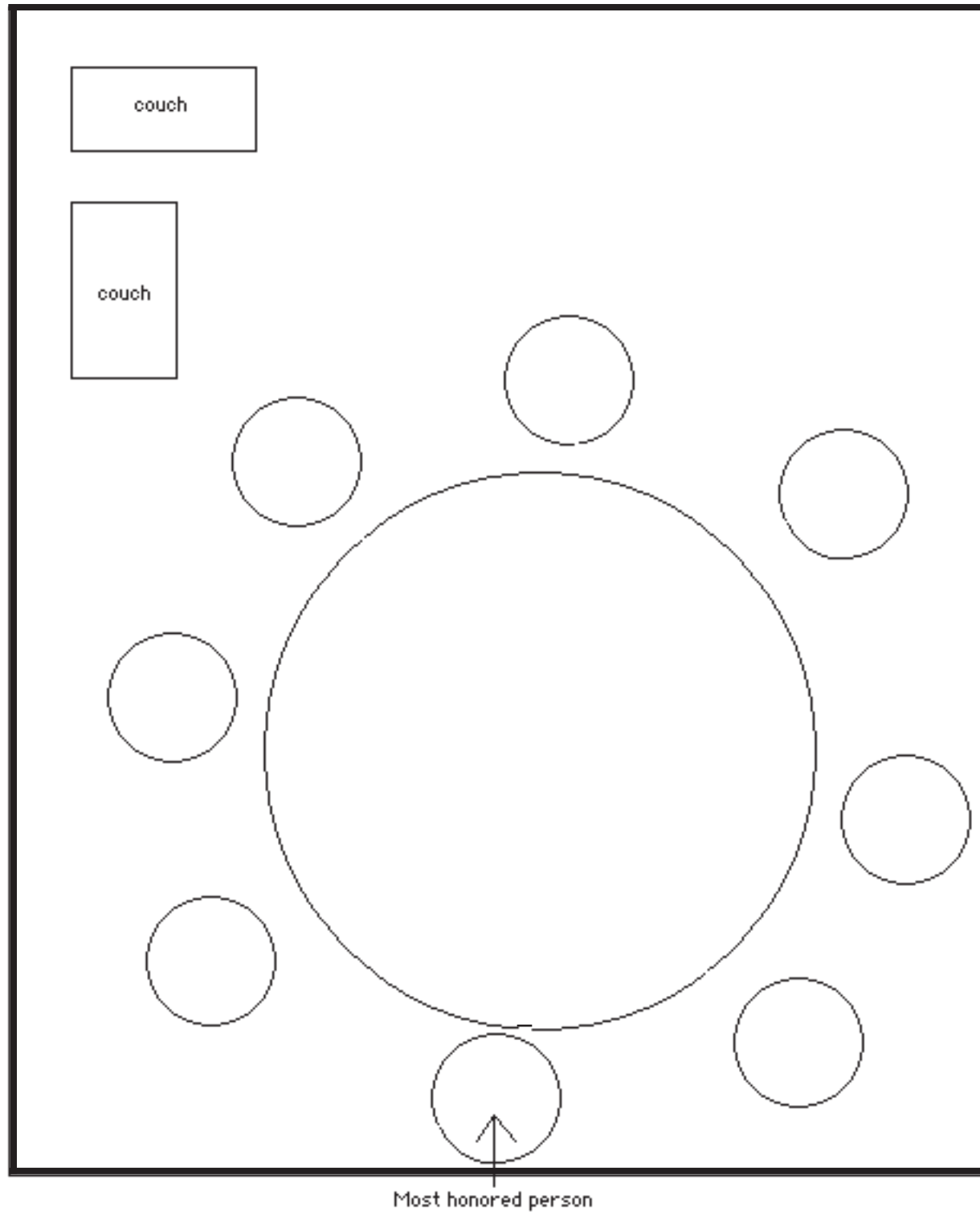
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<http://www.riceweb.org/>

**The Chinese New Year:**

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## Traditions Visual 1: Table Setting





## Folklore & Language Visual 1: Beautiful Women



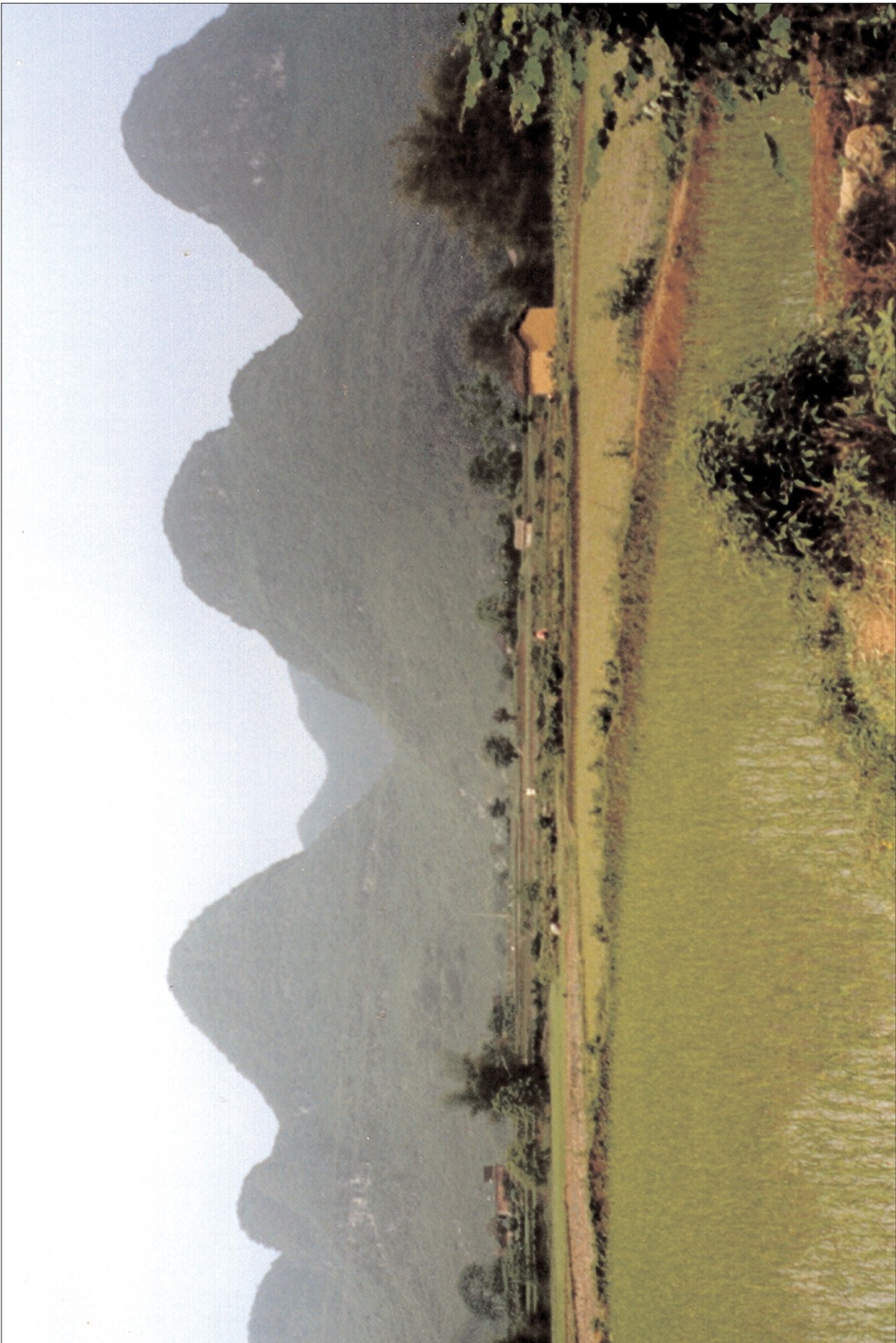


## Food Visual 1: Rice Field





## Food Visual 2: Rice Fields







**FLAG OF CHINA**

Red with a large yellow five-pointed star and four smaller yellow five-pointed stars (arranged in a vertical arc toward the middle of the flag) in the upper hoist-side corner.



Map of China

