

## <<中国人的民俗世界>>

### 图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

本书从中华民族的岁时节庆风俗、人生风俗、生活风俗、社会风俗、信仰风俗、民间艺术等各个侧面，深入浅出地叙述了中国民俗文化的历史和现状，生动地展现了中国民俗的丰富内涵。

本书文字简明生动，内容丰富有趣，可使读者对中华民族的风土民情、历史文化及民族风俗习惯等有更加深刻的了解和更为全面的认识。

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### 书籍目录

Chapter One Chinese Folk Customs and the Four Seasons    Spring Festival--The Commencement of a Lunar New Year    Red Spring Couplets Pasted on Every Door--From Peachwood    Charms against Evil to Spring Festival Couplets    The Character "Happiness" Pasted Upside-down    Why is the Lunar New Year Celebrated with Firecrackers?    Merry Celebration of the Lantern Festival, the 15 Day of the Lunar Month    Sacrifice to the Ancestors, Spring Outings and the Qingming Festival(The Tomb-sweeping Festival)    Zongzi, Dragon-boat and the Dragon-boat Festival    What is the Double-Seventh Festival?    The Mid-Autumn Festival, Moon-Watching and Moon Cakes    The Double-Ninth Festival--The Festival for the Aged    Winter Solstice--The Winter Festival    Laba Porridge and the Laba Festival    Interesting Stories about "Sending off the Kitchen God"    About "Shousui"(Staying up Late or All Night on New Year's Eve)Chapter Two Folk Customs and the Life of the Chinese People    Year of Birth and the Symbolic Animals    Meaningful Surnames    Birth Rituals    One-month-Old Celebration and Haircut    "Zhua Zhou" (Grabbing Test on the ~ccasion of a Baby's First Birthday)    The Significance of Naming a Child    Rituals of Coming-of-Age--Past and Presen    Multifarious Marriage Customs, Birthday Celebration and Longevity Celebration    Funeral--The Last Scene of One's LifeChapter Three Folk Customs and People's Daily Life    Colourful Tea Customs    "There is no banquet without alcohol-drinking"--Alcohol drinking and Chinese People    Seating Arrangement at BanquetsChapter Four Folk Customs and Folk Language    tumorous Allegorical Folk Sayings    Street Corner Wisdom in Proverbs    Proverbs Related to Farming    Proverbs about Staying in Good HealthChapter Five Folk Customs and Folk Beliefs    The Misery-Relieving Goddess Kwan-yin    The Sea Goddess Mazu    The Ever-smiling Buddha Maitreya    The Eight Immortals Cross the Sea,Each Reveals its Divine Power    Mountain Gods, River Gods and Thunder Gods    Earth Gods and Earth God Temples    Guan Yu and the Lord Guan Temple    Why Town God's Temple is Found Everywhere?    The Highly-worshiped Gods of Fortune    Gift Money and Protective Talismans    Eight Treasures and Eight Mascots    Jade and Traditional Folk Beliefs

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### 章节摘录

插图：The name "Lantern Festival" or "the night of lanterns" originated from the custom of decorating and appreciating the lanterns. In the East Han Dynasty, Buddhism was introduced to China, in the belief of which firelight was compared to the god of power, and lanterns were used as a kind of sacrificial vessels before Buddha. The Emperor Ming of the Han Dynasty issued an edict of lighting up the lanterns as a worship service on the night of 15th day of the 1st lunar month and went to attend the service in person, and the practice was handed down for generations. Since its debut, the Lantern Festival had become a grand event of the year in all historical times. In the Southern and Northern Dynasties ( 420-589 A.D. ), the Emperor Jian Wen of Kingdom Liang wrote a famous essay Poem of the Lanterns inspired by the spectacular celebration. In the Tang Dynasty, the festival became a fixed holiday and lasted three days, and the curfew of the capital city Changan was lifted during the three nights so as to give people a chance to enjoy lanterns. On the festival nights, the capital city was a scene of hustle and bustle while people were swarming in the streets with an air of excitement. In his poem The night of the Upper Yuan Festival, Cui Ye wrote. "Who could sit still when the moonlight shone and left the lanterns behind ?

" And Su Weidao wrote in his poem The night of 15th day of the 1st Lunar Month, "The tree of flame accompanies the flower of silver, and the iron chains links the bridge of stars." The term "the tree of flame and the flower of silver" became a popular simile for describing the fantastic view of the lanterns and the fireworks. In the Tang Dynasty, when the country was quite rich and powerful, the fair of lanterns was also an occasion for the royalties to show off their wealth. According to the chronicle of Kai Yuan and Tian Bao periods ( 713-756 A.D. ), Li Longji, the Emperor Tang Ming Huang of the Tang Dynasty, demanded to build a lantern mansion with a height of 150 chi shining its light above the whole capital city. The Lady Han ordered to build a lantern tree with a height of 80 chi to overshadow the mansion. "The tree stood on a high hill, and when lighted up on the festival night, its splendor could be seen from far away."

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### 编辑推荐

《中国人的民俗世界(英文版)》：Do you know how to deal with Chinese people in real Chinese way? Do you want to understand Chinese important festivals and customs? So please begin from reading this interesting book. you may appreciate the essence of traditional Chinese culture and vivid real, colorful Chinese folk customs as well.

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