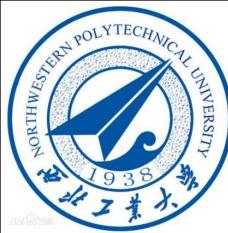


# Chinese Folk Culture





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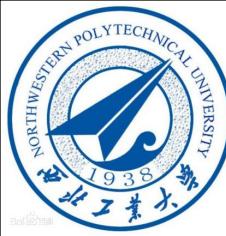
2

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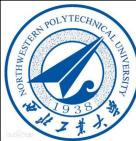




01

# Chinese Lunar and Gregorian Calendars





# Chinese calendars: Solar calendar + Chinese lunar calendar

## Solar calendar

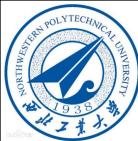
阳历 yáng lì

solar calendar, also known as the Roman, **Gregorian calendar** 公历 (gōng lì )

2021年 12月 放假安排 回到今天						
一	二	三	四	五	六	日
29 廿五	30 廿六	1 廿七	2 廿八	3 廿九	4 十一月	5 初二
6 初三	7 大雪	8 初五	9 初六	10 初七	11 初八	12 初九
13 公祭日	14 十一	15 十二	16 十三	17 十四	18 十五	19 十六
20 十七	21 冬至	22 十九	23 二十	24 平安夜	25 圣诞节	26 廿三
27 廿四	28 廿五	29 廿六	30 廿七	31 廿八	休 1 元旦	休 2 三十



Solar  
Calendar



# Chinese calendars: Solar calendar + Chinese lunar calendar

## Chinese lunar calendar

农历 nóngh lì

A traditional **lunisolar calendar**(阴阳合历)  
is also known as **Chinese lunar calendar**.

Chinese lunar calendar plays an  
important role in guiding agricultural  
production.

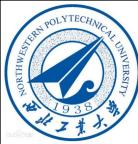
Nongli has been used since ancient  
times.

It is created based on the waxing and  
waning of the moon

A leap month is added to the system—  
is related to 24 solar terms



Chinese lunar  
calendar



*Chinese calendars: Solar calendar + Chinese lunar calendar*

阳历 (yáng lì)

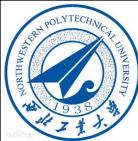
农历 (nóng lì)



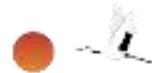


## 02 Chinese 24 Solar Terms





# 24 节气 (jié qì )



## Twenty-four solar terms

Twenty-four solar terms indicate the change of seasons and climates.

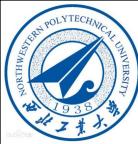
They were worked out by ancient Chinese people and determined according to the twenty-four positions of the earth on the orbit along which it rotates around the sun.



It has been listed in the World Intangible Cultural Heritage.

# *What is the Relationship Between 24 Solar Terms and Chinese Life?*





# 24 节气 (jié qì )



## Twenty-four solar terms

**Guyu:** there is more rainfall, which helps grain grow

**Lixia:** Summer begins

**Xiaoman:** The grains of summer crops such as wheat gradually become full

**Mangzhong:** wheat and other grain crops are mature

**Xiazhi:** the middle of summer, with the longest daytime

**Xiaoshu:** getting hot

**Dashu:** the hottest season

**Liqiu:** Autumn begins

**Lichun:** Spring begins

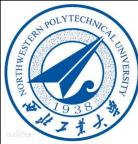
**Yushui:** There is more rainfall than snowfall

**Jingzhe:** Thunders begin and hibernating insects awaken

**Chunfen:** It is the middle of spring, and daytime and nighttime are of the same length

**Qingming:** the climate turns warm and the weather is clear and bright

立春	立夏	立秋	立冬
雨水	小满	处暑	大雪
惊蛰	芒种	白露	大雪
春分	夏至	秋分	冬至
清明	小暑	寒露	小寒
谷雨	大暑	霜降	大寒



# Twenty-four solar terms



**Chushu:** Heat withdraws and the temperature gradually drops

**Bailu:** the vapor in the air often condenses to form dew because of the low temperature during the night

**Qiufen:** the middle of autumn, daytime and nighttime are of the same length

**Hanlu:** the temperature drops and the dew is colder

**Shuangjiang:** the first frost arrives

**Lidong:** Winter begins

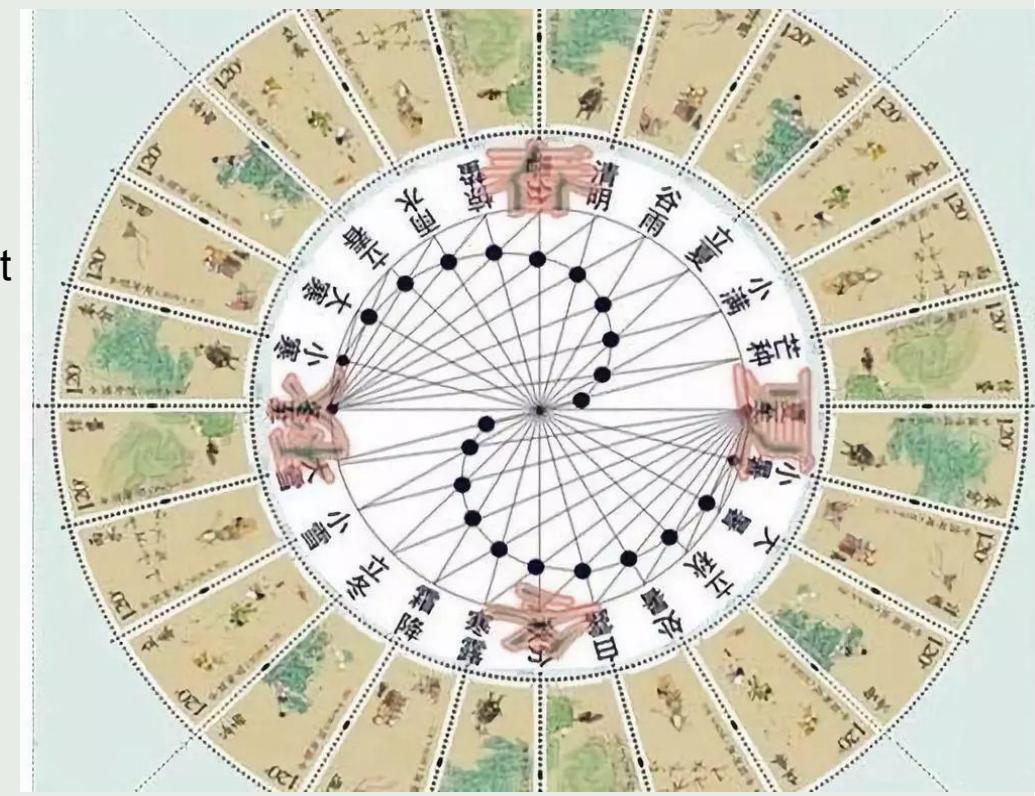
**Xiaoxue:** begin to snow

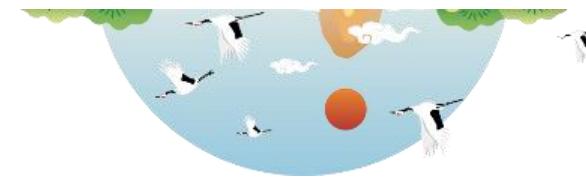
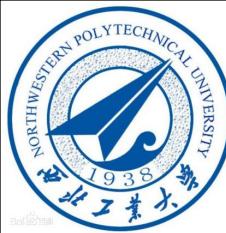
**Daxue:** snow a lot

**Dongzhi:** the middle of winter with a shortest daytime and longest nighttime

**Xiaohan:** the weather is already quite cold

**Dahan:** the coldest time of the year

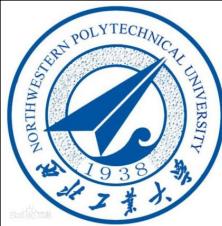




03

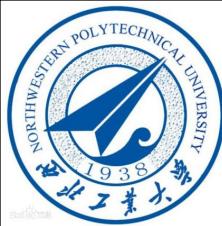
## The Twelve Chinese Zodiac Signs





# The Twelve Chinese Zodiac Signs





# The Twelve Chinese Zodiac Signs

## origin      十二生肖 (shí èr shēng xiào )

More than 30,000 years ago, Chinese ancestors invented the 10 **Tian Gan**(or heavenly stems) and 12 **Di Zhi**(or 12 earthly branches) for chronological purpose. Later, people used 12 animals to symbolize the 12 earthly branches in order to make things easier to memorize and the animals in order are the rat, ox, tiger, hare, dragon, snake, horse, goat, monkey, rooster, dog and boar. You might find out that many Chinese people strongly believe that the time of a person's birth is primary factor in determining that person's **characteristics**.

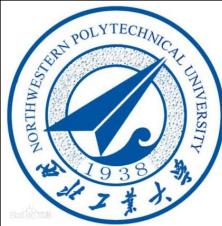


# *What are Tiangan and Dizhi?*



Another system in traditional Chinese calendars  
中国传统历法中还有一套系统

今日中国概况



# The Twelve Chinese Zodiac Signs



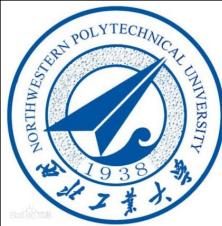
## Rat

鼠 (shǔ )

People under the rat sign are usually **smart** and willing to **accumulate** and to **make efforts** to be successful.

Throughout their lives, there will be many other people who can **bring great fortune** to them. Thus despite **timid**, most of them are **happy** and **harmonious** with others.





# The Twelve Chinese Zodiac Signs

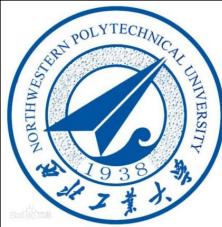
## Ox



### 牛 (niú )

People born this year may be **honest**, **diligent** and **patient**. Women are usually good wives, and they care about their children's education.

**Stubborn, not good at communication**, but also likely to believe in the deception of others, so the people who under this year should be cautious.



## The Twelve Chinese Zodiac Signs

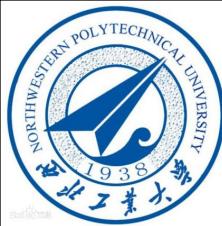
# Tiger

虎 (hǔ )

People born in the Year of the Tiger  
are **tolerant, firm, brave** and **respected**.

Their disadvantage is that they are  
**easy to be arrogant**, but most women  
who belong to the tiger are **smart,**  
**loyal and virtuous.**





# The Twelve Chinese Zodiac Signs

## Rabbit 兔 (tù )

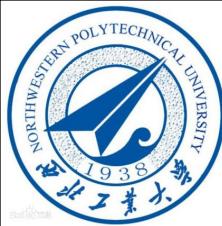


The people of the zodiac rabbit are **gentle, modest, kind and have a good memory**. They like to communicate with others in a humorous way.

They can't stand the boring life, so they are good at creating romance.

However, they are a **little sensitive**, and often spend money on ideas that may lead to career failure.





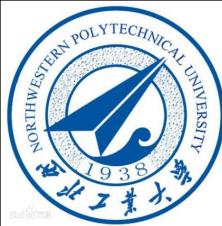
## The Twelve Chinese Zodiac Signs

# Dragon 龙 (lóng )

Dragon people are **lively**, energetic and **lucky**. They can often become leaders and strive for perfection. When they encounter difficulties, they will not be discouraged.

But they are a little **arrogant** and **impatient**.





# The Twelve Chinese Zodiac Signs

## Snake

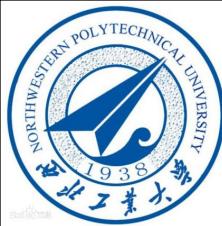
蛇 (shé )



People born in the Year of the Snake are usually good tempered, good at communication, and noble in character. Women who belong to snakes do housework well. They may gradually enjoy happiness in their later years.

But they are easily jealous, suspicious and grumpy.





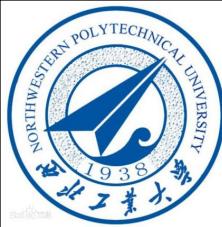
## The Twelve Chinese Zodiac Signs

# Horse 马 (mǎ )

People born in the Year of the Horse have excellent communication skills. They always want to be the focus of attention. They are active, intelligent, kind to others, and like to engage in risk undertakings.

They like freedom. However, they are easily distracted. Once they fail, they become pessimistic.





# The Twelve Chinese Zodiac Signs

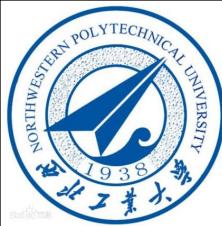
## Goat 羊 (yáng )



People who belong to sheep are gentle, polite, filial, intelligent and kind. They are particularly sensitive to art and beauty. They like to be quiet and take their work seriously and responsibly. In daily life, they try to economize. Women born this year are willing to take care of others.

But they should avoid pessimism and hesitation.





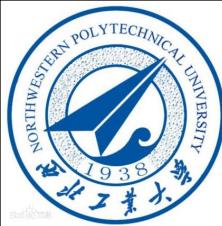
## The Twelve Chinese Zodiac Signs

# Monkey

猴 (hóu )

Most people born in the Year of the Monkey are **lively, flexible and versatile**. They like sports. Like to help others, they will show amazing creativity in their work. But they have **a strong desire to show themselves**. If they are not **impatient**, they can achieve more.





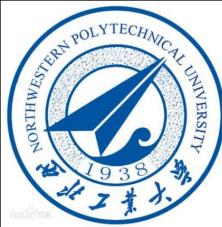
## The Twelve Chinese Zodiac Signs

# Rooster 鸡 (jī)

People born in the Year of the Rooster are considered **honest, intelligent, sociable, ambitious and enthusiastic**. They have strong self-esteem and seldom rely on others. Because most roosters are naturally beautiful or handsome, they may have several lovers in their life.

If they can overcome their **arrogance**, they will make greater progress.



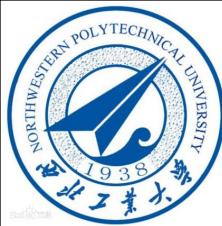


# The Twelve Chinese Zodiac Signs

## Dog 狗 (gǒu )

People born in the Year of the Dog are straight forward. In their career and **love, they are loyal, brave, clever, and enthusiastic**. But they **lack patience**. Correct this flaw, and good luck will come to them.





## The Twelve Chinese Zodiac Signs

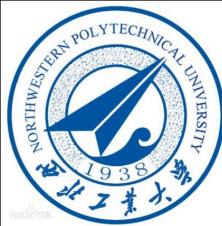
# Pig 猪 (zhū )



People born in the Year of the Pig are **honest and frank**. They are **calm in appearance, strong in heart, tolerant and optimistic**, and are very good friends. People born in the Year of the Pig will get a lot of **wealth**.

But the character **lacks patience and independence**.





# The Twelve Chinese Zodiac Signs

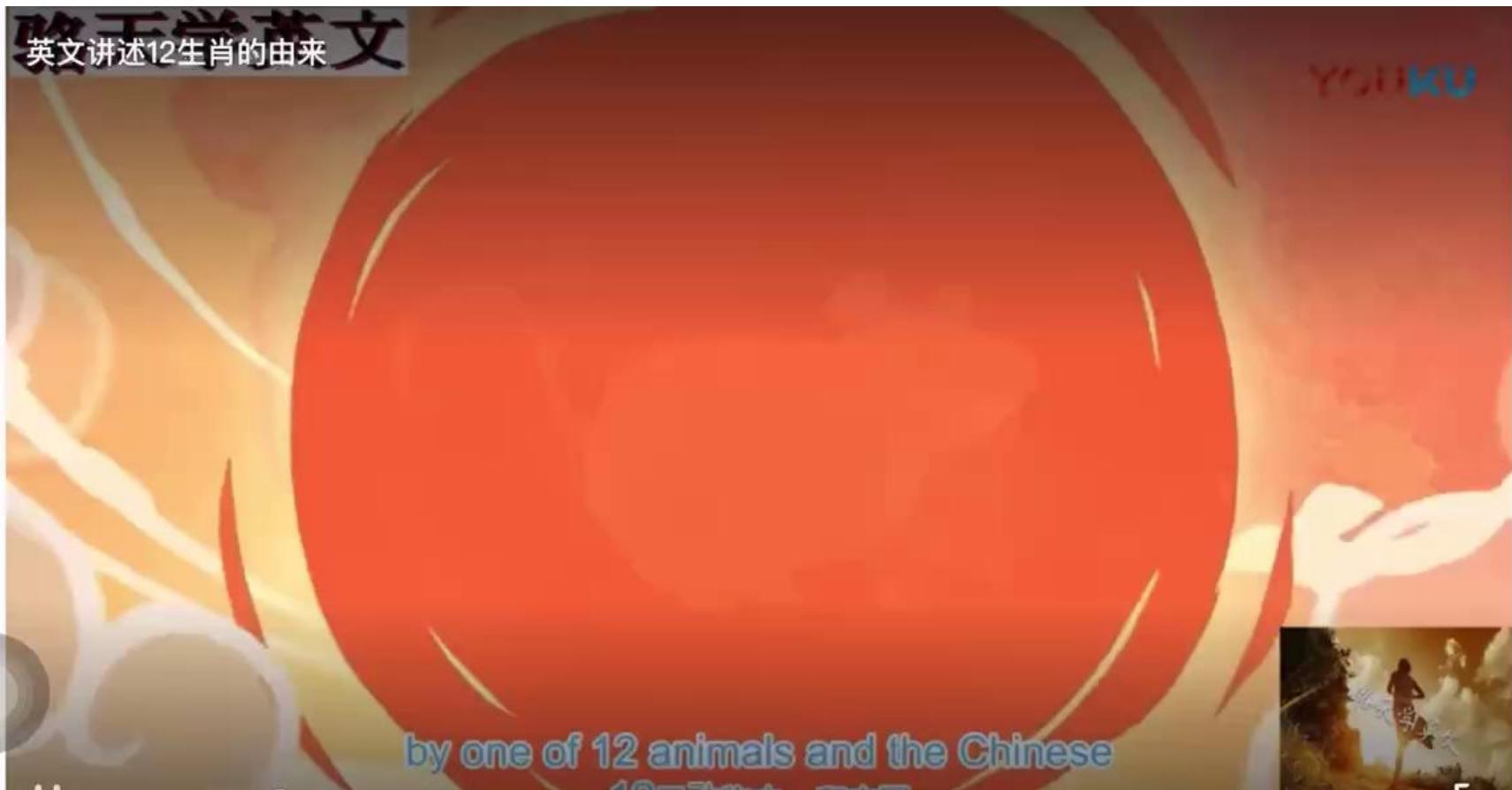
## THE CHINESE ANIMAL ZODIAC

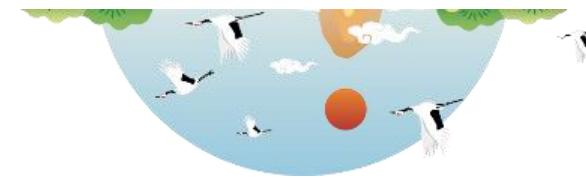
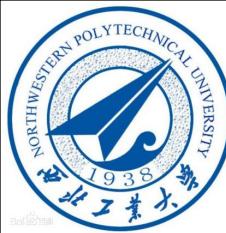


你属什么?  
(nǐ shǔ  
shén me)



# *The Origin of the 12 Chinese Zodiac Signs*

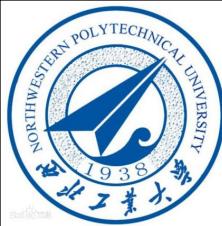




04

# Traditional Chinese Festivals





# Five traditional Chinese festivals

- **The Spring Festival (the 1st day of the 1st lunar month)**
- **The Lantern festival (the 15th day of the first lunar month)**
- **The Qingming Festival (April 5th in the solar calendar)**
- **The Dragon Boat Festival (the 5th day of the 5th lunar month)**
- **The Mid-Autumn Festival (the 15th day of the 8th lunar month )**

春

节

端

午

节

清

明

节

元

宵

节

中

秋

节



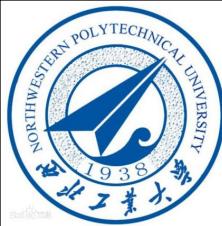
guò



nián



Nian is an **evil beast** in ancient myths and legends. It is said that in ancient times, at midnight at the end of each year, Nian beasts would attack humans. But Nian beast was afraid of red things and loud sounds, so people used **firecrackers** to frighten him and **red couplets** to drive him away. In order to prevent the New Year beast from harassing again, setting off firecrackers and pasting Spring Festival couplets has gradually become a festival custom, and the Spring Festival has become one of the symbols of the Chinese nation, which has imperceptibly followed up to now and has influenced all parts of the world.



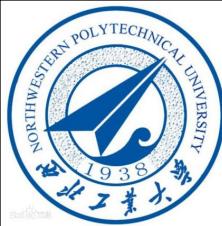
chūn jié



The Spring Festival



木缘居红木家具城



# chūn jié

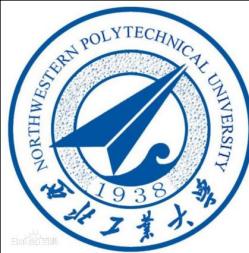


In China, the most traditional and popular Spring Festival food is Chinese dumpling, which looks like the **gold ingot** with vegetables and meat mixed in it. The Chinese name of dumpling is “**JIAO ZI**”, “JIAO” means “cross”, “ZI” is Chinese traditional time represents “24:00”, so the Chinese word “JIAO ZI” means “cross 24:00”, just the dividing point of last year and next year. So when it comes to 24:00, every family begins eating dumplings.





西瓜视频  
襄常书院



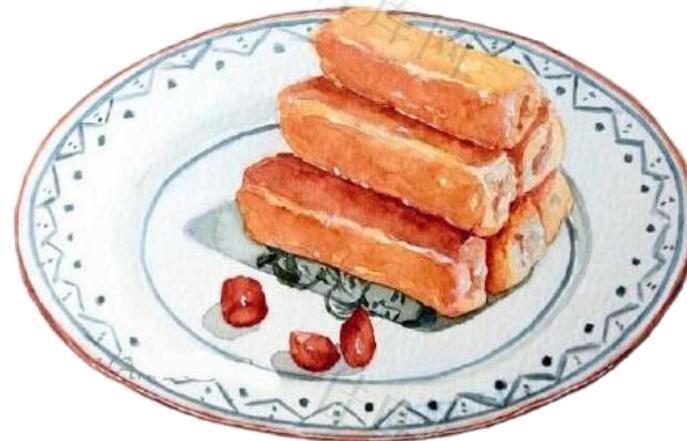
# 吃饺子

## chī jiǎo zi

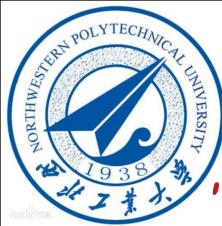
Dumplings are people's good wishes for happiness when they leave the old and welcome the new. Jiaozi, formerly known as jiaozi, has a history of more than 1800 years. Making and eating jiaozi during the Spring Festival means good luck. In the folk, there is also the custom of making coins in dumplings. When a dozen people in the family eat dumplings together, anyone who eats coins can gain wealth and good luck in the new year.



好看视频



Spring rolls are a large variety of filled, rolled appetizers. The name is a literal translation of the Chinese chūn juǎn. Rice cake, also known as "New Year cake", is homonymous with "high every year", implying that people's work and life are improving year by year. Generally, southern China eats rice cakes during the Spring Festival.



# yuán xiāo jié

# 元宵节

## Lantern Festival

The lunar January (农历正月) is the first month of a year  
and the 15th day is the **first day of full moon**.

Customs:

- During Lantern Festival, people go along the street to watch lanterns.
- Children light their own small lanterns for some fun.
- The biggest and most beautiful is to guess lantern riddles.
- To eat yuanxiao.





# yuán xiāo jié



## Lantern Festival



The traditional food for  
Lantern Festival is  
**yuanxiao**.

The shape is just like the  
**full moon** appears in the  
sky.

Usually the **filling is sweet**,  
with bean paste, black  
sesame or nuts.

This kind of dessert is  
especially welcomed by  
children.



# 吃元宵

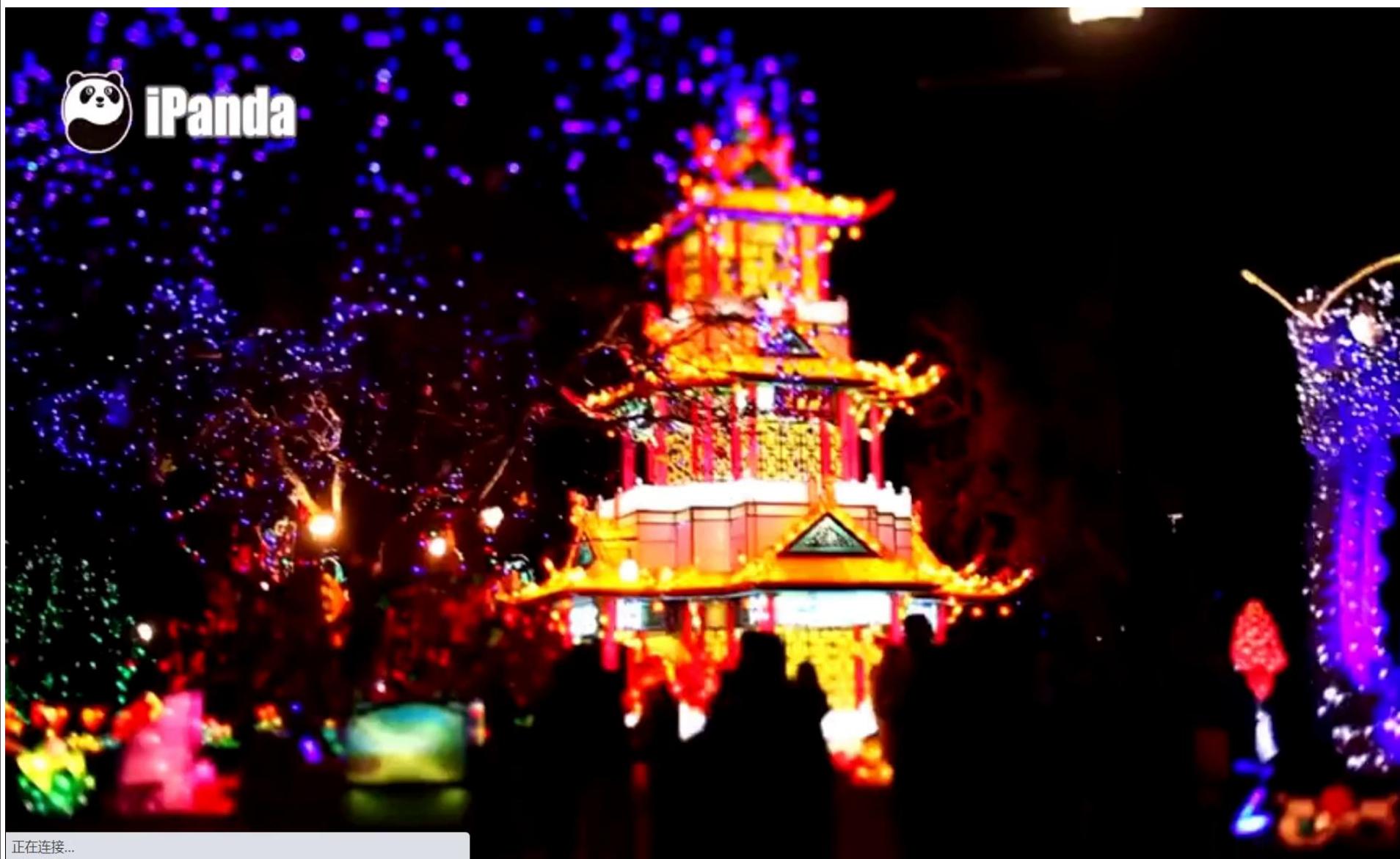
## chī yuán xiāo



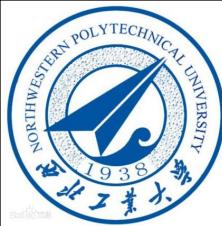
The Lantern Festival falls on the 15th day of the 1st lunar month, usually in February or March in the Gregorian calendar. As early as the Western Han Dynasty (206 BC–AD 25), it had become a festival with great significance.



iPanda



正在连接...



yuán xiāo jié

元宵节

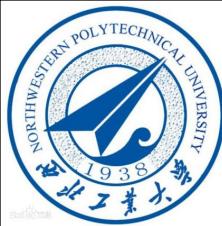
Lantern Festival

It looks  
It looks

It comes  
weather  
What i

绕口令：

四 是 四，  
十 是 十，  
十四 是 十 四，  
四十 是 四 十。

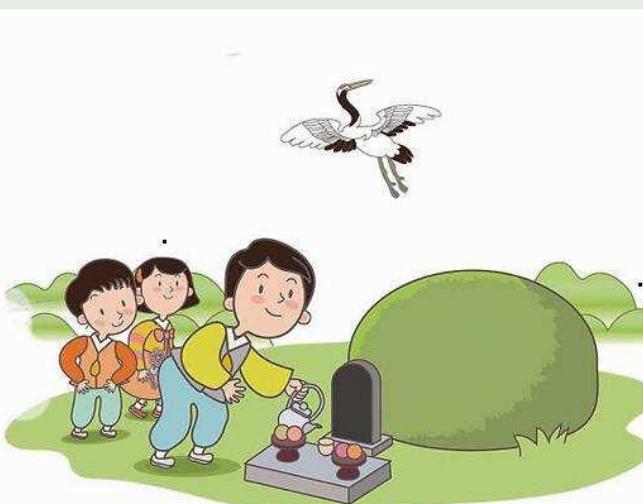


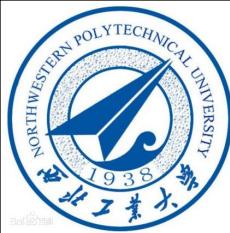
# qīng míng jié



# Qingming Festival

Qingming Festival, also known as the Enjoying Spring Festival and Tomb Sweeping Day, is held in mid-spring. The Tomb Sweeping Day is derived from the ancestors' beliefs and spring festival customs in ancient times. It has both natural and human connotations. It is not only **one of the 24 solar terms in China**, but also a traditional festival. Tomb sweeping and ancestor worship and outing are the two ritual themes of the Qingming Festival.





qīng míng jié

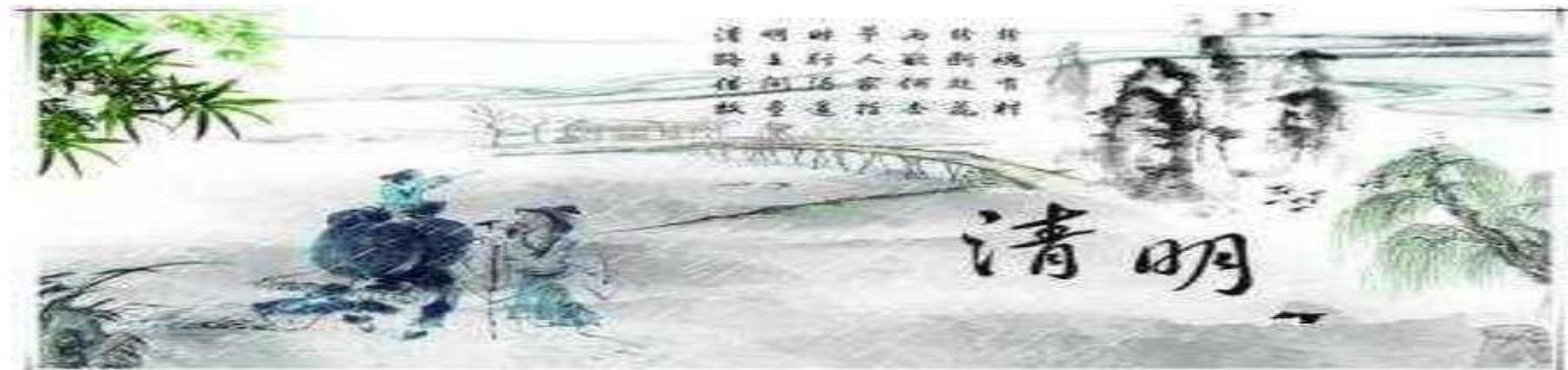
# 清明节

Qingming  
Festival

## 《清明》

(唐) 杜牧

qīng míng shí jiē yǔ fēn fēn  
清明时节雨纷纷，  
lù shàng háng rén yù duàn hún  
路上行人欲断魂。  
jiè wèn jiǔ jiā hé chù yǒu  
借问酒家何处有？  
mù tóng yáo zhǐ xìng huā cūn  
牧童遥指杏花村。

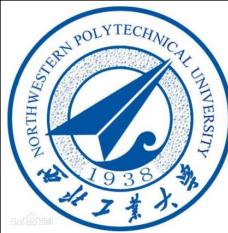


It drizzles thick and fast on the Pure Brightness Day.

I travel with my heart lost in dismay.

"Is there a public house somewhere,cowboy?"

He points at Apricot Village faraway.



# duān wǔ jié

# 端午节

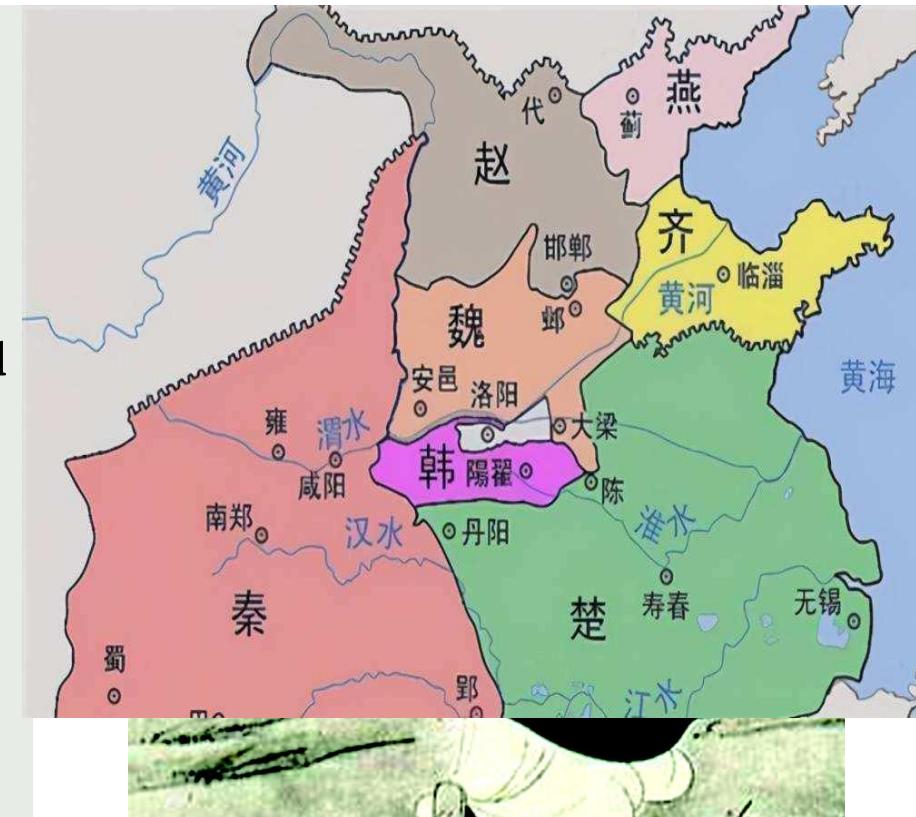
# Dragon Boat Festival

## Background

QuYuan was a the great statesman and patriotic[ˌpeɪtri'ə:tɪk] poet in the the Warring States period (475–221 B.C.).

He lost the trust of the king because he was framed by others, and was deeply disappointed that he could not continue to serve the country, in the end he committed suicide.

To commemorate him, local people threw the Zong Zi in the river, hoping that the fish would not bite his body.

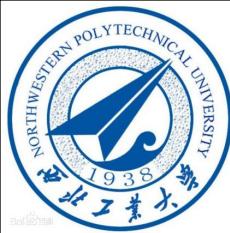


# *Who is Qu Yuan?*

Version 1.0



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# Dragon Boat Festival

duān wǔ jié

端午节

Hanging Calamus and Moxa

Dragon Boat Race

The Culture of Zongzi

Spice Bag

Yellow rice wine

To Eat Zong Zi





吃 粽 子

chī zòng zi



The Dragon Boat Festival, the 5th day of the 5th lunar month, has had a history of more than 2,000 years. It is usually in June in the Gregorian calendar.

端午节，为什么要吃粽子？给孩子听听英文版介绍！\_网易视频

↑ ← → ↓ ×



网易视频

# Dragon Boat Festival Story



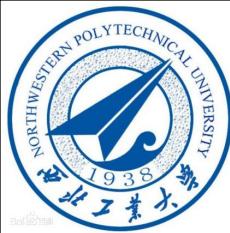
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# zhōng qiū jié



# Mid-Autumn Festival

Background:

Chinese people have special feelings for the moon. The moon represents family and reunion. It is said that there were 10 suns in the sky in ancient times and people was suffering. There was most beautiful woman in the world named Chang'e . Her husband Hou Yi was a great man and shot 9 Suns with a bow and arrow. In order to express his gratitude, the God of heaven gave Hou Yi the pill of immortality. Chang'e ate it secretly, so she flew to the moon and became an immortal. Only a jade rabbit accompanied her. In order to express his missing for his wife, Hou Yi made moon cakes, round food like the moon, hoping to see his wife again.





# zhōng qiū jié



# Mid-Autumn Festival

Read ancient myths and answer the following questions

Who are Hou Yi and Chang'e? What is their relationship?

Why Houyi shoot the suns?

Why does Chang'e fly to the moon?

What is the origin of moon cake?





# zhōng qiū jié

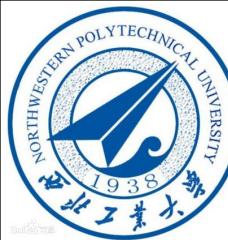


Mid-Autumn  
Festival



Pray for the moon  
enjoy the glorious full moon  
Eat moon cakes





The Mid-Autumn Festival falls on the 15th day of the 8th lunar month, usually in October in Gregorian calendar.

People in different places follow various customs, but all show their love and longing for a better life. Today people will enjoy the full moon and eat moon cakes on that day.

- 1.Suzhou style mook cake
- ( 2.Guangzhou style mookcake )



# 吃月饼

chī yuè bǐng



# Moon Festival

The Moon Festival is also known as the Mid-Autumn Festival and is held on the 15th day of the eighth month in the Chinese lunar calendar (between September and October). It is when the moon is full and at its brightest. It is believed that the moon provides positive influences over the earth during this time of year. The festival is celebrated in many south-east Asian countries and districts including: China, Vietnam, Taiwan, Korea and Malaysia. It is one of the most important traditional events in the Chinese and Vietnamese year and is a public holiday in these countries.

## Mooncakes



Mooncakes are a traditional Chinese delicacy. They are usually round and have an elegant crust pattern on top. The baked cakes are a sweet treat and can have several fillings including lotus seed paste, sweet bean paste and different nuts. They are eaten in wedges and accompanied with Chinese tea. Mooncakes are considered a symbol of family reunion and are served in a beautiful box.

A Chinese Moon Festival legend is that of Chang'e. Chang'e was a famous mythical lady known for her beauty. She swallowed a magical potion that made her fly to the moon and she has lived there ever since. It is said that you might see her dancing on the moon during the moon festival. The festival is celebrated by eating some of Chang'e's favourite foods- fruit and mooncakes.

The Moon Festival is a time for families. People travel all over the country to be with their families during this time. When the full moon rises, families get together to watch and enjoy the beauty of the moon. Many people pray to the moon to give them blessings. When the families are together they eat mooncakes and participate in traditional activities. Families sing moon poems and children make flying lanterns that they light up and send into the sky. In Hong Kong, they celebrate the Moon Festival with fiery dancing dragons. Many families continue the celebrations by going out for a delicious dinner afterwards and eating lots of special food.



Moon Festival

way to live forever. One day, he found an elixir to live forever but he decided that he could not bear to be without Chang'e so he kept the potion safely at home. While Hou Yi was out hunting one day, Chang'e came across the potion and drank it. Immediately, the magical potion made her fly to the moon and she has lived there ever since. It is said that you might see her dancing on the moon during the moon festival. The festival is celebrated by eating some of Chang'e's favourite foods- fruit and mooncakes. Incense is burned in honour of Chang'e who is known as the moon goddess. The legend also tells of a moon rabbit known as Jade Rabbit, who lives on the moon and is a companion to Chang'e.

The Moon Festival is a time for families. People travel all over the country to be with their families during this time. When the full moon rises, families get together to watch and appreciate the moon. Many people pray to the moon to give them blessings. When the families are together they eat mooncakes and participate in traditional activities. Families sing moon poems and children make flying lanterns that they light up and send into the sky. In Hong Kong, they celebrate the Moon Festival with fiery dancing dragons. Many families continue the celebrations by going out for a delicious dinner afterwards and eating lots of special food such as dumplings.





# Summary

1. The Spring Festival is the biggest festival in China and a day for family reunion
2. Lantern Festival, guess lantern riddles and watch lanterns and to eat yuanxiao
3. Qingming Festival sacrifice ancestors, go for a walk in the country in spring
4. The Dragon Boat festival commemorates Qu Yuan, People eat zongzi and race dragon boats
5. Mid-Autumn Festival to eat moon cakes, enjoy the moon, and family reunion



# Practice

**Match the customs of the following festivals**

Spring Festival



Lantern festival



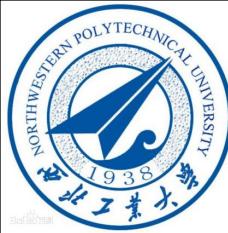
Qing Ming Festival



Dragon boat festival



Mid-Autumn Festival



05

# The Custom of Celebrations and Weddings and Funerals





# Funeral and Wedding

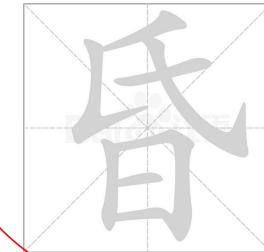
jí é



hūn



hūn





# Funeral and Wedding

## Chinese Wedding Traditions

Red is the Color of Weddings in China

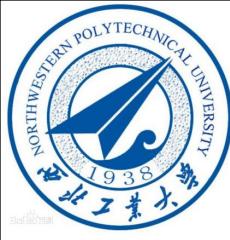
Red is central to the wedding theme of China. It signifies love, joy and prosperity and is used in a variety of ways in Chinese wedding traditions.

e.g. wedding gown(新娘礼服), shoes, package(包裹), quilt(被子), pillow(枕头), door curtain (门帘),etc.



囍

A large, red, stylized character '囍' (Xi), which means 'double happiness' or 'joy', commonly used in Chinese wedding decorations.



# Funeral and Wedding

The 6 main necessary procedures of the wedding ceremony

Nacai(纳彩) : match-making

Aks the name (问名) : the birthday of two people

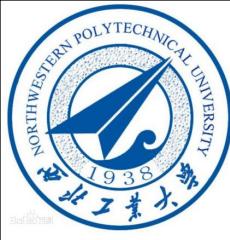
Naji (纳吉) : marrige is agreed

Nazheng (纳征) : deciding a lucy day

Qingqi (请期) : pick up the bride

Anchuang (安床) : prepearng new bed





## Funeral and Wedding

# Chinese Wedding Customs food

Chinese date 枣

peanut 花生

longan 桂圆

chestnut 栗子

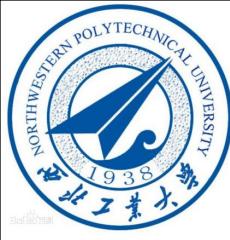
early birth of

healthy baby

早生贵子

(zǎo shēng guì zǐ )





## Funeral and Wedding

# Chinese Wedding Customs 【Combing Hair 梳头】



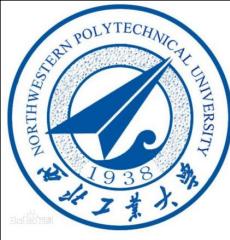


## Funeral and Wedding

### obeisance 拜堂



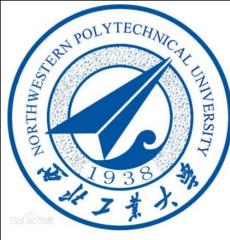
**Three worships:**  
**worship the heavens and the earth 拜天地**  
**worship the groom's ancestors and parents 拜高堂**  
**worship each other 夫妻对拜**



## Funeral and Wedding

# Cross Copped Wine





## Funeral and Wedding

# Red package 红包

After that, the superiors (长辈) will give them red packages with monetary gifts and wish them well.





# Funeral and Wedding



## Funeral

As a Chinese traditional custom, funeral is supposed to deal with the bodies of the dead and to mourn people. To many people, the death not only means the end of the journey of life, but also the beginning of a new world.



# Funeral and Wedding

## The typical ways of burial

土葬(Burial)



火葬(Cremation)

塔葬(Pagoda burial)



洞葬(Cave tombs)





## Funeral and Wedding

# Chinese funeral ritual's customs

**Departures (小殓)**

**Announce sbs death(报丧)**

**Mourning for the deceased (吊唁)**

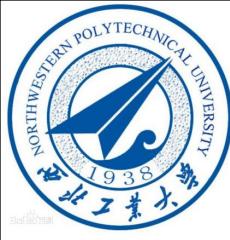
**Keeping vigil beside the coffin (守灵)**

**Encoffining ceremony(大殓)**

**Holding a funeral procession and burial (出殡与下葬)**

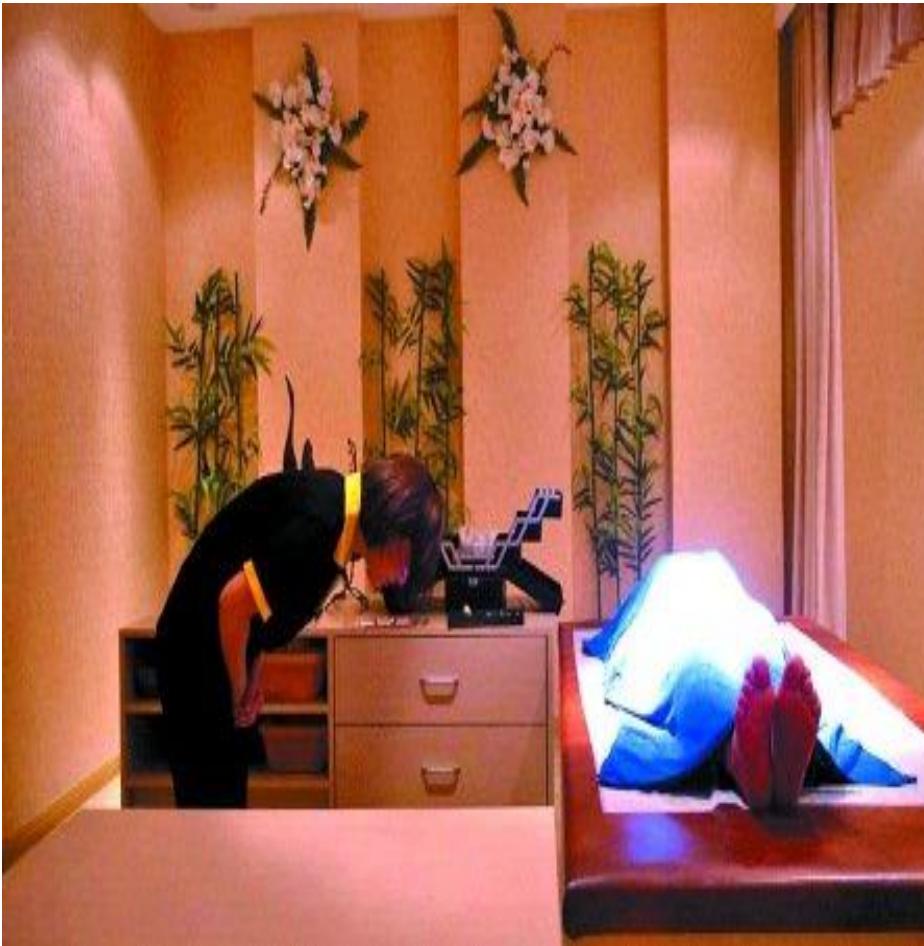
**Setting up memorial tablet (立牌位)**

**Sweeping tomb (扫墓)**

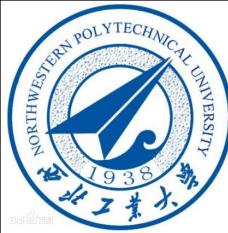


## Funeral and Wedding

# Departures(小殓)



**cleaned with talcum powder  
Dressing the dead man  
Making up the dead**



# Funeral and Wedding

## Announcing sb's death(报丧)



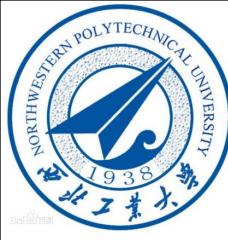
### 讣告

我夫魏德见生前系洛阳市老城国税局干部，于2008年2月23日16时40分不幸病逝，兹定于2008年2月27日(星期三)上午9时在洛阳殡仪馆举行告别仪式，敬请生前好友于8时整在老城国税局门口乘车前往。

妻：姬巧芬 携  
子：魏巍  
女：晶晶

哀告

- make firecracker to announce sb's death
- put up a obituary (讣告)



# Funeral and Wedding

## Mourning the deceased



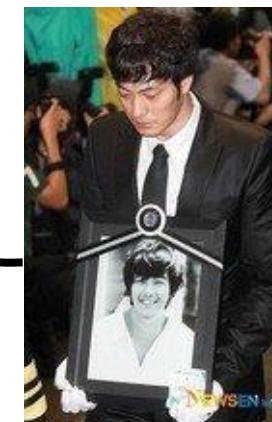
mourning hall



coffin



offer up the wreath



picture of the deceased



## Funeral and Wedding

# Keeping vigil beside the coffin



**The coffin is not sealed during the wake  
Food is placed in front of the coffin  
Wreaths, gifts are placed at the head of the coffin  
gathering around the coffin and kneeing towards the coffin.  
Joss paper and prayer money are burned continuously throughout the wake**



**Time: 3 days later or 7 days later after death**

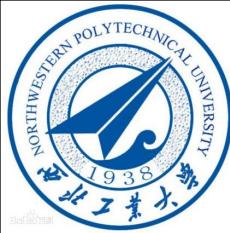


## Funeral and Wedding

### Encoffining ceremony(大殓)



**Put the dead into the coffin.  
and then seal the coffin  
yellow and white "holy"paper  
is pasted on the coffin**



## Funeral and Wedding

# Holding a funeral procession and burial



Carry the coffin to bury.

Be laid to rest(入土为安)



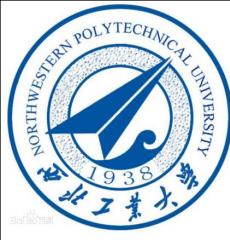


# Funeral and Wedding

## Sweeping tomb (扫墓)



- ❖ pulling out weeds around the headstone, replacing dead flowers with fresh ones
- ❖ burn incense (薰香xūn xiān) and paper money
- ❖ food arranged on headstones
- ❖ pouring wine on the grave or setting off firecrackers (鞭炮biān pào) to scare away evil spirits



## Funeral and Wedding

### The influence

**With a thousand history, funeral ritual is an important part of Chinese culture. It has made great influence on Chinese people.**

**The awareness of filial piety(孝顺) was raised.**

**It is a chance to gather all the relatives.**

**The belief of soul was rooted.**

**Preserving and promote tradition**

Nowdays, there is a trend to simplify the funeral ritual.



## Homework

# presentation on one of the traditional festivals in your culture

- Students from the same country can form one or two groups
- Each group or individual prepares a 5page slide for the presentation
- Three minutes per group or individual

video

explain your slides, make a video of it, send the video to me  
ding talk



Thanks

