

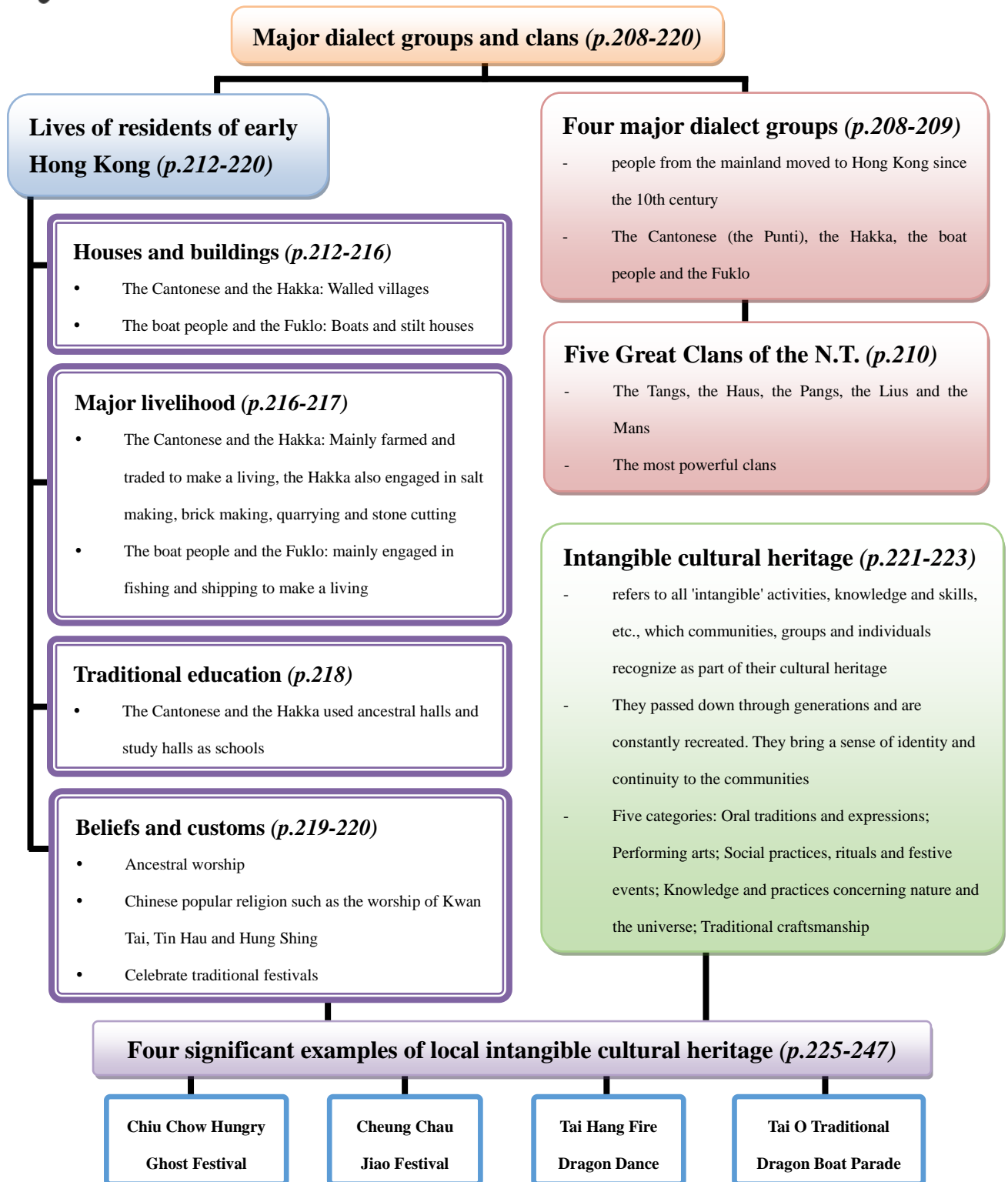
*Journey Through History:
New Topic-based Series*

Study Notes

*Topic 4:
History, culture and heritage of
early Hong Kong region*



CONCEPT MAP



- **Aim:** Worship deities and ancestors, pacify wandering ghosts, pray for peace and luck
- **Values:** Contain Chinese popular religion, show traditional culture and craftsmanship; unite dialect groups and communities

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A. Major dialect groups and clans

Guiding Questions

- Who made up the early residents in Hong Kong region? How did they make a living?

1. Hong Kong in historic times

- Hong Kong became part of the Qin Dynasty in 214 BC.
 - The historic times of Hong Kong began.
- At that time, Hong Kong was inhabited by ethnic minorities such as the Yue and Yao people.
- Since the 10th century, the Han people from the mainland moved to Hong Kong, and became the major population of early Hong Kong.

2. Four major dialect groups

- Among the mainland migrants to Hong Kong, the Cantonese, the Hakka, the Fuklo and the boat people were known as the 'four major dialect groups'.
- They had their own dialects and lifestyles, and formed distinct communities in Hong Kong.



Routes taken by the four major dialect groups to Hong Kong

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(a) Cantonese

- In the 10th century, some Cantonese moved from Guangdong to Hong Kong.
- As they were the earliest group to settle in Hong Kong, they were called 'Punti'.
- They spoke Wai Tau dialect, and settled in the fertile plains in northern New Territories.
- Some large families became famous local clans later on.



(b) Hakka

- The word 'Hakka' means 'guest'.
- During the 17th century, many Hakka moved from Guangdong and Fujian to Hong Kong.
- They spoke Hakka dialect, and mainly settled in relatively distant and infertile regions.



(c) Boat people

- It is unclear when the boat people (known as 'Tanka' in the past) moved to Hong Kong.
- They spoke Minnan dialect and Cantonese.
- They settled along the coast of the New Territories and Hong Kong Island. Most of them lived on boats.



(d) Fuklo

- The Fuklo were also known as the 'Hoklo'.
- Around the 11th century, Fuklo from Fujian and east of Guangdong (i.e. Chaoshan and Hailufeng region) settled in Hong Kong.
- The Fuklo spoke Minnan dialect, and settled along the eastern waters of Hong Kong. Most of them lived on boat.



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3. Five Great Clans of the New Territories

- A clan: a large group of families with the same ancestor and surname.
- The Punti, the earliest dialect group to settle in the New Territories, had about 40 clans.
- Among them, the Tangs, the Haus, the Pangs, the Lius and the Mans were the most powerful.
 - They were known as the 'Five Great Clans of the New Territories'.
- The ancestors of the Five Great Clans mainly settled in the New Territories during the Sung and Ming Dynasties.
 - They had great economic power as they owned lots of land and many markets in the New Territories.
 - Their descendants got scholarly titles. This further enhanced their influence.

	Founding ancestor	When they first settled	Where they first settled	Remarks
The Tangs	Tang Fu Hip	11th century	Kam Tin	Tang Fu Hip was a Jinshi during the Northern Sung Dynasty
The Haus	Hau Ng Long	12th century	Sheung Shui	Hau Ng Long was a Jinshi during the Northern Sung Dynasty
The Pangs	Pang Kwai	12th century	Fanling	Their ancestor Pang Yin Nin was a Jinshi and official during the Northern Sung Dynasty
The Lius	Liu Chong Kit	14th century	Sheung Shui	Their ancestor Liu Kong and his four sons were important officials during the Northern Sung Dynasty. The Liu Man Shek Tong was built to remember them
The Mans	Man Mang Sheung	15th century	Sin Tin	Their ancestor was a cousin of Man Tin Cheung, a famous official of the Southern Sung Dynasty

Information about the Five Great Clans

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Distribution of the Five Great Clans of the New Territories



4. Lives of the four major dialect groups

(a) Houses and buildings

- The early residents of Hong Kong built villages on land while some lived on boats.
- Through these historic buildings and artifacts, we can learn about their lives.

(i) Cantonese and Hakka

- As there were many pirates and bandits during the Ming and Qing Dynasties, villagers built walls and dug moats around their villages to protect themselves.
- These villages were called walled villages.
- Today, there are about 70 walled villages in the New Territories.
- Most of them are situated in Yuen Long, Kam Tin, Sheung Shui and Fanling.

(ii) Boat people and Fuklo

- The boat people and the Fuklo lived on boats.
- Some of them chose to live near the coast later on.
- They used wood, grasses and iron sheets to build stilt houses.
- The largest number of stilt houses is gathered in Tai O.

(b) Major ways of living

- The major livelihood activities of the residents of early Hong Kong were closely-related to their living environment.

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(i) Cantonese and Hakka

- The Cantonese built villages in the fertile plains or valleys in the New Territories. They mainly farmed for a living.
- Later, they set up bazaars to sell farm products and other goods. Their villages were self-sufficient.
- The Hakka mainly farmed for a living. They also engaged in salt making, brick making, quarrying and stone cutting.
- The Hakka traded in the markets managed by the Cantonese. Later, they set up their own markets in order to get rid of the control of big local clans.

(ii) Boat people and Fuklo

- Apart from fishing and oyster farming, some of the boat people and the Fuklo engaged in pearl-diving to make a living.
 - However, the practice of pearl-diving had declined since the Qing Dynasty.
- The boat people and the Fuklo also worked in the shipping industry. They shipped salt and other goods.

(c) Traditional education

- Cantonese and Hakka villagers in the New Territories were very concerned about education.
 - They used ancestral halls and study halls as schools.
- They hoped that their children would pass the civil service examinations and become officials.
 - This would bring great honour and power to their families and clans.
 - In the past, members of the Tangs and the Haus got scholarly titles through the examinations.
- Traditional study halls usually hired one teacher to teach Chinese classics, history, Confucianism and calligraphy.
 - Parents had to pay school fees with rice and other goods.
 - Timetables were not fixed. Students of different ages studied together.
 - In traditional society, only boys went to school. Girls seldom received an education.

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(d) Beliefs and customs

- The four major dialect groups kept many traditional Chinese beliefs and customs.
- Their different backgrounds and lifestyles led to the rise of multicultural tradition in Hong Kong.

(i) Ancestral worship

- The Chinese tradition of ancestral worship started in the Shang Dynasty (1600 BC-1046 BC).
 - The main aim was to show respect to ancestors and pray for their blessings.
- The early residents of the Hong Kong kept this tradition and held ceremonies to worship their ancestors regularly.

(ii) Popular religion

- Apart from their ancestors, the early residents in Hong Kong followed Chinese popular religion, such as the worship of Chou Wong Yi Kung, Kwan Tai and Pao Kung.
- The boat people and the Foklo mainly worshipped sea deities such as Tin Hau and Hung Shing for a safe return from sea.

(iii) Traditional festivals

- The early residents in Hong Kong celebrated traditional festivals.
 - The boat people and the Foklo worshipped Tin Hau at first.
 - Later, people inland also worshipped Tin Hau. The Tin Hau Festival and the Hung Shing Festival then became popular.
- Hong Kong people have continued to celebrate these traditional festivals. They show the diverse culture of Hong Kong. The festivals not only unite communities, but also provide entertainment.

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Lunar Calendar	Name of Festival	Brief Description
1st month	Chinese New Year	A time for family reunion and ancestral worshipping
2nd month	Hung Shing Festival	To celebrate the birthday of Hung Shing (a Taoist god) and to hold worshipping ceremonies
3rd month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Ching Ming Festival ✧ Tin Hau Festival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ To worship and show respect to ancestors ✧ To celebrate the birthday of Tin Hau (a Taoist goddess) and to hold worshipping ceremonies
5th month	Tuen Ng Festival	To show respect to Qu Yuan; a festival to drive away plagues
7th month	Yu Lan Festival / Hungry Ghost Festival	To appease ghosts (through Buddhist and Taoist rites)
8th month	Mid-Autumn Festival	A time for family reunion and celebrating the harvest
9th month	Chung Yeung Festival	To worship and show respect to ancestors
11th month	Winter Solstice Festival	A time for family reunion and preparing food for winter

The major traditional festivals in Hong Kong

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B. Intangible cultural heritage of Hong Kong

Guiding Questions

- What is intangible cultural heritage? What are the examples of significant intangible cultural heritage of HK?

1. Definition of intangible cultural heritage

- In 2003, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) passed the *Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage* to raise awareness and respect for them.
- According to the *Convention*, the intangible cultural heritage refers to:
 - All 'intangible' activities, knowledge and skills, etc., which communities, groups and individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage.
 - They passed down through generations and are constantly recreated. They bring a sense of identity and continuity to the communities.

2. Five categories of intangible cultural heritage

- There are five categories of intangible cultural heritage:
 - Oral traditions and expressions
 - Performing arts
 - Social practices, rituals and festive events
 - Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe
 - Traditional craftsmanship
- The followings introduce some examples of the intangible cultural heritage of Hong Kong according to the above classification

Oral traditions and expressions

Wai Tau dialect was one of the major dialects in the New Territories. Some villagers still communicate in Wai Tau dialect and use them to conduct traditional religious ceremonies.

阿奶、能械、
燒連排*.....

*** Explanation:**

阿奶 = mother 能械 = competent
燒連排 = let off firecrackers



Performing arts

Cantonese opera is traditional Chinese opera performed with songs and spoken lines in Cantonese. It was inscribed onto the *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity* in 2009. It has great artistic, social and cultural values.

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Social practices, rituals and festive events

Wong Tai Sin was a Taoist god. Wong Tai Sin belief in Hong Kong started in 1915. After a century's inheritance, it becomes popular in Hong Kong and overseas Chinese communities.



Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe

Herbal tea is a popular drink in Southern China. Nowadays people still drink herbal tea to cool 'internal heat' and to treat various health problems. It has inherited the folk knowledge and traditional food culture.

Traditional craftsmanship

Mike tea, egg tart and pineapple bun are common in local restaurants. Their making techniques are unique and represent the local food culture of Hong Kong.



3. Four significant intangible cultural heritage of Hong Kong

- In 2014, the Hong Kong government announced the first *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Hong Kong*. The list has four traditional customs and festivals including:
 - Chiu Chow Hungry Ghost Festival
 - Cheung Chau Jiao Festival
 - Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance
 - Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade
- They are not only the representatives of local intangible cultural heritage, but also inscribed onto China's national list of intangible cultural heritage.

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Four representatives of the intangible cultural heritage of Hong Kong

	Chiu Chow Hungry Ghost Festival	Cheung Chau Jiao Festival	Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance	Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade
Place	All over Hong Kong	Cheung Chau, New Territories	Tai Hang, Hong Kong Island	Tai O, New Territories
Date (Lunar month)	7th month	4th month	8th month	5th month
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worship deities Make offerings to the dead and release them from suffering Give alms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worship deities Make offerings to the dead and release them from suffering Pray for blessings and festive events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire dragon parade Send off the fire dragon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome deities Parade and release the dead from suffering Send off the deities and divination
Cultural value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes filial piety and spirit of being caring and compassionate Shows the features of Chiu Chow culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes different folklore and religious performances The festive events have great cultural value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows the features of Hakka customs The skill of making fire dragons shows great craftsmanship and has great cultural value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps learn about the traditional cultural life of Tai O The dragon boats show traditional shipbuilding techniques
Social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unites the Chiu Chow community in Hong Kong Promotes social harmony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthens the sense of belonging of different dialect groups on Cheung Chau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthens the connection between the old and new residents of Tai Hang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links the fishing industry, religious beliefs and ceremonies of Tao O together

C. Chiu Chow Hungry Ghost Festival

Guiding Questions

- What are the features of the Chiu Chow Hungry Ghost Festival in Hong Kong?

1. What is the Chiu Chow Hungry Ghost Festival?

- The 15th day of the seventh lunar month is designated as the 'Ghost Festival'.
- Some organizations hold the Hungry Ghost Festival for the entire month.
- Buddhist or Taoist ceremonies are performed to worship ancestors and appease wandering ghosts.
- The Chiu Chow Hungry Ghost Festival has a history of over one hundred years.

2. Origin and development of the festival

- In the second half of the 19th century, many Chiu Chow people settled in Hong Kong.
- They brought with them the tradition of holding the Hungry Ghost Festival.
 - They worshipped deities and ancestors to pray for blessings and express filial piety. They also made offerings to dead fellow villagers.
- After the end of the Second World War (1939-1945), more Chiu Chow people moved to and settled in Hong Kong. They lived in different districts.
- The Hungry Ghost Festival became popular and was held all over Hong Kong.

3. Features of the festival

- The Chiu Chow Hungry Ghost Festival usually lasts for three days.
 - Performing worship and making donation to people in need are the two main features of the festival.

(a) Worship deities

- To thank deities for their blessings, devotees make offerings and perform devotional operas in Chiu Chow dialect.

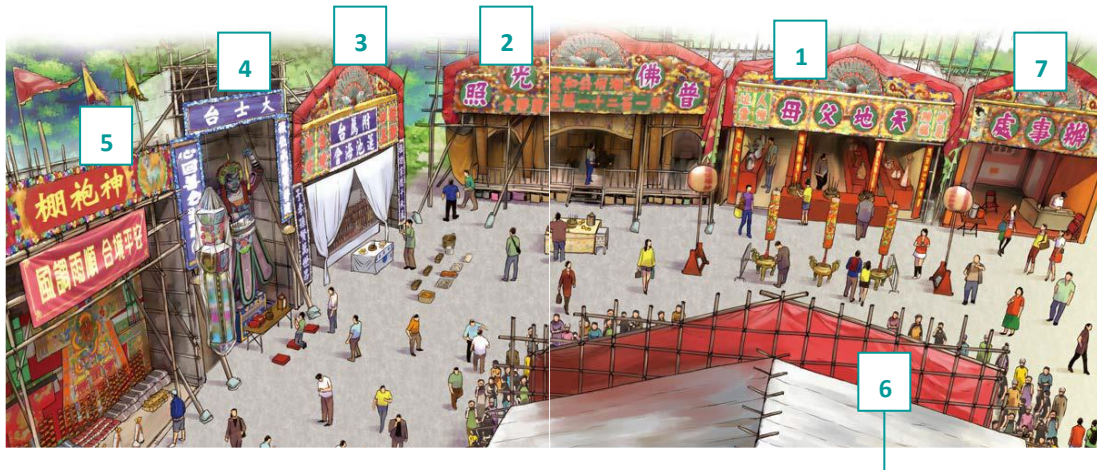
(b) Make offerings to ghosts

- Devotees make offerings to their ancestors and wandering ghosts.
- Priests chant scriptures in Chiu Chow dialect to release souls from suffering and pray for blessings for the neighbourhood.

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(c) Give alms

- The organizing committee gives auspicious rice, food and daily necessities to people in need.
- It accepts donations from devotees. People are encouraged to make donations.



Layout of the Chiu Chow Hungry Ghost Festival

1. **Heaven and Earth Shed:** Devotees worship deities
2. **Priest Shed:** Priests chant scriptures and perform rituals
3. **Ancestral Altar:** Keeps the soul tablets of wandering spirits and ancestors of devotees
4. **King of Ghosts Shed:** Houses the paper effigy of the King of Ghosts to maintain order
5. **Holy Robe Shed:** Keeps the paper robes of deities
6. **Opera Shed:** Performs devotional operas
7. **Office:** Accepts donations and receives guests; keeps a golden notice board to praise donors



Devotional operas performed in the Opera Shed

4. Changes of the festival

- The Chiu Chow Hungry Ghost Festival has been held for over one hundred years. It changes to cope with the needs of the times.
 - **Materials of the sheds:** Some sheds are built with aluminium strips instead of bamboo poles. This help protect the environment and save money.

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- **Performance of opera:** The devotional operas are no longer performed overnight, but ended at 10 pm.
- **Distribution of auspicious rice:** From 2005 onwards, each person can only get 1 kg of rice according to government regulations.
- **Hong Kong Hungry Ghost Cultural Festival:** The Federation of Hong Kong Chiu Chow Community Organizations has organized this annual event since 2015. This help raise public awareness of the Hungry Ghost Festival.



*From traditional customs
to competition activities*

5. Significance of the festival

(a) Cultural value

- The Chiu Chow Hungry Ghost Festival is not only a religious event.
 - The rituals allow participants to pay respect to ancestors and promote filial piety.
 - In addition, making offerings to wandering ghosts expresses the spirit of fraternity in Chinese culture.
- The festival contains traditional Chinese and Chiu Chow cultural values.
 - The venue decorations and scaffolding techniques make use of traditional theory of architecture and yin-yang balance, meaning making offerings to ghosts (yin) and gods (yang) at the same time.
 - The offerings and opera performances also carry strong Chiu Chow cultural elements.

(b) Social value

- The Chiu Chow Hungry Ghost Festival enhances the sense of belonging of Chiu Chow participants.
 - Chiu Chow organizations from other districts join to hold the festival.
 - This helps unite Hong Kong's Chiu Chow people.
- The festival also helps build a harmonious society through its alms giving activities.
- Today, the festival has been opened to the whole community.

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D. Cheung Chau Jiao Festival

Guiding Questions

- What are the features and significance of the Cheung Chau Jiao Festival?

1. What is the Cheung Chau Jiao Festival?

- 'Jiao' is a Taoist ceremony.
- The Cheung Chau Jiao Festival falls on the 5th to the 9th of the fourth lunar month.
 - The aims are to thank deities for their blessings, to make offerings to relieve the dead and pray for peace and safety.
- The Cheung Chau Jiao Festival has been practised for more than a century.

2. Origin and development of the festival

- A plague broke out on Cheung Chau in 1894.
- Legends say that after the residents on Cheung Chau carried a statue of Pak Tai in a parade, the plague soon ended.
 - Since then, Cheung Chau people holds an annual parade alongside worshipping ceremonies.
- Hailufeng people on Cheung Chau worshipped Pak Tai at first.
- Later, the Cantonese and the boat people on the island also worshipped Pak Tai.
- Gradually, all dialect groups on the island take part in the Cheung Chau Jiao Festival which integrates different folk elements.

3. Features of the festival

- The Cheung Chau Jiao Festival lasts for five days.
- Major ceremonies are held on the 2nd to the 4th day.
- During the festival, Cheung Chau residents hold ceremonies to worship deities, appease the deceased, and pray for blessings.
- They also organize activities such as floating colours parade and Bun Scrambling Contest.

(a) Worship deities

- Taoist priests perform religious rites to worship deities and ask for forgiveness on behalf of the residents on the island.

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(b) Make offerings to the dead

- Taoist priests perform 'feeding the water ghosts' and 'great offering to the wandering spirits' ceremonies to appease the ghosts from the land and the sea.

(c) Pray for blessings and festive events

- Cheung Chau residents hold the 'composite-scene parade'.
- Pak Tai and other deities are invited to join the parade to purify the island.
- Cheung Chau residents also perform qilin dance, lion dance and floating colours parade.
- Bun Scrambling Contest is the climax of the festival.
 - Participants scramble for lucky buns which symbolise peace and luck.



4. Changes of the Cheung Chau Jiao Festival

- The Cheung Chau Jiao Festival is also known as the 'Cheung Chau Bun Festival'.
- Some customs of the festival are also changed to meet tourism and practical needs. Its religious features are fading out.
 - **Date:** The date of the festival was fixed after 2001. Divination is no longer performed before Pak Tai to decide the date.
 - **Abstinence from meat:** Basically, Cheung Chau residents must not eat meat during the festival. Nevertheless, some restaurants on the island would sell meat today.
 - **Floating colours:** Present-day floating colours also include celebrities as subjects.

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- **Bun Scrambling Contest:** The event was banned as bun towers collapsed in 1978. It is held again since 2005. Participation is no longer reserved for Cheung Chau residents. Plastic buns are used and safety measures are introduced.



5. Significance of the festival

(a) Cultural value

- The Cheung Chau Jiao Festival includes different folklore and religious performances.
- For examples, the 'composite-scene parade' includes floating colours parade of Foshan, traditional music of Chaoshan, qilin dance of the Hailufeng people and lion dance of the Cantonese.
- The Jiao Festival also shows the Chinese tradition of deity worship.
- The Bun Scrambling Contest is even more a unique activity with great cultural value.
- Today, the festival has become an important cultural symbol of Cheung Chau and Hong Kong.

(b) Social value

- After many years, the Cheung Chau Jiao Festival has developed into a custom and festival for the whole island.
- People from all walks of life join together to prepare for and perform in the Cheung Chau Jiao Festival.
- The organization process unites different dialect groups on Cheung Chau and strengthens their sense of identity as Cheung Chau people.

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E. Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance

Guiding Questions

- What are the features and significance of the Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance? What are the changes of the event?

1. What is the Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance?

- Fire Dragon Dance is a performing arts relating to religion.
- The Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance held on the evening of 14th, 15th and 16th of the eighth lunar month. It has a history of about 140 years.
- Since 2010, it has become an important event of the Mid-Autumn Lantern Carnivals in Victoria Park.

2. Origin and development of the event

- Legends say that villagers of Tai Hang Village in Causeway Bay killed a python in a stormy night.
- A few days later, a plague broke and many villagers died of infection.
- Later, villagers paraded with the fire dragon around the village and let off firecrackers in the Mid-Autumn Festival.
- The plague ended after the event.
- Since then, villagers have performed the three-day fire dragon dance every year to pray for peace in Tai Hang.

3. Features of the event

- The Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance lasts for three days.
- About 300 men take turns to perform the dance and about 70,000 incense sticks are used.

(a) Fire dragon parade

- To purify the community, the fire dragon parades through the streets for the first two nights.
- New incense sticks will be put on the fire dragon. Villagers get the old incense sticks as blessings.
- During the parade, the fire dragon shows different formations. Children join the parade with lanterns.

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(b) Send off the fire dragon

- The fire dragon parades through the streets again on the third night.
- The parade ended with the 'dragon's return to the sea' ritual, meaning sending off the dragon to heaven and remove uncleanness in the community.



Head

It is formed by warping pearl straw around a rattan frame. It weighs 70 kg.

Pearls

Two pomelos are inserted with numerous incense sticks. The dragon is prompted forwards by these glowing 'pearls'.

Body

The body is a hemp rope wrapped in pearl straw. It has 31 sections. 124 people take turns to hold the body.

4. Changes of the event

- The Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance was originally a religious event to dispel plague.
 - Today, it is an event to celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival in Tai Hang.
 - Its ceremony has also changed to meet community development and the changes of the times.
- **Performers:** In the past, only men in Tai Hang could take part in the fire dragon dance. Today, women can take part in beating drums and carrying lanterns.
 - **Uniform:** From 1959 onwards, all men who take part in the fire dragon dance have to wear a uniform called 'culture shirt'.
 - **Firecrackers:** The government banned firecrackers in 1967.

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- **Food for participants:** Pu-erh tea is provided instead of congee to reward the performers' efforts.



5. Significance of the event

(a) Cultural value

- The Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance has the features of Hakka customs. Ceremonies are carried out in Hakka dialect.
- Besides, the craftsmanship of making fire dragons has continued for more than one hundred years. It is of great cultural value.

(b) Social value

- Tai Hang residents join together to perform the fire dragon dance.
 - Both old and new residents are also invited to join yearly.
 - This enhances neighbourhood connection between the residents of Tai Hang.
- People from other districts and tourists can also know more about Tai Hang through this festival.

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F. Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade

Guiding Questions

- What are the features and significance of the Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade?
- What are the changes of the event?

1. What is the Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade?

- With more than 100 years of history, the Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade is held yearly on the 4th and 5th day (Dragon Boat Festival) of the fifth lunar month.
- The 'boat parade' refers to the parade of deity statues on sacred sampans, towed by dragon boats, through Tai O's waterways.

2. Origin and development of the event

- It is said that Tai O was hit by a plague in the late 19th century.
- To dispel the disaster, local fishermen placed deity statues on sampans and paraded through Tai O's waters. The plague eventually ended.
- Since then, the dragon boat water parade has become a tradition in Tai O.
- Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade is organized by three fishermen's associations, namely Pa Teng Hong, Sin Yu Hong and Hop Sum Tong.
- Their present-day members may not be fishermen and fish traders.

3. Features of the event

- The Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade lasts for one day.
- However, related ceremonies are held the day before.
- Besides the parade, there are rituals to appease wandering ghosts, pray for blessings and for divination.

(a) Welcome deities

- The fishermen's associations visit temples to receive the statues of Yeung Hau, Tin Hau, Kwan Tai and Hung Shing. This is known as 'welcoming deities'.

(b) Parade and appease ghosts

- Sacred sampans carrying deity statues are towed by dragon boats. They parade along the local waterways.

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- People on sampans would also burn joss papers and throw water and rice to comfort the ghosts.

(c) Return the deity statues and divination

- After the parade, the fishermen's associations return the deity statues to their temples.
- Then, the persons in charge of these associations pray to Yeung Hau, and perform divination about Tai O.



Picking the Greens

Representatives of the fishermen's associations put grass into the mouth of the dragon head of the boat. It means to awake the dragon.

Sacred sampans

Sacred sampans carry the deity statues and parade through Tai O's waterways. Residents of the stilt houses alongside pray towards the sacred sampans when they pass by.

4. Changes of the event

- The Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade undergoes many changes.
 - It entered a new phrase after it was inscribed onto the national list of intangible cultural heritage in 2011.
- **Route of the parade:** The local waterways became narrow since the 1980s. Boats do not parade through areas where stilt houses are crowded.
 - **Expenditure:** The expenditure is more equally shared among the fishermen's associations in recent years.
 - **An intangible cultural heritage:** After inscribed onto the third national list of intangible cultural heritage, the Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade is supported by the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust and the government. Talks and field strips are held to promote the inheritance of customs.

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5. Significance of the event

(a) Cultural value

- The Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade and the deities involved are closely-related to popular religion.
- In addition, they are of great value to learn about the life in traditional fishing villages in Tai O.
- The dragons boat in the parade show the traditional shipbuilding techniques which are of high conservation value.

(b) Social value

- The Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade links the fishing, religious beliefs and ceremonies together.
 - It becomes a community activity and plays an important role in uniting the community.
- Different fishermen's associations and organizations cooperate in the parade.
 - This fosters a sense of unity in the community.
- Moreover, the worshipping ceremonies give residents a sense of comfort and promote community stability.



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G. Conclusion: History, culture and inheritance

1. Early history

- Between the 10th and 17th centuries, the Cantonese, the Hakka, the Fuklo and the boat people settled in Hong Kong.
- These four major dialect groups had different lifestyles and customs.

2. Cultural and inheritance

- Local residents developed different customs and festivals.
- Among them, the Chiu Chow Hungry Ghost Festival, the Cheung Chau Jiao Festival, the Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance and the Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade all have a history of over a century.
 - They are all related to folk beliefs which pray for blessings.
- These traditional customs become precious intangible cultural heritages today.
 - They not only unite Hong Kong people, but also show the culture of Hong Kong and even China.
 - At the same time, they have made changes to meet the challenges of the times.
- We should be proud of Hong Kong's different kinds of culture and support their conservation and inheritance.

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REVISION TIMELINE

Time	Important event	Extended point
BC 214	Hong Kong became part of the Qin Dynasty	♦ The historic times of Hong Kong started
Mid-10th century	The Cantonese (one of the four major dialect groups) moved to Hong Kong	♦ The Cantonese were the earliest group to settle in Hong Kong, they were called 'Punti'
11th century	The Fuklo (one of the four major dialect groups) moved to Hong Kong	
	Tang Fu Hip (Founding ancestor of the Tangs) settled in Hong Kong	♦ The Tangs started to settle and develop in Hong Kong
12th century	Pang Kwai (Founding ancestor of the Pangs) settled in Hong Kong	♦ The Pangs started to settle and develop in Hong Kong
	Hau Ng Long (Founding ancestor of the Haus) settled in Hong Kong	♦ The Haus started to settle and develop in Hong Kong
14th century	Liu Chong Kit (Founding ancestor of the Lius) settled in Hong Kong	♦ The Lius started to settle and develop in Hong Kong
15th century	Man Mang Sheung (Founding ancestor of the Mans) settled in Hong Kong	♦ The Mans started to settle and develop in Hong Kong
17th century	The Hakka (one of the four major dialect groups) moved to Hong Kong	
1959	All men who take part in the fire dragon dance started to wear a uniform called 'culture shirt'	
1978	Bun Scrambling Contest was banned	
2001	The date of the festival was fixed since this year	
2003	Passage of the <i>Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	♦ To raise awareness and respect for intangible cultural heritage
2005	From this year, each person can only get 1 kg of rice according to government regulations	
	Bun Scrambling Contest is held again since this year	♦ Participation is no longer reserved for Cheung Chau residents. Plastic buns are used, and safety measures are introduced
2011	The Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade was inscribed onto the third national list of intangible cultural heritage	
2015	The Federation of Hong Kong Chiu Chow Community Organizations has organized Hong Kong Hungry Ghost Cultural Festival since 2015	♦ This help raise public awareness of the Hungry Ghost Festival



Major dialect groups and clans

1. Four major dialect groups

- They were the mainland migrants to Hong Kong since the 10th century, including the Cantonese, the Hakka, the Fuklo and the boat people. They became the major population of early Hong Kong.

2. Five Great Clans of the New Territories

- A clan is a large group of families with the same ancestor and surname. Among the Cantonese clans, the Tangs, the Haus, the Pangs, the Lius and the Mans were the most powerful. They were known as the 'Five Great Clans of the New Territories'.

3. Walled villages

- As there were many pirates and bandits during the Ming and Qing Dynasties, villagers built walls and dug moats around their villages to protect themselves. These villages were called walled villages.

Intangible cultural heritage of Hong Kong

1. Intangible cultural heritage

- Refers to all 'intangible' activities, knowledge and skills, etc., which communities, groups and individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. They passed down through generations and are constantly recreated. They bring a sense of identity and continuity to the communities.
- Five categories of intangible cultural heritage: oral traditions and expressions; performing arts; social practices, rituals and festive events; knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; traditional craftsmanship.

2. Four significant intangible cultural heritage of Hong Kong

- Including Chiu Chow Hungry Ghost Festival, Cheung Chau Jiao Festival, Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance and Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade.

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★ **Four major dialect groups and their lives**

	Cantonese	Hakka	Boat people	Fuklo
When they settled in Hong Kong	About the 10th century	About the 17th century	Unknown	About the 11th century
Dialect	Wai Tau dialect	Hakka dialect	Minnan dialect and Cantonese	Minnan dialect
Where they settled in Hong Kong	Fertile plains in northern New Territories	Relatively distant and infertile regions	The coast of the New Territories and Hong Kong Island	The eastern waters of Hong Kong
Five Great Clans of the New Territories	The Tangs, the Haus, the Pangs, the Lius and the Mans*	/		
Houses and buildings	Walled villages		Boats and stilt houses	
Major ways of living	Farming		Fishing, oyster farming, pearl-diving and shipping industry	
	Set up bazaars	Salt making, brick making, quarrying, stone cutting and set up markets		
Traditional education	They used ancestral halls and study halls as schools. They hoped that their children would pass the civil service examinations and become officials		/	
Beliefs and customs	<div><div></div><div>Ancestral worship</div></div> <div><div></div><div>Popular religion: Chou Wong Yi Kung, Kwan Tai, Pao Kung, Tin Hau, Hung Shing, etc.</div></div> <div><div></div><div>Traditional festivals: the early residents in Hong Kong celebrated traditional festivals</div></div>			

✧ The Five Great Clans had great economic power as they owned lots of land and many markets in the New Territories. In addition, their descendants got scholarly titles. This further enhanced their influence.

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★ **Intangible cultural heritage**

Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In 2003, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) passed the <i>Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage</i> to raise awareness and respect for them
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Refers to all 'intangible' activities, knowledge and skills, etc., which communities, groups and individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage ■ They passed down through generations and are constantly recreated. They bring a sense of identity and continuity to the communities
Five categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oral traditions and expressions ■ Performing arts ■ Social practices, rituals and festive events ■ Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe ■ Traditional craftsmanship
Four significant intangible cultural heritage of Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Chiu Chow Hungry Ghost Festival ■ Cheung Chau Jiao Festival ■ Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance ■ Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade

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★ **Chiu Chow Hungry Ghost Festival**

Place	All over Hong Kong
Date (Lunar month)	7th month (usually lasts for three days)
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Worship deities ■ Make offerings to the dead and release them from suffering ■ Give alms
Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Materials of the sheds: Some sheds are built with aluminium strips ■ Performance of opera: The devotional operas ended at 10 pm ■ Distribution of auspicious rice: Each person can only get 1 kg of rice from 2005 onwards ■ Hong Kong Hungry Ghost Cultural Festival: Organized since 2015
Cultural value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Promotes filial piety and spirit of being caring and compassionate ■ Shows the features of Chiu Chow culture
Social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Unites the Chiu Chow community in Hong Kong ■ Promotes social harmony

★ **Cheung Chau Jiao Festival**

Place	Cheung Chau, New Territories
Date (Lunar month)	4th month (lasts for five days)
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Worship deities ■ Make offerings to the dead and release them from suffering ■ Pray for blessings and festive events
Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Date: The date of the festival was fixed after 2001 ■ Abstinence from meat: Some restaurants on the island would sell meat today ■ Floating colours: Present-day floating colours include celebrities as subjects ■ Bun Scrambling Contest: It is held again since 2005. Participation is no longer reserved for Cheung Chau residents. Plastic buns are used and safety measures are introduced
Cultural value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Includes different folklore and religious performances ■ The festive events have great cultural value
Social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strengthens the sense of belonging of different dialect groups on Cheung Chau

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★ **Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance**

Place	Tai Hang, Hong Kong Island
Date (Lunar month)	8th month (lasts for three days)
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fire dragon parade ■ Send off the fire dragon
Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Performers: Today, women can take part in beating drums and carrying lanterns ■ Uniform: From 1959 onwards, all men who take part in the fire dragon dance have to wear a uniform called 'culture shirt' ■ Firecrackers: The government banned firecrackers in 1967 ■ Food for participants: Pu-erh tea is provided instead of congee to reward the performers' efforts
Cultural value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Shows the features of Hakka customs ■ The skill of making fire dragons shows great craftsmanship and has great cultural value
Social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strengthens the connection between the old and new residents of Tai Hang

★ **Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade**

Place	Tai O, New Territories
Date (Lunar month)	5th month (lasts for one day)
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Welcome deities ■ Parade and release the dead from suffering ■ Send off the deities and divination
Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Route of the parade: Boats do not parade through areas where stilt houses are crowded ■ Expenditure: The expenditure is more equally shared among the fishermen's associations in recent years ■ An intangible cultural heritage: After inscribed onto the third national list of intangible cultural heritage, the Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade is supported by the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust and the government
Cultural value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Helps learn about the traditional cultural life of Tai O ■ The dragon boats show traditional shipbuilding techniques
Social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Links the fishing industry, religious beliefs and ceremonies of Tao O together

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1. When did the historic times of Hong Kong begin?
 - A. 1500 BC
 - B. 214 BC
 - C. AD 25
 - D. AD 220☐

2. Which dialect group do not know when their ancestors came to Hong Kong?
 - A. The Cantonese
 - B. The Hakka
 - C. The boat people
 - D. The Fuklo☐

3. Which of the following dialect groups do the 'Five Great Clans of the New Territories' belong to?
 - A. The Cantonese
 - B. The Hakka
 - C. The boat people
 - D. The Fuklo☐

4. Which of the followings is NOT a correct match?
 - A. The Cantonese: lived in walled villages
 - B. The Hakka: spoke Wai Tau dialect
 - C. The boat people: lived on boats
 - D. The Fuklo: engaged in fishing☐

5. Which of the following is NOT a category of intangible cultural heritage?
 - A. Oral traditions and expressions
 - B. Performing arts
 - C. Traditional craftsmanship
 - D. Historical buildings☐

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6. When did the Hong Kong government announce the *first Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Hong Kong*??
- A. 2004
B. 2008
C. 2014
D. 2018
7. Which lunar month did the Chiu Chow Hungry Ghost Festival hold?
- A. 4th month
B. 5th month
C. 7th month
D. 8th month
8. Which of the following ceremonies or activities is NOT held during the Cheung Chau Jiao Festival?
- A. Qilin dance
B. Floating colours parade
C. Bun Scrambling Contest
D. Giving auspicious rice
9. Which of the following is NOT a change of the Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance?
- A. Women can take part in beating drums and carrying lanterns.
B. All men who take part in the fire dragon dance have to wear 'culture shirt'.
C. The government banned firecrackers.
D. Congee is provided to reward the performers' efforts.
10. After the Tai O Traditional Dragon Boat Parade, the persons in charge of the fishermen's associations pray to which god and perform divination about Tai O?
- A. Yeung Hau
B. Tin Hau
C. Kwan Tai
D. Hung Shing

☐☐☐☐☐



Study the Source below and answer the questions that follow. (9marks)

Source: Description of the 'four major dialect groups' in Hong Kong

Between 10th-17th century, the 'four major dialect groups' moved away from mainland to escape the war and famine there. Hong Kong has fertile land and is located near the seacoast. This favours the development of such industries as fishing and salt-making. It attracted them to migrate to Hong Kong. Among them, Dialect group X and the Hakka made a living by farming. Dialect groups Y and the Fuklo made a living by fishing. Dialect group X were the earliest group to settle in Hong Kong. It was not clear when dialect group Y settled in Hong Kong.



1. Explain why the four major dialect groups settled in Hong Kong with reference to the Source. (2 marks)
2. Identify dialect groups X and Y. (2 marks)
3. Point out the differences in the house and ways of living between dialect groups X and Y with reference to the Source, and using your own knowledge. (4 marks)

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1. Explain why the four major dialect groups settled in Hong Kong with reference to the Source. (2 marks)

- **Clues from the Sources:**

2. Identify dialect groups X and Y. (2 marks)

- **Dialect group X:**
- **Dialect group Y:**

3. Point out the differences in the house and ways of living between dialect groups X and Y with reference to the Source, and using your own knowledge. (5 marks)

- **Clues from the Source:**
- **Own knowledge:**

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Study the Source below and answer the questions that follow. (11 marks)

Source: Description of an intangible cultural heritage of Hong Kong

During the Dragon Boat Festival, dragon boat races are held in many parts of Hong Kong. Far away on Lantau Island, there is also a ***unique dragon boat event*** that has been passed down for more than 100 years. On that day, sacred sampans carry the deity statues and parade through Tai O's waterways.

Due to the decline in fisheries, the outflow of young population and insufficient funding, this event has faced a crisis of suspension. Fortunately, there is a significant improvement in attention since the event was inscribed onto the national list of intangible cultural heritage. Many younger generations who have moved out will come back to help organize.

The event has played an important role in community cohesion, and now we have seen younger generations participating. The representatives of the fishermen's associations said that Tai O people are all skillful swimmers and can participate without practice. As more Tai O youths participate in the event, this reflects their recognition of traditional values. This also helps them to reacquaint their cultural identity and the traditions of their communities.

1. Identify the ***unique dragon boat event*** in the Source. (1 mark)
2. What are the changes of the ***unique dragon boat event*** after it was inscribed onto the national list of intangible cultural heritage? Explain your answer with reference to the Source, and using your own knowledge. (4 marks)
3. Point out the social value of the ***unique dragon boat event*** with reference to the Source, and using your own knowledge. (6 marks)

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1. Identify the *unique dragon boat event* in the Source. (1 mark)

- **The *unique dragon boat event* in the Source:**

2. What are the changes of the *unique dragon boat event* after it was inscribed onto the national list of intangible cultural heritage? Explain your answer with reference to the Source, and using your own knowledge. (4 marks)

- **Clues from the Source:**

- **Own knowledge:**

3. Point out the social value of the *unique dragon boat event* with reference to the Source, and using your own knowledge. (6 marks)

- **Clues from the Source:**

- **Own knowledge:**