

## Chapter 1 : Papercut in China: Collections of Auspicious Designs (In Chinese and English) A1 | eBay

*Auspicious Designs of China* guides you on a journey to discovering the history and meaning associated with Auspicious Divinities, Auspicious Plants, Auspicious Animals, and Auspicious Things, Objects, and Chinese Characters.

More Information There are a lot of symbolic designs with lucky meanings in China due to the special Chinese culture and Chinese language. There are a lot of homophonic characters in Chinese due to most Chinese characters are phonogram. So the image of bat in Chinese culture represents happiness and blessing. Chinese attribute auspicious meanings to some animals and flowers. For example, dragon represents good luck and power, turtle and crane birds represent long life, deer represents good salary, fish represents surplus, chicken means auspicious, elephant stands for peace and steady. Lotus flower, chrysanthemum, plum flower stand for purified traits of a person and they also represent friendship. Peony stands for prosperity and richness. Pomegranate stands for prosperous offspring. The Yin-yang symbol design stands for harmony. Colors also have meanings in Chinese culture. Red means happiness, yellow means noble. Numbers also have meanings. Number eight means good luck and making a pile. Number Nine means perpetuity. So in china you can always to see good car plate numbers with a lot of 8, 6 or 9. Even the phone numbers people like to choose 8, 6 or nine. Buddhism and Daoism have great influence on Chinese culture. So the designs attached to these two religions also have auspicious meanings. So the designs with the things mentioned above are always symbolic designs with good meanings in China. Tai Ping You Xiang D1.

*Papercut in China: Collections of Auspicious Designs Pages printed on thick cardboard. After the introduction, every other page has a colour photograph and decoration and the opposite page has a laid-in papercut on a clear plastic overlay.*

Origin[ edit ] The ancient Chinese self-identified as "the descendants of the dragon" because the Chinese dragon is an imagined reptile that represents evolution from the ancestors and qi energy. The coiled dragon or snake form played an important role in early Chinese culture. The character for "dragon" in the earliest Chinese writing has a similar coiled form, as do later jade dragon amulets from the Shang period. Gilded-bronze handle in the shape of a dragon head and neck, made during the Eastern Han period 25â€” AD

Mythical creature[ edit ] Mural depicting a dragon, from the Dahuting Tomb Chinese: Dahuting Han mu of the late Eastern Han Dynasty 25â€” AD , located in Zhengzhou , Henan province, China Dragons chasing flaming pearl, Qing dynasty From its origins as totems or the stylized depiction of natural creatures, the Chinese dragon evolved to become a mythical animal. The Han dynasty scholar Wang Fu recorded Chinese myths that long dragons had nine anatomical resemblances. These are the joints; as to the nine resemblances, they are the following: If a dragon has no [chimu], he cannot ascend to the sky. The head of a crocodile. The neck of a snake. The palms of a tiger. And it hears through its horns, its ears being deprived of all power of hearing. Chinese dragons were considered to be physically concise. Of the scales, 81 are of the yang essence positive while 36 are of the yin essence negative. Initially, the dragon was benevolent, wise, and just, but the Buddhists introduced the concept of malevolent influence among some dragons. Just as water destroys, they said, so can some dragons destroy via floods, tidal waves, and storms. They suggested that some of the worst floods were believed to have been the result of a mortal upsetting a dragon. Many pictures of East Asian dragons show a flaming pearl under their chin or in their claws. The pearl is associated with spiritual energy, wisdom, prosperity, power, immortality, thunder, or the moon. Chinese art often depicts a pair of dragons chasing or fighting over the flaming pearl. This description accords with the artistic depictions of the dragon down to the present day. The dragon has also acquired an almost unlimited range of supernatural powers. It is said to be able to disguise itself as a silkworm , or become as large as our entire universe. It can fly among the clouds or hide in water according to the Guanzi. It can form clouds, can turn into water, can change color as an ability to blend in with their surroundings, as an effective form of camouflage or glow in the dark according to the Shuowen Jiezi. In many other countries, folktales speak of the dragon having all the attributes of the other 11 creatures of the zodiac, this includes the whiskers of the Rat , the face and horns of the Ox , the claws and teeth of the Tiger , the belly of the Rabbit , the body of the Snake , the legs of the Horse , the goatee of the Goat , the wit of the Monkey , the crest of the Rooster , the ears of the Dog , and the snout of the Pig. In some circles, it is considered bad luck to depict a dragon facing downwards, as it is seen as disrespectful to place a dragon in such manner that it cannot ascend to the sky. Also, depictions of dragons in tattoos are prevalent as they are symbols of strength and power, especially criminal organisations where dragons hold a meaning all on their own. As such, it is believed that one must be fierce and strong enough, hence earning the right to wear the dragon on his skin, lest his luck be consumed by the dragons. They are believed to be the rulers of moving bodies of water, such as waterfalls, rivers, or seas. The Dragon God is the dispenser of rain as well as the zoomorphic representation of the yang masculine power of generation. There are four major Dragon Kings , representing each of the Four Seas: Because of this association, they are seen as "in charge" of water-related weather phenomena. In premodern times, many Chinese villages especially those close to rivers and seas had temples dedicated to their local "dragon king". In times of drought or flooding, it was customary for the local gentry and government officials to lead the community in offering sacrifices and conducting other religious rites to appease the dragon, either to ask for rain or a cessation thereof. The King of Wuyue in the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period was often known as the " Dragon King " or the "Sea Dragon King" because of his extensive hydro-engineering schemes which "tamed" the sea. Symbol of imperial authority[ edit ] Main article: At the end of his reign, the first legendary ruler, the Yellow Emperor, was said to have been

immortalized into a dragon that resembled his emblem, and ascended to Heaven. Since the Chinese consider the Yellow Emperor and the Yan Emperor as their ancestors, they sometimes refer to themselves as "the descendants of the dragon". This legend also contributed towards the use of the Chinese dragon as a symbol of imperial power. During the Qing dynasty, the imperial dragon was colored yellow or gold, and during the Ming dynasty it was red. During the late Qing dynasty, the dragon was even adopted as the national flag. Dragons are featured in carvings on the stairs and walkways of imperial palaces and imperial tombs, such as at the Forbidden City in Beijing. In some Chinese legends, an emperor might be born with a birthmark in the shape of a dragon. For example, one legend tells the tale of a peasant born with a dragon birthmark who eventually overthrows the existing dynasty and founds a new one; another legend might tell of the prince in hiding from his enemies who is identified by his dragon birthmark. Neolithic depictions[ edit ] Symbols of dragons were placed in tombs as means to get to heaven. Dragons or dragon-like depictions have been found extensively in neolithic-period archaeological sites throughout China. The earliest depiction of dragons was found at Xinglongwa culture sites. A burial site Xishuipo in Puyang which is associated with the Yangshao culture shows a large dragon mosaic made out of clam shells. The Hongshan culture sites in present-day Inner Mongolia produced jade dragon objects in the form of pig dragons which are the first 3-dimensional representations of Chinese dragons. It is a coiled, elongated creature with a head resembling a boar. Classical depictions[ edit ] Phra Maha Chedi Chai Mongkol Naga emerging from mouth of Makara Chinese literature and myths refer to many dragons besides the famous long. The linguist Michael Carr analyzed over ancient dragon names attested in Chinese classic texts. Note that this zhulong is different from the similarly named Vermilion Dragon or the Pig dragon. For instance, Emperor Huizong of the Song dynasty canonized five colored dragons as "kings". Nine sons of the dragon[ edit ].

**Chapter 3 : Chinese Calendar: Auspicious Days, Lunar Dates, Zodiac, Holidays, Wedding Day**

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Newsletter Share this Article: Chinese culture certainly has no shortage of symbols of luck and good fortune, many of them stemming from wordplay or riddles. These symbols are easily seen in everyday life, but sometimes their meaning is not easily discernible. Just take a look at the color red as an example. Of course this list is in no way all-inclusive, but you can help expand on it in the comments section below. This number business is serious! Believed to bring hundreds of years of wealth, the cabbage is often used as a symbol in glass and porcelain figures. The most famous of non-edible cabbages is a small jadeite sculpture that is part of the collection at the National Palace Museum in Taiwan. This particular piece is said to represent female virtue with its varying shades of white and green symbolizing purity and fertility, with a locust and katydid camouflaged in the leaves to represent children. It is made of ceramic and is believed to bring good luck to a shop owner, oftentimes displayed at the entrance of a shop, restaurant, or other business. In modern Japanese culture, keeping a lucky cat in a bedroom or place of study is said to bring about favorable results and life successes. Its popularity came about in when a Taiwanese truck driver braided the trunks of five small money trees planted in a single pot. The money tree is thought to bring good fortune and luck to those who place it in their home or office. It is a relatively low-maintenance indoor plant and some sources say that the leaves are edible, as are its flowers and nuts. Chinese knots consist of a cord, a knot, and a tassel, and are characteristically made using a single piece of thread. Finished knots look identical from the front and back, although they can take on many different shapes. The most commonly used color in Chinese knotting is red, symbolizing good luck and prosperity, and it can also be used to ward off evil spirits or to bring good luck to a marriage. His large stomach and jolly smile have given rise to his name, Laughing Buddha. In Chinese culture, the Laughing Buddha is considered a man of good and loving character and his image represents contentment, happiness, good luck, and abundance. This Buddha can be seen in many temples, restaurants, and businesses. He is particularly fond of children and is usually depicted entertaining or being surrounded by groups of them. People plant bamboos, eat their shoots, paint bamboos, write poems about them, and speak highly of gentlemen who are like bamboos. As it turns out, bamboo has long been the Chinese symbol for strength. The symbol of bamboo is used to express an understanding of what a real gentleman should be like: Just as a bamboo is hollow-hearted, he should open his heart to accept anything of benefit and never have arrogance or prejudice. A quite interesting connection one might otherwise never know. Since the Chinese pronunciation of fish is the same as that of another word meaning surplus, fish are often used as a sign of wealth or abundance. During the Spring Festival, a fish is prepared but left uneaten to represent the desire to always have something left over for the coming year. One can also often see carp or koi depicted in Asian artwork. This fish is able to grow very old, therefore serving as a symbol of longevity. It also represents unity and fidelity since they often swim together in pairs. This explains why fish charms are often given as a wedding gift to represent a perfect union. Finally, fish are also a symbol of fertility because of their ability to reproduce rapidly and in large volumes. So much luck, so little time! What other good luck symbols have you learned about in China?

### Chapter 4 : KING'S LUCK-Auspicious China | iF WORLD DESIGN GUIDE

*The auspicious design has become the symbol of China national spirit and important part of traditional Chinese culture. In Ming and Qing dynasties, every design is endowed with auspicious meanings. What the designs wants to express can be summed up in four meanings, "Fu, Gui, Shou and Xi".*

Some were considered lucky, while others were considered unlucky and should be avoided. Some were so special they were reserved for the emperor alone. Numbers Numbers were important to the Ancient Chinese. They often used lucky numbers in their buildings and designs, while avoiding unlucky numbers. Lucky Numbers Two - The number two is lucky. The Chinese often decorated in pairs. They also have a saying "good things come in pairs". Three - The number three is considered lucky because it sounds like the Chinese word for "birth". It also is important in the Buddhist religion where there are three "realms of existence", "three roots of evil", and "three bodies of the Buddhas". Five - The number five is lucky because of the Five Elements of Chinese philosophy which are fire, water, earth, metal, and wood. Eight - Eight is considered the luckiest number because the word for "eight" in Chinese sounds like the word for "prosper". Even today people in China will pay more for an address or telephone number with the number eight in it. Nine - The number nine is lucky because it sounds like the word for "long life". It is often associated with the emperor and with dragons. The name "Nine Dragons" is a popular name for businesses and locations in China today. The numbers six and seven are also considered lucky. Unlucky Numbers Four - The number four is unlucky because it sounds like the word for "death". It is still avoided today in China. People avoid the number four for their phone numbers and addresses. Many buildings skip all the floors with the number in them including 4, 14, and Fourteen - The number fourteen is very unlucky because it sounds like "want to die" in Chinese. Colors There are five primary Chinese colors: Red - Red is the color of fire, the summer, and the south. It symbolizes good luck, happiness, and success. Red is often the color used at celebrations such as weddings and birthdays. Black - Black is the color of water, the winter, and the north. It is also the color of heaven and was the favorite color of the first emperor of China, Emperor Qin. Green - Green is the color of wood, the spring, and the east. White - White is the color of metal, the fall, and the west. White is not considered a lucky color. It was worn as the color of mourning when someone died. Yellow - Yellow is the color of earth, the change of the seasons, and the center. Yellow was a special color in Ancient China reserved for the emperor and his family. The number is considered a very lucky number in China. Chinese children are given red envelopes with money inside for luck on Chinese New Year. Yellow was regarded as the most beautiful of all the colors by the Ancient Chinese. The color brown means industrious and well-grounded. The color blue stands for immortality. The number nine is popular at weddings because it sounds like the Chinese word for "long lasting". Activities Take a ten question quiz about this page. Listen to a recorded reading of this page: Your browser does not support the audio element. For more information on the civilization of Ancient China:

### Chapter 5 : Chinese dragon - Wikipedia

*In the long process of Chinese history a lot of symbolic designs with auspicious meanings have been created. People use these designs to exorcize evil spirits, ask for blessing of various deities and express their high hopes for life as well.*

### Chapter 6 : Chinese symbolic good luck design, auspicious symbols, signs, pictures, designs

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### Chapter 7 : China Hidden Crafts: Chinese Auspicious Symbols and Designs

*Chinese culture certainly has no shortage of symbols of luck and good fortune, many of them stemming from wordplay or riddles. These symbols are easily seen in everyday life, but sometimes their meaning is not easily discernible.*

### Chapter 8 : CARBO MEDICAL SUPPLIES - Auspicious Designs of China - Product Details

*Color Symbolism in Chinese Culture. Just as the Five Elements Theory (of Metal, Fire, Water, Wood and Air) play an important role in influencing many of the Chinese beliefs and customs, the color theory is also based on the 5 elements.*

### Chapter 9 : Kids History: Numbers and Colors in Ancient China

*Chinese Calendar According to Chinese calendar, from February 16, to February 04, is Year of the Dog. You can use our Chinese Farmer's Almanac calendar (Tung Shing or Tung Shu) to find out things suggested to do or not to do for each day, and holidays and solar terms in each month.*