

The Exchange of Tourism Culture between North and South in the Northern and Southern Dynasties

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Abstract: China has a long history of more than 5,000 years. In the long process of historical development, although the Northern and Southern Dynasties were in chaotic times, it was also the peak of tourism in China. During the flourishing period of the Southern and Northern Dynasties, the people who participated in tourism activities had universality, and had a love for tourism, even had a unique tourism style, which had a profound impact on tourism culture in the future. Tourism fever in the Northern and Southern Dynasties is of great significance to enriching China's tourism culture. Therefore, this paper takes the Northern and Southern Dynasties as the background, firstly analyses the main body of tourism activities in the Northern and Southern Dynasties, secondly introduces the main nature of tourism activities in the Northern and Southern Dynasties, and finally, the impact of tourism culture on tourism activities in the Northern and Southern Dynasties. It is hoped that it can provide reference for deepening the understanding of tourism culture in the Northern and Southern Dynasties.

1. Introduction

As the saying goes, “Reading ten thousand volumes of books is better than traveling ten thousand miles”. It can be seen from this that no amount of books can be read without action or experience. In ancient people's thought, the way to acquire knowledge not only comes from books, but also from the magnificent and heroic nature with infinite scenery, which shows that tourism is of great importance in our ancient culture and life. On the way of tourism, we can not only better integrate into nature, but also comfort our hearts in the unique green mountains and waters of nature. Especially in the Northern and Southern Dynasties, tourism reached its peak, and played a positive role in the development of tourism culture.

2. Subjects of Participating in Tourism Activities in the Northern and Southern Dynasties

2.1. Travel of royalty and nobility

The Northern and Southern Dynasties were in a period of continuous war and fighting with each other. The situation of reunification had gradually disappeared before. Therefore, the tourism of the emperors and nobles no longer had the style of the past, and for the emperors there was no glory of the past. But even in a period of turbulence and declining national transport, the emperor, as the supreme ruler of the country, had sufficient conditions and freedom to travel, but for the northern and southern emperors, there were different tourism characteristics. Like the regime of the Southern Dynasty, the tourism of the emperors of the Southern Dynasty was weak and small, and could not be revived like the regime; while the tourism of the emperors of the Northern Dynasty was broad-minded, and the style of tourism was more romantic and vigorous. Table 1 below shows the different styles and styles of imperial tourism in the Northern and Southern Dynasties.

Table 1 an Analysis of Different Styles and Styles of Imperial Tourism in Northern and Southern Dynasties

Northern and Southern Dynasties	Style	Reviewer	Comment statement
Southern emperor	Appearing nervous in public	Emperor	“Since the ancient emperor had a ritual of hunting, and Jiangdong Zhudi Duofu powder, sitting in the deep palace, not meeting with the people.” It is described that the emperors of the Southern Dynasties play and ride in the self-built gardens and small fields.
Northern emperor	Broad-minded and open-minded	“Historical Records”	“Hundreds of miles in the week”: Describes that the Daowu Emperor Tuo’s large-scale hunting activities were carried out in the south of Niigao after defeating the Gaoche tribe.

2.2. Travel of literati and doctors

The political turmoil in the Northern and Southern Dynasties made the emperor's tourism lose its former style and splendor, but it did not affect the travel of literati and doctors. They could enjoy it more freely and freely. Such as the “seven sons of Jian'an” in the Jian'an period, Xie Qi in the Western Jin Dynasty, Tao Yuanming, Wang Xizhi and Xie Lingyun after Yongjia's South migration, etc., are either reclusive mountains or sightseeing mountains and rivers. When Gu Kaizhi finished his sightseeing in Huiji Mountain, he reviewed the beautiful scenery of Huiji Mountain. “Thousands of rocks are competing for beauty, thousands of valleys are competing for flow, and grass and trees are covered on it, if clouds are shining like clouds.” [1] A group of outstanding tourists appeared in the Northern Dynasty, which is more practical for tourism culture. Ru Duoyuan's Annotation of Shui Jing is not only a travel book of mountains and rivers, but also a geographic work, which has exerted an important influence and record on our country's mountains and rivers, scenic spots and historic sites, customs and geography.

2.3. Travel of the common people

For the common people, traveling in the Southern and Northern Dynasties was a luxury, which required not only sufficient time, but also a certain material basis. However, during the Southern and Northern Dynasties, most of the common people were unable to travel long distances because of their perennial productive labor on the land. Even small-scale tourism activities could only be participated in in a special period of time. During the Southern and Northern Dynasties, people also increased their entertainment in festival celebrations, and sacrificial activities were no longer as solemn and solemn as before. As a result, folk festivals gradually increased their interest in touring, such as the special festivals of Shangsi Festival on March 3rd, Dragon Boat Festival on May 5th, and Chongyang Festival on September 9th. To make people's mood more pleasant in celebration and play.

3. The Main Nature of Tourism Activities in the Northern and Southern Dynasties

3.1. Natural Scenery of Tourism Activities

In the tourism activities carried out during the Southern and Northern Dynasties, the natural scenery of tourism activities refers to people integrating into nature through tourism activities, getting close to nature, and making their body and mind happy, rather than in the environment without light connection with nature. During this period, tourism activities mainly included traveling to green areas and sightseeing, and tourism activities were more leisure, as mentioned in Tao Yuanming's “Drinking”: “Under the eastern fence of chrysanthemum picking, you can see Nanshan leisurely. Beautiful weather in the mountains and evenings, birds and birds return together.” [2] It can be seen that Tao Yuanming enjoys the natural scenery with pleasure in his daily activities, enjoys leisure life while enjoying it, and sets off the poet's noble feelings. Tourist activities in the Northern and Southern Dynasties were viewed with their own sunshine when they appreciated the

natural scenery. It was people's yearning to appreciate the scenery and the life of visiting the scenery.

3.2. Social Customs of Tourism Activities

No matter in any period, there are fixed customs, especially in fixed areas and ethnic groups. The rules and ceremonies recognized by people are also social customs gradually formed in people's daily life. In the Northern and Southern Dynasties, social customs also have their own unique characteristics, including refinement. Dan Yangsheng, immortal belief, etc. In the process of the continuous implementation of social customs, tourism activities have also been effectively developed, such as lantern riddles on the 15th day of the first lunar month, inviting friends to go to higher education activities on the 9th day of September, and there will be gifts, martyrdom and other customs before traveling. The period of the Northern and Southern Dynasties was a period of great ethnic integration, in which all ethnic groups were effectively integrated because of their culture and economy. During the Northern and Southern Dynasties, the social customs of tourism activities had more characteristics and diversification in form and content. People also increased their activities in tourism activities, which laid a solid foundation for the spread of traditional festivals and national customs, and stimulated the creative inspiration of literati and refined scholars, such as Wang Xizhi's. Preface to Lanting is about customs.

4. The Impact of Tourism Activities on Tourism Culture in the Northern and Southern Dynasties

4.1. The Impact of Tourism Activities on Tourism Style

During the Southern and Northern Dynasties, tourism had certain importance and particularity, and it was an indispensable part of people's social life. Especially for literati, tourism was an ideal place for their spiritual home. The tourism activities carried out in the Southern and Northern Dynasties had unique tourism style, especially in the ruling class and upper class society, which had the characteristics of immortal tour, metaphysical tour and free tour. In the past, the grandeur and spectacular phenomena appearing in tourism activities have gradually been replaced by the atmosphere with religious and philosophical colors. In tourism activities, the lyrics of literati and doctors are extremely philosophical. Tourist activities that are close to nature and integrated into nature purify their souls and thoughts, making the tourism style at that time more lyric, religious, detached and amorous [3]. The unique tourism style is closely related to the prevailing conditions of tourism activities at that time. As shown in Table 2 below, it is the main condition of the prevailing tourism activities in the Northern and Southern Dynasties and has an important influence on the production of tourism styles.

Table 2 Analysis of the Main Conditions for the Prevalence of Tourism Activities in the Northern and Southern Dynasties

objective factor	Politically	The establishment of the political power is inseparable from the family of the family, and the family is the fundamental and core of the existence of the regime.
	Economically	The family of the family has the privilege of enjoying a leisurely life, and sufficient time, energy and financial resources to promote tourism.
Subjective condition	Gate dictatorship	Confucianism is constrained, and the "inaction" of the dictatorship of the gate occupies the dominant position. The "natural", "clean" and "inaction" of Lao Zhuang's thought meet the needs of the society.
	Advocating natural thought	The scholar-officials were oppressed and persecuted politically, gradually giving up the heart of retreat, and admiring the mountains and rivers.

4.2. The Impact of Tourism Activities on Academic Thoughts

The popularity of tourism activities in the Northern and Southern Dynasties had an impact on people's life and culture at that time, and even on academic thought. In the process of tourism activities, especially for the noble families and literati doctors in the upper class, their tourism activities not only inherit and protect the tourism resources before, but also promote the development of tourism activities. And the food, accommodation, shopping and entertainment produced in the process of tourism activities have produced profound consumption stimulation. At the same time, people can express their inner feelings heartily in tourism activities. A large number of literary works about tourism have appeared, such as Xie Lingyun's and Tao Yuanming's poems, which provide references for future works, make the academic thoughts of metaphysics, Buddhism and Confucianism develop effectively, and also for tourism. Cultural exchanges have played a positive role in promoting influence.

5. Conclusion

In summary, the Northern and Southern Dynasties was in a long period of division and separation, and the contradictions between the ruling class and the nation became increasingly fierce. For emperors, scholar-bureaucrats and ordinary people, during the period of turmoil, they could stay away from right and wrong. Especially, scholar-bureaucrats had the idea of returning to hermit mountains and forests and pastoral areas. The way of advocating nature and traveling is to satisfy the spirit of scholar-bureaucrats. In order to stabilize the court, the ruling class adopted the method of appendage and elegance, which played an important role in promoting the development of tourism activities. At the same time, in tourism activities, literati with rich cultural connotations have left behind many valuable tourism culture, which not only effectively changed and updated people's understanding of aesthetics, but also enriched the history of tourism culture in China.

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