
An aerial photograph of the Great Wall of China, showing its iconic crenelated battlements and watchtowers. The wall snakes across a vast, rugged landscape covered in a thick layer of snow. The surrounding terrain is a mix of dark, snow-dusted mountains and lighter, snow-covered valleys. The sky is a pale, hazy blue. The entire image is framed by a dark, rounded rectangular border.


Customs and traditions had been formed in China during thousands years, where today there is the traditional system of values, one of the main aspects of which is the etiquette .



Chinese culture began to take shape back in the 3 millennium BC. Over time, many of the traditions have been lost , but most survived and came to the present day. Moreover, the traditions of China are very diverse , as a part of the country consists of different nations and nationalities

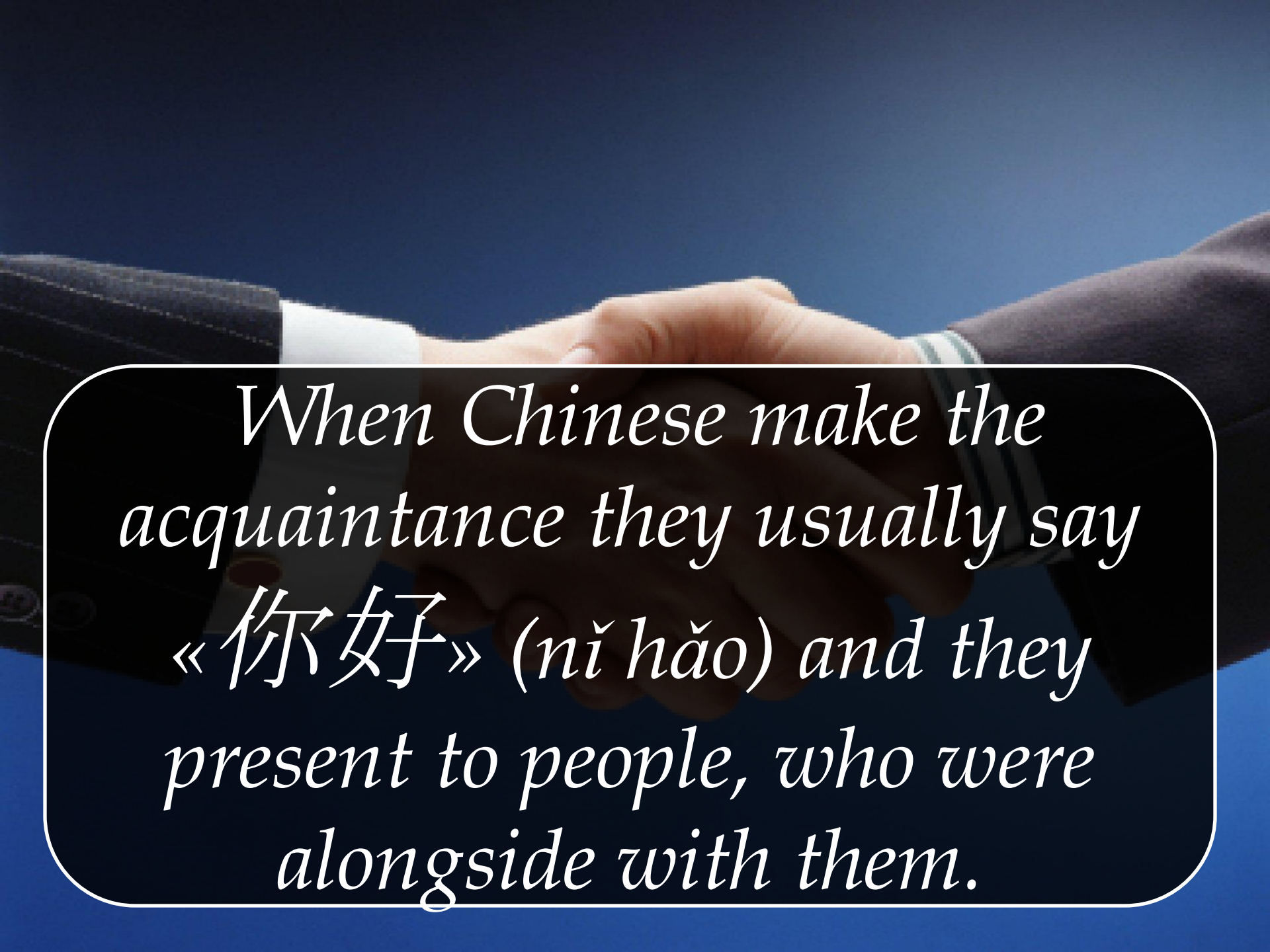


*We should remember some rules of public conduct
in order to don't offend local community and
don't feel like a stranger in this country.*

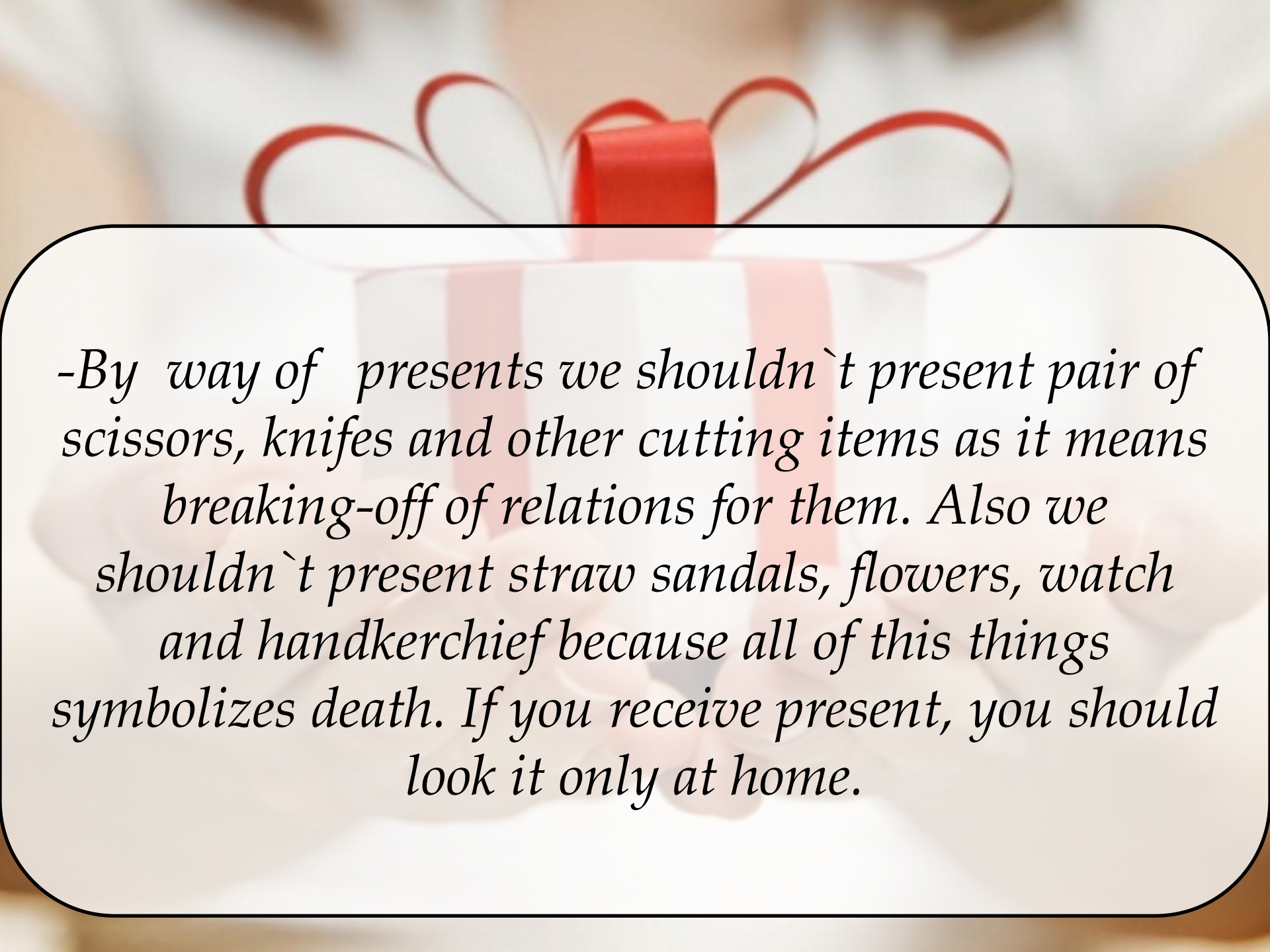
A background image showing two men in dark suits bowing towards each other in a crowded outdoor setting. The image is faded and serves as a backdrop for the text.

*It has long been accepted in China greet each bow.
The deep and nature of the bow depended on the
status of the one who greeted.*

*Modern Chinese people today simply nod their heads,
but if they want to show respect, they may bow.*



When Chinese make the acquaintance they usually say «你好» (nǐ hǎo) and they present to people, who were alongside with them.



-By way of presents we shouldn't present pair of scissors, knives and other cutting items as it means breaking-off of relations for them. Also we shouldn't present straw sandals, flowers, watch and handkerchief because all of this things symbolizes death. If you receive present, you should look it only at home.



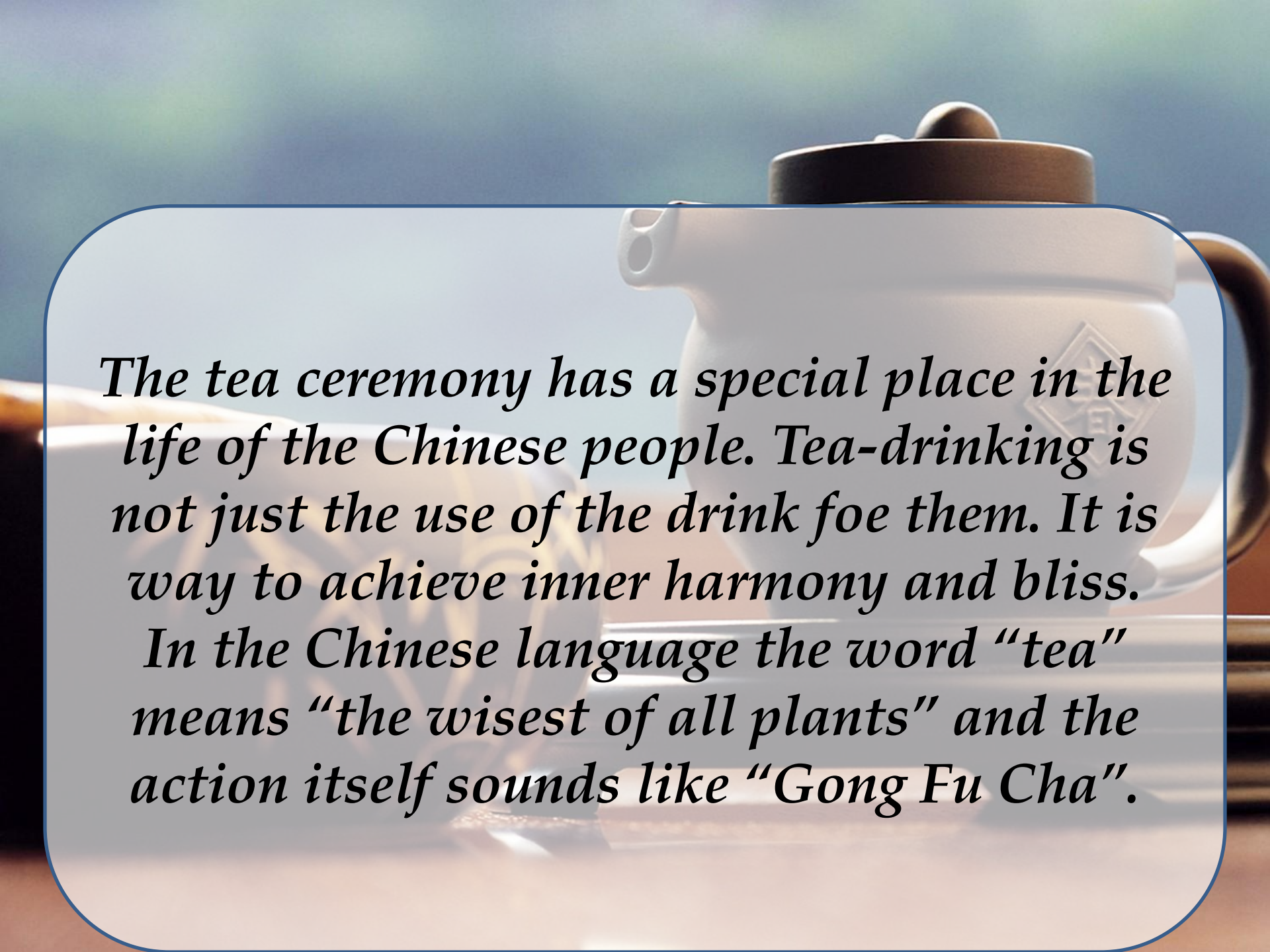
-If you visit China, you should learn to use their traditional devices as they don't use forks.

*Rice is the most popular product
in China.*





The tea ceremony

A white ceramic teapot with a dark lid and handle, set against a blurred background of a tea ceremony. The teapot is the central focus, with its spout pointing towards the left. The background shows a person in traditional Chinese attire, possibly a woman, in a dimly lit room with warm lighting. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent white box with rounded corners.

The tea ceremony has a special place in the life of the Chinese people. Tea-drinking is not just the use of the drink for them. It is a way to achieve inner harmony and bliss. In the Chinese language the word “tea” means “the wisest of all plants” and the action itself sounds like “Gong Fu Cha”.


The Chinese drink different kind of tears and it depends on season. In summer it is green tea, spring – rose tea, autumn – young green and in winter it is tart black tea.



A close-up photograph of a hand holding a traditional Chinese ceramic teapot with blue floral patterns. The teapot is tilted, and a stream of clear tea is pouring out of its spout into a small, matching ceramic cup. The scene is set on a wooden tray, and other tea-related items are visible in the background, creating a warm and traditional atmosphere.

Besides, the Chinese pick out some kinds of tea-drinking for special circumstance:

- Tea-drinking as a mark of respect*
- Tea-drinking as an occasion for family meeting*
- Tea-drinking as a way to ask pardon*
- Wedding tea-drinking*

A photograph of a young man and woman in traditional Chinese wedding attire. The woman is on the left, wearing a red and gold patterned qipao with a traditional hairpiece. The man is on the right, wearing a black and red patterned qipao. They are both smiling and looking at each other. The background features a traditional Chinese building with red pillars and a large branch of pink cherry blossoms on the right side.

Nowadays a red color is present on the Chinese wedding. It symbolize love, wealth and prosperity.





Traditionally, the vast population celebrate grandly the following holidays:



Chinese New Year

On the first day of the Chinese calendar (the Spring Festival) celebrates the beginning of year.



New Year is the longest and the most important celebration in the Chinese (lunar) calendar. Festivals and celebrations are lasted 15 days.



Lantern Festival.

It is considered the end of the Spring Festival (Chinese New Year). It is celebrated in the 15th day of the 1st lunar month.



According to custom, people hang out multicolored lights of different sizes on the streets and in the parks.

The winter solstice.

It is celebrated in the 22nd or 23rd of December. In ancient China it was believed that male force of nature woke up and gave rise to a new cycle, when the days were long and the nights short.



All Souls` Day.

Also it is called as the Feast Day of pure light or souls. On this day people visit the graves of their ancestors and national heroes. They put in order gravestones, lay flowers on a grave. More than that, they burn “sacrificial money” of paper as a token of honour the memory of deceased.