

The Influence of Religious Culture on the Civilization of Urban Construction

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Abstract: The development of urban civilization is based on the country's economic and cultural achievements. Taking the Tang Empire as an example, the economy is developed and the ideology is civilized, and cultural construction is emphasized. The country formulates civilized and civilized religious policies to promote the inheritance, development and integration of various religious ideas in the city. Promote the civilized construction of residents while affecting the daily habits of residents. Religious civilization, as an ideological culture, affects residents in clothing accessories, food and clothing, architectural forms, graphic decoration, urban construction, planning and layout, etc., and also makes Chinese culture present a colorful historical picture. This article will take Xi'an and Dunhuang as examples, and analyze the influence of the introduction of religion on Chang'an and Dunhuang from the perspective of geography, geomorphology, cultural material and other factors. The influence of urban construction, urban planning, architectural decoration.

Keywords: Religion; Influence; Urban development; Xi'an; Dunhuang

Fund projects: ProjectName:Research and Practice on construction standard offirstclass Specialty in Higher Vocational Colleges from the perspective of internal quality assurance projectnumber:19GZ014 year:2019-2022 rank:Provincial project.

1. Proposal of the subject

The development of urban civilization is based on the country's economic and cultural achievements. Taking the Tang Empire as an example, the economy is developed and the ideology is civilized, and cultural construction is emphasized. The country formulates civilized and civilized religious policies to promote the inheritance, development and integration of various religious ideas in the city. Promote the civilized construction of residents while affecting the daily habits of residents. Religious civilization, as an ideological culture, affects the lives of residents in terms of clothing accessories, food and clothing, architectural forms, graphic decoration, urban construction, planning and layout, etc., and also makes Chinese culture present a colorful historical picture.^[1]

The introduction of religious culture has had a significant impact on the construction planning and garden design of Chinese cities, especially for ordinary urban residents. Cities are the most concentrated areas of economic and cultural materials. Religious thoughts first spread in the cities and affected Urban residents have also moved into the surrounding areas with the flow of population, which invisibly affects urban construction. For example, the Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes were dug by monks passing by, and after the rise of the Silk Road in the Tang Dynasty, China had a strong worship of religion and culture, and the people and the government Hundreds of caves have been dug in the rock wall one after another, making Dunhuang rapidly develop into one of the areas where religious integration is prosperous.

Therefore, religion has a direct relationship with the rise and fall of cities. The current urban model is affected by certain religious culture. This article analyzes the cultural, political and economic background of the Tang Dynasty. Taking Dunhuang and Xi'an as examples, the study discusses the influence of religious culture on Chinese cities. The impact of development.

2. The influence of religion on Chang'an city

2.1 Urban religious building layout

Due to the influence of religion, the spread of Buddhism was vigorously advocated and the construction of temples and temples and other religious buildings was encouraged. Temples were built on both sides of the axis on the high ground in front of the imperial city, so there are many Buddhist temples in the city of Chang'an. In order to facilitate the people to pray for blessings, Buddhist temples and Taoist temples are all over the city of Chang'an. The famous Ci'en Temple (Dayan Pagoda), Jianfu Temple (Small Wild Goose Pagoda), and Qinglong Temple occupy a large area. There are Xiangji Temple Pagoda and Xingjiao Temple Xuanzang Pagoda outside Chang'an City. All this shows that many temples and towers in Chang'an City affect the lives of residents.

2.2 Architecture

The Tang Dynasty literati Wei Shu's "Liang Jing Xin Ji" recorded that there were 91 Buddhist monasteries in the city of Chang'an in the Tang Dynasty. Song Minqiu, a literati in the Song Dynasty, recorded 104 Buddhist monasteries in Chang'an in Tang Dynasty. It can be seen that the number of temples in Chang'an is more than a hundred. The temple is a new type of building invented by the introduction of Buddhism into China. After Buddhism was introduced to China, temples and towers were built in the city of Chang'an.

With the spread of Buddhism in China, it became a must for monks to pay homage to the Buddha, and many people visited temples daily. Therefore, Buddhist architecture gradually developed into Buddhist temples and temples. Two forms. ²

2.3 Decorative patterns

According to Dunhuang fresco materials, the decorative patterns of the Tang Dynasty have obvious Buddhist characteristics. The Tang Dynasty was a turning point for my country's decorative patterns. Before the Tang Dynasty, people's thoughts were suppressed and there were fewer decorative patterns. After the Tang Dynasty, the mind was opened up, and the people-oriented thinking was valued, and the aesthetic object needed by the aesthetic subject was developed. At the same time, the introduction of Buddhism associated plant patterns with the meaning of happiness and happiness, and the people paid more attention to decorative patterns. Curly grass patterns, precious flowers, honeysuckle patterns and other flowers and plants have become auspicious patterns. With the spread of Buddhism, a large number of exotic plant patterns have also become popular patterns, such as grapes, pomegranates and other exotic species that form precious flowers. Therefore, a lot of patterns with Buddhist colors are used in architecture, clothing, and utensils.

3. The influence of religion on Dunhuang

3.1 City religious building

Under the influence of Buddhism, Dunhuang has a greater religious influence, so there are more religious buildings. There are dozens of large and small buildings, including Dayun Temple, Yunkai Temple, Baoen Temple, Longxing Temple, Jingtuo Temple, Xiande Temple, Mahayana Temple, etc. Take the Mahayana Temple as an example. The "Ji Shenzhou Three Treasures Sense Records Volume 1" records that the temple was destroyed in the middle of the Northern Zhou Dynasty and rebuilt during the Gaozong period of the Tang Dynasty. By the late Tang Dynasty, the number of people increased from 34 to 209, making it the largest temple in Dunhuang. In addition to Buddhist temple towers, there are also a large number of Buddhist caves, among which Mogao Grottoes are the representative. In the Tang Dynasty, with the influence of the Silk Road, Mogao Grottoes prospered. Buddhist architecture occupies a large area in the entire city planning and layout, which also affected the living and production habits of residents.

3.2 Building

From the information provided by the murals, it can be seen that the Tang Dynasty buildings are mainly divided into courtyard combination forms and single buildings:

(1) The combination of courtyards is mainly symmetrical on the central axis, with two symmetrical layouts. There are many types of vertical, horizontal, and horizontal and vertical combined types. The rich combination forms create a magnificent place, which also highlights the characteristics of Buddhism and creates a happy atmosphere. In addition, due to the influence of Buddhism, people believe that there is a Western Paradise. Therefore, there are a lot of mountains and rivers on the screen, and the arrangement of plants is emphasized, and the use of decorative patterns such as cloud patterns is trying to create the image of the imaginary temple.

(2) Single buildings are mainly divided into residential houses, Buddhist buildings, and government buildings. Residential buildings mainly include residential areas, commercial streets, markets, shops and other types. The buildings are all divided into halls, terraces, pavilions, pagodas and Buddhist temples. Government buildings include army stationing sites, warehouses, government offices, prisons, etc. Among them, the most appearing in the form of monomers are the pagodas, and the temple monomers are all at Xieshanding.

3.3 Mural

There are more than 500 Dunhuang murals and 492 clay sculptures. The murals record folk customs, landscapes of mountains and rivers, architectural layouts, clothing patterns, etc. from the Sixteen Kingdoms to the Qing Dynasty. They are of great historical value to the current research culture and draw on the artistic characteristics of Iran, India, Greece and other countries. It shows the political, economic and cultural characteristics of our feudal society. Due to the influence of Western paintings, the Dunhuang and Tang dynasty murals are mainly based on stories, not only from an aesthetic point of view, but also with strong religious and narrative functions in addition to works of art.

The depiction of buildings in Dunhuang murals, we can get a lot of information from the murals, we can discover from the murals the architectural composition methods, architectural construction methods, architectural layout forms, architectural types, architectural decorative components and decorative patterns, From the architectural type, it can be divided into palaces, gardens, temples and personal buildings, among which temple buildings account for a large proportion, and most of them are composed of courtyards. Through the analysis and research of such buildings, we can understand The layout and composition of courtyards of buildings in the Tang Dynasty. At the same time, you can learn more about details such as bucket arches, doors and windows.

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