

Citizenship and Social Development

Theme 1: Hong Kong under “One Country, Two Systems”

Topic: Characteristics of cultural diversity of Hong Kong society

Learning focus:

Positive significance of the characteristics of cultural diversity to Hong Kong society:

promoting inclusion of cultures;

facilitating cultural innovations and reflections;

promoting harmony among different ethnic groups;

nurturing citizenship rooted in Chinese culture with a global perspective

Translated version

August 2021

Learning Objectives

Knowledge

- ❖ To understand the characteristics of cultural diversity in Hong Kong and their positive significance to the Hong Kong society

Skills

- ❖ To identify the integration of Chinese culture with other cultures in real life, and analyse the positive significance of cultural diversity to the Hong Kong society from multiple perspectives

Values

- ❖ To recognise the positive significance of cultural diversity, develop a respectful and inclusive attitude towards different cultures, and cultivate civic literacy rooted in Chinese culture with a global perspective

Promoting cultural inclusiveness

Cultures are diversified

Each ethnic group or country has its own distinctive culture. The cultures of different ethnic groups and countries with their own characteristics together constitute the rich and colourful cultural phenomena of mankind.



Photo credit: Photos were taken by the resource developer

Cultures are diversified

As China is a vast country, the differences in geology, topography, climate and other factors give rise to cultural differences between the south and the north, and between the coastal and western regions of the country, resulting in the development of distinctive regional / local cultures.



Click on the image to learn more about the geology, topography and climate of the country.

Characteristics of cultural diversity with Chinese culture as the mainstay in Hong Kong society

Hong Kong culture is rooted in Chinese culture and influenced by other cultures. With its unique geographical location and historical background, Hong Kong has become a place where the Chinese and Western cultures meet. Not only people can enjoy Cantonese opera and other Chinese local operas, but also ballet and orchestra performances. Apart from valuing traditional Chinese festivals, Hong Kong people also celebrate Western ones. As crucial cultural assets of Hong Kong, Chinese traditional culture, customs and festive celebrations are inherited and developed to attract foreign tourists.



Hung Shing Festival



Birthday of Tin Hau



Birthday of Buddha



Cheung Chau Bun Festival

Photo credit: Hong Kong Tourism Board

(<https://www.discoverhongkong.com/eng/explore/culture/celebrate-in-hong-kong-with-time-honoured-festivities.html>)

Characteristics of cultural diversity with Chinese culture as the mainstay in Hong Kong society

The integration of diverse cultures in Hong Kong is manifested in the rich and colourful development of its arts and culture.

The examples below illustrate the development of arts and culture in Hong Kong.



(Click on the images to learn more)

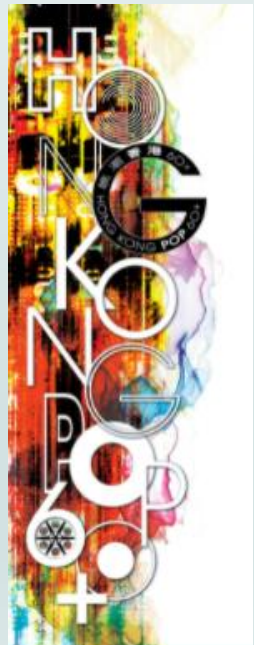


The cultural heritage based on Chinese traditional culture attracts people worldwide. Click on the image and watch the video to learn more.

Characteristics of cultural diversity with Chinese culture as the mainstay in the Hong Kong society

The features of Hong Kong as a cosmopolitan city, where Chinese and Western cultures meet and flourish, are also reflected in its pop culture. The influence of foreign cultures on local culture is usually most obvious in pop culture. This is because pop culture spreads widely and rapidly with the help of media, which enables easy imitation. For example, European, American, Japanese and Korean pop cultures are well received and popular among Hong Kong people.

Click on the images to learn more about the development of diversified pop culture in Hong Kong.



Diverse cuisines

Hong Kong offers cuisines from all parts of China. Apart from Cantonese, Hakka, Chiu Chow food and other local cuisines, there are also delicacies from Shanghai, Ningbo, Anhui, Sichuan, Hunan, Beijing, etc.

Besides western restaurants, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Thai and Indian ones are also common in Hong Kong. These diverse flavours contribute to Hong Kong's diversified cuisine culture.

Can you think of other examples?



Thai



Japanese



Western



Indian



Korean



Vietnamese

Photo credit: Photos were taken by the resource developer

Diverse cuisines

Hong Kong gourmet cuisines from all over the world attract international tourists, bringing business opportunities.

Let's explore how Hong Kong's gourmet cuisines make Hong Kong a foodie's paradise.

The melding of Chinese and foreign cultures in Hong Kong, as well as the integration of different cultures all over the world, are also reflected in fusion cuisines. Please give an example to illustrate how fusion cuisines reflect cultural integration and creativity in Hong Kong.



Click on the image to learn more about how Hong Kong Tourism Board introduces Hong Kong cuisines.



Food Expo gathers numerous exhibitors. Fusion cuisines are often promoted to create business opportunities for Hong Kong.

Click on the images to learn more about Hong Kong's eclectic food culture.

Various architectural styles

Century-old buildings scattered everywhere, like architectural museums, confirming the richness and diversity of Hong Kong. Early walled villages and ancestral halls feature the architectural style of regions like Lingnan. Pre-war Guangzhou-style arcade-houses (*qilou* buildings) maintain traditional Chinese style with elements of Western elements.

An example:

The Blue House is mainly built with brick and wood.
It is the only existing Tong Lau with balconies in Hong Kong.

- * Address: 72, 72A, 74, 74A Stone Nullah Lane, Wan Chai
- * G.F.A.: About 1,035 sq. m.
- * Year Built: 1923-1925
- * Grading: Grade 1



Source: Commissioner for Heritage's Office, Development Bureau
(<https://www.heritage.gov.hk/en/revitalisation-scheme/batch-ii-of-revitalisation-scheme/virtual-tour-on-batch-ii-historic-buildings/the-blue-house-cluster/index.html>)

Reference

King Yin Lei

King Yin Lei, originally named “Hei Lo”, was built in 1937. This historic mansion presents sophisticated and intricate Chinese architectural features, and blends western building style in structure, material and design.



King Yin Lei is located in the Mid-levels of Hong Kong Island.

Photo credit: Photos were taken by the resource developer

Reference

Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware



Admiralty

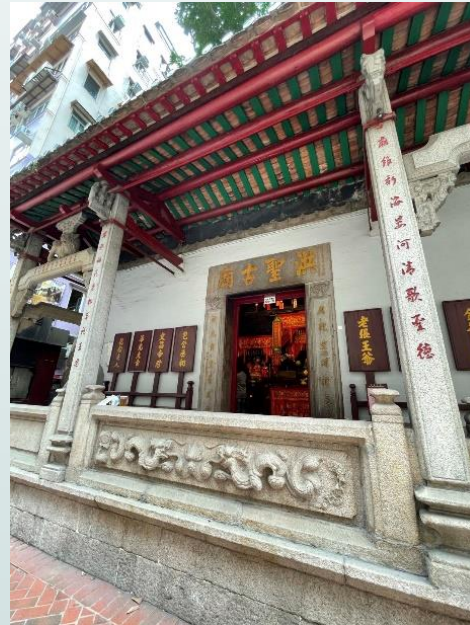
Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware is located inside Hong Kong Park. It was built in 1846 and was the residence of Commander-in-chief of the British forces. It is a western building in Greek Revival style.

Reference

Religious buildings



Che Kung Temple, Sha Tin



**Hung Shing Temple,
Wan Chai**



Wong Tai Sin Temple, Wong Tai Sin

Photo credit: Photos were taken by the resource developer

Reference

St John's Cathedral

St John's Cathedral is located in Central District, the most bustling and modern district of Hong Kong. It is the mother church and cathedral of the Anglican Diocese of Hong Kong Island under the Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui. Its construction spanned the years from 1847 to 1849. It is the oldest Western ecclesiastical church building in Hong Kong.



Garden Road, Central District

Photo credit: Photos were taken by the resource developer

Reference

Handing out “Lai See”



Hong Kong values Chinese festive traditions. The Lunar New Year is one of the most important traditional festivals in Hong Kong.

Red packets (with money inside) are called “Lai See”. During the Lunar New Year, elders in the family hand out red packets to the younger generations as a blessing for good luck in the coming year.

Photo credit: Photos were taken by the resource developer

Reference

Feasting on Poon Choi



Photo credit: Photos were taken by the resource developer

Poon Choi is a traditional new year dish in Hong Kong.

Dating back to the Song Dynasty, *Poon Choi* is a dish with many layers of different stewed ingredients served in a basin. The overflowing ingredients signify family reunion and an abundance of wealth and prosperity. The deeper meaning of having *Poon Choi* during Chinese New Year lies in the joyous and clamorous reunion with the whole family sitting together to share one dish.

Reference

Birthday of Che Kung

During the second day of the Lunar New Year (Che Kung Festival), many believers of Che Kung go to Che Kung Temple to pray for his blessings. But in general, people often flock to the temple on the third day of the Lunar New Year. This day is called “Cek Hau”, which is said to be a day of quarrel, and therefore not suitable for visiting others. Hence, many Hong Kong people visit Che Kung Temple and spin the copper windmills to pray for good luck in the new year.



Source: Hong Kong Tourism Board

(<https://www.discoverhongkong.com/eng/explore/culture/find-your-zen-in-the-best-temples-in-hong-kong.html>)

Reference Festivals reflect Hong Kong's unique integration of Chinese and Western cultures

Many traditional customs of Lunar New Year are preserved in Hong Kong. Apart from shopping at flower markets on Lunar New Year's eve, people offer incense and watching float parade on the first day. The second day is for enjoying fireworks. On the third day, believers visit Che Kung Temple for blessing and requesting lottery poetry. While traditional festivals are celebrated, the start of a new year on 1 January, Christmas and Easter are also valued by Hong Kong people.

The traditional Chinese festival, Yu Lan Festival of the Hong Kong Chiu Chow Community has been inscribed on the national list of intangible cultural heritage, and the western festival of Halloween is also getting attention in recent years.

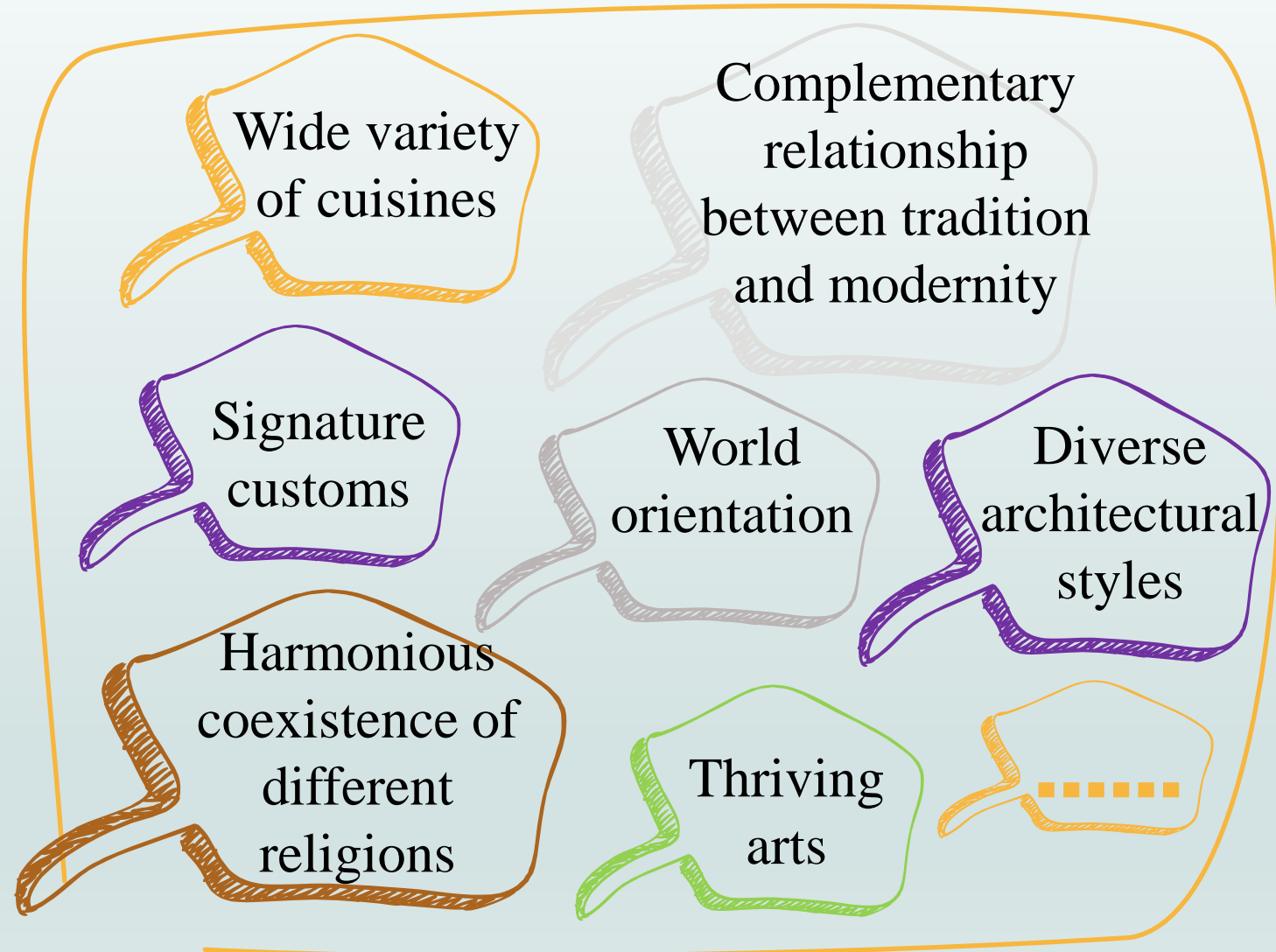


Click on the image to learn more about the traditional Chinese festival, Yu Lan Festival of the Hong Kong Chiu Chow Community

World-oriented culture

This is Hong Kong

Hong Kong capitalises on its strengths of its unique geographical location and diversified cultural development, and it has been playing the role and bond between the Chinese culture and other around the world.



Innovation based on tradition

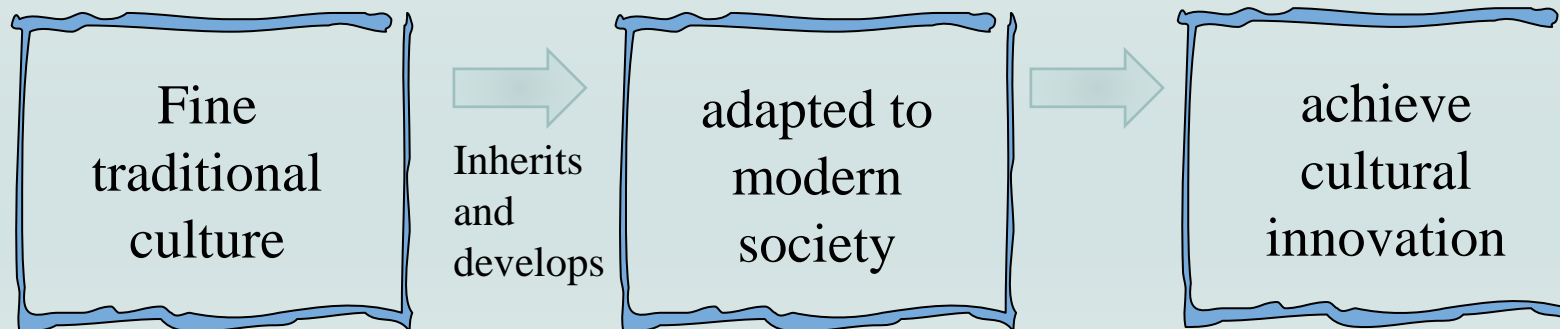
What is cultural inheritance?

Cultural inheritance is the extension and continuous development of a culture. Its significance lies in enhancing the next generation's understanding of history and tradition, fostering a sense of belonging to the country and sense of national identity among them, as well as understanding the significance of traditional culture and its impact on the modern world.

Innovation based on tradition

Inheriting traditional culture does not mean to cling to traditions indiscriminately, but to be adapted to the progress of a society to achieve cultural innovation.

With the development of society, some practices or ideas in traditional culture may become outdated or even be abandoned as a result. However, many good qualities in traditional culture are worth preserving.



Reference

The Chinese culture offers plenty of fine and precious heritages that should be passed on and perpetuated and promoted.

For example:

Devotion to one's family, the country and the world;

An ever-improving spirit;

Filial piety being the top virtue;

The concept of harmonious coexistence between man and nature, etc.

Reference

Mindfulness and the unity of nature and man

- In recent years, mindfulness has drawn much attention for its extensive application in clinical treatment and mental health.
- Mindfulness means paying attention to oneself in the present moment purposefully and non-judgementally for the awareness of one's own thinking, emotions and physical responses.
- Mindfulness is considered an experience when the unity of man and nature is practised, spiritual independence is pursued and getting access to everything is possible.



To learn more, please refer to:

https://www.fhs.gov.hk/english/health_professional/OMP_eNewsletter/enews_20161230.html

Reference

Chinese Culture provides rich content for Hong Kong films and TV dramas

- Chinese culture provides rich content for many Hong Kong films and TV dramas. Chinese traditional classical novels and operas such as *Journey to the West*, *The Butterfly Lovers*, and *Romance of the Three Kingdoms* have been adapted on screen.

Activity: Please suggest examples to explain how Chinese culture contributed to Hong Kong films and TV productions and what the adaptations were.

Reference

The Butterfly Lovers (I)

The Butterfly Lovers, one of China's Four Great Folktales, was inscribed in the First National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of China in 2006.

This well-known story is a typical example of the inheritance of Chinese culture and art in Hong Kong. It has been presented in different artistic styles through various interpretations by local artists and creators.

To learn more:

Plot: This is a love story of Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai. Liang and Zhu, a girl disguised as a boy, were classmates and sworn "brothers". Liang later learned that Zhu was a girl, and they vowed to spend their lives together. However, Zhu's family had already arranged a marriage for her. Knowing this, Liang was heartbroken and passed away. On Zhu's wedding day, she passed by Liang's grave. Suddenly the grave broke open, and Zhu threw herself into the grave. The two lovers then transformed into two white butterflies.

Reference

The Butterfly Lovers (II)

Click on the images to learn more



The Love Eterne (1963) produced by Shaw Brothers Studio is a classic in Hong Kong film history, starring Betty Loh Ti, Ivy Ling Bo, Jen Chieh, Li Kwun and Ching Miao.

Source: Hong Kong Film Archive
(https://www.filmarchive.gov.hk/en_US/web/hkfa/pe-event-2021-ths-fs-film22.html)



The New Butterfly Lovers, a creative interpretation of the folktale, was performed by the Zhejiang Xiaobaihua Yue Opera Troupe during an arts festival.

Source: Hong Kong Arts Festival
(<https://www.iatc.com.hk/theatre2015/?a=doc&id=95547>)



French pianists Duo Jatekok and the renowned Hong Kong sand painting artist Hoi Chiu, presented a creative version of this interpretation of this Chinese classic folktale.

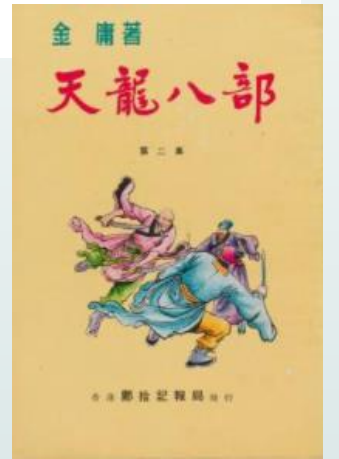
Source: French May
(<https://www.frenchmay.com/en/events/the-butterfly-lovers/>)

Reference

Hong Kong martial arts novels based on Chinese history and culture

Contemporary martial arts novels have gained great popularity and cast vast influence in Chinese communities since the first publication in Hong Kong in the 1950s of the 20th century.

Dr. Louis Cha (pen name Jin Yong) was a world known local newspaper founder and social activist, as well as an internationally renowned literature writer, community leader and literary giant. He has published 15 martial arts novels that are enormously popular worldwide since 1955. Jin Yong was the most influential martial arts novel writer in the 20th century.



Source: Hong Kong Heritage Museum

(https://www.heritagemuseum.gov.hk/en_US/web/hm/exhibitions/permanent_exhibitions/permanent_jin-yong-gallery.html)

Reference

Contemporary Chinese style costumes are in fashion

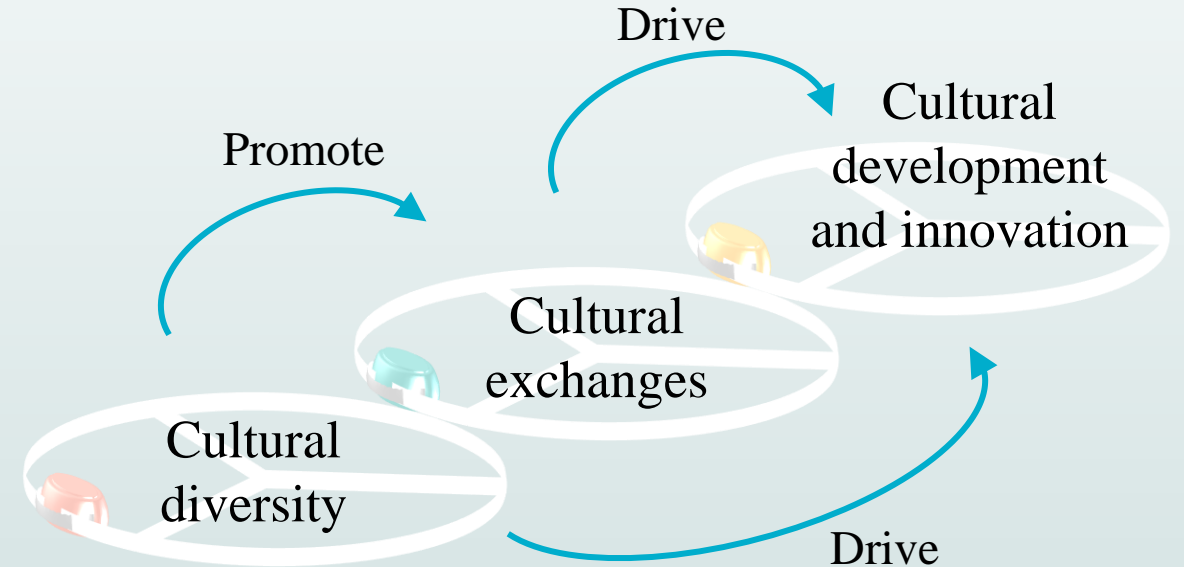
The sewing technique of Hong Kong Chinese style Cheongsam and Kwan Kwa wedding costumes has a history of nearly a century in Hong Kong. Hong Kong fashion designers give this traditional craftsmanship a modern touch and add new elements to cutting, accessories, fabrics and designs. As a result, the costumes not only maintain their traditional characteristics but also make their way to the international fashion industry.



Photo credit: Photos were taken by the resource developer

Cultural diversity promotes the development of Hong Kong

➤ While Hong Kong people recognise the fine traditional Chinese culture, they are also receptive to foreign cultures. Hong Kong has an eclectic culture. The clashes and exchanges with foreign cultures enhance the development of its own culture.



➤ Hong Kong's culture contributes to the spirit and qualities of diligence, pragmatism, self-confidence, perseverance, tolerance, integrity, innovation and courage to accept challenges among Hong Kong people. These attributes promote cultural prosperity and enhance socio-economic development in Hong Kong.

Promoting harmony among different ethnic groups

We live in a world of different cultures, ethnicities, colours, religions and social systems. People of various countries maintain exchanges on culture, thoughts and values. People should treat each other equally and respectfully, learn from each other, and live harmoniously. This is the only way to sustain the development of a city, a country and of the whole world.



Watch the following video, and talk about how you feel in your interactions with other ethnic groups.

Film-making project on community inclusion: learn to respect and be inclusive

Source: news.gov.hk

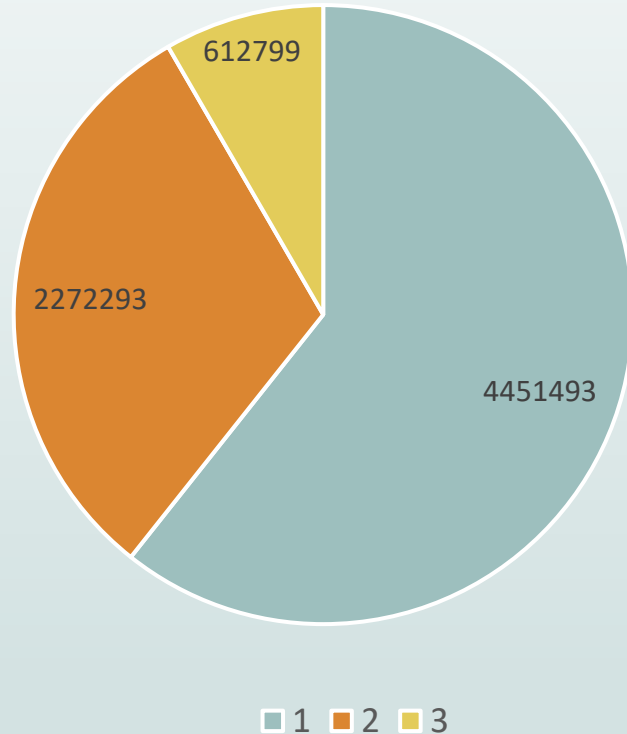
https://www.news.gov.hk/eng/2019/04/20190404/20190404_130833_659.html

Hong Kong: an international metropolis of multi-ethnic coexistence

Various ethnic groups take residence in Hong Kong. With different languages, colours, nationalities, religions and races, together they have contributed a multi-lingual culturally diverse society.

Hong Kong's demographic structure

Place of birth of overall population in Hong Kong, 2016



| Place of birth | Population |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| ■ Hong Kong | 4 451 493 |
| ■ The Mainland / Macao / Taiwan | 2 272 293 |
| ■ Elsewhere | 612 799 |

Source: 2016 By-census Results

<https://www.bycensus2016.gov.hk/en/bc-pob.html>

(Please refer to the latest census updates)

Hong Kong's ethnic composition

- Hong Kong society is predominantly made up of Chinese, who account for 92% of the total population.
- According to the 2019 population census, the non-Chinese population in Hong Kong included Filipinos, Indonesians, Indians, Thais, Nepalese, Pakistanis, Americans, Malaysians, Canadians, and British, with a total of 543,300 people.

Source: Hong Kong 2019: The Facts
(<https://www.yearbook.gov.hk/2019/en/pdf/Facts.pdf>)

(Please refer to the latest census updates)

Non-Chinese population in Hong Kong

| Population census at the end of 2019 | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Origin (as reported) | Total population |
| Filipinos | 200 925 |
| Pakistanis | 22 445 |
| Indonesians | 177 530 |
| Americans | 19 444 |
| Indians | 35 012 |
| Malaysians | 15 241 |
| Thais | 27 171 |
| Canadians | 13 375 |
| Nepalese | 23 337 |
| British | 8 848 |

Languages of Hong Kong residents

Hong Kong is a society of various languages and dialects. Besides Cantonese, Putonghua and English, Chinese dialects such as Hakka, Fukien, Chiu Chow and Shanghainese, as well as the languages such as Indonesian, Tagalog and Japanese are also spoken in Hong Kong.

According to 2016 Population By-census, among ethnic minorities aged 5 and over, Mixed with Chinese parent recorded the highest proportion of being able to read Chinese, at 83.9%. This was followed by Koreans (39.8%), Japanese (35.1%), Pakistanis (33.8%) and Thais (31.4%).

Source: 2016 Population By-census

- <https://www.bycensus2016.gov.hk/en/Snapshot-08.html>
- <https://www.statistics.gov.hk/pub/B11201002016XXXXB0100.pdf>

(Please refer to the latest census updates)

Languages of Hong Kong residents

Generally speaking, younger ethnic minorities had better ability in reading Chinese. In 2016, 64.3% of ethnic minorities aged 5-14 were able to read Chinese. Among this young generation, Thais had a higher proportion of being able to read Chinese, at 83.1%, followed by Filipinos (72.2%) and Pakistanis (71.5%).

As for the ability in reading English, the majority (86.1%) of ethnic minorities reported that they were able to read English. Ethnic groups with a higher proportion of being able to read English include Filipinos (99.1%), Whites (98.6%), Koreans (93.2%), Nepalese (92.0%) and Japanese (90.5%).

Source: 2016 Population By-census

- <https://www.byccensus2016.gov.hk/en/Snapshot-08.html>
- <https://www.statistics.gov.hk/pub/B11201002016XXXXB0100.pdf>

(Please refer to the latest population census)

Supporting social inclusion of ethnic minorities

In real life, some ethnic minorities encounter barriers to social inclusion, such as language, education, income, employment, pursuing studies, and public engagement.

Rationalism, inclusion, inclusiveness, diversity, freedom and openness are crucial values in Hong Kong society, and the cornerstone for Hong Kong's long-term prosperity and stability. The core values of Hong Kong are manifested in the provision of comprehensive support for ethnic minorities so that they have equal opportunities to be integrated into society.

Source: news.gov.hk – *More support for ethnic minorities*
(https://www.news.gov.hk/eng/2019/10/20191027/20191027_093632_116.html)

The HKSAR Government supports ethnic minorities

The HKSAR Government strives to build a caring and inclusive society. The Steering Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs was set up to enhance the co-ordination of cross-bureau / inter-departmental collaboration on the support for ethnic minorities.

The Home Affairs Department convenes the Committee on the Promotion of Racial Harmony which advises the Government on issues concerning ethnic minorities. The Race Relations Unit of ~~in~~ the Home Affairs Department provides a number of support services for ethnic minorities to facilitate their integration into the society and access to public services, in collaboration with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and district organisations.

The HKSAR Government attaches importance to supporting ethnic minorities

In the Chief Executive's 2020 Policy Address of the HKSAR, "Strengthening Support for Ethnic Minorities" was listed and elaborated under "Continuously Improving People's Livelihood".



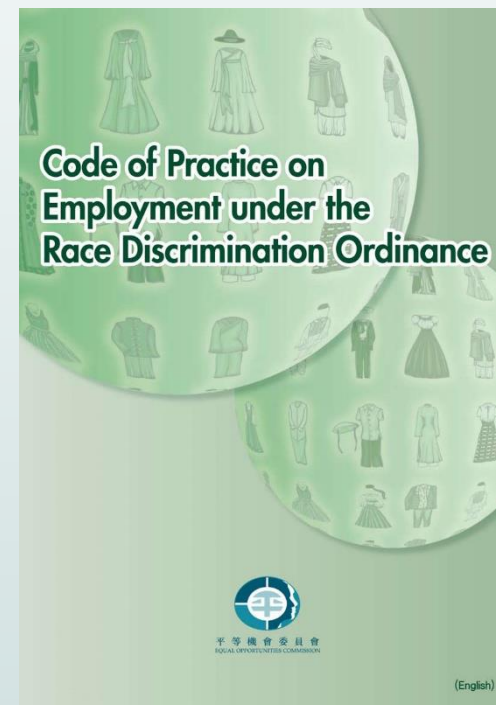
The screenshot shows the official website of the HKSAR Government. At the top, there is a blue header with the Hong Kong emblem and the text "中華人民共和國香港特別行政區" and "行政長官2020年施政報告". To the right of the header, there are links for "English | 简体 | 字型大小" and a search bar. Below the header is a navigation menu with buttons for "主頁", "施政報告", "附篇", "重點", "網上廣播", "新聞稿及演辭", "多媒體資訊", "資料庫", "聯絡我們", and "網頁指南". The main content area features a section titled "施政報告" with a sub-section "加強支援少數族裔". Two numbered paragraphs are visible: paragraph 146 discusses government efforts to support ethnic minorities in education, employment, and social services, and paragraph 147 mentions the provision of weather information in multiple languages.

[Click on the image to learn more](#)

Upholding ethnic equality, opposing racial discrimination

The HKSAR Government has promulgated and implemented the Race Discrimination Ordinance. Being unfamiliar with certain ethnic customs, cultures and languages may result in prejudice and stereotyping, which may sometimes lead to discrimination, harassment or racial abuse.

To protect people against discrimination, harassment or racial abuse on the ground of race, the Race Discrimination Ordinance came into effect on 10 July 2009. The Equal Opportunities Commission of the HKSAR Government is responsible for its enforcement.



Code of Practice on Employment under the Race Discrimination Ordinance has been produced after consultation with the public and stakeholders. It is intended to explain the law, and to provide practical guidance on how to comply with the Race Discrimination Ordinance in relation to employment matters as well as to promote racial equality in the workplace.

Providing explanations in ethnic languages

Language may be an obstacle for ethnic minorities to get included in the local community and access to public services.

The HKSAR Government strengthens the support services for ethnic minorities by broadcasting radio programmes in various languages of ethnic minorities, so as to facilitate their integration into the community.

All public and private medical institutions in Hong Kong offer language interpretation services for the convenience of ethnic minorities seeking for medical treatment.

Click on the images to learn more about measures to support ethnic minorities.



Fostering exchanges among different ethnic groups

The Home Affairs Department has launched the District-based Programmes for Racial Harmony with the aim to encourage interaction and exchange between ethnic minorities who have settled permanently in Hong Kong and local Chinese residents. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are invited to organise district-based activities with a view to promoting racial harmony in the districts. We expect these activities can also increase the participants' knowledge in the culture of other ethnic groups and/or empower participants for better integration into the community.



Click on the image to learn more

NGOs organised different activities in 2019-20 to promote racial harmony.

Source: Home Affairs Department

https://www.had.gov.hk/rru/english/programmes/district_based_programmes.htm

Nurturing civic literacy rooted in Chinese culture with global perspectives

Leapfrog developments in technology have boosted social progress and brought convenience in our everyday life. However, traditional culture still has its function and values worthy of preservation in modern society. For instance, filial piety and respect for the elderly are still crucial in today's society. These values bring harmony to the family and support for the elderly, and also pass on traditional Chinese ethics.

National identity

National identity refers to the sense of belonging to the historic events, culture, and landscape of the country felt by that country's nationals. They recognise the same roots and respect the country's social systems, and defend the security, honour and interests of their motherland.

Preserve and promote the fine Chinese traditional culture

To preserve and develop fine traditional Chinese culture, the following concepts should be advocated:

- Core thoughts and ideals such as benevolence, people-orientation, integrity, righteousness, social harmony, and sharing common ground.
- Traditional Chinese virtues such as striving for personal growth, diligence, sociability, helping those in need, acting bravely for a just cause, showing filial respect to the elderly and loving the family.
- Thoughts and cultural elements that promote social harmony and encourage the pursuit of righteous causes.

Excerpts from the Opinions on Implementing the Project of Inheriting and Developing Fine Traditional Chinese Culture

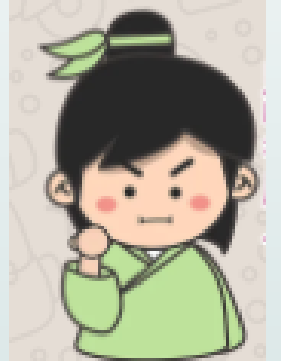
Source: gov.cn, http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2017-01/25/content_5163472.htm

Reference

Examples of traditional Chinese quotes



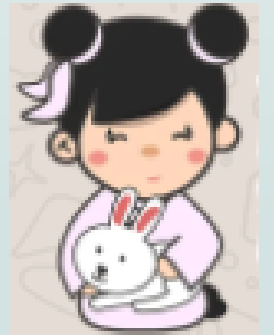
The gentleman seeks harmony without uniformity; the mean man seeks uniformity without harmony. — *Zi Lu, the Analects of Confucius*



Respect others' elders as one respects one's own, and care for others' children as one cares for one's own. — *Liang Hui Wang I, Mencius*



Accepting a hundred rivers, the sea is tolerant and therefore vast; impervious to lures, the towering cliff stands steady and firm. — *Lin Zexu, statesman, thinker and poet in the Qing Dynasty*



Activity

Conserving cultural heritage

Conserving cultural heritage promotes cultural inheritance. Cantonese opera (*Yueju*) was listed as a world intangible cultural heritage item in 2009.

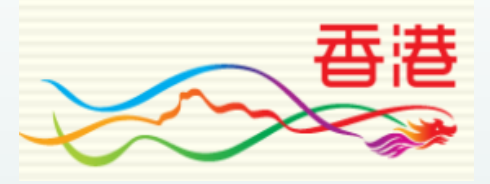
In addition, how many intangible cultural heritage items in Hong Kong are inscribed on the national list of intangible cultural heritage?

Click on the following image to learn more

香港特別行政區政府
新聞公報

Press Releases of the
Government of the HKSAR

Relevant examples



Tin Hau Festival in
Hong Kong



Hong Kong
Cheongsam-making
technique

Reference How to conserve and promote cultural heritage more effectively?

Conserving cultural heritage is crucial. Cultural heritage is passed down through generations, which promotes the development of cultural diversity, enhances the cultural vibes of the community, provides community and group identity and forge national solidarity.

Along the River During the Qingming Festival 3.0 is a combination of art, culture and technology. The details and the historical background of the original artwork were digitalised to provide viewers with three-dimensional visual effects. The audience can immerse themselves in the painting and appreciate it in a more comprehensive way.



(Click on the image to learn more)

Digital Dunhuang is a display created by Dunhuang Academy. The Academy uses science and technology to conserve and promote cultural relics. The Academy is a pioneer among the mainland museums with remarkable achievements in digital image recording, 3D information capture, virtual reality representation, and promotion via the Internet and multimedia programmes.



(Click on the image to learn more)

Hong Kong continues to play its role in the course of opening-up of the country

- The country is building a new development paradigm, and widening its door of openness. The country will share more development opportunities with other countries and promote global economic recovery and development.
- In 2019, during the Caixin Summit Hong Kong, the Chief Executive of the HKSAR Government stated that “Hong Kong is the economy that enjoys the greatest level of freedom and openness in the world. We are encouraged by the continuous progress towards openness of the country and we believe Hong Kong can make a contribution.” In fact, last year when President Xi met with a delegation from all walks of life in Hong Kong while celebrating the 40th anniversary of reform and opening up of the country, he mentioned four expectations for Hong Kong. One of them was that Hong Kong could be more proactive in facilitating the comprehensive opening-up of the country, and develop itself into an important bridgehead for the two-way openness of the country.”

Source

- Gov.cn: http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2021-03/10/content_5591895.htm
- news.gov.hk: <https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201906/10/P2019061000485.htm>

Summary

Rooted in Chinese culture and nurturing global perspectives help enhance our cultural identity and cultural confidence. Hong Kong culture is featured with cultural diversity with Chinese culture as the mainstay. Its inclusiveness promotes cultural integration and innovation, enhancing harmony among different ethnic groups.

Hong Kong has unique strengths. We should learn to conserve the culture together, pursue virtues, enhance our sense of social responsibility, and promote the development of Hong Kong society. We should be actively adapted to the fast-changing world so that we can contribute to the Chinese culture and world civilisation, and become citizens with affection for the family and country, and global perspective.

The End

User Guide

- **The primary users of this resource are teachers. It aims to provide teachers with content knowledge relevant to the topic to enable teachers to have a deeper understanding of teaching content when preparing for their lessons.**
- **All data, videos, photos, pictures, questions and suggested answers can be used for multiple purposes, such as teachers' teaching materials, references for curriculum planning and learning and teaching, and student assignments, etc. To align with Citizenship and Social Development Curriculum and Assessment Guide (Secondary 4-6) (2021) (C&A Guide), this resource should be adapted to cater for students' learning diversity and the needs of classroom teaching, etc.**
- **Teachers may provide appropriate supplementary notes/ explanations to enrich this resource in order to enhance students' understanding of the topic and information provided.**
- **In accordance with the curriculum rationale and aims, teachers may select other learning and teaching resources which are correct, reliable, objective and impartial to help students build up a solid knowledge base, develop positive values and attitudes as well as enhance critical thinking and problem solving skills, and various generic skills.**
- **If some information cannot be provided in this resource due to copyright issue, teachers may visit relevant websites provided.**
- **Some information may have been updated when being used by teachers, teachers may visit the corresponding websites to obtain the up-to-date information.**
- **Please also refer to the C&A Guide to understand the requirements and arrangements of the learning and teaching of the curriculum.**