



Office of International Exchange and Cooperation
Lanzhou University

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兰州大学
LANZHOU UNIVERSITY



金城讲堂
Lanzhou University
Summer School

Handbook for Lanzhou University Summer School

LANZHOU



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Lanzhou University (LZU) is located in Lanzhou, Gansu Province. It was founded in 1909 as the Gansu Law and Politics School. It is one of the top 39 universities funded by the 211 Project and the 985 Project of the Chinese Ministry of Education.

Currently, LZU consists of 35 schools and 3 affiliated hospitals in 6 campuses, namely, Main Campus, First Satellite Campus, Second Satellite Campus, Yuzhong Campus, Medical Campus, and Pastoral Science Campus, covering a total area of about 630.6 acres. It hosts about 20,000 undergraduate students and about 10,000 postgraduates. LZU has over 4,000 teaching and administrative staff members, among whom 9 are Academicians of Chinese Academy of Science and Chinese Academy of Engineering.

LZU has set up inclusively 12 discipline categories, namely, Science, Engineering, Law, Agronomy, Literature, History, Economics, Philosophy, Management, Medicine, Pedagogy, and Fine Arts. It is among the universities firstly authorized to offer Bachelor, Master and Doctoral degrees, to establish post-doctoral research stations, and to set up national bases for fundamental liberal and science teaching and research talents cultivation. At present, there are 8 national key disciplines, namely, Regional Economics, Particle and Nuclear Physics, Organic Chemistry, Natural Geography, Botany, Ecology, Ethnology, and Solid mechanics, and 2 national key cultivation disciplines. LZU offers 86 undergraduate programs, 235 master programs and 116 doctoral programs. There are also 17 post-doctoral research stations.

LZU has long been renowned for its fundamental research. Besides, LZU also pays great importance to the applied research. After over 100 years' development, LZU has developed its traditional and regional strengths in scientific research. Its traditional strength especially lies in the fields of chemistry, physics, biology and geography, and its regional strength is best reflected in such distinctive research areas as Dunhuang Studies, Northwest

China Ethnic Studies, Qinghai-Tibet Plateau Studies, Glaciology and Geocryology, Sandstorm Control, and Arid Agriculture Ecology by making best use of its location. Since 2006, LZU has won 12 national science and technology awards, and the number of research papers included in SCI and EI and the number of cited papers has witnessed stable growth, ranking top 20th and 15th among all Chinese universities, respectively. Meanwhile, the university gives full play to its scientific and technological resources and talent advantages to actively promote its cooperation with local government and provide strong support to government's decision-making and the construction of major local projects.

LZU has 2 national key laboratories in the fields of Applied Organic Chemistry and Grassland Agro-ecosystems, and 5 key laboratories under the Ministry of Education (MOE), 1 key open laboratory under the Ministry of Agriculture, 2 key research bases for humanities and social sciences under the MOE, and etc.

Lanzhou University has long been active in developing international education exchanges and cooperation and has established academic relationships with over 190 institutions of higher learning and research organizations in the world. LZU has co-established 3 Confucius Institutes in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Georgia.

At present, LZU has become an important base in western China for advanced personnel training, basic scientific research, high-tech research and development, and high-level decision-making consultancy. It is playing an important role in the national and regional economic and social development.



GANSU

Gansu is a province of the People's Republic of China, located in the northwest of the country. It lies between the Tibetan and Huangtu plateaus, and borders Mongolia, Inner Mongolia, and Ningxia to the north, Xinjiang and Qinghai to the west, Sichuan to the south, and Shaanxi to the east. The Yellow River passes through the southern part of the province.

Gansu covers an area similar sized to California. The capital is Lanzhou, located in the southeast part of the province.

Gansu is abbreviated as Gān or Lǒng, and is also known as Long West or Long Right, in reference to the Long Mountain east of Gansu.

In prehistoric times, Gansu was host to a number of Neolithic cultures. The Dadiwan culture, from where numerous archaeologically significant artifacts have been excavated, flourished in the eastern end of Gansu from about 6000 BC to about 3000 BC. The Majiayao culture and part of the Qijia culture also took root in Gansu from 3100 BC to 2700 BC and 2400 BC to 1900 BC respectively.

Gansu has an area of 454,000 square kilometres, and the vast majority of its land is more than 1,000 metres (3,300 ft) above sea level. The landscape in Gansu is very mountainous in the south and flat in the north. The mountains in the south are part of the Qilian Mountains, while the far western Altyn-Tagh contains the province's highest point, at 5,830 metres (19,130 ft). A natural land passage known as Hexi Corridor, stretching some 1,000 kilometres (620 mi) from Lanzhou to the Jade Gate, is situated within the province. It is bound from north by the Gobi Desert and Qilian Mountains from the south. Gansu generally has a semi-arid to arid, continental climate, with warm to hot summers and cold to very cold winters. Most of the precipitation is delivered in the summer months. However, due to its extreme altitude and remoteness, some areas of Gansu exhibit the Subarctic Climate - with winter temperatures dropping to -40.

Gansu province is home to 30,711,287 people. Most of the population, 73%, is still rural. Gansu is 92% Han and also has Hui, Tibetan, Dongxiang, Tu, Manchu, Uyghur, Yugur, Bonan, Mongolian, Salar, and Kazakh minorities.



LANZHOU

Lanzhou, located on the upper reaches of the Yellow River, is in the geometrical center of China. Lanzhou has the distinct features of a semi-arid climate, characterized by dryness and abundant sunlight. The mean yearly rainfall, temperature, sunshine time and frost-free periods are about 360mm, 10 degree, 2446 hours and 180 days respectively.

Lanzhou has evolved a unique landscape with mountains lying in the south and north and the Yellow River flowing from west to east. To highlight the features of the city, the government is speeding up a comprehensive project to forest the mountains and making the best use of the tourist resources along the Yellow River to create an art corridor 40 kilometers long, a collection of the cultures of the Silk Road, the Yellow River and the multiple ethnic groups.

The Yellow River nurtures people here and abundant special local products as well, such as Bailan melons, Mapi Zui melons, Hotbed chives, lily, Danban watermelon seeds, honey peaches, Kushui Rose and tobacco for water pipes, which are well-known both home and abroad.

Lanzhou was a major stop on the ancient Silk Road. Early settlement in this region dates back to the Han Dynasty with a history of over 2,000 years. The city used to be called the Golden City with literal meaning of solidness as if the wall of it were cast with metal. Ever since the Han Dynasty, Lanzhou has gradually become vital for trades and exchanges with ethnic minority groups in western regions on the Silk Road, and has played an essential role in prompting the economic and cultural exchange with western countries.

Lanzhou is the transit stop for tourists traveling along the Silk Road. With the implementation of the Western Development Strategy of Chinese government and the international collaborative efforts to build New Silk Road, Lanzhou will play an increasingly important role in the exchange and cooperation between China and foreign countries.



Important Information

1. Please bring your name Badge all the time. Students could go in and out campus only after they show their campus card. Once the campus card is lost, a new one will cost 20 RMB. Because the staff members will be out of office during the summer vacation, we cannot guarantee that you could get a new card. Please note that the campus card is recharged by a pop-up machine in the lobby of cafeteria by a ICBC Debit Card. You could ask a volunteer or teacher for help if you need to recharge.
2. Please attend all activities on time. Please arrive 10 minutes before activities start. Please turn off your cell phone or put it on vibration mode.
3. The rooms are already assigned and will not be reassigned unless special requirements are raised and approved by the International Office and the Accommodation Administration Center. Hot water is provided two times a day, 6:00 to 8:00 in the morning and 20:00 to 23:00 at night. There is a public kitchen where you can have hot water twenty four hours and a laundry room on the third floor. Washing clothes charges by hour. Clothes are dried in the corridor. Please take the Babbage outside.
4. Please take good care of mattresses, sheets, quilt, pillow and other equipments in the dorm. They have to be returned in good condition upon departure. All damage will have to be compensated for at the compensation price.
5. Please take good care of the equipments in lecture rooms and classrooms.
6. Please bring your student ID card issued by your home university with you at field trips.
7. Please take care of yourself and your personal belongings.
8. Lanzhou has very big temperature difference between day and night. Xiahe in Gannan is very cold at night. Please take some clothes of long sleeves, trousers

and Sports Shoes. Because Gansu is very dry, please drink a lot of water and use sun-block cream.

9. You could exchange money in the Bank of China across the street on the right side.

10. LZU Address: 222 South Tianshui Road, Lanzhou, 730000, Gansu Province

11. Contact Infor.:

7/17 to 7/30

Ms. Zhou Shangling 13609336918; Ms. Zheng Xiaomei 18919971964

7/31 to 8/10

Mr. Cheng Gang 13893181164; Ms. Zheng Xiaomei 18919971964

8/11 to 8/13

Ms. Jiang Jinglan 13893317688; Mr. Cheng Gang 13893181164

Office phone numbers

International Office 86-931-8912854

Campus information Directory Hotline 86-931-8911114

Campus Duty Room 86-931-8912333

University Hospital 86-931-8911120

Campus Security Office 86-931-8911110

Campus Security Station 86-931-8911119

Network Office 86-931-8914088

Logistics Office 86-931-8914119

Front Desk of the 2nd Campus Hotel where you check in 86-931-8912806

Front Desk of Zhuanjia Building 86-931-8912878



Class Schedule

				Monday	Tues day	Wednesday	Thursday	Monday	Tues day	Wednesday	Thursday	Monday	Tues day	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Course 1	Course Name	time	place	June 29	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17
	Silk Road and Buddhist Art	8:30-10:00		Zhang Shanqing	Zhang Shanqing	Zhang Shanqing		Zhang Shanqing	Zhang Shanqing	Zhang Shanqing		Zhang Shanqing	Zhang Shanqing	Zhang Shanqing		test
Course 2	Course Name	time	place	June 29	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17
	Silk Road and Sogdian Civilization	10:30-12:00		Wu Jiong jiong	Wu Jiong jiong	Wu Jiong jiong		Wu Jiong jiong	Wu Jiong jiong	Wu Jiong jiong		Wu Jiong jiong	Wu Jiong jiong	Wu Jiong jiong		test
Course 2	Course Name	time	place	June 29	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17
	Academic Lecture	9:30-11:00					Xu Lili				Yang Lijuan				Yang Hongwei	test
Course 3	Course Name	time	place	June 29	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17
	Chinese Kungfu	14:00-15:00	gymnasium	Zhang Yunfei	Zhang Yunfei	Zhang Yunfei		Zhang Yunfei	Zhang Yunfei	Zhang Yunfei		Zhang Yunfei	Zhang Yunfei	Zhang Yunfei		test
Course 4	Course Name	time	place	June 29	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17
	Chinese Language-1	15:30-17:00	Guanyun Building Room 503													test
Course 5	Course Name	time	place	June 29	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17
	Experience Class	14:00-15:30					Wu Jiong jiong				Yan Li				Zhou Liang	

Instructor and Course

Zhang Shan Qing

(张善庆)



He has studied at the Institute of Dunhuang Studies of Lanzhou University from 2004 to 2010. He specializes in Chinese Buddhist art of medieval time, and his research addresses the topics of the relationship between art and the Buddhist ritual in Northern Dynasties, and of the miraculous images in Tang Dynasty. His articles are published in *Archaeology and Cultural Relics*, *The Western Regions Studies*, *Dunhuang Research* etc. He is currently completing two projects, including the study on Cave 72 of Mogao Grottoes and the Chinese Buddhist art history of Mati Temple Grottoes.

Silk Road and Buddhist Art

The Silk Road connected China and the world about one thousand years ago. It's like a necklace lying on the Eurasian continents, and Buddhist Grottoes and art works on the road are the jewelry. Buddhism began in India, and spread throughout the whole Asia, and was adapted to all kinds of cultures. Indian people did not carve statues until the Greek came. Gandhara and Mathura are the world famous centers for Buddha statues. Relying on the history, Buddhism was delivered to China in Han dynasty, and then to Korea and Japan. Abundant Buddhist art works remain in the temple grottoes and museums. Mogao grottoes are like wonderful gallery, or encyclopaedia, or dictionary. If we understand it, we can read all the other grottoes on the Silk Road.

1. Introduce of Buddhist art
 - Common sense of Buddhist art
 - Methods
 - Catalogue
2. The Origin of Buddhist art
 - Biography of Buddha
 - Gandhara
 - Mathura
3. Buddhist art of Mogao Grottoes (I)
 - Northern Liang
 - Northern Dynasties
4. Buddhist art of Mogao Grottoes (II)
 - Sui Dynasty
 - Tang Dynasty (618-781)
5. Buddhist art of Mogao Grottoes (III)
 - Tubo Period
 - Tang Dynasty (848-906)
 - Five Dynasties
6. Buddhist art of Mogao Grottoes (IV)
 - Song Dynasty
 - West Xia
 - Yuan Dynasty
7. Summary

Lecture & Lecturer

Yang Li Juan
(杨丽娟)



Yang Lijuan, Female, PhD, Associate Professor of School of Economics of Lanzhou University. Instructor of “Master of Finance” (MF). Director of Research Institute of the Silk Road Economic Belt. Main research field include: International Trade, Trade Geography.

Email: yanglj@lzu.edu.cn
Tel: (86) 18693049066

Topic: An Overview about China's Modern Economy

Brief Introduction:

We will focus on the characteristics and development history of China's modern economy from an international perspective. It contains a series of interesting ideas concerning China's economic development, economic geography, environment protection, new business leaders, China's films, dialogue of civilizations and the Silk Road. By the end of the lecture, international students should have a further understanding about China's Modern Economy.

Yang Hongwei, Associate Professor of history and cultural school, has been working in Lanzhou university from his graduation. He has been to Harvard University John King Fairbank's China studies institution as a visiting scholar in 2012-2013. His research focus on modern history of China and northwestern China's history. Currently, he has published over 40 research papers and 4 books.

Topics: Rest houses (Xiejia) in Xunhua Office of Gansu Province During the Qing Dynasty

Xiejia of Xunhua office was a grain tax one that was set up by government after Yongzheng Emperor suppressed the riot caused by Luobozangdanjin. For the purpose to reinforce the control on border areas, it was changed from informing vassal Xiejia governed by Hezhou office to grain tax one. Xiejia of Xunhua office had features of resting and being runners. They were the medium for the communication between the central government and vassal people, and their duty included taking grain tax, checking residence registration, investigating cases, mediating disputes, prohibiting trades and so on. All these showed that Xiejia of Xunhua office was not a real inn, and it also couldn't represent the government to govern the local society.



Xu Li li
(徐黎丽)

Xu Lili, Professor, Deputy Dean of Lanzhou University's Ethnology study school, and head of ethnology research institute, Chairman of Chinese frontier security and development research center. She focuses on the research of ethnological theory, problems in borderlands and solutions, study of ethnic minority female. Currently, she has published over 60 papers and 6 monographs. She has hosted 15 projects including international cooperation, national level and provincial programs.



Experience Class

July 2 Chinese Calligraphy Instructor: Wu Jiongjiong



Calligraphy is a kind of culture-characteristic art conveyed by Chinese characters. It's cultural in that its expression and evaluation are derived from Chinese culture, Chinese philosophy and literature in particular. It is man infestation of the disposition and psyche of the nation. What is treasured of calligraphy as a genre of art is the disciplinary and cultivate function as well as the freedom and naturalness and personality as embodied in the writings. Hence calligraphy is more than art, or even visual art and where it is more than art is where it is national or characteristic and finally universal.

July 9 Chinese Papercut Instructor: Yan Li



Paper-cut reflects the Chinese national temperament and aesthetic orientation from the art of style and content, and it has been one of the most favorite art form loved by people. In recent years, with the non-material cultural heritage protection legislation enacted, the state started the rescue activities of the intangible cultural heritage. Paper-cut art exists in Chinese folk, reflects the lives and ponders of Chinese folk artists, has symbolic cultural artistic form.



July 16 Local folk song learning Instructor: Zhou Liang

Huaer is a kind of regional culture with its own unique transmission context, such as geographical environment, national history and folk culture. Under these circumstances, Huaer developed its own cultural forms including particular basic types, lyrics and meters, pattern and structures and ideological content. Huaer is popular in the western province of China.



Namelist of LZU Summer School

No.	Name	Gender	Country or area	Home University
1	鹿辛苹	female	Taiwan	Yuan Ze University
2	王致雁	female	Taiwan	Taiwan Normal University
3	吴冠瑾	female	Taiwan	Cheng Kung University
4	吕昭贤	male	Taiwan	Cheng Kung University
5	宋美廷	female	Taiwan	Chuang Shan Medical University
6	蔡芷茜	female	Taiwan	Chuang Shan Medical University
7	张芥莹	female	Taiwan	Dong Hwa University
8	沈孟芬	female	Taiwan	Kun shan University
9	刘旻桦	female	Taiwan	Ilan University
10	陈嘉逸	female	Taiwan	Fen Jen Catholic University
11	黄丽云	female	Hong Kong	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
12	吴政怡	female	Hong Kong	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
13	张祐桢	female	Taiwan	Tzu Chi University
14	刘怡君	female	Taiwan	Tzu Chi University
15	刘函儒	male	Taiwan	Tunghai University
16	林志豪	male	Taiwan	Tunghai University
17	杨馨妤	female	Taiwan	Tamkang University
18	李意茹	female	Taiwan	Soochow University
19	陈芷慧	female	Taiwan	Soochow University
20	陈柏安	male	Taiwan	University of Taipei
21	萧玮萱	female	Taiwan	Taiwan University
22	张捷	female	Taiwan	Taiwan Tsinghua University
23	陈以臻	female	Taiwan	Taiwan Tsinghua University
24	陈经贸	male	Taiwan	Taiwan Tsinghua University
25	梁嘉丽	female	Hong Kong	Hong Kong Baptist University
26	黄柳怡	female	Hong Kong	Hong Kong Baptist University

27	陈妙妆	female	Hong Kong	Hong Kong university of Science and Technology	
28	梁力瓊	female	Hong Kong	Hong Kong university of Science and Technology	
29	张米淇	female	Taiwan	1-shou University	
30	张明洁	female	Taiwan	1-shou University	
31	周翊雯	female	Taiwan	Chung Hsing University	
32	黄明玉	female	Taiwan	Chinese Culture University	
33	杜禹德	female	Taiwan	Feng Chia University	
34	林语晨	male	Taiwan	Taiwan University of Arts	
35	CHOI HYOJUNG	崔孝禎	female	Korea	SUNGSHIN University
36	KIM DASOM		female	Korea	SUNGSHIN University
37	MIN JUNGA	閔晶阿	female	Korea	SUNGSHIN University
38	OH HYEONJI		female	Korea	KEIMYUNG University
39	CHOI SEUNGJAE		male	Korea	KEIMYUNG University
40	Austin Cherry		male	USA	Montana State University
41	Amara Gitomer	云霞	female	USA	Montana State University
42	Mihwa Kim	美华金	female	Korea	Montana State University
43	David Lowe	佬大卫	male	USA	Montana State University
44	Brigit Noon	百合	female	USA	Montana State University
45	Gabrielle Pinc		female	USA	Montana State University
46	William Rynearson		male	USA	Montana State University
47	John Schlender	宋锦辉	male	USA	Montana State University
48	Jo Sujeong	曹守貞	female	Korea	Sookmyung Women's
49	Ada Duda		female	Poland	Lublin University of
50	Leili Davis	雷莉	female	USA	University of Embry-Riddle
51	Jordan Jones	钟丹丹	female	USA	University of Embry-Riddle
52	Mariah James		female	USA	Muskingum University

Schedule

Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
6/27 Arrival Day	6/28 9:00 Placement 10:00 Orientation 12:00 Welcoming Party	6/29 Class 1	6/30 Class 2	7/1 Class 3	7/2 Class 4 14:00-15:30 Chinese Calligraphy	7/3 Field trip: Sangke Grassland
7/4 Field trip: Xiahe Labrang Lamasery	7/5 Free Time	7/6 Class 5	7/7 Class 6	7/8 Class 7	7/9 Class 8 14:00-15:30 Chinese Papercut	7/10 Field trip: Jia Yu Pass
7/11 Singing Sand Mountains & Crescent Spring & Mogao Cave	7/12 Free Time	7/13 Class 9	7/14 Class 10	7/15 Class 11	7/16 Class 12 14:00-15:30 Local folk learning	7/17 Final Test 9:00-16:00 Graduation Party 19:00-21:00
7/18 Departure						

A series of vertical dotted lines for notes, organized into seven columns corresponding to the days of the week in the schedule above.

