

The Hanzhong Written Poetry of Tang Dynasty and Contemporary Urban Construction in Hanzhong

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Abstract: Hanzhong is geographically located in the center of the map of China. Its geographical feature is "strategically located and difficult to access in four stoppages". Hanshui River's origin is through-flowed and has a long history. In the poets' pens of the Tang Dynasty, its traffic was very convenient, the history and culture were profound, the natural environment was beautiful, and the cultural atmosphere was strong. This paper aims to explore the new findings, new ways to realize the spread of modern Hanzhong City image through the study of Hanzhong's written poetry in the Tang Dynasty in combination with the transformation of Hanzhong's City, and explore the importance of urban communication, endow Hanzhong, a historic and cultural city with a special and innovative connotation in visual form, and provide a feasible proposal and plan.

Hanzhong crosses the north and south, and has two water systems of Hanshui and Jialing River. It is known as the "Jiangnan in the Northwest". Thanks to the city's profound historical and cultural heritage and outstanding humanities, Tang Dynasty's countless poets stopped to enjoy them, some sang, some contemplated, some exclaimed, some were curious, some evoked memories of the past while living in the present, some indulged without scruples, all of these injected the romantic and fanatical blood of the Tang Dynasty into Hanzhong City, providing more colorful content for the spread of contemporary Hanzhong City.

1. The Image of Hanzhong City in the Hanzhong Poetry of Tang Dynasty

1.1 The Importance of Traffic. During the Tang Dynasty, Hanzhong was a political and military town within the territory of Shaanxi Province. In the early Tang Dynasty, it followed the old name "Liang Zhou" in the Sui Dynasty. In the first year of the Dezong Period (AD 784), the emperor of the Tang Dynasty changed Liang Zhou to Xingyuan Prefecture, and prefecture and county both governed Nanzheng County (Hanzhong), which was the first time in the history of China to use the reign-titles of Chinese feudal emperors to name the prefecture. Xingyuan Prefecture has the same status as the capital of Chang'an, Eastern capital of Luoyang and Northern capital of Taiyuan. Hanzhong is the only way to be passed where the capital of Chang'an went to the Bashu, Nanzhao, Yunnan, Guangxi and other places. Many scholars and literati have set foot here. In the Tang Dynasty, more than forty poets who had quite a status in the history of Chinese literature chanted the ancient road from Hanzhong to Sichuan. Among them, Li Bai marched the Qingni Ridge, his *The Difficult Road of Sichuan* was handed down, which made the ancient road of Qin and Shu be more glorious and widely known. Du Fu also had a poem of *Nigong Mountain* saying: "walking on the mud in the morning, sticking in the mud in the evening, mud is not made in a single day, the earth wall is the credit of the laborious man"... while he was still displaced, he wrote a poet to show his consideration and sympathy for the road builders. Han Yu, the leader of "The Eight Great Men of Letters" of the Tang and Song Dynasties, also wrote the following lines when he was derogated from Chaozhou, crossing the ancient road: "*The clouds are from the Nanshan Mountain, where is my home Qinling? In the snow-covered area of Lantianguan, the horse also stopped.*" At that moment, he was far away from home, his prospects were bleak, and his chant lost its former height and was full of doubts. Liu Yuxi, a poet of the Mid-Tang Dynasty also mentioned the activity and prosperity on the way from Hanzhong to Chang'an in his poem of

(Sending Mr. Linghu to Zhennan Liang from the Position of Pushe), and depicted a long scroll of a colorful boardwalk. The poets of the Tang Dynasty often rushed on the ancient roads, some for tests, some for employment, some for promotion, some were derogated, some for official duties, some practiced favoritism, and opened several bureaucratic roads successively: Guoxie Road, Jialing Road, Jinniu Road, the Ziwu Road, and all left their hasty steps on the roads. Especially Guoxie Road was the most famous. Cen Shen, the poet of the prime Tang Dynasty, sent out his heartfelt chants on this road of the awkward castle in the air: each tourist is a member of the official, who retired from home. Their laughing and talking made them stay in the capital while staying long in a strange place. This has even highlighted the diversity of pedestrians and the importance of transportation.

1.2 The Depth of History. Hanzhong is a historical and cultural city that is the hometown of Zhang Qian, the Silk Road Trailer, Li Gu, the grand commandant of Eastern Han Dynasty, and Bao Si, the beautiful woman, who were mentioned in the poems of the Tang Dynasty. "Han Wudi sent Zhang Wei and others to the Western Region to find the source of the Yellow River, Zhang Qian found the source in the sky, and went down the Yellow River back to the mainland from the sky, How long did they spend in finding the source? They seem like coming...." This is a poem written by the Tang Dynasty poet Du Fu, who took refuge in Qinzhou (now Tianshui, Gansu) in Anshi's chaos. In the poem, the "person who searches for source" is the Zhang Qian of the Western Han Dynasty. In addition, Du Fu had also mentioned this famous personage who was sent to the western regions twice, made achievements in western regions and was famous in history in the "*nowhere to find Zhang Qian*" in his poem. Shao Jian's "*Biography of Zhang Qian*" also mentioned it. Zhang Qian made two missions to the Western Regions, dared to take the lead to made good friends with people of Western Regions. He played an important role in China's foreign exchange. The spirit of "hollowing out" Silk Road in the works of Tang poets continued to be remembered, inherited and developed. The Chengnan of Hanzhong is also the land where Liubang, the first emperor of Western Han, rewarded Han Xin as a general. In history, there is a story of rewarding the general in the world. The poet Liu Yuxi of the Mid-Tang Dynasty said in "*Han Xin Temple*": This made all the descendants who have been rewarded as generals on the altar, they must carefully consider, do not achieve too much military power, lest the high powers of the Lord lead to death. Li Shen also mentioned Han Xin in his poem, and the poets of the Tang Dynasty, such as Yin Yaofan, Xu Hun, Luo Yin, and so on all wrote of *Han Xin Temple*, especially in Luo Yin's *Han Xin Temple* is the most famous. In the Tang Dynasty, the Altar of Rewarding the General was not only a tourist attraction, but also a place of nostalgia, and it was the land of the abbot. It showed a sentiment and spirit, a spirit of seeking talents with eagerness, and a spirit of dedication to the country.

1.3 The Livability of Life. Yu Qiuyu, a famous contemporary Chinese scholar and essayist, once said: I am a Han nationality, I speak Chinese, write Chinese characters, and Hanzhong is a place where people have to come. The environment of Hanzhong and its surroundings in the poets' depiction of the Tang Dynasty is full of poetry and painting, and is one of the best habitats for human beings. Li Shangyin once said that "*The scenery of the Jialing River is like smoke and moon, with thousands of miles of scenery, the river is bluer than the blue.*" From the ("*Departure from the water of Jialing River at Wangshui Station* "). This is two lines of the two quatrains written by the poet when he bid farewell to the south of Jialing River in Hanzhong. The poet traveled east by boat and ended the water trip at Wangxi Station and was about to board the carriage south. He said goodbye to the Jialing River with his attachment, and thought that the water of Jialing River "*is like the moon and bluer than the blue.*", seems to be like a girl, in a state of affection and sending someone far away. In his writings, in addition to expressing his attachment to the water, he also described the beauty of the moonlight. Yuan Zhen also said: "*The winter of the capital has passed, and it is approaching the Cold Food Festival. Luogu is already in the late spring, but there is no spring sign.*" ("*Snow in Nanqin* "). He noticed that the Qinling Mountains played a role in zoning the climate of the south and the north of China. Chang'an, the capital city, is already in the late spring, but Gudao has no spring sign. From another angle, it also shows that there is no extreme heat or coldness in Hanzhong, which is very suitable for human habitation. Shen Quanqi, a poet of

the early Tang Dynasty, described the environment around Hanzhong in the "Sheltering for the Night at the Qipan Ridge": Here is the moonlight chastity, the purity of the sky, the thick green ginkgo tree, the mournful cuckoo sound, although this is a sleepless night at Qipan Ridge. He expressed his incompatibility with his hometown of Hanzhong, and wrote the beautiful environment, and the people lived in the "Heaven and Man" harmonious environment at this moment. The scenery and the cultural atmosphere here are unique and tempting.

2. Ways in Spreading City Image in the Hanzhong Poetry of Tang Dynasty

In Tang Dynasty, because of the importance and convenience of Hanzhong transportation, the deep and rich humanities, the quiet and livable environment, Hanzhong City led to the stop of dozens of poets of including Song Zhiwen, Shen Quanqi, Li Bai and Du Fu, which has left a more poetic and imaginative space for Hanzhong City. How to make better use of the poetry treasures left by so many outstanding poets, bring new cultural vitality and rapid communication channels for the development of Hanzhong City. The author thinks carefully and summarizes as follows:

First, we should experimentally build the Hanzhong Poetry Cultural Center of the Tang Dynasty. If Hanzhong wants to build a national historical and cultural city, its greatest advantage is its long history and cultural resources. The contemporary promotion of the historical and cultural accumulation of poetry in Tang Dynasty plays an immeasurable role in the future development.

Second, we should explore the elements of Tang poetry in the planning of Hanzhong City. In the process of building a national historical and cultural city, we should protect and inherit the geographical coordinates with historical and cultural values. The naming of new residential areas and roads should also have historical and cultural implications. Tang poetry is the most important cultural symbol of Great Tang meteorology, and it also has important reference value for naming the Hanzhong roads.

Third, we should make use of modern cultural facilities to inherit the written poems of Hanzhong. In addition to using the public cultural facilities such as the museums of history and cultural museums, we should display the Hanzhong cultural symbols sorted out through the census, collection and collation and build it into a platform for the general public to visit, study and exchange, so that more Hanzhong written poems can face the masses, step onto the stage and meet the growing cultural needs of the masses.

Fourth, we should take advantage of multimedia means to spread the writing of Tang poetry, such as opening up exclusive public numbers of Wechat, open up exclusive web pages of the official website, and open up the related cultural interview column and classical poetry chanting column in the TV media, so as to get people closer to the popular and pleasant form "Spreading in new media". We should work hard on the breadth and validity of communication.

Fifth, poetry is the endorsement of culture. It is the most grounded call, and it is a form of advertising with broad recognition. Now the tourism and cultural departments are combined into one, which once again shows the charm of poetry (culture) and distance (tourism). For example, in this historical and cultural city of Hanzhong, the combination of poetry and tourism industry is the best spouse. The famous poets Du Fu, Meng Haoran, Liu Yuxi and so on in the Tang Dynasty left famous poems in Hanzhong. "Tang Dynasty" and famous poets such as "Du Fu, Meng Haoran, Liu Yuxi" can become the best endorsements of Hanzhong city image, and these symbols not only belongs to Hanzhong, it should also belong to open marketing. Another example, the famous western tourist towns in Shaanxi and characteristic towns in Sichuan designed some unique "Tang poetry trips", "tours of Du Fu", "Journey to Meng Haoran" etc. led by the cultural and tourism departments, in this way, the celebrities in modern film or culture field and on the internet will take the lead and promote marketing to the whole country. If they are properly planned, they will definitely bring sensational effects and benefits.

3. The Significance of City Image Construction in Hanzhong in the Hanzhong Poetry of Tang Dynasty

The 2nd China (Bao'an) International Poetry Forum put forward that "poetry is the window to open the image of urban culture". The writing of Hanzhong's natural and human landscapes in the Tang poetry injects fresh blood into the improvement of the soft power of Hanzhong City, which has done its bits to the national historical and cultural city of Hanzhong, and will have an important impact on improving the cultural taste of Hanzhong City.

3.1 Enriching the historical connotation of the scenic spot by taking the Hanzhong culture landscape poetry as the starting point. In the poetry of the Tang Dynasty, there are not only the depictions of the roads and mountains of Hanzhong, such as Li Bai's *"The Difficult Road of Sichuan"*, in which, *"How zigzag the Qingniling Mountains circle around the mountains, and within a hundred steps they linger around the rocks and turn nine bends"* are mentioned. The mud mentioned by the poet refers to the Qingniling Mountains, which is located in the northwest of Lueyang County, Hanzhong City. The Jingluo Road in Shu Road has also been mentioned by poets. Jingluo Road is also known as Dangluo Road, Luogu Road. Jingluo Road is named after its south exit at the Jingshui River mouth of Yang County, Hanzhong City, and the north exit is located at Xiluo Valley, Zhouzhi County. In the famous frontier poet Cen Shen's poem of the prime Tang Dynasty, the author vividly depicted the twists and turns of the natural landscape roads of Jingluo Road, and the peaks of the mountain was as steep as a wall through realistic methods. The road in early winter had been frozen and the wheels slipped. The dense bamboo forest often suspended the flag hung on the car. It was very cold. Snow curled up the horse's hair. The cold wind blew like a knife on the face. Mountains were linked by one another, making people feel that the sky was smaller. Because the high mountain made the moon look so close to people at night, riding on the horse in the morning had the feeling of moving in the clouds. While depicting the difficult access to the road, the poet did not forget to enjoy some unique scenery in the mountains: *"the spring water of the dragonfly flows through the cracks of the stone. After the thousand years of pine tree is struck by lightning, the heart of the tree burns."* There are also descriptions of natural scenery, the precipitation of history and culture, and the beauty of natural scenery, which made the poets who visited Hanzhong in the Tang and Song Dynasties reluctant to go back and forth, and wrote many poems about the natural scenery of Hanzhong. For example, in the early Tang Dynasty, Shen Zhiqi wrote the *"Night in the Qipan Ridge"*, Qian Qi wrote the *"Qipan Ridge Blocking the Bandits and Li Ruigong Coming to the South Chu First"*, Wu Rong wrote *"the Seventh Poet Written on the Way of Transferring to the South· the Second Poet in Ascending the Qipan Ridge"* and so on, etc. . The poems of describing landscapes of Hanzhong in the Tang Dynasty can be found everywhere in the Tang Poems of Hanzhong. They are like superb artists who present the beautiful scenery of Hanzhong to the readers. These poems of describing landscapes of Hanzhoug become valuable historical materials to study the natural landscape of Hanzhong in the Tang Dynasty, enriching the historical connotation of Hanzhong's cultural landscape.

3.2 Exploring Hanzhong's unique urban characteristics by writing Hanzhong poets as the main line. Hanzhong, also known as Liangzhou, Xingyuan in the Tang Dynasty and was a territory of Shaanxi province. Hanzhong was one of the most important central cities in the southern part of Qinling Mountains in the Tang Dynasty. Its city was quite prosperous, and its literary creation had distinct Shaanxi culture characteristics. In the first year of the Wude Period of Tang Dynasty (618 AD), the Tang Dynasty changed Hanzhong of the Sui Dynasty to Liangzhou, and set Liangzhou Governor's Office to administer Liang, Yang, Ji and Xing four counties in total. After Emperor Xuanzong ascended the throne, he reorganized the whole country's administrative districts into fifteen Daos(provinces). The governing place of Shannan West Road was in Liangzhou, which had jurisdiction over five counties, namely Nanzheng, Baocheng, Chenggu, Xixian and Sanquan. In the process of studying the relationship between poetry and regional culture in the Tang Dynasty, especially the study of poetry of Tang Dynasty and regional culture in Shaanxi Province is of typical significance for the study of poetry in Hanzhong. In the Tang Dynasty, from the perspective of Shaanxi culture and the capital of Tang Dynasty (Chang'an) culture, Hanzhong written poetry

started from the Hanzhong-centered poetry. The research on the poets' life and travel in Hanzhong of the Tang Dynasty and the influence of poetry is an organic supplement and enrichment of the Chang'an culture in the Tang Dynasty.

3.3 Raising the cultural card of Hanzhong with the help of writing poems. As the source of the national historical and cultural city and the middle route of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project, culture and tourism industry in Hanzhong is a key development industry. At present, there are many tourism brands with high influence and great development value in the Hanzhong. Because the development of Hanzhong's cultural industry is not enough, the cultural products are not rich enough, and the cultural soft power needs to be further deepened. According to incomplete statistics, there were more than 100 poets in the Tang Dynasty, including Shen Quánqí, Luo Binwang, Lu Zhaolin, Cen Can, Li Bai, Du Fu, Li Shen, Yuan Zhen, Li Shangyin, Yan Tao, Wei Zhuang, Luo Yin, Hu Zeng and other poets. They wrote more than 100 poems related to Hanzhong poetry, injecting the power of Hanzhong to the prosperity of Tang poetry, which is a useful supplement to the poetry of the Tang Dynasty. Through the analysis of their life trajectory, ideological inclination and poetry works, we can explore some common regional cultural characteristics in their works, and the combination of the poems of the Tang Dynasty ---the important symbols of Tang Dynasty's cultural development, with the in-depth study of Tang Dynasty's natural landscapes and the sigh of the human landscape in Hanzhong enhanced the cultural brand of the national influence and urban cultural heritage, covering Hanzhong City with a distinctive coat, shining its distinctive brilliance in the process of its cultural transmission.

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