

<<中国茶>>

图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

China is the homeland of tea, taking a leading position in the planting, producing and drinking of tea. Because of their different producing techniques, Chinese tea is divided into six major types-green tea, black tea, oolong tea, dark tea, yellow tea and white tea. Some people say that green tea, simple and light, stands for the scholasticity of south China; black tea, mild and reserved, is quite ladylike; oolong tea, warm and persistent, resembles the perseverance of gymnosophists; dark tea, with lingering aftertaste, symbolizes the wisdom of the elderly, and so on and so forth.

#### 作者简介

Liu Tong holds an M.A degree from the School of Foreign Languages Institute at Peking University. Previously a translator, Liu is currently an editor at the English Editorial Office of The Commercial Press.

书籍目录

Preface Good Tea from Remote Mountain The Art of Tea-making Well-known People and Books about Tea Lu Yu and The Book of Tea Cai Xiang and Record of Tea Zhao Ji and General Remarks on Tea Zhu Quan and Guide of Tea Lu Tingcan and Additional Book of Tea The Spread of Tea from China Tea Tax and Tea Trade System Bartering of Tea and Horse The Tang-Tibet Road and the Tea-Horse Road Popularization of Tea Leaves in the World Lingering Taste of Famous Teas Green Tea West Lake Longjing tea Black Tea Oolong Tea Dark Tea Yellow Tea White Tea Nice Utensils for Tea Tea-Zen Affinity Tea Ceremony in China Tea-drinking Customs Tea with Friends Tea and Marriage Interesting Tea Drinking Customs Elegance in tea cup Enjoy Tea-time Appendix: Chronological Table of the Chinese Dynasties

## 章节摘录

插图：Dynasty. But to prevent others from following his steps and subverting his kingdom, he gave military power to civil officers who didn't know how to maneuver armies at all. As a result, Song Dynasty's military strength was always fairly weak and it was always under threat from northern ethnic regimes. The situation came to its worst at Emperor Huizong's time. He was the kind of person who lived his life as a kind of art. Completely immersed in artistic charm, he totally ignored the cruelty of reality. When the Nurchen nationality to the northeast of China rapidly rose up and threatened to devour the Song Dynasty, Emperor Huizong mistook it as a flourishing age of "reconstruction from ruin and prosperity of coastal regions" and started compiling his General Remarks on Tea. In 1125, Nurchen army invaded Song Dynasty in a big way. Hurriedly passing down the reign to his son, Emperor Huizong thought he could preserve himself this way, but his successor didn't eave the situation, either. In the second year, Nurchen army marched southward again, breaching the capital of Song and capturing thousands of Song people, including Emperor Huizong and his son. Emperor Huizong suffered all kinds of tortures in the foreign land and finally died there. Emperor Huizong was fond of drinking tea. He drew a picture called Picture of Drinking Tea, in which he was dressed in common clothes and enjoyed himself taking and discussing tea with the surrounding ministers. It is recorded in reference books that Emperor Huizong once cooked tea for his ministers in person. His tea had white froth floating on the surface like scarce stars and a brilliant moon. General Remarks on Tea is Emperor Huizong's summary of his predecessors' achievements, and is also a summary of his own experience in tea drinking. The book contains merely 2800 words, but is very comprehensive, divided into exordium and 20 catalogues of place, climate, picking, steaming and pressing, making, differentiating, etc.

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