

# The Yellow River Stories in Henan and Their Development in Film and Television

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**Abstract:** The Yellow River, as a vital element of Chinese civilization, has played a significant role in various aspects such as economy and culture from ancient times to the present. Henan Province, as a cultural powerhouse through which the Yellow River flows, has given birth to numerous myths, legends, and historical stories about Yellow River culture. The development of film and television productions based on these stories from the Yellow River in Henan is rooted in their rich cultural background. Through clear audiovisual expressions, popular dissemination formats, and narratively profound educational entertainment, the aim is not only to narrate the stories of the Yellow River, but also to deepen the cultural essence of Henan Province.

**Keywords:** Yellow River Culture; Yellow River Stories; Yellow River Film and Television Development; Henan Yellow River Story

## 1. The Significance of Film and Television Development of Henan's Yellow River Stories

Since ancient times, great rivers have been closely associated with the formation of national territories, the construction of ethnic cultural spirits, and the evolution of lifestyle customs. China, known for its great river civilization, has regarded the Yellow River as irreplaceable in the process of national cultural identity, as it symbolizes the national image and the spirit of the Chinese nation. As the cradle of Chinese civilization, the Yellow River has nurtured the civilization of the Chinese nation for five thousand years, serving as a vital foundation for the birth and development of our national culture and embodying the deepest spiritual pursuits of the Chinese nation. We must promote the

systematic protection of Yellow River cultural heritage, thoroughly explore the era value contained in Yellow River culture, tell the 'Yellow River stories' well, carry forward the historical context, strengthen cultural confidence, and gather spiritual strength for realizing the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation."

The narration of Yellow River stories and the dissemination of the image of the Yellow River are closely related to the foundation of our national cultural confidence. Telling the stories of the Yellow River and promoting Yellow River culture can consolidate national spirit, form cultural consciousness, promote cultural self-improvement, and enhance cultural confidence. Film and television dramas hold a unique position in cultural communication as the most influential mass media, with a broad audience base and powerful audiovisual expressions, making them a popular entertainment form. They are vivid and intuitive, with the ability to convey both complex and profound narratives, serving as an excellent medium for telling Yellow River stories and disseminating the image of the Yellow River. In film and television dramas, the image of the Yellow River, as an important cultural symbol of the Chinese nation, is not merely about natural landscapes; it involves how we perceive our history, culture, and even the issues of our nation, demanding sufficient attention from creators and researchers. It is for this reason that in the 1980s, television special programs using film and television as a medium, focusing on the Yellow River, emerged and had a significant impact. In the contemporary era, panoramic and immersive presentations of the beauty of the great river vividly narrate legendary stories of the simple, kind, sincere, and righteous children of the Yellow River.

Protecting, inheriting, and promoting Yellow River culture requires identifying the missions

of Henan Province and Zhengzhou City. The leading positions of Henan Province and Zhengzhou City in Yellow River culture determine their roles in protecting, inheriting, and promoting Yellow River culture.

Henan Province possesses a profound and extensive cultural heritage, containing numerous Yellow River stories. Looking at relevant film and television works, productions with Henan themes such as "Shaolin Temple" demonstrate outstanding artistic achievements and cultural dissemination. Therefore, Henan Province has unique advantages in the research of Yellow River story film and television development. Through research, it can also highlight Henan's natural features, humanistic characteristics, and research strengths. How Henan's Yellow River stories showcase the province's image and the image of the Yellow River, and how to better create Henan's Yellow River stories in film and television dramas, are important and pressing questions. The cultural items related to the Yellow River are often created in a specific social context, apply to a specific cultural atmosphere, and have their significant regional characteristics. This is not only the uniqueness of the Yellow River culture, but also one of the difficulties in its dissemination to the outside world. Henan should make use of its double-sided characteristics to create works<sup>[1]</sup>.

Furthermore, organizing Yellow River stories and planning for their film and television development will play an essential role in promoting the systematic organization of Henan's Yellow River stories. Keeping the fertile land of Yellow River culture, Henan radio and television people have been thinking about the movie and television presentation of Yellow River culture. The era has given media people a broader stage to utilize the historical characteristics and emotional resonance of the Yellow River story, and to create works around historical coordinates, future coordinates and system coordinates.<sup>[2]</sup> This, in turn, will have a significant guiding effect on future Henan-themed film and television drama creations centered around the Yellow River.

## **2. Compilation of Yellow River Stories in Henan**

### **2.1 The Yellow River: An Indispensable**

### **Natural Landscape Symbol in Zhengzhou**

The Yellow River motif frequently appears in film and television productions originating from Henan, becoming an integral part of narrative discourse. Regarding natural landscapes, the Yellow River alternates between exhibiting majestic vigor and presenting delicate beauty, thus enriching and enhancing the cinematic experience.

These natural landscapes not only provide rich scenic locations for film and television dramas but also showcase the unique regional landscapes of Henan to the audience. The presence and influence of the Yellow River pervade various aspects of the Chinese landmass, rendering the Yellow River basin an essential component of China's geographical features. The Yellow River also provided numerous favorable conditions for the development of ancient civilization in Henan: its main and tributary streams supplied ancient humans with essential and abundant drinking water; the ecosystems along its banks were stable and rich, offering abundant food sources; the fertile and loose soil in the river valleys was conducive to agriculture and animal husbandry in primitive times. The characteristics of the loess soil facilitated early human settlement in dugouts, and the mild climate and abundant rainfall in the basin were suitable for the survival of primitive humans<sup>[3]</sup>. This unique natural geographical environment provided favorable conditions for the development of ancient civilization in Henan and laid a solid historical foundation for the use of the Yellow River as a natural landscape element in Henan's film and television dramas.

### **2.2 Integrating the Yellow River into Historical Background: Stories of the "Mother River"**

In addition to its role in natural landscapes, Yellow River culture plays a historically significant role in film and television dramas. From the era of Yu the Great's flood control, through the political and economic changes of the Shang and Zhou Dynasties, the conflicts of the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, to the prosperity of the Han and Tang Dynasties, the Yellow River has witnessed the vicissitudes of thousands of years, presenting audiences with a rich historical panorama. In the Yellow River stories of Zhengzhou, many historical

narratives abound, with the "Yellow River" playing a crucial connecting role. It often appears at the beginning and end of stories or within their backgrounds, seamlessly integrated into the entire narrative in an irreplaceable and indispensable manner.

For instance, the story of "Zichan's Governance" takes place in 554 BC when the state of Zheng was in crisis. Faced with pressure from the nobility, Zichan decided to contemplate deeply. He returned home to ponder over the issue of fallow land and resolved to govern the country through knowledge of the law. He inscribed the laws on an iron tripod and had literate individuals disseminate them, improving the moral atmosphere of Zheng. Under Zichan's leadership, the economy of Zheng flourished, and its politics were enlightened. For thirty years of his governance, he devoted himself to the prosperity of the state. Before his death, he advised his successor to balance leniency and severity, enact clear laws, enforce them strictly, and exercise caution in punishment. Zichan was involved in the education of ritual and music, governed the state rationally, and maintained political stability. He also advised Duke Xi to restore order in the state of Lu, stabilizing the lives of its people. In gratitude, people scattered the gold, silver, and jewels offered to him into the Yellow River, forming what is known as the "River of Gold".

Not only in "Zichan's Governance" but also in stories like "The River God Watching a Play", "The Yin and Yang Fish at the River Mouth", and "The Value of an Ancient Inkstone", the "Yellow River" serves as a crucial background that enriches and enhances the narrative on a historical level. As the plot unfolds, the Yellow River becomes more than just a scenic backdrop; it directly influences the fate of characters and nations. Through the Yellow River as a geographical element, the plot gains deeper meaning and reflection, profoundly reflecting the reverence and contemplation of the "Yellow River" in ancient Chinese culture.

### **2.3 Enduring Cultural Symbol: The Resilient Spirit Nurtured by the Yellow River**

The Yellow River, a millennia-old river, is not only the mother river of the Chinese land but also a cultural symbol deeply imbued with the inheritance of Chinese civilization throughout

the ages. No longer just a geographical entity, the Yellow River has become a symbol throughout different historical periods, carrying cultural connotations and providing symbolic cultural significance for narratives.

With its majestic and relentless flow, the Yellow River embodies a spirit of resilience and perseverance against all odds. However, in stories, the Yellow River's floods are depicted as a formidable threat to life, simultaneously representing both danger and sustenance. From ancient times to the present, many historical narratives, such as "The Great Yu Tames the Flood", utilize the "Yellow River floods" as a central story element, showcasing the importance of flood control and prevention efforts, as well as the indomitable spirit of the Chinese people who do not fear hardships and never give up. Stories like "The 38th Army's Resistance against the Japanese" and "The Gunfire at Hulao Pass" further emphasize that the Yellow River symbolizes not just a river but also the unity of the people and their struggle against floods. Furthermore, it represents not only the history and culture of the Chinese nation but also echoes the concept of interdependence between humans and nature, conveying a spirit of resilience and perseverance. This deeper connotation enriches the overall significance of the narrative.

Based on these three aspects, the appearance of the Yellow River as a natural landscape in Henan's film and television dramas serves not only to enrich visual content but also to showcase China's unique geographical features. Moreover, the involvement of the Yellow River in the story becomes a crucial element, influencing the direction of the narrative and narrating the history and culture of the Yellow River basin through the development of the plot. Through its symbolic portrayal, simple stories often contain the indomitable and forward-looking spirit of the Chinese nation, elevating the Yellow River beyond a mere natural landscape to embody cultural connotations that resonate with the audience's national sentiments.

The inheritance and promotion of Yellow River culture can promote Henan to leverage its cultural resources and build a cultural brand with distinctive Central Plains characteristics, thereby constructing a system for the inheritance and promotion of Yellow River

culture centered around Henan, providing momentum for the construction of Henan as a culturally strong province. <sup>[4]</sup> This comprehensive approach endows the Yellow River with deeper significance in film and television works, serving not only as an aesthetic enjoyment but also as a cultural inheritance and a symbol of national spirit.

### **3. The Yellow River Image in the Stories of Henan**

#### **3.1 Indispensable Natural Wonder**

The Yellow River, as a natural landscape, provides a unique geographical backdrop for historical narratives. Its majestic waters, vast basin, undulating riverbanks, and other elements constitute an indispensable part of the stories. Through the depiction of natural landscapes, the richness of environmental descriptions in the stories is enhanced, enabling the audience to better understand the locations where the stories unfold, thereby reinforcing the narrative's authenticity and immersive quality.

The story "Two Cities and a Ditch" narrates the struggle between Chu and Han during the Chu-Han Contention. Despite numerous victories over the Qin army and the enfeoffment of vassals, Xiang Yu repeatedly suffered defeats in his encounters with Liu Bang. During the Hongmen Banquet and the Battle of Liyang, Liu Bang ingeniously escaped. The two sides confronted each other at Guangwu Mountain, with the Hong Canal serving as the dividing line. Liu Bang sent an envoy, Lu Jia, to negotiate with Xiang Yu. Although discontented, Xiang Yu, being powerless to resist, ultimately accepted the peace treaty. To consolidate his position, Liu Bang laid an ambush with generals such as Han Xin, and with the enemy surrounded, Xiang Yu had no choice but to commit suicide at the Wu River. Today, the Yellow River channel in the northern suburbs of Zhengzhou and the two Wang cities along Han Street still exist.

Similar stories abound, such as "Centuries on the Banks of the Cypress River," "How Did the Murky River Turn 'Clear'?" and "The Three Visits of He Xiangtu to the Ancient Ferry." Here, the Yellow River, as a neutral natural landscape, naturally becomes the central backdrop for the stories. The conflicts

between Liu Bang and Xiang Yu by the banks of the Yellow River serve as evidence of the Yellow River's geographical significance throughout history, integrating it as a natural wonder of the Chinese nation into historical narratives.

#### **3.2 Maternal Nurturing of the Mother River**

The Yellow River is not merely a geographical symbol but also the mother river that nurtures the land of China. It plays multiple roles in promoting production and the development of regions along its banks. Firstly, it serves as an essential irrigation source for farmlands. With its abundant water resources throughout the year, the Yellow River provides crucial irrigation water for the coastal areas. Secondly, its role in water transportation cannot be ignored. The waterway of the Yellow River provides vital routes for transportation along the coast. Thirdly, amidst advocating for the protection of the ecological environment, the abundant water resources in the Yellow River basin play an indispensable role in maintaining ecological balance. The development and utilization of hydropower from the Yellow River also represent a modern interpretation of the Yellow River's identity as a "mother." With its rapid flow, the Yellow River is an ideal water resource for hydropower. By constructing hydroelectric stations and effectively utilizing hydropower for electricity generation, clean energy is provided for coastal areas, meeting the electricity needs for people's lives and industries.

Many related stories, such as "Emperor Qin Shi Huang's Repair of the Golden Dike" and "Foreigners Turning into Stones with a Wave of Hand," depict the Yellow River as a symbol of justice and resilience. The people along the river adhere to the principle of "relying on water for survival" through generations. The Yellow River is praised as the mother river of Chinese civilization, and its rich historical and cultural connotations hold profound spiritual significance for residents along its banks.

#### **3.3 The Source of Suffering and the Spirit of Resistance against Floods**

Leveraging the geographical characteristics of the Yellow River, such as its turbulent floods, sediment deposition, and fluctuating water levels, often becomes essential elements of the

storylines. Floods may serve as turning points in the stories, bringing crises, conflicts, or challenges that affect the fate and emotional development of characters. Differences in geographical features may also give rise to different storylines, such as those between the upper and lower reaches of the Yellow River. Stories like "Uncle He Saving People," "Overlooking the Yellow River from Little Ding Mountain," and "Rescuing Lives Rather than Wealth" often revolve around conflicts arising from Yellow River floods, dike construction, bridge construction, and rescue missions of those who fell into the river. While the Yellow River provides water resources to people, it also brings challenges and tests. Historical and literary writings about the Yellow River largely become a form of disaster narrative. However, regardless of the disasters faced, the children of the Yellow River confront and persist against natural and human-made disasters with unparalleled reverence and resilience for life. [5] Through rescue and governance, these stories express a positive response to adversity, showcasing the resilience and determination behind them. These plotlines, after depicting the Yellow River as the source of disaster and suffering, often reflect the life-saving and caring actions undertaken by people relying on the Yellow River, highlighting care and cherish for life. Looking at Henan, whether it's the threat of floods caused by the Yellow River, water resource protection, pollution control, etc., [6] are urgent issues that need to be addressed. The spirit of the Yellow River displayed in Henan's stories still needs to be continued today, integrated into modern Yellow River governance efforts. The application of these three different images of the Yellow River in Henan's stories reflects both the river's true essence and profound reflections on the complexity of the relationship between nature and humanity in literary works. The vast and diverse cultural resources accumulated in the Yellow River basin are precious treasures of the Chinese nation. [7] Based on profound cultural resources, the exploration of more possibilities for Yellow River culture from multiple perspectives will endow natural hydrological conditions and historical events with literary imagination and expression, constructing multidimensional images of the Yellow River.

#### **4. The Image of Henan and Zhengzhou in Yellow River Stories**

Zhengzhou, as an ancient capital in the Central Plains region, boasts rich historical heritage. In the stories of the Yellow River, Zhengzhou serves as an important historical node, playing roles in nurturing the Chinese civilization and giving birth to Central Plains dynasties. The profound history of Henan injects mystery and cultural connotations into the stories. With the development of modernization, Zhengzhou in Yellow River stories may also portray the image of a modern city. Especially in aspects such as railway construction, urbanization, economic rise, Zhengzhou could be a typical representation of a modern city in the stories, showcasing the vitality and development potential of cities in contemporary society.

The Yellow River stories in Henan mainly fall into four types: myths and legends, historical biographies, ethnic legends, and contemporary poverty alleviation struggles, corresponding to the historical heritage, current challenges, and mission of the Yellow River basin. Corresponding to the image of Zhengzhou in Yellow River stories in Henan, it represents a city rich in historical heritage, the birthplace of the nation's ancestors, nurturing the Chinese civilization as an ancient capital, and a modern city flourishing in the process of modernization, accompanied by railway construction, ethnic awakening, and reform and opening up.

##### **4.1 Myths and Legends: The Rich Historical Heritage of the Yellow River in Henan**

When exploring the myths and legends in Yellow River stories in Henan, one cannot overlook the classic story of "Great Yu Controlling the Waters." In the ancient legend of Great Yu's water control, it is closely related to Dengfeng, Zhengzhou. Legend has it that Great Yu's achievements in water control occurred in the area around Dengfeng, where the twin capitals of Liangzhou and Xingyang are located. Great Yu's feat of water management is not only a heroic tale but also a symbol of the indomitable spirit and forward march of the Chinese nation. Apart from "Great Yu Controlling the Waters," many other mythological stories such as "The Nine Bends and Eighteen Turns of the Yellow River" and "The Legend of Qin River" rely on

Zhengzhou as the geographical background. The mythological stories of the Yellow River in Zhengzhou not only represent the long-standing civilization of the Yellow River but also emphasize Zhengzhou in the stories as an ancient capital in the Central Plains region, filled with mysterious historical heritage. As the cradle of Chinese civilization, Zhengzhou stands as an emblem of civilization on paper.

#### **4.2 Historical Biographies: The Enduring Cultural Heritage of Zhengzhou's Yellow River Sites**

In the stories of Yellow River historical biographies, Zhengzhou emerges as a city witnessing the long historical flow of the river, recording the grand epic of dynastic changes and social transformations. The stories of Yellow River historical biographies enrich the image of Zhengzhou as a city of ancient commercial prosperity.

Many relevant historical biographies include sites such as Wangchenggang and the Xia Capital Yangcheng. Wangchenggang site, discovered in the 1970s, is located in Gaocheng Village, Gaocheng Town, Dengfeng City, Henan Province, at the confluence of Wudu River and Ying River. It is a cultural relic site mainly from the mid-to-late period of the Longshan culture, with elements of the early Neolithic Peiligang culture, Erlitou culture, and Shang-Zhou remains. Particularly significant is the discovery of the Longshan culture city site here, which is important for studying the periodization of the Longshan culture in western Henan and the structure of city walls. The prosperity brought by the tributaries of the Yellow River has been well preserved. It provides valuable materials for further research on the development of ancient cities in China, the Xia Dynasty, social structure, and even the origins of ancient Chinese civilization. The historical fact of Xia Dynasty sites being built along the Yellow River has also been further verified.

In Yellow River historical biographies, Zhengzhou often appears with its irreplaceable geographical position, echoing Zhengzhou's status today as a national transportation hub and the development of Yellow River shipping.

#### **4.3 Ethnic Legends: The Calling Card of Central Plains Culture in the Yellow River**

In the Yellow River stories of Henan, the ethnic legendary image of Zhengzhou may encompass many elements, emphasizing the city's unique position in history and culture. This legendary image also underscores Zhengzhou's brave performance in resisting foreign invasions and defending its homeland, shaping a national hero image in repelling external threats.

In Yellow River ethnic legends of embankment protection, Zhengzhou, as the core city, has experienced pain and loss but has demonstrated firm beliefs and responsibilities in defending its homeland. Stories such as "Who is Beizi Ye," "The Military Factory between Mountains and Rivers," and "The Fragrant Rice Flowers at Huayuan Gate" emphasize Zhengzhou's mission and responsibility as a city along the Yellow River through various forms of stories such as flood resistance. Zhengzhou's urban image, also baptized by history in Yellow River stories, manifests qualities of strength, tenacity, and fearlessness, becoming a solid pearl in China's anti-Japanese history.

#### **4.4 Contemporary Struggles against Poverty: Connecting Ancient and Modern National Aspirations**

In modern Yellow River stories, Henan often portrays images of struggles against poverty. With the advancement of railway construction, urbanization, and reform and opening up, Zhengzhou, as a modern city, bravely confronts various difficulties through efforts and hard work, becoming a pioneer in poverty alleviation efforts and embodying the positive image of cities in contemporary society. With the spirit of overcoming difficulties and forging ahead, Zhengzhou spares no effort to boost the economy and promote development, striving to write a more brilliant chapter for the Central Plains. The story "The Surprising Encounter at the Smelting Site" briefly describes Zhengzhou's economic and industrial development relying on the Yellow River. In 1975, Zhao Hecai, a member of the ancient Xingong Commune in Zhengzhou, revisited the wasteland outside the West Gate, where he recalled picking up iron blocks as a child. He dug up iron blocks, sold them for sweet potatoes, and increased food for his family. Later, he found hard objects suspected to be treasures and suggested preservation.

After confirmation by city leaders and archaeologists, it was confirmed to be an ancient iron-smelting site, containing ancient iron-smelting facilities and iron tools, which was amazing. Zhao Hecai participated in the development work, and three years later, more ancient iron tools and equipment were discovered, showing the technology and civilization of more than 2,000 years ago. Zhengzhou established the Guxing Han Dynasty Iron-smelting Site Museum, which became a national key cultural relic protection unit.

These stories also indirectly demonstrate the positive role of the Yellow River water source in Henan's agricultural production and industrial manufacturing. With abundant natural resources and labor in the Yellow River basin, Zhengzhou, through cooperation with other cities and regions in the Yellow River basin, can jointly promote the development of the industrial chain and achieve optimized resource allocation.<sup>[8]</sup> The industrial pollution and environmental protection work resulting from this also need to be addressed.

The Yellow River culture is characterized by continuity. In the process of development, the Yellow River culture has faced all kinds of tests, but it still maintains a vigorous vitality. In the future, the Yellow River culture will also play a strong role in guiding the spirit of the Chinese nation based on its strong quality of continuity.<sup>[9]</sup> These diverse types of stories cleverly correspond to the multiple roles of Henan in the Yellow River basin, highlighting its rich historical heritage, current challenges, and missions. Myths and legends showcase the historical heritage of Zhengzhou as an ancient capital, depicting the mysterious aspect of Henan as the birthplace of Chinese civilization. Historical biographies demonstrate the evolution of Henan in ancient and modern processes. Through historical events such as railway construction, ethnic awakening, and reform and opening up, the rise of Zhengzhou as a modern city is emphasized. Ethnic legends highlight Henan's unique position in the Yellow River basin. Henan plays a key role in Yellow River culture, and its ethnic legends reflect the integration of diverse cultures in the Yellow River basin, shaping Henan as a representative of multicultural integration. Finally, contemporary struggles against

poverty highlight Henan's role in contemporary society. Through the efforts of cities in poverty alleviation work, Zhengzhou has become a model of a modern city that dares to face difficulties and actively pursue development. These four types of Yellow River stories interweave to construct a multi-dimensional pattern of national discourse and ethnic narrative. The urban image is woven from rich historical heritage, diverse cultural backgrounds, and modern achievements, showcasing a city that has experienced thousands of years of changes and is brave in innovation.

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