

Revitalization and Tourism Development of Dunhuang Cultural Heritage

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Abstract: Revitalization is the process of instilling something with fresh energy and vibrancy. historical revitalization is the process of repurposing cultural historical materials and changing them into products or services that fit the demands of modern society, all while protecting and preserving history. The regeneration of cultural heritage entails converting it into tourism resources and products. This article is broken into four parts, each of which focuses on study into Dunhuang's cultural heritage. First, the author discusses the cultural heritage of Dunhuang. Second, the author assesses the worth of Dunhuang's cultural legacy. Third, the author discusses the fundamental concepts of cultural heritage revitalization. In the fourth section, the author discusses the revitalization of Dunhuang's cultural heritage. Revitalization can take many forms, including digital technology, cultural and creative items, art exhibitions, film and television works, and live performances, among others.

Keywords: Dunhuang Cultural Heritage ; Revitalization ; Tourism Development.



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Overview of Dunhuang Cultural Heritage

Dunhuang is a Silk Road node city well known for its "Dunhuang Grottoes" and "Dunhuang Murals". Since Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty "occupied two passes and established four counties" (two passes: Yumen Pass and Yangguan; four counties: Wuwei, Zhangye, Jiuquan, and Dunhuang) over 2,100 years ago, Dunhuang has served as a transit station for Sino-Western traffic on the Silk Road and a gateway to the Western Regions. The term "heritage" was originally defined as property left by ancestors to future generations, but it has now been expanded to include non-property heritage based on its inheritance significance. With the worldwide society's extensive study of cultural relics, the phrase "cultural heritage" was created from the notion of "heritage" and gained popularity in the global community. In general, cultural legacy refers to human inventions with remarkable universal values that have been passed down through natural evolution and human history. UNESCO adopted the "Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" in 1972, which distinguishes between cultural and natural heritage. The State Council released the "Notice on Strengthening the Protection of Cultural Heritage" in 2005, defining cultural heritage as both tangible and intangible. Tangible cultural heritage is classified into three types: cultural relics with historical, artistic, and scientific value; important physical objects, artworks, documents, books, and other movable cultural relics from various periods in history; and historical and cultural cities (blocks, towns) with exceptional universal value. Intangible cultural legacy refers to a variety of traditional cultural expressions that exist in intangible forms, are strongly tied to the life of the masses, and are passed down through generations.



Source: XINHUA (2023) <https://www.chinadailyhk.com/hk/article/374473>

Dunhuang's cultural heritage comprises ancient cultural relics from the Dunhuang area, cave art (Mogao Grottoes, West Thousand Buddha Caves, Yulin Grottoes, and so on), Dunhuang murals, Dunhuang colorful statues, and cultural relics discovered in the Dunhuang Sutra Cave. These are valuable cultural heritages of the Chinese people.

Ancient Cultural Relics in Dunhuang

The old Great Wall, bamboo slips from the Han dynasty, and other cultural relics from different time periods that have been uncovered are examples of ancient cultural relics. Near ancient China, the construction of the Great Wall of the Han Dynasty near Dunhuang was a significant defense building project. For the purpose of researching the history, culture, and legal system of the Han Dynasty, the Han bamboo slips that were found in Dunhuang are material that is of great significance. Cultural relics that were discovered during different time periods are a reflection of the historical shifts and cultural advancements that have occurred in Dunhuang.



Source: Ashley Cowie (2023) <https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology/bamboo-text-lost-classics-0020072>

Grotto Art

The Mogao Grottoes are the most important part of Dunhuang's legacy of cultural traditions. During the second year of Jianyuan, which occurred during the Former Qin Dynasty (366 AD), they were initially constructed. There is now a large-scale grotto group that has been established after more than a thousand years of continuous construction. There are currently 735 caverns, more than 45,000 square meters of paintings, and more than 2,000 colored sculptures that have been conserved in Dunhuang over the course of time. From the fourth to the fourteenth centuries after the common era, the Mogao Grottoes served as the pinnacle of artistic excellence in Chinese Buddhism. In addition to incorporating local multi-ethnic art, it also incorporates components from foreign art, resulting in the formation of a Dunhuang Buddhist art system that has a distinct development background and its own peculiarities. The Yulin Grottoes and the Western Thousand Buddha Caves are two of the most significant Buddhist art treasures that can be found in Dunhuang. In conjunction with the Mogao Grottoes, they make up the entirety of the Dunhuang Grottoes art system.



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grotto_Landscape_with_a_Hermitage

Dunhuang murals

The Dunhuang murals have expanded to cover more over 45,000 square meters, displaying content that is both rich and detailed as well as scenes that are both complicated and vast. These items have a very high artistic value and can be classified into seven distinct groups. Authentic Chinese paintings from the fourth to fourteenth centuries after the common era are preserved in the murals, which include figure paintings, landscape paintings, architectural paintings, decorative paintings, and other types of paintings. It is possible to refer to the murals of Dunhuang as museums on the walls or encyclopedia murals since they depict numerous scenarios of old social life and customs at the same time.



Source: Lingo Ace (2024) <https://www.lingoace.com/blog/exploring-dunhuang-art:-tales-of-millennium-murals-and-cultural-heritage-en/>

Dunhuang colored sculptures

A significant portion of Dunhuang's cultural legacy is comprised of the colored statues that are found there. There are statues of Buddha, Bodhisattvas, and followers among them, as well as statues of a variety of celestial kings and powerful men. This collection of colorful sculptures is representative of a variety of styles that were prevalent during various time periods. These styles include ancient Greek forms, as well as styles from Central Asia and India. The colored sculptures of Dunhuang are a reflection of the process by which Chinese sculpture has absorbed styles from other cultures and created art in the Chinese style.



Source: Bi Nan (2015) https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/culture/2015-09/10/content_21838997_2.htm

Dunhuang Scripture Caves

The Mogao Grottoes were the location where the Scripture Caves were found in the year 1900. Tens of thousands of old manuscripts written in a variety of languages, together with a few printed copies, silk paintings, embroidery, and other cultural treasures were discovered in the caverns. Additionally, a small number of printed copies were also discovered. Religious literature, classics of Confucianism, historical and geographical papers, scientific and technological documents, literary books, official and private documents, documents that are not of Chinese origin, and artworks such as silk, paper, and linen paintings and embroidery are all examples of cultural relics. In the Scripture Caves, a significant number of the cultural relics that have been discovered are manuscripts that have been lost. These manuscripts are the original records of old social culture and portray the actual face of ancient society in many different ways.



Source: Holland Cotter (2008) <https://www.nytimes.com/2008/07/06/arts/design/06cott.html>

Value of Dunhuang Cultural Heritage

The value of Dunhuang cultural heritage is multi-dimensional, covering multiple fields such as history, art, culture, and science.

Historical Value

Dunhuang's cultural history bears evidence to the Silk Road. As a key stop on the historic Silk Road, Dunhuang's cultural heritage witnessed the interaction and blending of Eastern and Western cultures. The Buddhist scriptures, Confucian classics, historical and geographical papers, and other cultural treasures found in the Dunhuang Grottoes and Sutra Caves serve as physical evidence of cultural interactions along the Silk Road.

Dunhuang's cultural heritage contains significant historical materials. Dunhuang's cultural heritage, particularly the Dunhuang manuscripts, contains a wealth of valuable historical materials. These documents are extremely useful for studying ancient Chinese history, religion, society, geography, ethnicity, language, literature, astronomy, calendar, mathematics, medicine, and other subjects. These items are frequently not found in official historical records, yet they can enhance and enrich official history.

Artistic Value

Dunhuang's cultural legacy boasts a distinct artistic style. The Dunhuang Grottoes are a treasury of ancient Chinese art, displaying the pinnacles of Chinese Buddhist art from the fourth to fourteenth centuries. The Dunhuang murals and colorful sculptures, with their superb composition, vivid motifs, and rich hues, have become remarkable examples of ancient Chinese art. These works are not only of exceptional artistic merit, but they also reflect the aesthetic concepts and artistic level of society at the period.

Dunhuang's cultural heritage is an example of the confluence of Chinese and Western cultures. Dunhuang Grottoes Art exemplifies the integration of Chinese and Western civilizations in terms of content organization, character modeling, painting techniques, and attire. For example, Dunhuang murals combine both artistic elements of India and Central Asia and components of traditional Chinese art, resulting in a unique Dunhuang art style.

Cultural Value

Dunhuang cultural treasure is a vital carrier of China's superb traditional culture, demonstrating the country's lengthy history and splendor. These cultural heritages are extremely important for preserving and strengthening Chinese traditional culture.

Dunhuang's cultural history is an engaging teaching tool for patriotism education for people of all ethnicities, particularly young people. Understanding the history and culture of Dunhuang allows individuals to have a deeper understanding of the Chinese nation's magnificence and glory, as well as boost their national pride and confidence.

Scientific Value

Dunhuang's cultural heritage is a valuable resource for multidisciplinary research. History, religion, art, archaeology, architecture, and other fields all contribute to Dunhuang's cultural heritage. These cultural heritages give vital information for research and development in relevant disciplines.

Dunhuang's cultural history provides motivation for scientific and technological progress. The artistic components and creative inspiration found in Dunhuang's cultural history serve as a source of reference and inspiration for modern scientific and technological advancement. In the disciplines of dance, music, and fine arts, people can draw inspiration from Dunhuang murals and colored sculptures to create works of art with unique style and charm.

Basic principles of Dunhuang cultural heritage revitalization

Cultural heritage revitalization and tourism revitalization

"Activation" is also known as stimulation, and it refers to the process of a material transitioning from an inactive (or less active) state to an active state. Researchers have used this notion to the subject of cultural heritage, discussing its "revitalization". Revitalization means giving cultural heritage new uses and life so that it can meet the needs of current development. Heritage revitalization is the process of transforming heritage resources into products or services that satisfy the demands of modern society while maintaining heritage protection and inheritance. Heritage Revitalization refers to the comprehensive and coordinated development of tangible or intangible cultural heritage. Heritage revitalization has two levels: physical cultural heritage revitalization is a process that goes from static protection to renewal and utilization, whereas intangible cultural heritage revitalization is both tangible and visible.

legacy revitalization entails both the preservation of the legacy itself and the revitalization of heritage-related participants. The Revitalization of the heritage itself is to enhance the visibility of the heritage and continue the vitality of the heritage itself; the Revitalization of heritage-related participants mainly refers to the closer relationship between participants (including managers and maintainers, people living in the heritage site, and visitors, etc.) and the heritage, more frequent interactions between participants and heritage, and further improvement of satisfaction with the There are numerous methods for revitalizing history, and tourist revitalization is an efficient approach to safeguard and inherit it actively. The primary principle behind heritage tourism revitalization theory is to allow the heritage to reclaim its former grandeur and exhibit it clearly to public tourists as cultural heritage tourism develops. In summary, heritage tourism revitalization is to renew and utilize heritage in a tourism style, and meet the goal of safeguarding heritage dynamically.

Basic principles of Dunhuang cultural heritage revitalization

Protection first

The "Cultural Relics Protection Law of the People's Republic of China" states that cultural heritage protection efforts must follow the philosophy of "protection first, rescue first, reasonable use, and strengthened management." Dunhuang's cultural heritage is non-renewable, and its revival and use must comply to protection as a prerequisite. We should thoroughly investigate the value of Dunhuang cultural heritage based on its current status, carry out appropriate revitalization and utilization, strengthen the "self-generating" function of Dunhuang cultural heritage, maximize the authenticity and integrity of Dunhuang cultural heritage, and achieve its sustainable development.

Dynamic utilization

Maintaining and supporting the life of cultural heritage is the foundation for the growth of practical activities such as cultural heritage study, protection, and utilization. To keep cultural heritage alive, we must value and fully utilize the essential driving force of "people" in the protection and application of cultural heritage. As a result, we should develop the cultural tourism industry based on preserving the authenticity and integrity of Dunhuang cultural heritage and respecting residents' living and production methods, while also creating a harmonious and unified ecological, life, cultural, and consumption scene.

Integration into Life

Cultural heritage stems from life and is inextricably linked to the lives of modern people. As a result, cultural heritage protection operations cannot artificially isolate it from everyday life. The revival and use of Dunhuang cultural assets should be integrated with actual life and directed by the spiritual and cultural requirements of the community. To address the people's material, spiritual, and cultural requirements, we should make items with both practical value and artistic appeal that are greatly appreciated by the public, all while properly conserving the Dunhuang cultural heritage.

Integrated development

In today's world, the many qualities of history, culture, economy, science, and education contained in cultural heritage are becoming more visible, and the integrated development model of cultural heritage and various businesses is maturing. On one hand, we should deeply explore the excellent cultural elements in the Dunhuang cultural heritage and carry out creative transformation so that it can become a profound nourishment for the construction of socialist spiritual civilization; on the other hand, we should deeply explore the historical, cultural, artistic, scientific, and economic value of the Dunhuang cultural heritage and innovatively integrate the Dunhuang cultural heritage with tourism, study, and education.

Revitalization and Tourism Development of Dunhuang Cultural Heritage

Digital Revitalization and Tourism Experience of Dunhuang Cultural Heritage

Digital Storage and Display: Digital Dunhuang Platform

The Dunhuang Research Institute has fully scanned Mogao Grottoes' caves, murals, and colored sculptures using high-precision photography, image processing, 3D reconstruction, and other technical methods. By the end of 2022, it will have accomplished the high-precision acquisition of 290 caverns, the development of 162 cave panoramas, and the 3D reconstruction of 7 significant sites. These digital resources are free to global tourists through the "Digital Dunhuang" resource library, ensuring the digital preservation and widespread distribution of cultural treasures.

Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality Technology: Feitian Special Line Tour

The Dunhuang Research Institute has collaborated with technology companies to launch augmented reality (AR) technology experience projects, such as the "Feitian Special Line Tour," to achieve "seeing cultural relics inside the cave outside the cave," which greatly enhances the tourists' visiting experience. The "Feitian Special Tour" uses a presentation technology that combines physical caverns and virtual experiences. Tourists can better comprehend Mogao Grottoes' artistic richness and cultural significance by using polished professional explanation services. During the visit, guests can observe the fine paintings and colored sculptures of several physical caves and use handheld terminals to explore virtual Feitian scenery, panoramic caves, and other digital content, resulting in a new experience of virtual and real integration.

Trans-temporal and Spatial Participatory Museum: Digital Sutra Cave

The "Digital Sutra Cave" is the world's first transtemporal and spatial interactive museum, co-created by the Dunhuang Academy and Tencent. It realistically recreates the actual historical scenes from the Sutra Cave a century ago, offering guests an immersive and interactive cultural experience. The digital museum exhibits the following characteristics: First, consider transtemporal and spatial experiences. The Digital Sutra Cave reproduces the Sutra Cave and its cultural artifacts to millimeter-level precision using advanced technologies such as game engines, high-definition digital scanning, 3D modeling, and 4K virtual texture mapping. Tourists can explore the Digital Sutra Cave via the "Cloud Tour Dunhuang" applet or the "Digital Dunhuang" official website to get an immersive and ultra-realistic experience. Second, engage in immersive interaction. Users can not only see the details of the cave murals, colored sculptures, and inscriptions, but also "travel" to different historical periods by role-playing, engaging with historical personalities, and experiencing the Sutra Cave's past and present. Third, a multilingual version. To further accommodate international tourists, the Digital Sutra Cave has also launched a multilingual edition. The "Digital Sutra Cave (International Edition)" was officially released to the public at the "Network Communication and Civilization Exchange and Mutual Learning" forum of the 2023 World Internet Conference Wuzhen Summit, which was established by the Dunhuang Research Institute and Tencent. Initially, the product will be available in both English and French, with a concentration on the European market.

Tourism Performance Revitalization of Dunhuang Cultural Heritage

As a famous historical and cultural city, Dunhuang's rich cultural heritage provides an inexhaustible source for the creation of cultural performance products. At present, the following tourism performance products have been developed:

Indoor Experience performance: "Seeing Dunhuang Again"

The performance features five typical situations and six clue characters drawn from Dunhuang's extensive history and culture. They are used to weave the plot of the show, providing guests with an immersive sense of Dunhuang and Silk Road history. The performance uses a "streamlined" spatial experience technique. Tourists follow the director's intended walking route to cross the Sutra Cave, Mogao Grottoes, and more than 7,000 kilometers of the Silk Road.

Large-scale desert live performance: "Dunhuang Festival"

The performance is set against the background of Mingsha Mountain and features a legendary love story. Crescent Moon Lake and the outdoor digital Mogao Grottoes live stage are recreated to recreate the former prosperity of the ancient Silk Road, drawing on the cultural and natural landscapes of Dunhuang such as Mogao Grottoes, Mingsha Mountain, and Crescent Moon Lake, as well as incorporating cutting-edge creative concepts and stage art methods. The original 360-degree rotating tourist chairs can be moved forward and backward, and modern stage art cutting-edge technology such as wall shows, naked-eye 3D, and holographic pictures are recently used.

Cave-style immersive experience performance: "Music of Dunhuang"

The performance revitalizes Dunhuang's ancient musical instruments and scores, allowing them to "fly" out of the murals and play natural sounds, fully demonstrating the charm of Dunhuang's ancient music culture, which has been passed down for thousands of years. Using high-tech technologies like holographic projection, 3D wire, and digital lighting, the performance interprets the moving story of the young man Bai from the Western Regions pursuing art, showing tourists the brilliance and prosperity of music, dance, poetry, and painting in the Dunhuang murals, creating an immersive experience that can be seen, heard, walked, and interacted with.

Large-scale situational audio-visual performance: "Thousand Hands and Thousand Eyes"

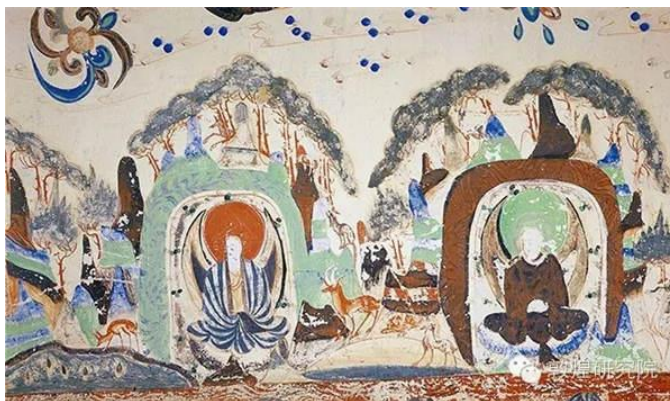
The performance is inspired by the "Thousand Hands and Thousand Eyes Guanyin Sutra Transformation" mural in Cave 3, the Mogao Grottoes' only Guanyin-themed cave in Dunhuang. The China Disabled People's Art Troupe devised the performance based on the music and dance poetry "My Dream". Music, dance, multimedia, and other elements are used to depict the traditional story of "Miaoshan saving her father" by 50 hearing-impaired dancers and visually impaired musicians and singers. Through rich and beautiful creative performances and the emotional strength of unlimited love, the artists provided to travelers a visual feast with distinctive Dunhuang features, profound humanistic feelings, and unique artistic aesthetics.

Revitalization of Cultural and Creative Products and Tourism Experience

Dunhuang cultural and creative products are unique creations that combine Dunhuang's rich historical and cultural features with modern design concepts. Dunhuang's cultural and creative goods are diverse and span a wide range of sectors. They integrate Dunhuang features with modern design, resulting in pieces that are both culturally significant and adhere to current aesthetics. They are deeply adored by young people and effectively encourage the propagation of the Dunhuang culture.

Dunhuang mural-themed artworks

The first category includes paintings and mural copies. The murals in the Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes serve as the inspiration for this product. Exquisite paintings or mural replicas are created through high-precision replication or artistic invention for use in homes or public places. The second group includes sculptures and ornaments. This type of product is inspired by the images of Buddha, flying apsaras, nine-colored deer, and so on in murals to produce sculptures and decorations that are not only ornamental but also suitable as collectibles.



Source: *Meditating in the Mountain*, from Western Wei Dynasty (Photo/Dunhuang Research Academy) https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/culture/2016-03/14/content_23855509_3.htm

Creative stationery and office supplies:

The first category includes notebooks and notes, the second is file storage bags, the third is tapes and stickers, and the fourth is rulers and seals. These office supplies are printed with Dunhuang murals or Dunhuang features. They are both useful and artistic.

Clothing accessories and bags

The first group includes silk scarves and scarves. Silk scarves and scarves featuring Dunhuang motifs like flying apsaras and lotus are produced of high-quality silk, cotton, or linen, and are both trendy and cultural. The second group includes apparel and bags. Dunhuang components are incorporated into apparel design, such as gowns with flying apsaras designs and T-shirts with nine-color deer patterns, as well as bags themed around Dunhuang culture. The third category

includes flying apsara-themed accessories like as earrings, necklaces, and bracelets. Furthermore, there are little products such Chinese brooches and keychains made with Dunhuang mural components.

Daily necessities and home accessories

The first category includes tea sets and dinnerware. These products mostly incorporate Dunhuang cultural characteristics, including as tea cups with flying patterns and dinner plates with nine-colored deer motifs. The second category is home accessories, such as Dunhuang-style table lamps, pillows, carpets, and other home accessories that demonstrate a cultural atmosphere.

Revitalization of On-site Exhibitions and Tourism Experience

In recent years, the Dunhuang Academy has carefully prepared a series of boutique exhibitions, which not only reflect the distinctive charm and rich history of Dunhuang culture but also attract a significant number of tourists to come, therefore increasing the popularity and impact of Dunhuang cultural heritage.

Exhibition Themes and Contents

The exhibition themes and contents are divided into three groups. The first category includes the Dunhuang Grottoes Art Exhibition. This type of exhibition focuses on the murals, sculptures, and other art treasures found in the Mogao Grottoes at Dunhuang. Tourists may get up close and personal with the distinctive style and superb craftsmanship of Dunhuang Grottoes art thanks to careful selection and arrangement. The second category includes the Dunhuang History and Culture Exhibition. The historical and cultural backdrop, key historical events, and characters of Dunhuang are completely introduced in a variety of formats, including cultural relics, images, and writings, allowing travelers to have a better understanding of the city. The third category includes thematic exhibitions like the "Dunhuang Costume Culture Exhibition" and the "Dunhuang Buddhist Art Exhibition." These exhibitions concentrate on a single aspect of Dunhuang culture, offering travelers a more professional and in-depth viewing experience.

Exhibition Forms and Features

These boutique exhibitions have the following key criteria. First, an immersive exhibition. The curators combine cutting-edge technology such as holographic projection and virtual reality to create an immersive exhibition atmosphere that allows visitors to feel as if they are in Dunhuang thousands of years ago, immersed in ancient culture. The second type of experience is interactive. During the show, an interactive experience area is set up, with engaging projects such as mural copying and colored sculpture building, to help visitors appreciate and learn about Dunhuang culture through participation. Third, scholarly lectures and workshops. Academic lectures and workshops are held in conjunction with the exhibition material, and specialists and scholars are asked to explain and demonstrate to tourists to improve their cultural literacy and aesthetic aptitude.

Revitalization of film and television programs and tourism experience

Movies, TV series, variety shows, cartoons, documentaries, and other forms are examples of popular cinema and television works. The large-scale folk song and dance drama "Silk Road Flower Rain" premiered in 1979 and was inspired by the Silk Road and Dunhuang murals. In 1981, the animated film "Nine Color Deer" chose the story of "Deer King's Birth" from Dunhuang murals. These two superb works mark the beginning of the film and television revitalization of Dunhuang's cultural legacy. In 2010, CCTV launched the "Dunhuang" documentary series, which used dramatic and narrative techniques to portray previously boring historical records, distant historical legends, and static murals and dances to tourists in a pleasant and vibrant manner. Since 2014, the Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes Digital Exhibition Center has shown the theme film

"Millennium Mogao," which presents the historical and cultural backdrop of the Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes, and the dome film "Dream Buddha Palace," which showcases the beautiful grotto art. "Dream Buddha Palace" is the world's first ultra-high-definition 8k digital dome film themed around grotto art. The film showcases the seven most artistically valued classic caves in the Mogao Grottoes. As people focus on the resuscitation of traditional Chinese culture, Dunhuang cultural heritage has been featured in a number of shows and television dramas. "Dunhuang is on Stage," a humanities exploration variety show, focuses on Dunhuang art and employs cultural variety acts to bring it closer to tourists. In addition to these, many TV programs, movies, and variety shows were filmed at Dunhuang, including "Love's School Trip," "I Love Dunhuang," "The Moon Shines," "One Second," "Legend of the Heavenly Vein," "Hexi Corridor," and so on. These works depict the mystery and enchantment of Dunhuang and increase travelers' sense of involvement and experience through scene re-enactment.

Conclusion

A procedure that involves infusing anything with renewed energy and vigor is referred to as iterative revitalization. The process of heritage revitalization involves the creation of new uses for cultural assets as well as the translation of heritage resources into products or services that satisfy the expectations of current society. This process is founded on the preservation and transmission of history. Converting cultural assets into tourism resources and products is an essential part of the process of regenerating cultural heritage. This article is broken up into four sections, each of which focuses on a different aspect of Dunhuang's cultural histories. The cultural legacy of Dunhuang is presented at the beginning of the book by the author. An analysis of the relevance of Dunhuang's cultural heritage is presented in the second part of the article. Thirdly, the author presents an analysis of the key concepts behind the regeneration of cultural assets. In the fourth segment, the author places special emphasis on the rehabilitation of Dunhuang's cultural heritage. The process of revitalization can be accomplished through a variety of methods, such as the utilization of digital technology, the development of cultural and creative goods, the presentation of artwork, the production of films and television shows, and live performances.

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