Discussion 1
- What is your impression of traditional Chinese art?
- What kind of Chinese handicrafts did you see in the exhibition?
- Do you have something similar at home?

Discussion 2
- What kind of materials are usually used in the handicrafts made during the Ming and Qing dynasties?
- Can you find any crafts that were influenced by Western culture?
Representations of visual auspiciousness can be categorized into 3 methods

1. Directly applying Chinese words and phrases that carry auspicious meanings, such as shou (longevity), or four-characters phrases like jinyu mantang (hall full of gold and jade);
2. Applying traditional visual attributes (objects, figures, animals, or plants) as decorations;
3. Utilizing the Chinese homophony, like “bat” which stands for fu (blessings).

How have the exhibits combined the above methods with bat motifs? Let’s find and list the related elements from the exhibits.
Composition of Chinese auspicious patterns

Repetition: A pattern is repeatedly arranged with different sequences, resulting in a continuity effect.

Symmetrical: The same pattern arranged symmetrically in pairs.

Echo: Two patterns echoing with each other, such as bat with other symbols.

Movement: Animal patterns come to life with different gestures with the addition of external conditions, such as wind blowing, drifting clouds, and body rotation.

Which bat motif do you like the most from the exhibits? Why? How was it composed? Let’s draw it out.
Discussion 3

- What kind of auspicious wishes are usually made in Chinese culture?
- In your opinion, why would Chinese like these auspicious wishes?
- Are these auspicious wishes something you are looking for, too?

Living in Hong Kong in 2015, how would you define “happiness and bliss”? How would you represent it with a pattern?