Abstract:
This essay takes memorial museums of Wenchuan Great Earthquake in Wenchuan County and Dayi County as examples to explore how memorial museums involve in reconstructing cultural landscape after the earthquake, how ruins become tourist sites or museums by musealization, and the relations among memorial museum, dark tourism and cultural landscape reconstruction. Since the Wenchuan Great Earthquake in 2008, several memorial museums have been established in Wenchuan County, which provide the space for visitors to commemorate people died in the earthquake, offer basic knowledge about earthquake to the public, and also become the symbol space for strengthening national identity and reconstructing the Qiang culture within the national frame. Meanwhile, the development of tourism provides more tensions. On the one hand, the ruins freeze the moment of the earthquake which has become one part of local landscape, and the “difficult heritage” or “pains” for local people. On the other hand, Qiang culture and earthquake ruins are some kinds of cultural consumer goods for tourists from other places. Both aspects will affect local people and tourists to understand disasters, and reveal that the cultural landscape is created and constructed.

Biography:

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