

Study on The Characteristics and Changes of Street Cultural Attributes in Mingcheng District of Xi'an

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Abstract: As an important part of a city, streets are not only the arteries of transportation, but also the carriers of history and culture. The cultural attribute of streets highlights the connotation of cities to some extent. Exploring its characteristics and changing rules is an important way to study urban culture. This paper, taking Xi 'an Mingcheng district as the research object, through the historical data query and the current situation matching, based on the ArcGIS platform, the three types of cultural space and the four important periods of the street pattern are coupled and analyzed, obtaining the street culture property during the period of the overall features and classification, finally summed up the cultural attributes of Xi'an Ming city streets. The research shows that the number of streets with cultural attributes in Mingcheng district of xi 'an is gradually decreasing, and the fluctuation of cultural index is decreasing. In the research on different types of streets, religious streets maintain a steady state, educational streets continue to increase, and humanistic streets decrease significantly.

Key Words: Xi 'an Mingcheng district; Streets; Cultural attributes; Change research

Introduction

Street is the road space carrying the urban traffic function. As the flow of elements within the city, the composition of street space cannot simply be regarded as the superposition of all streets, but should start from the study of urban intention to explore the correlation between the space formed by the enclosure of residential buildings on both sides of streets. Cultural space is a place with certain material space scope, which is generally recognized by people, where cultural production and consumption gather, and where urban cultural characteristics are concentrated. Cultural attribute is one of the important attributes of the street, which is reflected in the number, scale and accessibility of the cultural space on both sides of the street. By studying the relationship between street and its related cultural space, it reflects the change and development of street's cultural attribute. Cultural confidence is a more fundamental, deeper and lasting force in the development of a country or a nation(Zhao and Sun,2016). As an important carrier of cultural confidence, street's cultural attribute reflects city's cultural characteristics to some extent. Therefore, it is the only way under the national cultural strategy to sort out the relationship between streets and cultural space in Mingcheng district of Xi 'an and study the cultural attributes and changes of streets, as well as the necessary way to study urban development.

Xi 'an, known as Chang 'an, Fengyuan and Jingzhao in ancient times, is one of the four ancient capitals of China. Together with Rome, Athens and Florence, it is one of the world's famous historical and cultural cities designated by UNESCO and has a high value of historical and cultural research. As an important birthplace of the Chinese nation, the ancient capital of thousands of years and the starting point of the "silk road", its status is very unique and lofty in the whole country and even the whole world. Xi 'an Mingcheng district is located in the core area of Xi 'an city. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, Xi 'an was expanded to the east and north based on the Tang dynasty, and built walls to defend the city. During this period, a basic urban pattern with bell tower as the core and four main streets running through each other from east to west and north to south was formed(Lan,2016). This pattern has been retained till now, and has evolved into the Mingcheng district which can best reflect the historical and cultural characteristics of Xi 'an. As the most special urban space in Xi 'an Mingcheng district, street space contains important historical and cultural development characteristics of Xi 'an. Taking streets as the starting point, this paper summarizes the characteristics and changing rules of street culture properties, and provides references for the spatial system optimization and development strategies of Xi 'an Mingcheng district.

1. The connotation and type interpretation of street culture attribute

Fernand Braudel once said, "Small streets and alleys can take us back to the past. Even with the rapid development of the economy today, those material civilizations still speak of the past."(2008) Taking a comprehensive view of the development history of eastern and western cities, streets, as the first interface to display cities, are the entry point for people to understand a city, from Miletus of Hippodamus to the Roman walled city, from the medieval European new town to the baroque and classical dynamic champs-elysees. From Lu dafang's < Tang Chang 'an diagram> to Zhang Zeduan's Riverside Scene at Qingming Festival. The urban streets created by the continuous inheritance of thousands of years of urban history in China and the west run through the historical changes of human society from beginning to end and are engraved with the common urban memory of mankind. With the acceleration of modernization and the establishment and popularization of the modern traffic system with motorized traffic as the main body, the traditional urban street system in China has been systematically destroyed. The traditional interpersonal communication mode no longer exists, the inheritance of street space culture is forced to be interrupted, and the traditional cultural space is gradually blurred.

Xi 'an Mingcheng district has largely retained the development of Xi 'an during the Ming and Qing dynasties. It is an important historical and cultural protection core area of Xi 'an city and an important witness of Xi 'an history. Therefore, the study on the street cultural attribute of Xi 'an Mingcheng district is the key point to explore the development history of Xi 'an city and an important way to explore the wisdom and thoughts of ancient people. This study aims at the research ontology of streets in Mingcheng district of Xi 'an. According to the research foundation of domestic streets and the unique historical features of Xi 'an, the streets are divided into religious streets, educational streets and humanistic streets by combining different cultural attributes. Among them, the religious streets refer to the street through each type of religious beliefs and religious ritual and related activities of religious cultural space (contains Buddhist culture as the kernel of the Buddhist temple, islamic culture as the kernel of mosques, Taoist culture as the core of Taoist temple and began was introduced into China in late qing dynasty and formed a certain scale, the kernel for western Christian, Catholic church, etc.) and model of religious culture of the streets; Educational streets refer to streets with educational and cultural atmosphere built through

cultural Spaces with educational functions (including county schools, government schools, Confucian temples, academies, tribute schools, examination houses, schools formed by the reform of the education system and modern educational facilities, etc.) in the Ming district. humanistic streets refer to the street through all kinds of bearing city spirit, bear the function of cultural exchange and communication with humanity feelings class cultural space (include all kinds of ancestral temple, temple, bearing the function of regional cultural exchange halls, as well as modern citizens with lifting city palace of culture, science and technology museum, museum, art museum, memorial hall, etc.) and the shape has the cultural atmosphere of the street.

2. Research routes

2.1 Research idea

In this study, the definition of Xi 'an Mingcheng district mainly consists of five parts: the main district, East area, West area, South area, North area (Figure 1) .

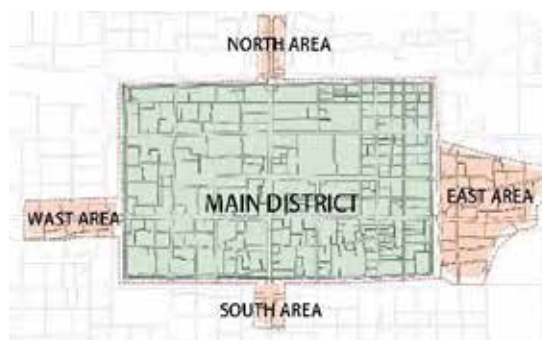


Figure 1 Scope of study

Xi 'an Mingcheng district streets show a checkerboard distribution, and this distribution feature has been continued until now. The cultural space of Xi 'an Mingcheng district has the characteristics of large span, large quantity and wide distribution. In view of such characteristics, in the research process of changing characteristics of street cultural attributes in Mingcheng district, Xi 'an, firstly, based on existing historical data, the composition and distribution of road network structure and cultural space in different periods in Mingcheng district were sorted out. Secondly, the changes of street cultural attributes are interpreted. Finally, the author explores the historical causes of the changes and gives relevant suggestions. In the part of the interpretation of changes in street cultural attributes, there are two levels, namely, the interpretation of overall changes in characteristics and the interpretation of classification changes in characteristics. The cultural attributes of streets are further subdivided into religious attributes, educational attributes and humanistic attributes. On this basis, the types of streets are divided to explore the changing characteristics of religious streets, educational streets and humanistic streets. Through three steps and two levels of research, is the best way to explore the characteristics and changes of street culture in Xi 'an Mingcheng district (Figure 2) .

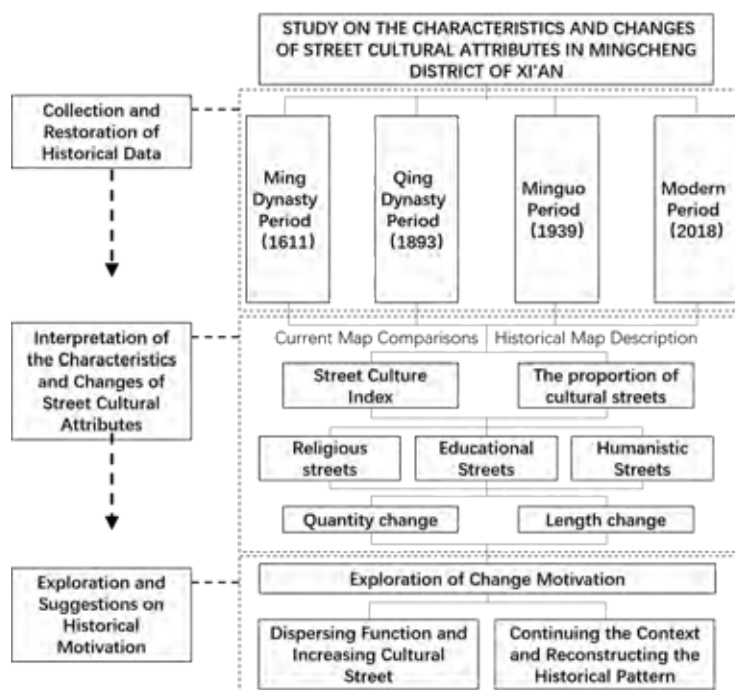


Figure 2 Research framework

street cultural attributes, there are two levels, namely, the interpretation of overall changes in characteristics and the interpretation of classification changes in characteristics. The cultural attributes of streets are further subdivided into religious attributes, educational attributes and humanistic attributes. On this basis, the types of streets are divided to explore the changing characteristics of religious streets, educational streets and humanistic streets. Through three steps and two levels of research, is the best way to explore the characteristics and changes of street culture in Xi 'an Mingcheng district (Figure 2) .

2.2 Data sources

From the early Ming dynasty to the present, according to data collection and analysis, cultural space changes in the Ming district of Xi'an can be divided into four specific periods: Ming dynasty period (1611), Qing dynasty period (1893), Minguo period (1939) and modern period (2018). In these four periods, the urban development of Xi'an was relatively stable and the urban characteristics of each period were distinct. Therefore, the cultural space of Xi'an Mingcheng district was studied based on these four periods. Among them, Shaanxi provincial capital map of Ming dynasty(Figure 3), Xi'an Fucheng map of Qing dynasty (Figure 4), existing road traffic map of Xijing city of Minguo(Figure 5) and 2018 map of Xi'an Mingcheng district of modern times(Figure 6) are all represented. Translating historical map compared with current situation of Xi'an topographic map, and the Qing Qianlong "Xi'an government record", the Qing Jiaqing "Xianning county annals", the Qing Jiaqing "Changan county annals", the two counties of Xianning Chang'an renewal ", "Xi'an Ming and Qing dynasties dictionary", "Minguo period, Xi'an dictionary", "Xi'an education "and other documents as a basis point, on the streets and three kinds of cultural space location and size of accurately setting, thus obtains the accurate streets and cultural space distribution, and further integration of various periods street culture characteristic figure.



Figure 3 Shaanxi provincial capital map of Ming dynasty

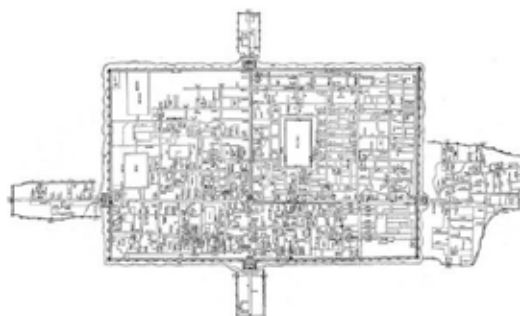


Figure 4 Xi'an Fucheng map of Qing dynasty



Figure 5 existing road traffic map of Xijing city of Minguo



Figure 6 map of Xi'an Mingcheng district of modern times

3. Analysis of characteristics of street cultural attribute change

3.1 Overall combing

3.1.1 Street combing

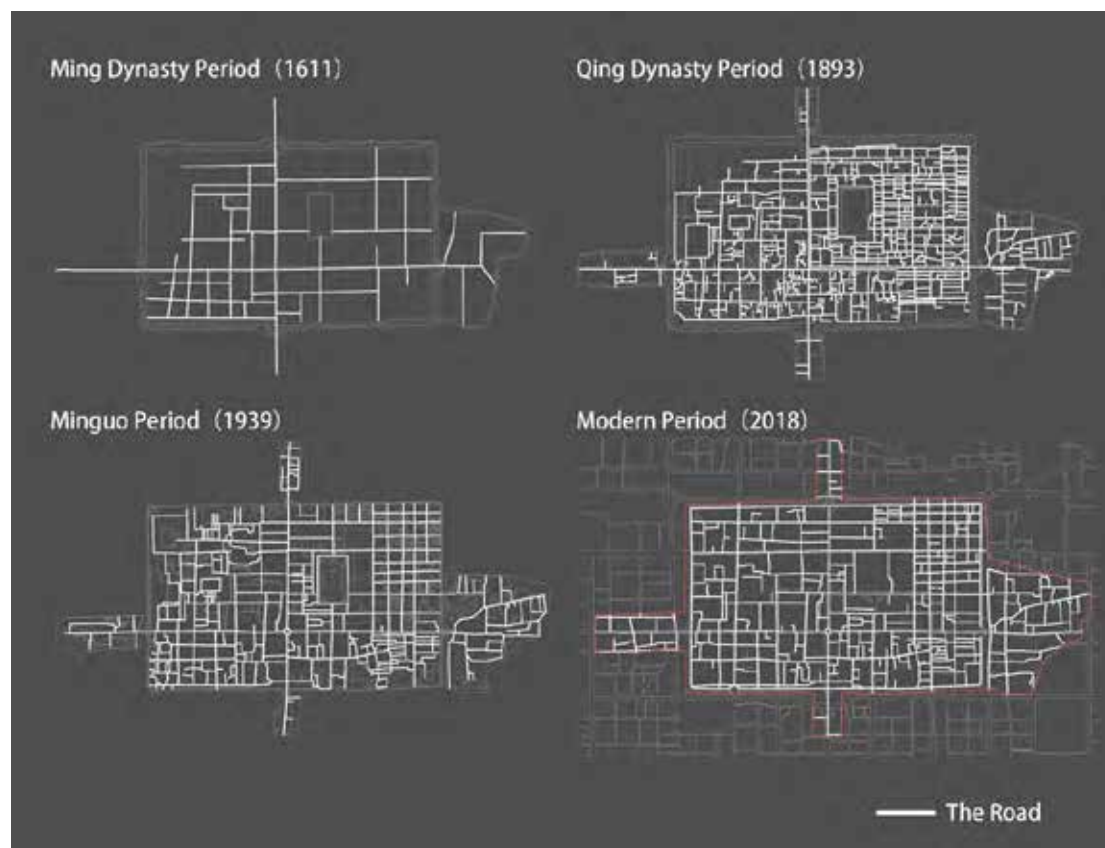


Figure 7 Street Layout Map of Each Period

The streets in Mingcheng district of Xi'an in the four periods were summarized to get the street distribution map in each period (Figure 7), and the length of streets in each period was statistically analyzed. Among them, the total length of streets in the Ming dynasty is about 43238.4 meters, the total length of streets in the Qing dynasty is about 153175.1 meters, the total length of streets in Minguo period is about 120432.8 meters, and the total length of modern streets is about 150324.0 meters. However, due to the war and political instability in Minguo period, the development of infrastructure was backward and the street length decreased (Table 1).

Table 1 Road Length Statistics Table

Period	Ming dynasty	Qing dynasty	Minguo	Modern
Total Street Length	43238.45	153175.08	120432.82	150323.97

3.1.2 Cultural space arrangement

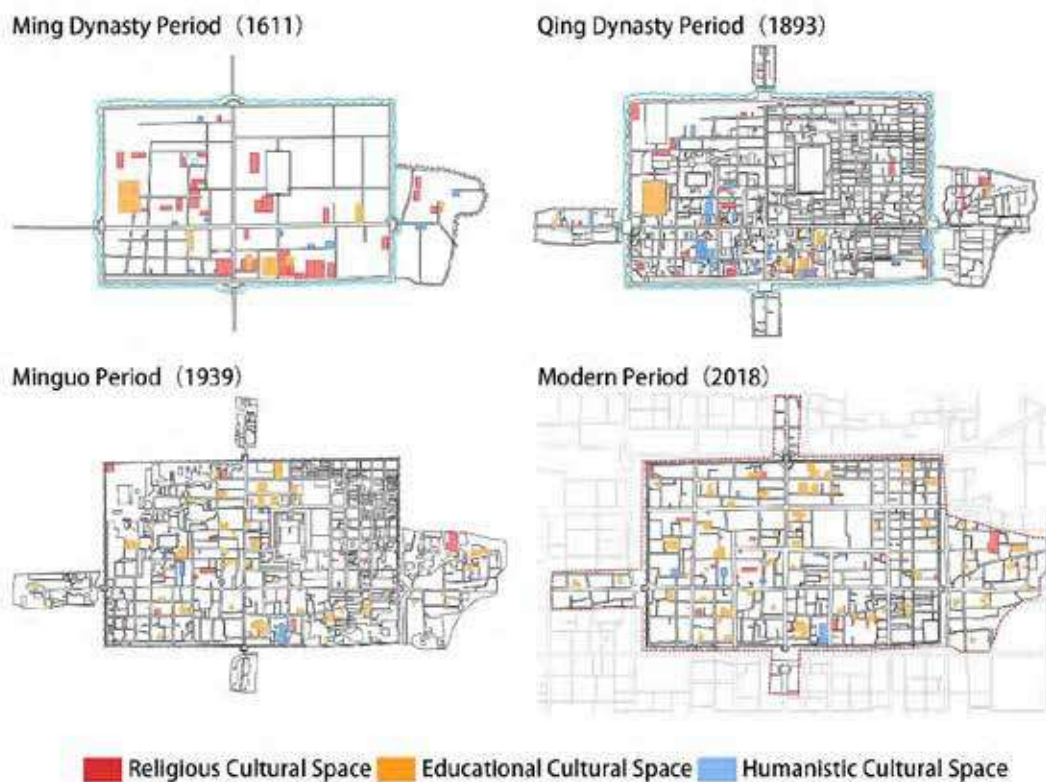


Figure 8 Cultural Space in Each Periods

The distribution of three types of cultural space in the Ming district of Xi'an in the four periods was analyzed in detail, and the cultural spatial distribution map of each period was obtained (Figure 8), and the scale of each type of cultural space was statistically analyzed. Among them, there were 57 cultural Spaces in the Ming dynasty, 205 in the Qing dynasty, 80 in Minguo period and 123 in the modern period. The number of various cultural Spaces is shown in the following table (Table 2).

Table 2 Statistical Table of Cultural Space Quantity

Period	Number of Religious Cultural Space	Number of Educational Cultural Space	Number of Humanistic Cultural Space	Total
Ming dynasty	35	8	14	57
Qing dynasty	39	9	157	205
Minguo	28	44	8	80
Modern	32	69	22	123

3.2 Analysis of overall change characteristics

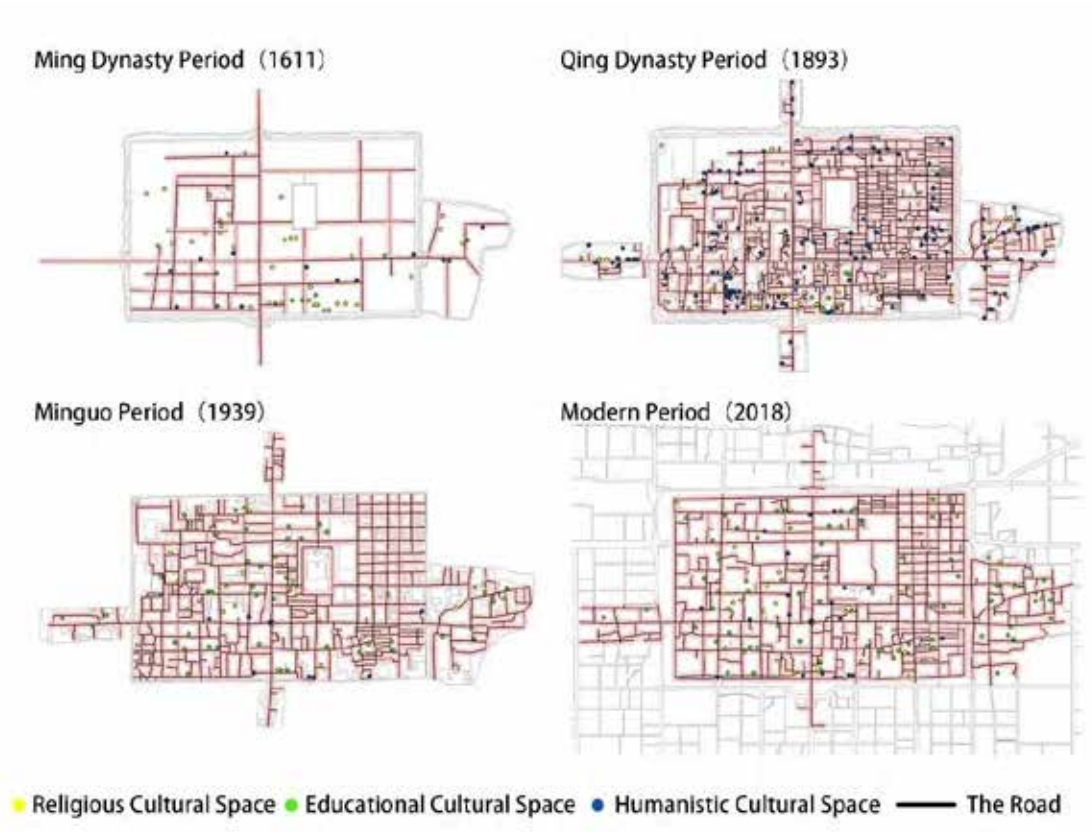


Figure 9 Overall Distribution Map

In order to further study the cultural attribute characteristics and changes of streets in each period, combined with their definitions, the streets in the four completed periods and the cultural spatial distribution in each period are coupled for analysis. By ArcGIS software to the streets as the object, establish a radius of 50 m buffer, and on this basis, the connection of three kinds of cultural space, street buffer calculated each period within the scope of cultural space, the number of street culture and concluded the period index and streets with cultural attribute variation characteristics, and further analysis and research for different types of street (Figure 9).

3.2.1 Analysis of changes in street culture index

The street culture index refers to the ratio of the total number of cultural Spaces in the buffer zone with a radius of 50m in each street in each period to the total length of streets in that period, which is a quantitative characteristic of street culture attribute. The calculation formula is :

$$X_c = \frac{Y_c}{L} \times 10000$$

X_c refers to the cultural index of a certain period, Y_c refers to the total number of cultural Spaces within the buffer zone of the street during the period, and L refers to the total length of the street during the period.

The street culture index of the four periods of Xi'an Mingcheng district is calculated, as shown in the following table (Table 3):

Table 3 Statistical table of cultural index

Period	Total Street Length	Number of cultural spaces within the buffer zone	Cultural Index
Ming dynasty	43238.44764	39	9.019750276
Qing dynasty	153175.0753	273	17.82274299
Minguo	120432.8152	103	8.55248628
Modern	150323.9727	157	10.44410929

It is found that the street culture index of Xi 'an Mingcheng district shows a trend of increasing first, then decreasing and then increasing, and the overall trend is a sharp decline. In the four periods, the street culture index of the Qing dynasty was the highest (17.82) and the street culture index of Minguo period was the lowest (8.55). From the Ming dynasty to the Qing dynasty, the street culture index increased by 8.8. From the Qing dynasty to Minguo period, street culture index decreased by 9.27. After the founding of Minguo period, the cultural index slowly increased to 10.44 in modern period, showing the characteristics of the gradual revival of the cultural attributes of streets in Mingcheng district (Figure 10).

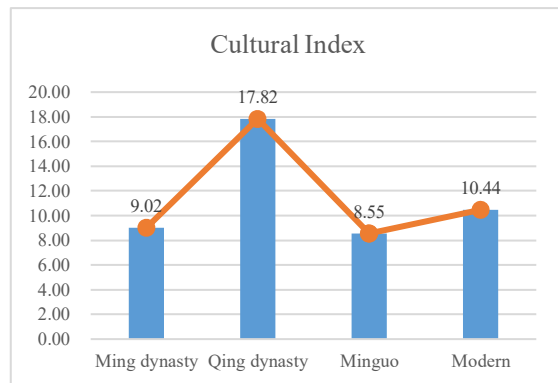


Figure 10 Cultural Index Change Map

3.2.2 Analysis of street change characteristics with cultural attributes

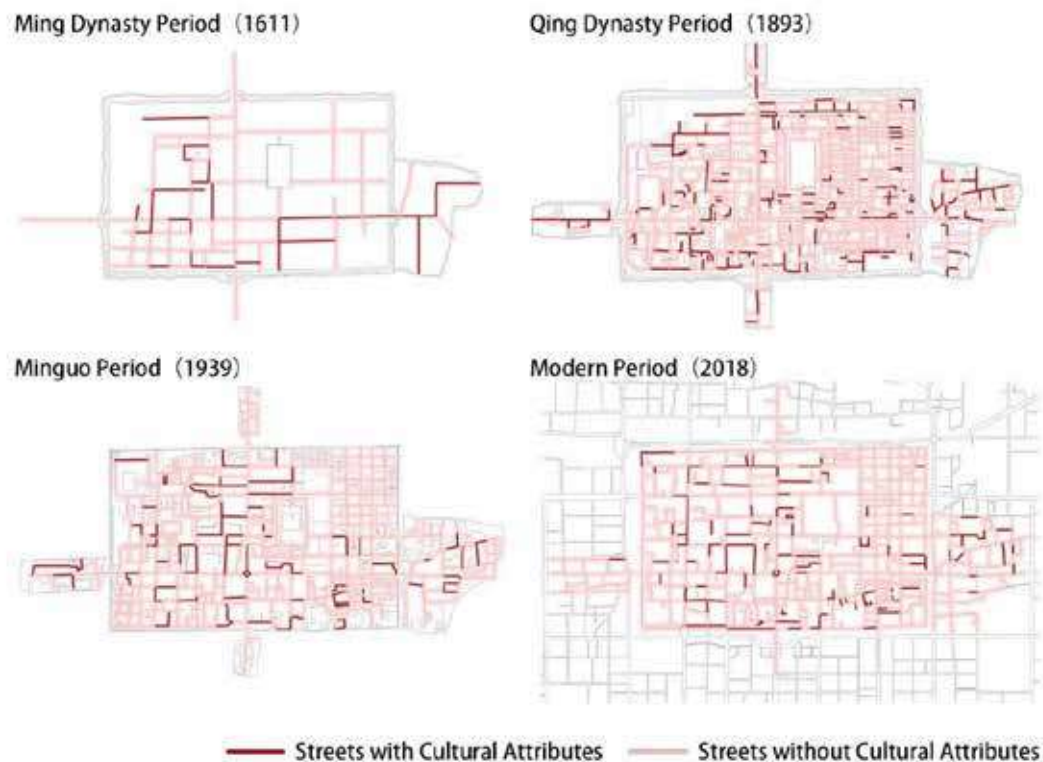


Figure 11 Street Change Map with Cultural Attribute

The cultural attributes of streets in different periods are counted, streets with cultural attributes are extracted, and the distribution map of streets with cultural attributes is obtained(Figure 11). Meanwhile, the total length of streets with cultural attributes in each period is statistically analyzed, and the following table is obtained(Table 4).

Table 4 Street Change Table with Cultural Attributes

Period	Ming dynasty	Qing dynasty	Minguo	Modern
Street Length with Cultural Attributes	12783.29	29575.7075	21939.33141	23689.01534
Total Street Length	43238.44764	153175.0753	120432.8152	150323.9727
Proportion	29.56%	19.31%	18.22%	15.76%

It can be concluded from the analysis that the length of streets with cultural attributes in different periods in the Ming district is similar to the change law of cultural index, showing an overall trend of first increasing and then decreasing and then increasing. The total length of the Ming dynasty was about 12.7 km, and it grew to about 29.6 km in the Qing dynasty. The Minguo period was greatly reduced to 21.9 km and 23.7 km after the founding of China.

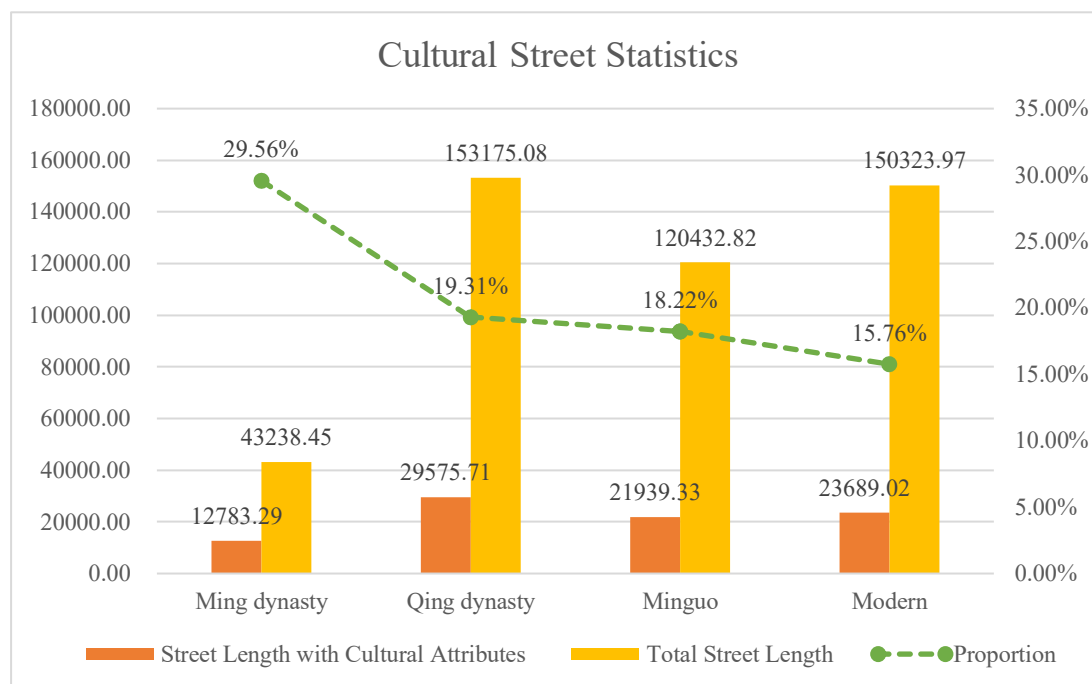


Figure 12 Cultural Street Statistical Map

However, by comparing the ratio of the street length with cultural attributes to the total street length in each period, it can be found that the proportion of the street length with cultural attributes in the Ming district shows a linear trend of decline. The Ming dynasty accounted for the highest proportion, at 29.56%, while the Qing dynasty declined to 19.31% and Minguo period to 18.22%.Streets with cultural attribute length in different periods of time have increased under the condition of reduction, the overall proportion have continued to reduce, weaken gradually said clearly in urban streets cultural attribute, city streets whole culture continues to decline, the generation that not only unable to meet the needs of urban residents, but also seriously affected the heritage and development of the Xi 'an city spirit and context(Figure 12).

3.3 Analysis of changes in religious stre

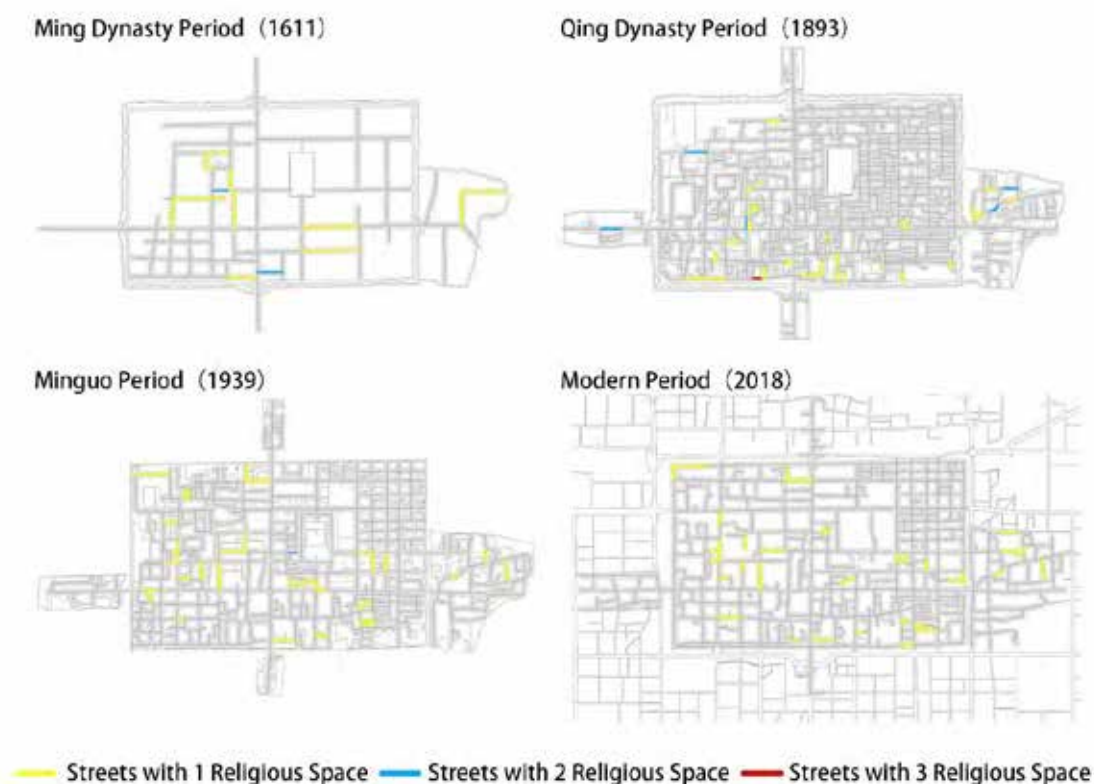


Figure 13 Characteristic Map of Religious Street Change

Religious streets were extracted from the streets with cultural attributes in different periods, and the change characteristics of religious streets were obtained (Figure 13). Meanwhile, the size characteristics of religious streets in different periods are statistically analyzed, and the following table is obtained (Table 5):

Table 5 Religious Street Size Statistics Table

Period	Ming dynasty	Qing dynasty	Minguo	Modern
Quantity of Cultural Space	35.00	39.00	28.00	32.00
Number of streets	13.00	42.00	37.00	45.00
Total length	6713.17	5768.77	7789.43	7907.11

The research shows that the number of religious streets in the Ming urban area presents an overall rising trend, and the change trend is relatively small after the Qing dynasty, with the overall number stable at about 40, indicating that the religious streets basically meet the residents' needs after the Qing dynasty. The analysis of the total length of religious streets shows a trend of decreasing first and then increasing, but its growth rate gradually slows down with the social development, which indicates that religious streets basically meet the needs of residents. According to the classification of religious streets by the number of religious Spaces within their scope, it can be found that there are less religious streets in the Ming, Qing and Minguo period with two or more religious Spaces, which have a higher integration degree. However, modern religious streets all contain only one religious space, which indicates that the distribution of religious cultural space is gradually equalized for residents in different areas to use.

3.4 Analysis of changes in educational streets

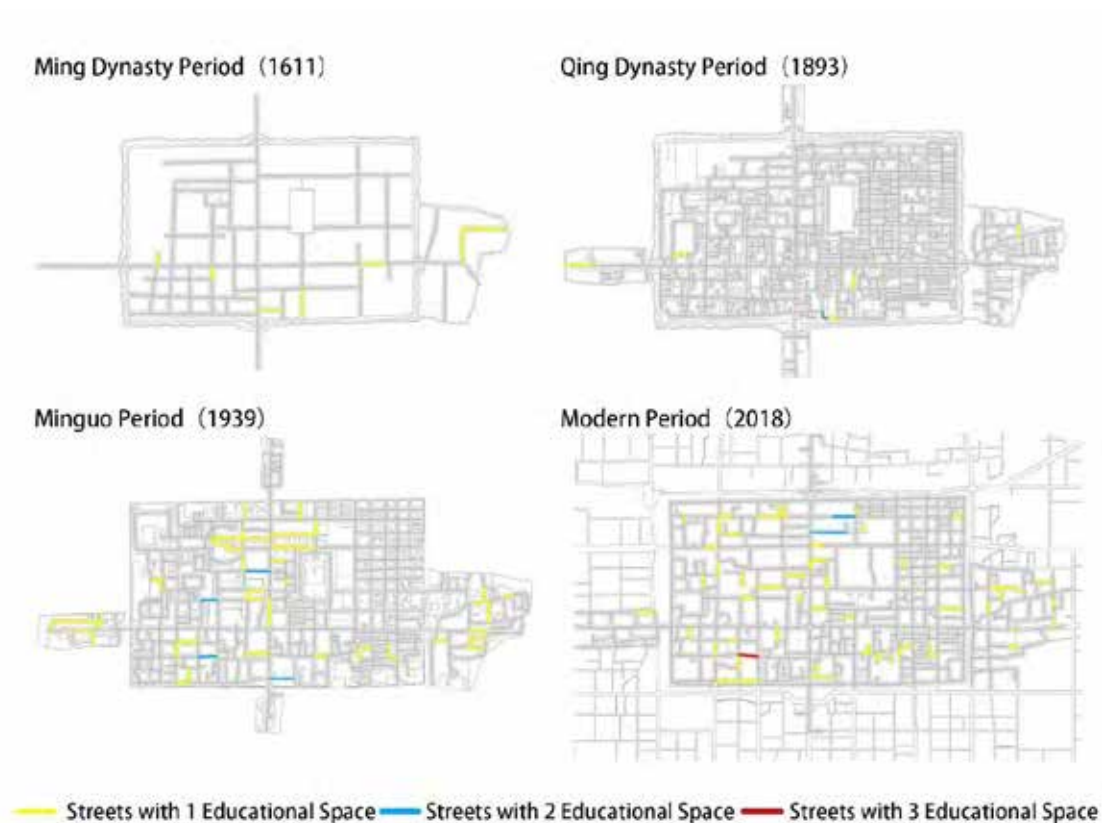


Figure 14 Characteristic Map of Educational Street Change

The educational streets with cultural attributes in each period were extracted and the change characteristic map of educational streets was obtained (Figure 14). At the same time, the size characteristics of educational streets in different periods are statistically analyzed, and the following table is obtained (Table 6):

Table 6 Educational Street Size Statistics Table

Period	Ming dynasty	Qing dynasty	Minguo	Modern
Quantity of Cultural Space	8	9	44	69
Number of streets	6	6	47	76
Total length	2740.97	1235.08	12191.35	12601.32

The research shows that the number of educational streets in Mingcheng district continues to rise, and it increased greatly during Minguo period until the number of 76 streets in modern times. The total length of educational streets is analyzed, and the overall trend is decreasing first and then increasing, but the total length of educational streets grows slowly after the founding of China. Combined with the growth of its number, it can be seen that the characteristics of educational street gradually develop from long and less to short and more. It can be found that with the development of the times, the number of streets containing multiple educational Spaces gradually increases, indicating that the number of educational cultural Spaces gradually increases, and the distribution develops from centralized layout to decentralized layout.

3.5 Analysis of changes in humanistic streets

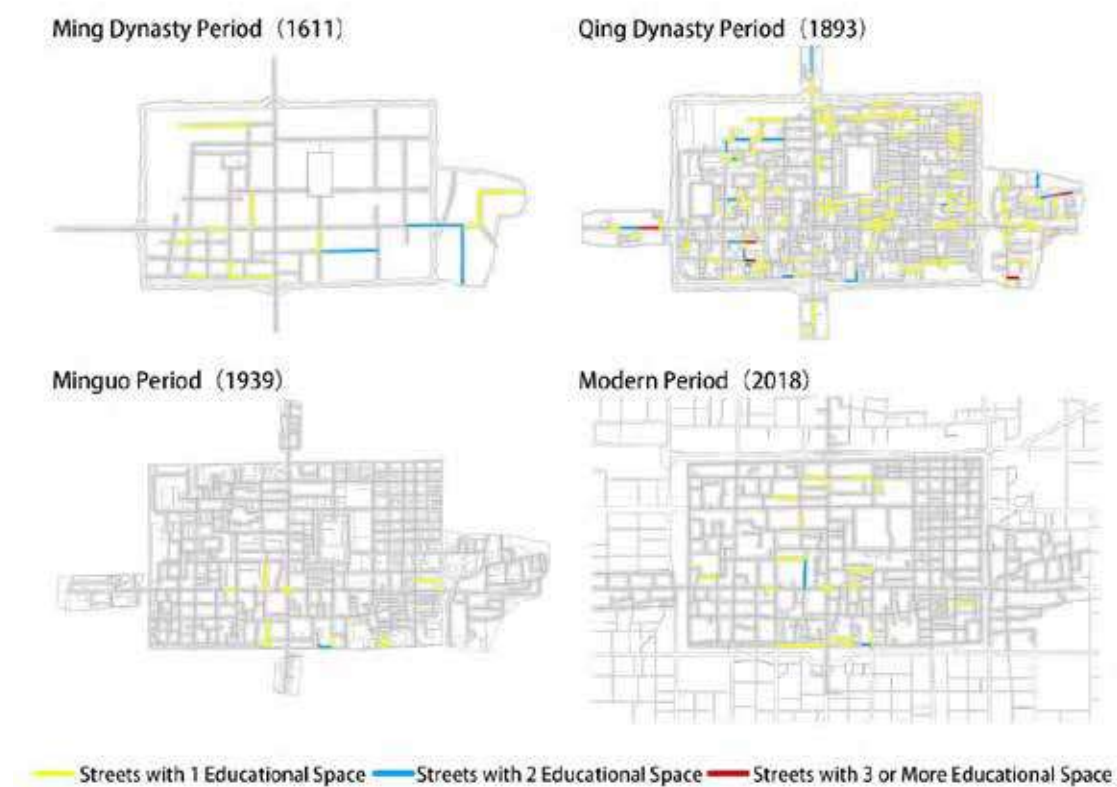


Figure 15 Characteristic Map of Educational Street Change

By extracting the humanistic streets with cultural attributes in each period, the change feature map of humanistic streets is obtained (Figure 15). At the same time, the size characteristics of humanistic streets in different periods are statistically analyzed, and the following table is obtained (Table 7):

Table 7 Humanistic Street Size Statistics Table

Period	Ming dynasty	Qing dynasty	Minguo	Modern
Quantity of Cultural Space	14	157	8	22
Number of streets	15	183	13	30
Total length	7821.05	24201.59	2758.94	5996.63

According to the research, the number of educational streets in the Ming district first increased and then decreased, reaching a maximum of 157 in the Qing dynasty, but decreased to 8 in the Minguo period. The analysis of the total length of humanistic streets shows a trend of increasing first, then decreasing, and then increasing. In the Minguo period, the length of humanistic streets also decreased sharply, from 24201.6 meters in the Qing dynasty to 2758.9 meters. After classifying humanistic streets according to the number of humanistic spaces within their scope, it can be found that the number of streets containing multiple humanistic spaces in the Qing dynasty was relatively large, while the number of humanistic streets increased gradually after modern times and presented a decentralized layout.

4. Historical motivation exploration and Suggestions

4.1 Research on the causes of changes in street cultural attributes

Since the Ming dynasty, the change of cultural attribute of streets in Mingcheng district of Xi'an has shown the characteristics of decreasing quantity and proportion. However, the change motivation of different types of streets in different periods is not the same, which is closely related to the political and social changes in different periods. Generally speaking, the causes of cultural attribute changes of streets in Mingcheng district of Xi'an can be summarized into three aspects, including social factors, economic factors and institutional factors.

Among them, the influence of social factors is mainly manifested in three aspects. First, demographic impact. Since the Ming dynasty, the population in the Ming urban area increased, and the residents' rigid demand for cultural space increased accordingly. Therefore, the number of streets with cultural attributes increased greatly during this period. With the population reaching saturation in Mingcheng district, the increase rate of streets with cultural attributes decreases, and the number of religious streets remains basically stable, indicating that residents' needs have been met. Second, the nature of the city. During the Ming dynasty, Xi'an assumed the position of an important military gateway to northwest China. During this period, its urban function was mainly military defense, serving as an important defense checkpoint and border gate in northwest China of the Ming dynasty. Therefore, in this period, Xi'an fu street cultural attributes are relatively weak, more assume the traffic and military defense attributes. With the change of dynasties, the Qing dynasty brought a relatively stable social form, and during this period, Xi'an's functions gradually changed from mainly military to diversified. During this period, Xi'an assumed more functions as an important economic and cultural center in northwest China, and a large number of assembly halls and ancestral halls were built, leading to a large increase in the number of humanistic streets in this period. Third, social stability. During the Ming dynasty, Xi'an's social stability was weak, and the street cultural attribute was weak, which was more of a military defense attribute. With the improvement of residents' spiritual demands brought by the political stability of the Qing dynasty, a large number of humanistic streets have been promoted to some extent, which makes humanistic streets become the first of all kinds of streets in the Ming district of Xi'an and the most important part of the cultural system of Xi'an streets. In the period of the Ming dynasty, the decrease of residents demand levels of political unrest, residents took on faith and city spirit of humanity class cultural space is gradually disappear, part of the conversion to education class cultural space, the other part with the historical process, so as to make the humanities class street a substantial reduction in the size, in Xi'an street culture system is also gradually forgotten(Ren,2005). With the rapid development of Xi'an after the founding of China, social stability has been greatly improved, and the number of streets with cultural attributes in the Ming district has also increased significantly, with the most obvious feature being the increase of educational streets and humanistic streets.

The influence of economic factors on the evolution of cultural space is mainly reflected in the fact that economic development increases residents' diverse demands for street cultural attributes. Qing Guangxu period, the humanities class cultural space due to its special worship(Ren,2005), such as for agricultural economy and the health of body and mind and such sacrifice, carrying the residents is yearning for a better life and hopes, with the economic development, residents' desire for the agricultural harvest and hall on the demand of the business income, lead to contain a industry protection function of humanistic

class cultural space in short supply, thus derived according to different requirements of humanities class cultural space, such as Xiangzi temple and Mashen temple, further makes the humanities class streets are widely distributed in this period and larger scale.

The influence of institutional factors on the evolution of cultural space is mainly reflected in the influence of educational street. During the Guangxu period of the Qing dynasty, the educational system was reformed and the imperial examination system was abolished. From 1905 to 1910, various kinds of modern education were concentrated. During this period, educational cultural space was gradually transformed(Xun,2002). During the period of Minguo, with the introduction and rapid development of new education, its educational ideas, methods and contents were greatly changed, which made the scale of educational streets rise steadily during the period of Minguo. Thoughts after the founding of new China, the scientific planning to guide urban construction in China, to meet the needs of residents of education function, education class cultural space as the main bearing of education function, on the premise of the pursuit of equal public services, to meet the demand of the whole, this kind of cultural space scale gradually improve, making education class gradually become the cultural attribute of Xi'an street street in the largest part of the body, the equal demand also contributed to the equal distribution of education class street makes education core gradually disappear.

4.2 Conclusions and recommendations

The cultural attribute of streets is of great significance to the Mingcheng district of Xi'an. Its existence satisfies the multiple demands of residents for cultural belief in different periods, and is the witness of Xi'an history, the bearing of city spirit and the sustenance of people's belief. In the streets with cultural attributes, humanistic streets, as the spiritual fortress of the city, will play the most critical role in the overall urban context and spiritual inheritance. This article through to Xi'an Mingcheng district contained in the Ming dynasty, the Qing dynasty, Minguo, the modern characteristics of four periods and street culture attribute changes were analyzed, and the main draw two conclusions: Xi'an city street culture present the first index increase after decreases and then increases variation characteristics, and the streets of the cultural attribute length of the period, gradually reduce the proportion of the total length of the street, Secondly, in the research on the three types of streets with cultural attributes, the overall number of religious streets changes slightly, and their length tends to decrease first and then increase. The overall number and length of educational streets show an increasing trend. The overall number of humanistic streets reached its peak in the Qing dynasty, which was greatly reduced in Minguo and slowly increased after the founding of the People's Republic of China. Finally, the study shows that there are three factors influencing the cultural attributes and changes of streets in Mingcheng district of Xi'an, including social factors, economic factors and institutional factors.

Xi'an, as the ancient capital of thirteen dynasties, is the prominent cultural attribute, and Xi'an's history cultural should be the leading cultural attribute. Humanistic street is the largest, most extensive and most representative street type with cultural attributes. On the one hand, humanistic street symbolizes the historical memory of the city. However, with the development of The Times and the transformation of functional requirements, this type of street has been almost completely annihilated, and this phenomenon is the typical epitome of the loss of urban context and urban culture in Xi'an, especially in the Ming district. In view of the evolution characteristics and causes of cultural space in Xi'an Mingcheng district, highlighting its historical and cultural attributes, the following Suggestions are put forward for the

construction of Xi'an cultural system:

Dredge the urban functions in the Ming district and increase the humanistic streets. Combined with the development needs, the excessive commercial and residential functions in the Mingcheng district are removed to further increase the cultural space of humanities in the Mingcheng district, thus increasing the number of humanities streets. Current residents demand for humanities class street is no longer sacrifice function is given priority to, so it needs to be more suitable for today's urban residents use the function of the implant, such as reading books, museum exhibition points, green square, etc., to add more with different combining the characteristics of era cultural street, through the transformation of urban space, room to improve energy, choose for residents to provide a variety of cultural function.

Reconstruct the historical pattern, continue the urban context, strengthen cultural confidence. Xian Mingcheng district's old history and culture, optimizes the cultural space distribution, comply with the Mingcheng district in the old city renewal, in the history of important nodes or the culture of the city center for centralized core construction, combined with the network, set up the historical and cultural street network and system architecture, continuation of ten dynasties the ancient capital of context, the Mingcheng district into a centralized demonstration of the city culture and city museum, improve urban cultural self-confidence, enhance urban identity and a sense of pride, to build Xi'an unique history card, heritage city history, show the city spirit, and inspire vitality.

In this paper, considering the factors such as the data collected, only to Xi'an Mingcheng district within the scope of urban streets change characteristic and the cultural attributes of related research, but in today's Mingcheng district of Xi'an city account for only part of the overall scope, therefore, the properties of Xi'an within the scope of the whole street culture combing research is relatively insufficient, is expected to be further perfected.

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