The Chinese wine culture is estimated founded as early as in the Xia Dynasty (夏朝) (22-Century B.C. -- 17-Century B.C.). It was also recorded in the "Anthology of Classical Poems" (诗经) (600 B.C.). The wine culture found in this first Chinese classical lyric literature emphasized on refraining from drinking and the moral value of drinking.

During the Wei-Jin Period (魏晋) (220 A.D. -- 420 A.D.), a shift of emphasis took place. Literary works highlighted the literators' joy in drinking. Drunk and stupor state allows the literators to temporarily escape from the chaotic situation during this period spiritually.

At the same period, Wei-Jin is also recognized as the Era of Humanism (人的觉醒时代).

This dissertation aims to establish the link between the wine culture as recorded in the literary works and the high level of humanism in Wei-Jin Period, so as to study the thoughts of the literators.

From the observations made, it is concluded that the literators' drinking style played an important role in their lives. Through their drinking practice, literators revealed their crave for peace and nature. The philosophical and aesthetical aspects of the literators are thus featured.