

**Chapter 1 : Silk Road Travel Tour in China, Silk Route China Tours**

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It also holds the record for the remotest major city in the world 2, km 1, mi from the nearest sea. It is a booming modern industrial city, its spectacular growth fueled by mining and oil revenues. Although located on the Silk Road , it has only really emerged in the last years. Features The hub of an exotic and vast frontier territory. Beautiful natural scenery and intriguing ancient remains. One of the deepest and hottest basins on earth at Turpan. Things to Do Urumqi is a good place to start a tour of Xinjiang. About a tenth of the people, about three million, live in Urumqi. Some of the best scenery, hiking, and ancient sites in China are in Xinjiang, and Urumqi is the ideal place to start a tour of the region. Urumqi is a base for touring the area, and the local highlights include the Uyghur Regional Museum with ancient Caucasian artifacts and mummies, the International Bazaar as an interesting place to shop, and the nearby Tianshan Mountains that have beautiful, forested mountains, lakes, and glaciers like the Alps. If you can travel all over this great region, you can see ancient sites and natural beauty unlike the rest of China. The deserts are bigger, the basins are deeper, and the mountains are higher and emptier than anywhere except Tibet. International Bazaar Local products for sale The International Bazaar, also called the Big Bazaar or Erdaoqiao Market , is especially lively on summer evenings, and you can see a lot of local and regional products for sale. A lot of uniformed security guards and police are stationed around it. You can learn about the ancient Silk Road and about the region and its history. They are thought be part of the biggest archeological discoveries of the past hundred years because they shed new light on the history of Eurasia. Turpan is a great travel site near an extremely arid and hot desert. It is a very lush irrigated area. Before modern technology, they were what made the otherwise arid land of Turpan fertile and livable. About two hours south is South Pastures, where you can perhaps rent a yurt to stay the night. A little further south in the range are higher peaks over 4, meters or 14, feet and glaciers. The beautiful highland lake is flanked by rugged pines and cypresses and has clear water that reflects the surrounding mountains. You can hike and camp in the valley. For an extended hike, you can hike up Bogda Peak through forests and meadows. You can hike further up and see glaciers. For some softer hiking and lowland scenery, there is a grass covered mountain area called South Pasture about two hours south of Urumqi. Kashgar Kashgar is a Silk Road city on the far western border next the Himalayan ranges. Kashgar is between 23 and 33 hours away by train. History Enjoy the Beautiful natural scenery of Heavenly Lake and ease your mind here. Xinjiang has a tragic and interesting history, going through lots of changes of rule since the time of the Han Dynasty BC - AD. A Silk Road route went through the city. The area around Urumqi has a history of interaction and conflicts of many peoples. Relationship with Europe Archeological evidence, like the mummies found in the Xiaohe Tombs near the far western border of Xinjiang and in other places, show that 3, or 4, years ago Caucasians lived in the area. It was thought previously that Caucasians mainly lived in Europe. Xinjiang Uighur Regional Museum DNA testing on certain mummies showed that they were related to Scandinavians, and their woolen clothing was found to be similar in make and style to clothing from the same period in Europe. The clothing and artifacts that have been studied in the last few years show that their technology was more advanced than thought possible for the region at that time. So, in the last few years, historians have had to rewrite the history of Eurasia. It is obvious that Central Asia was linked culturally to Europe. Some mummies and their artifacts can be seen in the Xinjiang Uyghur Regional Museum. Caucasian Tocharians built Buddhist temples and cities in Turpan and along the Silk Road, and they helped to convert China to Buddhism. By train, Beijing and Shanghai are about 43 hours away. Kashgar is about 24 or 30 hours away by rail. Best Time to Go Xinjiang is miserably cold in the winter. During the hottest summer months, July and August, the temperature often goes over 32 degrees Celsius or 90 degrees Fahrenheit, but the dry climate makes the weather comfortable. In the evenings, the weather is perfect or slightly cool. Summer is the

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best season to go to the mountains. For visiting lowland areas, late spring and fall are OK. A lot of fresh fruit and vegetables are harvested in the autumn. For more see Urumqi Weather. Uyghurs like dried fruits and nuts and Xinjiang is rich in grape. Urumqi Food Uyghur food is generally like Lanzhou-style food lots of wheat products, including hand-pulled noodles , but uses fresher ingredients. They also eat more diary products. Uyghurs like dried fruits and nuts, and a typical breakfast might be bread and tea with yoghurt, almonds, olives, honey and raisins. All over China, Uyghurs are known for their big nutty fruitcakes that taste really good if they are well made. Travel Urumqi with Us If you are interested in visiting Urumqi, please see our Urumqi tours below for inspiration. Our tours can be customized.

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### Chapter 2 : Travel in China with Korea Konsult

// *China Guidebook (Eurasia Travel Guides.) / Frederic Kaplan / Frederic Kaplan // Microeconomics / William Boyes.*

Click for more Silk Road maps. The northern spur route went from the Gansu Corridor across Russia to northern Europe. The Han Empire initially wanted big central Asian horses for their cavalry. Initially, they mainly traded silk, but later, paper and porcelain were also exported in exchange for precious metal, glassware, woolen articles, and other products from all the way from Europe and Egypt. Modern technology allows the economical construction of rail and road links across Eurasia. They have announced a trillion dollar plan that they call "1 belt 1 road" that would impact 4. Within a decade, it might generate trade worth more than 2. New trans-Asia transportation infrastructure: Substantial progress has already been made. The first freight trains from Europe to China began running in and have cut transit time from Germany to China from 50 days by sea to 18 days. In , a major 5, kilometer highway to St. Petersburg from the Yellow Sea was opened that allows vehicles to travel the distance in 10 days. This is a new travel option for economical tourist and sightseeing along Silk Road places. Multi-country trips tracing the Silk Road route are becoming popular among both Chinese and Westerners. All along the Eurasian Silk Road route, travel and touring has become popular. In , there were 38 percent more tourists in Altai in northwestern Xinjiang and 24 percent more in Uzbekistan than last year. Chinese tourists arriving in Albania have doubled over the previous year. Many modern day adventurers peg extended Silk Road travel in China and westwards as one of the key items in their bucket lists. Silk Road travel is a rich cultural journey into the heart of China, and we can provide what you need for a comfortable, enjoyable, and worry-free experience designed to suit you. Our tried and tested itineraries are modifiable. Tell us your interests and requirements, and we will tailor-make a Silk Road tour uniquely for you. The Most Popular Travel Articles.

Chapter 3 : Xinjiang – Travel guide at Wikivoyage

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Built to withstand the attack of small arms such as swords and spears, these walls were made mostly by stamping earth and gravel between board frames. Intending to impose centralized rule and prevent the resurgence of feudal lords, he ordered the destruction of the sections of the walls that divided his empire among the former states. Stones from the mountains were used over mountain ranges, while rammed earth was used for construction in the plains. There are no surviving historical records indicating the exact length and course of the Qin walls. Most of the ancient walls have eroded away over the centuries, and very few sections remain today. The human cost of the construction is unknown, but it has been estimated by some authors that hundreds of thousands, [24] if not up to a million, workers died building the Qin wall. The Ming had failed to gain a clear upper hand over the Mongolian tribes after successive battles, and the long-drawn conflict was taking a toll on the empire. The Ming adopted a new strategy to keep the nomadic tribes out by constructing walls along the northern border of China. Unlike the earlier fortifications, the Ming construction was stronger and more elaborate due to the use of bricks and stone instead of rammed earth. Up to 25, watchtowers are estimated to have been constructed on the wall. Sections near the Ming capital of Beijing were especially strong. Similar in function to the Great Wall whose extension, in a sense, it was, but more basic in construction, the Liaodong Wall enclosed the agricultural heartland of the Liaodong province, protecting it against potential incursions by Jurchen-Mongol Oriyangan from the northwest and the Jianzhou Jurchens from the north. While stones and tiles were used in some parts of the Liaodong Wall, most of it was in fact simply an earth dike with moats on both sides. Even after the loss of all of Liaodong, the Ming army held the heavily fortified Shanhai Pass, preventing the Manchus from conquering the Chinese heartland. Before this time, the Manchus had crossed the Great Wall multiple times to raid, but this time it was for conquest. The gates at Shanhai Pass were opened on May 25 by the commanding Ming general, Wu Sangui, who formed an alliance with the Manchus, hoping to use the Manchus to expel the rebels from Beijing. On the other hand, the so-called Willow Palisade, following a line similar to that of the Ming Liaodong Wall, was constructed by the Qing rulers in Manchuria. Its purpose, however, was not defense but rather migration control. Possibly one of the earliest European descriptions of the wall and of its significance for the defense of the country against the "Tartars" is in the travelogues of the later 19th century further enhanced the reputation and the mythology of the Great Wall, [48] such that in the 20th century, a persistent misconception exists about the Great Wall of China being visible from the Moon or even Mars. Although Han fortifications such as Yumen Pass and the Yang Pass exist further west, the extant walls leading to those passes are difficult to trace. From Jiayu Pass the wall travels discontinuously down the Hexi Corridor and into the deserts of Ningxia, where it enters the western edge of the Yellow River loop at Yinchuan. Here the first major walls erected during the Ming dynasty cut through the Ordos Desert to the eastern edge of the Yellow River loop. There at Piantou Pass.

#### Chapter 4 : Great Wall of China - Wikipedia

*Located at the eastern edge of the Eurasia Continent, Heilongjiang is blessed with continental monsoon climate. It is frigid and dry in winter, hot and rainy in summer and the weather is changeable in spring and autumn.*

Narrowing down the best time to go to Vietnam is a bit tricky. The dry season in the northwest starts in October and goes through March. This period is the best time to visit. It does get cold in the mountains though, so bring a warm jacket. The weather is also dry in Hanoi and the wider North Vietnam region. Generally speaking, anytime between October and March is comfortable for trekking around and seeing the sights. In Central Vietnam, the monsoon season ends in December. If you are looking for a tropical beach escape, winter is a great time to visit Phu Quoc. A lot of locals wear thin plastic ponchos, which can be a good solution. While the weather will start heating up in the spring, locals stay pretty covered up. Be sure to bring a few outfits that cover your shoulders and legs. Think maxi dresses and thin scarves. The middle of the country is hot and dry while the southern and northern parts are in the midst of the rainy seasons. If this is your first monsoon season, get ready for some serious rain. The skies open up for incredible downpours. On days pushing one hundred degrees, this can be a massive relief. It can also mean long-term rain. It just comes down to luck really, and you should have some backup activities in mind. If you are going to Hanoi, October and November are the best times of the year. One of the best things about fall in Vietnam is the Mid-Autumn Festival. This is the perfect time to chow down on some mooncakes and learn about life in Vietnam.

Chapter 5 : Changchun - Wikitravel

*Home > China Guide >Dalian Travel Guide As one of the 14 coastal open cities in China, Dalian is an important coastal port city of Liaoning Province. It's the second largest city of Liaoning Province and the largest port city of Northeast China.*

Understand[ edit ] The northwestern border region of Xinjiang, lauded variously as a land of song and dance, melons and fruits, precious stones, and carpets, is situated in the heart of the Eurasia Continent. Xinjiang was a key link on the Silk Road and a hub for east-west cultural exchanges in ancient times. The local folklore is rich and varied. The historical name of the region is East Turkestan. The province is largely populated by Mainland ethnic minority groups, such as the Mongols, Kazaks, Kyrgyzs and Uighurs. Like Tibet, the demographic composition of the province has shifted over the past few decades. This influx of Han Chinese has led to ethnic tension in the region that every few years culminates in violence. While you travel, you may take note of the fact that almost all cities with major Han and Uighur populations are segregated into distinct districts with little intermingling. Already Kashgar is feeling the effects of the railway line completed in This town at the center of the silkroad is seeing its winding mud brick streets becoming gradually flattened in favour of Chinese-style streets typical of any other city in China. Recommended reading for those interested includes Eurasian Crossroads: Talk[ edit ] As everywhere in China, the official language is Mandarin. However, many other languages are spoken in Xinjiang. The most common is Uyghur , a Turkic language similar to Uzbek but written in Arabic script. The Uyghur language is co-official with Mandarin in Xinjiang, so most official signs in the province are bilingual in Uyghur and Chinese. Other languages include Kazakh, Kyrgyz , Tajik and Mongol. Most of the ethnic minorities are bilingual in their minority language and Mandarin, so unless you approach the elderly, you will be fine speaking Mandarin to locals. By train[ edit ] Xinjiang is connected with the rest of China by Lanxin railway. Direct train runs from Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, as well as most other cities. A trip from Beijing to Urumqi is scheduled to take slightly over 33 hours. There are also two international trains weekly to Kazakhstan High-speed Train[ edit ] Since November, a new train from Lanzhou to Uumqi crossing Dunhuang North and Turpan was started. It is much faster than the regular trains by one-third the time. The train is apparently very popular, and tickets are recommended to be booked in advance. This itinerary will take you to the heart of the desert in search of places of historical interest, discovery of new landscapes and local customs and habits Silk Road in Xinjiang - Ancient Silk Road extended from Southern Europe through Arabia, Somalia, Egypt, Persia, India and Java until it reaches China. Do[ edit ][ add listing ] You can visit the best preserved ancient city Ruins around Turpan; study Uighur culture in Kashgar; enjoy amazing scenery of snow capped mountains on the Karakoram Highway; camel trekking into the desert near Hotan and live with nomadic people on the grassland in North Xinjiang Exploring Xinjiang with local Uyghurs, Silk Road Xinjiang, [1]. It is suitable for cultural, historical, photograpic, natural and adventural tours. This opens an insight into the Loulan culture to the world. Barbequed, grilled, fried, boiled, you name it, they eat it. It comes in all sizes and will be sold on the street in every city - some plain, some with onion or spring onion added in. Ubiquitous small round tasty watermelons, in some cities at every second street-corner. Another food the region is known for. Drink[ edit ][ add listing ] Wusu beer. In a region known for grapes, you can also find some OK wine. At least, it is much, much better than the Great Wall wine found elsewhere in China - though not quite up to international standards. Theft[ edit ] Xinjiang is home to a lively bazaar culture where anything and everything is traded. But hordes of people crammed into confined spaces also present a prime opportunity for pickpockets, who often operate in teams and can be very efficient at what they do. Be very careful with your valuables when you are out and about. As a foreign traveller you are a prime target. Counterfeit notes[ edit ] Be careful when paying with yuan notes in smaller restaurants or shops. You should also check your notes when you are returned your hotel deposit. Get out[ edit ] Xinjiang borders eight countries, making it ideal for exploring the surrounding countries. Korgas and Alashankou lead

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to Kazakhstan , the Torugart and Irkeshtam passes lead to Kyrgyzstan , the Kulma pass leads to Tajikistan , and the Karakorum Highway leads south to Pakistan currently closed!! You can get visas for Kazakstan and Kyrgystan in Urumqi.

Chapter 6 : silk road china | eBay

*The Eurasia-Pacific Uninet in China has extended an invitation to the Vice Chancellor of the Royal University of Bhutan to attend to their Annual event of the 3rd Plenary meeting of Eurasia Pacific Uninet from October , in Nanjing.*

Understand[ edit ] The northwestern border region of Xinjiang, lauded variously as a land of song and dance, melons and fruits, precious stones, and carpets, is situated in the heart of the Eurasia Continent. Xinjiang was a key link on the Silk Road and a hub for east-west cultural exchanges in ancient times. The local folklore is rich and varied. The historical name of the region is East Turkestan. The province is largely populated by mainland ethnic minority groups, such as the Mongols, Kazaks, Kyrgyzs and Uyghurs. Like Tibet, the demographic composition of the province has shifted over the past few decades. This influx of Han Chinese has led to ethnic tension in the region that every few years culminates in violence, and there is an active independence movement among the ethnic Uyghurs. While you travel, you may take note of the fact that almost all cities with major Han and Uyghur populations are segregated into distinct districts with little intermingling. Already Kashgar is feeling the effects of the railway line completed in This town at the centre of the Silk Road is seeing its winding mud brick streets becoming gradually flattened in favour of Chinese-style streets typical of any other city in China. This year, in reaction to a series of bombings and other violent acts by Islamist opponents of Chinese rule, the Chinese authorities have cracked down on the observance of Islam in Xinjiang, including by attempting to prevent Muslims from fasting during Ramadan , and by forcing them to drink alcohol and eat pork. As of , the government has also banned children under the age of 16 from entering mosques or engaging in any other form of religious activity. Recommended reading for those interested includes Eurasian Crossroads: Talk[ edit ] As everywhere in China, the official language is Mandarin. However, many other languages are spoken in Xinjiang. The most common is Uyghur , a Turkic language similar to Uzbek but written in Arabic script. By train[ edit ] Xinjiang is connected with the rest of China by Lanxin railway. Direct train runs from Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, as well as most other cities. A trip from Beijing to Urumqi is scheduled to take slightly over 33 hours. There are also two international trains weekly to Kazakhstan. Get around[ edit ] Xinjiang is the biggest province in China. If you have more money than time, considering taking a flight between cities such as Urumqi and Kashgar might be a better option than the 22 hour train ride. It is especially useful if you want to travel to smaller ones, visit a sight nearby, or go to border towns. Since they are public the price is often much less than taking a taxi by yourself. There will be a time printed on your ticket but they usually leave before if the car is full. Barbequed, grilled, fried, boiled, you name it, they eat it. Comes in all sizes and will be sold on the street in every city - some plain, some with onion or spring onion added in. You can also ask them to warm it for you it has gone cold if your Mandarin is rusty, gesture at the oven - it is much better warm. Ubiquitous small round tasty watermelons, in some cities at every second street-corner. Renowned throughout all of China. Walnuts, for which the region is known. Drink[ edit ] Wusu beer. In a region known for grapes, you can also find some OK wine. At least, it is much, much better than the Great Wall wine found elsewhere in China - though not quite up to international standards. When booking online many will therefore write that you are required to have a Mainland Chinese ID-card to do so, if you are uncertain it might be wise to contact the place and ask first. In smaller cities such as Yining there are no hostels and only a handful mid-range hotels are available. As a tourist you are not allowed to stay in residential areas either, so have that in mind if you plan on couchsurfing or similar. Theft[ edit ] Xinjiang is home to a lively bazaar culture where anything and everything is traded. But hordes of people crammed into confined spaces also present a prime opportunity for pickpockets , who often operate in teams and can be very efficient at what they do. Be very careful with your valuables when you are out and about. As a foreign traveller you are a prime target. Counterfeit notes[ edit ] Be careful when paying with yuan notes in smaller restaurants or shops. You should also check your notes when you are returned your hotel deposit. Go next[ edit ] Xinjiang borders eight countries, making it ideal for exploring the surrounding

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countries. Korgas and Alashankou lead to Kazakhstan , the Torugart and Irkeshtam passes lead to Kyrgyzstan , the Kulma pass leads to Tajikistan , and the Karakorum Highway leads south to Pakistan currently closed. You can get visas for Kazakstan and Kyrgystan in Urumqi. It traverses the ever impressive Altai Mountains, a cordillera that gives name to the rather disputed ethno-linguistic group, the Altaic people. It is a broad term that frames together the Mongolian, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz and Turks. After the border, a ride to Bulgan should be easy to find. Start from the aimag province capital of Hovd. Go to the bazaar or market and see whose van is taking people to the town of Bulgan. Price is 25, togrog per person and journey time is around 5 hours. It is still another few kilometers to get to the actual border crossing so ask the same driver that took you here or somebody else in town take you there. There is a town half way to the border, called Jargalant. Article Geo different to Wikidata Wikivoyage: It has a template , but there is not enough information present. If there are Cities and Other destinations listed, they may not all be at usable status or there may not be a valid regional structure and a "Get in" section describing all of the typical ways to get here. Please plunge forward and help it grow!

## Chapter 7 : The Best Time to go to Vietnam – Travel Guides & Blogs

*Silk Road travel is a rich cultural journey into the heart of China, and we can provide what you need for a comfortable, enjoyable, and worry-free experience designed to suit you. Our tried and tested itineraries are modifiable.*

However there is little snow and the air is dry. CGQ has been in operation since September and is around 30 km east of city center. It replaced a smaller military airport that had been adapted for commercial use. The airport is large and clean, and passengers can find standard amenities such as restaurants, cafes, shops, lounges, credit card acceptance, etc. For first class passengers there are two lounges available, but the standard is far below of the lounges of international airports. Different local flight destinations are available, but the major routes throughout the day are to domestic destinations Shanghai 2: Travel time is around 45 minutes. The most convenient transport to the city is by train from Longjia station, which is directly connected to the airport by a walkway underneath the parking lot. Trains run approximately every hour, and you can find a schedule online. Note that to reach the ticket office, you actually have to "exit" the train station riding the escalator up to ground level, only to reenter the main doors of the train station. To purchase a train ticket, you will need to provide the ticket agent with your ID. Fares are UnionPay or cash only. A small cluster of ATMs are available at the departures level and accept international cards. By train[ edit ] Changchun has four passenger railway stations: The latter two stations are very small and only local trains stop there. Although it is large and chaotic, providing you read Chinese and speak some Mandarin and are prepared to fight through the queues, you can buy a ticket to almost anywhere in China from here. Some of the staff at the ticket office may speak modest amounts of English. Fast trains to e. Beijing, Shenyang and Harbin leave from here. The ride takes around 35 minutes, but budget for traffic. Thanks to the railroad-building efforts of Japanese in the early- to mids, the rail network in Northeast China is extensive and no place is very far by rail. Rail travel is by far the cheapest way to travel in and out of Changchun. There is also a long distance bus station at the south end of Renmin Avenue take bus Z from the train station. You can also catch coaches and buses from pretty much anywhere in Jilin Province, though they have a reputation for being dangerous and are slightly more expensive, though faster, than the train. It is pretty easy to travel from one place to another; however, with the increase in private car ownership, traffic is getting worse by the day. By taxi[ edit ] Taxis are by far the best way to get around. They are cheap but you should have a piece of paper with the address in case you do not speak Mandarin. Several taxi companies are serving the city and they rarely try to cheat you. It is common for drivers to pick up other passengers who might be going in the same direction if there are unused seats, beware if taxi driver starts to take the other passengers to far away places not same directions and try to make you pay for the whole trip taximeter. However, in case driver is taking you in circles - in this case complain for example at the hotel drop-off point. The staff there normally will support you in such cases. For other cases simply pay not more than shown on the meter. Make sure you know the name of the places you are going to in Mandarin or have a paper with the Chinese address with you. On foot[ edit ] From May to October, Changchun is a decent walking city, as the weather is fine and there are no hills. The city does tend to be spread out, so travelers should plan on using other forms of transportation. During the winter months temperatures are too cold to walk longer distances in Changchun, so other forms of transport should be considered. The new South-North line is fully open. Be aware that the buses are often extremely crowded and especially uncomfortable during the hot summers as there is no air conditioning. Important bus numbers include: By tram[ edit ] Despite the city once having the most complex tram system in Northern China, there is now only one remaining route still open. By minibus[ edit ] If you are in need of an adrenaline rush, look no further than one of the minibuses that tear around the city streets. Expect the front passenger to sit at the side-door, calling out to potential customers, and to be encouraged to hop on the bus while it is moving ever so slowly. If you were old, they would probably stop, or expect you to take a taxi for a little more. Very crowded at times. By bicycle[ edit ] Travelers should be cautious of bicycling in Changchun. For half the year it is

generally too cold and during the summer months, too dangerous. Unlike other big cities in China, Changchun does not separate cycle lanes from the main traffic, which leads to buses, taxis, cars, and motorcycles sharing the same space as the cyclists. The whole situation is dangerous and this is perhaps the reason why by Chinese standards there are few people who regularly cycle here. If you want to bike around, it is recommended that you follow closely behind one of the local people on cargo-bike, merchant-bike, or donkey. There are off times during the day when biking would be less challenging. Drivers are not overly aggressive towards bikers. It is fairly easy to find a taxi anywhere in Jingyuetan. They are cheaper and slower than regular taxis. There is no meter, so expect to negotiate with the driver. By motorcycle[ edit ] If you need to get somewhere fast then jump on one of these. They generally hang around in the south of the city and out in the suburbs. They are unlicensed to carry fare paying passengers, so bear in mind that if there is an accident, you might find yourself in trouble. However, they tend to drive in the cycle lanes at quite low speeds and so are safer than you might expect. A large park which is a favorite picnic and recreation spot for locals. In the summer, the lake is used for boating and water sports, and there is a stand of huge lotus plants near one part of it. In the winter, the lake freezes over and serves as a natural skating rink. The park almost feels like it is not part of a city, except that there is a good view of the skyscrapers in downtown Changchun across the lake. The park is a very safe place to wander around in the early evening. The square is surrounded by several historical buildings from the Manchukuo era. On the south end of the square are the former Manchukuo State Council and Military Affairs buildings. These buildings, which are now affiliated with Jilin University, offer prime examples of early Twentieth Century Japanese architecture. On the square, vendors sell kites and various other products. Many people fly kites from this square, while others play traditional Chinese instruments or just sit and relax. More formal performances are sometimes held on a temporary stage set up near the high school. For casual visitors to Changchun, this is probably a good place to visit by taxi. Another place to visit to take in historical Manchukuo. The palace was the home of Pu Yi, the last emperor of China and puppet emperor of Manchukuo, and this centre of the Manchukuo administration may be worth a visit. Signage is available in English and Japanese although many of the artifact descriptions are in Chinese only. The grounds are nicely restored since nearly all buildings were destroyed during the Cultural Revolution. Scenes from the acclaimed film *The Last Emperor* were filmed here. It is the largest man-made forest park in Asia, and a great place for skiing in the winter. It is one of the focal points of Changchun. The site commemorates the Russian soldiers, and specifically Russian pilots that died to liberate Changchun during the Second World War.

## Chapter 8 : Eurasia - Wikipedia

*China Travel Guide we are detailed introduction to over Chinese cities and displays the destinations' tours, attractions, transportation,pictures, maps and travel tips. China's Jiuzhaigou scenic area partially reopens after earthquake.*

## Chapter 9 : Urumqi Travel Guide, Explore the Ancient Silk Road

*The main island, Hainan Island, which is shaped like a giant elliptical pear, is China's largest island after Taiwan. The capital Haikou City is situated in northern part of the island. The capital Haikou City is situated in northern part of the island.*