

## 3-day Tour of Xuzhou City

19<sup>th</sup> –21<sup>st</sup>, July 2019



Located in the northwest of Jiangsu Province, Xuzhou is the largest city in northern Jiangsu as well as the most ancient city of the province. As the juncture of Jiangsu, Henan and Shandong provinces, the city boasts of its most important geographic location that makes it the place all the states of ancient China scrambled for. Thousands of years' history has blessed the city with profound culture, especially when it was the second political center of the Han Dynasty (260BC-220). Now, the city is the center of the Huaihai economic development zone and also one of the nation's most important agricultural product bases.

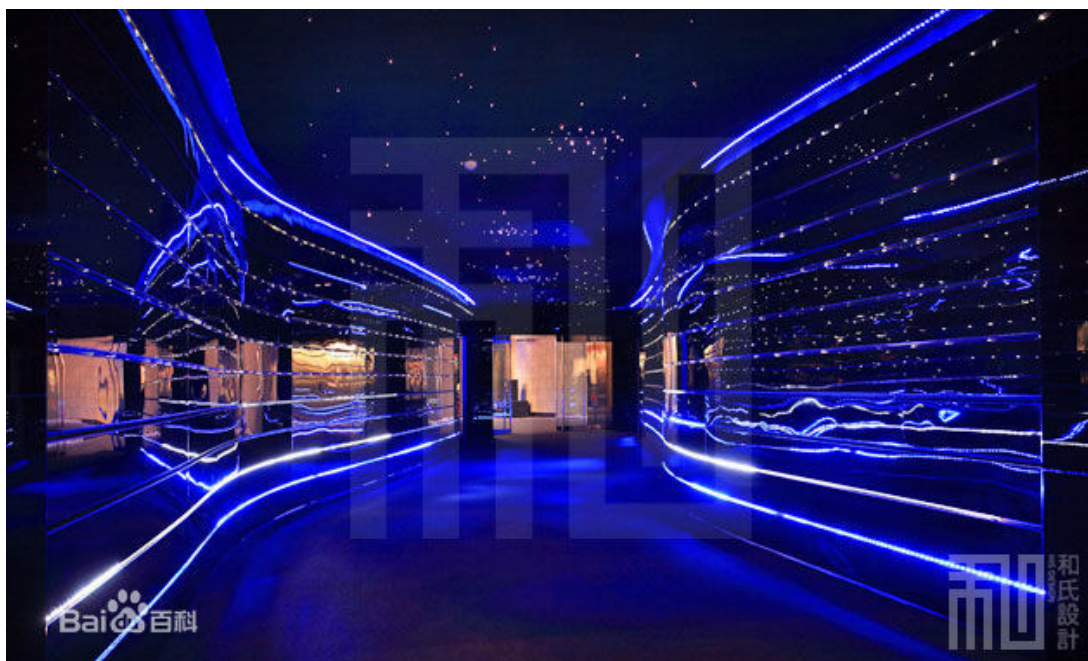
The first emperor of the Han Dynasty, Liu Bang, was born in Xuzhou and the culture of that splendid period of China's history was rooted in Xuzhou, leaving the city with countless historic treasures. The most symbolic are the 'Handai San Jue' (the three most important items to come from the Han Dynasty), including the Han tombs, the terracotta warriors and the stone sculptures. These ancient cultural relics, together with the beautiful natural mountains and lakes in and around the city, form a large picture of Xuzhou attractions.

Additionally, the city has many special villages. A particular Chinese Martial Art, called Wushu in Pinyin, originated in Peixian County, where many people practice martial arts and have developed unique skills. There are also the 'Chinese Folk Custom and Culture Village'- Mazhuang Village in Jiawang District, and the 'Chinese Chess Village'-Qijia Village in Pixian County, which will impress you with very special folk customs.

## **Itinerary**

- Friday, July 19<sup>th</sup>
- 12:30: Depart from Nanda at to take the 13:57 high-speed train.
  - 15:00: Arrive at Xuzhou East Station
  - Visit Xuzhou City Planning Exhibition Hall upon arrival.
  - 16:30: Depart for the New Century Grand Hotel and check in
  - 18:00: Welcome banquet with a music performance
- Saturday, July 20<sup>th</sup>
- 7:00: Breakfast at hotel
  - 8:00: Visit the Yunlong Lake scenic area
  - 9:00: Visit the Gallery of Han Stone Sculptures
  - 10:00: Visit Xuzhou Han Dynasty culture scenic spot
  - 11:50: Lunch at a featured restaurant
  - 13:00: Break at hotel
  - 14:30: Visit Xuzhou Museum
  - 16:00: Visit Xuzhou Folk Museum
  - 18:00: Dinner at hotel
  - 19:30: Enjoy the Chinese culture and intangible cultural heritage exhibition projects at a teahouse
- Sunday, July 21<sup>st</sup>
- 7:00: Breakfast at hotel
  - 8:00: Visit Pan'an Lake and Mazhuang village
  - 11:40: Lunch at a specialty restaurant in Jiawang District
  - 14:00: Visit Jiangsu Normal University (welcome ceremony with its President and take part in cultural activities at the School of Fine Arts of the university)

## Profile 1: Xuzhou city planning exhibition hall



The Xuzhou city planning exhibition hall, which is the urban construction of key projects in 2009, is located in the new district administrative center on the south side

of the city, adjacent to the west side of the city landscape Avenue, east of the sunken plaza, south of the Xuzhou science and technology museum.

The Xuzhou planning hall has a total construction area of 26,000 square meters. The exhibition area is 18,000 square meters. It was officially opened on December 31, 2009. The whole planning exhibition hall is divided into three floors and four exhibition halls, which are the exhibition hall, history exhibition hall, achievement exhibition hall and planning exhibition hall.

## Profile 2: Yunlong Lake



Located southwest from downtown Xuzhou, Yunlong Lake is comparatively speaking the “Sister Lake of West Lake in Hangzhou” on account of its attractive lake scenery. The lake is bound by mountains on three sides. To its east side is the famous Yunlong Mountain. The Yunlong Lake is dissected by a road in the middle which looks like a jade belt, resulting in East Lake and West Lake. Visitors engage in water amusement and sightseeing in the East Lake Zone. The West Lake Zone offers visitors relaxation. The road circling the lake measures 14 kilometers (9 miles). Take a stroll, enjoy red peach blossoms and green willows in spring, pink lotus flowers in summer, colourful leaves in autumn and plum blossoms in winter, along with the rippling water. Yunlong Lake offers the following major attractions:

On the north side of Yunlong Lake, Lakeside Park is a belt-shaped ecological park and a great place to enjoy Yunlong Lake at a leisurely pace. The park houses a swimming pool with capacity for 10000. You may also play in the fine sand on the lakeside beach. At Lakeside New World a public square, a pedestrian street and art museum form an ecological leisure zone for amusement and shopping. Other components are Ruyi Lake, Ruyi Bridge, Children’s Amusement Park and Music Hall.

Small South Lake is south of Yunlong Lake, stocked with plants, bridges, pavilions and many other structures of traditional southern China style. The outstanding ones are Qiuyun Park and Fanyue Bridge.

### Profile 3: Gallery of Han Stone Sculptures





Situated in the beautiful Yunlong Mountain Scenic Area, the Gallery of Han Stone Sculptures in Xuzhou City which covers an area of 25,000 square meters (about 6.2 acres) contains a total of over 800 different thematic stone sculptures of the Han Dynasty. On the west side the gallery adjoins the Yulong Lake and on the east side it leans on the green Yunlong Mountain. Thus the environment around the Gallery is considerably pleasing.

The stone sculptures of the Han Dynasty belong to a kind of plastic arts, which combine painting, carving and architecture together. Usually they are carved on grave chambers, coffins and ancestral temples. The stone sculpture in Xuzhou is one of the three kinds of 'Top Craftsmanship in Han Dynasty'. The stone sculptures of the Han Dynasty in Xuzhou, the Stone Carvings of Six Dynasties (386-589) (referring to Northern and Southern Dynasties) in Nanjing and the Classical Garden in Suzhou are together ranked as 'Three Treasures of Jiangsu Province'.

There are in total seven exhibition rooms in the Gallery of Han Stone Sculptures. Every exhibition room shows the stone sculptures on extensive subjects and these stone sculptures bear different designs among which some reflects fairy tales, some reflects common life and some symbolize auspicious meanings. Along the corridor for exhibition, which is 206 meters (about 676 feet) long, we can find a total of 69 stone sculptures of the Han Dynasty. Among these the most famous and precious ones are the Weaving Picture, the Banquet with Dance and Music Picture and others.

First let's come to have a look of the Weaving Picture in the third exhibition room. The Weaving Picture describes family weaving scene-a woman sitting beside the textile machine is turning about to hold the baby in her arm. Besides, we can also make out the whole process of weaving,

winding and wigwagging the abb. When you come to see this, you can feel the atmosphere of rural life in Han Dynasty when the weaving industries were prosperous. The Weaving Picture is very rare and precious and there are only 7 Stone Sculptures of the Weaving Picture discovered in China up till now.

Excepting the most famous ones, a stone sculpture in the second exhibition room draws our attention. It is called the Triumph of Seizing Robber Picture, being 8 meters long, which represents how to make inquest to the prisoner in Han Dynasty, which is said to make contribution to the study of criminal law and instruments of torture in Han Dynasty. Besides, another stone sculpture called Kabob Picture in the fourth exhibition room will draw our attention. It depicts a trencherman holding a string of muscle for baking in one hand and a fan for stirring a fire in the other hand. The picture is very vivid and lifelike.

Additionally, stone sculptures such as the Cattle Ploughing Picture, All birds towards Phoenix Picture and others are all strict in picture composition and exquisite in carving crafts. The carving lines are fine and vivid, embodying traditional Chinese beauty. It is no exaggeration to say that the Gallery of Han Stone Sculptures in Xuzhou City matches the fame of 'National First-rate Professional Museum'.

#### **Profile 4. Xuzhou Han culture scenic spot**







Xuzhou Han culture scenic spot is built by the integration and expansion of the former king's mausoleum of lion mountain and the museum of han terra-cotta warriors and horses. It is located in the east of xuzhou city, covering an area of 1400 mu. It is the largest theme park in China featuring Chinese culture. Covering an area of 1400 mu, it includes the han tombs, terra-cotta warriors and stone reliefs of the han dynasty, which is known as the "three unique features of the han dynasty". The core area of xuzhou han culture scenic spot is mainly represented by "two han cultures" -- lion hill

tomb of king of chu, han terra-cotta warriors and horses, three museums of han culture exchange center, yangguishan exhibition pavilion (queen's tomb) and underwater terra-cotta warriors and horses museum. Through further excavation, restoration and protection of historical resources, the essence of han culture is reproduced. The extension area includes han culture square, public leisure square, chess tea garden, archaeological simulation base, and grass plot, etc. Through the construction of unique landscape, scenic spots and supporting facilities, it provides tourists and citizens with rich tour routes and entertainment places.

### Profile 5 Xuzhou Museum



Situated on the north piedmont of the Yunlong Mountain, Jiangsu Province, Xuzhou Museum was built in 1959 and the expansion project was completed in 1999. So far, it has covered an area of 33,000 sq meters (39,468 sq yards). It enjoys a high reputation for its beautiful environment and rich collections. In addition, it is well equipped with advanced central air conditioning system, fire monitoring system, safety and protection system.

Xuzhou Museum contains a four-story exhibition building, the temporary imperial palace of Emperor Qianlong in Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) and the Han Tombs with a total floor area of 12,000 sq meters (14,352 sq yards).

In the exhibition building are displayed a great deal of pottery, bronze and jade articles, stone and bone objects ranging from the Neolithic Age to Qin Dynasty (221BC-206BC). Bronzes, celadons, golden and silver vessels, jade articles of Han Dynasty (206 BC-220) are also displayed here plus over 140 articles of porcelain and metal wares from the Three Kingdoms Period (220-280) to Qing Dynasty. What makes the museum more remarkable is the only Han jade exhibition room among all the museums in China. Furthermore, there are hundreds of terracotta figurines as well as Tang tricolor glazed pottery. The museum musters China's brilliant ancient crafts of thousands of years.

The museums' construction was based on the site of the temporary imperial palace of Emperor Qianlong, built for his inspection tour of the South of the Yangtze River in 1757. The Stone Tablet Garden at the east is a typical ancient Chinese garden architecture, tranquil and elegant.

Located to the north of the Xuzhou Museum, the Han Tombs were indeed three tombs of the local nobility, from which numerous burial objects were excavated. These are perfect materials to study the social development in Han Dynasty.

The jade clothes sewn with golden thread and the jade clothes sewn with silver threads were discovered in the Han Tombs. They are made of thousands of Hetian (in Xinjiang Province) nephrite jade pieces stitched together with golden and silver threads.

The jade coffin was discovered together with the jade clothes, regarded as one of the only two jade coffins in China (another is in Hebei Province).

The jade dragon is a 4.1cm-long (1.6 inches) and 7.6 cm-wide (3 inches) ancient decoration, and a peerlessly fine work of jade wares in Han Dynasty. It symbolizes the Xuzhou Museum as its graph sign.

In its entirety there are over 20,000 relics along with paintings, calligraphies, stone tablet inscriptions, stone carvings and Qing antique furniture which fully display the 6,000 years' civilization of Xuzhou City. The museum shows the historical ups and downs of the city, and

especially represents the profound culture of the Han Dynasty to worldwide visitors.

### **Xuzhou Folk Museum**





Xuzhou folk museum is built on the basis of the original hubu mountain ancient dwellings of yu and zhai, covering an area of more than 6,000 square meters, with more than 160 ancient dwellings of Ming and qing dynasties.

There are more than a thousand pieces of living and producing articles and historical folk relics in xuzhou on display in the museum. Besides, there are exhibition rooms for festivals and wedding customs, folk art, local opera hall and other activities such as local opera performance and folk craft production.

### **Pan An Lake**



As the first wetland park renovated from a coal mining collapse area, it is awarded National Ecological Tourism Demonstration Zone. After the 19<sup>th</sup> National Congress of CPC, President Xi Jinping made an inspection tour to Xuzhou, and he visited the Pan'an Lake whose transformation proves the belief that clear waters and green mountains are as good as mountains of gold and

silver. President Xi also gave thumbs up to the handmade sachet, one of the intangible cultural heritages of China.

## Mazhuang Village



Mazhuang Village, Jiawang District, Xuzhou City, is located on the West Bank of Pan'an Lake Wetland Park. Since 1980's, Mazhuang Village has been committed to building a new socialist countryside with charm and harmony by developing economy, improving the environment and enriching village cultures and has become a pearl in the construction of new countryside in China. The famous Mazhuang Peasant Orchestra and Folk Culture Performing Troupe has successfully performed across the world showing the modern Chinese peasants' graceful bearing in the new era

of China. Mazhuang Village has been awarded "National Civilized Village", "China's Top Ten Well-off Villages", "Chinese Folk Culture Village"etc.

### **Profile 6: Jiangsu Normal University**



Jiangsu Normal University (JSNU), a high-level university in Jiangsu province, is co-sponsored and supervised by China's Ministry of Education and the Jiangsu Provincial Government. Its origin could be dated back to 1952 and it was renamed as JSNU in 2011.

Located in Xuzhou City, one of the most ancient cities in China with a civilization of over 5,000 years, JSNU has four campuses encompassing 136 hectares. With 22 colleges and schools, it has successfully developed a diverse mix of disciplines in



Philosophy, Economics, Law, Education, Literature, History, Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Public Administration and Fine Arts.

At present, the university has over 20,000 full-time undergraduate students, more than 3,500 postgraduate students and around 700 international students on campuses. Besides, JSNU has 600 spare-time graduate students, 12,000 adult students for continued education and 3,700 students in-service for their second degrees.

Immersed in a distinctive environment of humanity and culture, JSNU is now holding a leading position in teachers' education with brilliant basic researches, an integrated combination of literature, science and engineering and harmonious development of multi-disciplines. Its Chemistry and Engineering entered ESI top 1%, ranking the 54th in the Nature Index 2018 among Chinese mainland universities, the 1155th in Best Global Universities and the 109th in the Best Global Universities in China (U.S. News ranking, 2019). Domestically, its comprehensive academics is very close to the top 100 universities in China, which has over 3000 colleges and universities.

With over 60-year's development, the number of its alumni has reached nearly 200,000. Many of them are playing important roles in the fields of politics, economics, culture, science and technology and education and achieve great accomplishments.

Being one of the first group of universities authorized to accept international students, JSNU has close ties with about 80 sister schools in USA, UK, Australia, Russia and other countries. International students from over 46 countries and regions come to JSNU for degree programs. In 2016, Ministry of Education approved the establishment of "The Joint Engineering College of St. Petersburg Emperor Peter University of Technology and Engineering, JSNU" (JSNU-SPbPU Institute of Engineering), which was the first non-independent legal entity for Sino-foreign jointly-running school in China.

Its motto is "Virtue, Knowledge, Ambition and Action".