

Asian Star China



welcomes you to China. Here are some facts and information that might makes your stay in here more enjoyable.

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Facts of Xian

Xian Nationalities: Han, Hui
Xian Population: 6.62 million
Urban Population: 3.73 million
Area: 16,808 sq km

Xian Average Temperature: 13.3C annually
Rainfall: 604.2mm annually
Xian Mountains: Mt. Huashan, Mt. Taibaishan, Mt. Lishan

Xian Rivers: Hui River, Wei River, Feng River, Jing River.

Xian History: called Chang'an in ancient times, more than 1 million years of condensation of history. During Xi'an's 3,100 years of development, 12 dynasties such as Zhou, Qin, Han and Tang, held it as their capitals.

Xian Climatic Features: temperate and continental climate; cold and dry in winter and hot in summer and rainy season comes in July, August and September.

Xian Location: located at 33' north and 107' east, in the southern part of GuanZhong Plain in Shaanxi province with Qinling Mountains to the north and the Weihe River to the south

Xian Physical Features: with an elevation of 500 meters, the Weihe Plain extends between Baoji in the west and Tongguan in the east and borders the Qinling Mountains in the south and the Huangtu Plateau in the north. Lying in the warm zone, the plain has a temperate climate with four distinct seasons. Chequered with the Weihe, Jinghe, Luohe, and Bahe rivers as well as the Jinghui, Weihui and Luohui canals, the fertile land on the plain has easy access to irrigation facilities and an abundant yield of farm produce. Xian lies in the center to the south of this plain, a favorable geographical location surrounded by water and hills.

Xian Neighboring Areas: Shanxi, Henan, Hubei, Sichuan, and Gansu Provinces; Ningxia Hui and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regions

Xi'an is one of the most ancient cities in China. Over the course of 1,100 years, beginning from the eleventh century B.C., 11 dynasties from Western Zhou down to the Tang successively built their national capital here.

In Han and Tang times Xi'an was called Chang'an; it was not only the political, economic and cultural center of the country, but also an important international metropolis carrying on the economic and cultural exchange between China and many foreign countries. At that time, the world famous "Silk Road", which played the role of an important thoroughfare connecting the eastern and the western parts of the world, started from the Chang'an.





The cultural relics and historical sites preserved in Xi'an are rich and many; they reflect from different angles the features of the ancient Chinese society, giving us a great deal of historical knowledge and enjoyment.

In the east of Xi'an, are the ruins of the Banpo culture, displaying how the Banpo men lived in the village of a primitive commune about 6,000 years ago; the mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang, who unified the whole country for the first time about 2,000 years ago; the site of the world-stirring archaeological discovery of numerous terracotta soldiers and horses of Qin dynasty, unearthed accidentally; and the famous Huaqing Pool with its beautiful and poetic surroundings.

On the Wei Bei Plain, north of Xi'an, there is a mausoleum district in which there are twenty-seven mausoleums of Han and Tang emperors as well as members of their royal family and meritorious officials. Of all those mausoleums the most representative ones are: Mao LING, the tomb of Liu Che, Emperor Wu Di of Han; Zhao Ling, the tomb of Li Shimin, Emperor Gao Zong of Tang and his wife, Empress Wu Ze Tian were buried together. Grand in scale and magnificent in appearance, these three imperial mausoleums all contained a great deal of invaluable funeral objects, which evoke the golden days, which the Chinese feudal society had enjoyed in the past.

In the area south of Xi'an, many noted Buddhist temples, such as Da Ci En Temple, Xingjiao Temple, Jianfu Temple, Da Xingshan Temple, Blue Dragon Temple, are still well preserved. Outside the city there is also a large mosque. All of these historic sites are evidence of the religious and cultural exchange between China and India, Japan and other foreign countries.

Built in the Tang dynasty, both The Great Wild Goose Pagoda and The Lesser Wild Goose Pagoda are masterpieces of Chinese classical architecture, and through constructed more than 1,000 years ago, they still retain their original appearance. Climbing these ancient pagodas, tourists will obtain a complete view of Xi'an. Located inside the city, the Bell Tower, the Drum Tower and the City-walls built in the Ming dynasty still look very grand and impressive.

In the area southeast of the city of Xi'an, stands the Provincial Museum of Shaanxi, housing a collection of precious cultural relics through the ages. Among them the most famous is the "Forest of Tablet Stones", which consists of more than 1,000 invaluable steles produced from the Han dynasty onwards. In addition to being a valuable record of many classic works, they preserve the calligraphy of the calligraphic masters of different ages. The Forest of Tablet Stones has thus been acclaimed as the "stone library" and "treasure of calligraphic art" of China.

Now, Xi'an has become one of the most famous tourist resorts in China. With its brand-new appearance it gives everyday warm and friendly welcome to a considerable number of tourists from both at home and aboard. by Hou Yibin.

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