



Tour:

Ancient Dynasties

Destination:

Beijing, Xian, Hangzhou & Shanghai - China

Specialization:

History, Language, Science, Culture & Education

ANCIENT DYNASTIES - CHINA			
Day	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
1	Travel overnight to Beijing, China		
2	Arrive Beijing; transfer to Hotel	Welcome, Safety & Orientation	Local Dinner
3	Temple of Heaven	Tai Chi Chuan Class	Tiananmen Square & The Forbidden City Local Dinner
4	The Great Wall	The Beijing Zoo & The Great Panda Hall	Pinggu Organic Vegetable & Fruit Farms <i>Dinner & Overnight Train to Xi'an</i>
5	<i>Arrive Xi'an</i>	Big Wild Goose Pagoda	Xi'an Museum & Institute of Archaeology Local Dinner
6	Terra Cotta Warriors Tour		Xi'an City Wall Local Dinner
7	Cloned Goat Research	NW Agriculture & Forestry Program	Farmland Protection Lecture Local Dinner
8	<i>Fly to Hangzhou</i>		Explore West Lake Local Dinner
9	The Lingyin Temple	Longjing Tea Plantation	China National Rice Research Institute Local Dinner
10	<i>Bullet Train to Shanghai</i>		Yu Garden Dinner & Acrobatic Show
11	The Bund	Shanghai Film Museum	Shanghai City Exhibition Center
12	Fly from Shanghai to Home		



As with all sample itineraries, please be aware that this is an "example" of a schedule and that the activities included may be variable dependent upon dates, weather, special requests and other factors. Itineraries will be confirmed prior to travel.



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Day 1

Meals in flight

Groups set off for the Orient today. Your Visa paperwork should be completed and all passports in hand. Get ready for a long flight but it will be worth it! Check in at the airport approximately 3-hours prior to your scheduled group departure time.



Day 2

Breakfast in flight, lunch on own, dinner in destination

Good morning Beijing! After landing and clearing Customs and Immigrations, we'll transfer to our Beijing hotel. We'll meet our bilingual guide, have our Health, Safety & Orientation Meeting, and get ready to explore this great city. After dinner, party members will be able to get some needed rest to acclimate to the new time zone. Tomorrow we'll kick off our tour – full speed ahead! Welcome to China!

Note: Visas are required from all visitors entering China through the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. These costs are not included in tour costs and are the responsibility of individual members of the traveling party. Please ensure party members have researched the most up-to-date requirements and applied for all necessary documentation.

Beijing – Beijing, Jing for short, is the nation's political, economic, cultural and educational center as well as China's most important location for international trade and communications. Together with Xi'an, Luoyang, Kaifeng, Nanjing and Hangzhou, Beijing is one of the six ancient cities in China. It has been the heart and soul of politics and society throughout its long history and consequently there is an unparalleled wealth of discovery to delight and intrigue travelers as they explore Beijing's ancient past and enjoy its exciting modern development.



As the capital of the People's Republic of China, Beijing is located in northern China, close to Tianjin Municipality and partially surrounded by Hebei Province. The city's metropolitan area covers more than 17,900 square kilometers (6,900 square miles) and has an estimated metro population of more than 22 million people.

Beijing's long and illustrious history started some 500,000 years ago. It is here that the ancestors of modern Homo sapiens, Peking men, lived in caves. Records show that Beijing has been an inhabited city for more than three thousand years and has endured invasions by warlords and foreign powers, devastating fires, the rise and fall of powerful imperial dynasties and has emerged each time as a strong and vibrant city. For more than 800 years, Beijing was a capital city - from the Yuan Dynasty (1271 - 1368) to the Ming (1368 - 1644) and Qing (1644 - 1911) dynasties. Thirty-four emperors have lived and ruled the nation in Beijing, and it has been an important trading city from its earliest days.



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Although now Beijing is a modern and fashionable city complete with a full 21st century vibe, you can experience authentic Beijing life and become acquainted with 'old Beijing' by exploring its many teahouses, temple fairs, Beijing's Hutong and Courtyard and enjoy the Peking Opera. Add any or all of these to your Beijing tour and you will leave with a feeling of special appreciation in your heart for this ancient city that has truly seen it all and tells its story with matchless grace, charm and vigor.



With Tiananmen Square, the biggest central square in the world, the Forbidden City, the largest and best-preserved imperial palace complex, a superbly preserved section of the Great Wall, and the Temple of Heaven, the largest sacrificial complex in the world, Beijing attracts both domestic and foreign visitors who all come to marvel at its century-old history and unique cultural relics.

Day 3

Breakfast, lunch & dinner are included

Rise and shine Beijing! After breakfast, we'll board our motorcoach and start our day. Lunch is included so don't worry about anything but soaking up the sights, sounds and mystique of China!

The Temple of Heaven – Our first stop is The Temple of Heaven, or more literally the **Altar of Heaven**, a temple of Chinese religion used for imperial ceremonies for five centuries. Its buildings are situated in their own large and tranquil park in southeast Beijing.

A **Tai Chi class** will be taught by a professional instructor before you start to tour this ancient royal temple.

Tai Chi (or Tai Chi Chuan) is generally classified as a form of traditional Chinese martial arts of the Neijia (soft or internal) branch. It is considered a soft-style martial art — an art applied with internal power — to distinguish its theory and application from that of the hard martial art styles.



Since the first widespread promotion of Tai Chi's health benefits in the early twentieth century, it has developed a worldwide following among people with little or no interest in martial training for its benefit to health and health maintenance. Medical studies of Tai Chi support its effectiveness as an alternative exercise and a form of martial arts therapy.



In imperial China, the emperor was regarded as the Son of Heaven, the intermediary between Earth and Heaven. To be seen to be showing respect to the source of his authority, in the form of sacrifices to heaven, was extremely important. **The Temple of Heaven** was built for these ceremonies.

The most important ceremony of the year took place on the winter solstice, when the emperor prayed for good harvests. After three days of fasting, the



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emperor and his entourage, wearing splendid robes, would make their way to the park on the day before the solstice. It was forbidden for the commoners to catch a glimpse of the great annual procession; they had to bolt their windows and remain in silence indoors throughout the event.

Upon arrival at Tian Tan, the emperor meditated in the Imperial Vault, ritually conversing with the gods on the details of government. He then spent the night in the **Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests**. The next day, the winter solstice, he performed animal sacrifices before the **Throne of Heaven at the Round Altar**. The rituals were planned to the smallest detail according to numerological theories. The ceremony had to be perfectly completed, for the smallest of mistakes would constitute a bad omen for the whole nation in the coming year.

<< The Hall of Prayer was destroyed by a lightning strike in 1889. The official explanation for this event was that it was divine punishment meted out on a caterpillar that was about to crawl onto the golden ball of the hall's roof. For allowing this to happen, 32 court dignitaries were executed. The hall was then faithfully rebuilt according to the original Ming design. >>

The temple complex remained forbidden to all but the emperor and his retinues until the gates were thrown open to the people on the first Chinese National Day of the Republic in October 1912. That was the last time Tian Tan was used for ritual ceremonies and it has since been a museum open to the public. The site was registered on UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1998.

Tiananmen Square – Located at the center of Beijing City is Tiananmen Square, where you can visit Tiananmen Tower, Monument to the People's Heroes, Great Hall of the People, Mao Zedong Memorial Hall and see the national flag raising ceremony. At the north end of the Square is Tiananmen Tower. Initially built in 1417 during the Ming Dynasty (1368 AD - 1644 AD), the Square was the front door of the Forbidden City. The most important use of it in the past was to declare who became the emperor and who became the empress.

The Forbidden City - Lying at the center of Beijing, the Forbidden City, called “Gu Gong” in Chinese, was the imperial palace during the Ming and Qing dynasties. Now known as the Palace Museum, it is to the north of Tiananmen Square. Rectangular in shape, it is the world's largest palace complex and covers 74 hectares. Surrounded by a six meter deep moat and a ten meter high wall are 9,999 rooms.



The Forbidden City is divided into two parts. The southern section, or the Outer Court, was where the emperor exercised his supreme power over the nation. The northern section, or the Inner Court, was where he lived with his royal family. Until 1924 when the last emperor of China was driven from the Inner Court, fourteen emperors of the Ming dynasty and ten emperors of the Qing dynasty had reigned here. Having been the imperial palace for some five centuries, it houses numerous rare treasures and curiosities. Listed by **UNESCO as a World Cultural Heritage Site** in 1987, the Palace Museum is now one of the most popular tourist attractions worldwide.

After our tour, we'll enjoy dinner and then the evening is free to enjoy ourselves in this incredible city!



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Day 4

Breakfast, lunch & dinner are included

Good morning China! After our breakfast, we'll put on our climbing shoes and travel to The Great Wall for a fabulous morning!



The Great Wall - The Great Wall of China was built to protect the Chinese Empire from the Mongolians and other invaders. It was first built in the 7th century BC when China was still divided into many small states. The construction of the Great Wall had never ceased for nearly all the Chinese feudal dynasties. The Great Wall of China extends 4,000 miles westward.

The majestic Great Wall was built with wisdom, dedication, blood, sweat and tears. It has been estimated that somewhere in the range of 2 to 3 million Chinese died as part of the centuries-long project of building the wall. As one of the **UNESCO World Heritage Sites** in China, The Great Wall is not just a wall, but a symbol of bravery and wisdom of Chinese people. *"He who has not climbed the Great Wall is not a true man". - Chairman Mao*

After our tour to the Great Wall, we'll head to the Beijing Zoo!

The Panda Zoo (The Beijing Zoo) – The Beijing Zoo is actually a natural garden with dense groves of trees, stretches of grassland, a small stream, lotus pools and small hills dotted with pavilions and halls. The Beijing Zoo was called Wan Sheng Garden in the Qing Dynasty (literally it means the Garden of 10,000 animals). After the Qing Dynasty was replaced by the Republic of China in 1912, this previous royal garden became an experiment for farming and animal husbandry. The Zoo was not open until 6 years after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1955 when the garden was officially opened to visitors as the city zoo of Beijing. The Zoo is now the biggest zoo in China with the largest animal species and number.



The highlight of the Beijing Zoo is perhaps the **Hall of Giant Panda**. The giant panda is only found in China and is recognized as China's national treasure and symbol. Due to the people's love for the panda and its endangered status, the giant pandas always receive VIP treatment wherever they go. Many other halls also attract large number of tourists, among which, the hall of the giraffe, hall of the gorilla, and the hall of the elephant are the most recommendable.

Olympic Games Site – The "Bird's Nest" and the "Water Cube" are two major 2008 competition venues in Beijing Olympic Park which were used for the 2008 Olympic Games. Today we'll make a short photo stop to take some exterior pictures of these excellent venues.

In the afternoon we're off to Pinggu Organic Vegetable & Fruit Farm.



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Pinggu Organic Vegetable & Fruit Farm – Sustainability is a vital issue for China as the growing population and increasing living standard put more pressure on the environment (in particular, the farming land). More and more local residents have become aware that healthy life depends on the harmonized and balanced relationship with the environment. This farm is the product of a group of professionals who advocate using traditional farming techniques to grow crops, fruits and vegetables. In this Beijing suburb area, stroll through the orchards and fields and enjoy the scenery and natural surroundings. We will listen to a farm worker share the origination of the farm and learn more about how the organic vegetables and fruits impact people's daily lives and the local economy.

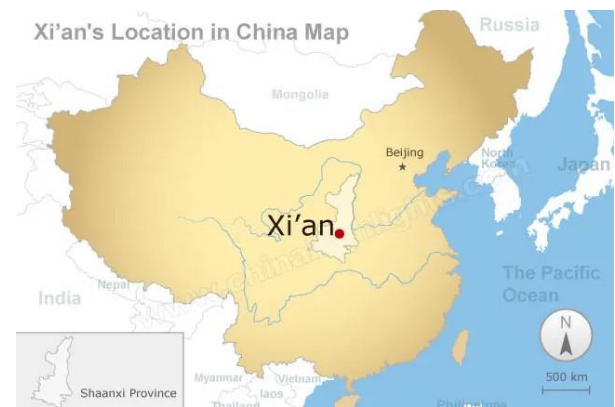
Later in the evening we'll have our evening meal and then board an overnight train that will take us into Xi'an. The train sleeps 4 passengers per cabin with two upper berths and two lower berths. Please talk to us about sleeping spaces as extra fees are required for any open spaces in a cabin.

Day 5

Breakfast, lunch & dinner are included

Good morning China! This morning we'll arrive in Xi'an!

Xi'an - Xi'an, the capital of Shaanxi Province, was called Chang'an in ancient times. It is situated in the central part of the Weihe Plain. The city is bounded by the Weihe River in the north and the Qinling Ranges in the south and as one of China's seven ancient national capitals, it served as the capital for 12 dynasties spanning more than 2,000 years from 1,000 BC to 1,000 AD. Xi'an therefore, has a great number of precious relics and historical sites. More than 4,000 historical sites and tombs have been excavated and over 120,000 historical relics remain unearthed. Xi'an was the starting point of the **Ancient Silk Road** that extended from Asia to Europe and played an important role in cultural exchange between the East and West in ancient times.



Shaanxi province, an inland province in China, also called "Qin" or "Shaan" is one of the birthplaces of civilization in China. Shaanxi Province boasts an area of 205,600 square kilometers and a population of 36 million people.

Upon arrival in Xi'an, we'll board our motorcoach and head to the Big Wild Goose Pagoda.

Big Wild Goose Pagoda - Situated in the Da Ci'en Temple, about four kilometers from the urban center, the Big Wild Goose Pagoda is one of the most famous Buddhist pagodas in China. The Pagoda was built in the Tang Dynasty to collect Buddhist scriptures. Although it is worn by wind and rain, the architecture is well preserved.



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Originally built in 589 AD in the Sui Dynasty, Da Ci'en temple was named Wu Lou Si Temple. It was not until 648 AD when Emperor Li Zhi, then still a crown prince, sponsored a repair project on the temple. This was a symbol of thanksgiving to his mother for her kindness after she had suffered an early death. The temple then assumed the present name, "Temple of Thanksgiving."

The temple, with 13 separate courtyards, contained 1,879 magnificent-looking rooms and was a place of grand extent in the Tang Dynasty. Unfortunately, it went into gradual decay after the dynasty downfall. The halls and rooms that have survived the ages are structures that were built in the Ming Dynasty. The Tang Regime gave orders to build a chamber for the translation of Buddhist scriptures in an effort to have the then widely renowned Master Xuanzang (Monk Tripitaka) agree to be the head of the temple. The Wild Goose Pagoda was finished in 652 AD.

After we've explored the Pagoda, we'll take off to the Xi'an Museum to take a look into history.

Xi'an Museum & the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology –

This afternoon, we will visit Xi'an Museum to see some of the national treasures from the museum's collection. Covering an area of 41 acres, Xi'an Museum is situated two kilometers away from the City Wall in the Beilin District of Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province. With an exhibition area of about 1.2 acres, Xi'an Museum houses 130,000 pieces of historical relics in Xi'an City during the ancient dynasties. Centered on the Small Wild Goose Pagoda and the Jianfu Temple, the museum and the area around it have become a historical and cultural site that combines the grand museum, ancient pagoda and the tranquil park as a whole. It is a fantastic place for travelers and to learn the history of Xi'an.



Afterwards, we'll visit with the staff of the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology who will help us understand the historic significance of these national treasures.

This evening we'll take our evening meal in a local restaurant and the evening is ours.

Day 6

Breakfast, lunch & dinner are included

Rise and shine Xi'an! After breakfast, we'll get ready to board our motorcoach for a morning excursion to the Terra Cotta Warriors!

Terra Cotta Warriors - The Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses are the most significant archaeological excavations of the 20th century. Work is on-going at this site, which is around 1.5 kilometers east of Emperor Qin Shi Huang's Mausoleum in Shaanxi Province.



Upon ascending the throne at the age of 13 (in 246 BC), Qin Shi Huang, later the first Emperor to rule all of China, had begun work for his mausoleum. It took 11 years to finish. It was speculated that many buried treasures and sacrificial objects had accompanied the emperor in his afterlife. A group of peasants uncovered some pottery while digging for a well near the royal tomb in 1974. It caught the attention of archaeologists immediately. They



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came to Xi'an in droves to study and extend the digs. They had established beyond doubt that these artifacts were associated with the Qin Dynasty (211-206 BC).



Life size terracotta figures of warriors and horses arranged in battle formations are the star features at the museum. They are replicas of what the imperial guard had looked like in those days of pomp and ceremony. Altogether over 7,000 pottery soldiers, horses, chariots, and even weapons have been unearthed from these pits; most of them having been restored to their former grandeur. The Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses is the sensational archaeological find of all times. It was listed by **UNESCO** in 1987 as one of the world cultural heritage sites.

Xi'an City Wall - The first landmark visitors will encounter in Xi'an is the ancient city wall which stretches around the old city. The northern side runs parallel to the railway. Xi'an was originally a walled city, and even today the wall is considered a landmark dividing the city into the inner part and the outer part. The city wall is massive - tall, long and thick. The South Gate and North Gate are the two main entrances to the inner city and the city itself is neatly arranged along the city wall.



Xi'an City Wall was erected in the 14th century Ming Dynasty, under the regime of Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang. Once the country was unified, he sent orders to the local governments to build city walls on a large scale. Zhu assured that "out of all the mountains and rivers in the world, the area of Central Qin is the most strongly fortified and strategically impregnable." The current city wall is an enhancement of the old Tang Dynasty structure as a result of the emperor's wall building campaign.

Dinner will be taken and then the evening is ours for exploration of Xi'an.

Day 7

Breakfast, lunch & dinner are included

Good morning China! Today's tour will bring us to Yangling, the national agriculture-science district in the country.



Cloned Goat Research Base – Visit the clone research base where the world's first cloned goat was produced. We will listen to the experts and learn more about the development of clone technology and the life of these cloned goats.

The Northwest University in Yangling began animal embryo research in the 1970s. The first two goats cloned from fresh embryo were born at the university in 1980. The university built its embryos laboratory in 1984 and then in 1995, the world's largest group of cloned goats, numbered at 45, were born one after another at the university.



Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University - A&F was the first high-level institution for modern agricultural education in northwest China. In addition to its 18 departments, the university also includes the Institute of Soil and Water Conservation and the Department of Physical Education. During our visit, students will participate in a specialized agriculture project. The Master Class contents include:

- The local farming history
- The current agricultural environment
- The new technologies that help cultivate crops suitable with local environment

Afterwards, we will participate in a special lecture at the university on Farm Land Protection.

We will drive back to the city area in the late afternoon. After dinner, we will explore the City of Xi'an on our own.

Day 8

Breakfast, lunch & dinner are included

Good morning China! After breakfast, we'll pack our bags and head for the airport. This morning, we're flying to Hangzhou.

Hangzhou - Hangzhou is the capital of the Zhejiang province and its political, economic and cultural center. With its famous natural beauty and cultural heritage, Hangzhou is one of China's most important tourist venues.

The city is located on the lower reaches of the Qiantang River in southeast China, approximately 180 kilometers from Shanghai. Hangzhou has a subtropical monsoon-type climate with four distinct seasons. It is neither too hot in summer, nor too cold in winter, making it a year-round destination.

The West Lake is undoubtedly the most renowned feature of Hangzhou, noted for its scenic beauty that blends naturally with many famous historical and cultural sites. In this scenic area, Solitary Hill, the Mausoleum of General Yue Fei, the Six Harmonies Pagoda and the Ling Yin Temple are probably the most frequently visited attractions.

A number of national museums can be found in Hangzhou and are representative of Chinese culture. These include the **National Silk Museum and Tea Museum**, which, along with other museums in Hangzhou, provide a fascinating insight into the history of Chinese traditional products.

One of the most important parts of traveling is to taste the local delicacies. Hangzhou dishes are noted for their elaborate preparation, sophisticated cooking and refreshing taste. Many local specialties will be sure to make your trip a cultural experience. We recommend that you try **Beggar's Chicken** (a chicken baked in clay), **West Lake Fish in Sweet & Sour Sauce** (vinegar coated fresh fish caught from the lake), **Dongpo Pork** (braised pork) and **Fried Shrimp with Longjing Tea**.

The shopping environment in Hangzhou is exciting and convenient. Travelers like to go to Qing He Fang Street,



one of the most famous and historic streets in the city and reflects many of the features of the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279). Shoppers will admire the antique buildings while purchasing items from a wide range of local goods such as silks, tea or maybe even a silk parasol, brocade or a beautiful Hangzhou fan.

While much of the ancient city that had been the capital of the southern Song Dynasty was destroyed during the Taiping Rebellion in the mid-nineteenth century, today's Hangzhou is a modern and vibrant economical center. Thanks to its unique setting by the West Lake, it continues to enjoy the many benefits of the natural surroundings that have delighted visitors for centuries. Not only was it much vaunted in his writings by the 13th century explorer Marco Polo, but the Lake and its environs have inspired poets of great renown through the ages.

After arriving and getting settled into our hotel, we'll get to enjoy stunning West Lake!



West Lake – Whenever talking about Hangzhou, the famous West Lake can never be far from one's thoughts. Held on three sides in the embrace of hilly peaks, this water wonderland has been an attraction for centuries and it is small wonder that it was a favorite imperial retreat. The lake and its environs have all the elements of a traditional Chinese garden but on a grand scale. The natural setting of strangely shaped peaks, serene forests and springs, dense foliage and a myriad of blossoms are enhanced by a treasury of sculpture and architectural features.

Originally a shallow sea inlet, due to the laying down of silt, this 5.68 square kilometer area (about 1,404 acres) of water became the famous West Lake. With an average depth of just five feet the lake comprises five distinct sections.

Tonight, our evening meal will be taken at a local restaurant.

Day 9

Breakfast, lunch & dinner are included

Rise and shine Hangzhou! We're going to have an exciting day today as we visit the Lingyin Temple and the Tea Village!

The Lingyin Temple – Lingyin Temple is one of the best-known Buddhist monasteries in China, built in 326 AD at the foot of the Lingyin Mountain in Hangzhou. The temple is without doubt a premier showpiece in the West Lake environs and is notable also as one of the ten most famous Buddhist temples of China. In 1961 the temple was listed for protection as a key provincial historical and cultural site and is considered a leading center for research relative to Chinese Buddhist culture.



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The presence of a temple on this site can be traced back to the Eastern Jin Dynasty (317 – 420 AD) when, according to local legend, Huili - an Indian monk, came to the area where he was inspired by the spiritual nature of the scenery to be found here. In his mind, this had to be a dwelling of “the Immortals” and so he gave the temple the name "Ling Yin” (Temple of the Soul's Retreat).

The temple increased in importance during the Five Dynasties (907-960 AD) when the King of the Wu Yue State initiated a large-scale development of the temple as a sign of his devotion to Buddha. In its heyday, the temple comprised nine buildings, eighteen pavilions, seventy-seven palaces and halls with over thirteen hundred rooms providing accommodation for around three thousand monks. A monastery on this scale is difficult to imagine and needless to say, over the centuries it has been subjected to many changes of fortune due to wars, religious repression and other calamities. The main temple that can be seen today is a result of the restoration that was carried out in 1974 following the ten-year Chinese Cultural Revolution.

In addition to prized art works, the Temple also contains an important collection of Buddhist literature together with many other treasures. As a consequence, it is a great center of information for those who wish to study aspects of Chinese Buddhism in detail. The palaces, pavilions and halls together with their many figures of Buddhist deities represent a splendid and unique collection of architectural and artistic cultural relics. The various buildings and pagodas date from the Southern Song, Ming and Tang Dynasties. Among the ancient writings are scriptures written on patra leaves, the Diamond Sutra copied by Dong Qichang in the Ming Dynasty, and a wood cut edition published during the Qing Dynasty.

Longjing Tea Village – Hidden away in the southwest corner of the lake is the Longjing Tea Plantation. Longjing actually means “Dragon Well” and according to legend, the Dragon Well was discovered in about 230 AD. This fresh spring water encouraged the people of Hangzhou to develop their own quality tea, and thus, Longjing Tea was born. Whether it be drinking, picking, smelling or buying, tea is the main attraction in Longjing. Tea terraces rise up on either side of the village, and it’s an interesting area to walk around, and intriguing to watch the locals at work.



Longjing is the word on the lips of all people of culture who visit Hangzhou. It has the same ring as Champagne and Bordeaux, and is the name of the region that produces China's finest and most popular green tea. Longjing's tea received imperial approval when the Emperor Qianlong passed through on one of his long inspections of the



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realm - a true connoisseur of teas. Qianlong recognized the fine subtleties of the Longjing brew and stamped it as the 'Imperial tea,' securing its reputation forever. Longjing tea is enjoyed throughout the country and over the world at large, but it's in Hangzhou itself that the most authentic and choicest blends are available, right on the roadsides where the farmers themselves are stirring their favorite leaves over the roasters.

To describe Longjing Tea Village as picturesque would be an understatement. There on the slopes of the mountain, Longjing's wealth has seen its village become just as pretty in its prosperity as it has been throughout the centuries. Now, modern townhouses and double-storied homes with elegant balconies receive tourists for calm afternoons spent over bottomless glasses of deep green tea, as visitors and locals pass each other on the pavement stones beneath, the clacking of their heels echoing off into the fields of tea climbing the mountainsides beyond, framing the village with pastoral grace.

After lunch at a local restaurant, we'll visit the China National Rice Research Institute.

China National Rice Research Institute & Master Class - CNRRI is a multidisciplinary, comprehensive, state-level institute devoted mainly to research on rice. It was established in October 1989 and is the largest investment in agriculture research in China. CNRRI focuses on applied basic research to solve the most important technological obstacles in rice production. Its research areas cover all levels of rice - namely rice colony, individual, tissue, cell and molecule.



To ensure the sustainable development of rice production and to provide strategic store for the future, the Ministry of Agriculture initiated the program called "Research on Breeding the Supper Rice of China" in 1996. Since then, tremendous progress has been made on the research of super rice. Four super-hybrid varieties cultivated by CNRRI are now widely used in rice production.

Later in the evening, we'll take our evening meal and then we are free to explore the city!

Day 10

Breakfast, lunch & dinner are included

Good morning Hangzhou! Today will be another exciting day! Following breakfast, we'll pack our bags and head to the train station. We'll be taking the Bullet Train to Shanghai!



The Bullet Train – The Bullet Train is the China Railway High-Speed (CRH) Series. This marked China joining an elite world club after Japan, France and Germany to be the fourth country capable of turning out such high-speed trains. With an average time interval of 1.5-hours, the train starts out from Hangzhou and will arrive in Shanghai in less than 75-minutes.

The bullet trains, or *dong he du* in Chinese, use multiple engine-powered carriages alongside non-powered units in order to raise travel speeds.



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Theoretically, the trains are capable of traveling at speeds up to 250 km/h, although they are restricted to a maximum speed of 160 km/h until the national rail network upgrades speed limits.

Shanghai - In China there is a saying that 'Xi'an has witnessed 2,000 years of history, Beijing has witnessed 1,000 years of history while Shanghai bears witness to the last 100 years.' For anyone who is interested in the history of modern China, Shanghai serves as an ideal starting point. Regarded as the '**Oriental Pearl**', the city has a unique and important place in modern China and its rich heritage is worthy of exploration.



Shanghai, Hu for short, is situated on the estuary of Yangtze River, a position that led to frequently unwelcome intervention from foreigners seeking to impose their exports on the Empire during the nineteenth century. In the 1920s and the 1930s, Shanghai became an important international trade center. With its advantageous natural conditions, rapid development and splendid oriental culture, Shanghai was famed as the '**Oriental Paris**' and attracted many entrepreneurs and established businesses. In addition, many foreign scientists, literary figures and artists chose to live, give lectures or just experience the Chinese charm in Shanghai. They included Albert Einstein, Bertrand Russell, Bernard Shaw and the poet Rabindranath Tagore, to name but a few.

Unfortunately, by the middle of the 20th century, the glory of the city was in decline. Having suffered the ravages of war, turmoil and economic crisis, the fortunes of Shanghai have now been revived thanks to the great reform and opening up since 1978. A favorable national policy, efficient administration, regular market mechanism and a large number of talents have come together to enhance the city's economic development by leaps and bounds in recent years.



Now over 300 of the world's top 500 enterprises have opened branches in Shanghai, while many have their research and development centers or headquarters here. Pudong New Area has developed in recent years, and Lujiazui in Pudong has become one of the foremost world class financial and trade zones in Asia. Skyscrapers such as Jinmao Tower and the Shanghai Global Financial Centre dominate the skyline, while landmark construction like the Oriental Pearl TV Tower, Pudong International Airport and Shanghai International Convention Center offer the finest and best of modern facilities. Hundreds of thousands of tourists from all over the world now flock to Shanghai and to savor its blend of Eastern and Western cultures. In the eyes of westerners, Shanghai has special oriental charm; while in the eyes of Chinese, Shanghai has a fresh western style. The old say that Shanghai is modern and fashionable, while the young say that Shanghai is old and reminiscent. Shanghai is also a shopper's paradise.



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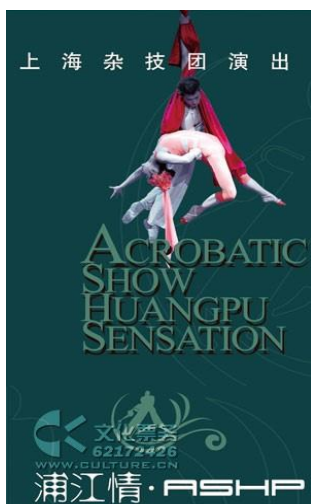
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After lunch at a local restaurant in Shanghai, we'll visit the Yu Garden and Old Shanghai.

Yu Garden - Yuyuan Garden is a famous classical garden located in Anren Jie, Shanghai. The garden was finished in 1577 by a government officer of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) named Pan Yunduan. Yu in Chinese means pleasing and satisfying, and this garden was specially built for Pan's parents as a place for them to enjoy a tranquil and happy time in their old age. Over forty spots, divided by dragon walls, wound corridors and beautiful flowers, form a unique picture featuring "one step, one beauty; every step, every beauty." It has sometimes been called the most beautiful garden in the world.



This evening, we're off to an acrobatic show!



Acrobatics Show at the Shanghai Acrobatic Theatre – Acrobatics is an interactive art form dominant in China. Everyone, young and old, educated or not, can easily appreciate it while watching or seeing the acrobats perform. There is no language barrier and borders of culture do not limit it.

In China, acrobats are revered much as prima ballerinas or opera singers are revered in the West. It takes years of rigorous training to achieve the excellence demanded by this ancient art form. Children hoping to become acrobats begin their training as young as four or five years old. Specific training with an acrobat troupe may begin by the age of eight. The basics - balancing, tumbling, dancing, flexibility, and strength are taught in the first two years, and students spend the next three to five years perfecting specific acts. Eventually, they will do their first performances when they reach the age of sixteen or seventeen.

We'll take our evening meal at a local restaurant tonight.

Day 11

Breakfast, lunch & dinner are included

Rise and shine Shanghai! After breakfast, we'll have a full day with visits to the Bund, the Shanghai Film Institute for a Technology Master Class and then the Shanghai City Planning Exhibition Center.

The Bund – The Bund is the birthplace of Shanghai. Also called the Zhongshan Road, the Bund is a famous waterfront regarded as the symbol of Shanghai for hundreds of years. Cruise boats meander eastward along the golden waterway to the intriguing "three-layer waters" at the Wusong Mouth. The Waibaidu Bridge, the long embankment along the Hungpu River and the imposing array of tall buildings are known as "an international exhibition" and together form a symbol of the East. The Bund has always been closely linked with the development of Shanghai.



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Shanghai Film Museum & Technology Master Class – The Shanghai Film Museum shares the story of Shanghai filmmaking from its magical beginning in 1896 until present day’s 3D blockbusters. Located in a former film studio in Shanghai’s downtown Xujiahui, the new museum boasts 4 floors, over 70 interactive installations and a collection of 3,000 historic exhibits. As the first film museum in the city, the museum has a leading role in maintaining the international position of Shanghai film and raising awareness for the industry’s value on a national level.



Be it by dubbing classical films in a real sound studio, walking through a lifelike film set on Shanghai’s famous Nanjing Road or by becoming a star on the ‘Carpet of Lights’ where virtual fans and photographers flash their cameras trying to capture the ‘celebrity’ that just passed by, in the Shanghai Film Museum, the visitor becomes a part of film and is invited to actively participate in it. This key concept of inclusion in the world of film is the red thread through the Shanghai Film Museum, which seamlessly integrates historical relics in an interactive environment, in a cultural hotspot of international allure with a local touch.

The museum makes a clear link to the present and future of filmmaking by integrating fully equipped real-time production studios, in which SST groups will participate in the craft of filmmaking. A mixture of professional studios for Animation, Post-Production, Sound and Live Broadcasting enables pupils to see first-hand how film professionals use traditional craft as well as modern digital technology to create features for the silver screen. Connecting past, present and future, the museum is a vivid and ‘living’ environment, and a meeting place where an audience of professionals and students can interact and exchange knowledge and inspiration.

Shanghai City Planning Exhibition Center – The Shanghai City Planning Exhibition condenses the yesterday, today and tomorrow of city planning and construction of the Shanghai Metropolis based on the exhibiting theme of “City, Human Being, Environment & Development,” as well as the experiences of other countries for reference. Emphasis is laid on the development planning for the upcoming 20-year period and include the history of Shanghai.

This evening we’ll have our farewell dinner at a local restaurant.

Day 12

Breakfast at hotel, lunch on own, dinner during flight

After breakfast this morning, we’ll start to pack our bags and head for the airport as we begin to say goodbye to this wonderful land called China! We’ll take our fond memories and hope that one day, we shall come back again!



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CHINA – ANCIENT DYNASTIES

Minimum Booking Numbers:

15 students

What's Included:

Round-trip international flights with a scheduled carrier
Overnight train to Xi'an, Internal flight to Hangzhou; Bullet Train to Shanghai
11-nights' accommodation in destination
Breakfasts, lunches & dinners as shown in Itinerary
Transportation for programmed activities
The Temple of Heaven
Tai Chi Chuan Class
Tiananmen Square
The Forbidden City
The Great Wall – Beijing & Xi'an
The Beijing Zoo
City Planning Exhibition Center – Shanghai
Pinggu Organic Vegetable & Fruit Farm + Educational Master Class
Wild Goose Pagoda
Xi'an Museum + Educational Master Class at the Shaanxi Institute of Archaeology
Cloned Goat Research Center + Educational Master Class
NW Agriculture & Forestry + Educational Master Class + Farm Land Protection Lecture
The Terracotta Warriors
West Lake
Lingyin Temple & Tea Village
Chinese National Rice Research Institute + Educational Class
Yu Garden & Old Shanghai
Shanghai Acrobatic Theatre
The Bund
Shanghai Film Museum + Technology Master Class
Full Bilingual Personal Tour Director + Bilingual Local Guide
24-hour emergency cover

What's Not Included:

Fully comprehensive insurance (mandatory)
Luggage fees if not included with airline ticketing
Coach transfers to/from home airport
Meals not indicated in itinerary (travel days)
Cost of visas, full or collective passports
Cost of inoculations or medication required for travel
Additional sightseeing & entertainment options
Hotel incidental bills – meals, mini-bar, recreation/spa, purchases billed to room, etc.
Personal expenditures
Any gratuities – coach drivers, hotel services, tour Ambassador & Guides

Health Information:

[CDC](#)

CIA Factbook:

[The World Factbook China](#)

As always, our staff are always available to you to answer any questions you may have regarding programming. If we may serve you in any way, please do not hesitate to contact us.



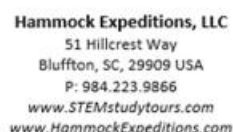
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China: Ancient Dynasties FAQ's

1. What type of inner-city transport is used to get around?
 - a. Schools will use motorcoach services; primarily 22 to 51 seats per vehicle.
2. What type of bedding and hotels will our group use?
 - a. All group members sleep in individual beds. Most rooms hold two or three single beds. 3 and 4-star hotel class properties are available; 4-star is recommended.
3. Do we need an interpreter?
 - a. No. Each group is partnered with a Chinese National Guide fluent in both Chinese as well as English. This guide is with you upon your arrival in China and stays with you until your departure.
4. Will our group get to meet any specialists on culture or history?
 - a. Yes. Within each region, specialty guides are partnered with your school to give instruction on history and culture. The Guides are with you for brief periods when visiting specific sites.
5. What happens in the event of an emergency? Is there a local establishment that will help us?
 - a. We work with an accredited, accountable agency within China which is a leading specialist. All precautions and emergency procedures are set well in advance of travel. Emergency protocols are established and 24-hour ground service is available in the event of any emergency.
6. How much spending money should my students bring?
 - a. Group members should bring spending money for souvenirs, evening activities, gratuities and extra incidentals. Group members should bring enough money to cover their meals on travel days, and understand that breakfast on your final day is dependent upon outbound flight time. A suggested minimum amount is \$500 per pupil.
7. What types of evening activities are available for my students?
 - a. Evening activities can include a variety of events up to and including a Kung Fu Show, the Peking Opera Show, Tang Dynasty Show, West Lake Impressions as well as others. Your local China guide will discuss possibilities with you upon arrival within China. All extra activities may be booked at that time.
8. What is the currency used in China?
 - a. The official currency in mainland China is the Renminbi (RMB) or "People's currency." The basic unit is the yuan (also known as 'Kuai'), which equals 10 jiao (or 'mao'), which is then divided into 10 fen. Paper currency comes in 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 yuan notes, paper jiao comes in denominations of 1, 2 and 5. There are also 1 and 2 fen notes, but these are rarely used as their purchasing power is almost zero. As for coins, there are 1 yuan, 1 and 5 jiao, and 1, 2 and 5 fen (again, the fen coins are basically useless).
9. What are standard gratuities for trips to China?
 - a. RMB 30 – 45 per person, per day to the national guide
 - b. RMB 25 – 40 per person, per day for local guides
 - c. RMB 15 – 30 per person, per day for coach drivers



- d. RMB 10 – 15 per person for hotel bell staff
 - e. Gratuities are expected, however as all gratuities, they are not mandated and are based upon the level of service you feel you receive. Tips to hotel bell staff are not required if groups carry their own luggage.
10. How will we get acquainted with China from a safety perspective?
- a. As with all tours, upon arrival your National Guide will present a full Welcome & Safety Meeting which will include cultural, and health and safety information.
11. Of the locations we visit, are extra fees needed for any of them?
- a. **Forbidden City** – The entrance fee is included, but it does not include some Collections such as Ceramics, Painting, Seals, Stone, Clocks and Watches.
 - b. **Great Wall** - Normally we arrange to visit the Juyongguan Section. If schools prefer to visit the Badaling Section or the Mutianyu Section, the entrance fee is included however the Cable Car is not.
 - c. **Panda Zoo** - Panda's House in the Zoo is included, but if you want to visit other animals' houses, extra fees will be charged.
 - d. **Olympic Games Site** - We will only have a photo stop there, but if you want to enter it, there is extra entrance fee.
 - e. **Wild Goose Pagoda** – Your tour includes only the entrance of the area, but doesn't include the "climb" onto the Pagoda. If your group would like to climb, please budget extra funds for this.
12. What is the current exchange rate?
- a. For up-to-date exchange rates, please visit www.xe.com.
13. Are Visas required for entry to China?
- a. Visas are required from all visitors entering China through the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and many other countries. These costs are not included in tour costs and are the responsibility of individual members of the traveling party. Please ensure party members have researched the most up-to-date requirements and applied for all necessary documentation.
14. Are immunizations required to visit China?
- a. No immunizations are required to visit China at the time of this writing; however we suggest you speak to your own physician about any recommendations they may suggest.
 - b. We recommend that you visit the website for the CDC for the most up-to-date recommendations.
15. Is it safe to drink the water?
- a. **Drinking Water – Hotels:** Hotels will provide guests with bottled water (free) for drinking and brushing teeth. In larger hotels, there may be a little sign in the bathroom that reads something along the lines of "tap water not potable," but don't take the absence of this notice as an indication that tap water is safe to drink. It is not advisable to drink tap water without boiling it first. Please enquire with your tour guide if you have any questions.
 - b. **Drinking Water – Restaurants:** Most restaurants will have some bottled water on the menu.
 - c. **How to Order Drinking Water in Restaurants:** You needn't worry, in most cases, the water is coming from bottled Chinese drinking water:
 - i. *bing shui*, pronounced "bing shway", is water with ice
 - ii. *kai shui*, pronounced "kye shway", is boiled water and it will be served hot



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- iii. *he shui*, pronounced "huh shway", is drinking water and it will likely be served hot or warm as Chinese believe it is unhealthy to drink cold water
 - d. **Drinking Water – Out & About:** You won't have to go far to find bottled water that is safe to drink. In China, there are convenience stores everywhere and if you can't find one, there are drink stalls on many street corners no matter how small the city. In convenience stores you may be able to find Evian or imported brands, but the cheapest options are Chinese bottled waters. Even some of these will look familiar as Coca-Cola and other international companies have operations bottling water in China. Make sure the cap seal is intact if you are buying from street vendors.
- 16. Are beverages included with meals?
 - a. One cup of a soft drink is available at selected local restaurants. Additionally, all travelers are provided with two complimentary bottles of distilled water daily. **Please plan on purchasing extra beverages throughout your tour.**



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