Xian Qujiang River, as an aggregation of Chinese ancient garden and architecture art, is called one of the pioneers of Chinese classical gardens. In Qin Dynasty, the Royal “forbidden garden” – Yi Chun Garden and the well-known Resting Garden—Yi Chun Xia Garden were built here. Later in Sui Dynasty, Da Xing City was built against Qujiang River. However, the Emperor of Sui Wendi was suspicious, believing in geomantic omen. Da Xing City’s south-east part was high while the north-west part was low, with the good luck inclining to the south-east part according to Chinese traditional concept. The bedchamber located in the middle of north side whose topography was never beyond south-east, some suggested to break such situation by the method of “expelling evil spirits”, for example, that is, to dig the Qujiang into a deep pond, isolated from the wall and circled into the Royal “Forbidden Garden” for the entertainment of the emperors. Thus “the Imperial Spirit” could be protected. Fortunately, Qujiang has the natural type of circulating, with which it could become a picturesque place by a bit trim.

Kaihuang 3rd year (AD 583), Emperor Sui Wen formally moved into the new capital. Emperor Sui Wen disliked the word “Qu”, regarding it un-auspicious, and commanded Gao Ying (the Pre Minister to Sui Wen) changed the name. One night, something jumped into Gao Ying’ mind that the lotus flowers blossoming in the Qujiang pond were extremely colorful, which had an elegant name “Fu Rong”, so planned to name Qujiang as “ Fu Rong Park”. After the reconstruction in early Sui Dynasty, Qujiang turned up again in the historical stage as the royal garden with a new name “Fu Rong Park”. Furthermore, Qujiang, standing adjacent to the capital, Da Xing City, with its low part flowing into the city, was one of the water origins for the lanes in Southeastern part.

During Emperor Sui Yang’s govern, Huang Gun carved various water features in the Qujiang pond, on the sides of which the emperor and his officials enjoyed the poems while drinking, introducing into the royal gardens the stories of ancient literators’ drinking wine and writing poems in the Dynasties of Wei, Jin and Southern & Northern, gradually enduring Qujiang with the spirit of humanism, establishing a basis for the forming and development of Qujiang Culture of Tang Dynasty. Tang Dynasty enlarged Qujiang Park’s construction dimensions and cultural connotation on the root of that in Sui Dynasty. In addition to repairing the
Place of interest in Xi’an

Ziyun Mansion, Caixia Pavilion, Liang Hall and Penglai Mountain, Tang also excavated large irrigation system-Huangqu, to broaden the water surface of Fu Rong Pond and Qujiang Pond, making it a famed location of sightseeing and touring for the imperial kinsmen, monks and ordinary people. The much-told tales in Chinese ancient history such as “Drinking and Writing Poems Beside Qujiang”, “Banquet in Xing Yuan Garden” “Autographing on Yan Pagoda” and “Enjoyable Climbing” etc. all took place here. Qujiang’s nature changed a lot in Tang and became the only public park in the Capital, Changan City, assembling Tang’s culture, reaching the peak of its history, and as a symbolic region of Changan City, it played the strongest tone of Chinese culture. “Thousand doors of the palaces locked, the willow and pope green for whom?” Following the “Golden years of Zhenguan” steered by Emperor Taizong of Tang, during the years of Gaozong and Ruizong, a pretty huge garden’s construction was taken place here, to settle down the foundation stone for the prosperity of Tang’s culture.

Emperor Xuanzong of Tang imposed large-scale expansion upon Qujiang, making it unprecedented and unrepeatable to the summit of its kind. Inside the Fu Rong Park, Emperor Xuanzong built Ziyun Mansion, Caixia Pavilion, Linshui Pavilion, Shui Water Palace, Shan Hill Mansion, Penglai Mountain, Liang Hall and so on, and also constructed a lane Jia Cheng (7,960 meters of length and 50 meters of width) lining between both sides of the street passing from Da Ming Palace, through Xingqing Palace, straight to Fu Rong Park. With the extended construction by Emperor Xuanzong of Tang, Fu Rong Park was filled with stretching palaces and mansions, whose garden construction reached its supreme status. Besides that, diversified cultural activities also approached the climax. Along with the destruction of Changan City in late Tang Dynasty, its garden constructions were almost destroyed completely, and diverse cultural activities were ignored gradually, finally even some of which unable to recall after their disappearances. Qujiang, the public garden for the people’s tour and get-together, not only went without precedent and following up during the development of Xian, but also remained unparalleled in Chinese ancient history.
Emperor Qin Shihuang (259-210 B.C.) had Ying as his surname and Zheng as his given name. He named to the throne of the Qin at age 13, and took the helm of the state at age of 22. By 221 B.C., he had annexed the six rival principalities of Qi, Chu, Yan, Han, Zhao and Wei, and established the first feudal empire in China’s history.

In the year 221 B.C., when he unified the whole country, Ying Zheng styled himself emperor. He named himself Shihuang Di, the first emperor in the hope that his later generations be the second, the third even the one hundredth and thousandth emperors in proper order to carry on the hereditary system. Since then, the supreme feudal rulers of China’s dynasties had continued to call themselves Huang Di, the emperor.

After he had annexed the other six states, Emperor Qin Shihuang abolished the enfeoffment system and adopted the prefecture and county system. He standardized legal codes, written language, track, currencies, weights and measures. To protect against harassment by the Hun aristocrats. Emperor Qin Shihuang ordered the Great Wall be built. All these measures played an active role in eliminating the cause of the state of separation and division and strengthening the unification of the whole country as well as promotion the development of economy and culture. They had a great and deep influence upon China’s 2,000 year old feudal society.
Emperor Qin Shihuang, for his own pleasure, conscribed several hundred thousand convicts and went in for large-scale construction and had over seven hundred palaces built in the Guanzhong Plain. These palaces stretched several hundred li and he sought pleasure from one palace to the other. Often nobody knew where he ranging treasures inside the tomb, were enclosed alive.

Emperor Qin Shihuang’s Mausoleum has not yet been excavated. What looks like inside could only be known when it is opened. However, the three pits of the terra-cotta warriot excavated outside the east gate of the outer enclosure of the necropolis can make one imagine how magnificent and luxurious the structure of Emperor Qin Shihuang’s Mausoleum was.
Famen Temple

In China, many temples house treasures and artifacts, but the sheer quantity and quality of treasures in the Famen Temple is rare. Located in Famen Town of Fufeng County, about 120 kilometers (about 74.57 miles) west of Xian, Famen Temple is renowned for storing the veritable four slivers of the finger bone of the Sakyamuni Buddha.

Famen Temple was established in the Eastern Han Dynasty (25–220), for carrying forward Buddhism. The most representative structures in the temple are the Famen Temple Pagoda and Famen Temple Museum.

At the center of the temple is the 13-tiered octagonal pagoda under which it is said, a sliver of the finger bone of Sakyamuni was buried. In 1981, subsidence of the pagoda led to reconstruction, during which, an Underground Palace was discovered unexpectedly in 1987. Many royal treasures and jewellery were found here-more than 2,000 pieces surrounded the Tang mandala (geometric designs, usually circular, symbolizing the universe). The most precious are the four slivers of veritable finger bone of the Sakyamuni Buddha. At present, this is the biggest Buddhist underground palace so far discovered. From the grand architectural style, it is said to have been established in the Tang Dynasty (618-907). But why, and how such precious treasures were stored under the pagoda. Tracing back to a most flourishing time in Chinese history, formerly, Famen Temple was the royal temple during the Sui Dynasty (581-618) and Tang Dynasty. Emperors in Sui and Tang believed that enshrining and worshiping the bone of Sakyamuni would bring riches and peace to the land and its people. So an offering of treasure to the finger bone was made, it was housed in the Underground Palace.
Due to the appropriate collection and further expounding of the cultural connotations of the treasures to the public, the Famen Temple Museum was established in 1987, which includes most of the precious treasures from the Tang Dynasty removed from Underground Palace, including gold and silverware, colored glaze ware, porcelain and silks. Owing to more and more tourists and their curiosity to the relics, two new exhibition halls were established in 2000. The exhibition area expanded from 500 square meters to 3,000 square meters, which well caters for the interest of tourists.

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Place of interest in Xi’an

Hua mountain

The steepest sacred mountain in central China, the Hua mountain is located 120 kilometers (75 miles) east of the city of Xi’an. Traditionally called the "West Mountain," it is well known for steep trails, breath-taking cliffs, narrow passages, and grand sceneries.

There are five peaks: the South peak, also called the Goose-Landing Peak, is the highest at 2,160 meters; the East Peak; the North Peak; and the Maid Peak. The whole mountain is a huge monolithic granite.

Historically, the Hua mountain has been close to the early centers of Chinese civilization. Legendary kings of China such as Huang Di, Yao, and Shun all paid visits to the Hua. Dozens of emperors of the Qin, Han, Tang dynasties used to hold sacred rituals here. For thousands of years, Buddhist and Taoist monks and pilgrims have traveled here, established monasteries, and practised alchemy in the Hua mountain. Today there are more than 20 Taoist monasteries, the most famous being the Jade Spring Temple and the East Tao Temple.

A visit to the Hua mountain takes two days from Xian, and is truly unique and worthwhile especially if you are capable physically and adventurous spiritually. From the supreme summit of Hua, you can see the Yellow River and the land that is the cradle of early Chinese civilization. The view of 36 mystical pinnacles veiled in clouds, the spectacular sunset and sunrise, nature’s grandest scenery, and the challenge that will humble any human being - all of those will make your journey to Mount Hua a truly remarkable event.
Place of interest in Xi’an

The City Wall of Xi’an

The City Wall of Xi’an is one of the oldest existing Chinese city walls. It is based in Xi’an, an ancient capital of China.

194 BCE: Construction of the first city wall of Chang'an began, which did not finish until 190 BCE. The wall measured 25.7 km in length, 12-16 m in thickness at the base. The area within the wall was ca. 36 km².

1370: Ming Dynasty built a new wall to protect a much smaller city of 12 km². The wall measures 11.9 km in circumference, 12 m in height, and 15-18 m in thickness at the base.
Shaanxi History Museum

Shaanxi History Museum, which located in the northwest of the Dayan Pagoda of ancient city Xi'an, is the first huge state museum with modern facilities in China, and given the reputation of "bright pearl of ancient city, treasure house of China."

Conformed to last wish of former Primer Minister Zhou Enlai, Shaanxi History Museum was built from 1983, and was finished on June 20th, 1991 and open to the public. The museum has an area of 65,000 square meters, building place 55,600 square meters, cultural relics storerooms of 8,000 square meters, exhibition halls of 11,000 square meters with a collection of 370,000 pieces of relics. The museum is an architecture of Tang style, "Hall in center, storied buildings in corners", elegant and dignified, magnificent scale, combination of traditional architecture and modern science, which completely embodied folk tradition, local feature, and epoch spirit.

Shaanxi is the imperial capital since ancient times, and more than 13 feudal dynasties built their capitals there in history including Zhou, Qin, Han, Tang. The province is rich in cultural relics. With the completion of Shaanxi History Museum, it collected over 370,000 precious relics which were unearthed in Shaanxi Province, large quantities, full categories, high grade. The bronze wares, pottery figures, and mural paintings in Tang tombs and so on, are all wonderful artistic treasures.
Place of interest in Xi’an

Since the open of the museum, it held on the rules of combination of collecting, conservation, propagandizing, education, and scientific research, exerted the advantage of many historical relics, and conducted relics displays of various styles. Those all posted the rich meaning of relics from different degrees, and displayed the rich cultural achievements of China. Simultaneously, the relics were exhibited over-seas in the cities of Japan, France, United States, United Kingdom, Germany and other countries and regions.

With best display, excellent order, high quality service, elegant surrounding, and special charm, the museum attracted tourists home and abroad. After the opening, the museum accepted thousands of tourists and became the important window to propagandize Chinese excellent culture, carry out patriotism instruction, and international exchange.

Along with the marching step of times, Shaanxi History Museum met the 21st century, with newer visage, vitality and energy, make greater achievements for constructions of socialist material and spiritual civilization.
The Big Wild Goose Pagoda

The Big Wild Goose Pagoda, the renowned oldest extant ancient architecture in Xi’an, is situated in Da Ci’en Temple, an ancient temple in the southern suburb of Xi’an with a history of thousands of years. This square cone-shaped, wood-like pagoda built with bricks joined layer upon layer, looks simple and magnificient with distinctive national features and the style of Tang Dynasty. It is the masterpiece of the Buddhist architecture.

The historical record shows that in the 3rd year of the Reign of Yonghui (652AD), the accomplished monk Master Xuan Zang pleaded with emperor Gao Zong with a design of the pagoda for the permission to build a stone pagoda in front of Duanmen Gate of the temple to house the Buddhist scriptures, statues, and relics so as to reveal the grandeur of Buddhism and the power of Tang Dynasty. Gao Zong gave the permission to build a five-story brick pagoda only with the excuse that he did not want to toil Master Xuan Zang with that big project. As a result, the Big Wild Goose Pagoda was built in the west courtyard of Da Ci’en Temple. The construction began in March that year and was completed in two years. Master Xuan Zang not only supervised the construction but also carried bricks and earth himself during the construction. When the pagoda was first built, it was a five storey, 180-feet-high earthen pagoda coated with bricks without staircases. However owing to the destruction from the weed growing wildly out of the seams between the bricks, it went to decadence gradually. After the restorations in the Reign of Chan’an by Wu Zetian, and in Later Tang, Ming and Qing Dynasties, the present 64.7-meter-high pagoda has a base which is 4.2 meters high, 45.7 meters from east to west and 48.7 meters from south to north. The square cone-shaped wood-like brick pagoda with seven stories is the typical brick pagoda of ancient tower-styled pagodas in the country.
Xi'an Banpo Ruins that Banpo Site Museum, located in the eastern suburbs of Xi'an Banpo about six kilometers of the village, the Yellow River Basin is the largest and most complete preservation of the matriarchal clan commune village sites, since 6,000 years of history.

Sites into living, pottery, the tombs of three zones, residential areas is the main villages. Banpo people belonging to the Neolithic age, the tools used mainly wood and stone. Museum three existing showroom, a hall site.

Banpo Ruins is a typical Yellow River Basin of the Yangshao culture matriarchal clan Neolithic settlement sites, since between 5600-6700. The spring of 1953 found the site, the site of 50,000 square meters. From September 1954 to the summer of 1957, the Archaeological Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences organized archaeological nearly 200 workers, after excavations five times, that lasted for nearly four years, exposing the site area of 10,000 square meters, access to a lot of valuable scientific information. Housing remains were found in 45, column 2 laps, Jiaoxue more than 200, pottery kiln six, all burials 250 (of which 174 adult burials, child care jar coffin 73), as well as production tools and appliances, about 10,000 life cultural relics.

In 1958 built on the site of Banpo Site Museum, is China's first prehistoric museum, in addition to the construction of Outdoor Exhibition, in 3000 square metres of the original villages to protect residential areas built hall. Banpo Ruins in housing, cellar, kitchen pits, the men and women at the funeral mass graves, all kinds of production and daily necessities, such as relics of relics to us vividly displayed more than 6,000 years ago in a matriarchal clan community period of prosperity in our ancestors and living situation. On the study of Chinese history primitive society has an important scientific value. Museum on April 1, 1958 the official opening to the outside world, has so far received more than 2,000 Chinese and foreign tourists million.
Place of interest in Xi’an

Banpo Ruins
Primitive village-style door decoration, fish pond in the Kap Shui is the towering stone sculptures, as well as her Banpo Ruins hall positive written by Guo Moruo, "Banpo Ruins" four Qiu Jin Jun of the United States and Chinese characters, are the cultural atmosphere of Banpo Museum add a fun, so that people have a kind of return to nature, return to history, the arts Zhenqingshigan return, the situation, often so many in the audience yearn islands.

Banpo site into housing, pottery, the tombs of three zones, residential areas is the main villages. Banpo people belonging to the Neolithic age, the tools used mainly wood and stone. Women are the main Banpo people productivity, pottery, textiles, the keeping of livestock by their commitment, more men are engaged in fishing and hunting. Museum three existing showroom, a hall site. Here, you can see the simplicity of human childhood, but also to the Chinese ancestors can be difficult to find the footprints.
Huaqing Pool

Huaqing Pool is situated about 35 kilometres east of the city of Xi’an. Historically, the Western Zhou dynasty saw the construction of the Li Palace on the spot. In the Qin dynasty a pool was built with stones, and was given the name Lishan Tang (the Lishan Hot Spring). The site was extended into a palace in the Han dynasty, and renamed the Li Palace (the Resort Palace). In the Tang dynasty, Li Shimin (Emperor Tai Zong) ordered to construct the Hot Spring Palace, and Emperor Xuan Zong had a walled palace built around Lishan Mountain in the year of 747. It was known as the Huaqing Palace. It also had the name Huaqing Pool on account of its location on the hot springs.

Huaqing Pool is located at the foot of the Lishan Mountain, a branch range of the Qinling Ranges, and stands 1,256 metres high. It is covered with pines and cypresses, looking very much like a like a dark green galloping horse from a long distance. So it has the name of the Lishan Mountain (Li means a black horse).

The Tang dynasty Emperor Xuan Zong and his favourite lady, Yang Gui Fei used to make their home at Frost Drifting Hall in winter days. When winter came, snowflakes were floating in the air, and everything in sight was white. However, they came into thaw immediately in front of the hall. It owed a great deal to the luke warm vapour rising out of the hot spring. This is the Frost Drifting Hall that greets us today.