



"primitive people"; watch the production of ancient pottery wares and arts and crafts; enjoy pre-history costumes; and have a taste of the pre-history social and local customs and ancient Chinese civilization.

**Add:** North Banpo Village on the eastern bank of the Chanhe River in the eastern suburbs of Xi'an  
**Opening hours:** 08:30-17:00  
**Admission:** 20 yuan  
**Transport:** It can be reached by bus Nos. 11, 42, 105, 231 and 301.



*Ancient pottery wares unearthed from Banpo Village*

them, only the Pyramids of Egypt and the Terracotta Warriors and Horses of Emperor Qin Shihuang have been well preserved, and the other six were already destroyed. By combining history and arts, the hall vividly represents the eight wonders in the world, showing beautiful and exquisite works of art.

**Add:** Qinling Beilu, Lintong Dist.  
**Opening hours:** 08:00-18:00  
**Admission:** 18 yuan  
**Transport:** Tourists can take No. 306 bus at the Xi'an Railway Station to go to the hall, or the one-day tourist bus.

### Hall of Eight Wonders in the World

As a man-made tourist attraction, the Hall of Eight Wonders in the World was open to the public in 1995, with an area of 7,180 square meters.

The eight wonders in the world refer to the Pyramids of Egypt, Pharos of the Alexandria, Colossus of Rhodes, Statue of Zeus at Olympia, Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, Hanging Garden of Babylon, and Terracotta Warriors and Horses of Emperor Qin Shihuang. Of

### The Lintong Waxworks Museum of the Xi'an Incident

The Lintong Waxworks Museum of the Xi'an Incident is a large waxworks art hall with modern people as the themes. Its construction area comes to 2,000 square meters, and the exhibition hall covers an area of 1,860 square meters. The wax statues in the hall vividly display the heroic bearing of generals Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng when they started the Xi'an Incident, the great men of Mao Zedong

and Zhou Enlai, and the style and features of Chiang Kai-shek and Soong Mei Ling. Through the changes of settings and light, the museum creates a vivid scenes of the space transfer of indoor and outdoor, day and night.

**Add:** On the Western Side of Huaqing Pool, 2 Huaqing Lu, Lintong Dist.  
**Opening hours:** 08:00-18:00  
**Admission:** 15 yuan  
**Transport:** Tourists can take No. 306 bus at the Xi'an Railway Station, or a one-day tourist bus.

### The Memorial Hall of the Eighth Route Army's Xi'an Office

The Memorial Hall of the Eighth Route Army's Xi'an Office is a key historical monument under state protection.

The Xi'an Office of the Eighth Route Army was a legal organ set up by the Communist Party of China in the area under the control of the Kuomintang. Lin

Boqu and Dong Biwu served as the representatives of the Xi'an Office, respectively. The main tasks of the office were: publicizing the party's stand of fighting against Japanese invaders and developing the united front work; sending progressive youth to Yan'an to expand the revolutionary force; and preparing, purchasing and transporting war materials for the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border areas and the front to support them to resist against Japan. After the War of Resistance Against Japan, the Kuomintang launched the civil war in an all round way, and the Xi'an Office of the Eighth Route Army received an order to

*The Memorial Hall of the Eighth Route Army's Xi'an Office*



withdraw to Yan'an in September 1946.

The site of the Eighth Route Army's Xi'an Office includes Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 7 courtyards. In 1959, No.1 Courtyard was restored to its original state, and became the Memorial Hall of the Eighth Route Army's Xi'an Office. The memorial hall includes the original reception room, sitting room, offices, room for the Party's representative, confidential office, and basement, in addition to a large number of documents, seals, transmitter-receivers, books, magazines, news photos and manuscripts of revolutionary martyrs, and other revolutionary relics. The memorial hall vividly introduces the founding of the office, its historical tasks, and how the comrades of the office worked, studied and fought against the enemies. Now it has become a place for the people to visit, study and receive patriotism education.

**Add:** Qixianzhuang, Beixin Jie

**Opening hours:** 08:00-18:00

**Admission:** five yuan

**Transport:** It can be reached by bus Nos. 610 and 703.

### The Tang Dynasty Arts Museum

The Tang Dynasty was a period of great prosperity during the development of the Chinese feudal society, when the country was unified, the economy was developed, and the cultural exchanges between China and other countries were active. All these promoted the prosperity and development of poems, calligraphy, painting, sculptures, music, dances, arts and crafts and architectural arts.

The Tang Dynasty Arts Museum, which mainly reflects the cultural and art achievements of the Tang Dynasty through archaeological data, documents and important cultural relics, has played an active role in the research of the Tang Dynasty's culture and arts, the development of the tourism in Xi'an.

As a courtyard-type building in the imitation of the Tang architectures, the Tang Dynasty Arts Museum covers an area of 2,910 square meters, and its exhibition rooms have a total area of 982.72 square meters. The museum is composed of six exhibition halls: The first, second, third and fourth halls showcase various kinds of cultural relics; the fifth hall is specially for cultural exchanges between China and other countries; and the sixth hall is for art creation and performances.

**Add:** In the Qujiang Tourism and Holiday Resort in the southern suburbs of Xi'an

**Opening hours:** 08:00-18:00

**Transport:** No. 610 tourist bus goes directly from the Xi'an Railway Station to the museum.

## Suburban Attractions





**Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shihuang**

The Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shihuang is a key historical monument under state protection, and a national AAAA scenic area. In 1987 the UNESCO included the Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shihuang (including the Terracotta Warrior and Horses of Emperor Qin Shihuang) in the world cultural heritage list.

Emperor Qin Shihuang is the first emperor in the Chinese history who unified China and founded a feudal country, featuring centralization of state power. He began to handle state affairs

at the age of 23. From 230 B.C. to 221 B.C., he conquered and annexed the six states of Qi, Chu, Yan, Zhao, Han and Wei and finally unified China. In July 210 B.C., he died of illness during his tour of inspection at the age of 50, and was buried in Mt. Lishan.

The construction of the Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shihuang lasted 37 years from the year when he ascended the throne to his death. His mausoleum is huge and magnificent, with inner and outer cities. The mausoleum's center is located in the southern part. The inner city is square, with a girth of 2,525.4 meters; and the outer city is a rectangle, with a girth of 6,294 meters. The tomb is a square cone, 515 meters from south to north, 485 meters from east to west, and 76 meters high.

In 1974 three pits of terracotta warriors and horses were discovered on the eastern side of the mausoleum, and a large number

Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shihuang



of life-size pottery soldiers and horses, weapons and rare cultural relics were excavated. There are many other pits for different burial articles around the mausoleum, such as the pits of stables, rare birds and animals, stone armors, graves of prisoners and mausoleum builders. Over 100,000 pieces of cultural relics have been unearthed from the area near the Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shihuang.

**Add:** At the northern foot of Mt. Lishan, Lintong Dist., five kilometers east of Xi'an

**Opening hours:** 08:00-18:00

**Admission:** 25 yuan

**Transport:** It can be reached by No. 306 public bus or one-day tourist bus at Xi'an Railway Station.

**Qianling Mausoleum**

Qianling Mausoleum is a joint burial place of Emperor Gaozong (Li Zhi) and Empress Wu Zetian. This well-preserved mausoleum of the Tang Dynasty, which has not been excavated, is the national AAAA scenic area and a key historical monument under state protection.

The ground relics here mainly include stone carvings. Each of the four gates has a pair of stone lions. Outside the North Gate stand three pairs of stone horses. Outside the Zhuque Gate stand ornamental stone

pillars, a pair of winged horses galloping, a pair of vermilion birds like ostriches, five pairs of stone horses, and 10 pairs of stone figures. In addition, on both sides of the Zhuque Gate erect two huge tablets. A tablet to the west of gate is the Tablet of Seven Elements, which consists of seven joints, symbolizing the seven essences of the world—the Sun, the Moon, Metal, Wood, Water, Earth, and Fire. This 6.3-meter-high tablet was built to record Emperor Gaozong's political achievements and military exploits. To the east of the gate is the Blank Tablet, which is as tall as the Tablet of Seven Elements. As there are no words on the tablet, it is known as the Wordless Tablet, or Blank Tablet. Such

A stone statue at Qianling Mausoleum

Qianling Mausoleum

