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国旅国际会议展览有限公司
CITS International M.I.C.E. Co., Ltd.

One Day Tour in Beijing

Welcome to Beijing!

As the capital of China, Beijing is one of the world's truly imposing cities, with a 3,000-year history and 15 million people. Covering 16,808 square kilometers in area, it is the political, cultural and economic center of the People's Republic of China.

Rich in history, Beijing has been China's primary capital for more than seven centuries. China's imperial past and political present meet at Tiananmen Square, where the Forbidden City palace of the emperors gives way to the Great Hall of the People Congress building and the Mausoleum of Chairman Mao Zedong. The old city walls have been replaced by ring roads, and many of the old residential districts of alleys and courtyard houses have been turned into high-rise hotels, office buildings, and department stores. Beijing, a dynamic city where the old and new intermingle, remains a magnet for visitors from inside and outside China.

Main Attractions in Beijing

Badaling Great Wall is the site of the most visited section of the Great Wall of China, approximately 50 miles northwest of Beijing city within the Beijing municipality. The portion of the wall running through the site was built during the Ming Dynasty, along with a military outpost reflecting the location's strategic importance.



The portion of the wall at Badaling has undergone heavy restoration, and in 1957 it was the first section of the wall to open to tourists. Now visited annually by millions, the immediate area has seen significant development, including hotels, restaurants, and a cable car.

Tian'anmen Square is the largest city-central square in the world. It has long been a gathering place for locals and visitors alike. On the north side of the square is Tian'anmen Gate (the Rostrum). It was from the balcony of the Rostrum on October



1, 1949 that Mao Zedong, the chairman of the Communist Party, proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China. Mao gazes south from a huge portrait on the south side of the gate onto Tian'anmen Square. Behind the Rostrum lies the Forbidden City, also known as the Imperial Palace.



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The Forbidden City, located at the exact center of the ancient city of Beijing, just behind the Tian An Men Square & Heavenly Peace Rostrum, was home to 24 emperors. It was begun with the overthrow of the Khan and the glorious Ming Dynasty establishment.

"The Purple Forbidden City", the culmination of all imperial power constructed over a period of 14 years (1406-1420), means the "cosmological power center of the Middle Kingdom". Its extensive grounds cover 720,000 square meters, and at one time supposedly had 800 buildings and more than 8,000 rooms, though there are only 2,172 rooms that remain intact. It had been for almost 600 years a mysterious and magnificent manifestation of Chinese cultural tradition and impressive art galleries. Although no longer occupied by royalty, the Forbidden City remains a symbol of Chinese aristocracy and the image of Tiananmen, the entrance to the Imperial City, appears on the seal of the People's Republic of China. The Palace Museum is now one of the most popular tourist attractions in the world.



Ming Tombs: Standing in the Spirit Way at the Ming Tombs looking back towards the entry gate. The Ming Dynasty Tombs (Thirteen Tombs of the Ming Dynasty) are located some 50 kilometers due North of Beijing at an especially selected site. The site was chosen by the third Ming Dynasty emperor Yongle (1402 - 1424), who moved the Capital City of China from Nanjing to the present location of Beijing. He is credited with envisioning the layout of the ancient city of Beijing as well as a number of landmarks and monuments located therein. After the construction of the Imperial Palace (the Forbidden City) in 1420, the Yongle Emperor selected his burial site and creating his own mausoleum.



From the Yongle Emperor onwards, 13 Ming Dynasty Emperors were buried in this area. The tombs of the first two Ming Emperors are located near Nanjing (the capital city during their reigns). Emperor Jingtai was also not buried here as the Emperor Tianshun had denied Jingtai an imperial burial but was instead buried west of Beijing. The last Emperor Chongzhen who hung himself in April, 1644 was the last to be buried here, named Si Ling by the Qing emperor but on a much smaller scale than his predecessors.

The Summer Palace-The Delicate Beauty & Harmonious Pleasure was first built by the Mongolia Khubilakhan and then rebuilt By Emperor Qian Long in 1720 for Empress Dowagers, who loved the summer





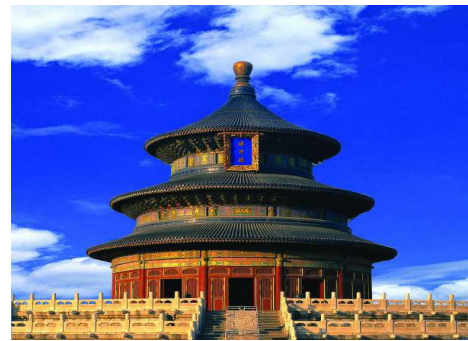
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retreat. The Summer Palace or Yiheyuan (Traditional Chinese, Simplified Chinese, pinyin: Yíhé Yuán; literally "Garden of Nurtured Harmony") is a palace in Beijing, China. The palace had been razed by a joint Anglo-French attack in 1860 in the Second Opium War. Then the controversial Empress Dowager Ci Xi, who loved the palace and moved national budget that was originally allocated to reform the Imperial Chinese Navy to refurbish it again.

The Temple of Heaven, the place where the emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties would worship the god of heaven and pray for good harvest, was first constructed in 1420, the reign of Ming Emperor Yongle. Covering an area of 273 hectares, it is the largest architectural complex in the world for rituals to pay homage to heaven.

The five architecture groups in the Temple are given respective features, while the magnificent Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests is the major symbol. The temple is divided by two enclosed walls into inner altar and outer altar. To better symbolize heaven and earth, the northern part of the temple is circular while the southern part is square, which reflect the ancient Chinese belief that Heaven is round and Earth is square



Lama Temple: A renowned Temple of Yong He Lamasery, also known as the "Palace of Peace and Harmony Lama Temple", the "Yonghe Lamasery", or - popularly - the "Lama Temple" is a temple and monastery of the Geluk School of Tibetan Buddhism located in the northeastern part of Beijing, China. It was built initially in 1694 for the resident of Emperor Yong Zheng when he was just a prince before he ascended the throne. After his death in 1735, the dynasty formally changed the status of his dwelling to that of a lamasery and Yong He Lamasery became the national center of Lama administration, and lived with large number of monks from Tibet and Mongolia. It has many remarkable treasures but 3 ones should be visited: the Stone Tablet of Emperor Qianlong's Inscriptions, a 26 meters higher of huge Status of Buddha in Tibet religion feature, the Resident and Throne of Da-lai Lama while Dalai Lama were in Beijing. The inscriptions carved on the tablet with four languages are intelligently talking on the reason of the importance and a must that whole nation & dynasty has to treat religions well in China.



Hutongs: During China's dynastic period, emperors planned the city of Beijing and arranged the residential areas according to the etiquette systems of the Zhou Dynasty (1027 - 256 BC). At the center was the Forbidden City, surrounded in concentric circles by the Inner City





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and Outer City. Citizens of higher social status were permitted to live closer to the center of the circles.

Aristocrats lived to the east and west of the imperial palace. The large siheyuan of these high-ranking officials and wealthy merchants often featured beautifully carved and painted roof beams and pillars and carefully landscaped gardens. The hutongs they formed were orderly, lined by spacious homes and walled gardens. Farther from the palace, and to its north and south, were the commoners, merchants, artisans and laborers. Their siheyuan were far smaller in scale and simpler in design and decoration, and the hutongs were narrower.

Nearly all siheyuan had their main buildings and gates facing south for better lighting; thus a majority of hutongs run from east to west. Between the main hutongs, many tiny lanes ran north and south for convenient passage.

Bird Nest and Water Cube: Beijing National Stadium, also known as the National Stadium, or colloquially as the Bird's Nest, is a stadium in Beijing, China. The stadium was designed for use throughout the 2008 Summer Olympics and Paralympics. Located in the Olympic Green, the \$423 million stadium is the world's largest steel structure. The design was awarded to a submission from the Swiss architecture firm Herzog & de Meuron in April 2003, after a bidding process that included 13 final submissions. The design, which originated from the study of Chinese ceramics, implemented steel beams in order to hide supports for the retractable roof, giving the stadium the appearance of a "Bird's nest". A shopping mall and a hotel are planned to be constructed to increase use of the stadium, which has had trouble attracting events, football and otherwise, after the Olympics.



The Beijing National Aquatics Center, also known as the National Aquatics Center, better known as the Water Cube, is an aquatics center that was built alongside Beijing National Stadium in the Olympic Green for the swimming competitions of the 2008 Summer Olympics. Despite its nickname, the building is a cuboid (rectangular box), not a cube. Ground was broken on December 24, 2003, and the Center was completed and handed over for use on January 28, 2008. Swimmers at the Water Cube broke 25 world records during the 2008 Olympics.



Option 1

✧ Morning

Pick-up service at the hotel and the visit to *Tian'anmen Square & Forbidden City*



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✧ Lunch

✧ Afternoon Visit to *Temple of Heaven*, and drop-off service back to Hotel

Group Size	1 Pax	2 Pax	3-5 Pax	6-9 Pax	Seat-in-Coach (Minimum 15 Pax)
Price(RMB/person)	1631	1091	1007	739	645

Option 2

✧ Morning Pick-up service at the hotel and the visit to *Great Wall at Badaling Section*

✧ Lunch

✧ Afternoon Visit to *Sacred Way and Ming Tomb*, and drop-off service back to Hotel

Group Size	1 Pax	2 Pax	3-5 Pax	6-9 Pax	Seat-in-Coach (Minimum 15 Pax)
Price(RMB/person)	1839	1234	1135	861	733

Option 3

✧ Morning Pick-up service at the hotel and the visit to *Tian'anmen Square & Forbidden City*

✧ Lunch

✧ Afternoon Visit to *the Summer Palace*, and drop-off service back to Hotel

Group Size	1 Pax	2 Pax	3-5 Pax	6-9 Pax	Seat-in-Coach (Minimum 15 Pax)
Price(RMB/person)	1624	1085	1000	730	638

Option 4

✧ Morning Pick-up service at the hotel and the visit to *the Summer Palace*

✧ Lunch

✧ Afternoon Visit to the *Hutong Tour and Lama Tmeple*, and drop-off service back to Hotel

Group Size	1 Pax	2 Pax	3-5 Pax	6-9 Pax	Seat-in-Coach (Minimum 15 Pax)
Price(RMB/person)	1644	1104	1021	766	672

Option 5



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- ✧ **Morning** Pick-up service at the hotel and the visit to *the Temple of Heaven*.
- ✧ **Lunch**

- ✧ **Afternoon** Visit to *the Summer Palace*, and drop-off service back to Hotel

Group Size	1 Pax	2 Pax	3-5 Pax	6-9 Pax	Seat-in-Coach (Minimum 15 Pax)
Price(RMB/person)	1579	1039	953	699	604

Option 6

- ✧ **Morning** Pick-up service at the hotel and the visit to *the Summer Palace*
- ✧ **Lunch**
- ✧ **Afternoon** Visit to *Bird Nest and Water Cube*, and drop-off service back to Hotel

Group Size	1 Pax	2 Pax	3-5 Pax	6-9 Pax	Seat-in-Coach (Minimum 15 Pax)
Price(RMB/person)	1637	1098	1014	760	665

Price includes:

- ✧ English-speaking guide
- ✧ The vehicle and driver for the tour
- ✧ A lunch (Drinks and wine are exclusive)
- ✧ Main Entrance Admission

Booking Operation Manager

Ms. Kitty

Booking Hotline: (+86) 18222693043

Contact of our Company:

Kevin.T.Wang

Director

The 2nd Corporate & Convention Dept.

CITS International MICE Co., Ltd.

Cell phone: +86 18611318888

TEL: (+8610) 8522 7888

FAX: (+8610) 6522 2919

E-mail: ting.wang@citsmice.com.cn



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CITS International M.I.C.E. Co., Ltd.

735331556@qq.com