DISCOVERING
BEIJING
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BEIJING INTRODUCTION

Beijing, capital of the People’s Republic of China, is the nation’s political, economic, cultural, educational and international trade and communication center. Located in northern China, close to the port city of Tianjin and partially surrounded by Hebei Province, it also serves as the most important transportation hub and port of entry.

With a history of more than 3,000 years, Beijing, one of the four ancient cities in China, 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 the city’s ancient past and exciting modern development. Now it has become one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world, with about 140 million Chinese tourists and 4.4 million international visitors in a year.

**AREA:** Greater Beijing has an area of 16,808 sq km.

**CLIMATE:** The climate in Beijing is of the continental type, with cold and dry winters, due to the Siberian air masses that move southward across the Mongolian Plateau. The summers are hot owing to warm and humid monsoon winds from the southeast bringing Beijing most of its annual precipitation. January is the coldest month and July is the warmest. Winter usually begins towards the end of October. The summer months, June to August, are wet and hot with about 40% of the annual precipitation.

Beijing has served as a capital of the country for more than 800 years. The city has many places of historic interest and scenic beauty, including the Forbidden City - the largest and best-preserved ancient architectural complex in the world; the Temple of Heaven - where Ming and Qing emperors performed solemn rituals for bountiful harvests; the Summer Palace - the emperors’ magnificent garden retreat; the Ming tombs - the stately and majestic mausoleums of 13 Ming Dynasty...
emperors; and the world-renowned and genuinely inspiring Badaling section of the Great Wall. Large-scale construction has brought great changes to Beijing since the founding of the People’s Republic of China in 1949 that adds more and more new attractions to the mysterious old city.

**POLITICS:** Beijing, a municipality directly under the Central Government, is the capital of the People’s Republic of China and the country’s political, economic, cultural and transportation center as well as a famous historic city. Beijing is the second largest city in China.

Beijing is the political center of China where the Party’s Central Committee, the State Council, ministries and commissions under the government, and more than 140 foreign embassies are located. It is also an international exchange center.

**HISTORY:** The city construction of Beijing has a history of over 800 years dated back to the year 1153 AD when the Jin Dynasty (1115 - 1234) built Beijing as its capital later named “Zhongdu”. Mongol armies seized Zhongdu in 1215. Kublai Khan rebuilt the city and gave it the Chinese (Han) name of Dadu or Great Capital as capital city called “Dadu” in Yuan Dynasty (1271 - 1368).

In year 1368, Ming troops conquered Dadu and renamed it Beiping (Northern Peace). Zhu Yuanzhang was the founding emperor of the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644). When the Manchus founded the Qing Dynasty in 1644, they began to build suburban gardens, the most famous of which was Yuanmingyuan.

Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911) left the city wall and palaces built in Ming Dynasty almost intact. So Beijing’s city plan was first laid out in the Yuan Dynasty (1271 - 1368). Yet only after massive reconstruction during the Ming and Qing (1644 - 1911), did the city come as an architectural masterpiece as the capital of the Chinese empire.

Nanjing was officially made the capital of the Republic of China in 1928. Beijing was renamed Beiping, meaning “northern peace” or “north pacified”. During the Anti-Japanese War, Beiping fell to Japan on 29 July 1937.

On 1 October, 1949, the Communist Party of China, under the leadership of Mao Zedong, announced in Tiananmen the founding of the People’s Republic of China and renamed the city back to Beijing. This date became China’s national day.
“MUST SEE” PLACES

Beijing has rich tourism resources. There are more than 200 open tourist attractions, such as the world’s largest palace the Forbidden City, Temple of Heaven, the Royal Summer Palace garden, the Great Wall, the Tiananmen Square, Beijing Hutong etc. Many of these scenic have been listed as the World Cultural Heritage by UN and UNESCO.

GREAT WALL

BADALING GREAT WALL

Badaling section of the Great Wall is within Yanqing County. The wall is about 80 kilometers northwest from downtown Beijing. Badaling Great Wall is actually a mountain pass of the Jundu Mountain. It is recorded that the Badaling Great Wall was built to protect the Juyongguan Pass (Juyongguan section of the Great Wall ) on its south, further protecting the city of Beijing. Badaling is an ancient military defense project. It is about 1,000 meters above sea level.

The Badaling section of Great Wall is about 3,740 meters long and averagely 8 meters high. The highest section is 15 meters high. The wall is wide enough for five horses to ride abreast. Badaling was the earliest part open to the visitors among all the sections of the Great Wall in Beijing.

The wall is narrow on the top and broad on the base making the wall stands firmly rising and falling ridges. The wall was made with huge stones. Inside the Wall are made of mud and stone block making the wall clean, pretty, and firm. There are fortresses every other 300 to 500 meters. There are two kinds of fortresses. One
is a two-storied fortress used as a fighting tower. Its ground floor was used for living, storing weapons and the top floor was used for watching and shooting. Another kind is fighting terrace or enemy terrace, which was used for patrolling and fighting.

TIAN’ANMEN SQUARE

Tian’anmen Square, where you can visit the Tian’anmen Tower, Monument to the People’s Heroes, Great Hall of the People, Chairman Mao Zedong Memorial Hall and see the national flag raising ceremony. Thousands of people come to the Square every day. It is the must place to visit in Beijing City. Located at the center of Beijing City and the midpoint of Chang’an Avenue is the remarkable.

TIANANMEN TOWER

At the north end of the Square is Tiananmen Tower. Initially built in 1417 during the Ming Dynasty (1368 A.D.- 1644 A.D.), the Square was the front door of the Forbidden City. The most important use of it in the past was to declare in a big ceremony to the common people who became the emperor and who became the empress. Until 1911 when the last feudal kingdom was over, no one could enter the Tower except for the royal family and aristocrats.

MONUMENT TO PEOPLE’S HEROES

The granite Monument to the People’s Heroes is just at the center of the square. Built in 1952, it is the largest monument in China’s history. ‘The People’s Heroes are Immortal’ written by Chairman Mao is engraved on the monument. Eight unusually large relief sculptures show to the people the development of Chinese modern history. Two rows of white marble railings enclose the monument, simple and beautiful.
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CHINA

The China National Museum locates at the east side of the Square. It just came into existence in 2003 and is a combination of Chinese History Museum and Chinese Revolutionary Museum. This National Museum faces the Great Hall of the People. Inside the Chinese Revolutionary Museum are a lot of material objects, pictures, books and models to present the development of modern China. The Chinese History Museum shows a large number of cultural relics illustrating the long history and glorious culture of China.

FORBIDDEN CITY (PALACE MUSEUM)

The Forbidden City, also known as the Imperial Palace or the Palace Museum, is the largest and best preserved collection of ancient buildings in China. The entrance to the Palace is through Tian’anmen gate.

It was the imperial palace for twenty-four emperors during the Ming and Qing dynasties. It 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 world-wide.

Since yellow is the symbol of the royal family, it is the dominant color in it. Roofs are built with yellow glazed tiles; decorations in the palace are painted yellow; even the bricks on the ground are made yellow by a special process. However, there is one exception. Wenyuange, the royal library, has a black roof. The reason is that it was believed black represented water then and could extinguish fire.
**BEIHAI PARK**

Beihai (Northern Sea) Park is one of the oldest, largest and best-preserved ancient imperial gardens in China located in the city center. This ancient garden, with over 1,000 years’ history, is not only a classic combination of the grandiosity of the northern gardens and the refinement of the southern gardens in China, but also a perfect integration of magnificent imperial palaces and solemn religious constructions.

It covers an area of about 0.71 sq km (about 0.27 sq miles), more than half of which is taken up by the lake. In the middle of the lake and on the central axis of the whole park lies the Jade Flowery Islet, topped by the imposing White Dagoba which is the landmark.

**TEMPLE OF HEAVEN**

The Temple of Heaven Park is located in the Dongcheng District, Beijing. Originally, this was the place where emperors of the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644) and Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911) held the Heaven Worship Ceremony. It is China’s largest and most representative existing masterpiece among China’s ancient sacrificial buildings. In 1988, it was opened to the public as a park, showing ancient philosophy, history and religion. Its grand architectural style and profound cultural connotation give an insight into the practices of the ancient Eastern civilization.

Covering an area of 2,700,000 square meters, it is larger than the Forbidden City. As the ‘Sons of Heaven’, Chinese emperors were precluded from building a dwelling for themselves that was greater than the earthly residence dedicated to Heaven hence the difference in overall size of the two complexes. The temple is enclosed by a long wall. The northern part within the wall is semicircular symbolizing the heavens and the southern part is square symbolizing the earth. The northern part is higher than the southern part. This design shows that the heaven is high and the earth is low and the design reflected an ancient Chinese thought of ‘the heaven is round and the earth is square’.
The Temple is divided by two encircling walls into an inner part and outer part. The main buildings lie at the south and north ends of the middle axis of the inner part. The most magnificent buildings are the Circular Mound Altar (Huanqiutan), the Imperial Vault of Heaven (Huangqiongyu) and the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest (Qiniandian) from south to north.

The Temple buildings and the parklands reflect ancient Chinese religious beliefs that imagine heaven as round and earth as square. Thus, the buildings in the temple are constructed on a central axis. The temples themselves are round and the bases square. Similarly, the Northern part of the park is a semicircular shape and the south, a square. In the south of the Temple complex are the Altar of Heaven and the Echo Wall.

SUMMER PALACE (YIHEYUAN)

Originally known as the “Garden of Clear Ripples”, the Summer Palace (Yiheyuan) is a magnificent imperial garden located 12 km north-west of Beijing City. This is the largest ancient preserved garden in China. The site includes more than 100 ancient style pavilions, mansions, towers, halls, temples, bridges and an enormous clear water lake. The construction started in 1750 as a luxurious royal garden for royal families to rest and entertain. It later became the main residence of royal members in the end of the Qing Dynasty.

The original Palace and grounds were destroyed by the allied forces of Great Britain and France in 1860. However, the Empress Dowager Cixi liked the site so much that she used the funds for creating a modern navy, to reconstruct her favorite retreat. According to historical documents, with original name as ‘Qingyi Garden’ (Garden of Clear Ripples), the Summer Palace (Yiheyuan) was renamed after its first reconstruction in 1888. In 1900, Yiheyuan suffered another hit by the Eight-Power Allied Force and was repaired in the next two years. In 1924, it was open to the public. It ranked amongst the World Heritage Sites by UNESCO in 1998, as well as one of the first national AAAAA tourist spots in China.

Main parts of Summer Palace: Summer Palace can be divided into four parts: the Court Area, Front Hill Area, Rear Hill Area and Lake Area
COURT AREA
It is located in the northeast of the Summer Palace, and it spreads from East Palace Gate to the northeast coast of Kunming Lake. This was a substitute where Empress Dowager Cixi and Emperor Guangxu met officials and conducted state affairs. With the same pattern of the imperial palace of China-'Palace in front and garden behind', the Court Area consists of sections for both court affairs and living. East Palace Gate and Hall of Benevolence and Longevity served as office of the Emperor. The Hall of Jade Ripples was for Guangxu to live in and the Hall of Joyful Longevity for Cixi. There are also the Garden of Virtue and Harmony where Cixi was entertained and Yiyun Hall where once lived the Empress Longyu.

FRONT-HILL AREA
This is the most magnificent area with the most constructions. It is symmetrically laid out in east and west many delicate buildings and graceful gardens with the south-facing Tower of Buddhist Incense as the central axis. Walking up to the hilltop, on which lots of important buildings are positioned, including Hall of Dispelling Clouds, Hall of Moral Glory, Baoyun Bronze Pavilion, Revolving Archives, Hall of the Sea of Wisdom, etc.

REAR-HILL AREA
It is quiet as compared to Front Hill Area. Most constructions were never able to be repaired after wars, only a few ruins are left. In the axis of Rear Hill Area, there used to be a religious building group-Houda Temple, a composite structure with both Han and Tibetan characters. Although the constructions are fewer here, it has a unique landscape with dense green trees and winding paths. Strolling here, visitors can feel a rare tranquility and elegance. Famous scenic spots include Garden of Harmonious Interests, Hall of Increasing Longevity, Four Great Regions, Presence of Virtue Temple and Hall of Serenity, etc.
NANLUOGUXIANG

With a history of over 800 years, the Nanluoguxiang (Southern Gong and Drum Lane) is one of Beijing’s oldest hutongs and has been one of Beijing’s 25 cultural and historical protection areas since 1990. Located in the Dongcheng district of Beijing, this 800-meter long North-South alleyway is filled with bars, cafes, restaurants, artsy little shops, souvenir shops and cute boutiques, as well as around by Hutong with old Beijing residents.

Nanluoguxiang is a perfect place to experience the favor of ancient Beijing. Here exists the typical architecture style of ancient Beijing. Compared with Houhai Bar Street, the bar street of Southern Gong and Drum Lane is more tranquil and less expensive, and bars in this lane have traditional Chinese decorations that match well with their surroundings. Strolling in the lane, you will forget the hustle and bustle of the metropolis Beijing immediately. Nanluoguxiang offers a creative way of changing and preserving traditions. Joining in this small city during the day or night is an exciting tour; absolutely it’s also a nice place for poking around out in night.

BEIJING HUTONG

The word “hutong” came from the Mongolian language about 700 years ago. The original Mongolian word was hottog, meaning “water well.” In other words, it means a place where people live, because people always gather where there is water. Today in Beijing, the word hutong means a small alleyway or lane. They are typical of the old part of Beijing and are formed by lines of siheyuan (a compound made up of rooms around a courtyard) in which most Beijing residents used to live.

Hutong culture: In most people’s minds, Beijing is associated with hutongs. They are an important part of the culture and way of life of Beijingers, especially the older generation.

Walking through the hutongs, it is common to see groups of elderly citizens sitting together
playing cards, mahjong or Chinese chess. In the early mornings and evenings, they gather
to practice traditional forms of exercise such as “taijiquan” as well as to dance and sing folk
songs or Peking Opera arias. Also important to hutong life are the traditional foods being
sold in carts or small stalls. These change according to the season, from flavored ice in the
summer to long kebabs of crab apples covered in sugar in the autumn and winter.
TOURIST SITES

SILK STREET (XIUSHUIJIE)
The Xiushui Silk Street was originated in 1982 with very simple stalls at that time. Up until 2005, this market was called Silk Street or Silk Alley and had the same location but was an outdoor market. Today, everything is covered by a roof and this market is probably the most visited by foreign tourists in Beijing. After more than 20 years development, the two characters “Xiu Shui” have become a famous brand among the sphere of commodity circulation in Beijing.

Since there are a great number of foreign tourists who visit this market, the salespeople here are pretty good at speaking English. Moreover, they often know a few selling phrases in a number of other languages. During your visit to the Silk Market, you can practice your bargaining skills, something you normally wouldn’t get to do very often in your country of origin. In fact, while you may not actually purchase something here, getting the chance to practice your negotiating skills can be a lot of fun in its own right!

YAXIU CLOTHING MARKET
Yaxiu is located to the west of Sanlitun Bar Street in the northeast of Beijing, and it is also a nice place for shopping measure suits in Beijing. Yaxiu is surrounded by the bars, restaurants and cafes of the Sanlitun area, the hottest eating and drinking area for tourists in the city.

The total area of Yaxiu market is about 27,000 square meters and its main business scope covers a wide range of foreign trade including clothing, accessories, traditional handicrafts, snacks and cuisines, as well as recreation and entertainment.
The Yaxiu Market itself provides various articles of clothing as well as a lot of cashmere garments, down jackets, leather goods, tailor-made suits (ready in 4-5 days), shoes, hats, watches and some handicrafts.

Yaxiu Market is much smaller in size when compared to Silk Market. Most of the staffs are English literate but if you speak other languages, the best way for you to communicate with them is through the digits of calculator. They will tell you the rate of your selected items via calculator.
BEIJING PEARL MARKET

The Hongqiao Market built by the side of the Temple of Heaven. Hongqiao market is located in the south central area of Beijing, east of the Temple of Heaven. It is a modern and comprehensive market where you can enjoy shopping, travel and leisure.

The Hongqiao Market is a place where a lot of foreign friends must visit, a business bridge in diplomatic relations and call pearl market by foreign friends. As you’d expect, Hongqiao market is famous for pearls, but the market has a lot more to offer than three floors of pearls and jewelry.

It’s one of the largest pearl distributors in Beijing and is the largest section of the market. There are many varieties of pearls, with different colors, sizes and quality and prices range from a few yuan to thousands. You will find freshwater pearl, seawater pearl, coral, emeralds, gems and other precious stones. It is easy to become amazed by the array of exquisite jewels and it’s possible to spend hours searching for the perfect gift here.

WANGFUJING FOOD STREET

If you ramble along Wangfujing Street in the evening during your travel in Beijing, it is advisable to visit its neighboring Wangfujing Night Food Street. Wangfujing Night Snack Street is often called by tourists while Donghuamen Night Snack Street by the local residents in Beijing. They both refer to the same night food market in Wangfujing area.

The market is home to about 100 stalls selling over 100 snacks from all over China. For adventurous dinners, it is a food paradise with such unique snacks as centipedes, lizards, deep fried crickets available to eat on a stick. If you are not interested in the street food or timid to have a bite, it is still worth walking around and taking some pictures for a glimpse of the snacks coming for all a parts of China.

OTHER SHOPPING MALL

THE PLACE (世贸天阶)
Address: 9 Guanghua Lu, Beijing, Chaoyang District, Beijing
Ph: +86 010- 65871188
Subway Routes: Take subway line 1 and get off at Yonganli (永安里) Station, exit from exit B, then walk to the north along Dongdaqiao Road. After the first crossroad, you will see the Place on your right.

CHINA WORLD TRADE CENTER (国贸商城)
Address: NO.1 Jian Guo Men Wai Avenue, Chaoyang District, Beijing
Ph: +86 010- 65052288
Subway Routes: Take subway line 1 or line 190 and get off at Guomao (国贸) Station, exit from exit A.

SANLITUN VILLAGE (三里屯村)
Address: No. 6 Gongti North Road A, Chaoyang District, Beijing
Ph: +86 010- 64176110
Subway Routes: Take Line 10 and get off at Tuanjiehu (团结湖) Station through Exit A, and then walk westwards.
SANLITUN BAR STREET

Sanlitun Bar Street locates in the eastern Chaoyang District, it is a fashion center for shopping, food and arts. It is world-famous for its Bar Street, which is the symbol of Beijing's nightlife and the city's first bar community, leading the bar culture and fashion of Beijing. It is divided into northern and southern areas by the '3.3 Mansion'.

It is located in the east side of North Sanlitun Street, Chaoyang District. It is 260 meters long and more than 60 percent of Beijing's bars are located here. Situated adjacent to 79 embassies and 7 other foreign offices, such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Population Fund Department, it attracts thousands of foreigners every day.

The most famous ones are Skyline Club, Boys & Girls, Red Moon Club, Swing, Lan Kwai Fong, Butterfly, Kai Club, and Day Off. Some bars are open from afternoon to the next morning, while others are open 24 hours. Drinks available include imported wines, homemade wines, cocktails, soft drinks, and fruit juices etc. There are also many activities to enjoy such as bands, magicians, cocktail shows, dance shows, and themed events.

Subway Routes: Take Line 10 and get off at Tuanjiehu (团结湖) Station through Exit A, and then walk westwards.

HOUHAI BAR STREET

The Houhai Bar Street in the famous Shichahai area of Beijing is a place where traditional Chinese and western culture hits. When the first bar opened at a common Siheyuan (四合院, quadrangle courtyard) in the area in 2000, there were only approximately a dozen of bars in the Shichahai area. Three years later, a great cluster of new bars surged in the area within half a year and now over 120 ones welcome visitors from all corners of the world every evening.

In recent years, the bar street in the Houhai area has been one of the most bustling places of Beijing in the evening. For people who visit Beijing and prefer killing time in a bar, Houhai is without any doubt a choice.

The night in Houhai is an ideal heaven gives you a different feeling compared to daytime. Lying in this picturesque lake surrounded by eateries, bars and shops is fun. If you don't like to drink anything or to stay in one site, take a walk by the river is another wonderful active.

Subway Routes: Take Line 8 and get off at Shichahai (什刹海) Station through Exit A, and then walk westwards.

GUIJIE STREET

Guijie Street, Beijing's famous eating street, is known to locals as 'Ghost Street'. Eating on Ghost Street is about more than food and drink, it's a way of life for many Beijingers.

The name of the street is said to derive from Beijing's old "Ghost Fairs". These fairs mainly sold groceries, vegetables and fruit ran from late at night until dawn. The traders' kerosene lamps formed a ghostly sight from which the name "Ghost Fair" derived. Another explanation is that the bustling Inner Dongzhimen
Street was filled with taxi drivers eating late-night snacks, and most shops didn’t put up their shutters until the dawn while some stayed open all night. Later, the Commerce Commission changed the Chinese characters of "Ghost Street" into "Gui Jie". The pronunciation is the same but the meanings are completely different. Gui refers to a round-mouthed food vessel with two or four loop handles in ancient China. This name weakens the ghostly overtones and enhances the eating character of the street. What Guijie presents is beyond the normal dining experience. It has become the microcosm of the nightlife and food culture in the capital of Beijing.

Subway Routes: Take Line 2 and get off at Dongzhimen (东直门) Station through Exit A, and then walk westwards.

NANLUOGUXIANG

Nanluoguxiang is also absolutely a nice place for poking around out in night. Here, many of the bars or shops are operated by artists, maybe the points here is not to eat but to feel atmosphere in these art work houses. Ubiquitous shops of various characters offer you dining, drink, snack tasting and shopping, every shop or bar here is not very large but interesting with special operation. Enjoying a nice tea bar is may be your dream in this lane, so walking around the Hutong to find it while feeling old Beijing culture. You would be also be attracted in to a bar sounding a guitar by someone.

OTHER NIGHT LIFE DISCOS & BARS

BABY FACE BAR
Location: Address: 6 Gongti West Road, Chaoyang District. 朝阳区工体西路6号
Business Time: 8:40 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.

DADA BAR
Location: 206 Gulou East Avenue, Dongcheng District. 东城区鼓楼东大街206号
Business Time: 8:30 p.m. - 2:00 a.m.

TRUE COLOR BAR
Location: Building 58, Gongti North Road, Chaoyang District 朝阳区工体北路58号楼
Business Time: 8:30 pm - 2:00 a.m.

CLUB SIR.TEEN
Location: 2F, No.6 Gongti West Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing China.
Business Time: 12:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

LIV CLUB
Location: 2F, No.6 Gongti West Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing China.
Business Time: 12:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

V PLUS LOUNGE
Location: Penthouse, Bldg. 3, China View, Gongti Dong Lu, Chaoyang District, Beijing China.
Business Time: 8:00 p.m. - 4:00 a.m.
Beijing food is famous for its diversity and style. Beijing cuisine is unique in China culture because foods from all parts of China can be found there, as well as a huge variety of Western foods. No other place in China has the diversity of cuisine that Beijing has. Besides food from other areas, Beijing has also been developing its own style of cuisine and come up with some amazing local Beijing foods including the world famous Peking Roast Duck.

- **Peking (Beijing) Roast Duck**
  Beijing roast duck is thought to be one of the most delicious dishes all over the world; most visitors coming to Beijing will never forget to have a try.

- **Dadong Roast Duck**
  Is one of the best places to eat roast duck in Beijing. Compare with the old and famous roast duck restaurant like Quanjude, Dadong’s success relies upon its innovation and its restrict quality management.

- **Peking (Beijing) Hot Pot (Beijing Huo Guo)**
  Another very popular dish is Peking Hot Pot. Originating in Mongolia, the dish came to Beijing when the Mongolians ruled China and made Beijing their capital during the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368). Hot Pot is similar to fondue. A specially made brass pot is used. Charcoal is burned in a chimney and a brass bowl is mounted around the chimney. A broth is put in the bowl and the charcoal heats the broth. Meats, vegetables, and snacks are then put into the broth and cooked. Diners cook the food themselves and never fail to have a wonderful time.

- **Jiaozi (Chinese Dumpling)**
  Is a traditional Chinese Food, which is essential during holidays in Northern China. Chinese dumpling becomes one of the most widely loved foods in China. Chinese dumpling is one of the most important foods in Chinese New Year. Since the shape of Chinese dumplings is similar to ancient Chinese gold or silver ingots, they symbolize wealth. Chinese dumpling is also popular in other Chinese holidays or festivals, so it is part of the Chinese culture or tradition.
**Cell phones**
There are a few options to consider when planning how you will communicate with friends and family while you are abroad. One popular option is to purchase a SIM card to use while you’re abroad. SIM cards are generally inexpensive, and give you a local phone number, with which you should be able to receive local calls at no charge. This is only an option if you have a tri- or quad-band phone. Contact your local cell phone provider to inquire about getting your phone unlocked and purchasing a SIM card.

**Electricity in China**
Basically there are two main standards for voltage and frequency in the world. One is the standard of 120 volts at a frequency of 60 Hz, and the other is the standard of 220–240 volts at 50 Hz. China uses generally 220V, 50HZ, AC.

**Converters**
You need to have converters for your electric devices while traveling in China. A converter is a very large implement that converts the input from 220V to 110V or 120V for your device. Most laptops have converters. For small electric devices like hair dryer, electric shaver, it is advisable for you to buy a converter in China or use a free adapter in the hotel.

**Plugs and Sockets**
At present, there is no global standard for plugs and sockets. Traditionally the plugs and sockets are classified into several regional standards in the world like American standard, European standard, British standard, South African standard and Chinese standard.

**Air Conditioning**
Is very much used and can be unpleasant when often moving indoor and outdoor. We suggest you to always bring a jacket or a light scarf with you in order to avoid the “temperature-shock”.

**Dress code**
A business dress code is required during company visits and formal meetings. Casual business dress code can be used in other occasions.

**Invoice/Receipts**
Invoices or receipts are not to be taken for granted. When taking a taxi or going out for lunch / dinner, we recommend you to always ask for the invoice (“fapiao”, 发票 in Chinese).
UNDERGROUND MAP