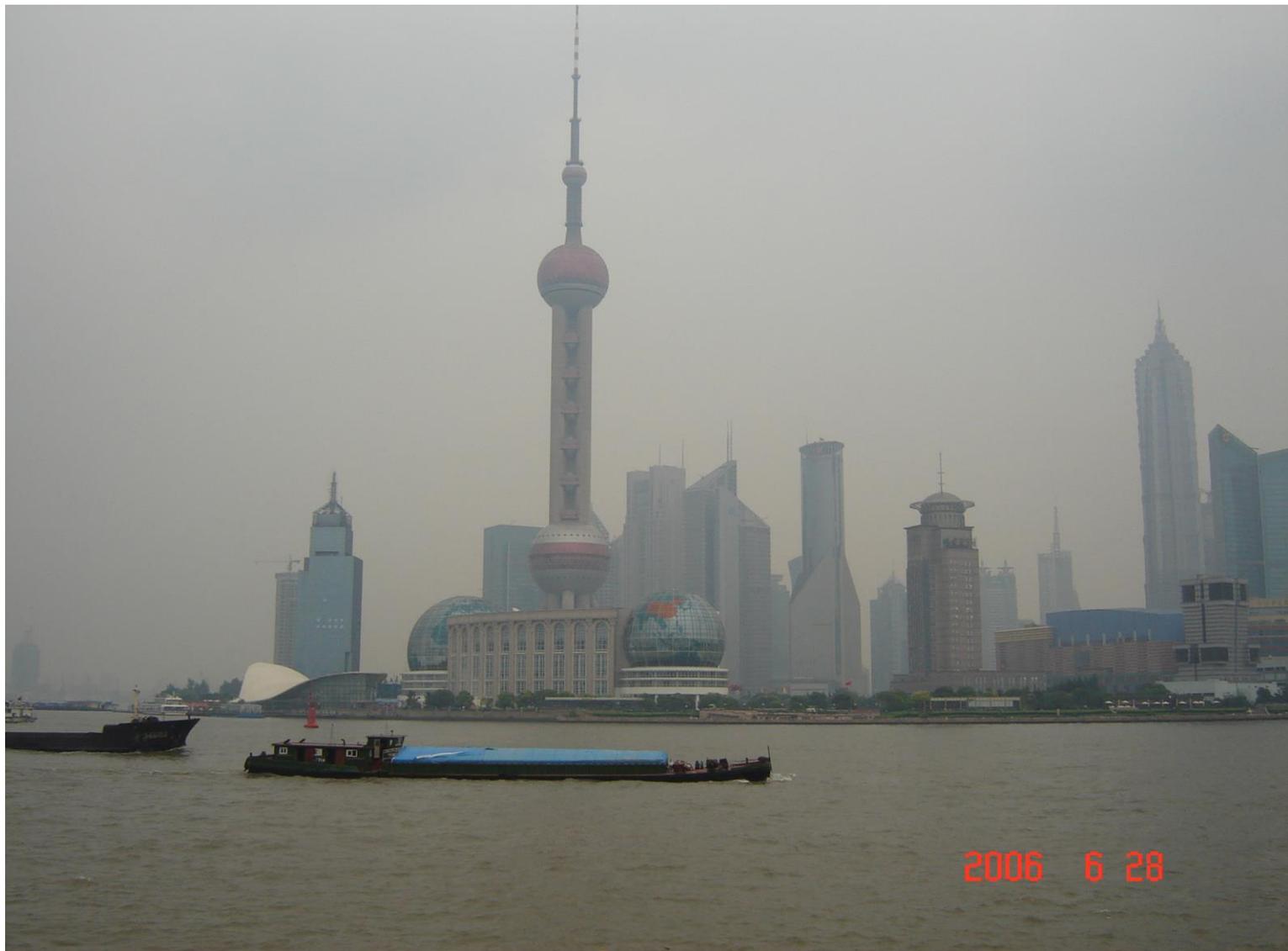


China Study Tour 2006: Old River, New China



Shanghai – A Mission to Surpass Hong Kong (created by the British)

The Yangtze Delta



“[M]ore than 300 of the world's Fortune 500 companies have invested in the city.” ([CNN](#))

In the last two decades, more than 5,000 buildings 15 stories or taller have gone up in the city. For much of the 1990s, by one estimate, three-quarters of all the construction cranes in the world were operating in China, and more than a quarter of the global total was in Shanghai alone.

([LA Times](#))





2006 6 23



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Among the glitz, modest neighborhoods exist for how long? Many of the workers cannot afford to live in the city, so they commute long distances to support themselves.

While the car market has skyrocketed, bikes are still very popular and provide cheap transportation.

Young Pioneers – The first stage of the CCP.



Jing'an Temple –
Destroyed during the Cultural
Revolution and
rebuilt completely
by 2003.



Traditional architecture
within a modern city.

A ceremony in honor of a large
donation by a Shanghai resident.

Zhouzhuang – UNESCO World Heritage Site

(Canal town off the Yangtze River)





Venice of China –
Boat tours wind
through the village
of souvenir shops,
tea houses, and
restaurants.



It's mostly a day visit
for the Chinese.

Three Gorges Dam





Entering the locks



“610-foot high wall running 1.3 miles from bank to bank.”
([PBS](#))

26 generators pumping out more than 18,000 megawatts of electricity (20 times the capacity of the Hoover Dam in the U.S.)
([Discovery Channel](#))

Inside the crowded locks.



Looking down on the locks.



On the reservoir side.



Large pulley machines to control flow of water.

On the Yangtze River





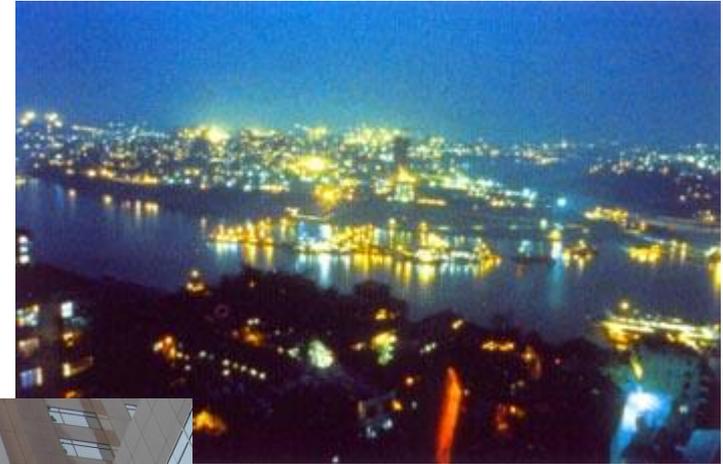
By completion, the river will have risen 180 meters above its original level.



80% of China's power comes from coal (National Geographic). Coal barges make up a large portion of Yangtze traffic.

This city, Fengdu, like others have been relocated and will be submerged.

Chongqing - a city on the Yangtze



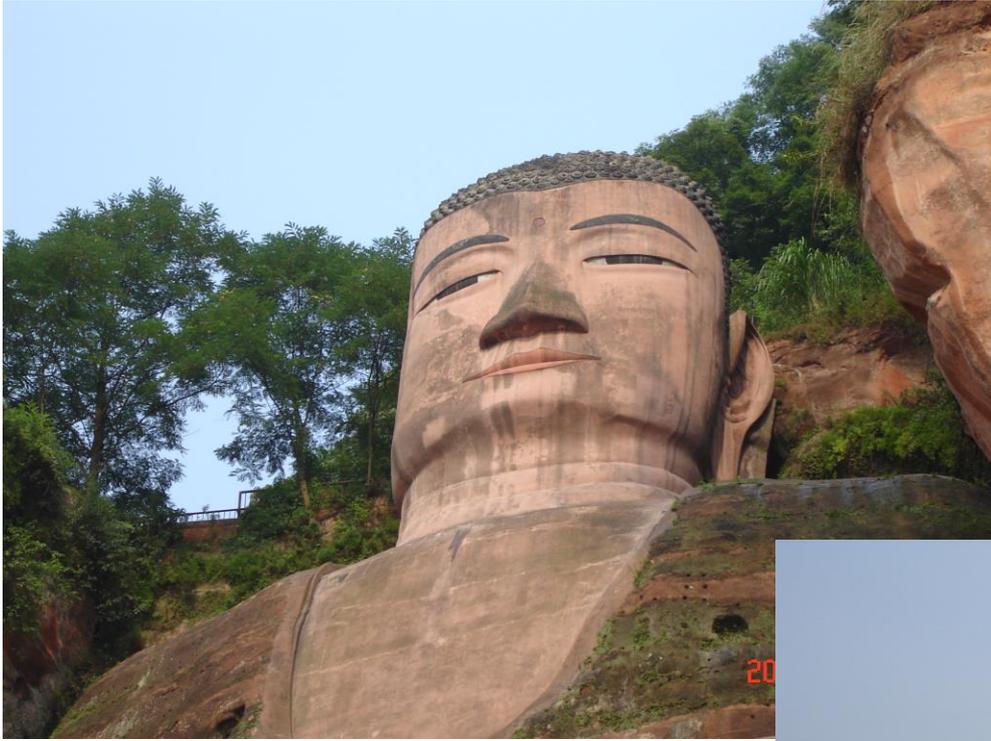


It is its own municipality. Population = 31,442,300. It was also Chiang Kai Shek's capital during the Japanese invasion.

Just squatting for conversation – or practicing for their toilets?...

Leshan – The world's largest Buddha





A UNESCO World Heritage Site – The largest Buddha since the Taliban demolished Afghanistan's.

The Buddha lies at the confluence of the Minjiang, Dadu and Qingyi rivers in the southern part of Sichuan province in China. These rivers merge into the Yangtze.



Emeishan – “Towering Eyebrow Mountain” (shan = mountain)





A hiker will pass by many temples that are situated on the mountain. This one is called “Holy Water Temple”.



Emeishan is a sacred Buddhist mountain. It is also a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Kangding – On the border of the Autonomous Region of Tibet





Our guide stated that about 5% of the Han Chinese are religious, but in Tibet almost 100% are religious. This is evident in Kangding.



The Dadu River intersects Kangding and makes its way to the Yangtze from the Tibetan plateau.

This lake is west of Kangding about 10,000 feet above sea level, according to our guide. The edge of the grasslands lie on the other side.



Chengdu – The Sichuan Basin



Home of the famous poet, Dufu, and tea houses. Chengdu lies in the Sichuan Province, the most agriculturally rich areas of China.

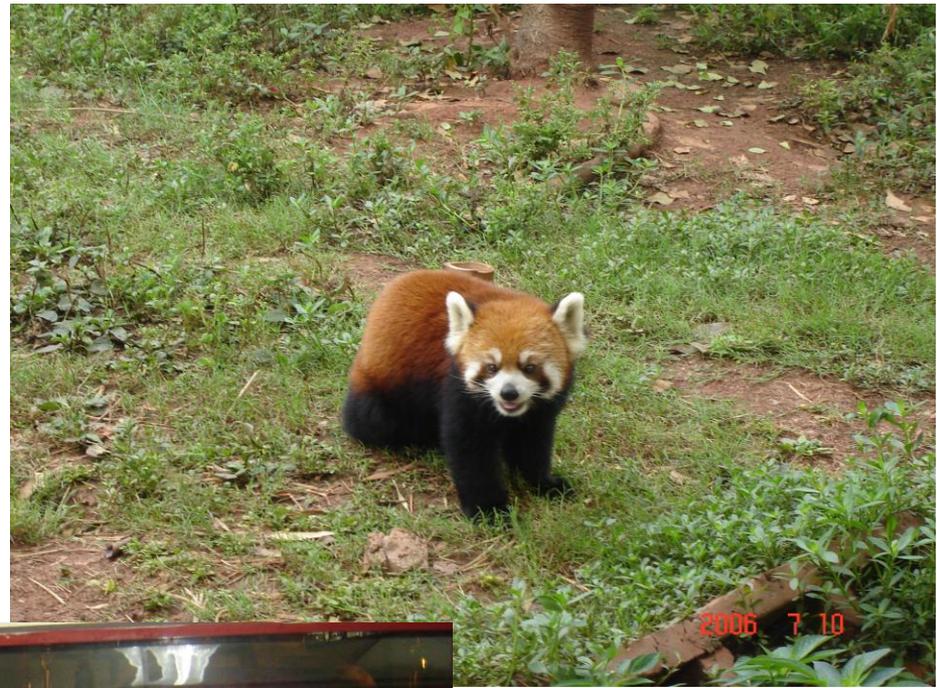




The Dujiangyan Irrigation System diverts water from the Minjiang River (a tributary of the Yangtze), supplying Chengdu with fresh water and preventing floods.

Dujiangyan Irrigation System constructed around 250 B.C.E.





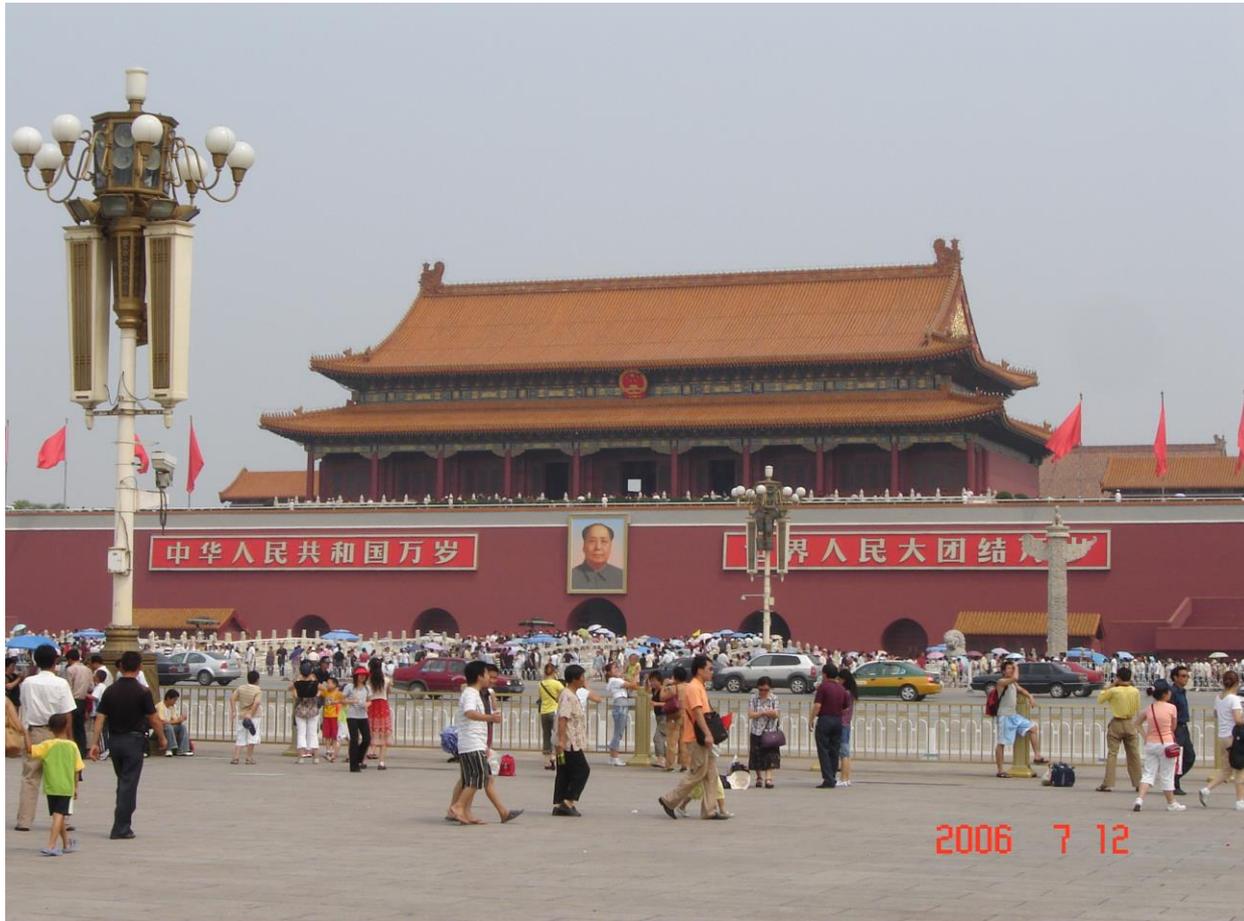
World Wildlife
Fund's Panda
Research Center
in Chengdu.

The Sanxingdui
Museum includes
many ancient
artifacts from the
Bronze Age
culture (12-11
century B.C.E.)



Half-panda, half-
raccoon? The Red
Panda.

Beijing





The Great Wall at Juyongguan

A Hutong district – many are now being demolished in the planning for the 2008 Olympics.



The famous Marble Boat first constructed in 1755 during the Qianlong Emperor, then restored by the Empress Dowager Cixi in 1893 at the Summer Palace.



Tiananmen Square



The Golden Stream
– a winding serpent
through the
Forbidden City.



Police drill formation inside the Forbidden City.

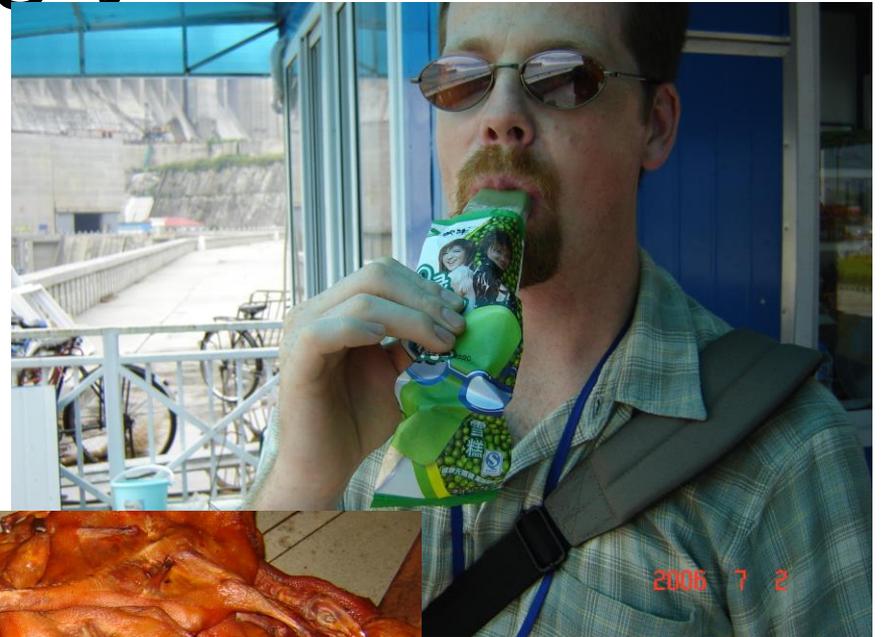


The moat that surrounds the Forbidden City.



The City's extensive grounds cover 720,000 square meters, 800 buildings and more than 8,000 rooms.

Hungry?



They say the Cantonese will eat just about anything.

Road kill? Or fat free goose?

It's hard to get a sugary dessert in a Chinese restaurant. In fact, chocolate ice cream is a rarity in China, but a Mung Bean popsicle is popular!

Presentation Topics?

- Chinese Religions?
- China: The next superpower or not?
- Chinese History
- The Yangtze River – Old/New
- Other ideas?