



DISCOVER

北京

SUMMER LAW INSTITUTE

13.07.17 - 16.07.17

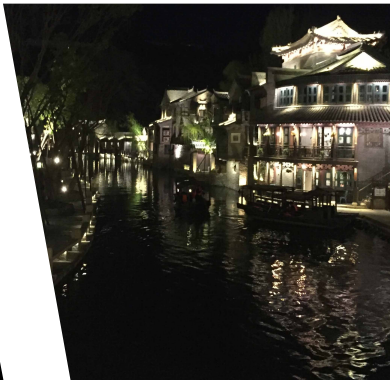
13.07.17

GUBEI WATER TOWN

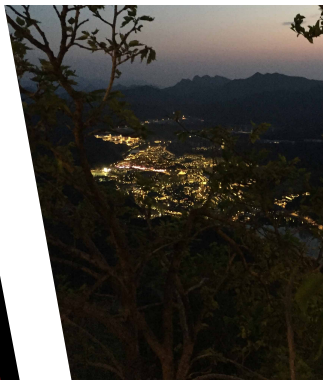


14:30 -18:00 TRANSPORT TO GUBEI

18:00 -22:30 VISIT AND DINNER



Situated in Gubeikou Town of Miyun County in Beijing, Gubei Water Town surrounds the beautiful Mandarin Duck Lake Reservoir and leans against the Simatai Great Wall, the most dangerous and majestic section of the entire Great Wall. Regarded as 'Wuzhen in Beijing', Gubei Water Town boasts a combination of mountains, water and ancient villages. The town is characterized by the northern architectural style, and the history and culture of the late Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) and the Republic of China (1912-1949) historic period. Most buildings are reconstructed in the traditional courtyard style. Based on five ancient villages and a water resource, this water town has developed into a large-scale sightseeing and holiday destination. Covering an area of 3.5 square miles (9 square kilometers), the holiday resort includes two scenic districts, the Gubei Water Town and the Simatai Great Wall.



This town possesses an old-fashioned simplicity and elegance. Row upon row of houses, old quartzite streets and long Hutongs show the style and features of the old town. River channels are scattered between streets; houses near the river are bathed in sunlight. When night falls, Gubei Water Town presents a tranquil and cozy atmosphere. Some spots of the attraction are open to the public, such as the Blocks of the Republic of China, the Old Camp Site, the Water Streets Region, the Wolongbao Folk Culture Region, the Old Village at Tang River Region, and the Local Accommodation Region.

14.07.17

SIMATAI GREAT WALL

8:30 - 13:00 HIKING THE GREAT WALL

The section was originally built during the Northern Qi dynasty (550–577) and rebuilt during the Hongwu Emperor's reign during the Ming dynasty.

Simatai Great Wall is 5.4 km long with 35 beacon towers. This section of the Great Wall incorporated the different characteristics of each section of the Great Wall. UNESCO has designated Simatai Great Wall as one of the World Cultural Heritage Sites as part of the Great Wall World Heritage Site.

Simatai Great Wall is separated by a valley into eastern and western parts. The western part is gently sloped with 20 well-preserved watchtowers dotting along the wall. The eastern part is much steeper, following more rugged terrain that includes cliff edges and kilometre-high peaks.

Hanging precariously onto the Yanshan Mountain, Simatai Great Wall is known for its steepness. Open Air Gondolas provide a way to ascend partway up the wall. The 17 watchtowers are relatively closely spaced and provide spectacular views.

13:30 - 15:00 LUNCH IN MIYUN

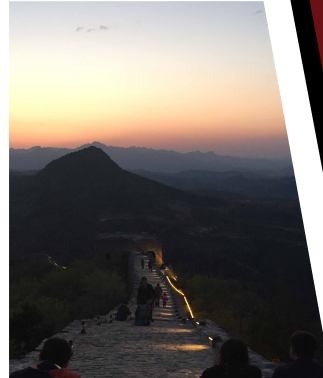
15:00 - 19:00 BACK TO BEIJING AND HOSTEL CHECK IN

19:00 - 22:00 OLD BEIJING DINNER TOUR

On the Old Beijing Dinner tour we will be eating for about three hours. We will tour around different restaurant around the Beixinqiao area.

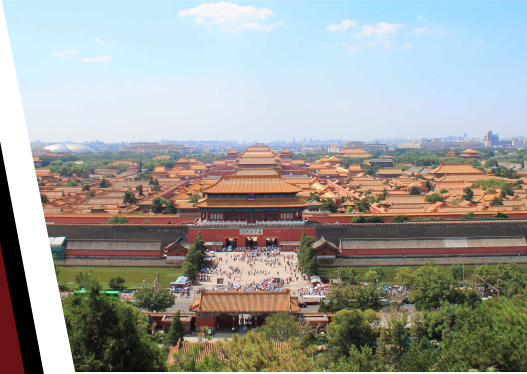
The first stop is going to be Beijing style hotpot and some local dumplings and “saucy pork”, then skewers of lamb, eggplants, and some traditional Xinjiang Naan.

After that, we will walk to one of the Jianbing stall in Beijing. We are going to end the night sampling some delicious donkey burger.



15.07.17

FORBIDDEN CITY



8:00 - 9:00 TRADITIONAL CHINESE BREAKFAST

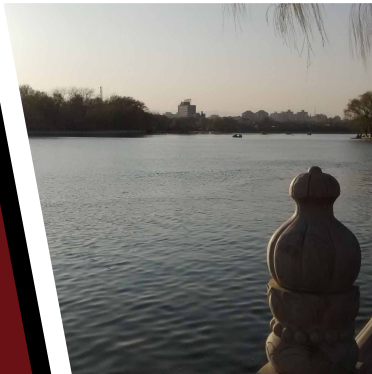
9:00 - 13:00 FORBIDDEN CITY AND JINSHANG PARK

The Forbidden City was the Chinese imperial palace from the Ming dynasty to the end of the Qing dynasty — the years 1420 to 1912. It is located in the center of Beijing, China, and now houses the Palace Museum. It served as the home of emperors and their households as well as the ceremonial and political center of Chinese government for almost 500 years.



Constructed from 1406 to 1420, the complex consists of 980 buildings and covers over 180 acres. The palace complex exemplifies traditional Chinese palatial architecture, and has influenced cultural and architectural developments in East Asia and elsewhere. The Forbidden City was declared a World Heritage Site in 1987, and is listed by UNESCO as the largest collection of preserved ancient wooden structures in the world.

Jingshan Park is an imperial park immediately north of the Forbidden City. The focal point is the artificial hill (coal hill) Jingshan. Formerly a private imperial garden attached to the grounds of the Forbidden City.



13:00 - 14:30 TRADITIONAL DUMPLINGS LUNCH

14:30 - 18:30 GULOU AND HOUHAI AREA

The Drum Tower (Gulou) was built in 1272 during the reign of Kublai Khan, at which time it stood at the very heart of the Yuan capital Dadu. At that time it was known as the Tower of Orderly Administration (Qizhenglou). In 1420, under the Yongle Emperor of the Ming dynasty, the building was reconstructed to the east of the original site and in 1800 under the Jiaqing Emperor of the Qing dynasty, large-scale renovations were carried out.



The Houhai ("Rear lake") area of Beijing contains some of the most extensive old hutong (typical Beijing alleys) neighborhoods.

19:30- 22:00 PEKING DUCK DINNER S

16.07.17

TEMPLE OF HEAVEN

9:00 - 9:30 BREAKFAST AT THE HOSTEL

9:30 - 13:00 TEMPLE OF HEAVEN

The Temple of Heaven is located in southern Beijing. It was first constructed in 1420, the 18th year of the reign of Ming emperor Yongle, and was extended and renovated during the reigns of Ming emperor Jiajing and Qing emperor Qianlong. It was the place where the emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties would worship the god of heaven and pray for good harvest. Covering an area of 273 hectares, it is the largest architectural complex in the world for rituals to pay homage to heaven.



13:00 - 14:30 LUNCH NEAR BEIXINQIAO

14:30 - 18:30 LAMA TEMPLE & CONFUCIUS TEMPLE

The Yonghe Temple ("Palace of Peace and Harmony"), also known as the Yonghe Lamasery, or popularly as the Lama Temple, is a temple and monastery of the Gelug school of Tibetan Buddhism located in Dongcheng District, Beijing. The building and artwork of the temple is a combination of Han Chinese and Tibetan styles.



A temple of Confucius or Confucian temple is a temple for the veneration of Confucius and the sages and philosophers of Confucianism in Chinese folk religion and other East Asian religions.

18:30 - 20:00 OLYMPIC PARK

The Beijing National Stadium or "Bird's Nest" is the centerpiece of this project. It hosted the opening and closing ceremonies, athletics, and football finals of the Games.



The stadium has room for 91,000 spectators, but the capacity was reduced to 80,000 after the Olympics. It will be the site of the opening and closing ceremonies of the 2022 Winter Olympics.

20:00 - 22:00 YUNNANESE DINNER

