

China

TRAVEL GUIDE

Tripomatic



Overview

China spans a huge range of landscapes and cultures, from the ancient capital of Beijing and the ultramodern skyline of Shanghai to the rice terraces of Yunnan and the high plateau of Tibet. Four thousand years of continuous history sit alongside some of the world's fastest trains and most advanced cities, and the contrast between old and new is one of the country's defining features. Standard Mandarin is the official language across mainland China, though Hong Kong and Macau have their own official languages, and regional cuisines, dialects, and traditions vary enormously between provinces.

China suits travelers who enjoy variety and don't mind some planning. The country is vast, so a single trip usually focuses on one region rather than trying to cover everything. First-time visitors often follow a classic route through Beijing, Xi'an, and Shanghai, which covers the Great Wall, the Terracotta Army, and modern city life in about two weeks. Independent travel is entirely possible, though a few practical hurdles — from internet access to payment apps — are worth preparing for before arrival.

Money & payments

China now runs on mobile payment. Alipay and WeChat Pay handle most transactions, from taxis to street food stalls, and both apps let foreign visitors link an international card and pay by scanning a QR code. Carry a little cash for small vendors and rural areas where mobile payment is not always accepted.

Currency

CURRENCY	1 CNY	1 CNY
¥	0.1342 EUR	0.1498 USD
CNY	1 EUR = 7.449 CNY	1 USD = 6.675 CNY

Cash preferred

Foreign credit and debit cards work at hotels, larger stores, and ATMs, but many small shops and local restaurants cannot process them directly — this is a bigger gap than in most countries, so set up a payment app before you arrive.

Typical costs

Rough prices in touristic areas, per person

Hotel (double room, per night) mid-range hotel, room for two per night	300 – 700 ¥ €40 – €94
Dinner (mid-range restaurant) mid-range restaurant, one person, no drinks	80 – 150 ¥ €11 – €20
Inexpensive meal noodle shop or street food, one person	15 – 35 ¥ €2 – €5
Local beer bottle, restaurant or bar	10 – 25 ¥ €1 – €3
Coffee espresso or latte in a café	25 – 35 ¥ €3 – €5
Water 0.5L, shop	2 – 5 ¥ €0 – €1
Transit ticket single metro ride, distance-based	2 – 6 ¥ €0 – €1
Taxi (per km) per km, after flag-fall	2.5 – 3.5 ¥ €0 – €0

Tipping

Tipping is not part of local culture in mainland China, and offering one can confuse restaurant staff, taxi drivers, or hotel housekeeping. International luxury hotels are the main exception, where a small tip for porters is acceptable. On organized tours, a modest tip for the guide and driver is common practice and appreciated, though never required.

Restaurant none — can confuse staff if offered	Not customary
Bar none	Not customary
Taxi none	Not customary
Hotel small tip for porters, mainly at international luxury hotels	Optional
Tour guide a modest tip for the guide and driver on organized tours is common but never required	Optional

Electricity

China uses Type A, C, and I plugs at 220 V / 50 Hz. Type A (the same two flat pins as North America) and Type I (angled pins, as in Australia) are both common, so check your adapter covers both before you travel.

ELECTRICITY



Type A

ELECTRICITY



Type C

ELECTRICITY



Type I

220 V · 50 Hz

Language

Standard Mandarin is the official language in mainland China. Many regions also have strong local dialects. English is spoken in international hotels and by younger staff in major cities, but it is uncommon elsewhere, including in taxis and smaller restaurants. Menus and signage outside tourist areas are often Chinese-only.

Chinese is written in characters rather than an alphabet, so it cannot be sounded out the way Latin-script languages can. A translation app with offline support and a way to show Chinese characters, not just pinyin, makes independent travel much easier.

Useful phrases

Hello	你好 Nǐ hǎo
Thank you	谢谢 Xièxiè
Please	请 Qǐng
Excuse me	打扰一下 Dǎrǎo yíxià
Yes	是 Shì
No	不是 Bú shì
How much?	多少钱？ Duōshǎo qián?
Cheers	干杯 Gānbēi
Help	救命 Jiùmìng
Goodbye	再见 Zàijiàn
Do you speak English?	你会说英语吗？ Nǐ huì shuō Yīngyǔ ma?
Sorry	对不起 Duìbùqǐ
Where is...?	.....在哪里？ ...zài nǎlǐ?
I don't understand	我不明白 Wǒ bù míngbái
The menu, please	请给我菜单 Qǐng gěi wǒ càidān
The bill, please	买单 Mǎidān

Staying connected

China blocks access to many foreign apps and websites, including Google (Search, Maps, Gmail), WhatsApp, Instagram, Facebook, and most Western news sites. A VPN is the standard workaround, but install and configure it before you arrive — VPN provider websites are themselves blocked once you're in the country.

A local SIM or eSIM requires passport registration, done in person at a phone shop or airport kiosk. An eSIM bought online before departure skips this step and activates on arrival. Alipay and WeChat both include maps, translation, and ride-hailing tools that work without needing any blocked foreign app.

Safety & emergencies

China is a safe country for tourists, with low rates of violent crime. Petty theft and scams targeting tourists exist mainly around major sights — overpriced tea-ceremony invitations and fake antique sales are the most common. Traffic is the bigger everyday risk: drivers do not always yield to pedestrians, so cross with care even at marked crossings.

Emergency numbers

GENERAL EMERGENCY	POLICE	AMBULANCE	FIRE BRIGADE
110	110	120	119

Health

Tap water is not safe to drink; stick to bottled or boiled water, which is standard practice even for locals. Pharmacies are widely available in cities, though staff rarely speak English — bring any prescription medication in its original packaging with a doctor's note, since some common Western medicines are restricted or unavailable.

No vaccinations are required for entry, but check current recommendations with a travel clinic before departure, especially for rural or longer-stay itineraries.

Visas & entry

Most visitors need a visa to enter mainland China, arranged in advance through a Chinese embassy or consulate. Citizens of some countries can enter visa-free for short stays under recent unilateral exemptions, and many nationalities can also use short visa-free transit when connecting through major cities. Hong Kong and Macau have separate entry rules and are visa-free for most visitors regardless of mainland requirements.

> Visa and entry requirements change frequently. Verify current requirements with the official immigration authority or your country's embassy before travel.

Etiquette

Queuing is expected, though queues can be less orderly than in Western countries — hold your place in line rather than expecting first-come order to be respected automatically. Loud conversation and slurping noodles are normal at the table and not considered rude.

At temples and religious sites, dress modestly and keep your voice down; photography is sometimes restricted inside halls with active worship, so watch for posted signs. Giving and receiving money, gifts, or business cards with both hands is a small courtesy that's well noticed. Avoid discussing politically sensitive topics with people you've just met, as some subjects remain genuinely sensitive locally.

Holidays & opening hours

Two nationwide holidays disrupt travel more than any other: Chinese New Year and the October National Day holiday week. Trains, flights, and hotels get booked out and prices spike well in advance,

and many small businesses close for a week or more around Chinese New Year. Book transport and accommodation early if your trip overlaps with either period.

Public holidays

Jan 1	New Year's Day
May 1	Labour Day
Oct 1	National Day
movable — Jan/Feb	Chinese New Year (Spring Festival)
movable — early Apr	Qingming Festival (Tomb-Sweeping Day)
movable — Jun	Dragon Boat Festival
movable — Sep/Oct	Mid-Autumn Festival

Shops and restaurants generally keep long hours, often open daily into the evening, with fewer fixed rest days than in Europe.

Getting around

- **By train**: China's high-speed rail network is extensive and fast, generally more convenient than flying between major cities. Book tickets through the official China Railway 12306 site or app; tickets for popular routes and holiday periods sell out days in advance.
- **By air**: Domestic flights make sense for longer distances not well served by rail, such as reaching Tibet or Yunnan from the east coast.
- **By bus**: Long-distance coaches reach smaller towns and rural areas that trains don't cover, though schedules and comfort vary.
- **Ride-hailing**: Didi is the dominant app; Uber does not operate in mainland China. Foreign visitors can register with an international phone number and a linked international card, though the app defaults to Chinese in some areas — allow time to set it up before relying on it.

Driving

- **Speed limits**: 60 km/h in cities, 80 km/h on rural roads, up to 120 km/h on expressways — always check posted signs, as limits vary by road.
- **Foreign licenses**: A standard foreign driver's license is not valid in mainland China; visitors need a temporary Chinese driving permit arranged in advance, which makes self-driving impractical for most short trips. Hiring a driver is the common workaround.
- **Tolls**: Expressways charge distance-based tolls at gates rather than a vignette — see the toll note below.
- **Parking**: Paid parking is standard in city centers, usually managed by app or attendant rather than coin meters.
- **Fuel**: Stations are attended, not self-service; pumps are labeled by octane rating rather than "petrol" — see the fuel names below.
- **Electric vehicles**: China has the world's largest EV charging network, though most charging apps are in Chinese, which makes things harder if you rent an EV specifically.

URBAN
60 km/h

RURAL
80 km/h

MOTORWAY
120 km/h

PETROL
92# 汽油 (92 unleaded), 95# 汽油 (95 unleaded)

DIESEL
0# 柴油 (Diesel)

Drive on the right

No motorway vignette needed

Expressways charge distance-based tolls collected at gates — pay by cash, UnionPay card, or an ETC electronic toll transponder. There is no vignette; you pay only for the distance driven.

Food & drink

Breakfast is often savory: rice porridge, soy milk, and fried dough sticks, or a bowl of noodles from a street stall. Lunch and dinner are typically shared, with several dishes ordered for the table rather than one plate per person. Regional cuisine varies sharply: Sichuan and Hunan food is often spicy, Cantonese cooking favors lighter steamed and stir-fried dishes, and northern China leans toward wheat noodles and dumplings over rice.

Street food and snacks are a major part of eating in China, from skewers and dumplings to regional specialties sold at night markets. Tea is the default drink at most meals, poured continuously rather than ordered once, while *baijiu*, a strong grain spirit, appears at celebratory dinners for toasts.

Most everyday eating happens at small local restaurants and street stalls rather than sit-down establishments, and canteens are common near offices and universities. Picture menus, or ordering by pointing at a neighboring table's dish, are practical workarounds where English isn't spoken.

What to eat & drink

BREAKFAST

Dim Sum · 点心 (Diǎnxīn)
An assortment of small steamed and fried dishes served with tea, a Cantonese breakfast and brunch tradition.

Jianbing · 煎饼
A savory street-food crepe with egg, crispy cracker, herbs, and sauce, folded and eaten on the go.

Congee · 粥 (Zhōu)
Plain rice porridge, often served with pickles, peanuts, or preserved egg for breakfast.

LUNCH

Mapo Tofu · 麻婆豆腐
Soft tofu in a spicy, numbing sauce of chili and Sichuan peppercorn, usually with minced pork.

Lanzhou Beef Noodles · 兰州拉面 (Lánzhōu lāmiàn)
Hand-pulled wheat noodles in a clear beef broth, found in noodle shops nationwide.

DINNER

Peking Duck · 北京烤鸭 (Běijīng kǎoyā)
Roast duck with crisp skin, carved tableside and wrapped in thin pancakes with scallion, cucumber, and sweet bean sauce.

Hotpot · 火锅 (Huǒguō)
A simmering pot of broth at the table for cooking thin-sliced meat, vegetables, and noodles; Sichuan and Chongqing versions are notably spicy.

SNACKS & STREET FOOD

Xiaolongbao · 小籠包
Shanghai-style steamed soup dumplings filled with pork and hot broth.

SWEETS & DESSERTS

Mooncake · 月饼 (Yuèbǐng)
A dense pastry with sweet filling, traditionally eaten around the Mid-Autumn Festival.

DRINKS

Baijiu · 白酒
A strong clear grain spirit, the standard drink for toasts at celebratory meals.

Chinese Tea · 茶 (Chá)
Green, oolong, and pu'er teas are drunk throughout the day and served free at many restaurants.

China – Plan Your Trip

Turn the places from this guide into a real itinerary, with smart routing, time estimates, and everything you need for a perfect trip.

3M+ downloads · 4.6 stars · 15 years of trip planning

App Store · Google Play

Scan to download the app

Where to explore

China's provinces vary enormously, so choosing a region shapes the whole trip.

Major cities

Shanghai pairs colonial-era riverfront architecture with a skyline of skyscrapers. Chongqing and Tianjin are enormous municipalities in their own right, each with a distinct character. Beijing, the capital, holds the Forbidden City, the Great Wall, and the bulk of China's imperial history.

Historic heartland

Shaanxi is home to the Terracotta Army near Xi'an. Shanxi preserves entire walled towns like Pingyao, and Henan and Hubei sit along the central plains that shaped early Chinese history.

Natural landscapes

Yunnan and Guizhou offer karst mountains, rice terraces, and ethnic minority villages. Hunan is home to the sandstone pillars of Zhangjiajie. Sichuan is the easiest place to see giant pandas, and Tibet and Qinghai cover the high Tibetan Plateau. Gansu follows the old Silk Road through desert oases.

Coast and islands

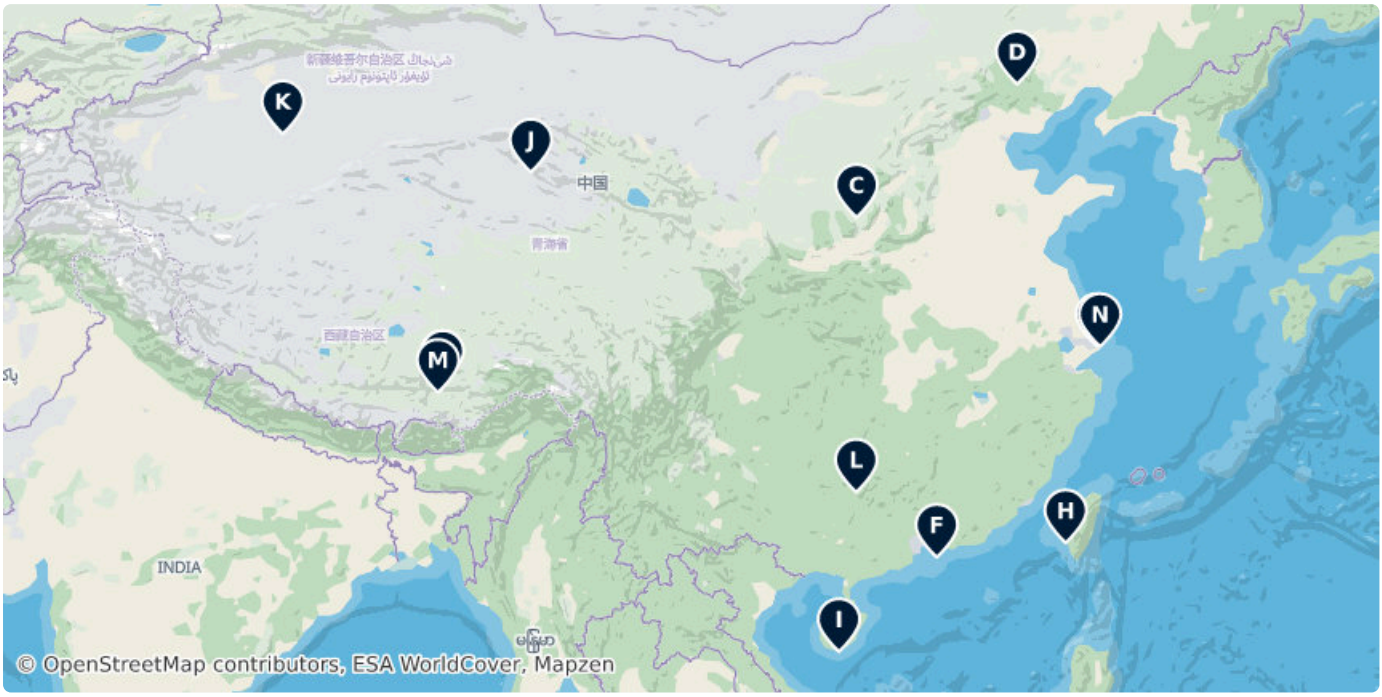
Zhejiang and Jiangsu hold classical gardens and canal towns near Shanghai. Xiamen sits on a mild southeastern coast, Qingdao is known for its German colonial architecture and beer, and Hainan is a tropical island with beach resorts.

North and frontier

Inner Mongolia has open grasslands and Gobi Desert scenery, while Jilin borders both North Korea and Russia, and Liaoning borders North Korea along the coast in China's industrial northeast.

China's Essential Wonders

This collection spans China's diverse geography and history, from the high-altitude spiritual centers of Lhasa, including the Potala Palace and Jokhang Monastery, to the vast Taklamakan Desert and the emerald waters of the Li River. It features imperial architecture at the Chengde Mountain Resort, the natural power of Hukou Waterfall, and the modern leisure of Shanghai Disneyland. Cultural heritage is represented by the Hong Kong Heritage Museum and the historic Chihkan Tower, while Da Qaidam Lake showcases the unique landscapes of the Tibetan Plateau.





A Potala Palace

Historic palace and fortress that served as the winter residence of the Dalai Lama, recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site for its religious and cultural significance.

China (29.65781, 91.11643)

Mo–Su 09:30–15:00

B Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace

A UNESCO World Heritage site encompassing the Potala Palace, Jokhang Monastery, and Norbulingka. These sites represent the apex of Tibetan architecture and serve as the historic center of Tibetan Buddhism and regional administration.

China (29.65547, 91.10048)



C Hukou Waterfall

The Hukou Waterfall, is the largest waterfall on the Yellow River, the second largest waterfall in China, and the world's largest yellow...

China (36.14870, 110.44392)

D Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde

A vast Qing Dynasty imperial complex used by emperors to escape the summer heat. It features the largest existing imperial garden in China and temples reflecting various ethnic architectural styles, including Tibetan and Mongolian influences.

Zhonghualu, 067000 Hebei, China, Shizigou (41.00916, 117.93552)



E Shanghai Disneyland

Shanghai Disneyland is a theme park located in Chuansha New Town, Pudong, Shanghai, China, that is part of the Shanghai Disney Resort.

申迪北路 753, 201205 上海市 (31.14556, 121.65642)

shanghaidisneyresort.com/destinations/theme-park/

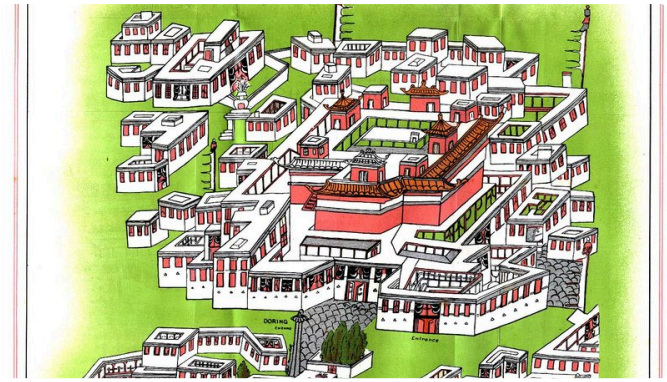


F Hong Kong Heritage Museum

This museum showcases an amazing demonstration of sophisticated Chinese culture, tradition and art.

1 Man Lam Rd, Sha Tin, Hong Kong (22.37730, 114.18577)

heritagemuseum.gov.hk/en_US/web/hm..., +852 2180 8188



G Jokhang Monastery

The Jokhang, or the Ra sa 'phrul snang gtsug lag khang, or Qoikang Monastery, or Zuglagkang, is considered the "heart of Lhasa".

Lhasa, China (29.65301, 91.13186)

Mo–Su 08:30–18:00



H Chihkan Tower

Fort Provintia or Providentia, also known as Chihkan Tower, was a Dutch outpost on Formosa at a site now located in West Central District,...

Minzu Road Section 2 No. 212, 700 Tainan City, Taiwan (22.99731, 120.20266)

Mo–Su 08:30–22:00

I ПАРК ЯЛОНГБЭЙ

A tropical forest park overlooking Yalong Bay in Sanya. The site features rich biodiversity, hiking trails through dense rainforest, and the Guojianglong Rope Bridge offering panoramic views of the Hainan coastline.

(18.25097, 109.62114)

J Da Qaidam Lake

Located on the Tibetan Plateau in Qinghai, this salt lake is known for its vibrant green and blue hues. The area consists of multiple mineral-rich ponds formed by former borax mining operations.

China (37.84081, 95.24309)



K Taklamakan Desert

The Taklamakan Desert is a desert in northwest China's Xinjiang region.

China (39.23585, 83.66453)

L Li River Cruise Port

A primary departure point for boat tours along the Li River between Guilin and Yangshuo, providing access to the region's famous karst limestone peaks and river scenery.

(25.15142, 110.42616)



Ⓜ Lhasa Gonggar Airport

Lhasa Gonggar Airport is the airport serving Lhasa, the capital city of the Tibet Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China.

China (29.29552, 90.90683)



Ⓝ Shanghai Pudong International Airport

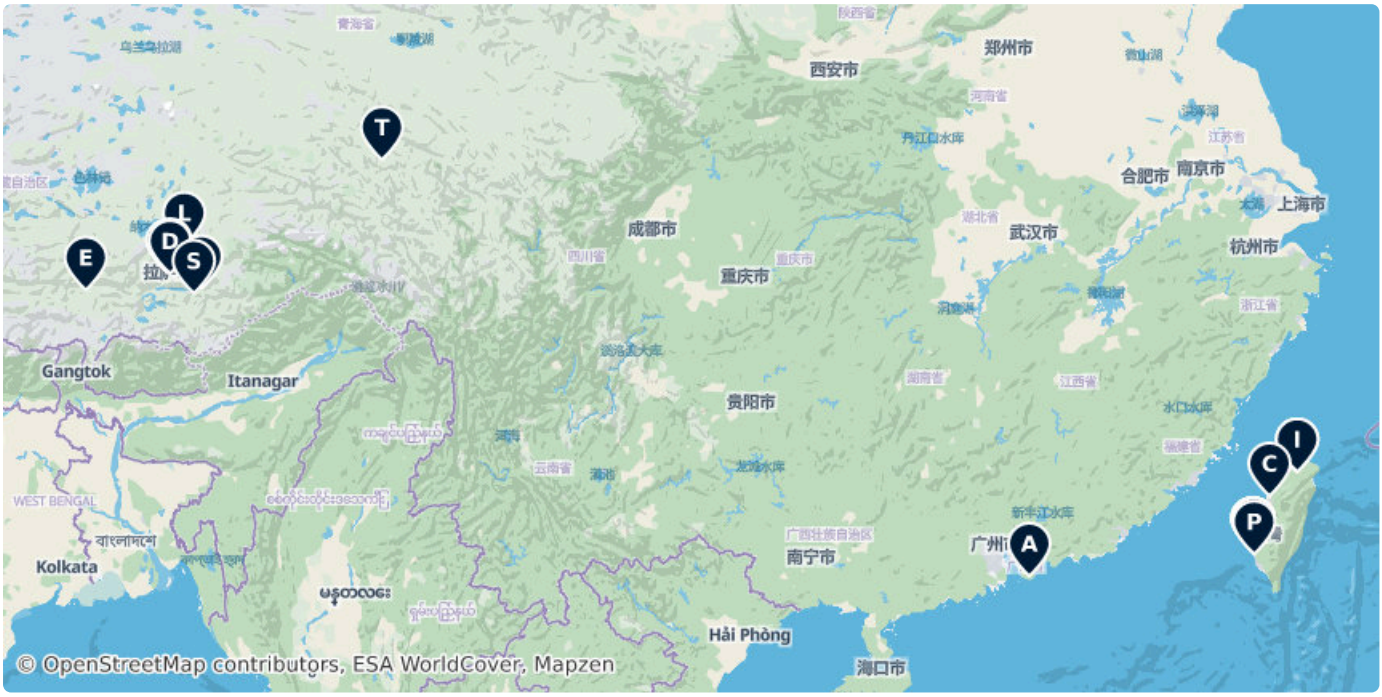
Shanghai Pudong International Airport is one of two international airports serving Shanghai, the municipality in East China, and a major...

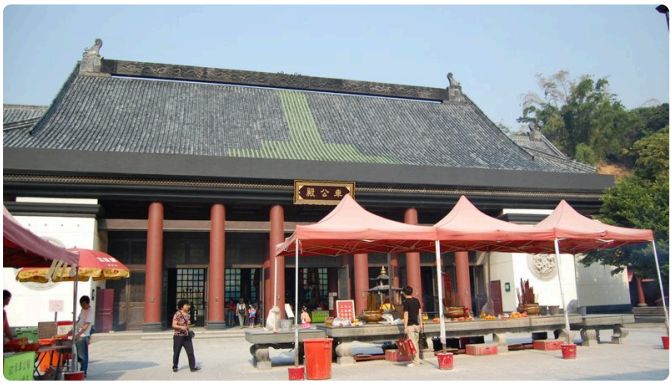
Pudong International Airport, Pudong New Area, 900 Qihang Road, Shanghai, China (31.14135, 121.80957)

shairport.com/index_en.html, +86 (21) 9608 1388

Significant Places of Worship

This collection highlights significant religious architecture across Greater China, focusing on the historical Taoist temples of Taiwan and the venerable Buddhist monasteries of Tibet. The list features major spiritual hubs like Lhasa's Jokhang Monastery, the heart of Tibetan Buddhism, alongside elaborate Southern Min-style temples in Tainan dedicated to Mazu and the City God. These sites are characterized by their intricate wood carvings, unique historical murals, and roles as centers for local community traditions and ancient monastic lineages.





A Che Kung Temple

The temple is dedicated to Che Kung, a military commander of the Southern Song dynasty who supposedly rescued the last emperor of the...

Che Kung Miu Rd, New Territories, Tai Wai, Hong Kong (22.37340, 114.18293)

discoverhongkong.com/in/see-do/cultur... , +852 2697 2660



B The Grand Matsu Temple

The Grand Matsu Temple, also known as the Datianhou or Great Queen of Heaven Temple, is a temple to the Chinese Goddess Mazu, who is the...

Taiwan (22.99654, 120.20173)

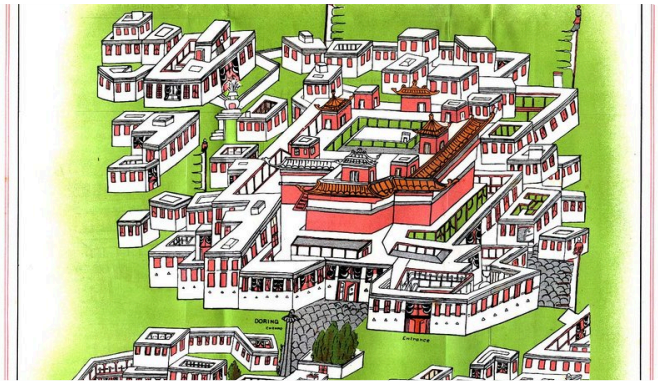


C Jenn Lann Temple

The Dajia Jenn Lann Temple, also known as the Zhenlan or Mazu Temple, is a temple dedicated to the Chinese Goddess Mazu, the Goddess of Sea...

廟埕, Dajia District, Taichung 437706, Taiwan (24.34520, 120.62359)

dajiamazu.org.tw



D Jokhang Monastery

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Lhasa, China (29.65301, 91.13186)

Mo–Su 08:30–18:00



E Tashilhunpo Monastery

Tashi Lhunpo Monastery is an historically and culturally important monastery in Shigatse, the second-largest city in Tibet.

China (29.26862, 88.86999)



F Confucius Temple

The Tainan Confucian Temple or Quan Tai Shou Xue, is a Confucian temple on Nanmen Road in West Central District, Tainan, Taiwan.

南門路 2, 700 臺南市, TW (22.99038, 120.20409)

Mo–Su 08:30–17:30



G Sera Monastery

Sera Monastery is one of the "great three" Gelug university monasteries of Tibet, located 1.25 miles north of Lhasa and about 5 km north of...

China (29.69863, 91.13389)



H Three Gorges (Sanxia) Shimizu Ancestral Temple

Changfu Temple is a Taoist temple along Sanxia Old Street in Sanxia District, New Taipei, Taiwan.

長福街 1, 23741 新北市, TW (24.93391, 121.37027)

longfuyan.org.tw, +886 2 2671 1031



I Zushi Temple

Changfu Temple is a Taoist temple along Sanxia Old Street in Sanxia District, New Taipei, Taiwan.

No. 1, Zhangfu St, Sanxia District, New Taipei City, Taiwan 237 (24.93389, 121.37031)



J Tianhou Temple

The Tianhou Temple, also known as the Kaitai Tianhou or Mazu Temple, is a temple to the Chinese Goddess Mazu, who is the Goddess of Sea and...

Taiwan (23.00067, 120.16057)



K Nechung Monastery

Nechung Monastery, Nechung Gompa or Nechung Chok, is the seat of the State Oracle of Tibet.

China (29.67157, 91.05590)



L Reting Monastery

Reting Monastery is an historically important Buddhist monastery in Lhünzhub County in Lhasa, Ü-Tsang, Tibet.

China (30.31061, 91.51347)



M An ping da zhong miao

One of the four major public temples in Anping, Tainan, dedicated to the deity Kui Fu Qian Sui. While the current structure was rebuilt in 1988, a single wall remains from the original Qing Dynasty temple.

Taiwan (22.99826, 120.16008)



N Quan tai shou yi xian cheng huang miao

Established during the Kangxi era as the official City God Temple for Taiwan County. Located in Tainan's North District, the current architecture dates to a 1980 reconstruction.

Taiwan (23.00002, 120.20339)



O An ping ling ji dian

A Taoist corner temple located in the Gangziwei Community of Anping, Tainan.

Taiwan (22.99882, 120.16516)



P Da jia ci ji gong

The oldest temple in the Dajia area of Rende District, Tainan. Dedicated to Baosheng Dadi, it features unique murals by Chen Qiushan that depict figures from the Republican era alongside traditional themes.

(22.91846, 120.21267)



Q Si an jing shen xing gong

A Tainan temple formed by the historical merger of three local shrines: Shen'an Temple, Baoxing Palace, and Gaolin Palace.

(22.99451, 120.19842)



R Densatil Monastery

Founded in the late 12th century, this was the inaugural monastery of the Phagdru Kagyu school of Tibetan Buddhism.

China (29.30050, 91.97215)

densatil.org



Changzhug

Tradruk Temple in the Yarlung Valley is the earliest great geomantic temple after the Jokhang and some sources say it predates that temple.

China (29.19368, 91.77216)



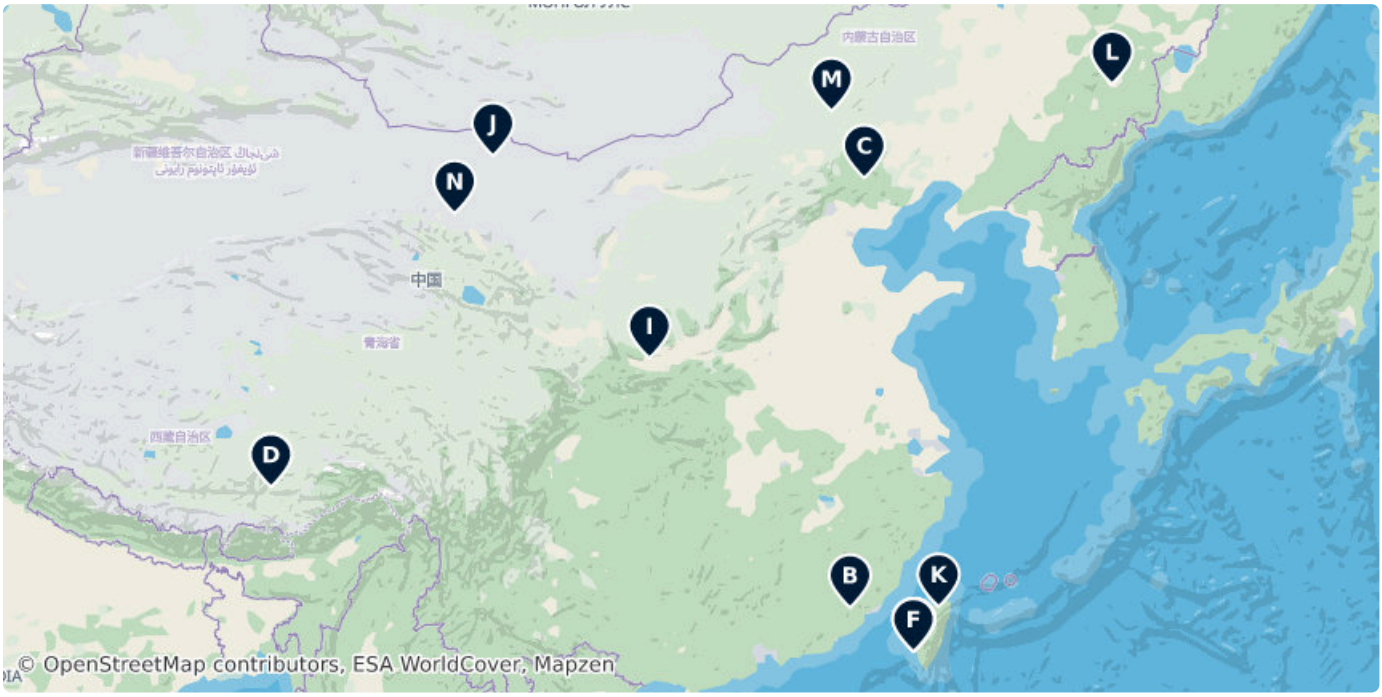
Surmang Namgyel Tse Monastery

Surmang refers to a vast alpine nomadic and farming region, historically a duchy under the King of Nangchen, with vast land holdings...

(Unnamed Road), China (32.26896, 96.81973)

Historic Castles and Heritage Sites

This collection spans centuries of architectural and political history across Greater China, featuring imperial retreats, defensive fortifications, and communal dwellings. It highlights the massive Tibetan fortress of the Potala Palace, the unique Hakka earthen houses of Fujian, and the expansive Qing Dynasty mountain resort at Chengde. The list also includes Dutch colonial forts in Taiwan and archaeological ruins of ancient Silk Road cities, offering a comprehensive look at the region's diverse heritage and UNESCO-recognized landmarks.





A Potala Palace

Historic palace and fortress that served as the winter residence of the Dalai Lama, recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site for its religious and cultural significance.

China (29.65781, 91.11643)

Mo–Su 09:30–15:00

B Fujian Tulou

Unique communal earthen dwellings built by the Hakka and Minnan people between the 12th and 20th centuries. These multi-story circular and rectangular structures were designed as fortified housing units for entire clans.

China (24.80543, 117.29310)

C Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde

An expansive Qing Dynasty imperial complex used as a summer retreat to escape the heat of Beijing. It features China's largest existing imperial garden and temples blending Han, Tibetan, and Mongolian architectural styles.

Zhonghualu, 067000 Hebei, China, Shizigou (41.00916, 117.93552)

D Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace

A UNESCO World Heritage site encompassing the Potala Palace, Jokhang Temple, and the Norbulingka summer palace. This ensemble represents the administrative, religious, and political center of traditional Tibetan culture.

China (29.65547, 91.10048)

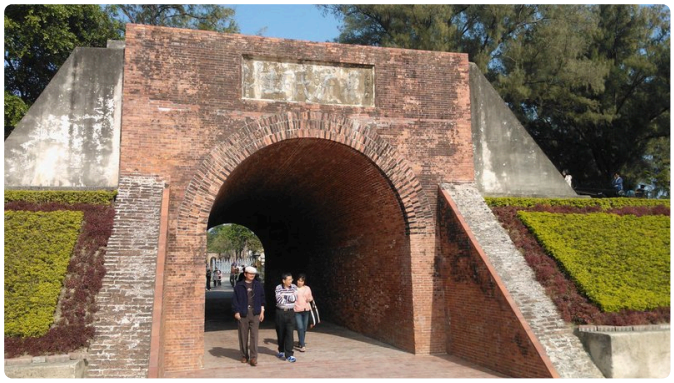


E Fort Zeelandia

Fort Zeelandia was a fortress built over ten years from 1624 to 1634 by the Dutch East India Company, in the town of Anping on Formosa, the...

國勝路 82, 708 台南市, TW (23.00130, 120.16055)

Mo–Su 08:30–17:30



F Eternal Golden Castle

The Eternal Golden Castle, alternatively but less well known as Erkunshen Battery, is a defensive castle in Anping District, Tainan, Taiwan.

Guangzhou Rd, Anping District, Tainan City, Taiwan 708 (22.98791, 120.15889)



G Chihkan Tower

Fort Provintia or Providentia, also known as Chihkan Tower, was a Dutch outpost on Formosa at a site now located in West Central District,...

Minzu Road Section 2 No. 212, 700 Tainan City, Taiwan (22.99731, 120.20266)

Mo–Su 08:30–22:00



H Fort Provintia

Fort Provintia or Providentia, also known as Chihkan Tower, was a Dutch outpost on Formosa at a site now located in West Central District,...

Taiwan (22.99762, 120.20253)



I Qianling Mausoleum

The Qianling Mausoleum is a Tang dynasty tomb site located in Qian County, Shaanxi province, China, and is 85 km northwest from Xi'an.

China (34.57548, 108.21387)



J Khara-Khoto

Khara-Khoto, also known as Qara-Qoto, Heishuicheng or Heishui City, is an abandoned city in the Ejin Banner of Alxa League in western Inner...

China (41.76459, 101.14262)



K Cihu Chiang Kai-shek tomb

Cihu Mausoleum, officially known as the Mausoleum of Late President Chiang or President Chiang Kai-shek Mausoleum, is the temporary resting...

Section 1, Fuxing Road, Fu'an Village, Taoyuan City 335015, Taiwan (24.84214, 121.29918)

L Shangjing Longquanfu

Shangjing Longquanfu or Sanggyeong Yongcheonbu, also known as Shangjing/Sanggyeong, Huhan/Holhan Fortress, is an archaeological site in...

China (44.13247, 129.14281)

M Yingchang City Archaeological Site

Yingchang was one of the important cities in the Yuan dynasty. It was situated on Lake Taal Nor in modern Heshigten Banner, Inner Mongolia,...

China (43.25388, 116.45950)

N Great Wall of China

A vast network of defensive fortifications built across northern China over several centuries. This section includes significant military garrisons and watchtowers designed to protect the frontier and regulate trade along the Silk Road.

(39.78735, 99.40856)

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