



# HEARTLINK HOLIDAYS PTE LTD

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[www.heartlinkholidays.com](http://www.heartlinkholidays.com) Registration No: 201100061N

TA02039

## 8 Days Beijing / Chengde Tour

### Day 1: Singapore – Beijing.

Assemble at Changi Airport for your flight to Beijing. Upon arrival, meet the local representative and transfer to hotel for check-in. After that, free at your leisure time.

### Day 2: Beijing (B/L)

Visit the **Tiananmen Square**- the largest square in the world. Where you can visit Tiananmen Tower, Monument to the People's Heroes, and **Great Hall** of the People, 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. Then proceed to the **Forbidden City**, residence of the Emperors of Ming and Qing Dynasties. There are 6 main places and many small buildings, containing over 9000 rooms.



After lunch process to **Temple of Heaven**, a place of prayer for Ming, Qing Emperors and a masterpiece of 15<sup>th</sup> century architecture. The Temple of Heaven is the most holy of Beijing's Imperial temples. For this is where the Emperor came every winter solstice to worship heaven and to solemnly pray for a good harvest. Since his rule was



legitimised by a mandate from heaven, a bad harvest could be interpreted as his fall from heaven's favour and threaten the stability of his reign. So, it was not without a measure of self-interest that the Emperor fervently prayed for a very good crop.

### Day 3: Beijing (B/L)

Morning highlight is the **Great Wall - Mutianyu**. Its imposing and ancient Chinese structure, stretching over 6000 km of mountain terrain is the only man-made structure visible from the moon. The well-preserved sections of the Great Wall in Beijing are China's most famous tourist site. These sections are mainly the remains from the Ming Dynasty, an era of tremendous construction. The wall runs across the northern part of Beijing for over six hundred kilometres with various passes and towers. The main sections include Badaling, Simatai, Jinshanling, Mutianyu, Gubeikou, Huanghuacheng and Jiankou. Our next destination is **Ming Tombs**- buried place of 13 Ming Dynasty emperors. 18 pairs of stone human figures and animals welcome you to the impressive site.



On the way back to Beijing city, visit to the 2008 Summer Olympics Stadiums, **Bird Nest** and **Water Cube**. Both located in the Olympic Green, the Bird Nest stadium cost US\$423 million. 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". The Water Cube design combines modern technologies with Chinese traditional values. In tradition, Chinese conceptualized a square Earth and a round Heaven, and this formed the design's central theme. Moreover, the cube shape dominates ancient urban buildings. The National Aquatics Center's design is of traditional style to meet all its functional requirements.





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## Day 4: Beijing (B/L/D)

After breakfast, visit the **Summer Palace**, which contains magnificent lakes and beautiful mountains, it is the largest and best-preserved imperial Chinese garden. The Summer Palace has a history of over 800 years. Early in the Jin dynasty, an imperial palace named Golden Hill Palace was built on the present site of the Summer Palace. In 1750, with 4.48 million teals of silver, Emperor Qian Long of the Qing dynasty built the Garden of Clear Ripples here and renamed the hill Longevity Hill to celebrate his mother's birthday. After lunch, continues to enjoy the **Beijing Hutong tour** by trishaw, a hutong is an ancient city alley or lane typical in Beijing, where hutongs run into the several thousand. Surrounding the Forbidden City, many were built during the Yuan (1206-1341), Ming (1368-1628) and Qing (1644-1908) dynasties. In the prime of these dynasties the emperors, in order to establish supreme power for themselves, planned the city and arranged the residential areas according to the etiquette systems of the Zhou Dynasty. The center of the city of Beijing was the royal palace -- the Forbidden City. Tonight will join the Beijing famous duck dinner.



## Day 5: Beijing – Chengde (B/L)

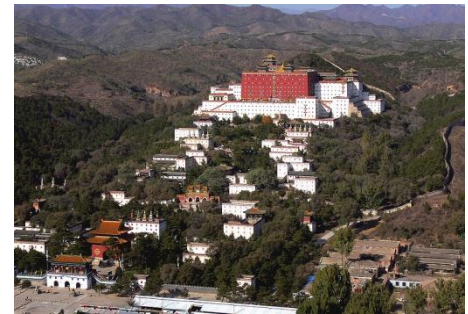
After breakfast, depart for Chengde by train.

Upon arrival, tour to the **Summer Resort**. Built between 1703 and 1792 during the Qing Dynasty, the Mountain Resort took 89 years to complete. It covers a total area of 5.6 km<sup>2</sup>, almost half of Chengde's urban area. It is a vast complex of palaces and administrative and ceremonial buildings. Temples of various architectural styles and imperial gardens blend harmoniously into a landscape of lakes, pastureland and forests. The Kangxi, Qianlong and Jiaqing Emperors often spent several months a year here to escape the summer heat in the capital city of Beijing and the palace zone in the southern part of the resort was therefore designed to resemble the Forbidden City in Beijing. It consists of two parts: a court in front, where the emperor received high officials, nobles of various minority nationalities, and foreign envoys; and bed chambers in the rear, which were the imperial family's living quarters. Emperor Jiaqing and Xianfeng both died while staying at Chengde in 1820 and 1861 respectively.



## Day 6: Chengde – Beijing (B/L)

In the morning, tour to the **Mini Potala Palace**. The Putuo Zongcheng Temple is part of the "Eight Outer Temples" located in Chengde, which are part of the World Heritage List along with Chengde's Mountain Resort. These temples were administered by the "Lifan Yuan", an administrative department for the affairs of ethnic minorities such as the Mongolians and Tibetans, hence the different combinations of architectural style which could be seen throughout these *Eight Outer Temples* in Chengde. The Putuo Zongcheng Temple was originally dedicated to Qianlong in order to commemorate his birthday, as well as provide Hebei with a temple of equal size and splendor as the Tibetan Potala Palace. The Putuo Zongcheng temple served more functions than just Buddhist ceremonies and festivals; it was also the location that the emperor would gather meetings of different ethnic envoys from within the empire. The location served as a peaceful getaway in contrast to the bustling life of the capital Beijing, as well as complimented the nearby hunting grounds that the emperor would enjoy with his hosts.



After lunch, back to Beijing by train. Free shopping at Silk Market.

## Day 7: Beijing (B)

Free at leisure. (No guide and vehicle service.)

## Day 8: Beijing - Singapore (B)

Free until transfer to the airport for your flight back to Singapore.