

CHONGQING

Tourist Guidebook



Tourist Attractions

A Visit in the City of Mountains

Culture & Entertainment

The Art of Stone Carvings in Dazu

New Three Gorges, New Tour

Experiencing Folklore & Customs

Enjoying Sichuan Food



Chongqing

Tourist Guide



Compiled by the Chongqing
Tourism Bureau

China Travel & Tourism Press

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

重庆旅游指南 / 王庆瑜主编. —北京: 中国旅游出版社, 2004.1

ISBN 7-5032-2285-9

I. 重... II. 王... III. 旅游指南 - 重庆市 - 英文
IV. K928.971.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 000320 号

《重庆旅游指南》

中国旅游出版社出版

地址: 北京市东城区建国门内大街甲 9 号 2 号楼

邮政编码: 100005 电话: 010-65201188-2717

北京市泽文美术设计有限责任公司制作

北京彩视图文制作中心制版

天时包装(深圳)有限公司印制

2004 年 1 月第一版 第一次印刷

开本: 850 × 1168 毫米 1/32 印张: 4.75

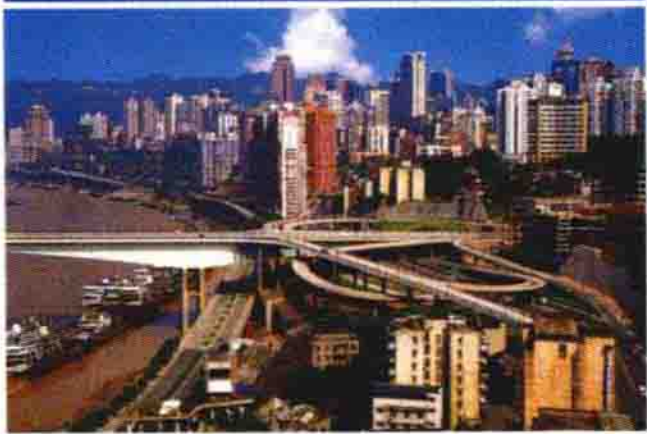
印数: 1-13750 册(英文版)

定价: 35.00 元

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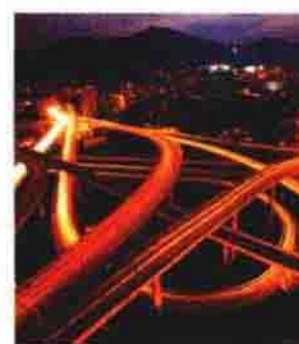
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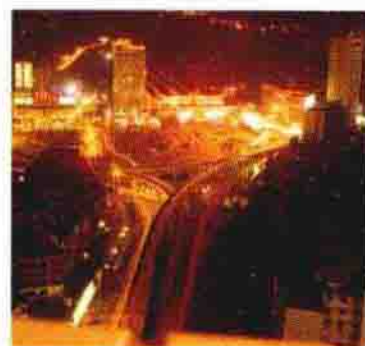
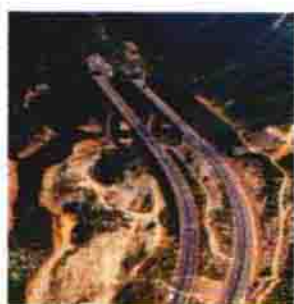


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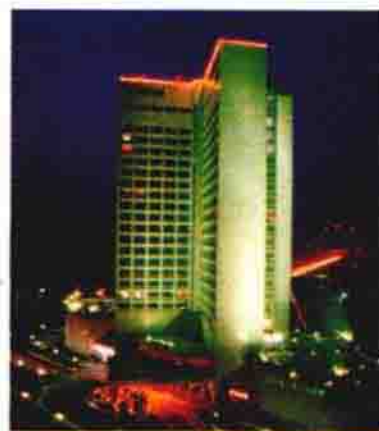
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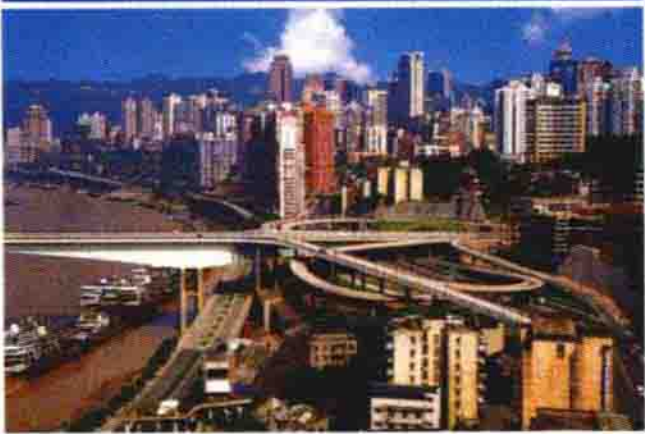
Compiled by the Chongqing
Tourism Bureau

China Travel & Tourism Press

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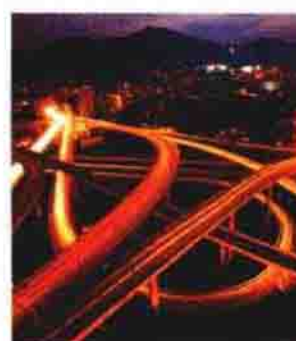
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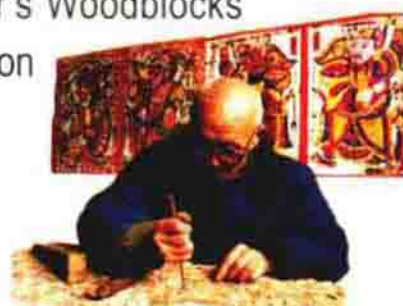
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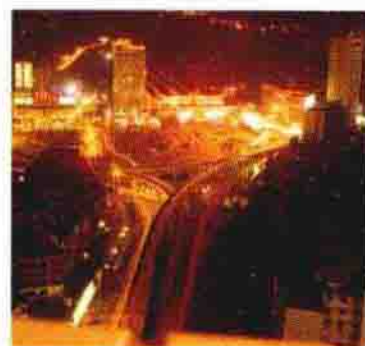
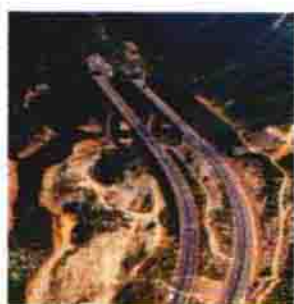


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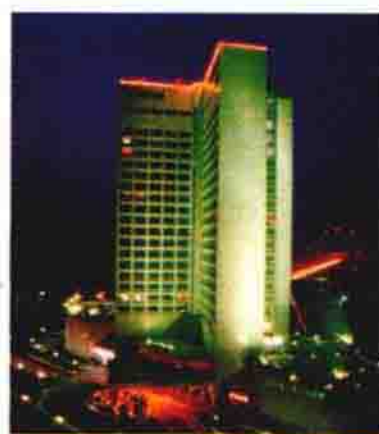
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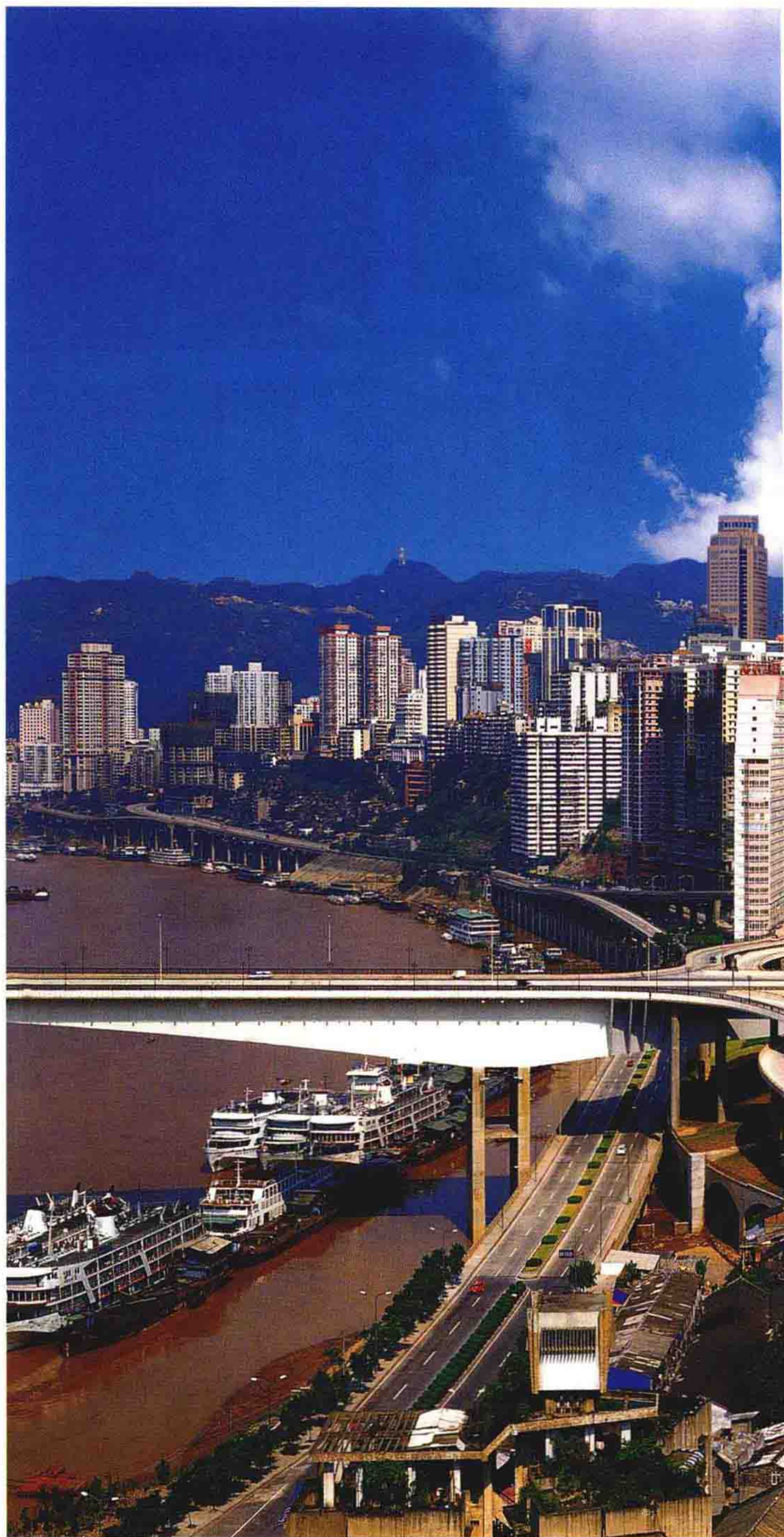
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The City Flower

Camellia from the camellia family has a history of 2,000 years in Sichuan. Qixinhong, eight meters tall and 72 centimeters in diameter, is found by the Zhizi Bridge in Shigang, Banan District and believed to be 400 years old.

There are 73 species of camellia in Sichuan, 60 of which are found in Chongqing. The flower features long bloom, anti-pollution, and easy plantation, and can be found almost everywhere in the city: parks, scenic spots, courtyards, and buildings.

Mean Temperature and Rainfall

Month	Temperature	Rainfall
Jan.	6 °C	19 mm
Feb.	9 °C	21 mm
Mar.	14 °C	43 mm
Apr.	19 °C	72 mm
May	22 °C	155 mm
June	25 °C	165 mm
July	29 °C	151 mm
Aug.	30 °C	141 mm
Sept.	26 °C	132 mm
Oct.	21 °C	99 mm
Nov.	15 °C	51 mm
Dec.	10 °C	25 mm

Chongqing Harbor.



Learning About Chongqing

Geographical Location of Chongqing in China



Geographical Location of Chongqing

Chongqing is located on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River in southwestern China. It covers 82,000 square kilometers in area, 470 kilometers from east to west and 450 kilometers from north to south, E105°11'~110°11', N28°10'~32°13', and touches the provinces of Hubei, Hunan, Guizhou, Sichuan, and Shaanxi.

The majority of Chongqing is along the banks of the Yangtze River, mainly hilly land at an average elevation of 400 meters. The north and south tilt to the Yangtze River valley. Featuring typical karst landformation, there are numerous limestone caves, hot springs, gorges, and ravines.

Chongqing has been known as the City of Mountains, and is located where the Jialing River empties into the Yangtze and hemmed in by mountains and rivers. It is especially enchanting when night falls.

The Four Seasons

Chongqing has a sub-tropical humid monsoon climate. The temperature in the early spring is unstable; the summer is long and hot; the autumn is cool and rainy; and the winter is mild, cloudy, and foggy.

The annual mean temperature is 18°C, and the record of the lowest temperature is 3.8°C on January 5, 1963. It is hot during July and August, 27 ~38°C, and the highest tempera-



The People's Hall of Chongqing, imposing and grandeur, is a world-famous architecture and the pride of the city.

ture was 43.8°C on August 15, 1951. The temperature in the summer has been lowered down over the last few years thanks to the increase of vegetation and control of pollution.

Rain falls mostly at night in the summer and autumn, at an average of 1,000~1,100 millimeters a year.

Chongqing is known as the Capital of Fog. The unique topography and crisscrossing rivers produce huge fog in late autumn and early spring. The city is shredded by fog at an average of 68.3 days a year.

Sunlight is limited. The annual, average daily sunlight is only 1,259.5 hours. During July and August, Chongqing shares an average of 230 hours of sunlight a month, while the rest of the year 150 hours or so. Hemmed in by mountains on three sides with many gullies and ravines, the wind speed is relatively low. However, the wind is strong in thunderstorms in the summer, usually 10~27m /second.

Chongqing, an Ancient, Cultural City

Chongqing has a long history. Human activities were found as early as the Old Stone Age. Comparatively dense primitive villages were built during the New Stone Age. It was these residents that created the earliest civilization of Chongqing.

A powerful tribe known as Ba was established in Chongqing and its surrounding areas during the Xia, Shang, and Zhou (21th century~221 B.C.). Legend has it that Yu the Great divided China into nine states, and Ba belonged to the State of Liang. Historical records concerning Ba were found on the tortoise shell inscriptions.

The name of Chongqing has changed many times. In 316 B.C., the State of Qin conquered the State of Ba and made it a county. In 581 during the reign of Emperor Wendi



The City Tree

The Huangge Tree, or *Ficus virens* var. *sublancoolata*, from the banyan family, is the city tree of Chongqing.

The tree is vital with deep root, luxuriant foliage, and spreading branches. It grows fast, lives a long life, and is heat, humid, and pollution resistant. It grows healthily even on sheer cliffs.

A time-honored tree, Huangge can be found almost everywhere in Chongqing: streets, lanes, old walls, and mountain slopes.



A relief of the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.~A.D. 220).



An Ancient City

Chongqing has been reconstructed three times in history.

It was first established in 316, the 9th year during the reign of Emperor Huiwen of the Qin Dynasty, when the State of Ba was conquered.

During the Three Kingdoms Period (220~280), the city was enlarged in 226, known as Jiangzhou, whose boundary reached today's Tongyuan Gate.

Reconstruction was conducted during the early reign of Emperor Hongwu of the Ming Dynasty (1368~1644), when walls were built around the city, most of which were left behind.

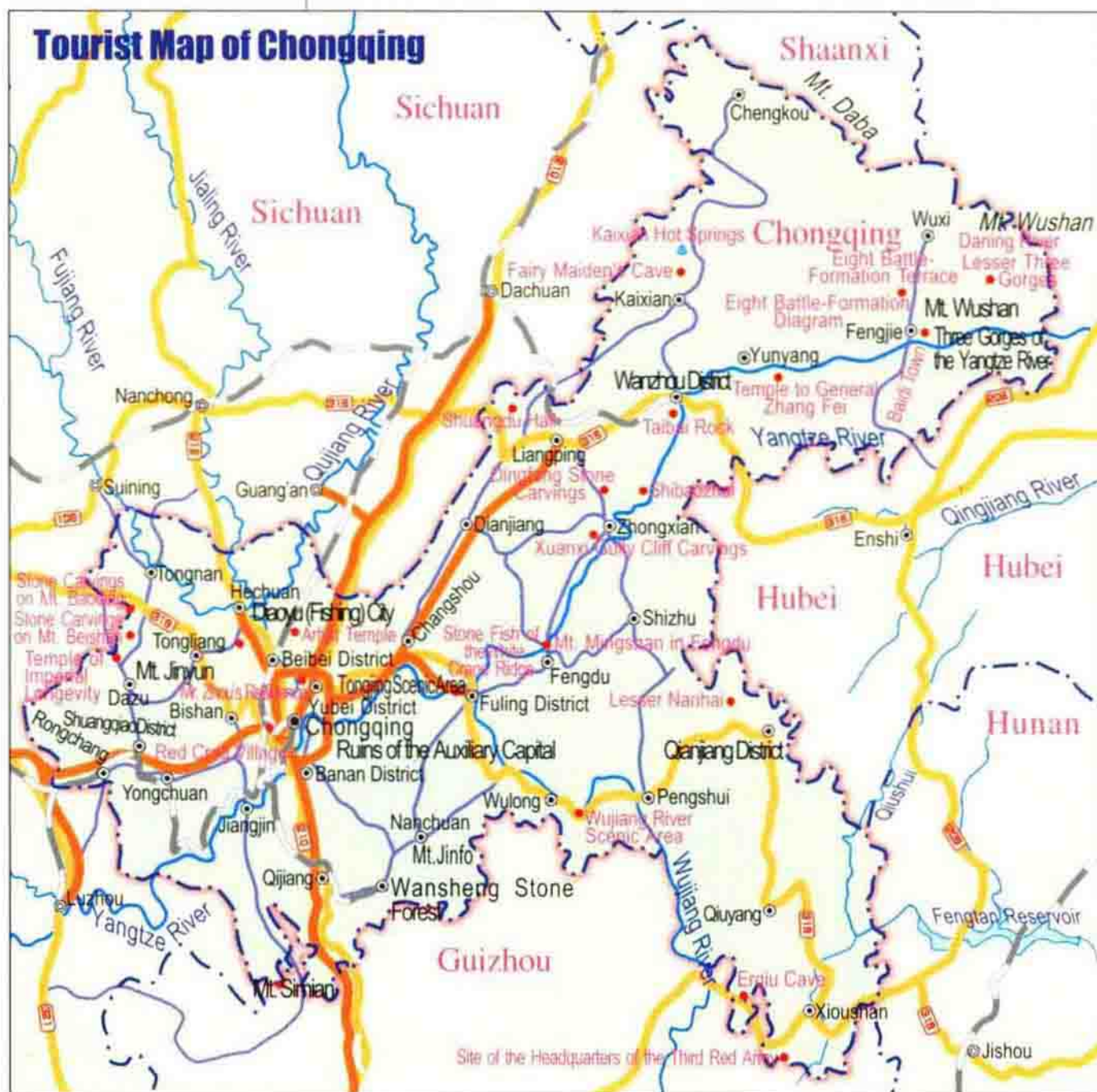
of the Sui Dynasty (581~618), it was named Yuzhou. The name of Chongqing, meaning "double celebrations" in Chinese, was given in 1189, the 16th year of Emperor Chunxi's reign during the Jin Dynasty (1115~1234), which has remained unchanged.

Chongqing served as an important place for all dynasties beginning with the Qin Dynasty (221~207 B.C.). In 1921, it was made a commercial center; and in 1929, it became a city. May 5, 1935 saw the promotion of Chongqing as a municipality under the direct jurisdiction of the Kuomintang Government.

During the Anti-Japanese War (1935~45), the Kuomintang Government moved its capital to Chongqing in November 1937, and made it the "auxiliary capital" in 1940. So far, Chongqing had served as a capital three times.

Administrative Units

November 30, 1949 witnessed the liberation of Chongqing, which became the site of the Southwestern Military and Political Committee and a municipality under the direct jurisdiction of the CPC Central Committee. In July 1954, Chongqing was made a municipality under the jurisdiction of Sichuan Province. In 1983, it became China's first city specifically designated in the state plan. On March 14, 1997, the National People's Congress adopted the motion of making Chongqing a municipality under the direct jurisdiction of the Central Government, which was put into practice on June 18 the same year.



Chongqing covers an area of 82,400 square kilometers and has a population of 30.9045 million. It consists of 49 ethnic groups, the majority of which is the Tujia. By the end of 2001, it contained 15 districts, four county-level cities, and 21 counties, including minority autonomous counties.

Millions on the Move

The construction of the Three Gorges Water-Conservation Project has led to a large-scale resettlement of residents. According to the plan, 1.2 million residents from the Three Gorges area will resettle before 2009 when the project is completed. The three-stage resettlement project began in 1985, and 1.07 million Chongqing residents will find homes elsewhere.

The Economic Center

Chongqing is the largest city in West China. The Golden Watercourse of the Yangtze, the abundant natural resources, and the potential market have made Chongqing a center for



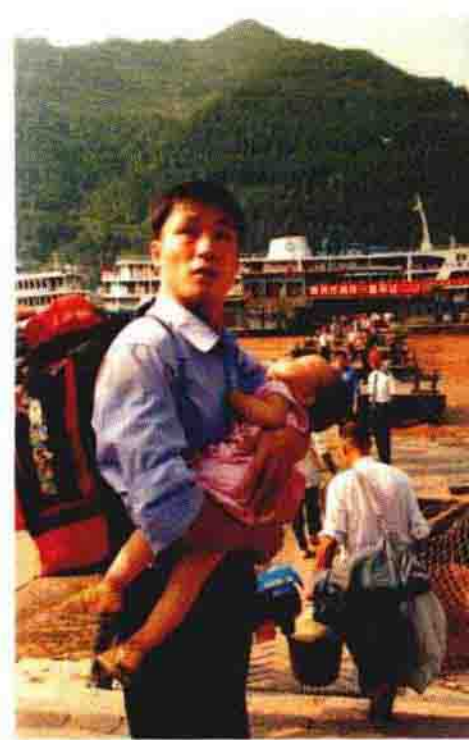
The Chang'an Suzuki production line.

industry and commerce as well as an economic center, a communication hub, and an inland port for the development of Southwest China and the upper reaches of the Yangtze River. Today, Chongqing is the country's important base for mechanical industry, chemical industry, pharmaceuticals, and instrument and meter making, and a production base for ordinary weapons. In recent years, the city has seen rapid development in hi-tech industry, food processing, and building materials.

The landforms and topographies and the pleasant climate offer favorable conditions for the development of agriculture and eco-agriculture, thus making Chongqing one of China's major production centers for commodity grain and porkers.

Chongqing has also seen a rapid development in the tertiary industry, including trade, tourism, finance, communication, IT, and real estate. The convenient transportation on land, water, and air has quickened up the pace of its economic development.

Taking a last look of his hometown.



A new village for resettlers.