



全国导游人员资格考试教材辅导丛书

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英语现场导游辞(云南)

ENGLISH TOUR GUIDE PRESENTATION (YUNNAN)

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前 言

感谢您选择由云南省旅游学校策划编撰的“全国导游人员资格考试教材辅导丛书”，如果您正准备参加导游资格证考试，这套丛书将对您的学习提供有效的帮助。

本辅导丛书全套一共六册，包括：《全国导游基础知识》《云南导游基础知识》《导游业务知识》《旅游政策与法规》《现场导游（云南）》和《英语现场导游辞（云南）》。

在《英语现场导游辞（云南）》中，所有入选的景点均为云南省旅游局在导游人员资格考试的“现场导游”考试中采用过的景点；

该书由云南省旅游学校组织部分多年从事英语导游教学的资深教师编写而成的。他们中有的是云南省英语现场导游考试的考官，有的是经验丰富的英语兼职导游。根据云南省情，突出云南旅游及英语现场导游考试的特点，他们翻阅了大量资料，进行了广泛的实地调查，编撰了这本教材（部分内容已制作成课件，为本校学生使用），最后由安小可老师统稿，外籍教师 André Holdrinet 审校、润色。本书是在该校老师历年自编的系列英语导游考试校内教材的基础上修订补充而成的，书中凝聚了作者们多年的教学经验和研究心得。

全书分为三个部分，第一部分为景点介绍，该书突出的一个特色就是在介绍每篇之前，都有一个相关提纲，便于学生记忆；在每一个景点的后面，都附加了与景点相关的问题，以扩大学生的知识面，并对生词作了汉语注释，便于学生查阅生词；第二部分为导游业务问题，这是每年英语现场导游考试考生较为薄弱的环节，因此该内容对考生掌握导游业务知识很有帮助。第三部分为云南省旅游行程，这一部分内容既对赴滇旅游的人士有帮助，同时对刚入门的导游人员及在旅游专业的学生了解旅游行程起到了重要的作用。

我校老师早在 2000 年就开始着手编写校内教材，并根据每年导游考试变化的情况，不断增加、补充修订教材，通过多年的积累，才有了该书出版的可能性。笔者相信，这本书不仅对参加英语导游考试的考生来说是一本不可多得的考试教材，对他们将来的导游工作也很有帮助，同时，也是海外游客了解云南和旅游的“导游”书。

我们每一位参加编写的教师都尽力去把要做的事做得更好，但我们的能力毕竟有限，您的批评指正和建议将使我们不胜感激，谢谢！

云南省旅游学校“全国导游人员资格考试工作室”

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内 容 章 节		编 者
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第一部分 世博园、石林		安小可、李嘉欣
第一部分 民族村		安小可、王永娟
第一部分 梅里雪山、大观楼、西山龙门、阿庐古洞、归化寺		安小可
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第二部分 导游业务问题		安小可
第三部分 云南旅游行程		贺迎枫
附录：	1. 英语现场导游考试标准	安小可
	2. 英语现场导游考试习题集	安小可、王永娟、李嘉欣、张莹
全书统稿：安小可		

衷心感谢在全书编写过程中给予我们大力支持和帮助的领导和同行们。

Foreword

This book is intended for use of the English Tour Guide Qualification Examination. This is our first attempt to cover the major scenic spots in the exam, including practical key formulae and questions for tour guides. Various routes and itineraries are also included.

We hope this book will help those who wish to take the English-Speaking Tour Guide Qualification Examination in the near future. Beyond this, the materials may also be of other uses. For instance, they may be used as teaching and training materials for tourism colleges and vocational schools. They may also be used as guides for foreign visitors wishing to look up relevant information during their stay in Yunnan.

We owe our thanks to André Holdrinet, who carefully read and revised our manuscripts.

Although we tried our best, mistakes and oversights are inevitable. We sincerely hope that our readers will give us opinions and suggestions about this book, so that we may improve it in the future.

Editor

July 2007

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Part One

Presentations

Yunnan – A Mysterious and Beautiful Place

- Yunnan – A Mysterious and Beautiful Place
- Attractions in and Near Kunming
- Major Tourist Routes in the Southeast Yunnan
- Major Tourist Routes in West and Northwest Yunnan
- Major Tourist Routes in South Yunnan

An Introduction to Yunnan

OUTLINE

- 1. A Brief Introduction**
- 2. Topography**
- 3. Climate**
- 4. River Systems and Lakes**
- 5. Natural Resources**
- 6. Specialties**
- 7. Nationalities and Religions**
- 8. Transportation**
- 9. Tourism Industry**

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen!

Welcome to Yunnan. I'm Jenny Chen. I'm very glad to be your tour guide during your stay in Yunnan. We have reserved rooms for you in the Green Lake Hotel. It will take us about 30 minutes to get there. Now, please allow me to give you a brief introduction to Yunnan.

1. A Brief Introduction

Yunnan is a mysterious, beautiful and rich land. It boasts picturesque (如画的) scenery, distinctive ethnic customs, a long history, and splendid culture.

Yunnan is located in the southwest frontier of China. Its abbreviation (简称) is "Dian". The whole province lies in the low latitude (纬度) belt south of 30 degrees north latitude. With the Tropic of Cancer (北回归线) stretching across its south, Yunnan is an inland province.

Yunnan measures 865km from east to west and 990km from south to north. The whole province covers an area of 394,000 square kilometers, taking up 4.1% of the total land area of China, and it is the eighth largest province in the country (after Xinjiang, Tibet, Qinghai, Heilongjiang, Sichuan, Gansu and Inner Mongolia).

Yunnan borders Guizhou Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in the east, Sichuan Province in the north, and the Tibet Autonomous Region in the northwest. As a frontier province, Yunnan borders Myanmar in the west, and Laos and Vietnam in the south. Yunnan has 4,060km of international borderline. Pu'er Prefecture borders all three countries. There are eight prefectures in Yunnan, including 26 counties and cities bordering on the three countries respectively.

There are 16 sub-provincial (地区级的) regions in Yunnan, including eight cities and eight autonomous prefectures.

Yunnan has a population of approximately 42 million, of which the Han makes up 2/3, and the minority nationalities account for 1/3. Among the 16 sub-provincial regions, Kunming has the largest population and Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture has the smallest.

2. Topography

Yunnan lies between the first and the second terraces of China. The general topography declines from the northwest to the southeast. The altitude lowers seven meters every kilometer on average. A varied topography can be seen here. With 84% of the total area being mountainous regions, 10% being plateau, and 6% being basins, Yunnan is a province of plateaus and mountains. Basins are dotted across the plateaus and mountains of Yunnan.

The highest point in Yunnan, with an altitude (海拔) of 6,740 meters above sea level, is Kagebo Peak of Meili Snow Mountain, in Deqin County, northwest Yunnan. The lowest point, only 76.4 meters in elevation (海拔), is the confluence of the Nanxi River and the Yuanjiang River in Hekou County, south Yunnan. The direct distance from the highest point to the lowest point is only 900 kilometers, but the altitude gap (高差) is 6,663.6 meters.

Yunnan is called "the Kingdom of Mountains." There are 30 mountain ranges with an elevation of over 2,500 meters. Those at an elevation of above 5,000 meters are Meili Snow Mountain, Baimang Snow Mountain, Taizi Snow Mountain, Yulong Snow Mountain, Haba Snow Mountain, and Biluo Snow Mountain. The major mountains in the valley of the Hengduan range are the Gaoligong Mountain, the Nu Mountain and the Yunling Mountain.

3. Climate

Thanks to the low latitude, monsoons (季风) and the mountainous plateau, Yunnan has a typical plateau monsoon climate.

Generally speaking, the weather is favorable throughout the year in most parts of Yunnan, making Yunnan a pleasant resort all the year round. The climate ranges from tropical, temperate (温带的) to frigid (寒带的) from south Yunnan to northwest Yunnan. So it's convenient for visitors to enjoy different sceneries in a very short distance within Yunnan.

4. River Systems and Lakes

There are over 672 rivers in Yunnan each with a drainage area of over 100 square kilometers. All these rivers can be classified into six river-systems: the Jinsha-Yangtze River System, the Nanpan-Zhujiang River System, the Yuanjiang-Honghe River System, the Lancang-Mekong River System, the Nujiang-Salween River System, and the Dulong-Dayin-Ruili-Irrawaddy River System. The six river systems either flow into the Pacific Ocean or into the Indian Ocean. Of the six river systems, the Jinsha-Yangtze River System, and the Nanpan-Zhujiang River System are domestic (国内的) river systems, while the other four are international.

In the Hengduan Range in northwest Yunnan, the Nujiang River, the Lancang River and the

Jinsha River rush towards the south for about 400 km. The shortest distance between them all is a mere 66.3 km! Beyond this point, they flow off in their own directions, forming the famous broom-shaped wonder (帚形奇观), Sanjiangbingliu, which has been graded as a state-level scenic spot. In July 2003, the Sanjiangbingliu Scenic Spot was included in the World Natural Heritage List by UNESCO.

A large number of plateau lakes are found in Yunnan. All the lakes here are freshwater lakes and are called pearls on the plateau. There are 37 lakes each covering at least 1 square kilometer. The major lakes are Dianchi Lake, Fuxian Lake, Yangzong Lake, Erhai Lake, and Lugu Lake. Dianchi Lake is the largest, while Fuxian Lake is the deepest.

5. Natural Resources

Yunnan is called "the Kingdom of Plants". Of the 30,000 species of higher plants found in China, over 18,000 are found in Yunnan, accounting for over 60% of China's total.

Known as "the Treasure House of Medicinal Herbs", Yunnan has more than 2,000 kinds of medicinal herbs.

Reputed as "the Hometown of Spice Plants", Yunnan has 400 spice tree species belonging to 69 families.

Yunnan also enjoys fame as "the Natural Garden". There are 2,100 species of ornamental plants (观赏植物) and 2,500 species of wild flowers in Yunnan. Camellia, azalea, primrose, rough gentian (龙胆), magnolia, orchid, lily, and meconopsis (绿绒蒿) are the eight most famous flowers in Yunnan. The output of cut-flowers in Yunnan ranks first in China.

There are a variety of mushrooms and fungi in Yunnan, such as matsetaki (松茸), and collybia mushroom (鸡枞).

Yunnan is also rich in cash crops.

Yunnan is called "the Kingdom of Wildlife". There are 1,366 kinds of vertebrates here, accounting for 57.3% of China's total. Of the 25,000 species of insects in China, 13,000 can be found in Yunnan. Yunnan has many endemic animals. 44 species such as wild elephant, wild bull, snub-nosed monkey and others are under top-level state protection. 120 species, such as macaques (短尾猴) and lesser pandas, are under second-level state protection. There are also 29 species under provincial protection.

Yunnan is called "the Kingdom of Non-ferrous Metals". Yunnan is especially rich in mineral resources. Among the 168 kinds of ores discovered in China, 142 are found in Yunnan. The reserves of lead, zinc, and tin rank first in China, and those of copper and nickel rank third.

Yunnan boasts huge waterpower resources. The theoretical hydropower reserve (水能理论蕴藏量) ranks third in the whole country, second only to Tibet and Sichuan. The exploitable installed capacity (可开发装机容量) ranks second in the whole country. By the end of 2003, there were 2,930 hydropower stations in Yunnan, with an installed capacity of 10.4 million kilowatts. The best-known hydropower stations are Xiaowan (under construction), Manwan, Dachaoshan, and Lubuge hydropower stations.

There are more than 700 hot springs in Yunnan, and almost every town has one. Here we can

find “the Town of Hot Water” (Eryuan), “the Hot Spring City” (Kunming), and “the Hometown of Geothermal Energy” (Tengchong).

6. Specialties

There are some local specialties you might consider bringing home with you, such as Dali marble, Yunnan chessman, Jianshui violet pottery, mottled bronze, Gejiu tin craftworks and more.

We can taste delicious local flavors such as Xuanwei ham, across-the-bridge rice noodles, steam-pot chicken, and Yiliang roast duck here. Besides these, Pu'er tea, Yunnan tobacco, and matzetaki also enjoy high reputations around the world.

7. Nationalities and Religions

Yunnan is a multiethnic province, ranking first in the number of minority nationalities in China. The population of the minority nationalities in Yunnan is over 13 million, taking up 1/3 of the total population. There are 26 nationalities each with a population of over 5,000. Of the 25 minority nationalities, 15 are native in Yunnan, and 16 live across international borders. The Yi nationality has the largest population, with over four million, while the Dulong nationality has the smallest population, approximately 6,000.

Yunnan is called “the Kingdom of Religions”. The four main religions in China-Buddhism, Daoism, Christianity and Islam can all be found in Yunnan. Moreover, there are also many religious belief systems of the various ethnicities.

8. Transportation

The three kinds of railroads in Yunnan are standard-gauge (轨距) railroad, one-meter-gauge railroad and narrow-gauge railroad.

By the end of 2003, the total mileage within Yunnan had reached 166,000 km.

Yunnan has constructed eleven airports successively, including those in Kunming, Dali, Lijiang, Xishuangbanna, Mangshi, Pu'er, Baoshan, Zhaotong, Wenshan, Shangri-La and Lincang, ranking first in China in terms of its number.

9. Tourism Industry

The tourism industry is currently developing rapidly in Yunnan. By the end of 2003, there were 663 star hotels and 409 travel services here.

Here we are at the Green Lake Hotel. Now, let's get off and check in.

Questions and Additional Information

1. How many sub-provincial areas are there in Yunnan? What are they?

There are 16 sub-provincial prefectures in Yunnan, among which there are eight cities: Kun-

ming, Yuxi, Qujing, Baoshan, Zhaotong, Pu'er, Lijiang and Lincang; and eight autonomous prefectures: Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture, Honghe Hani-Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, Dehong Dai-Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture, Wenshan Zhuang-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture, and Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture.

2. Why did Xu Xiake call Mount Jizu "Four-Scenery-Enjoying Mountain"?

Xu Xiake, the famous geographer and traveler in the Ming Dynasty said that on the Mount Jizu people could enjoy the sunrise to the east, Erhai Lake to the west, auspicious clouds to the south, and Yulong Snow Mountain to the north. He therefore called Jizu Mountain "Four-Scenery-Enjoying Mountain".

3. Which river is the longest waterway in China?

The longest waterway is the Jingsha-Yangtze River. The voyage from Shuifu port to Shanghai is 2,884 kilometres, which is the longest in China.

4. Of the six river systems, which one most affects the geographical conditions of Yunnan?

The Yuanjiang-Honghe river system is the most important in this regard. It's the geographical dividing line of East and West Yunnan.

5. What does "Puzhehei" mean? The first underground hydropower station in China was built here. What is the name of this hydropower station?

"Puzhehei" is a Yi term meaning a pond with a lot of fish and shrimp. The first underground hydropower station in China is the Liulangdong Hydropower Station.

6. What are the "Three Big Furnaces" in Yunnan?

Yuanjiang County, Hekou County, and Yuanmou County are called "the Three Big Furnaces" of Yunnan, owing to their hot climates. Their common feature is that summer begins earlier, and lasts longer than in other places. The highest temperatures of the three places is 40.3 degrees centigrade, 40.9 degrees centigrade and 40.9 degrees centigrade respectively.

7. Of the first 11 national geological parks, how many are in Yunnan?

There are two in Yunnan. They are the Stone Forest Geological Park and the Maotianshan Zoolites Geological Park.

8. When was Southern Buddhism introduced to Yunnan?

Southern Buddhism was introduced to Yunnan during the Sui Dynasty. The first Southern Buddhist Temple-Wabajie Temple-was built in Jinghong in 615 AD. Southern Buddhism is popular in the Dai-inhabited regions, such as Xishuangbanna and Ruili.

9. When was Tibetan Buddhism introduced to Yunnan?

Tibetan Buddhism was introduced to Yunnan during the Dali Kingdom period, at the end of the 11th century. It is popular in the Tibetan regions, such as Shangari-La, Deqin and Lijiang.

10. When was Han Buddhism introduced to Yunnan?

Han Buddhism was introduced to Yunnan during the Nanzhao Kingdom period, in the Tang Dynasty. It is popular in the Han-inhabited regions.

11. How are across-the-bridge rice noodles eaten? Could you tell us the legend

about it?

Across-the-bridge rice noodles are the most famous local flavor of Yunnan. The soup, which is boiled with chicken, duck and pig bones, is the most important. It is quite hot, though no steam is visible. Before eating, put the raw meat slices into the soup, along with the vegetable slices, and finally add the rice noodles. The across-the-bridge rice-noodles are then ready.

Across-the-bridge rice noodles originated from Mengzi County, and has a history of over a century. It is said that once upon a time, a young man isolated himself on an islet in Nanhu Lake in Mengzi County to prepare for the national examination. But the meal his wife brought him had turned cold every time after she passed a bridge to the islet. One day, the wife happened to cook a pot of chicken soup. Finding that the soup was still warm upon reaching the islet, she had a good idea. From then on, taking the soup, raw meat and rice noodles, she crossed the bridge and brought the meal to her husband. Her husband could have a warm meal every day. So the rice noodles got the name "Across-the-Bridge Rice Noodles" .

Yunnan History

OUTLINE

1. A Remote Antiquity
2. The Xia and Shang Dynasties
3. The Warring States Period
4. The Qin Dynasty
5. The Western and Eastern Han Dynasties
6. Bronze Culture and the South Silk Road
7. The Three Kingdoms
8. The Western Jin, the Northern and Southern Dynasties
9. The Tang and Song Dynasties
10. The Yuan Dynasty
11. The Ming Dynasty
12. The Qing Dynasty
13. After the Opium Wars
14. The Red Army's March through Yunnan
15. The Anti-Japanese War
16. Civil War and Liberation

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen!

Welcome to Kunming. I'm Jenny Chen from the Kunming branch of CITS. I'll be your tour guide during your stay in Kunming. At present I'd like to give you a brief introduction to Yunnan's history.

1. A Remote Antiquity

Yunnan is one of the important birthplaces of human beings. In 1965, two fossil teeth of a male pithecanthropus were discovered in Yuanmou, in central Yunnan. The pithecanthropus lived 1.7 million years ago. It was the earliest fossil of human beings ever discovered both in China and Asia, and dates to more than 1 million years earlier than the pithecanthropus specimens discovered in Lantian and Beijing. The discovery opened the first chapter in Chinese history.

Cultural remains of the Neolithic Age (新石器时代) have been discovered in many parts of Yunnan. These remains date back to 7,000 or 8,000 years ago. They are traces of the social development of Yunnan.

Since the 1960s, more than 20 sites of cliff paintings have been found in Yunnan. Most of them are located in remote valleys or caves. The cliff paintings in Cangyuan County are the most valuable, and of the largest scale. They date back to 3,000 years ago. These cliff paintings, which occupy an area of 400 square meters, include 1,063 recognizable images (可辨认图像), depicting production, life and religion in early society.

2. The Xia and Shang Dynasties

During the Xia Dynasty, Yunnan was within Liangzhou Prefecture, which was one of the nine prefectures of China.

During the Shang Dynasty, Yunnan was inhabited by the southwestern minorities (西南夷).

3. The Warring States Period

During the Period of the Warring States in 279 BC, General Zhuang Qiao of the Chu State commanded troops into the Dianchi Lake area and conquered it two years later.

When they prepared to return, General Sima Cuo, who took Qianzhong Prefecture of the Chu State, cut off their way back. They could do nothing but to stay here. Zhuang Qiao then founded the Dian Kingdom and assumed the title of king.

4. The Qin Dynasty

After unifying other states, the First Qin Emperor ordered the construction of Wuchi Road, which was about 1.6m wide from Yibin to Qujing. The road was an important passage from the Central Plains to Southwestern China at that time, and later became an important part of the South Silk Road.

5. The Western and Eastern Han Dynasties

In order to join forces with the Darouzhi tribe to attack the Huns from both sides, the Western Han Emperor Wudi sent Zhang Qian to the western regions. In Daxia Kingdom, Zhang Qian found cloths and bamboo sticks made in Sichuan, which had been transported to the western regions via Yandu (present-day India). The passage was the so-called South Silk Road. In 122 BC, Emperor Wudi sent his officials to explore the road. Being stopped by the Kunming nationality living by Erhai Lake, Emperor Wudi ordered that an artificial lake in Chang'an, his capital, should be dug, to train his navy to attack the Kunming nationality.

In 109 BC, Western Han troops attacked the southwestern area. They first wiped out Laojin and Miao, the two allied states of the Dian Kingdom. Then Chang Qiang, king of the Dian Kingdom, surrendered with all his subjects (臣民). Emperor Wudi appointed him King of the Dian Kingdom, and granted him an official seal (滇王之印). The golden seal was unearthed in the ancient cemetery on Shizhai Mountain in Jinning County in November 1956.

In order to strengthen its rule over the southwestern area, the Western Han government set up seven prefectures, among which four were associated with Yunnan. There were 24 counties un-

der the jurisdiction (权限) of Yizhou Prefecture, including a county – Yunnan. That was the first record of Yunnan. Yunnan means “South of the Clouds.” The place got its name because Emperor Wudi once dreamt of colored clouds in the southwestern area, and then sent his officials to find the place. That place is present-day Yunnan.

In 69 AD, the Eastern Han Emperor Mingdi established Yongchang Prefecture. The prefecture had the second largest population of the 105 prefectures in the whole empire.

Establishing prefectures in Yunnan in the Han Dynasty symbolized the beginning of China's rule over Yunnan.

6. Bronze Culture and the South Silk Road

From the Warring States period to the Han Dynasty, people in Yunnan created a splendid bronze culture. The Bronze Bull-Tiger-Shaped Table (牛虎铜案) unearthed in Jiangchuan County and the bronze drums unearthed in Wanjiaba Township are precious cultural relics representing the bronze culture of that time.

The South Silk Road came into being two centuries prior to the existence of the North Silk Road. It promoted economic and cultural exchanges between China and Southeast Asian countries.

7. The Three Kingdoms

During the period of the Three Kingdoms, Nanzhong area in the Shu Kingdom included present-day Yunnan, western Guizhou and southwestern Sichuan. In 223, slave-owners and noblemen of Nanzhong staged a rebellion, which was put down in 225 by Zhu Gelian, prime minister of the Shu Kingdom.

Zhu Gelian then renamed Yizhou Prefecture as Jianning Prefecture, and moved the capital from Dianchi County (present-day Jincheng County) to Weixian County (present-day Qujing). He also implemented the “Jimi” policy in Nanzhong area, which was to appoint chieftains of the local tribes to be the local governors. As a result, the rule of the Shu Kingdom over Nanzhong area was greatly consolidated.

8. The Western Jin, the Northern and Southern Dynasties

In the year 271, the Western Jin government combined four neighboring counties together to set up Ningzhou Prefecture, which at that time was one of the 19 administrative regions of China.

Later, the Cuan clansmen's forces expanded. During the Northern and Southern Dynasties, they were ostensibly (表面上) officials of the central government, but in fact rulers of Yunnan. The Cuan clansmen governed Yunnan for approximately 500 years, during which Weixian County (present-day Qujing), the capital of Ningzhou, was the political center of Yunnan.

9. The Tang and Song Dynasties

At the beginning of the 8th century, Tang troops were fighting against Tibetan troops for the control of the Erhai Lake area. In 707, the Tang Emperor Zhongzong sent General Tang Jiuzheng