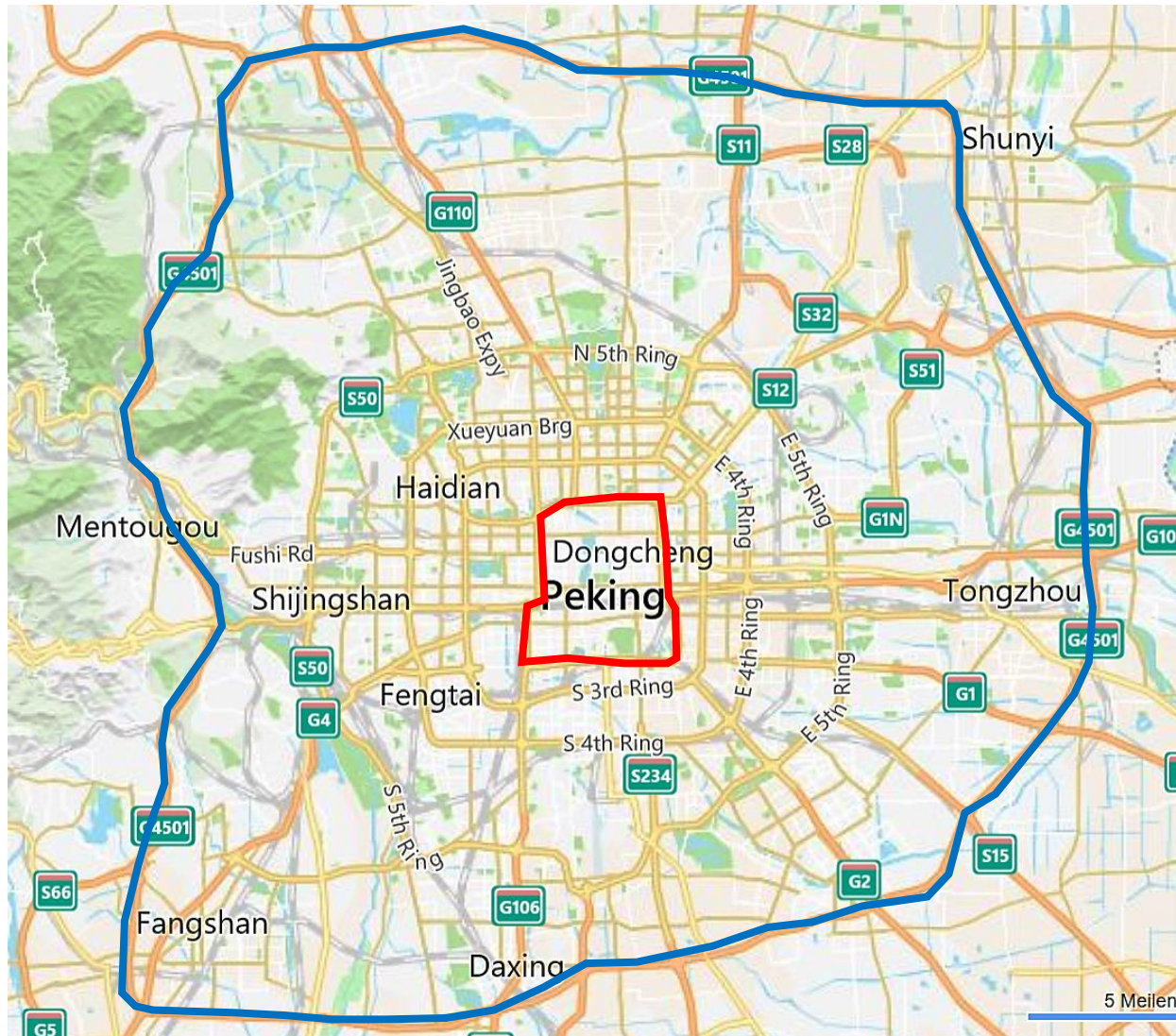


**City of Beijing**  
**and**  
**NCEPU – North China Electric Power**  
**University**



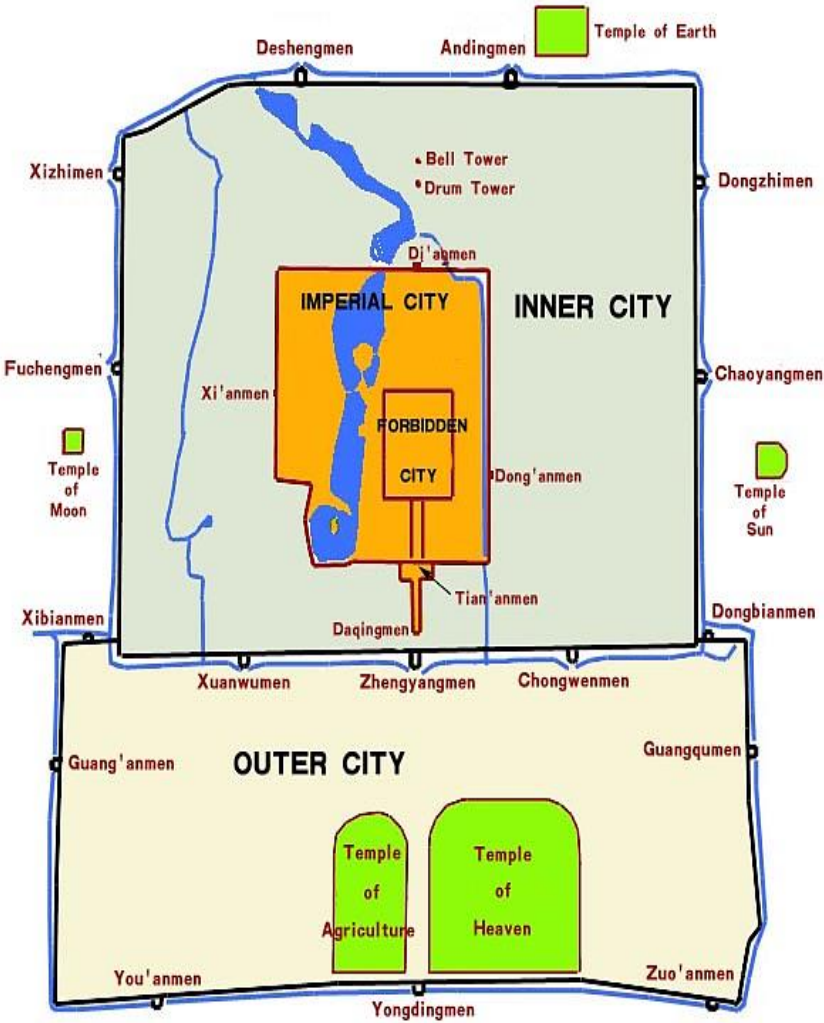
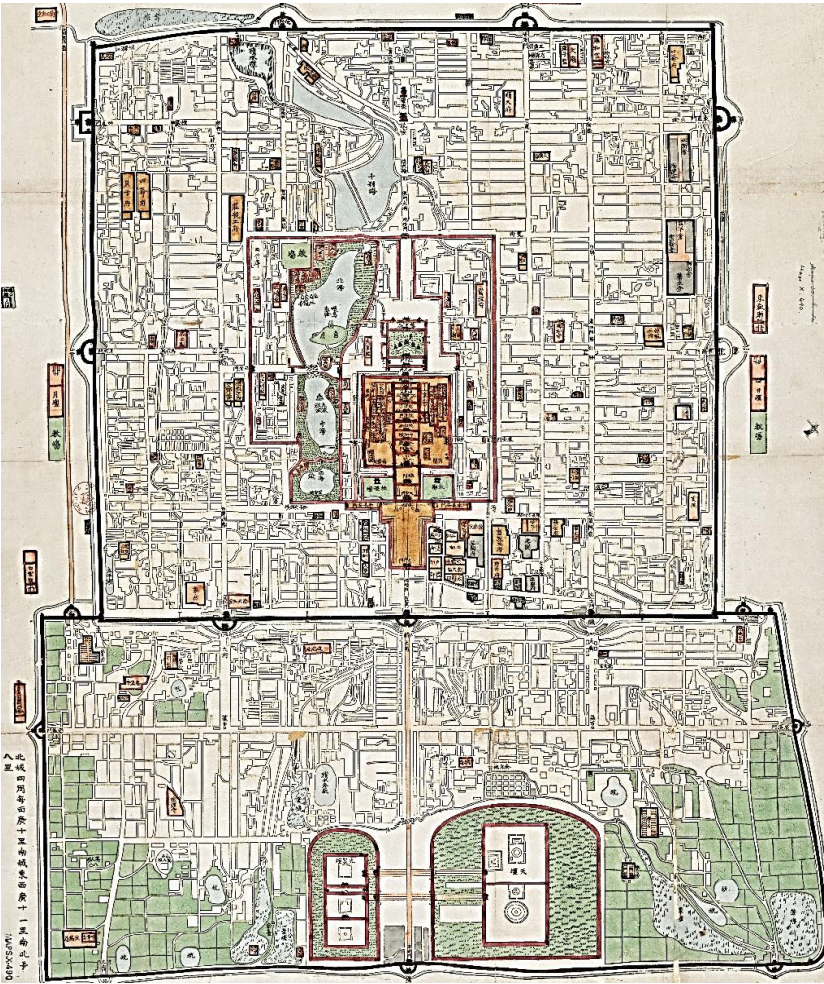
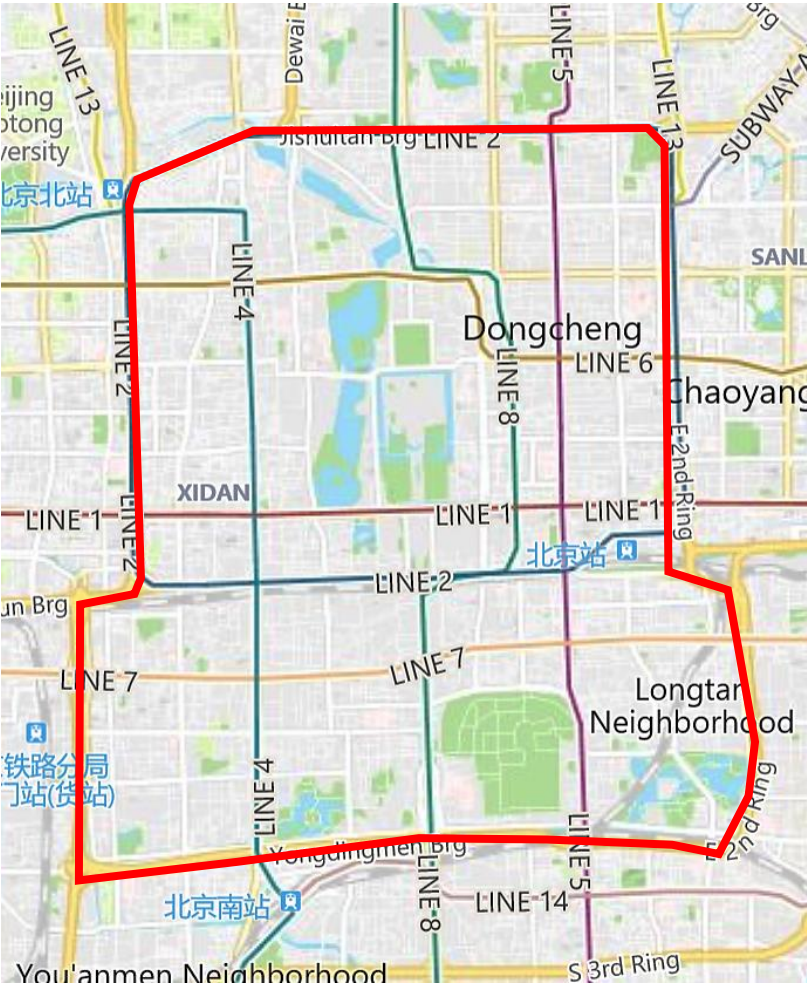
Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China. It is the world's most populous national capital city, with over 21 million residents within an administrative area of 16,410.5 km<sup>2</sup>. It is located in Northern China, and is governed as a municipality under the direct administration of the State Council with 16 urban, suburban, and rural districts. Beijing is mostly surrounded by Hebei Province with the exception of neighboring Tianjin to the southeast.

Taken from Wikipedia

Nowadays Beijing is surrounded by the 6<sup>th</sup> ring (in the map indicated in BLUE) with a diameter of about 70-80 km. Only about 100 years ago, Beijing was concentrated in the RED marked area, which shows the former inner and outer city, surrounded by the city walls of Beijing. Today the space in front of the former city walls is used for the 2<sup>nd</sup> ring.



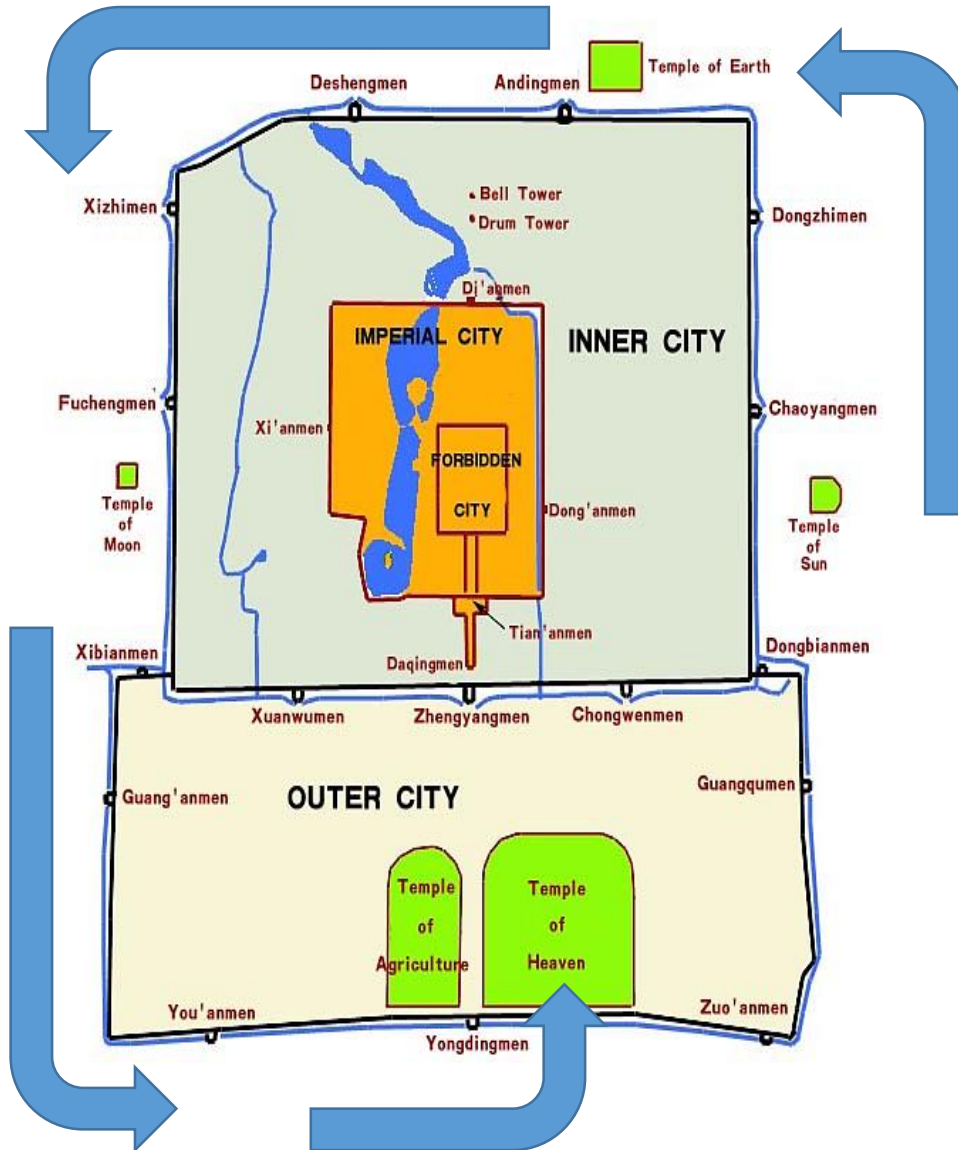
# City of Beijing – the historical part inside the today`s 2nd ring



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING



## City of Beijing – the historical part inside the today's 2<sup>nd</sup> ring



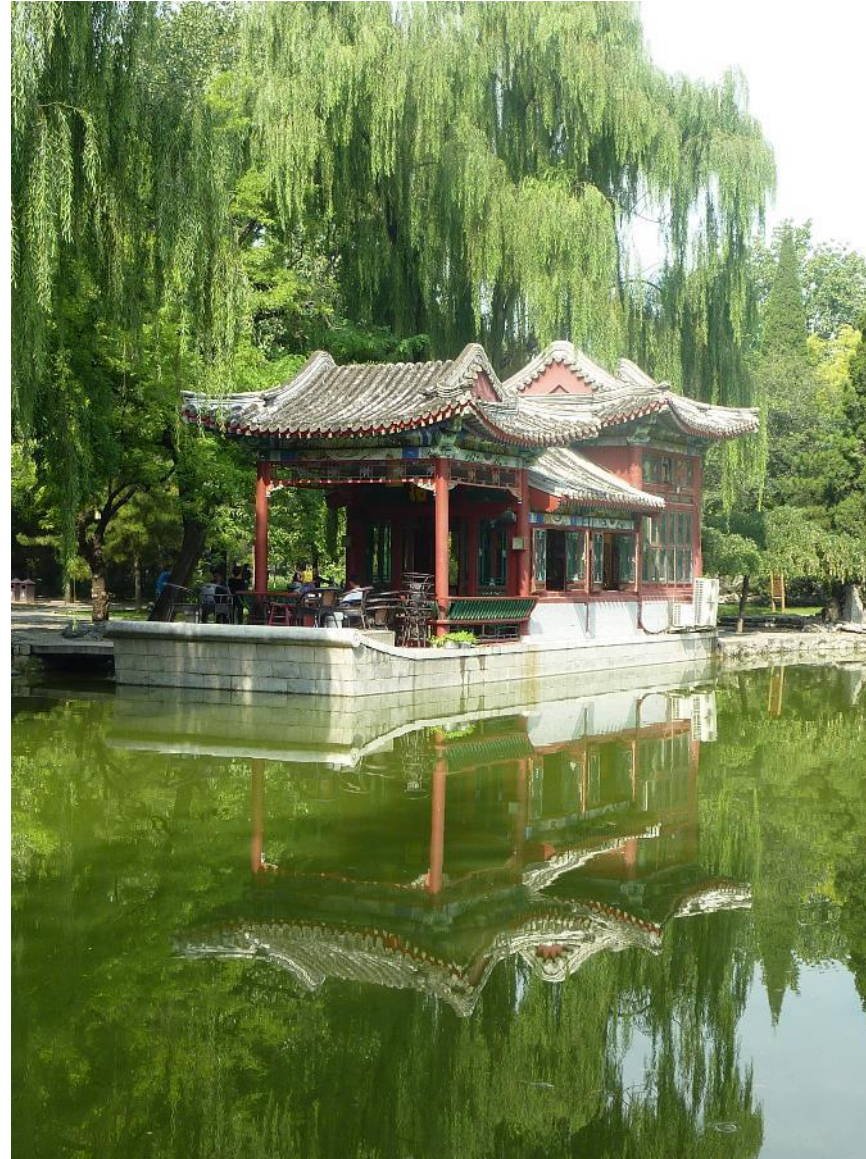
So let's start our tour through the history of Beijing with a trip outside the city walls to see the temples

- in the East (RiTān - Temple of Sun),
- in the North (DīTān – Temple of Earth),
- in the West (instead of the Temple of the Moon, we will visit the nearby Baiyun Guan – Temple of the White Cloud)
- and in the south the world wide well known TianTān – Temple of Heaven

You will see some remains of the old city wall surrounding the outer and the inner city and see the “must have seen places” in the imperial and forbidden city and some “hidden places” inside and also outside the Inner City.

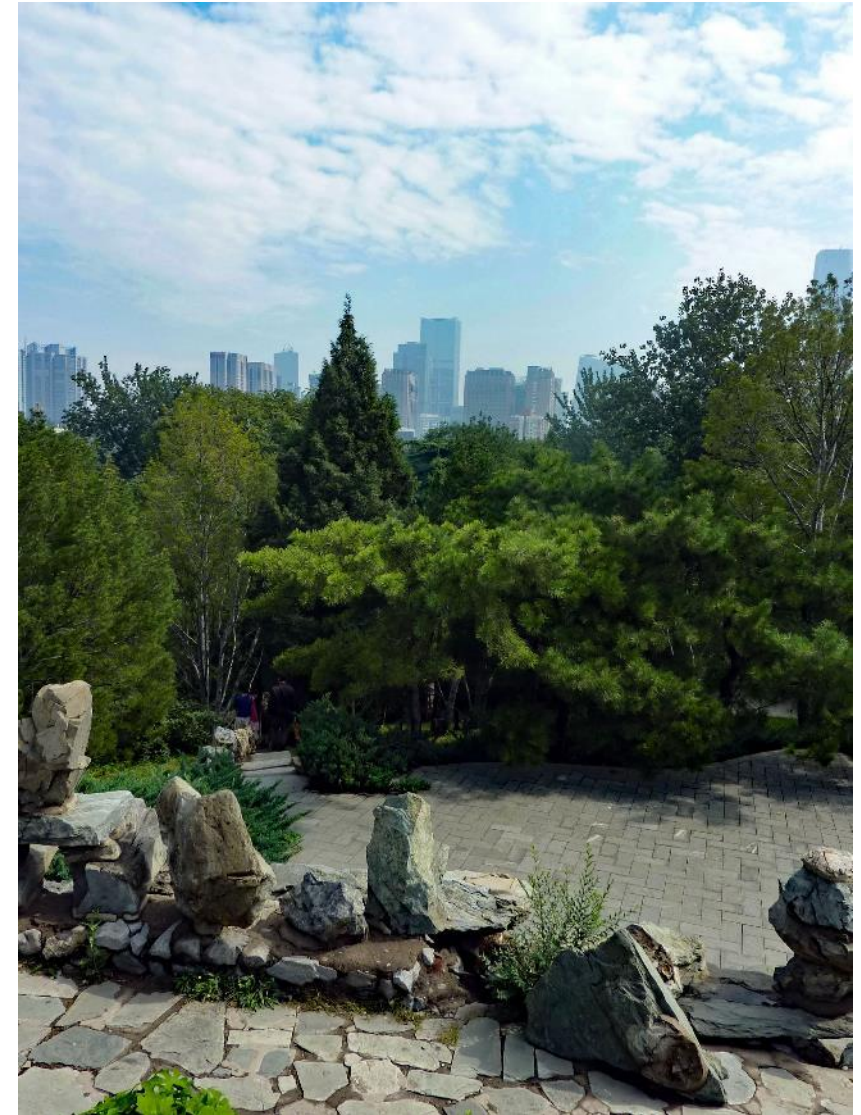


# Ritan – The Temple of the Sun



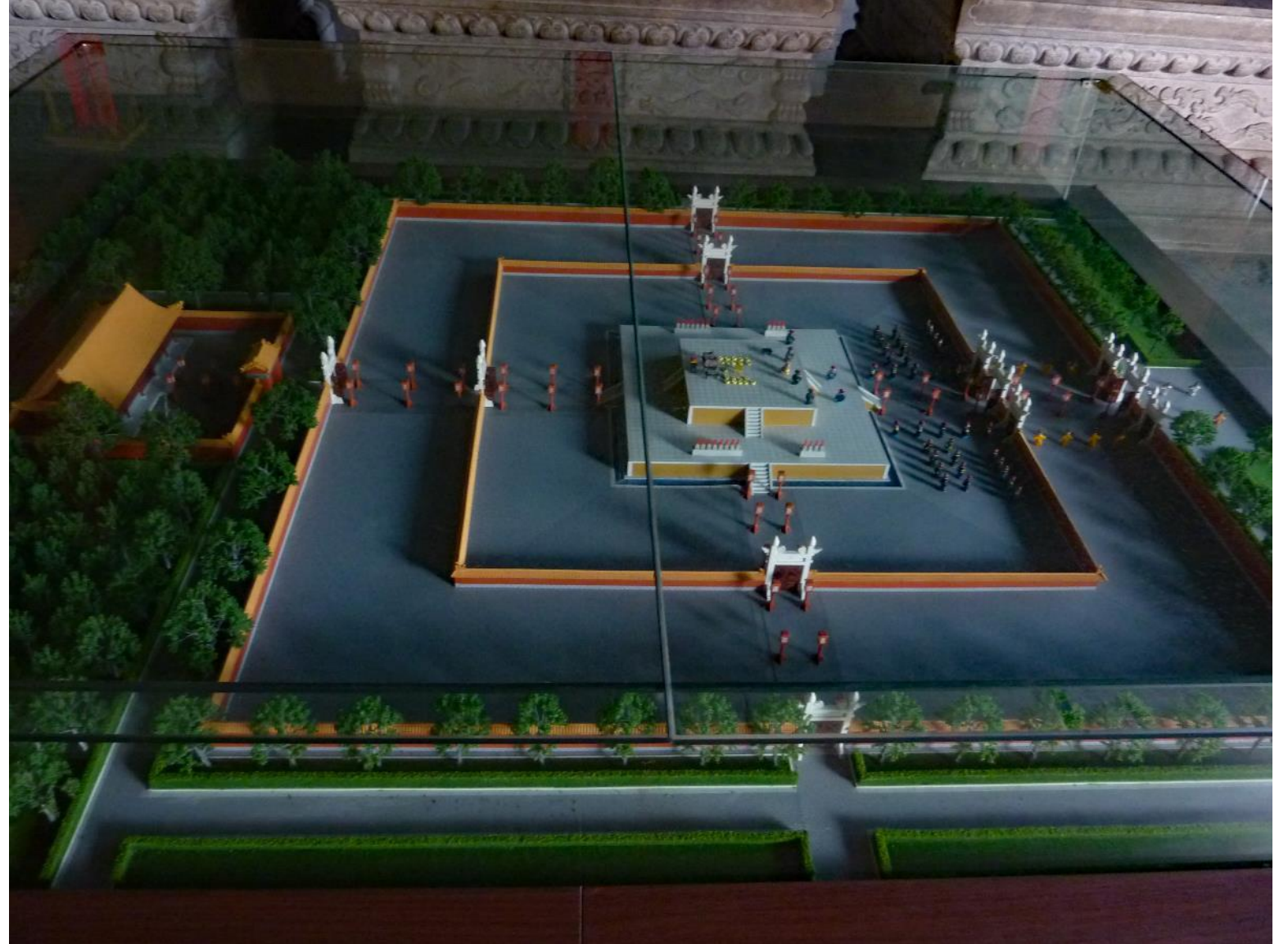


# Ritan – The Temple of the Sun





## Ditan – The Temple of the Earth



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING



## Ditan – The Temple of the Earth





# Baiyun Guan – The Temple of the White Clouds



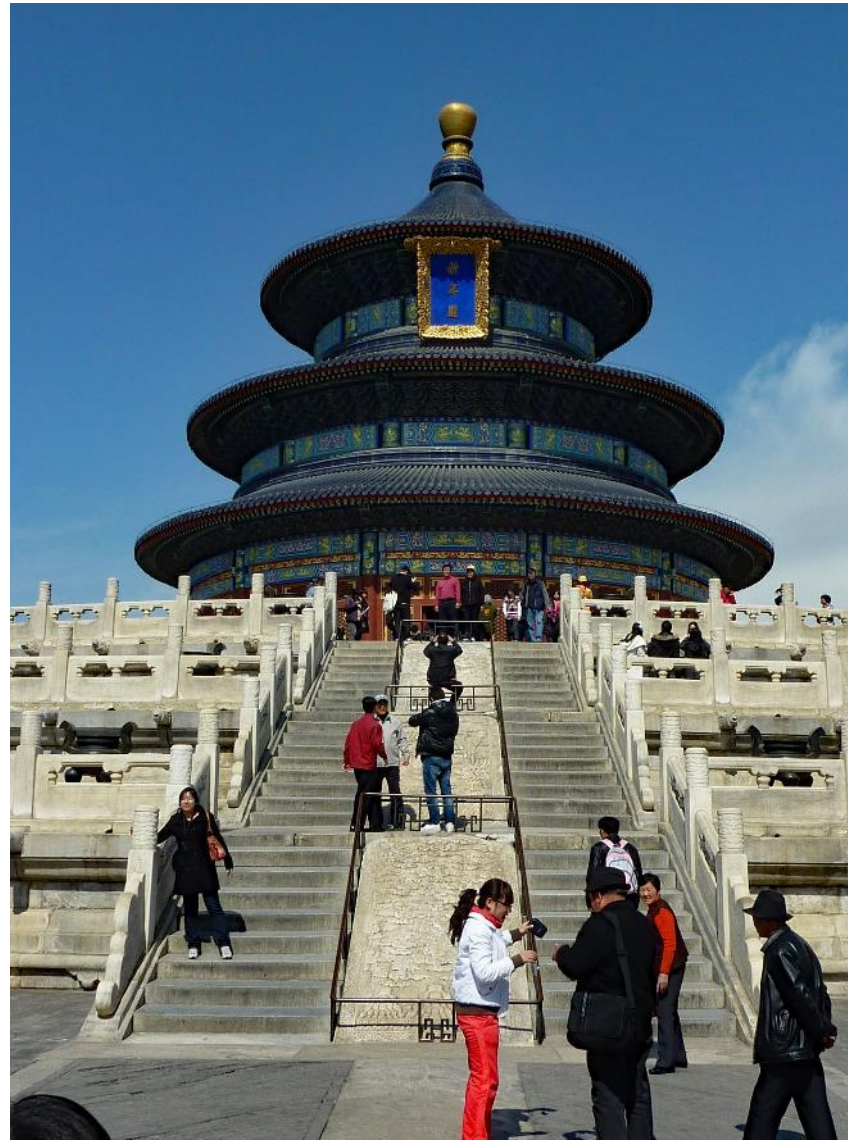


## Baiyun Guan – The Temple of the White Clouds





# Tian Tan – The Temple of the Heaven





# Tian Tan – The Temple of the Heaven





# Tian Tan – The Temple of the Heaven



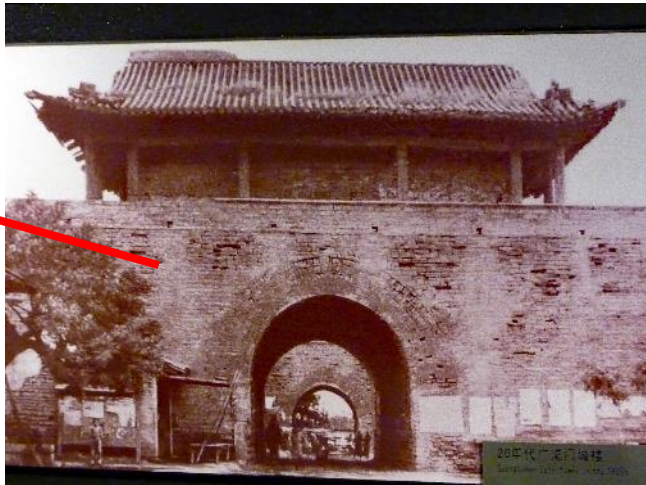
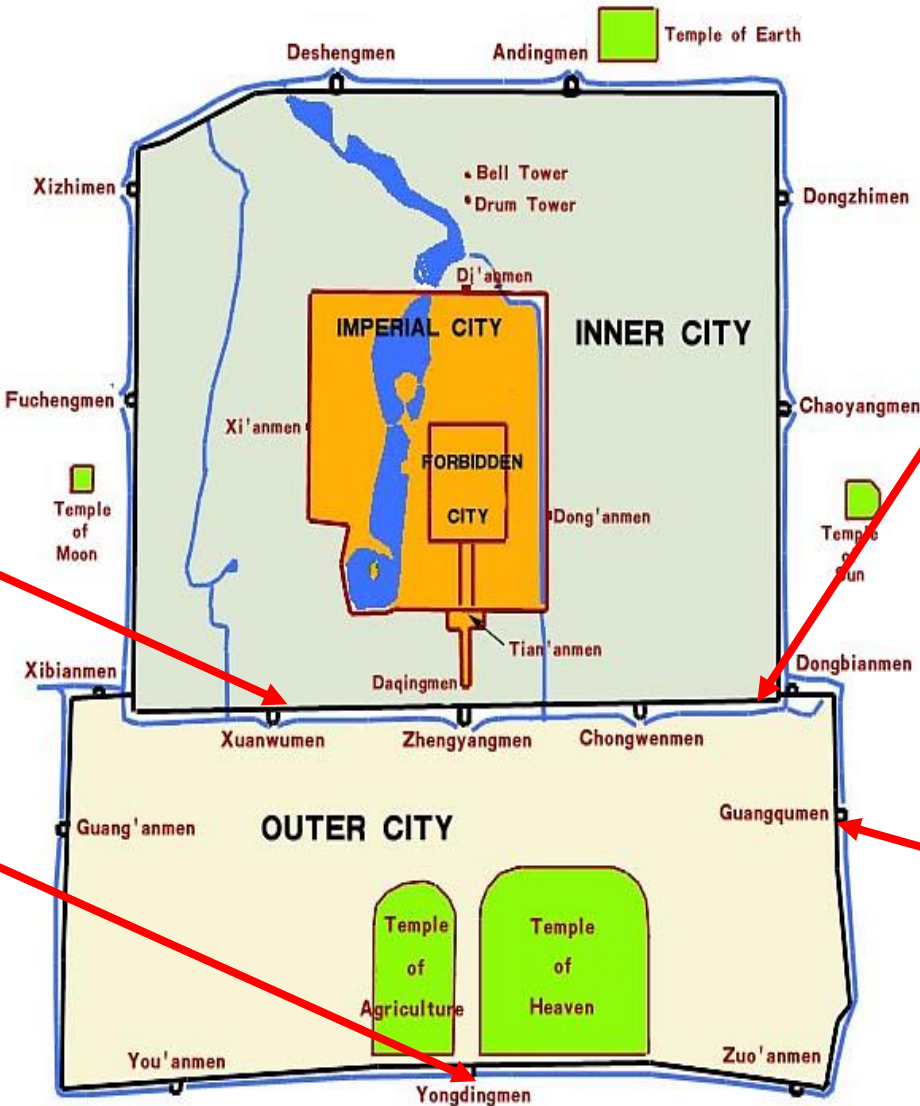
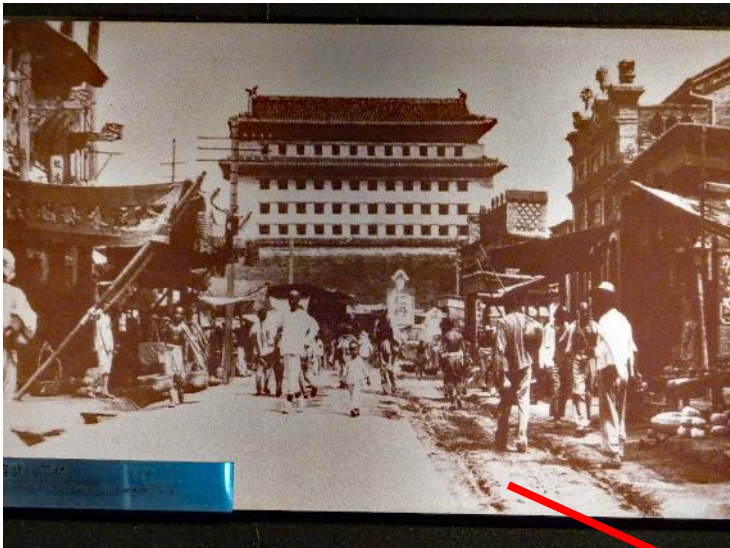


# Tian Tan – The Temple of the Heaven





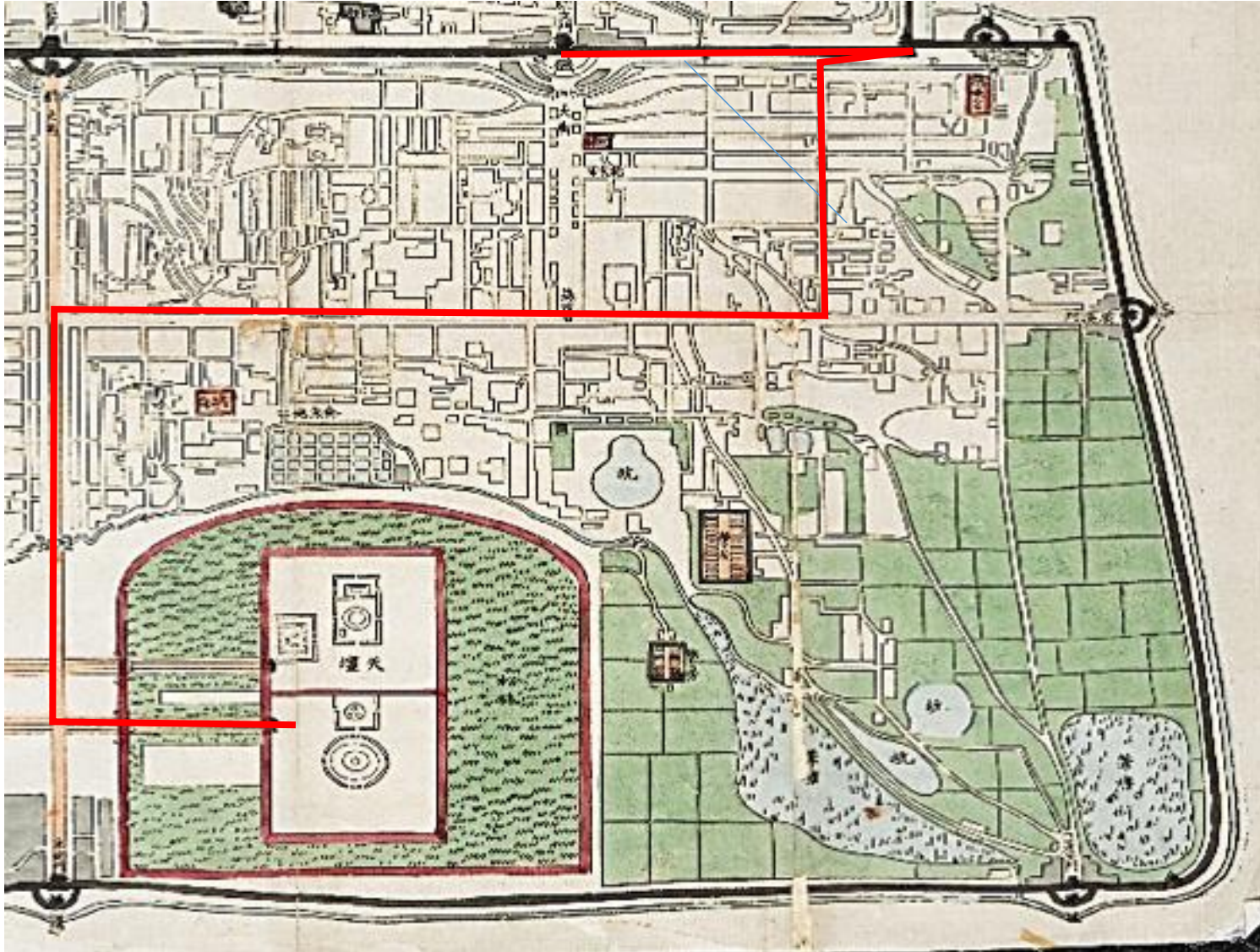
# The City Gates of the Outer City in the 1920`s



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING

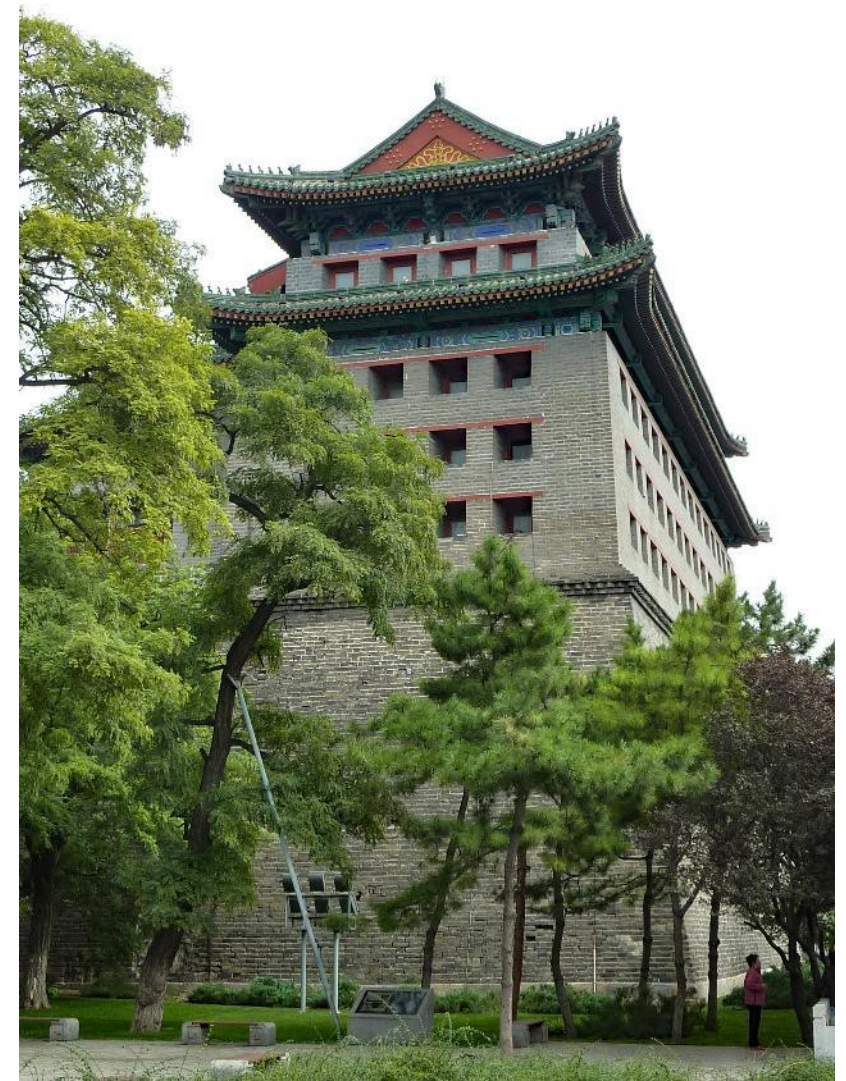


# From Tian Tan to the South East Corner Tower of the Inner City and along the City Wall to Chongwenmen



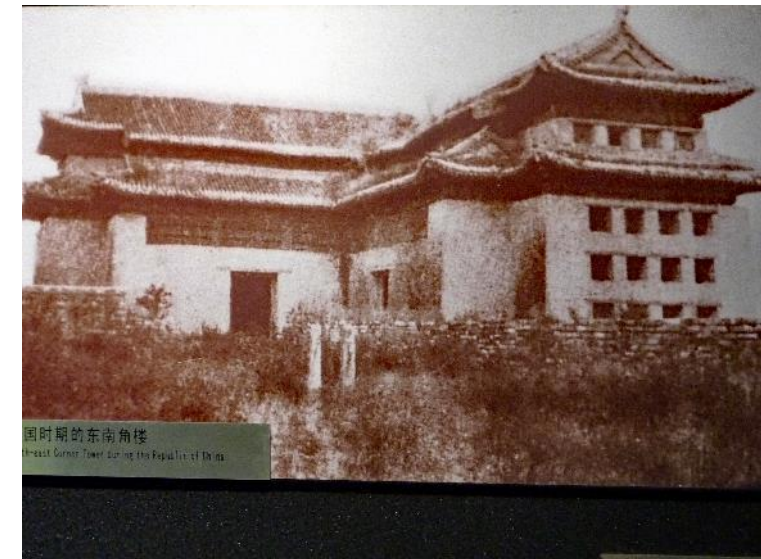


## The South East Corner Tower of the Inner City



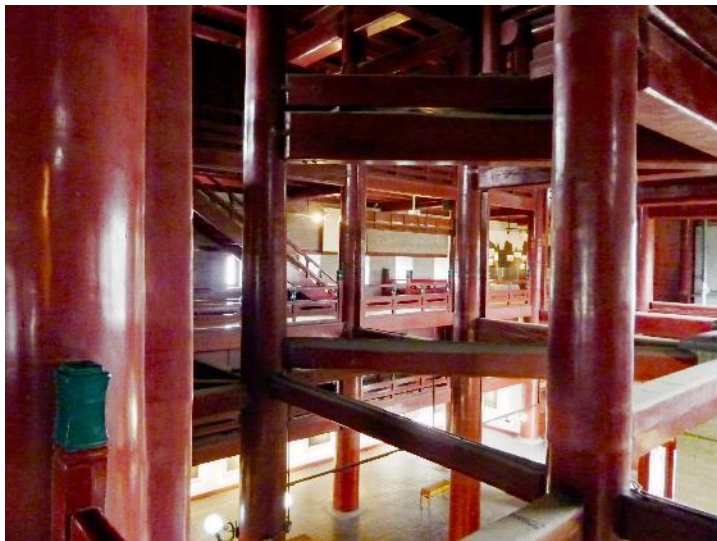


## The South East Corner Tower of the Inner City – going behind the Wall





## The South East Corner Tower of the Inner City – having a look inside the tower





## From the South East Corner Tower towards ChongWenMen – today and 100 years ago

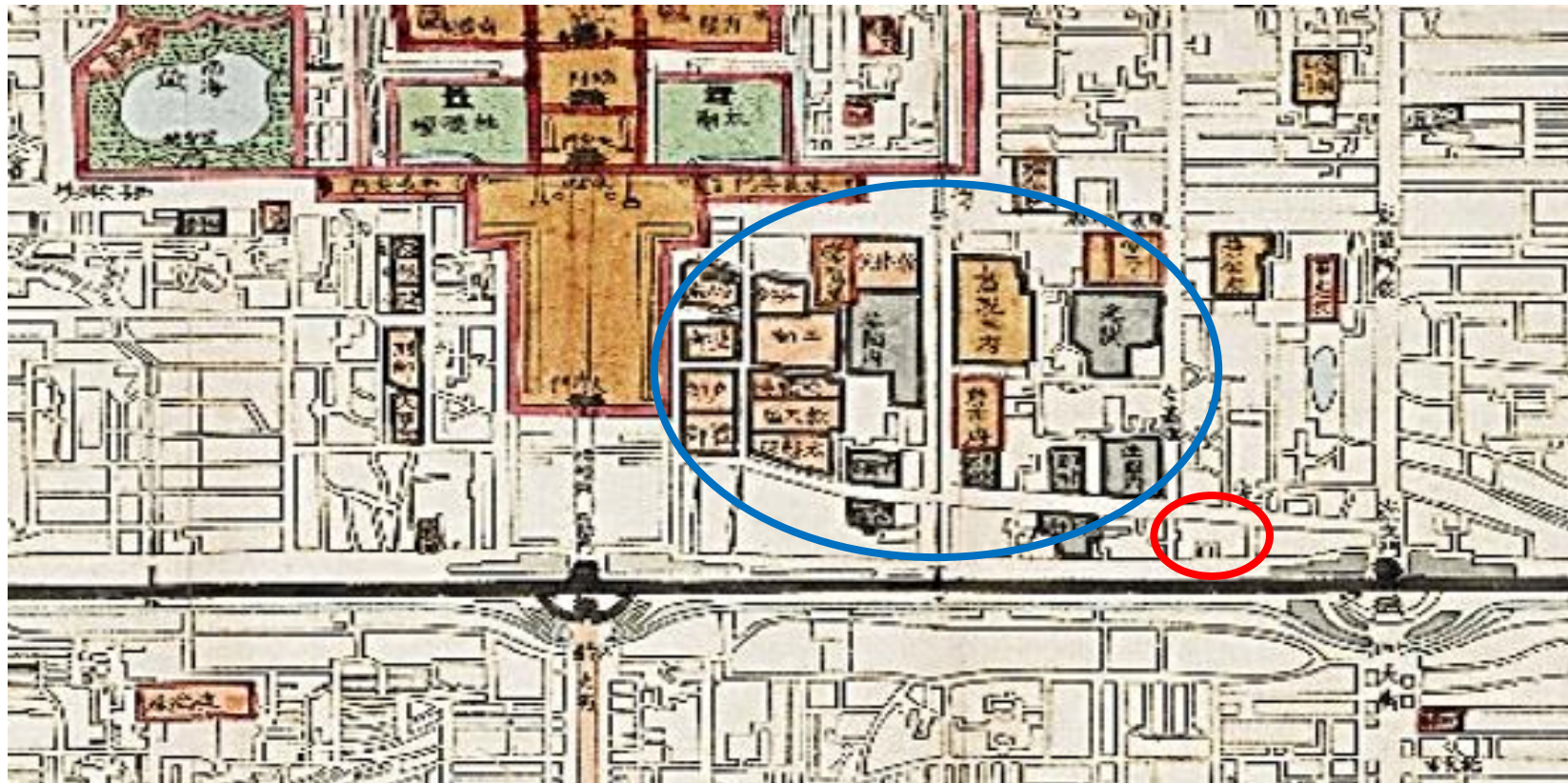




# The NOVOTEL XinQiao – a Quite Historical Place directly at the Entrance to the former Legation Quarter, where the Boxer Rebellion focussed its activities against foreigner in 1900

RED – Hotel XinQiao

BLUE – Former Legacy Quarter



Today view



View in 1950th without the large building on street side



# The NOVOTEL XinQiao – a Quite Historical Place directly at the Entrance to the former Legation Quarter, where the Boxer Rebellion focussed its activities against foreigner in 1900



Hotel XinQiao in the 1950th / today's rear side



Hotel XinQiao today and the view to the former legation Quarter





## Let`s search for some remains of the former Legation Quarter, where the Boxer Rebellion focussed its activities against foreigners in 1900



The Boxer Rebellion, Boxer Uprising, was an armed and violent xenophobic, anti-Christian, and anti-imperialist insurrection in China between 1899 and 1901, towards the end of the Qing dynasty. It was initiated by the Militia United in Righteousness, known in English as the Boxers because many of their members had practiced Chinese martial arts, also referred to in the Western world at the time as Chinese Boxing. Villagers in North China had been building resentment against Christian missionaries and the growth of foreign spheres of influence after the Sino-Japanese War of 1895. In a severe drought, violence and murder spread across Shandong and the North China Plain, targeting foreign property, Christian missionaries, and Chinese Christians. In June 1900, Boxer fighters, convinced they were invulnerable to foreign weapons, converged on Beijing with the slogan "Support the Qing government and exterminate the foreigners." Foreigners and Chinese Christians sought refuge in the Legation Quarter.

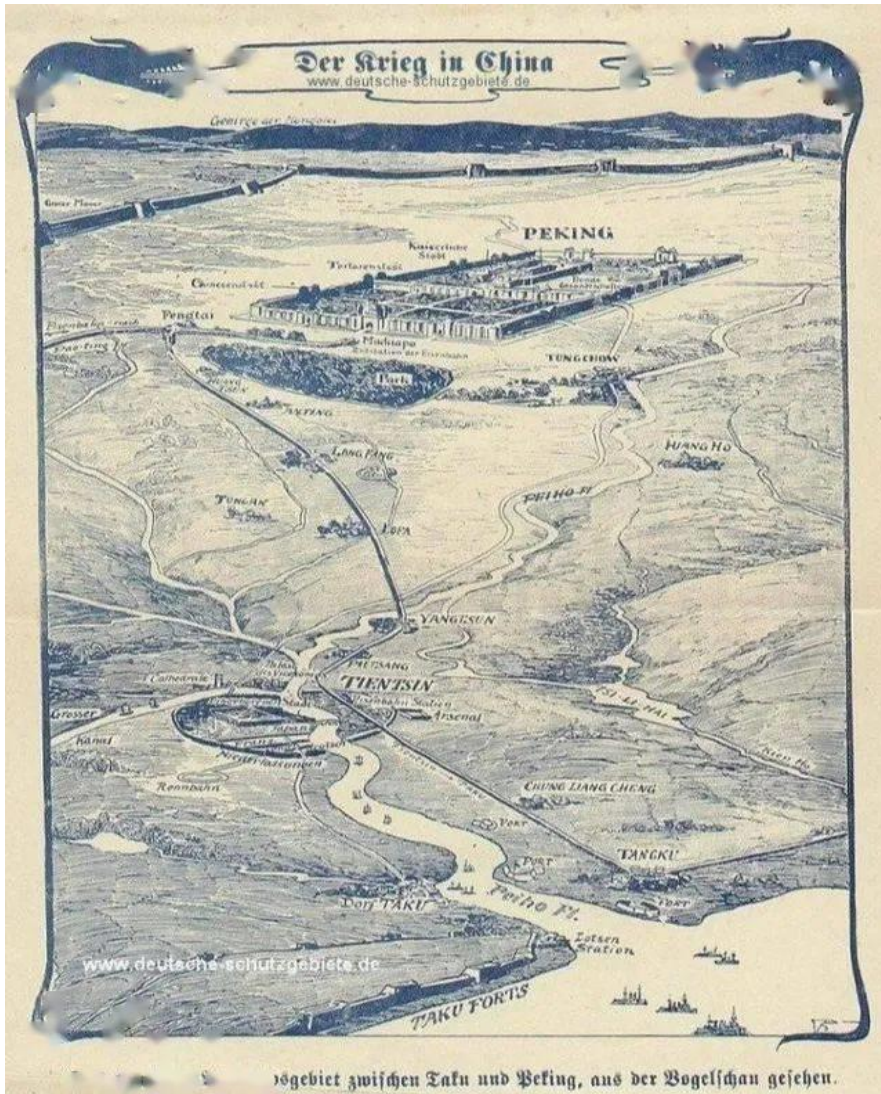


Taken from Wikipedia

Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING



Let`s search for some remains of the former Legation Quarter, where the Boxer Rebellion focussed its activities against foreigners in 1900



Due to the siege of the legation quarter by the boxer and some parts of the Chinese army, 8 nations built up an intervention force and moved up from the yellow sea into Hai He upstream towards Daku Forts, destroyed them and proceed towards Beijing. Germany participated with the Gun Boat Itis



Let's search for some remains of the former Legation Quarter, where the Boxer Rebellion focussed its activities against foreigners in 1900



Troop assembly of the 8 nations in the forbidden city in Nov 1900  
Taken from Wikipedia

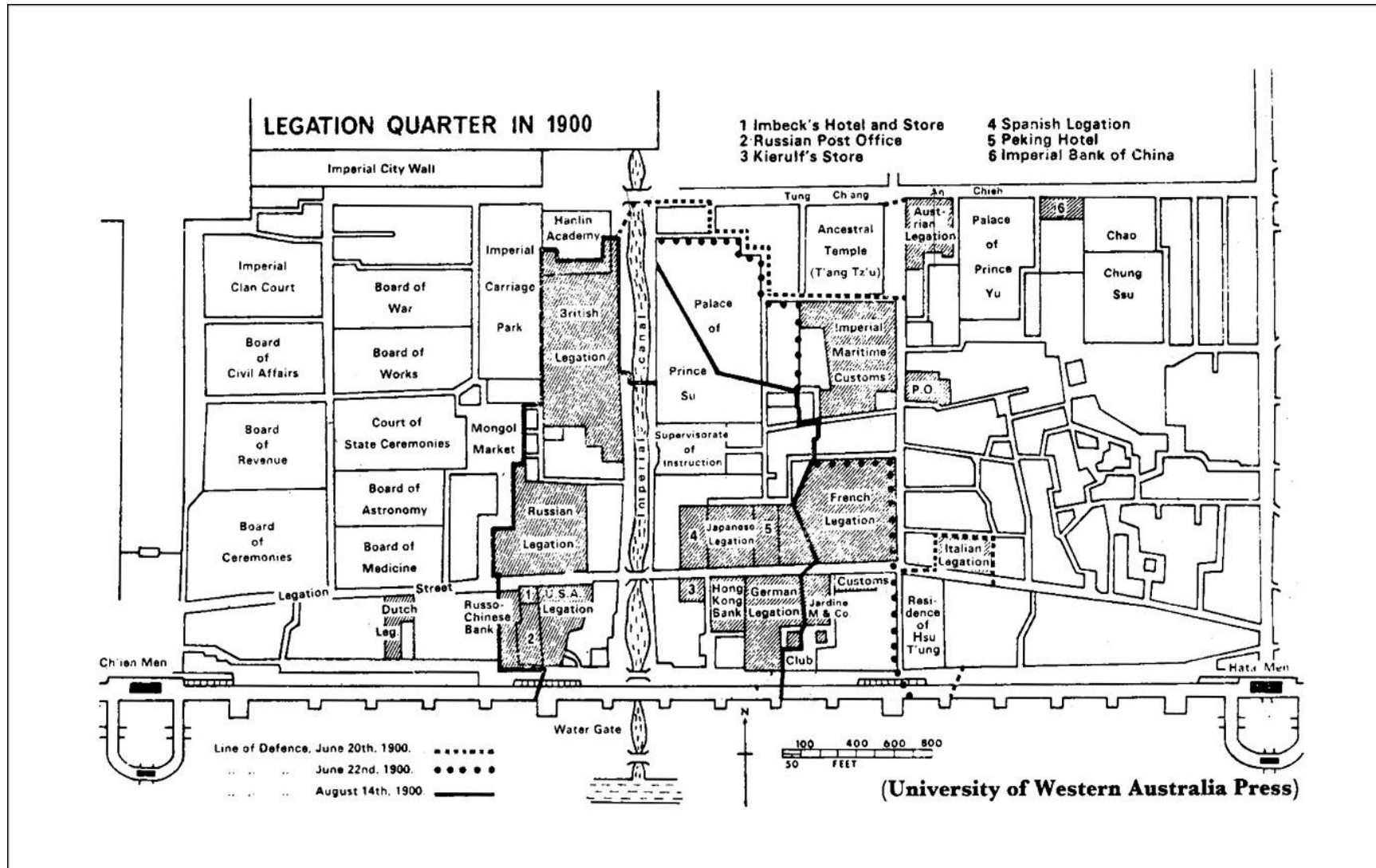
Showing the massacre on the boxer after the rebellion was fought down

Taken from Wikipedia





Let's search for some remains of the former Legation Quarter, where the Boxer Rebellion focussed its activities against foreigners in 1900

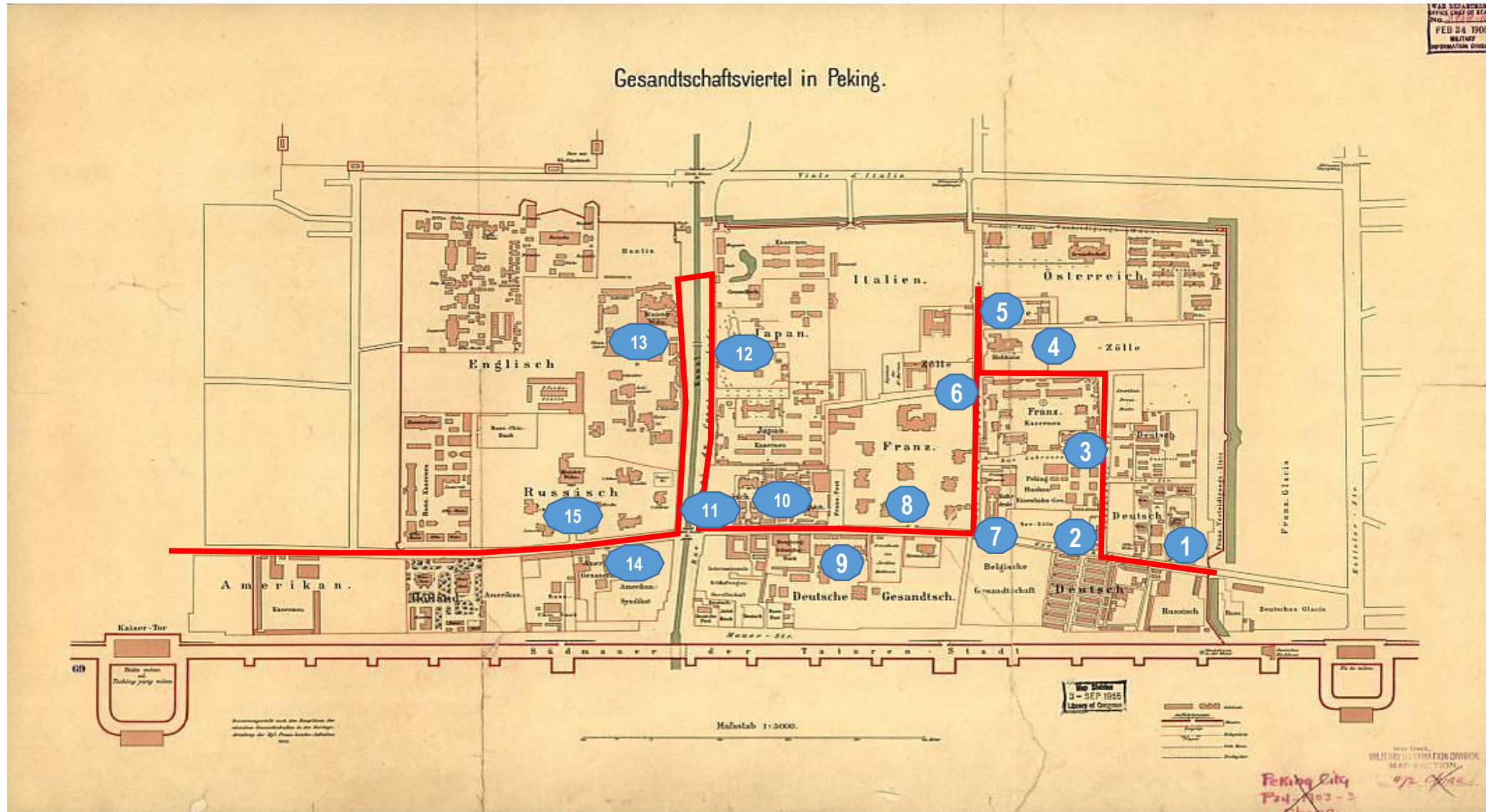


This map shows the Legation Quarter in 1900 and the lines of defence on June 20th, 1900 resp. June 22nd, 1900 and on August 14th after the siege of more than 50 days.

After the boxer rebellion was fought down, the eight nations expanded their legation areas, as you can see it in the following map



# Let`s search for some remains of the former Legation Quarter, where the Boxer Rebellion focussed its activities against foreigners in 1900



The number will be indicated on the following pictures, so that you get a feeling how the old legation quarter looked like.

As the map from 1908 shows, most of the embassies enlarged their areas after the rebellion.

Meanwhile all the embassies moved to other places in Beijing and this area is used by Chinese governmental buildings



Let`s search for some remains of the former Legation Quarter, where the Boxer Rebellion focussed its activities against foreigners in 1900

1 - Parts of former German Embassy



3 - Parts of former French Embassy





# Let`s search for some remains of the former Legation Quarter, where the Boxer Rebellion focussed its activities against foreigners in 1900

5 - Parts of former Austrian Embassy



6 - Parts of former Italien Embassy



7 – Catholic St. Michael`s Church



8 - Parts of former French Embassy



9 - Parts of former German Embassy



10 - Parts of former Japanese Embassy





Let`s search for some remains of the former Legation Quarter, where the Boxer Rebellion focussed its activities against foreigners in 1900

12 - Parts of former Japanese Embassy



13 - Parts of former British Embassy



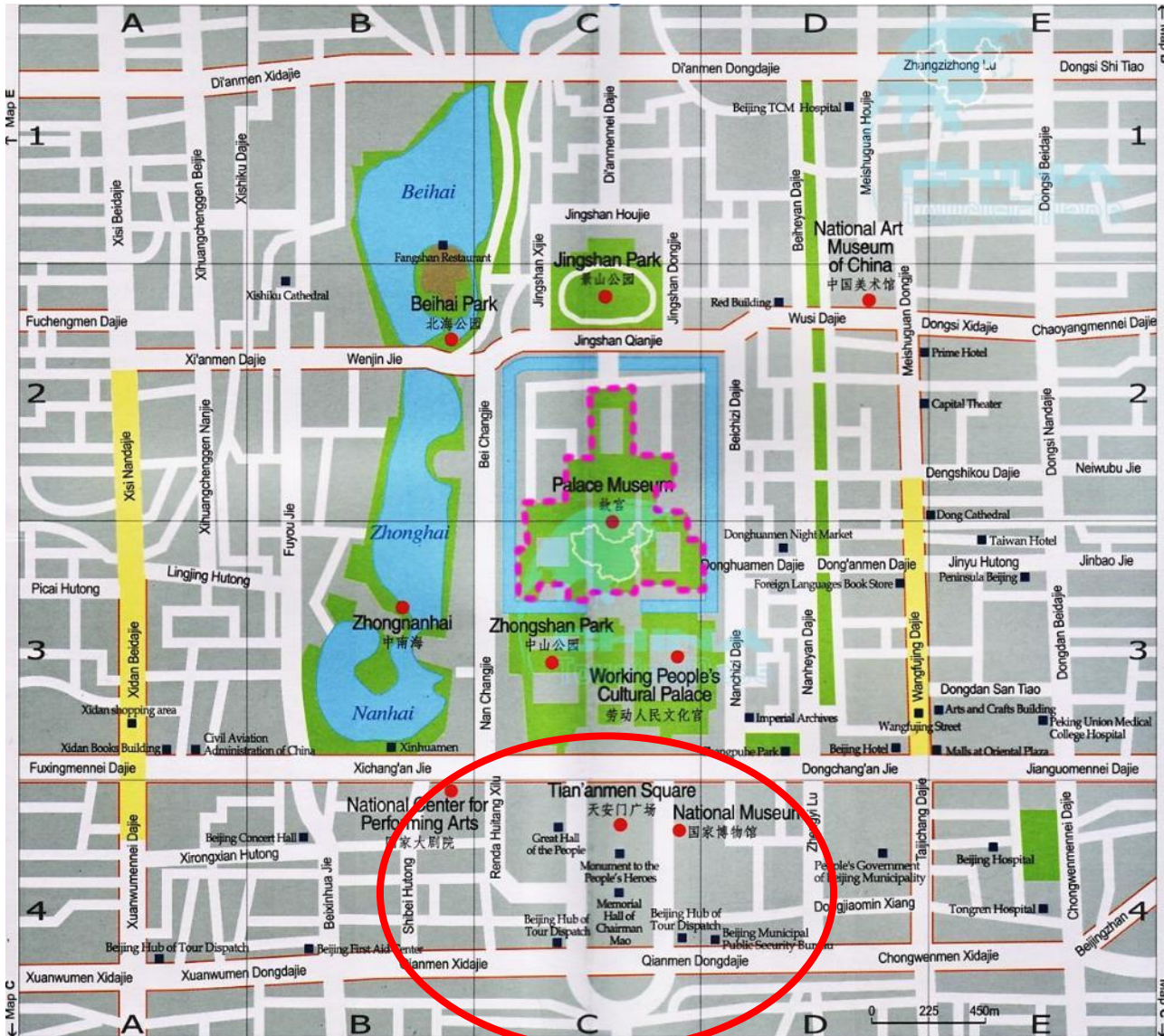
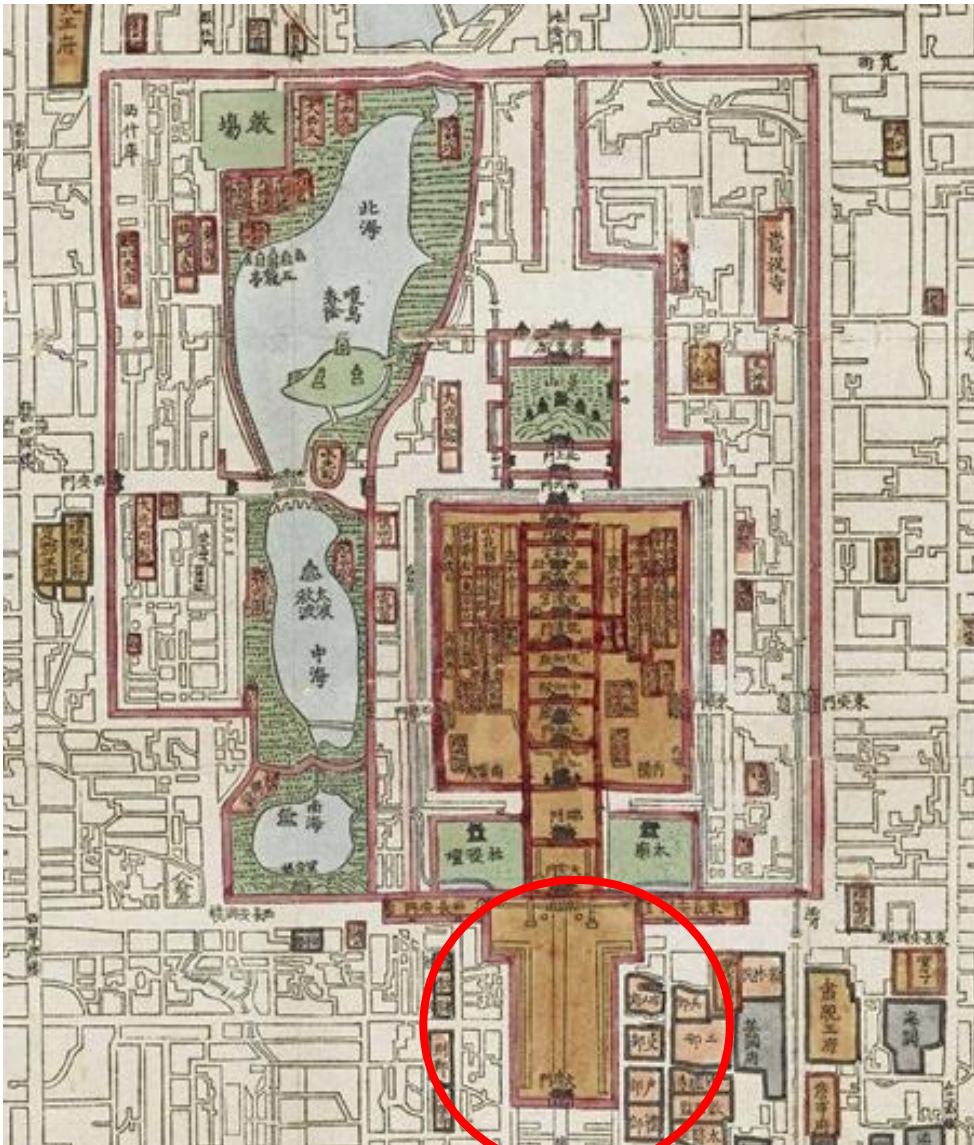
15 - Parts of former Russian Embassy



Now we reach on our  
tour TianAnMen Square  
close to QianMen



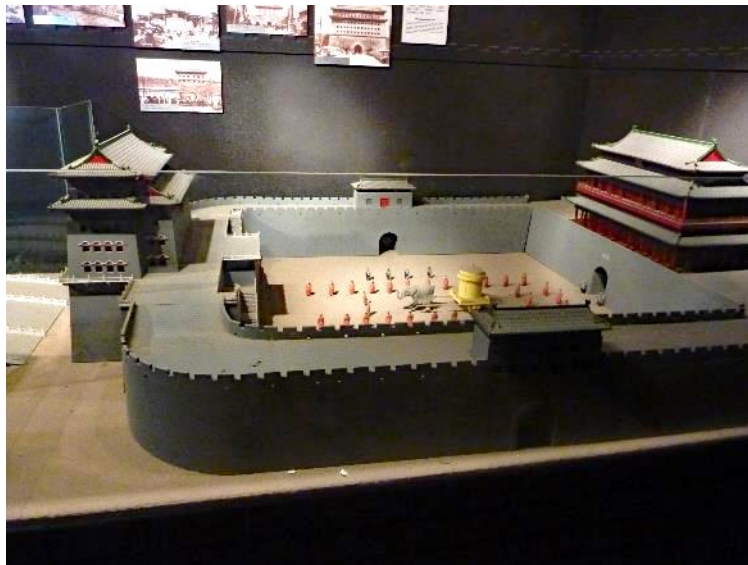
# TianAnMen Square – in 1900 and today



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING



# TianAnMen Square – the actual remains of QianMen (right) and the construction of the original gate (left)





# TianAnMen Square – the main Building around the Square

Old Beijing Railway Station



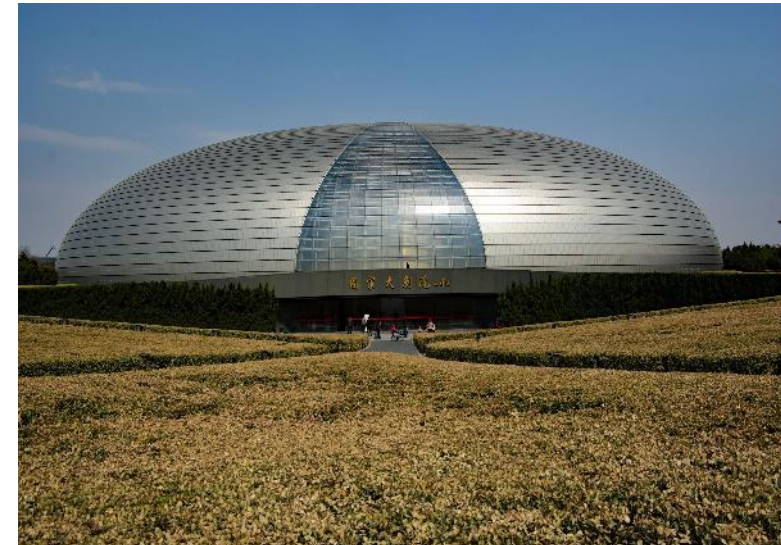
Mao Zedong Memorial



TianAnMen – the entrance to the forbidden city



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING



National Center of Performing Art

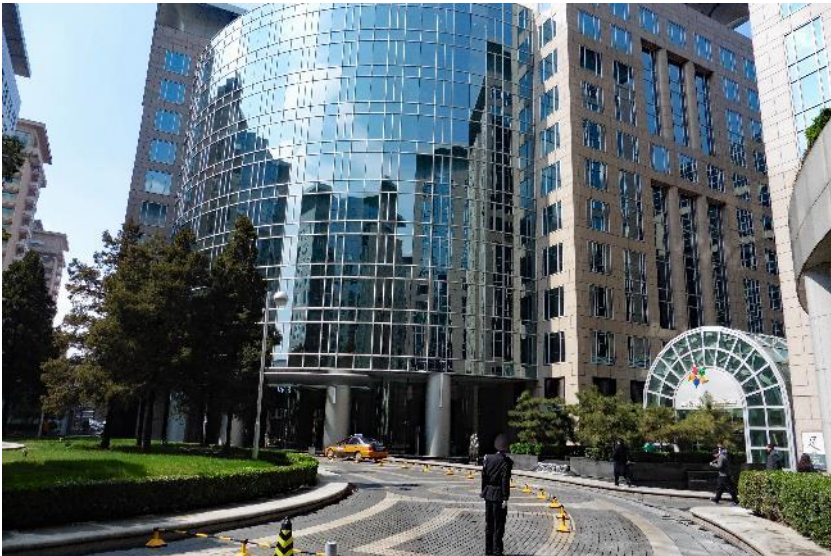


## TianAnMen Square – completely overcrowded with people celebrating the 65<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Peoples Republic of China





TianAnMen Square – ChangAn Road connecting the Square to the West and the East



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING

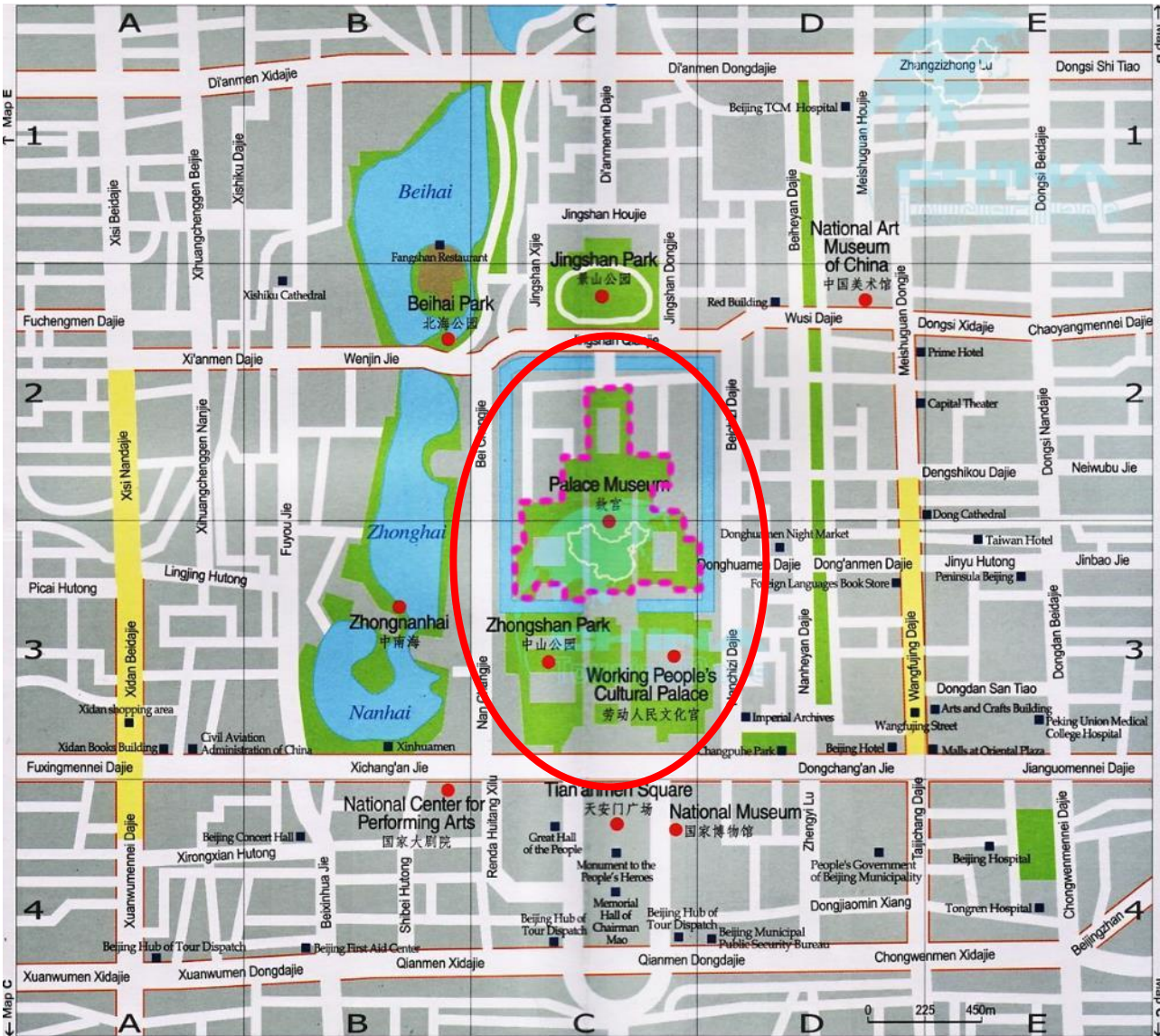
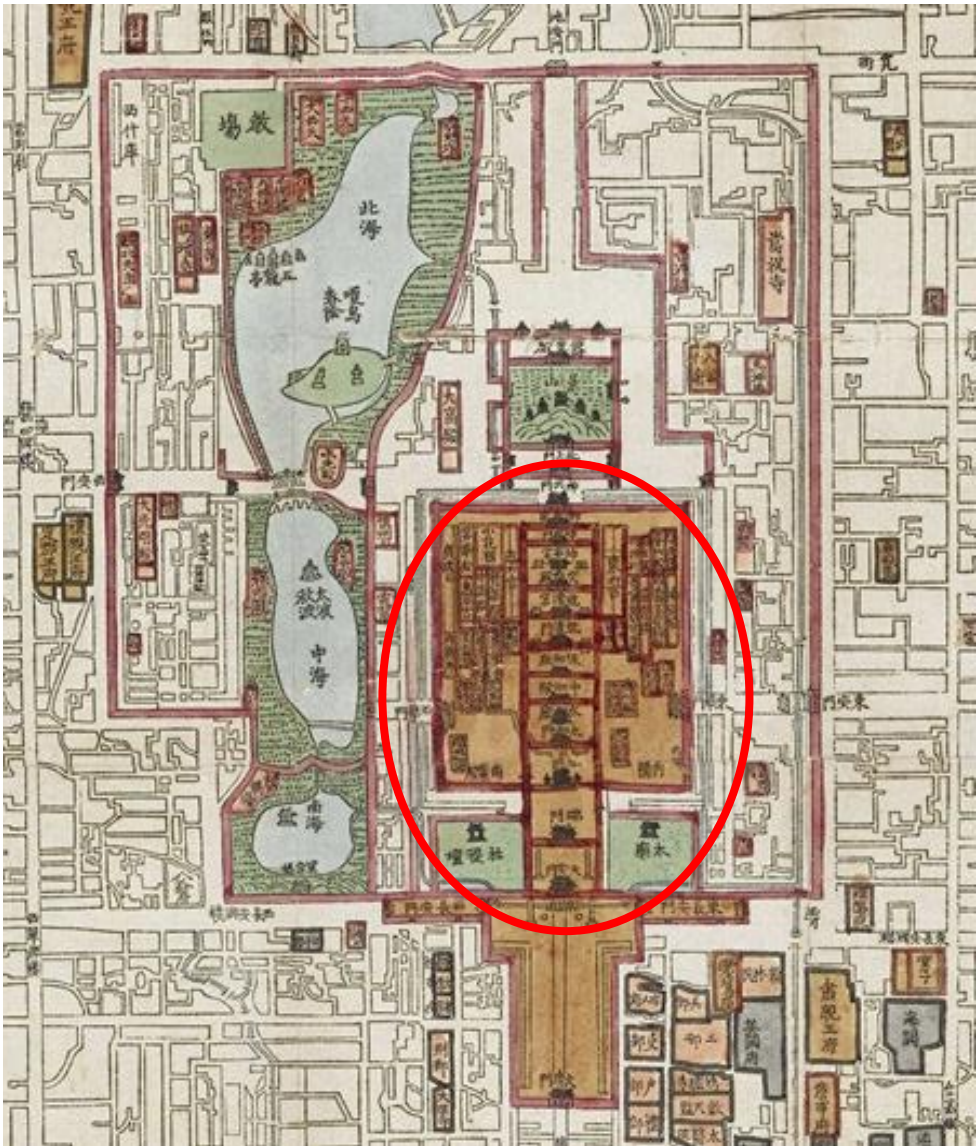


## TianAnMen Square – ChangAn Road connecting the Square to the West and the East





# The Forbidden City – in 1900 and today

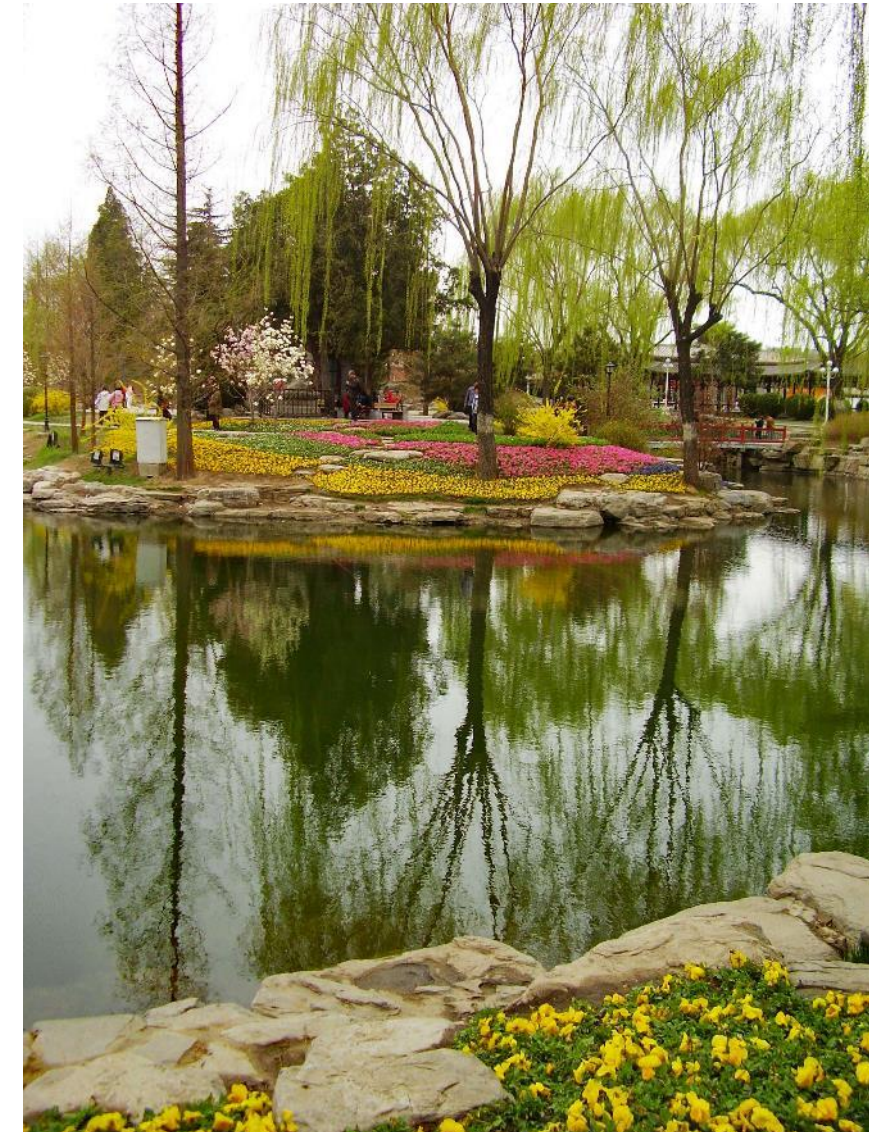
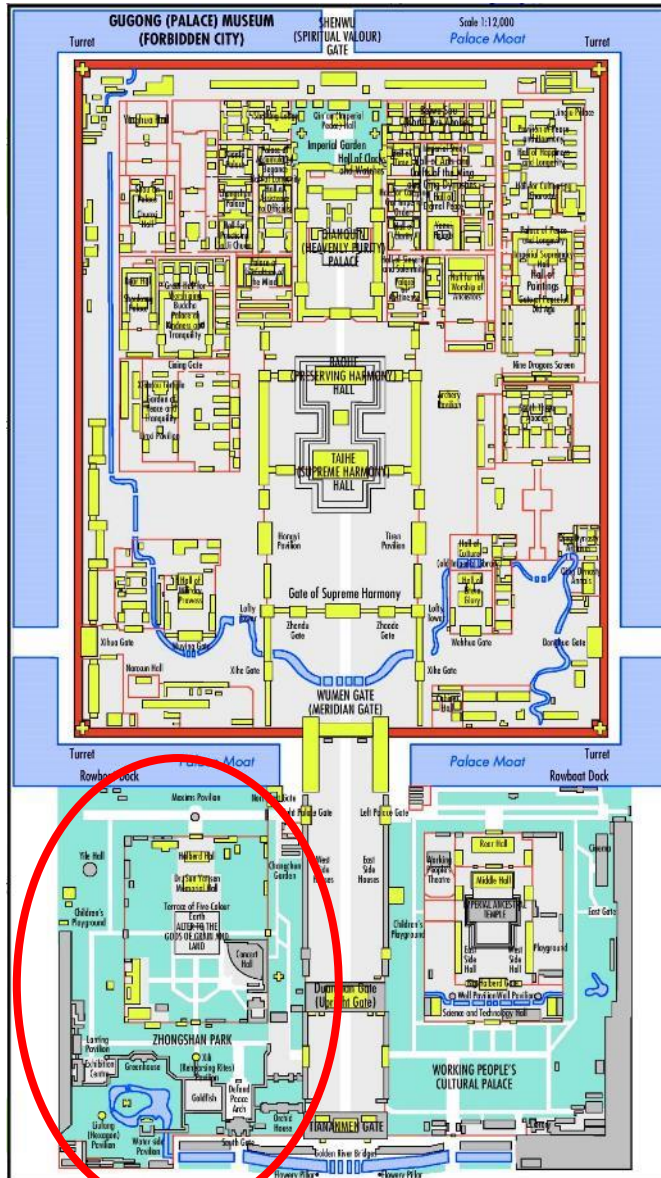


Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING



# The Forbidden City – ZhongShan Park on the left side of TianAnMen

ZhongShan Park is open to public access, while the Winter Palace in ZhongNanHai is a governmental property and closed to the public

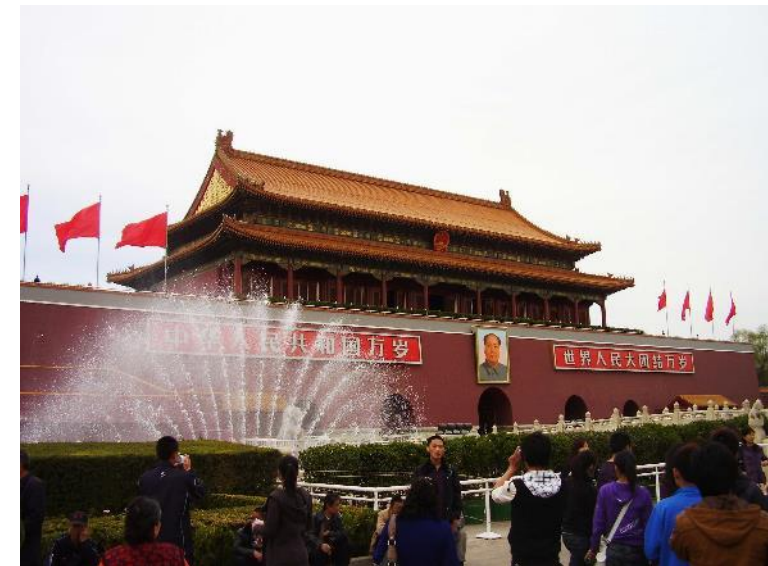


Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING



# The Forbidden City – ZhongShan Park on the left side of TianAnMen

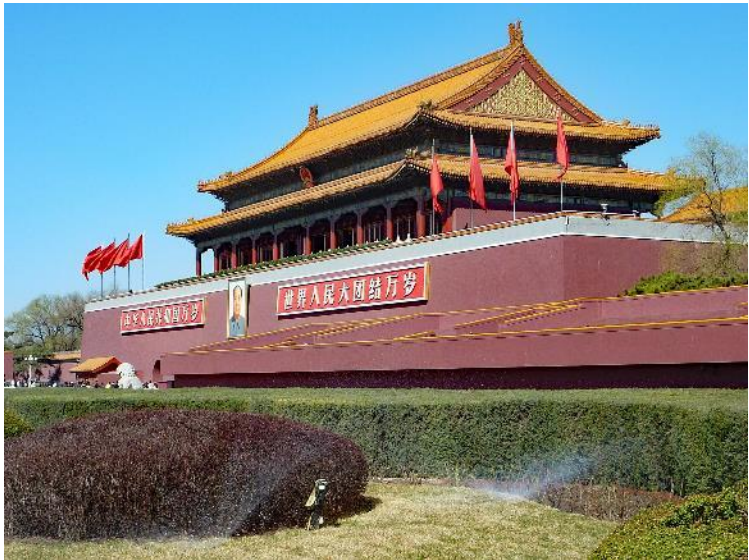
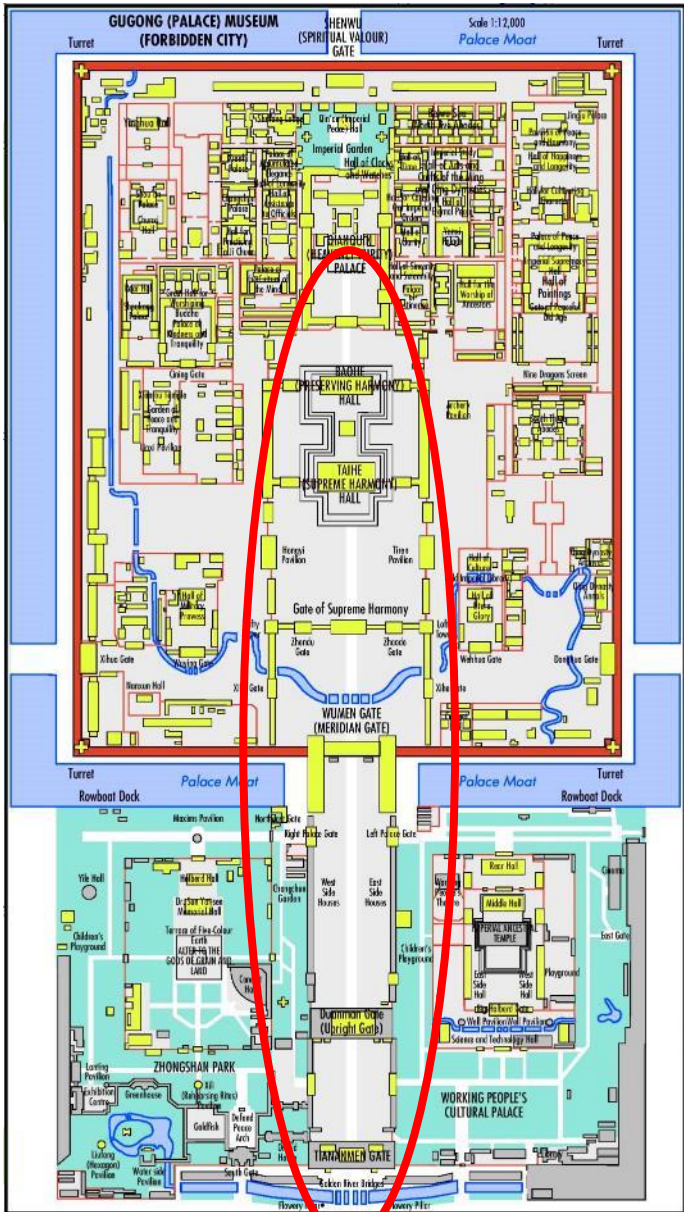
ZhongShan Park is open to public access, while the Winter Palace in ZhongNanHai is a governmental property and closed to the public



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING



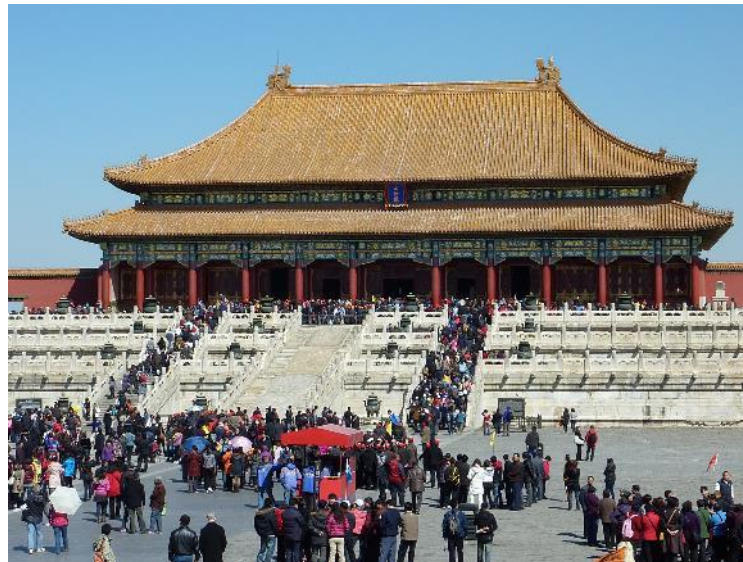
# The Forbidden City – The Main Entrance and the Representation Halls in the Center



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING



# The Forbidden City – The Main Entrance and the Representation Halls in the Center





# The Forbidden City – The Main Entrance and the Representation Halls in the Center



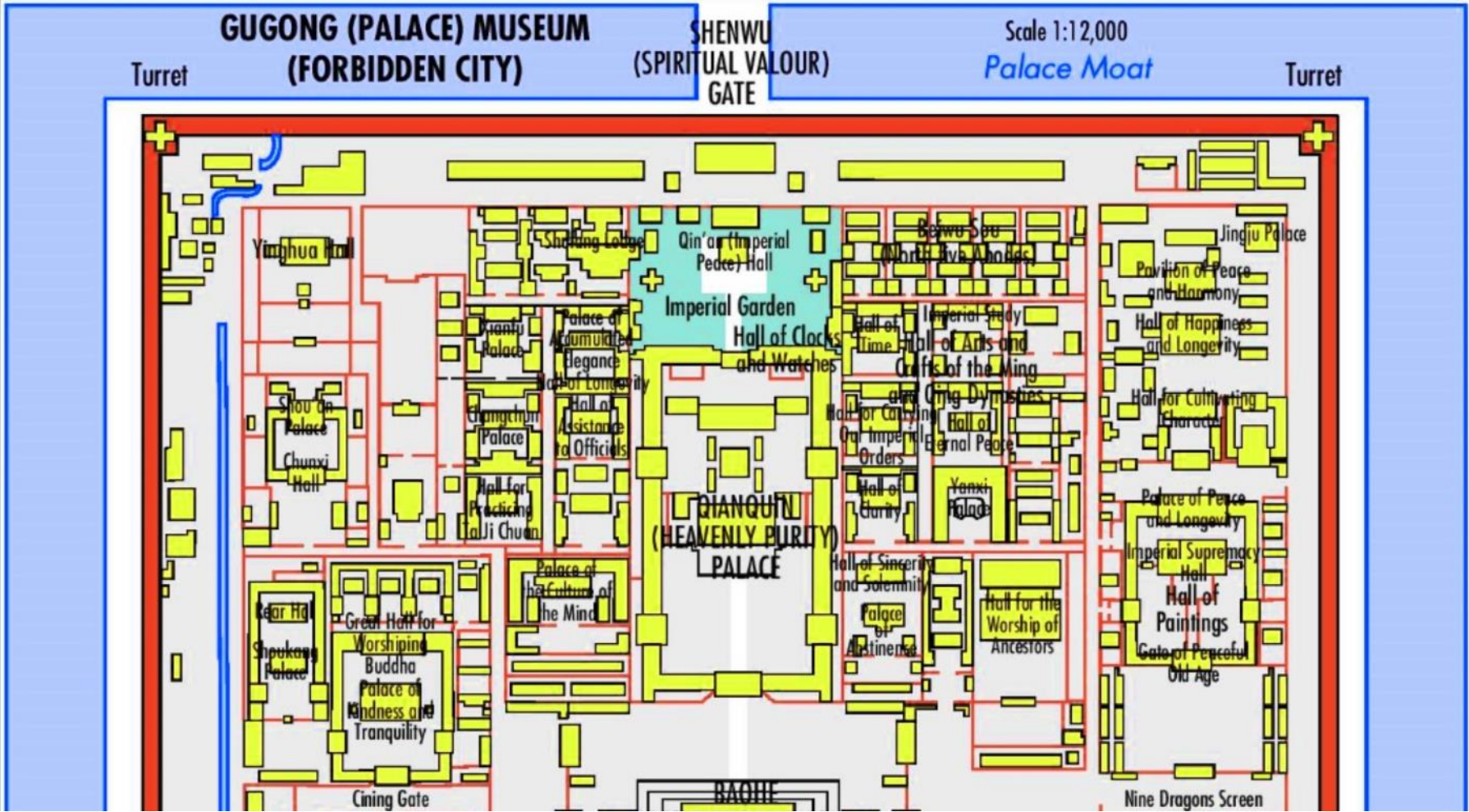


# The Forbidden City – The Main Entrance and the Representation Halls in the Center





# The Forbidden City – The Private Rooms of the Emperor





# The Forbidden City – The Private Rooms of the Emperor









# The Forbidden City – The Private Rooms of the Emperor



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING

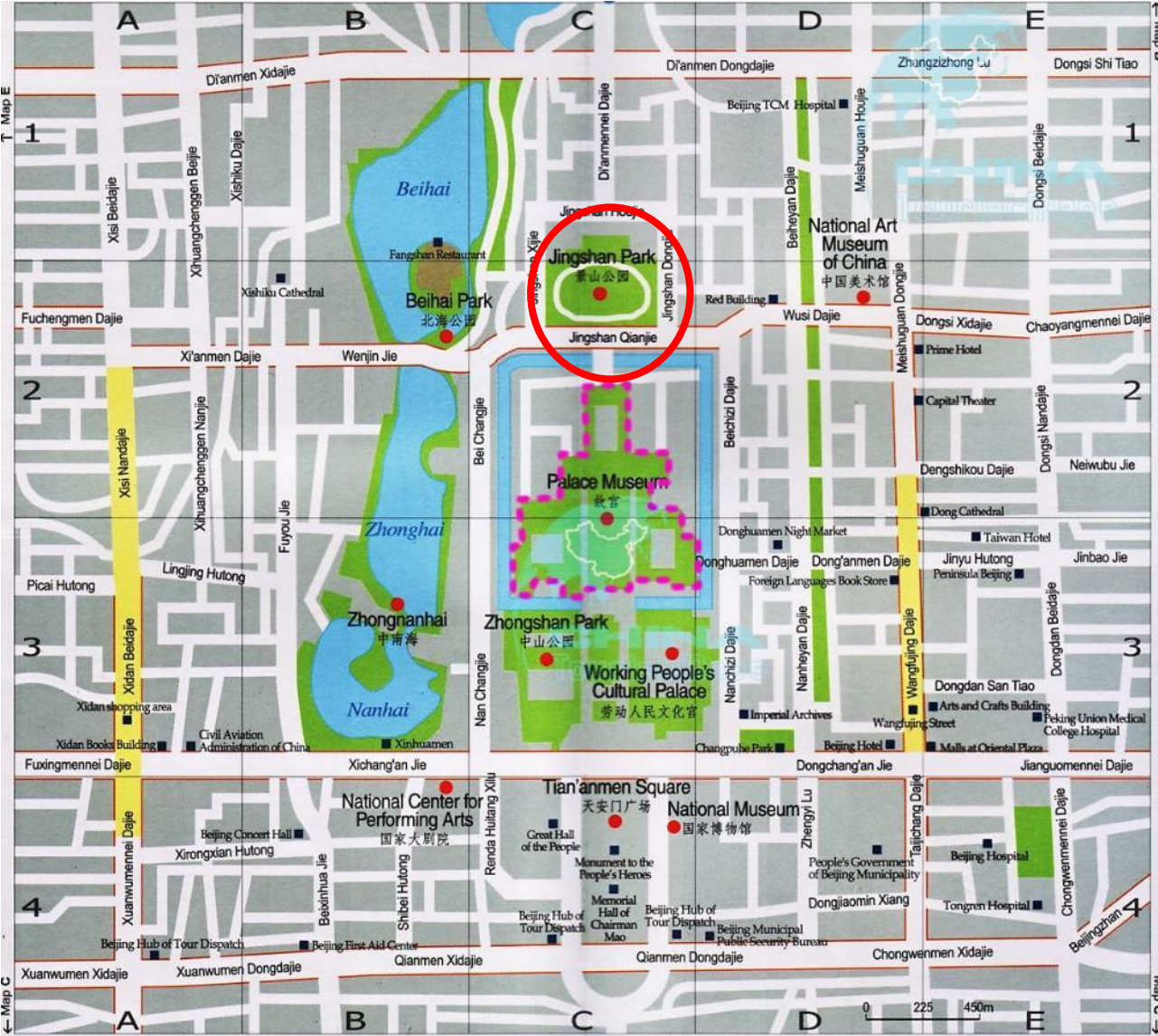
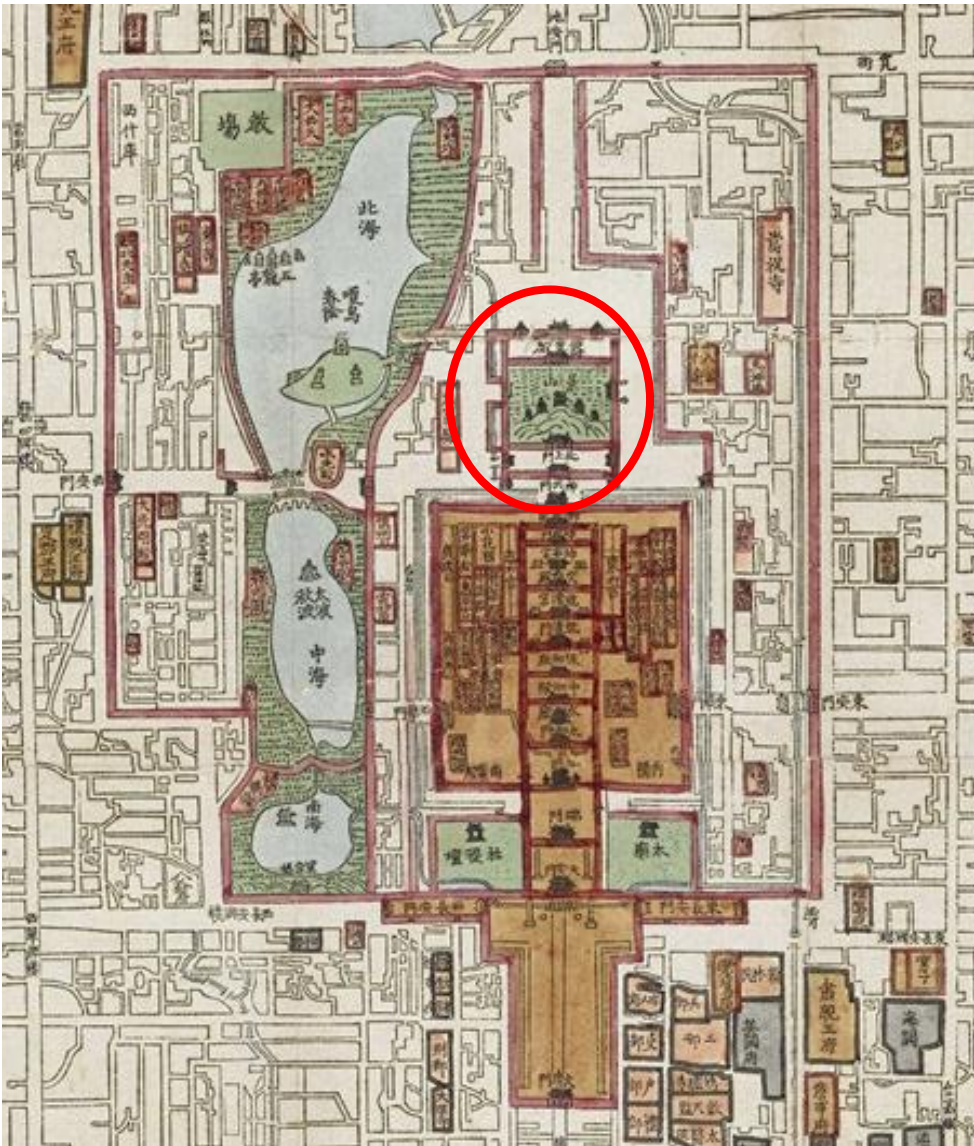


## The Forbidden City – The Imperial Garden near the North Exit





# The JingShan Park – in 1900 as part of the Imperial City and today



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING



## The JingShan Park – in 1900 as part of the Imperial City and today



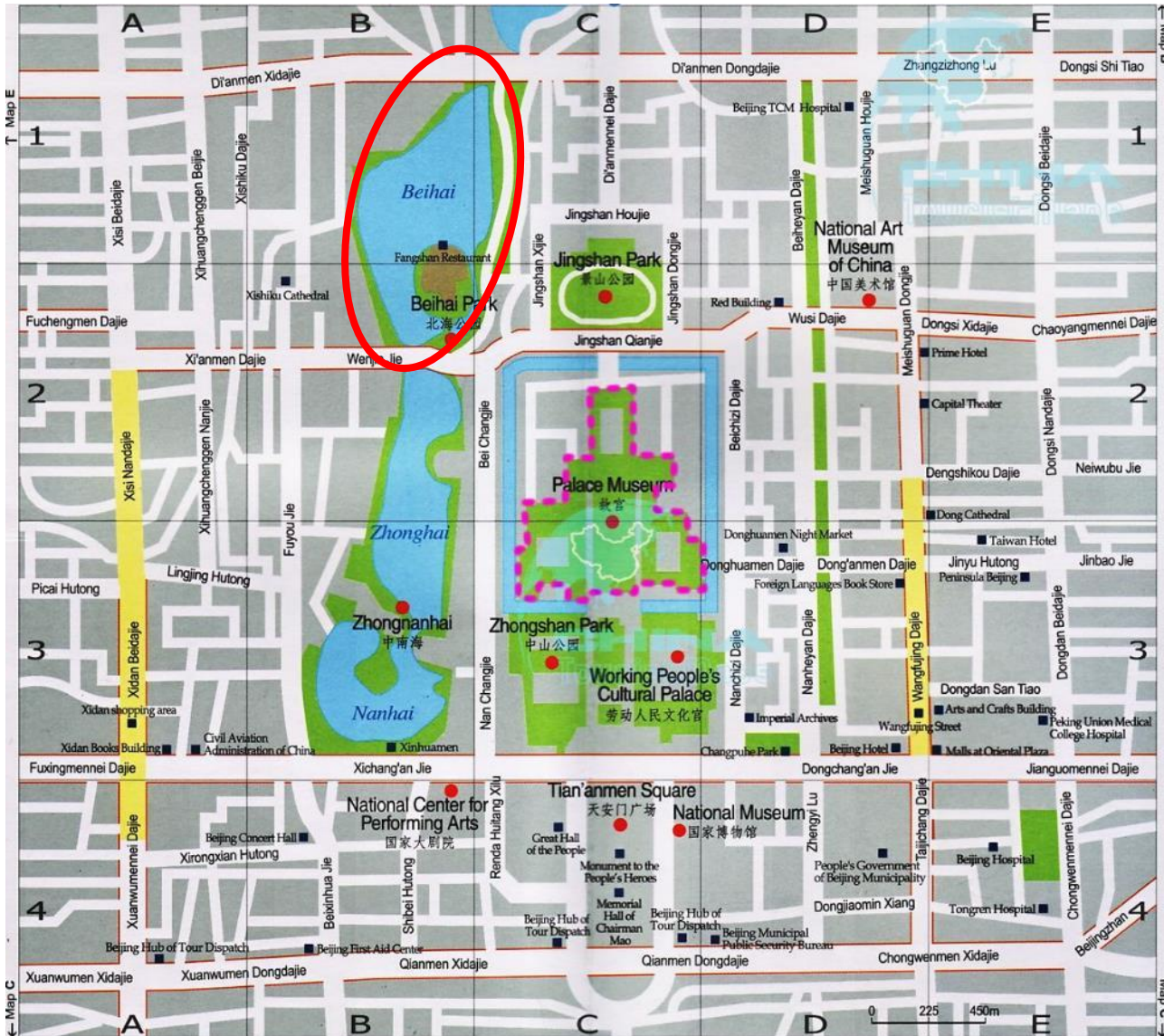
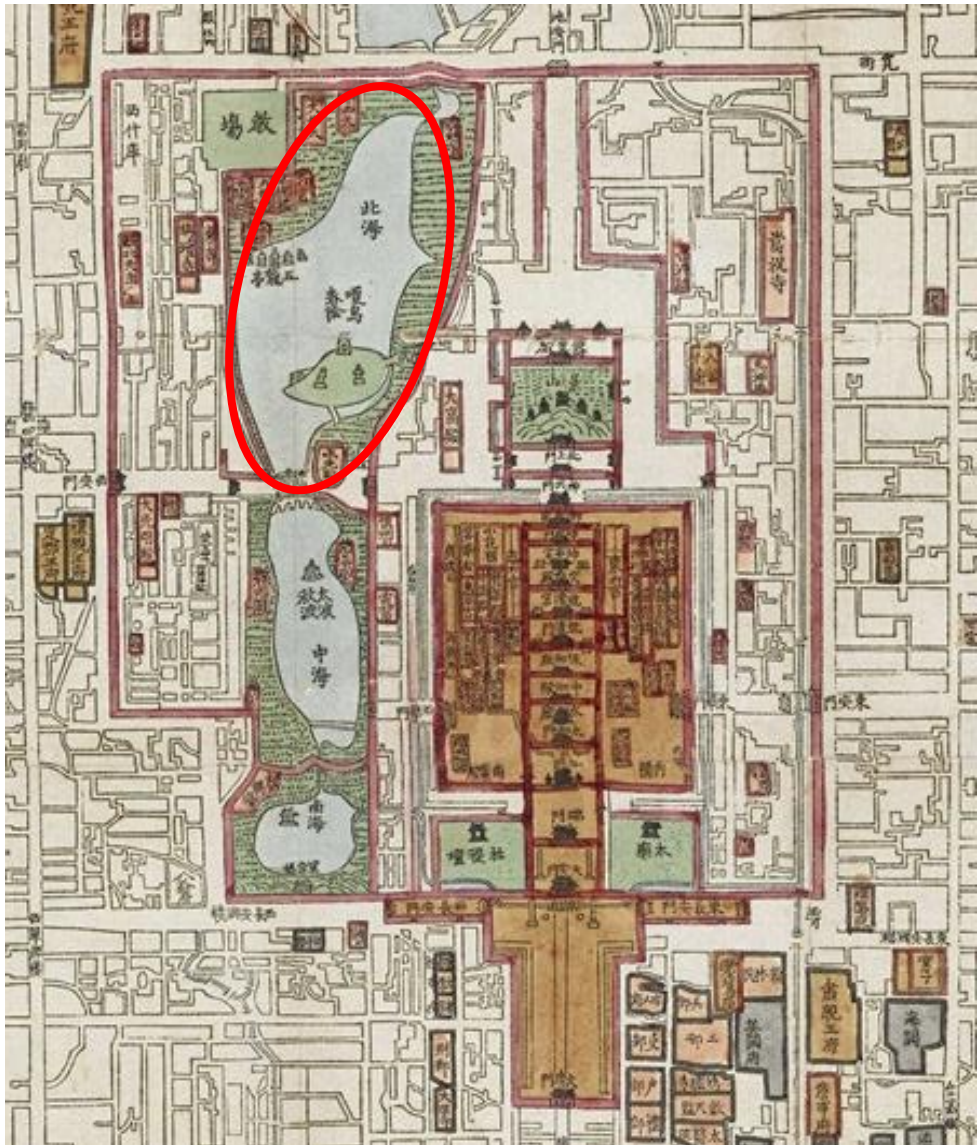


## The JingShan Park – in 1900 as part of the Imperial City and today





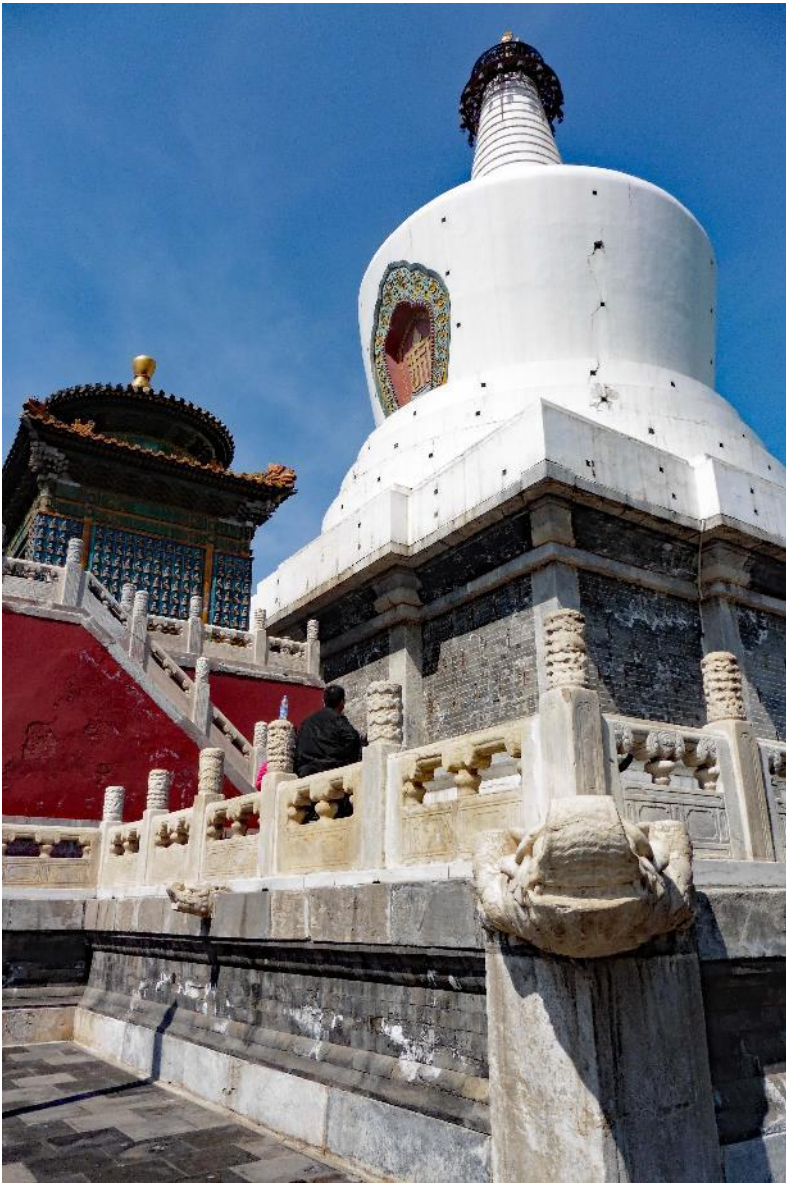
# The BeiHai Park – in 1900 as part of the Imperial City and today



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING



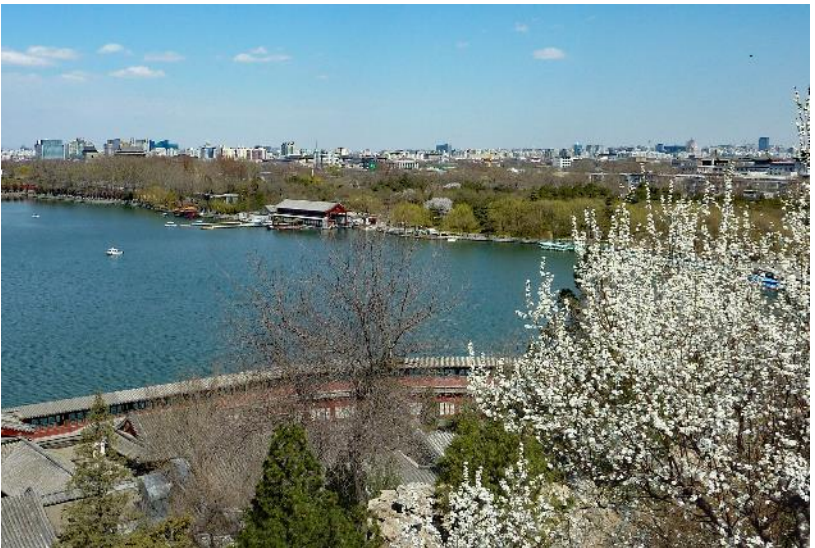
The BeiHai Park – in 1900 as part of the Imperial City and today



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING

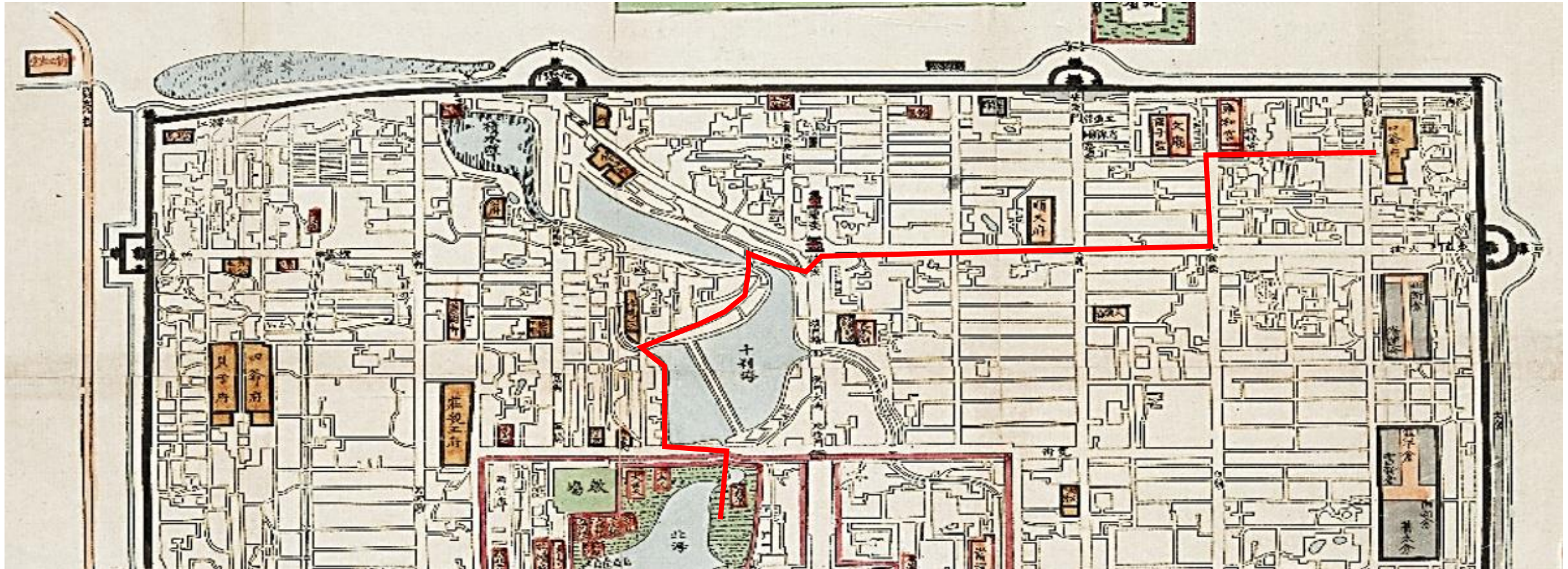


# The BeiHai Park – in 1900 as part of the Imperial City and today



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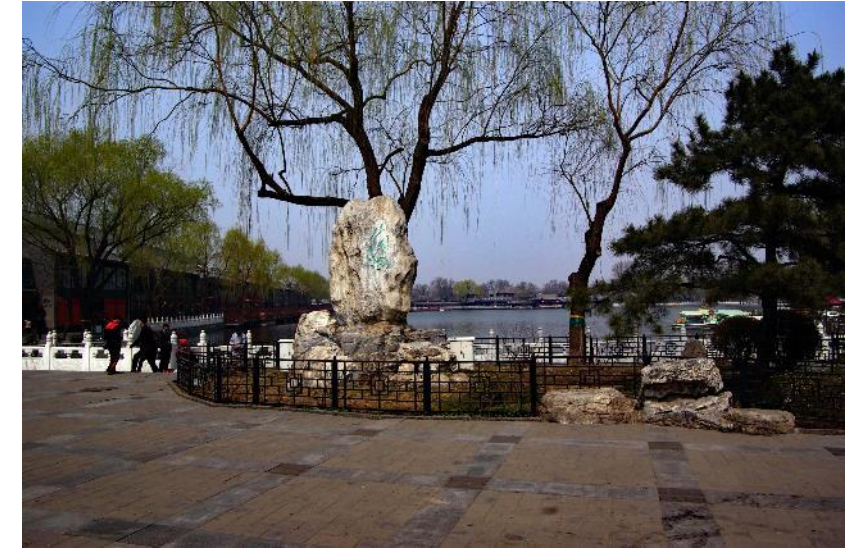
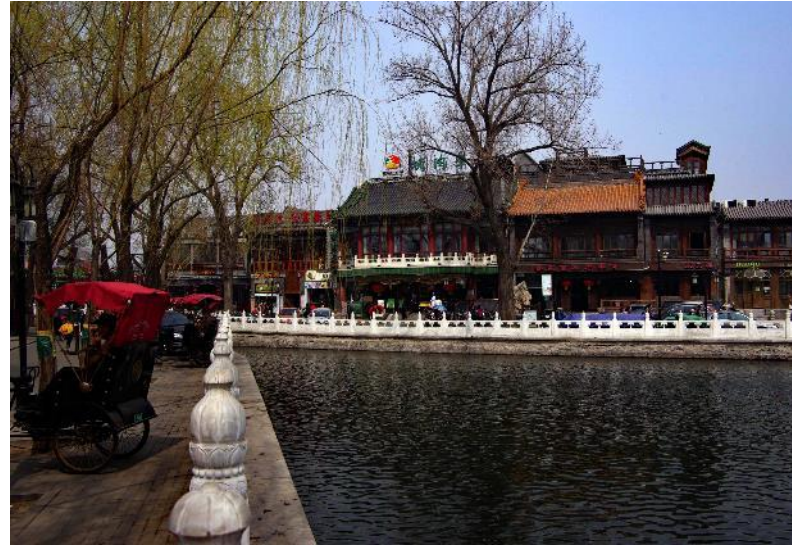




After leaving BeiHai Park, we also left the former Imperial City. While the street surrounding the former Inner and Outer City today is called the 2nd ring, some people called the streets surrounding the former Imperial City today the 1st ring. Following the way shown in the map, we first walk along some lakes and then move into an old housing area, in China called HuTong, to reach the Imperial Academy and the Lama Temple at the north east corner of the Inner City. The pass ways in the Hutongs are extremely narrow so that you always get the feeling, you are walking directly through the people's living rooms. With respect to the people living there I have not taken own photos, not to give them the feeling they are living in an outdoor museum. So the pictures in the next slide are taken from the internet to give you a first impression on how the Hutongs look like.



# From BeiHai-Park through an old HuTong Area to the Imperial College and the Lama Temple





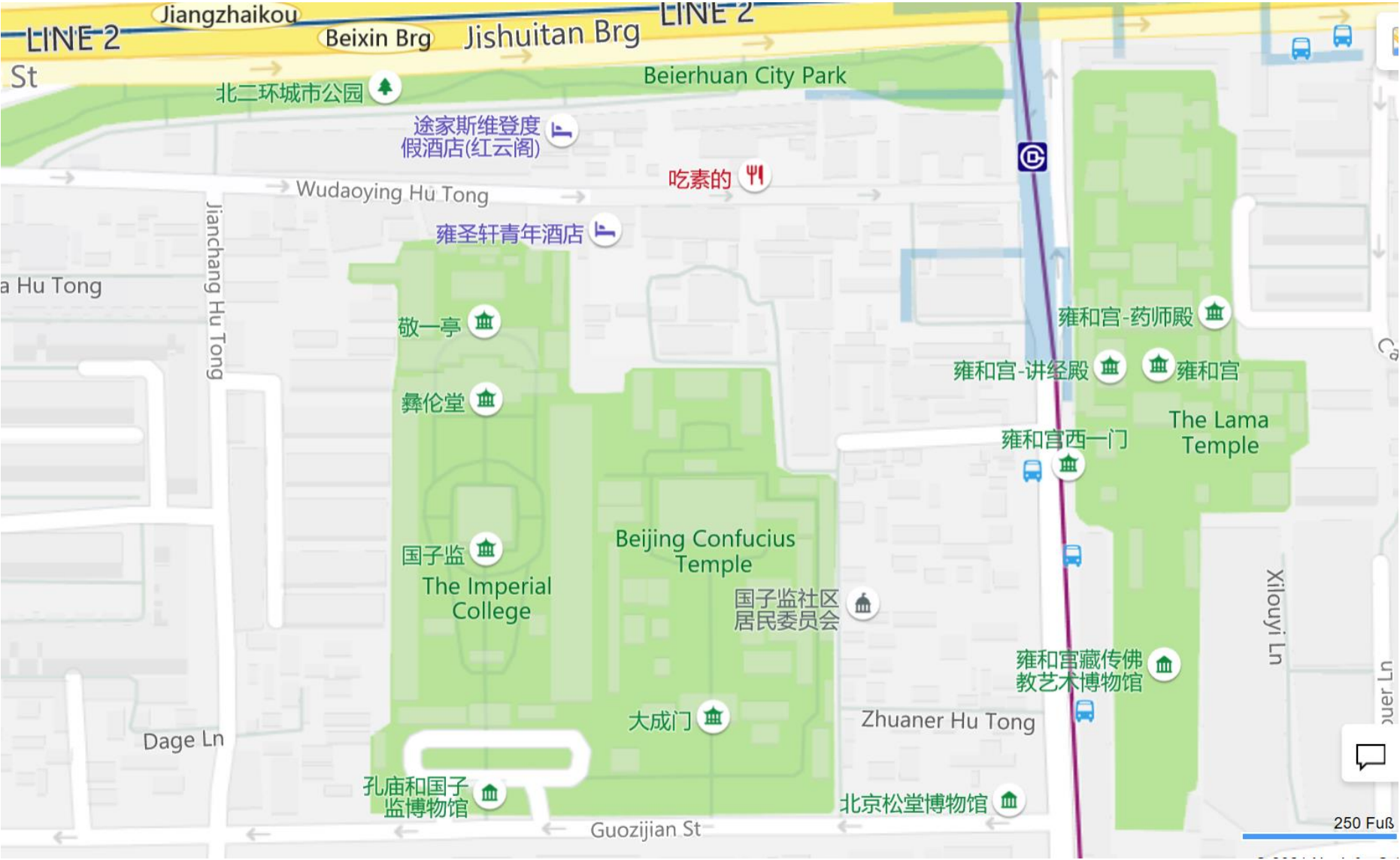
From BeiHai-Park through an old HuTong Area to the Imperial College and the Lama Temple



Pictures taken from Internet, maps are taken from BING



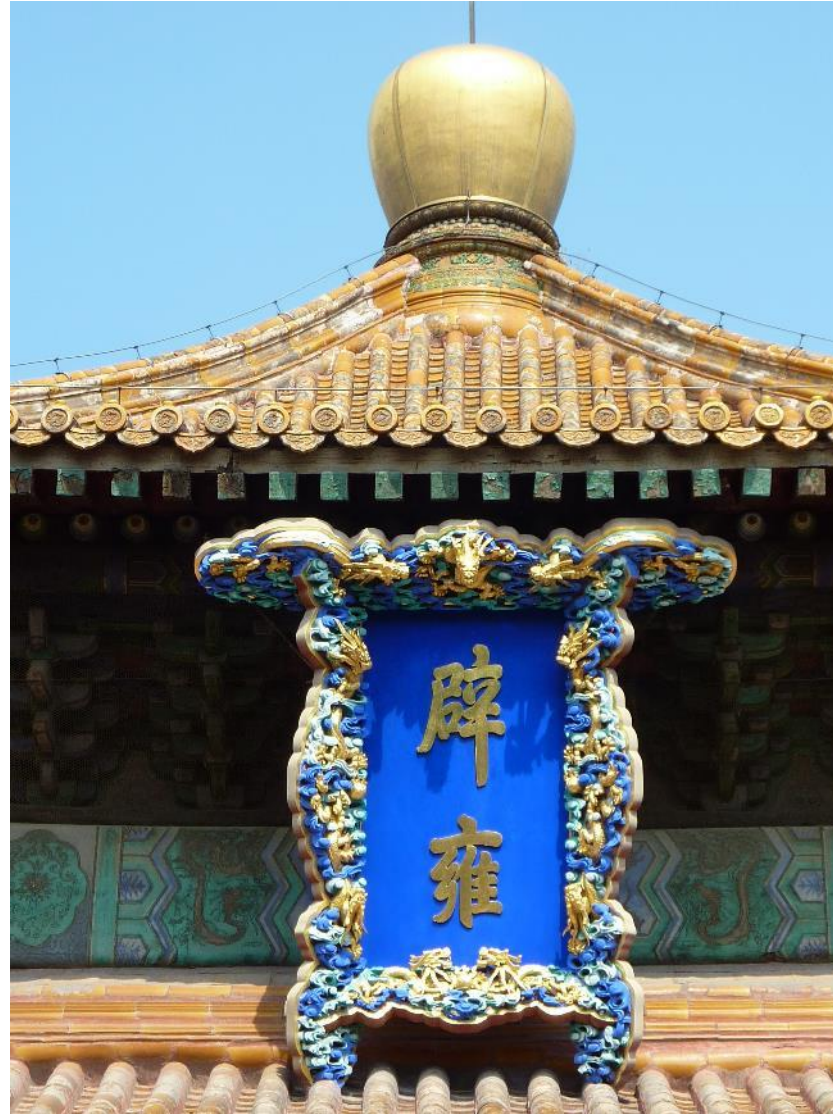
# The Imperial College, the Confucius Temple and the Lama Temple



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING



## The Imperial College, the Confucius Temple and the Lama Temple



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING

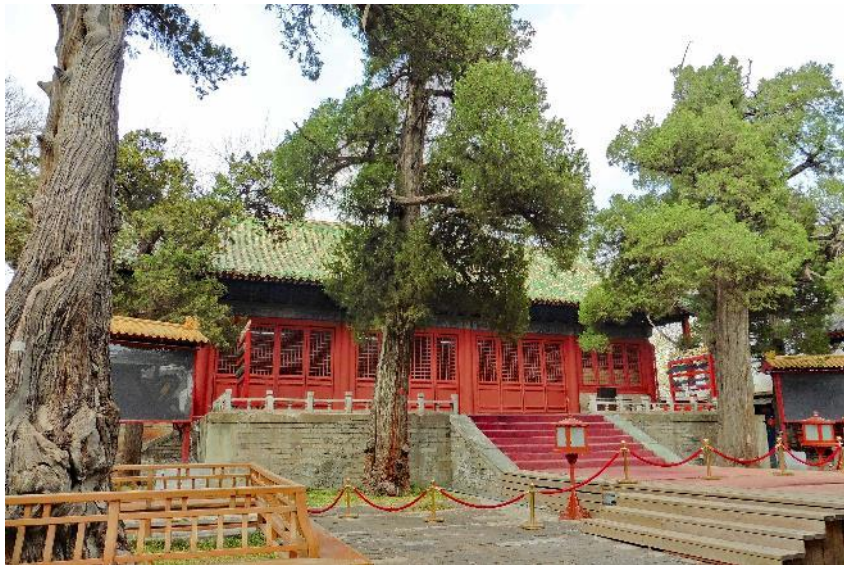
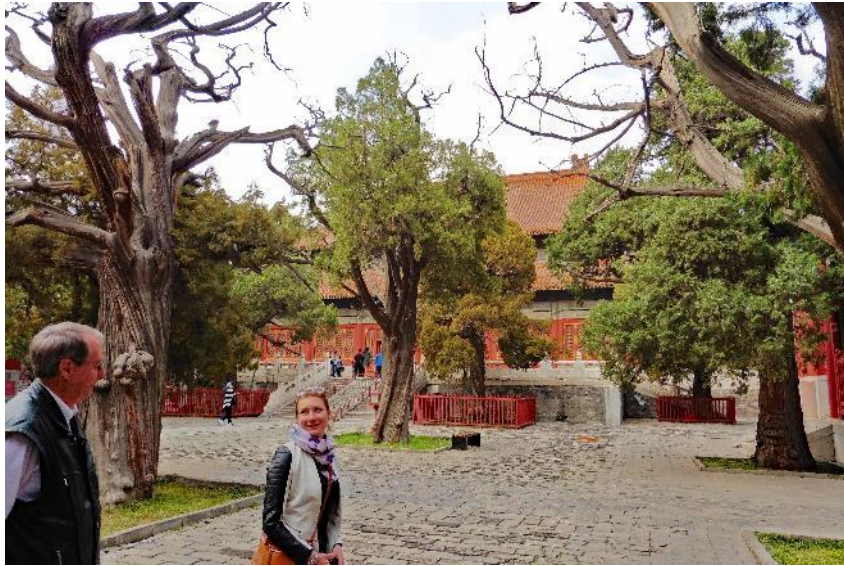


## The Imperial College, the Confucius Temple and the Lama Temple





# The Imperial College, the Confucius Temple and the Lama Temple



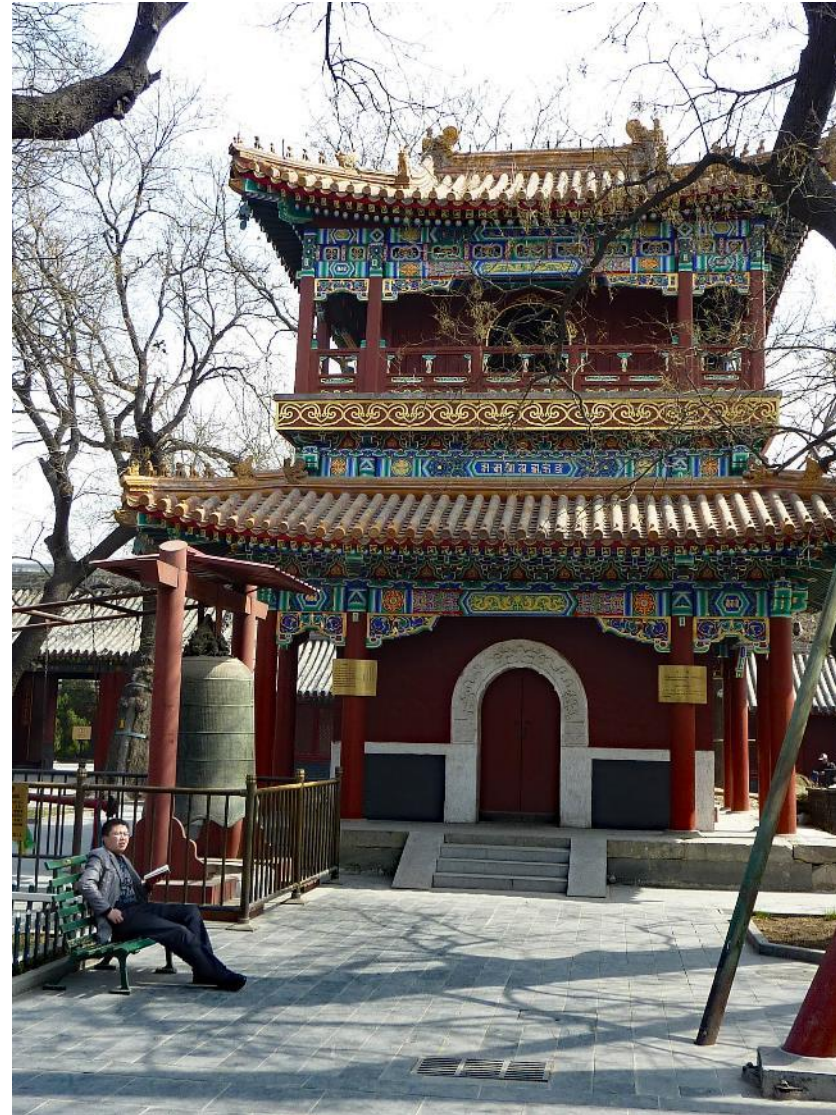




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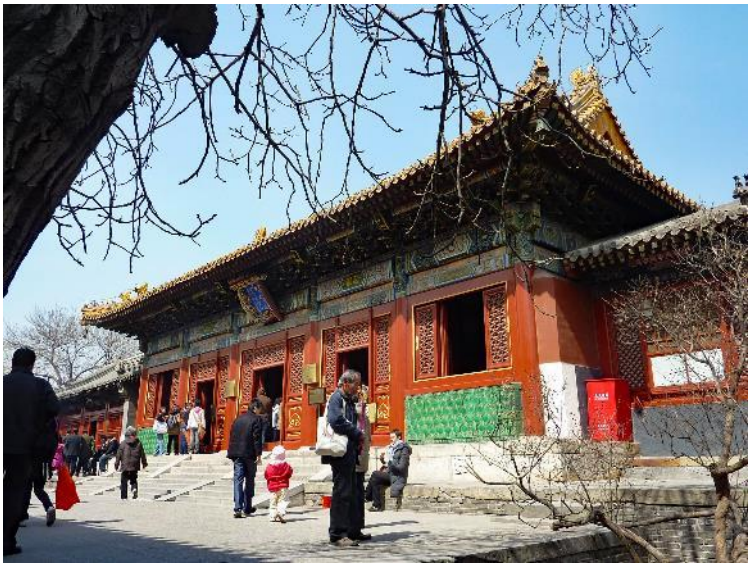
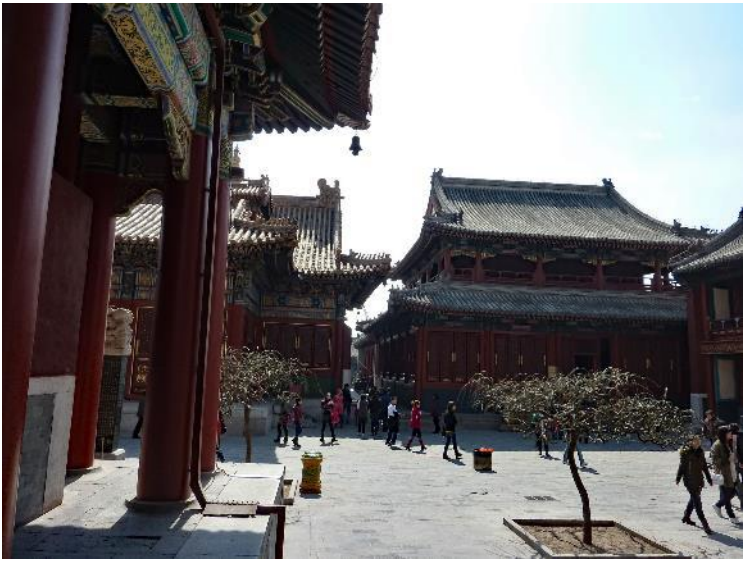
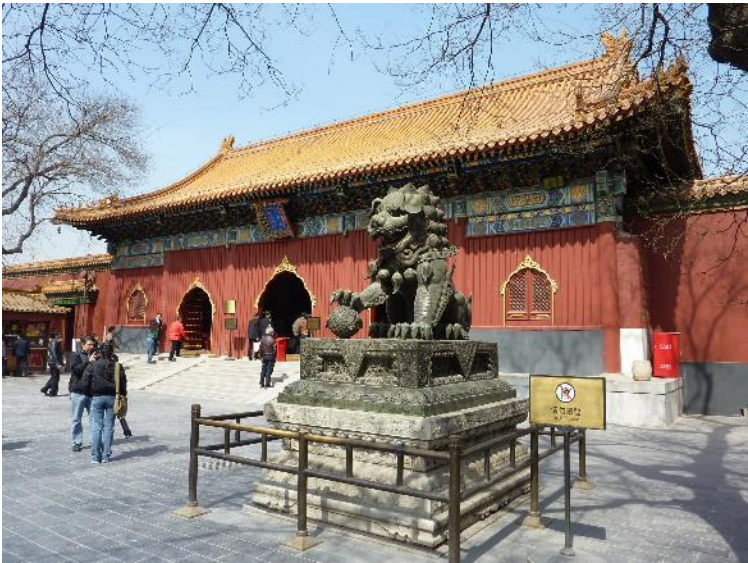


# The Imperial College, the Confucius Temple and the Lama Temple





# The Imperial College, the Confucius Temple and the Lama Temple



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING







# Passing through modern Beijing from the former “Inner City” via the Olympics Stadium to the old Summer Palace

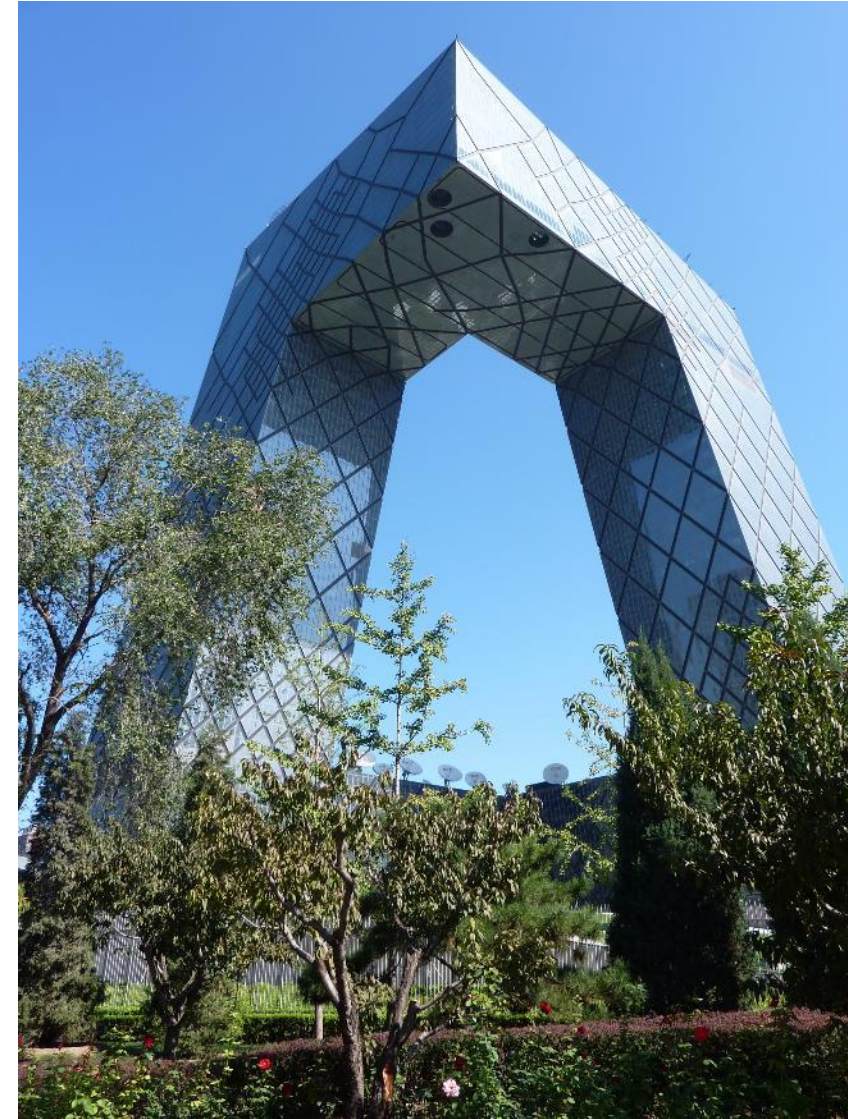


Please note that some of these buildings are located 3rd ring east

Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING



## Passing through modern Beijing from the former “Inner City” via the Olympics Stadium to the old Summer Palace



Please note that some of these buildings are located 3rd ring east

Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING



Passing through modern Beijing from the former “Inner City” via the **Olympics Stadium** to the old Summer Palace



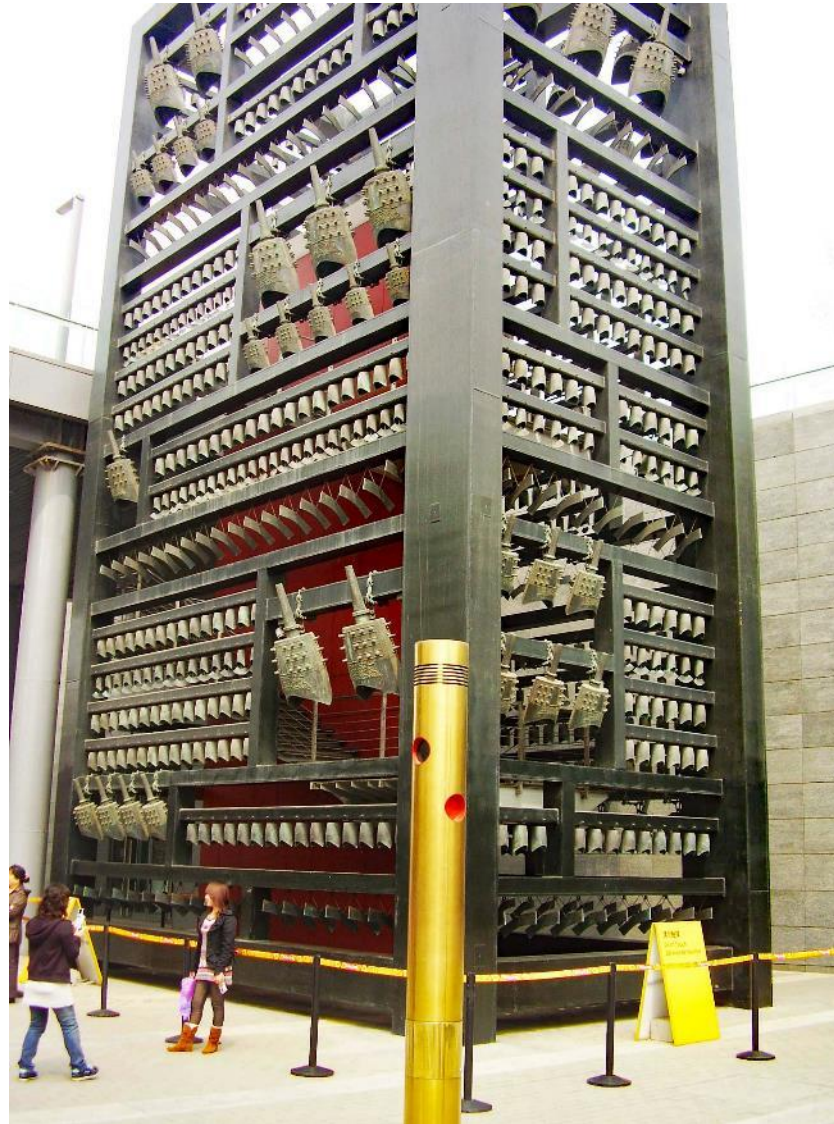


Passing through modern Beijing from the former “Inner City” via the **Olympics Stadium** to the old Summer Palace





Passing through modern Beijing from the former “Inner City” via the **Olympics Stadium** to the old Summer Palace





# The Old Summer Palace –Yuanming Yuan

The Old Summer Palace, known in Chinese as Yuanming Yuan was a complex of palaces and gardens. It is 8 kilometres northwest of the walls of the former Imperial City of Beijing. Widely perceived as the pinnacle work of Chinese imperial garden and palace design, the Old Summer Palace was known for its extensive collection of gardens, its building architecture and numerous art and historical treasures. Constructed throughout the 18th and early 19th centuries, the Old Summer Palace was the main imperial residence of Qianlong Emperor of the Qing dynasty and his successors, and where they handled state affairs; the Forbidden City was used for formal ceremonies.

In 1860, during the Second Opium War, as the Anglo-French expedition force steadily approached Beijing, two British envoys, a journalist for The Times and a small escort of British and Indian troopers were sent to meet Prince Yi under a flag of truce to negotiate a Qing surrender. Meanwhile, the French and British troops reached the palace. As news emerged that the negotiation delegation had been imprisoned and tortured, resulting in 20 deaths, the British High Commissioner to China, James Bruce, retaliated by ordering the complete destruction of the palace, which was then carried out by British troops. The palace was so large – covering more than 3.5 square kilometres – that it took 4,000 men 3 days of burning to destroy it.

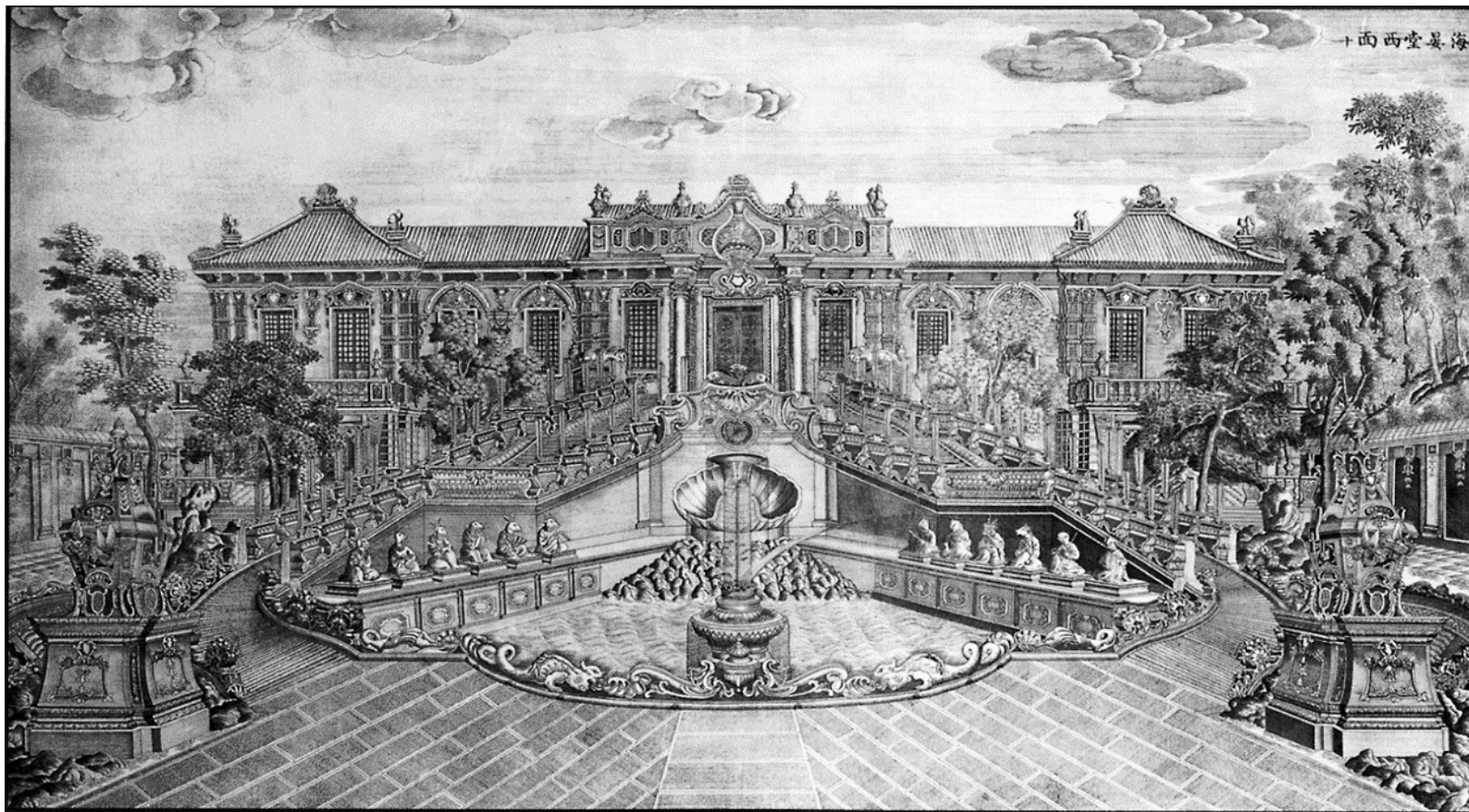
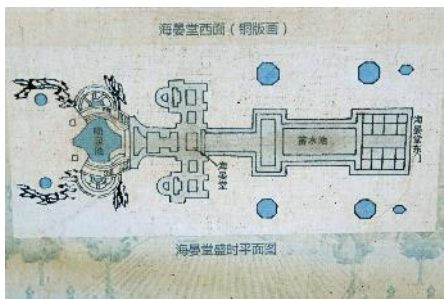


## The remains of Old Summer Palace –Yuan Ming Yuan



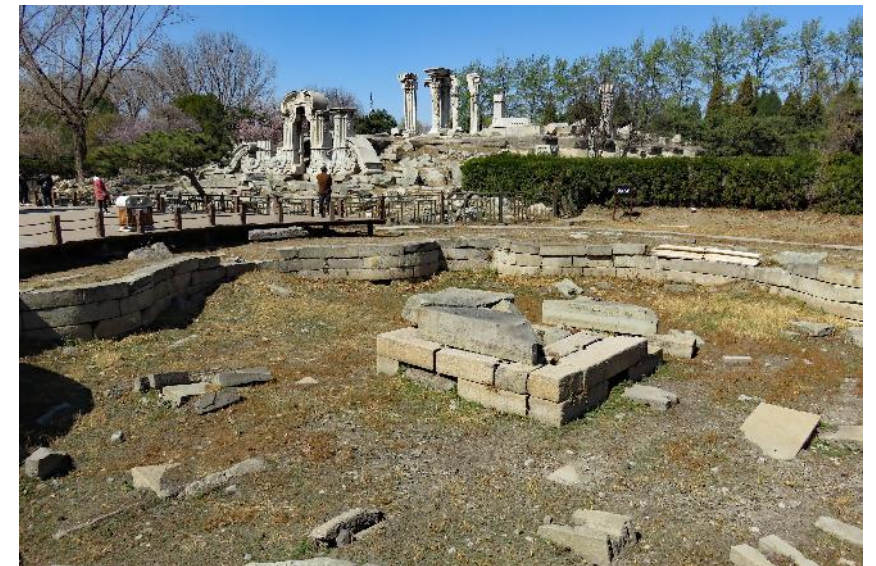


# The remains of Old Summer Palace –Yuan Ming Yuan



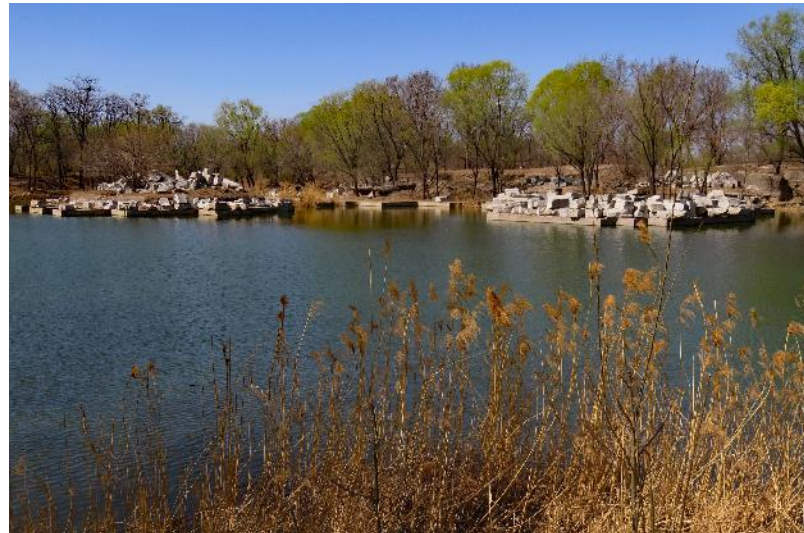
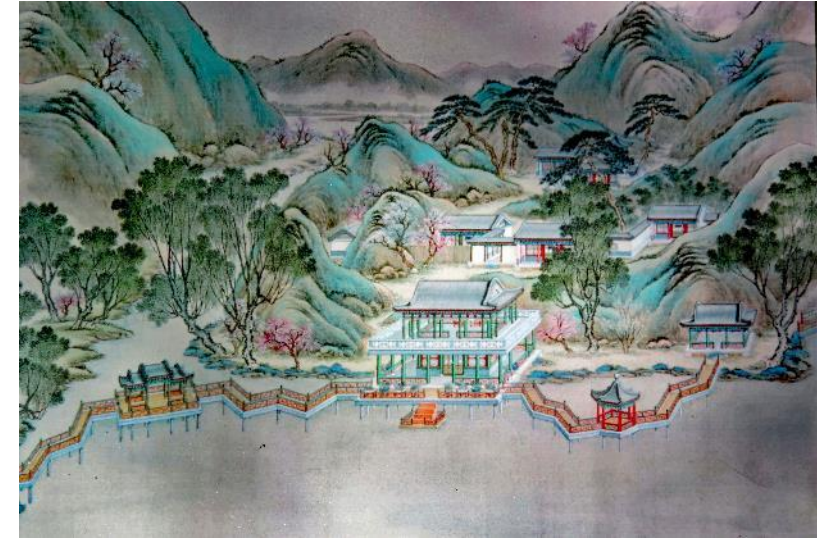
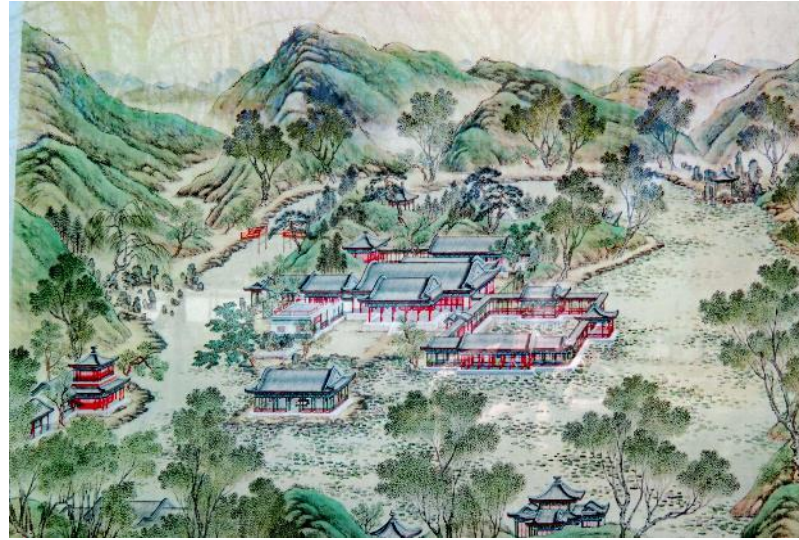


## The remains of Old Summer Palace –Yuan Ming Yuan





## The remains of Old Summer Palace –Yuan Ming Yuan



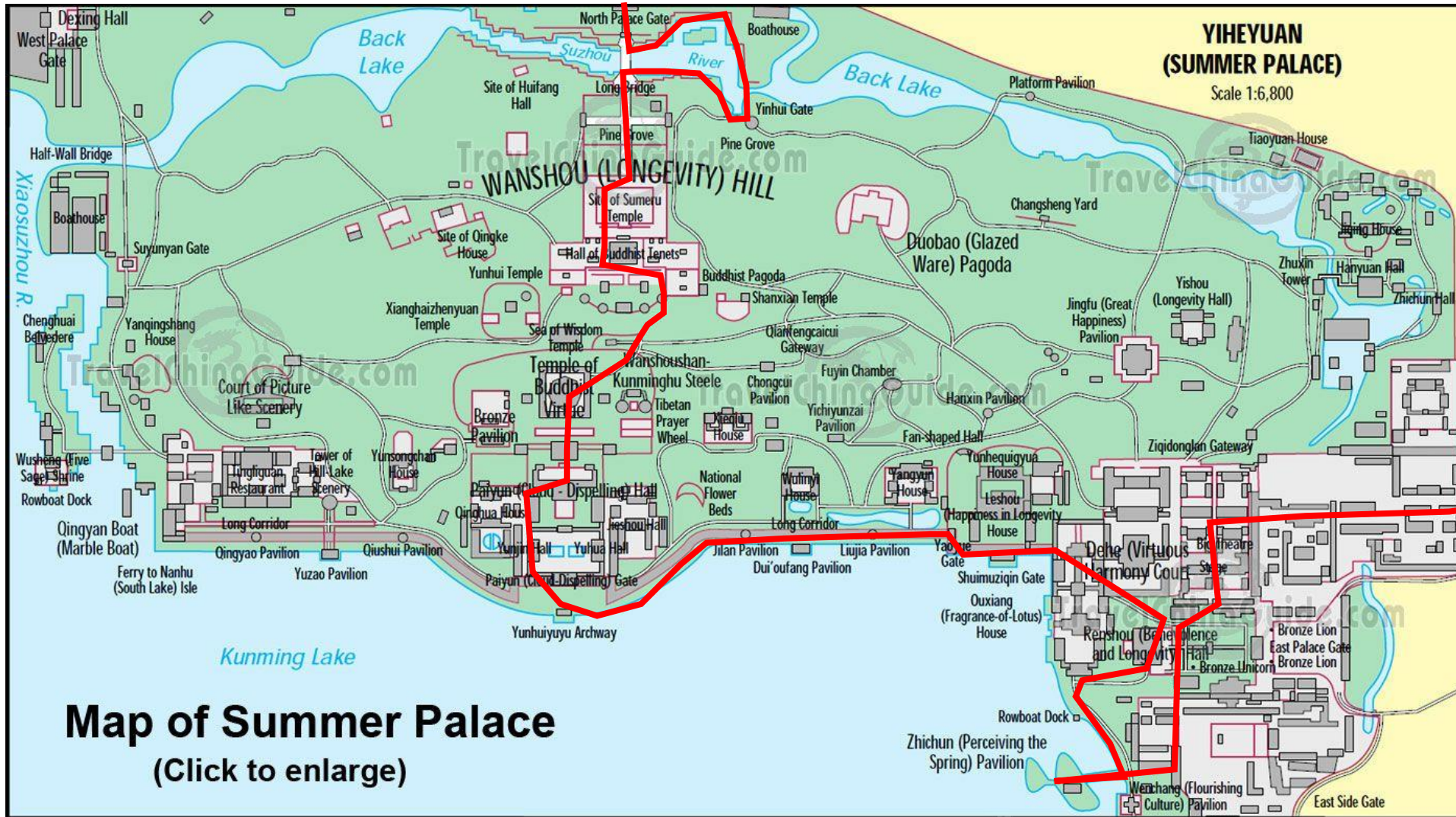


## The remains of Old Summer Palace –Yuan Ming Yuan





# The New Summer Palace



On October 18, 1860 the British burned down the nearby Old Summer Palace. The destruction of large parts of the Summer Palace still evokes anger in China. Between 1884–95, Empress Dowager Cixi ordered 22 million silver taels, originally designated for upgrading the Qing navy, to be used for reconstructing and enlarging the Summer Palace to celebrate her 60th birthday. As the funds were limited, the construction works were concentrated on the buildings in front of Longevity Hill and the dams around Kunming Lake. In 1900, towards the end of the Boxer Rebellion, the Summer Palace suffered damage again when the forces of the Eight-Nation Alliance destroyed the imperial gardens and seized many artefacts stored in the palace. The palace was restored two years later.

Taken from Wikipedia



# The New Summer Palace





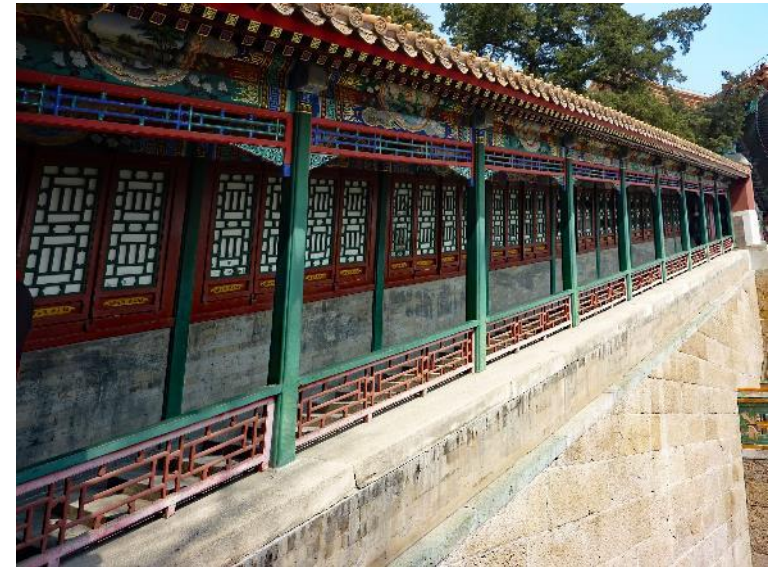
# The New Summer Palace



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING

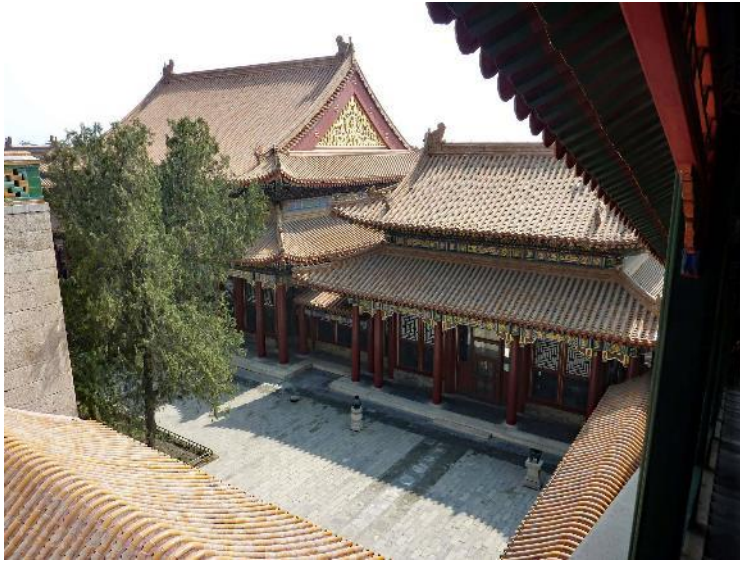


# The New Summer Palace





# The New Summer Palace





# The New Summer Palace

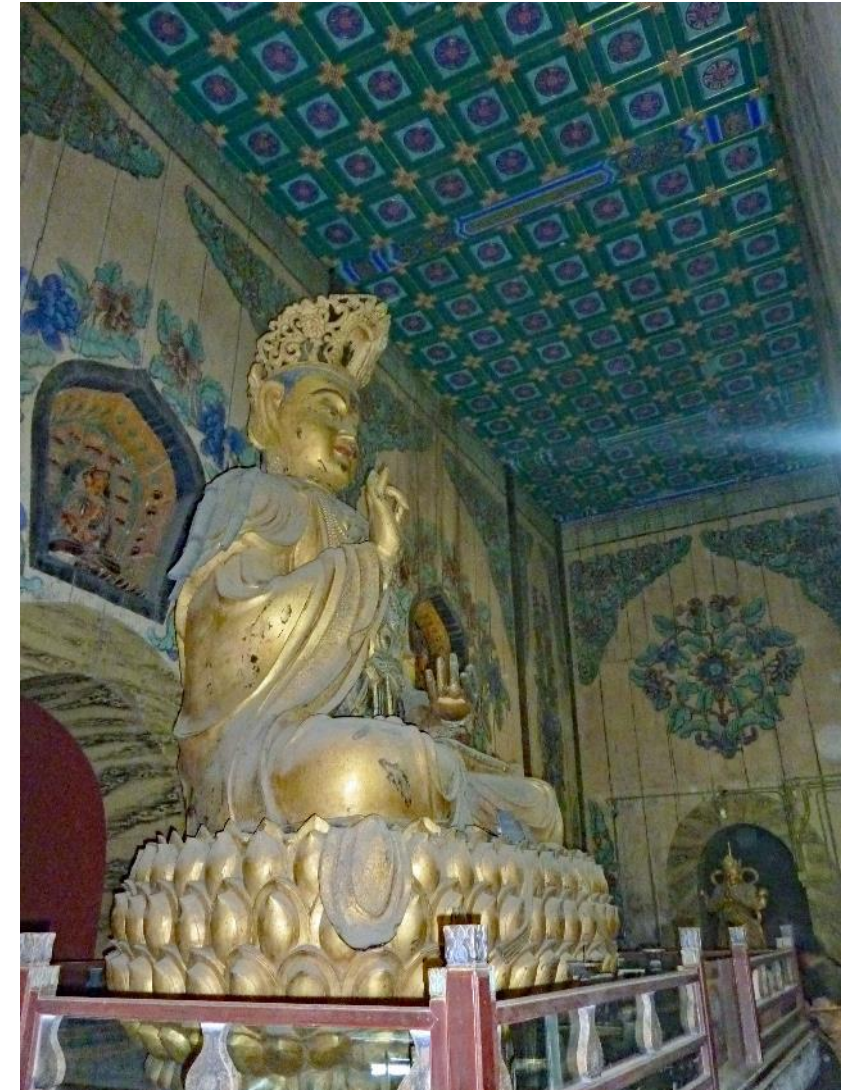
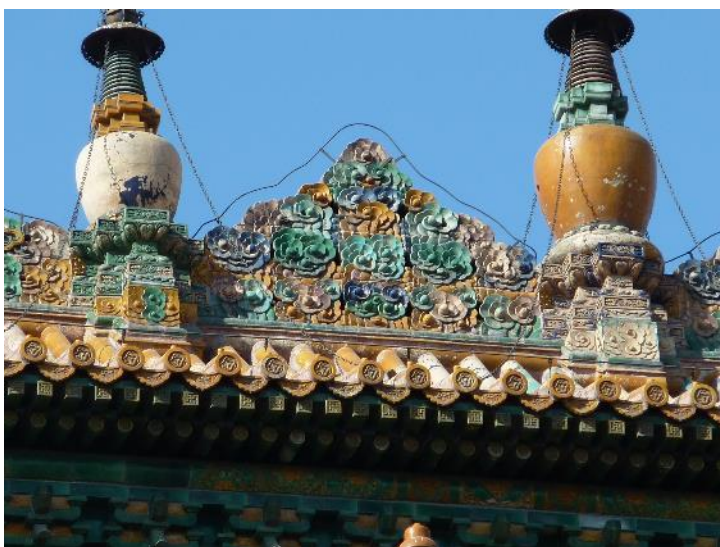
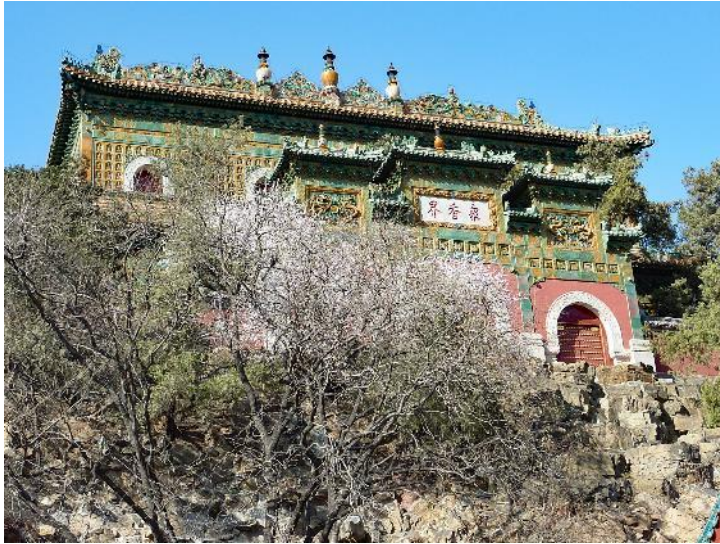
If you are very, very lucky, you have fine weather and can see Beijing and the mountains, if not you see.....



Pictures taken by Prof. Schwarz, maps are taken from BING

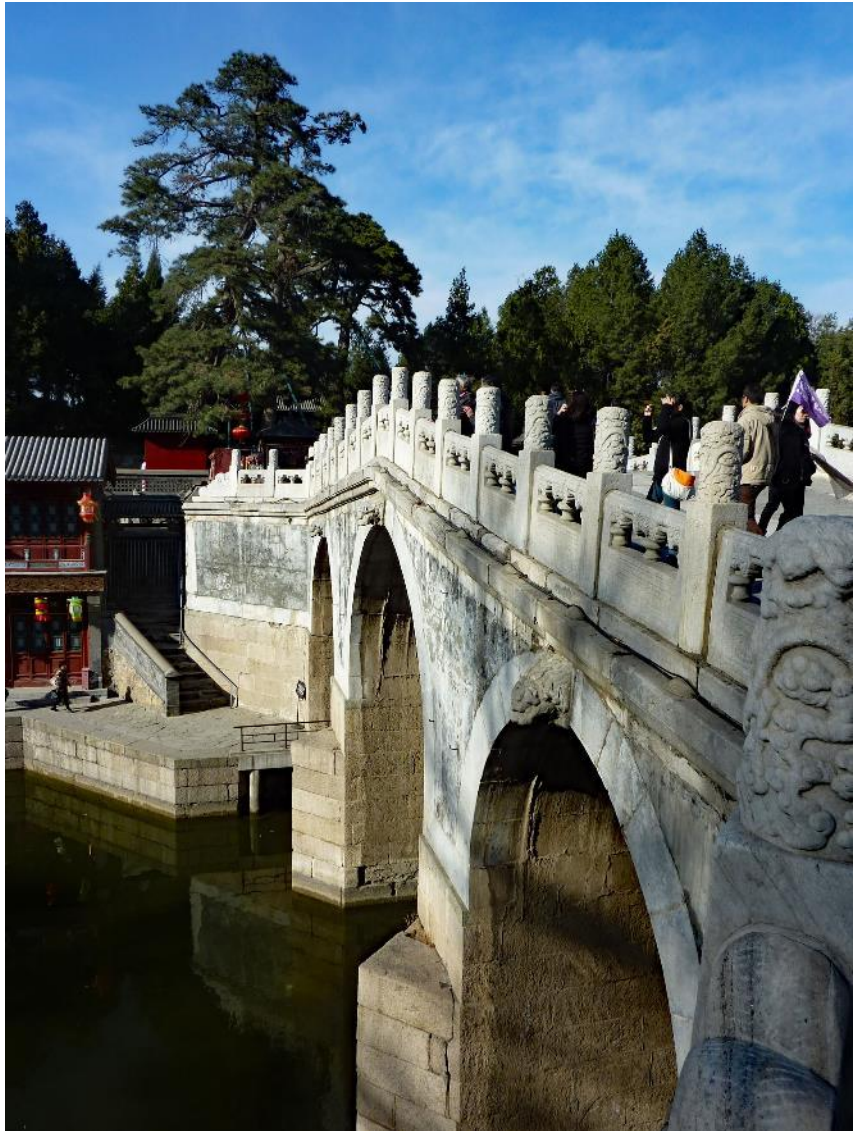


# The New Summer Palace





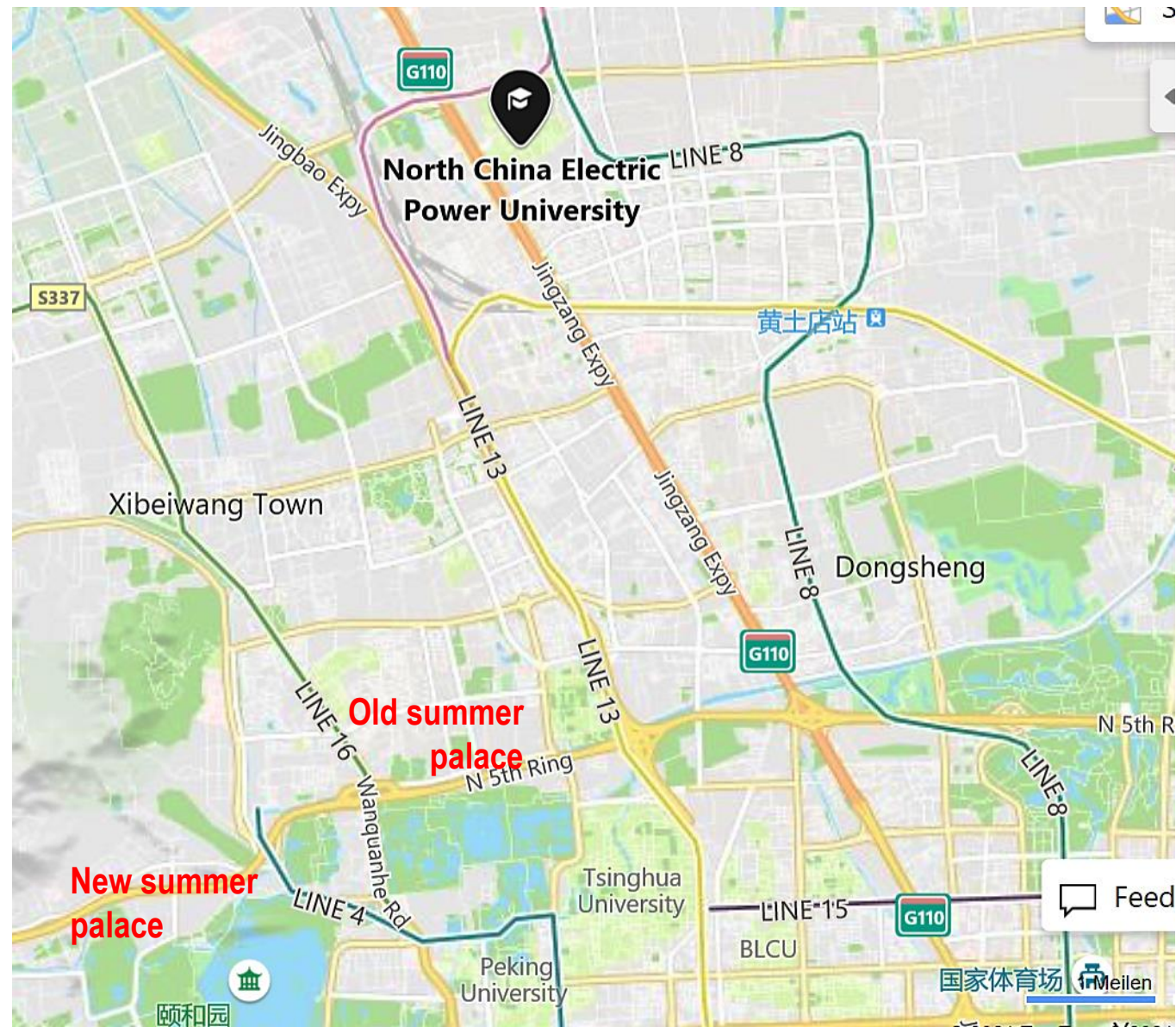
# The New Summer Palace



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# The NCEPU – North China Electric Power University



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The NCEPU – North China Electric Power University



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