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陕西省文化和旅游厅

Shaanxi Provincial Department of Culture and Tourism
<http://whhlyt.shaanxi.gov.cn/>

Starting Point of Silk Road
Hometown of Terra-Cotta Warriors



陕西博物馆之旅

MUSEUM TOUR IN SHAANXI

陕西省文化和旅游厅

Shaanxi Provincial Department of Culture and Tourism

PREFACE



▲ Qinshihuang Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum

Illustration



Address



Ticket



Guide service



Tel



Opening hours



Transportation



Official website

- The information in this manual is as of December 2023. If there is any change, please refer to the latest information.
- The ticket provided in this brochure is for adults. For preferential policies, please refer to the content announced by each museum.
- The traveling peak season in Shaanxi Province generally refers to the spring and summer (March to November), and the off season generally refers to the autumn and winter (November to March of the following year). The ticket prices and opening hours in peak season and off season are different.
- Most museums and memorials are closed on Mondays (except holidays), and some museums can only be visited by making an appointment in advance.

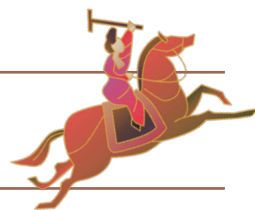


The maps used in this book are based on the standard map with the review number Shaanxi S(2021)023 downloaded from the website of Shaanxi Bureau of Surveying, Mapping and Geographic Information, and the base map are not modified.

Cover photo by Sunyan.



Preface



Shaanxi is one of the important birthplaces of the Chinese nation and civilization. It has witnessed the glorious history of the Zhou, Qin, Han, and Tang dynasties. It carries the Yellow Emperor Mausoleum, Terracotta Warriors and Horses, Yan'an Pagoda, Qinling Mountains, Mount Huashan, and many other Chinese civilizations, Chinese revolutions, and Chinese geography spiritual symbols and natural logos.

Museums are important halls for the protection and inheritance of human civilization, as well as the "soul carrier" of the city. From the Lantian Ape-Man Site about 1.15 million years ago, to the mysterious smile of the fish pattern on the ancient Banpo human face, from the rise of the Chinese civilization on Zhouyuan, to the spectacular shock of the Terracotta Warriors and Horses of Qin Shihuang... There are row upon row of emperor tombs and historical sites on this land. The remains have given Shaanxi the reputation of a "Natural History Museum".

According to the data released by the Shaanxi Provincial Bureau of Cultural Relics in 2021, there are 49,058 immovable cultural relics in Shaanxi Province, 7,748,750 movable cultural relics collected by 522 state-owned cultural relics collection and storage institutions, and 329 record museums (Memorials), including 9 national first grade level cultural relics museum. The rich cultural relics and profound cultural accumulation have formed the unique historical and cultural features of Shaanxi.

"Tour of Shaanxi Museum" will take you into Shaanxi, trace the thousand-year history in the dialogue with cultural relics through time and space, and enjoy a cultural feast.





▲ the figurines of ladies in the Tang Dynasty

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▲ Small Wild Goose Pagoda

CHAPTER ONE

First-Grade National Museum



SHAANXI
MUSEUMS





Mausoleum of Emperor Qinshihuang, Terracotta Warriors and Horses,

An unparalleled underground treasure house

A miracle in the history of human civilization.



Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum



- World Cultural Heritage
- National 5A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection
- National First-Grade Museum

Qinshihuang Ying Zheng (259 BC - 210 BC) was the first emperor in Chinese history. He established the first unified, multi-ethnic, centralized feudal state in Chinese history - the Qin Empire. After he ascended the throne, he began to build a mausoleum for himself, and the construction time was as long as 39 years.



▲ Terracotta Warriors Pit No. 1

Highlights: Terracotta Warriors and Horses, Bronze Chariots and Horses

The Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum consists of the Qinshihuang Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum and the Qinshihuang Mausoleum Site Park (Lishan Garden).

The Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shihuang is the largest and richest imperial mausoleum ever discovered by Chinese archaeology. In this huge "underground kingdom", various burial pits, more than 600 burial tombs and building foundations of millions of square meters have been discovered, from where a large number of beautiful cultural relics such as the Qinshihuang Terracotta Warriors and Horses, painted bronze chariots and horses, Terracotta Acrobats and waterfowls made of bronze are excavated. Among them, the Terracotta Warriors and Horses are known as "the eighth wonder of the world" and "one of the greatest discoveries in the history of archaeology in the twentieth century". In 1987, the Mausoleum of Qin Shihuang (including the pit of Terracotta Warriors and Horses) was included in the World Heritage List by UNESCO, becoming the common wealth of all mankind.



Tour Guide

The Museum of Terracotta Warriors and Horses of Qin Shihuang includes Pit No. 1, Pit No. 2, Pit No. 3, and an exhibition hall of cultural relics.

Lishan Garden includes the seal of Qin Shihuang's mausoleum, the Qin Mausoleum Bronze Chariot and Horse Museum, the K9901 exhibition hall, the K0006 exhibition hall, and the restoration display of the inner-city walls of the Qinshihuang, the Emperor's mausoleum.



▲ Terracotta Warriors

“The Terracotta Warriors and Horses Pit is the burial pit of Qinshihuang's mausoleum and the main display of Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Museum. Pit 1 is the largest and the most spectacular. Pit 2 has a complete range of arms and content, and in Pit 3 you can see painted terracotta warriors and horses.”

Terracotta Warriors and Horses Pit No.2: The iconic exhibition area of the Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum of Qin Shihuang. It was discovered by chance when a local farmer was digging a well in 1974, and it is the largest of the three pits (larger than two football fields).

Terracotta Warriors and Horses Pit No. 2: The essence of the Terracotta Warriors and Horses Pits. A multi-armed army formation consisting of cavalry, chariot and infantry was discovered here, among which the figurines of generals, pommel horses, and kneeling figurines were discovered for the first time. At present, Pit No. 2 displays a large area of the shed wood layer (the roof of the underground building in that year).

Terracotta Warriors and Horses Pit No. 3: There are 72 pottery figurines and pottery horses buried in the pit, which is the earliest military command found in the history of world archaeology. There are many painted remains on the unearthed pottery figurines.

The mausoleum of the first emperor of Qin: the tall mound in the south of Lishan Garden is the tomb of the first emperor of Qin. The tomb has never been excavated, and its internal conditions remain a mystery today.

K0006 burial pit (Civil Figurines pit): an unburned burial pit, which is rare in the mausoleum of the first emperor of Qin, 12 pottery figurines were unearthed.

K9901 Burial Pit (Pit of Terracotta Acrobats: The 11 pottery figurines unearthed in the pit neither wore armors nor robes. Their upper bodies were naked and they were wearing colorful short skirts. Their postures were different, reflecting the entertainment life of the Qin court.

Qinling Bronze Chariots and Horses Museum: It mainly displays two Qinling bronze chariots and horses known as the "Crown of Bronze". The museum will be completed in 2021. The exhibition is full of technology. Visitors can experience interesting interactive projects such as driving a carriage through VR.

Cultural relics exhibition hall: It includes an academy history exhibition and a temporary exhibition hall, which hold special exhibitions of domestic and foreign high-quality cultural relics from time to time.



▼ Copper chariot

Tour Guide

Suggested Tour Time: about 3-4 hours

- 📍 North Qinling Road, Lintong District, Xi'an
- ☎ 029-81399174
- ¥ CNY 120 (including Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum and Lishan Garden)
- 🕒 Opening hours: 8:30-17:00 in peak season, 8:30-16:30 in off season
- 🚌 Xi'an Metro Line 9, Huaqingchi Station, Exit C, and then transfer to bus or tourist bus
- 🗣 The visitor center provides electronic guided tours and expert appointments to guide service, as well as volunteers for free consultation from time to time.
- 🌐 www.bmy.com.cn



Museum Wechat



Museum Weibo

The Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum and Lishan Garden are about a 30-minute drive away, and tourists can take the free shuttle bus.

Attractions Nearby 🎁 Museum Souvenir

Huaqing Palace Cultural Tourism Scenic Area

9 kilometers from Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum

- 📍 No. 38, Huaqing Road, Lishan North, Lintong District, Xi'an

☎ 029-83812004 ¥ 120 yuan

Here you can watch the wonderful dance drama "Song of Everlasting Regret"!

Jia Pingwa Museum of Literature and Art

13 kilometers from Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum

- 📍 No. 9, Zhiyang 3rd Road, Lintong District, Xi'an
- ☎ 029-81370923 🆓 Free

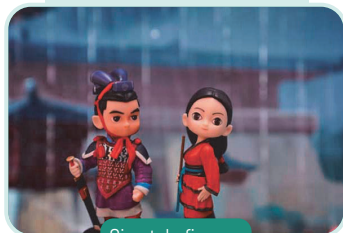
Lintong Angsana Hot Spring Hotel

13 kilometers from Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum

- 📍 No. 8, East Yuechun Road, Lintong District, Xi'an
- ☎ 029-85796082



Bronze chariot and horse building blocks



Qin style figures



Collections



Kneeling Archer Figurine

"Treasure of the Museum"

Displayed in Terracotta Warriors and Horses Pit No. 2

Among the many terracotta warriors, it is the only one that is intact and it can be called the essence of terracotta warriors and a masterpiece of ancient Chinese sculpture arts. He was wearing a battle robe and armor, kneeling on his right knee, squatting his left leg, and staring straight ahead.

Bronze Chariots and Horses

Displayed in Qinling Bronze Chariot and Horse Museum

Known as the "Crown of Bronze", it is the most complex and the largest ancient bronze ware discovered in the archaeological history of the 20th century, reproducing the style of Emperor Qin Shi Huang's imperial carriage and showing the wonderful craftsmanship of the ancients.





■ Bronze Crane

Displayed in K0007 Bronze Waterfowl Pit

The vivid shape reproduces the wonderful moment of the crane taking food from the water, showing an ethereal and vivid beauty.

■ Civil Figurines

Displayed in K0006 Civil Figurines

The 12 unearthed pottery figurines wear long crowns on their heads and hang a book knife on their waists. Compared with the terracotta warriors, their appearance is weaker.



■ Terracotta Acrobats

Displayed in K9901 Terracotta Acrobats Pit

Other terracotta warriors and horses have static shapes, while Terracotta Acrobats have dynamic shapes of "freeing themselves", with different behaviors.

■ Green Face Figurine

It is the only green-faced kneeling archer figurine found in the Qin Terracotta Warriors and Horses. Because it is too precious, the green-faced figurine has only been exhibited 4 times since it is unearthed.



▼ Three-colored camel figurines





Shaanxi History Museum

- National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- National First-Grade Museum

*When you come to Xi'an,
Shaanxi History Museum is not to be
missed.
Here it condenses the historical essence of
the Chinese nation,
Known as the "Pearl of the Ancient
Capital, the Treasure House of China".*

Highlights: Bronze Wares, Pottery Figurines, Gold and Silver Wares, Frescoes

Shaanxi History Museum is the first large-scale modern national museum in China. And the building style of this museum is that its central exhibition hall is surrounded by relatively high buildings. The collection has more than 1.7 million pieces (groups) of cultural relics, ranging from simple stone tools used by ancient humans to various witnesses of contemporary social life, with a time span of more than one million years. Among these dazzling collections, the most distinctive are Shang and Zhou bronzes, pottery figurines of past dynasties, Han and Tang gold and silverware, and Tang tomb murals.



▲ Shaanxi History Museum



▲ Relics of the Tang Dynasty - Exhibition of Cultural Relics Unearthed in Hejia Village Preface Hall

Tour Guide

Shaanxi Ancient Civilization Exhibition (Basic Exhibition)

The most well-furnished exhibition hall, where you can see the Terracotta Warriors and Horses

There are three galleries in chronological order, divided into 7 parts: the prehistory period, Zhou Dynasty, Qin Dynasty, Han Dynasty, Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties, Sui and Tang Dynasties, and Tang Dynasty and later, showing the ancient history of Shaanxi from the appearance of ancient humans 1.63 million years ago to before 1840. More than 3,000 precious cultural relics such as painted pottery utensils of ancient ancestors, bronze wares of people in Zhou Dynasty terracotta warriors and horses of Qin Dynasty, tiledang of Han Dynasty, gold and silver wares of Tang Dynasty and Tang tri-colored pottery are displayed.

Mural Paintings of the Tang Dynasty(Special Exhibition)

Tang tomb murals are a unique and precious collections of Shaanxi History Museum. There are nearly 600 fine murals of more than 20 Tang tombs, covering more than 1,000 square meters, of which 82 of 69 pieces (groups) are rated as first-grade. There are 97 treasures of murals, including pictures of envoys from the tomb of Prince Zhanghuai, pictures of polo, and pictures of hunting trips, pictures of the guard of honor at the tomb of Prince Yide, and pictures of maids in the tomb of Princess Yongtai.

Treasures of the Great Tang Dynasty - Exhibition of Cultural Relics Unearthed in Hejia Village (Special Exhibition)

The Most Popular Exhibitions

The hoard built in Tang Dynasty in Hejia Village, Xi'an, was one of the most important archaeological discoveries in the Sui and Tang Dynasties in the 20th century. It was accidentally excavated in 1970, and more than 1,000 cultural relics such as gold and silver utensils, precious jade ornaments, and Chinese and foreign coins were found. Nearly 300 pieces (groups) of precious cultural relics are displayed in the exhibition, among which the agate cup inlaid with gold animal heads, the golden bowl with mandarin duck lotus petal pattern, and the silver pot with gilt dancing horsebit cup pattern are national treasure-level cultural relics.



Tour Guide

Suggested Tour Time: 2-3 hours

📍 No. 91, East Xiaozhai Road, Yanta District, Xi'an

☎ 4000293806

¥ The permanent exhibition is free. You can make an appointment on the WeChat public account 7 days in advance (including the day) and enter the museum with your ID card. For the Treasures of the Great Tang Dynasty (CNY 30) and the mural exhibition (CNY 270), you need to reserve basic exhibition tickets and buy tickets after entering the museum.

🕒 8:30-18:00 in peak season, 9:00-17:30 in off season

🚇 Xi'an Metro Line 2, Xiaozhai Station, Exit E, and then walk for 5 minutes

📱 At the entrance of the first exhibition hall in the central hall of the museum, you can download the "Museum Talking APP" for free.

👤 Guide service CNY 200/hour (maximum 10 people in a group)

www.sxhm.com

Flash photography is prohibited in the exhibition hall, and all forms of photography and videography are prohibited in the Mural Paintings of the Tang Dynasty.



Museum Wechat



Museum Weibo

Attractions Nearby

The Big Wild Goose Pagoda

1.5 kilometers away from Shaanxi History Museum

📍 Inside Ci'en Temple, Yanta District, Xi'an

☎ 029-85518039

¥ 30 yuan (50 yuan for Ci'en Temple tickets need to be purchased at the same time)

Grand Tang Mall

1.7 kilometers from Shaanxi History Museum

📍 No. 46, Ci'en Road, Yanta District, Xi'an

☎ 029-85228412

¥ Free

Tang Paradise

2.5 kilometers away from Shaanxi History Museum

📍 No. 99, Furong West Road, Qujiang New District, Xi'an

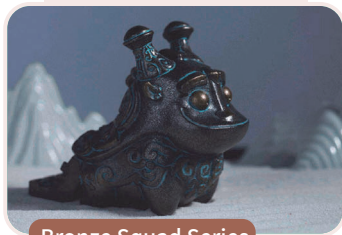
☎ 029-85511888

¥ Free (reservation required)

Souvenirs



Tang Niu Series



Bronze Squad Series



Collections

The Agate Cup Inlaid with Gold Animal Heads

Treasures of the Great Tang Dynasty - Exhibition of Cultural Relics
Unearthed in Hejia Village

A masterpiece of Tang Dynasty carving art, it is carved from a rare multicolored silk agate, and the cup body imitates the shape of animal horns. It witnesses the dining ways of celebrities of Tang Dynasty to worship the style of the northern ethnic tribes and to imitate novelty.



Three-Colored Camel Carrying Musicians

Shaanxi Ancient Civilization Exhibition

There is an eight-member singing band on the camel's back. The craftsmanship is exquisite and the shape is vivid. It is the best of Tang tri-colored potteries

Tang tri-colored pottery is a low-temperature glazed pottery handicraft popular in the Tang Dynasty. It is named after the three colors of green, yellow and white.



■ Gilt Silver Pot with Dancing Horse Bit and Cup Pattern

Treasures of the Great Tang Dynasty - Exhibition of Cultural Relics Unearthed in Hejia Village

Tang Dynasty silverware, made in imitation of the leather pots used by nomads in northern China, is a product of the exchange and fusion of ethnic cultures with those of the Middle Kingdom.

■ Mandarin Duck and Lotus Petal Pattern Gold Bowl

Treasures of the Great Tang Dynasty - Exhibition of Cultural Relics Unearthed in Hejia Village

A total of two golden bowls with the same shape and decoration were unearthed in Hejia Village. The smooth lotus petals, the stable double structure and the gorgeous decorations are typical of the artistic style of the Tang Dynasty.



■ Polo Sports

Exhibition of Mural Paintings of the Tang Dynasty

Tang tomb mural, painted on the west wall of the tomb of Prince Zhanghuai in Tang Dynasty, reproduces the scene and style of polo sports in Tang Dynasty in a realistic style.

■ Queen's Seal

Shaanxi Ancient Civilization Exhibition

The texture of this jade seal is mutton fat jade from Hotan, Xinjiang. The four characters "Huang Hou Zhi Xi", which means the queen's seal, are in seal script on the seal surface. Experts speculate that it is the thing of Lv Zhi, the empress of Emperor Gaozu of the Han Dynasty. It is the only empress jade seal of the Han Dynasty discovered so far.



■ Bronze Tiger-Shaped Tally of Du County

Shaanxi Ancient Civilization Exhibition

It is a cultural relic of the Warring States Period, and it is the earliest surviving certificate of military deployment in China, and the 40 inscriptions on the tiger talisman are exquisite and beautiful.

It is the prototype of the museum's souvenir "Tiger Symbol Biscuits".

Xi'an Beilin Museum



- National 5A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection
- National First-Grade Museum



▲ "Beilin" pavilion



Highlights: calligraphy inscriptions, stone carving art

*The Stele Forest in Xi'an which exists 900 years ,
Has saved the Chinese civilization from the Han
Dynasty to the Wei and Jin Dynasties,
To Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties,
Making it an unbroken thread.*

During the Northern Song Dynasty, people moved the "The Book of Filial Piety", "the KaiCheng Stone Classics " and the inscriptions of famous calligraphers, such as Yan Zhenqing and Chu Suiliang, into the Confucius Temple at that time. As the stone tablets are so much that it looks like a forest, people begin to name it the "Beilin" which means Stele Forest.

Xi'an Beilin Museum is a special museum built on the basis of the "Xi'an Stele Forest" with a history of more than 930 years and the expansion of the ancient buildings of the Confucian Temple in Xi'an. And it is known as "The Treasury of the Eastern Culture", "The Palace of Stone Carvings of Han and Tang Dynasty" and "the Oldest Stone Carving Library in the world". The collection of this museum contains more than 10,000 pieces in total, including more than 4,000 pieces of epitaphs on steles, epitaphs, stone statues, portrait stones and other stone-carved cultural relics, as well as other cultural relics such as calligraphy, paintings, and stele rubbings.



▲ Xi'an Confucian Temple (Confucian Temple)



Tour Guide

Xi'an Stele Forest

The Stele Forest in Xi'an is built in the Northern Song Dynasty (1087 A.D.) and has been repaired and built in the Song, Yuan, Ming, Qing Dynasties, and Republic of China. It now houses more than 4,000 stele and epitaphs from the Han Dynasty to the present, with a collection time span of more than 2,000 years. The steles of the past dynasties are mainly collected in the stele pavilion and seven exhibition rooms on the Stele Forest Square, the most important of which is the stele pavilion that displays the "The Filial Piety Sutra of Shitai" and the second exhibition room where the famous steles of the Tang Dynasty are displayed.

Xi'an Confucian Temple (Confucian Temple)

The Stele Forest Museum in Xi'an was expanded on the basis of the ancient building complex of the Confucian Temple in Xi'an. Today's Confucius Temple in Xi'an retains the basic scale and iconic buildings of the Confucian Temple complex in the Ming and Qing Dynasties which includes Zhaobi(a screen wall facing the gate of a house) , Archway, Lingxing Gate, Ornamental Column, Ji Gate, Stele Pavilion, etc.

Xi'an Stone Carving Art Studio

The Xi'an Stone Carving Art Room mainly displays the tomb stone carvings from the Han Dynasty to the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Among them, the Six Steeds of Zhao Mausoleum, the Statue of Laojun, the Li Shou's Stone Coffin of Tang Dynasty and the Epitaph, the Beasts of Eastern Han Dynasty, the Portrait Stones are all fine works of stone carving art in various dynasties.

Stone Carving Art Museum

With the theme of "Chang'an Buddhist Rhythm", about 150 stone carvings from the Northern Wei Dynasty to the Song Dynasty are displayed, representing the highest level of Buddhist arts of Chang'an in history. There is a multimedia interactive area in the museum, where visitors can experience Buddhist culture through interaction.

Tour Guide

Suggested Tour Time: 2-3 hours

- 📍 No. 15, Sanxue Street, Stele Forest District, Xi'an
- ☎ 029-87253331
- ¥ CNY 65 in peak season, CNY 50 in off season, CNY 100 for "Xi'an City Wall + Stele Forest"
- 🕒 08:00-18:30
- 🚇 Xi'an Metro Line 2 Yongningmen Station, Exit D2, and then walk for 15 minutes
- 🗣 Chinese Guide service: CNY 100 per batch, point-to-point lecture CNY 200 per batch, electronic audio guide CNY 50/set
- 🌐 www.beilin-museum.com



Museum Wechat Museum Weibo

When visiting the Stele Forest, be sure to equip an interpreter so as to better understand the historical and cultural backgrounds behind each steles.

Attractions Nearby 🎁 Souvenirs

Xi'an City Wall (Wenchang Gate)

50 meters from the Xi'an Beilin Museum

- 📍 South Exit of Baishulin, Stele Forest District, Xi'an
- ☎ 029-87272792
- ¥ CNY 54 (CNY 100 for Xi'an City Wall + Stele Forest)

Guanzhong Academy / Shuyuanmen Pedestrian Street

400 meters from Xi'an Beilin Museum

- 📍 South Street, Stele Forest District, Xi'an
- ¥ free

A quaint pedestrian street selling the four treasures of the study and various antiques. Guanzhong Academy was the highest institution of higher learning in Shaanxi during the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

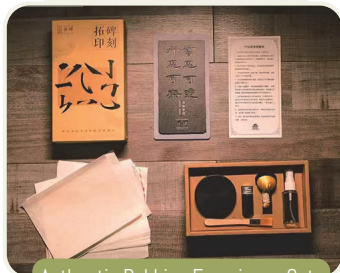
Bell tower

1.5 kilometers from Xi'an Beilin Museum

- 📍 Xi'an Downtown ☎ 029-87278797
- ¥ CNY 30 (CNY 50 for the Bell Tower + Drum Tower package)



There is a cat in the Stele Forest - the Guardian Cat Bell



Authentic Rubbing Experience Set



Collections

"The Filial Piety Sutra of Shitai" Treasure of the Museum

Located in the "Stele Forest" pavilion at the central axis of Stele Forest Square
National treasure-level cultural relic, it was engraved in the fourth year of Tempō (A.D. 745). The Confucian classic "The Filial Piety Sutra of Shitai", which was annotated by Li Longji, Emperor Xuanzong of Tang and inscribed by Li Heng, Emperor Suzong of Tang, is known as "the first monument to welcome guests" and it is one of the earliest of the collections to be moved into the Stele Forest.

The top line of "The Filial Piety Sutra of Shitai" is read from right to left, and it happens to be three interesting words "I am slightly cute".



the Six Steeds of Zhao Mausoleum

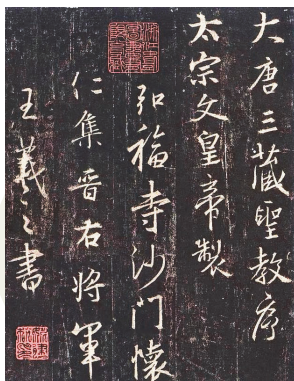
Exhibited in Xi'an Stone Carving Art Room

A national treasure-level cultural relic, it is engraved in the tenth year of Tang Zhenguan (A.D. 636). The Six Steeds of Zhao Mausoleum are six stone carvings in Zhao Mausoleum. The prototypes are the six horses that Li Shimin, Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty once rode during the founding war of the Tang Dynasty. Among them, "Salu Purple" and "Fun Mao Ping" are replicas, and the real ones have been lost abroad.



There are many cute stray cats living in the Stele Forest. The most popular is "Salu Yellow", whose name is taken from "Salu Purple" in the Six Steeds of Zhao Mausoleum.





The Stele of the Preface of Holy Doctrine Written of San Zang the Great Tang Dynasty

Exhibited in the second exhibition room of the Stele Forest

Written by Li Shimin, Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty, the inscription on the stele sings praises to Master Xuanzang, and the calligraphy is the handwriting of Wang Xizhi. It is a stele that connects three great figures in Chinese history, so this stele is called "Three Wonders Steles".

The Kaicheng Shijing

Exhibited in the first exhibition room of the Stele Forest

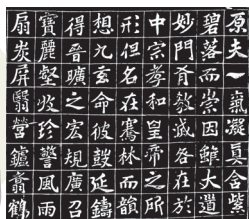
Tang stone inscriptions, carved in A.D. 837, contains 12 Confucian classics including "Book of Changes", "Shangshu" and "Book of Songs", with a total of more than 650,000 characters. It is regarded as an important document to study the history of Chinese Confucian classics and it is also known as "the Library Made of Stone".



Jingyun Bell

Located on the east side of Ji Gate

The inscription on the body of the bell was written by Li Dan, Emperor Ruizong himself. This bell was originally hung in Jinglong Temple in Chang'an City in Tang Dynasty. And then it was moved to Xi'an Bell Tower in the early Ming Dynasty to tell the time, and later it was collected in Xi'an Beilin Museum.



Da Xia Stone Horse

Located on the west side of Ji Gate

This stone horse unearthed at the site of Chang'an City in Tang Dynasty in Xi'an is engraved with the era name of the Da Xia Kingdom, which was founded by Huns and lasted only 24 years. And it is the only thing that has characters on it and can prove the existence of the Da Xia Kingdom.



Highlights: The history of the ancient capital of Xi'an

Thirteen dynasties established their capitals in Xi'an,

Countless cultural heritage has been left behind.

Today, a history of several thousand years is concentrated in the Xi'an Museum,

It shows the brilliance and glory of the city.

The Xi'an Museum consists of three parts: the museum, the Site of Tang Jianfu Temple, and the Small Wild Goose Pagoda. It is an urban museum integrating cultural relics collection, scientific research, social education, and garden leisure. The museum has a collection of more than 110,000 cultural relics, including more than 14,400 cultural relics above the third national level, and more than 2,000 cultural relics are displayed in the museum. Among them, precious cultural relics such as the Three-Colored Flying Horse and the Western Zhou Yongyu are the treasures of the museum.

The Small Wild Goose Pagoda is the pagoda of Jianfu Temple, the royal temple of Chang'an City in Tang Dynasty, with a history of more than 1,300 years. In 2014, with the successful application of "Silk Road: Road Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor", the Small Wild Goose Pagoda was included in the "World Heritage List".





Xi'an Museum

- World Cultural Heritage
- 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-level Protection
- National First-Grade Museum



▲ Xi'an Museum



Tour Guide

Permanent Exhibitions

With the theme of "Ancient Capital Xi'an", the main line of the museum is the history of the ancient capital Xi'an for more than 1,000 years and the history of urban development for more than 3,000 years. The cultural relics are displayed in the three galleries of "Millennium Ancient Capital", "Emperor Capital Vientiane" and "Magnificent Chapters of the Capital" in the order of the time. The sand table model of Chang'an City, together with a series of precious cultural relics like Yongyu of Western Zhou Dynasty, Gilt Bronze Bell, Noble Ladies Figurines of the Tang Dynasty and the Three Colored Flying Horses shows the imperial style and life group portraits of the ancient capital Xi'an.

Thematic Exhibitions

Thematic Exhibitions includes a special display of Buddhist statue art of "Baoliang Majestic", and a display of ancient jade artifacts in the courtyard of "Spirit of Heaven and Earth". The most famous among the cultural relics is the gilt bronze statue of Dong Qin in the "Bao Xiang Majestic" exhibition hall.

Jianfu Temple

The famous royal monastery in Chang'an City of Tang Dynasty was built in 684 A.D. In ancient times, the "Yan Pagoda Morning Bell" that rang every day in the temple was known as one of the eight scenic spots in Chang'an, and now tourists can experience ringing the bell and pray for blessings.

Small Wild Goose Pagoda

The Small Wild Goose Pagoda is the Buddhist pagoda of Jianfu Temple. It has a history of more than 1,300 years and still maintains the original appearance when it was first built in the Tang Dynasty. The tower has fifteen floors, and the top two floors have been damaged by the earthquake in the Ming Dynasty. At present, the Small Wild Goose Pagoda has been included in the World Cultural Heritage List.

世界遗产



▲ Small Wild Goose Pagoda

Tour Guide

Suggested Tour Time: 2-3 hours



Museum Wechat



Museum Weibo

- 📍 No. 72, West Youyi Road, Stele Forest District, Xi'an (North Gate)
Middle Section of Zhuque Avenue, Stele Forest District, Xi'an (West Gate)
- ☎ 029-87803591
- ¥ Free (reservation required)
- 🕒 9:00-18:00 in peak season, 9:00-17:30 in off season, closed every Tuesday (except holidays) and New Year's Eve
- 🚇 Subway Line 2, Line 5 Nanshaomen Station Exit F, and then walk for 5 minutes
- 🎧 The scenic spot provides paid guide services (CNY 300/batch), free interpretation (10:00 am and 15:00 pm every day), volunteer interpreter and self-help audio guides. For details, please contact the Museum's Interpretation Desk.
- 🌐 www.xabwy.com

Attractions Nearby 🎁 Souvenirs

Xi'an City Wall (Yongning Gate)

1.5 kilometers away from Xi'an Museum

- 📍 No. 2, South Street, Xi'an
- ☎ 029-87272792 ¥ 54 yuan

Da Xing Shan Temple

2 kilometers away from Xi'an Museum

- 📍 No. 55, West Xingshansi Street, Yanta District, Xi'an
- ☎ 029-85227071 ¥ free

The Royal Monastery of Sui and Tang Dynasties, the ancestral courtyard of Chinese Buddhist Tantra

Shaanxi History Museum

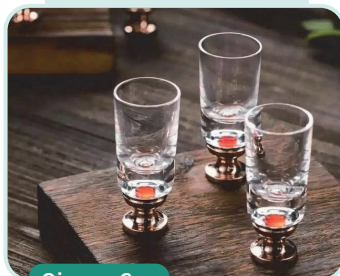
3 kilometers away from Xi'an Museum

- 📍 No. 91, East Xiaozhai Road, Yanta District, Xi'an
- ☎ 4000293806

¥ Free for permanent exhibitions (reservation required), CNY 30 for the Exhibitions of the Treasures of the Great Tang Dynasty, CNY 270 for the collections of the Mural Paintings of the Tang Dynasty



Tang Xiaoxi Series



Qingyu Cup



Collections

The Three-Colored flying horse

Treasure of the town hall

Which is basically displayed

This cultural relic, which is very rich in the atmosphere of the Tang Dynasty, is a rare product in the Tang tri-colored potteries. It shows the galloping posture of a horse with a static movement, showing the superb skills of ancient craftsmen.

The Three-Colored Flying Horse was shaped into a statue and stood in the Ximen Square of the Xi'an Museum, becoming the iconic sculpture of the Xi'an Museum.



The Figurines of Ladies in the Tang Dynasty

Which is basically displayed

This group of Tang Dynasty pottery figurines have round faces, plump bodies, different postures, and self-confidence, vividly showing the unique temperament of noble women in the Tang Dynasty.





Gilt Bronze Buddhist Statues Exhibited in the Exhibition Hall of "Bao Xiang Majestic"

A cultural relic of the Sui Dynasty, this statue is centered on Amitabha Buddha, with bodhisattvas, warriors, and squatting lions scattered at different heights. It is the most complicated in structure and the most intact one of those gilt bronze buddha statues.

Jade Goblet Exhibited in the "Spirit of Heaven and Earth" Exhibition Hall

The Jade Goblet, a cultural relic of the Qin Dynasty, unearthed from the Epang Palace site, is the earliest and only jade cup with tall feet in the Qin Dynasty known so far.



Jade Dancer Exhibited in the "Spirit of Heaven and Earth" Exhibition Hall

The Jade Dancer, a cultural relic of the Han Dynasty, is the largest round-carved jade dancer with a clear unearthed record so far. It was unearthed in the Mausoleum of Duling, Emperor Xuan of the Han Dynasty, and experts believe that it was used by Emperor Xuan of the Han Dynasty.

The Permanent Exhibition of Yongyu in the Western Zhou Dynasty

Western Zhou bronzes, with 123-character inscriptions cast inside, have important historical value for studying the Western Zhou land system and the political status of historical figures at that time.



The Permanent Exhibitions of Shijun's Coffin

Shijun's Coffin is a cultural relic of the Northern Zhou Dynasty. The four-armed patron saints, sacrifices, ascension, feasting, hunting and other relief patterns around the stone coffin have obvious Western styles.

Permanent Exhibitions of Silver Bowls with Honeysuckle Pattern

A cultural relic of the Tang Dynasty, the shape of the silver bowl is made of the Sogdian gold and silverwares, and the production process is "beating", and the decorative pattern on the bowl's belly is the local Chinese pattern "Honeysuckle pattern" in the Tang Dynasty.





Xi'an Banpo Museum



- National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection
- National First-Grade Museum

Xi'an Banpo Museum is the first prehistoric tribal settlement sites museum in New China. It was built and opened on the Banpo site in 1958. The Banpo site are the ruins of a matriarchal clan of the Yangshao Culture in the Neolithic Age about 6000 years ago. It was discovered in the spring of 1953. The site covers an area of about 50,000 square meters and unearthed nearly 10,000 production tools and living utensils, as well as a considerable number of painted potteries and sculptures. Other works of arts and various decorations show the developed prehistoric civilization in the Yellow River Basin.

The exhibition area of the museum is about 4,500 square meters, which consists of an exhibition hall of unearthed cultural relics, a heritage protection hall and a temporary exhibition hall. When you are walking into the museum, it seems as if you have traveled through time into the life of the ancestors of Banpo. You can see the scenes of hunting and fishing, raising pigs and planting millets, cooking rice, and building houses. You can also learn about the unique forms of tombs and ancient potteries and painting arts at that time.

Highlights: Prehistoric Ruins, Fish-Patterned Pottery, Pointed-Bottomed Vase

The Banpo site spans about 6,000 years.

It conveys the voice of prehistoric culture to people,

It tells the story of the early Chinese civilization growing up in the arms of the Weihe River.



▲ Xi'an Banpo Museum



Tour Guide

Exhibition Hall of Unearthed Cultural Relics

The exhibition hall is divided into 5 units: "The Cyan Riverside", "Poems of Life", "Pastoral Songs", "Spiritual Charm" and "Hidden Mysteries". It displays the stone tools, potteries, bone tools and other cultural relics unearthed from the Banpo site, as well as some production tools, living utensils and works of art used by the primitive ancestors, so that we can understand the production and living conditions of the ancestors.

Heritage Conservation Hall

A part of the original village is preserved in the Heritage Conservation Hall, covering an area of about 3,000 square meters. It consists three parts: living zone, pottery zone and tombs zone, from where you can see the ruins of semi-crypt style houses, pottery kiln, and cemetery at that time. It vividly shows the appearance of primitive villages in Banpo period, reflecting the production level of Banpo people and the social nature and system at that time.

The painted pottery pot with human face and fish pattern is the most precious national first-grade cultural relic unearthed from the Banpo Site, and it is now collected in the National Museum of China.





Tour Guide

Suggested tour time: 1-2 hours

- 📍 No. 155, Banpo Road, East Suburb, Xi'an
- ☎ 029-62815385
- ¥ CNY 55 in peak season, CNY 40 in off season
- 🕒 8:00-17:30 in peak season, 8:00-17:00 in off season
- 🚇 Xi'an Metro Line 1 Banpo Station Exit A, and then walk for 10 minutes
- 🎧 There are electronic audio guide and human guide service
- 🌐 www.banpomuseum.com.cn



Museum Wechat



Museum Weibo

Attractions Nearby 📺 Souvenirs

Banpo International Art District

1.5 kilometers away from Xi'an Banpo Museum

📍 No. 238, West Fangzhi Street, Baqiao District, Xi'an

☎ 029-83323730 🆓 Free

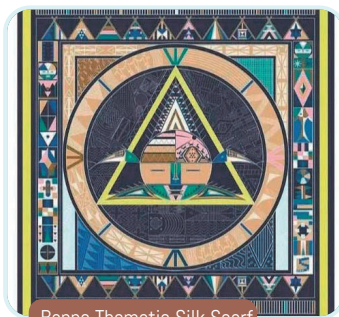
Famous for the wild art graffiti

Xi'an World Expo Park

6 kilometers away from Xi'an Banpo Museum

📍 Shibo Avenue, Chanba Ecological Zone, Xi'an

☎ 4009639358 🆓 Free



Banpo Thematic Silk Scarf



▲ The urnfield group of the Banpo Site



The following cultural relics are displayed in the exhibition hall of unearthed cultural relics

Red Pottery Human Head Pot, "living fossil" of Yangshao Culture

The human head pot is made of red pottery. The combination of the human head and the pot body resembles a pregnant woman. The corners of the mouth of the woman rise slightly, revealing a mysterious smile. Archaeologists believe that the shape of the pot was modeled after a pregnant woman to express the greatness of maternal love.



■ Jomon Terracotta Ampoule Vase

The sharp-bottomed bottle is one of the typical artifacts of the Yangshao Culture, and it is the most commonly used water-drawing device for the Banpo people. Its shape features are: small mouth, bulging belly, ears, pointed bottom. This wonderful device that automatically draws water fully reflects the wisdom and wisdom of Banpo people.

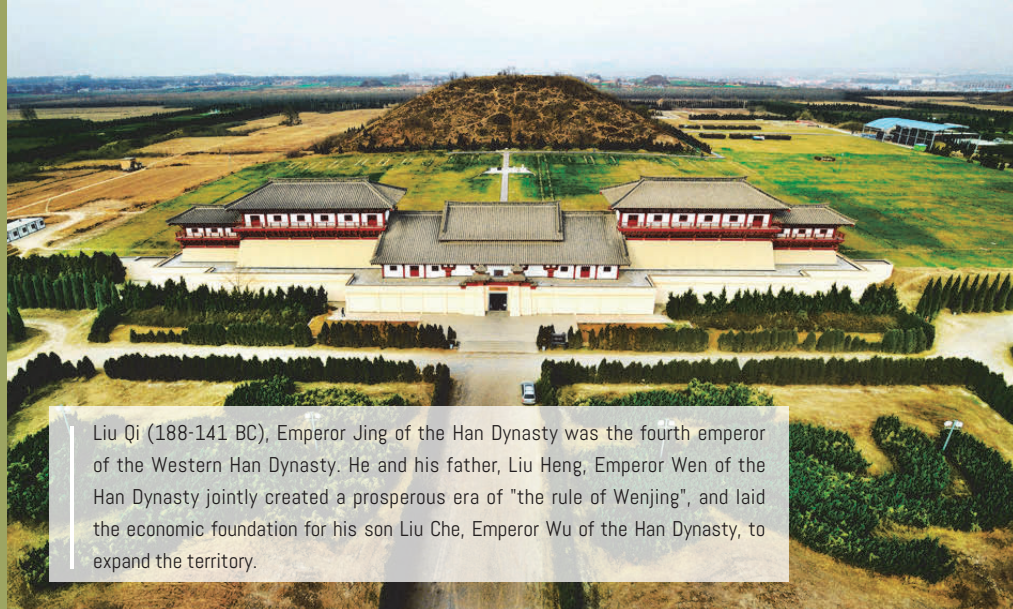
Painted Pottery Pot with Five Fish Pattern

The fish pattern is the characteristic of the early Banpo type of Yangshao Culture. The inner bottom of the pot is like a miniature pool landscape, with five fish chasing and playing counterclockwise, and the picture is very vivid.



Painted Pottery Pot with Polka Dot Hook and Leaf Pattern

The Yangshao Culture Miaodigou type is famous for its exquisite painted pottery patterns. The pots are made of clay yellow pottery, with abstract geometric patterns such as dots, hook leaves, arc-edge triangles, etc. painted on the abdomen.



Liu Qi (188-141 BC), Emperor Jing of the Han Dynasty was the fourth emperor of the Western Han Dynasty. He and his father, Liu Heng, Emperor Wen of the Han Dynasty jointly created a prosperous era of "the rule of Wenjing", and laid the economic foundation for his son Liu Che, Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty, to expand the territory.

▲ Han Yangling Museum

Hanyangling Museum

- National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection
- National First-Grade Museum

▲ Sui style sitting and greeting figurines



Highlights: Cultural Relics of the Han Dynasty, Museum of Underground Ruins

The Hanyang Mausoleum is the joint burial cemetery of Liu Qi, Emperor Jing of the Han Dynasty and his empress Wang. And it is the most intact mausoleum of emperors in the Han Dynasty excavated so far. About 100,000 cultural relics such as warrior figurines, lady figurines, and animal figurines were unearthed in more than 200 burial pits in the mausoleum area.

The museum has four permanent exhibitions: the archaeological exhibition hall, the protection exhibition hall of the outer pit of the emperor's mausoleum, the exhibition hall of the Nanque Gate ruins, and the Site of the ancestral temple. After more than 2,000 years of staying underground, the Han Dynasty pottery figurines are still gorgeous and lifelike, showing the superb craftsmanship of Western Han craftsmen.



Tour Guide

Archaeological Gallery

With the theme of "A Mighty Grand Scene", nearly 1,000 cultural relics are displayed in three chapters. The first chapter introduces Emperor Jing of the Han Dynasty concept of governing the country, his historical contributions, and the planning and construction of the Hanyang Mausoleum; the second chapter displays the archaeological unearthed cultural relics of the past 30 years, fully demonstrating the material culture, political system and spiritual life of the Han Dynasty; the third chapter presents the concept of heritage conservation of the Hanyang Mausoleum. There are many multimedia interactive experience areas in the museum.

Protection Exhibition Hall of the Outer Tibetan Pit of the Emperor's Mausoleum

The best tour experience: walk on the glass to visit the Site and cultural relics under your feet

This exhibition hall is an all-underground building built on 10 outer pits in the northeast of the emperor's mausoleum. It is the first all-underground site museum in the world built with advanced cultural relics protection technology. Visitors can walk on the glass to view the relics of more than 2,000 years ago in a mysterious environment. The exhibition hall also uses phantom imaging technology to interpret historical stories and reproduce the court life of the emperors of the Western Han Dynasty.

Nanque Gate Site

Nanque Gate is the south gate of Emperor Mausoleum City and it is the earliest and the highest in rank and the largest ruins of the mausoleums of the emperors. The appearance of the exhibition hall is an imitation of a Han-style building. On the basis of protection, the majestic and tall buildings of the "San Chu Que" towers are displayed to tourists. The exhibition hall mainly introduces the development and evolutionary history of ancient Chinese tower buildings.

The Palace Temple Site

The Palace Temple Site is the most well-preserved imperial mausoleum temple architectural site found so far. It is regular in shape and large in scale, and it is comparable to the ritual architecture of Chang'an City in the Han Dynasty. The museum partially restored the site and moved it horizontally, and greened it in a large area, showing the grandeur of the architecture of the ancestral temple in the Western Han Dynasty.



▲ Armored warrior figurines



TourGuide

Suggested Tour Time: 2-3 hours

📍 East Section of the Special Line of Xi'an Xianyang International Airport

☎ 029-62657530

¥ CNY 70 in peak season, CNY 55 in off season

🕒 8:30-18:30

🎧 CNY 50/batch for the archaeological gallery, CNY 50/batch for the protection exhibition hall outer pit of the imperial mausoleum, CNY 20/set for the audio guide

🌐 www.hylae.com



Museum Wechat



Museum Weibo

The museum is a 30-minute drive from Xi'an Xianyang International Airport. Every autumn, the ginkgo forest outside the Hanyang Mausoleum becomes a golden ocean. It is recommended that you change into an antique Hanfu and come here to take pictures and punch cards.



▲ Ginkgo Forest of Hanyang Mausoleum

Attractions Nearby 📦 Souvenirs

Fucha Town

16 kilometers away from Hanyangling Museum

📍 Junction of Chama Avenue and Middle Gaojing Road, Xixian New District

☎ 029-36201810 ¥ Free

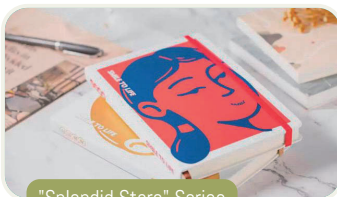
You can buy Fu tea as souvenirs here

Chanba National Wetland Park

12 kilometers away from Hanyangling Museum

📍 No. 1, 3rd Qiyuan Road, Chanba Ecological Area, Xi'an

☎ 029-62815588 ¥ Free



"Splendid Stars" Series



The Four Auspicious Beasts in the Han Dynasty



Collections

The following cultural relics are displayed in the archaeological gallery

Suyi Style Painted Sitting Maid Figurines

The maid figurines of Hanyang Mausoleum are thin in shape, with slender shoulders and slender waists. They are wearing smiles on their faces. They are completely different from the graceful, luxurious, plump figurines of the figurines of the ladies of the Tang Dynasty. Their gestures show the graceful beauty of ancient Chinese women.



Zhuoyi Style Painted Female Figurines/Armored Warrior Figurines

The pottery figurines were originally equipped with movable wooden arms and wore clothing or armor. However, due to the deep burial for a very long time, the clothes were decayed and the wooden arms turned to ashes, making them come to the world with their arms lost.

Dancing Figurines

The right arm of the dancing figurine is raised like a sleeve on the shoulder, and the left arm is slightly lowered like a long sleeve stretched. The wonderful dance is frozen in a moment, showing the superb sculpture skills of the craftsmen of the Han Dynasty.



Painted Pottery Chicken

A large number of pottery animal figurines such as pottery horses, pottery chickens, pottery pigs, etc. were unearthed in the Hanyang Mausoleum, reflecting the prosperity of the six animals in the period of Emperor Jing of the Han Dynasty.

The Earliest Tea Specimen in the World

The ancient tea leaves more than 2,100 years ago were unearthed in the Hanyang Mausoleum, which was certified as "the oldest tea in the world" by the Guinness Book of World Records.



▼ Xi'an Tang West Market Museum

West Market of Chang'an City

The best witness of the glory and the style, openness and tolerance of the Tang Dynasty. After a long time of baptism, it is still dazzling.

Xi'an Tang West Market Museum

- National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- National First-Grade Museum

The West Market was once the most prosperous international trade center in Chang'an, the capital of Tang Dynasty. The Tang West Market Museum, built on the "West Market Site", is the first non-state-owned National First-Grade Museum China, with a collection of more than 20,000 cultural relics. The cultural relics unearthed in the West City mainly reflect the Silk Road trade in the Tang Dynasty and the life of the Tang people in the market.

Highlights: Site of the West Market in the Tang Dynasty

Tour Guide

Permanent Exhibitions

The site exhibition area with the theme of "the starting point of the Silk Road and the Prosperous Business Soul" displays the "Cross Street" site, road and rut remains and some unearthed cultural relics in the northeast of the West City in the Tang Dynasty. The "Silk Road" performances are held irregularly in the site hall on the first floor.

Thematic Exhibitions

The "Currency Exhibition" displays more than 2,000 coins from ancient countries along the "Silk Road"; and more than 500 square epitaphs of 14 dynasties can be seen in the "Epitaph Exhibition".

Special Exhibition

Here you can take a close look at the precious cultural relics of the Tang Dynasty such as the Sea Beast Grape Pattern Mirror, the Painted Tomb Beast and the Three-colored Hu head Pottery Xun.

Art Experience Center

Visitors can experience interactive experiences here and appreciate the "Silk Road"-themed clothing, accessories, home furnishings and other products created by artists.



Tour Guide

Suggested Tour Time: 1-2 hours

- 📍 No. 118, South Laodong Road, Lianhu District, Xi'an
- ☎ 029-84351808
- 🆓 Free for permanent exhibitions and temporary exhibitions, and CNY 60 for special exhibitions, And CNY 150for epitaph exhibitions (reservation required)
- 🕒 9:00-17:30 in peak season, 9:00-17:00 in off season
- 🚌 Xi'an Metro Line 5 and 6 Northwestern Polytechnical University Station Exit A, and then walk for 10 minutes.
- 🗣 Guide service CNY 100/time, electronic audio guide CNY 20
- 🌐 www.dtxsmuseum.com



Museum Wechat



Museum Weibo

Attractions Nearby

Xi'an City Wall (Anding Gate)

3.5 kilometers from Tang West Market Museum

- 📍 West Exit of West Street, Xi'an
- ☎ 029-87272792
- 💰 54 yuan

Xi'an Tang Hanguang Gate Museum

3 kilometers away from Datang West Market Museum

- 📍 No. 3, West Section of South Huancheng Road, Lianhu District, Xi'an
- ☎ 029-87638254
- 💰 You need to purchase Xi'an City Wall tickets (CNY 60) to visit the museum

The following cultural relics are displayed in the permanent exhibition

Sea Beast Grape Pattern Mirror

The sea beast grape pattern is one of the most attractive patterns in the bronze mirrors of the Tang Dynasty. It was mainly popular during the Tang Gaozong and Wu Zetian periods.



Painted Hu People Riding Camel Figurines

This figurine is tall in shape and meticulous in craftsmanship. And it is regarded as one of the best among the series of the figurines riding a camel of the Tang Dynasty.

Three-colored Bird Male Figurine

The figurine is glazed all over, with bright colors and a leisurely and unrestrained image. The hilarious demeanor when flirting with birds is fully reflected.



Hunting Silver Jar with Lid

The whole body of the jar is decorated with creeping grass, birds, beasts, and hunting figures on horseback. It is a rare artistic masterpiece of the Tang Dynasty.



▲ Baoji Bronze Ware Museum

Baoji Bronze Ware Museum



- National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- National First-Grade Museum

Baoji is known as the "Hometown of Chinese Bronze Wares". From the Shi Chen Tripod unearthed in the Western Han Dynasty to the four national treasures in the late Qing Dynasty - Maogong Tripod, Da Yu Tripod, Sanshi Plate and Guojizi White Plate. The number of bronze ware unearthed in Baoji area has reached 20 thousand pieces.

Highlights: Bronze wares in the Shang and Zhou dynasties

Baoji Bronze Ware Museum is located in Shi-ku Garden, a National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction. It is the first bronze cultural museum named after bronze ware in China. Now it has become a landmark building in Baoji.

The architectural shape of the museum adopts the architectural language of high platform gates and bronze thick soil, which is magnificent and majestic. The exhibition hall covers an area of 11,000 square meters, and the cultural relic restoration and protection laboratory is 500 square meters. It has more than 480,000 cultural relics, including 3,245 precious cultural relics, of which more than 1,500 bronzes from Shang and Zhou dynasties are the most famous



▼ He Zun “China” epigraph



Toue Guide

Permanent Exhibitions

The first exhibition hall "Hometown of Bronze Ware": 260 bronze utensils unearthed in Baoji are displayed, which are divided into 4 parts: Yangjia Village Cultural Relics Exhibition Area, Other Bronze Wares Cultural Relics Exhibition Area of Baoji, Bronze Ware Hometown Thematic Exhibition Area and Origin Tracing Of the Zhou Dynasty Section. The hall is displaying the prosperity of the bronze wares of Baoji.

The second exhibition hall, "State of Zhou Rites": It takes Zhou rituals as the main line, and begins with the bronze tree symbolizing the Zhou people's patriarchal system and it displays 688 pieces of cultural relics such as Hugui of Emperor Li, Qiang Basin and He Zun, a ritual wine vessel etc.

The third exhibition hall "Road to Empire": Taking the decline and eastward migration of the Zhou royal family and the rise of the Qin Empire as clues, there are 360 cultural relics, focusing on the Duke of Qin.

The fourth exhibition hall "Light of Wisdom": 160 cultural relics are displayed, focusing on the animal world of bronze wares and the national treasure Zhe Gong, which means an animal-like bronze cup. Visitors can learn about the unique artistic charm of bronze ware and experience the complete craftsmanship of bronze ware production.

Thematic Exhibitions

There are three Thematic Exhibitions: "Ancient Bronze Mirrors and Fashion Life Exhibition", "Ancient Ceramics and Cultural Life Exhibition", and "Ancient Jade Ware and Art Life Exhibition".



Tour Guide

Suggested tour time: 2-3 hours

-  Shi-ku Garden , East Section of Binhe Avenue, Baoji
-  0917-2769016、2769018
-  Free (reservation required)
-  9:00-17:00
-  Seven languages of interpretation including Chinese, Japanese and English are provided.
-  www.bjqtm.com



Museum Wechat



Museum Weibo

Attractions Nearby Souvenirs

Jintai Taoist Temple

10 kilometers away from Baoji Bronze Ware Museum

-  No. 112, Lingyuan Road, Jintai District, Baoji
-  0917-2952556  Free



He Zun Clay Teapot Set

Chencang Old Street

1km away from Baoji Bronze Ware Museum

-  No. 88, Binhe Avenue, Weibin District, Baoji
- A leisure food street that shows the street scenes of the Republic of China of Baoji



"I Love You China" Series



▲ Simulation of Western Zhou bronze casting workshop



Collections

He Zun The treasure of the museum

Displayed in the Second Exhibition Hall

He Zun is a bronze ware of the Western Zhou Dynasty and it is the first batch of national treasure-level cultural relics in China that are prohibited from going abroad (territorial) for exhibition. There are 122 inscriptions cast on the inner bottom of the statue, which record the important historical facts of Emperor Cheng's five years (1038 BC) moving his house in the 5th year of Emperor Cheng. There is the earliest written record of the word "China" in the inscription.



Qiang Basin

Displayed in the Second Exhibition Hall

The Qiang Basin is a piece of Western Zhou bronze ware. The inscriptions on the plate are based on the ancestors of the eight generations of the Shan family, and it is interspersed with the twelve emperors of the Western Zhou Dynasty, which confirms the names of the kings of the Western Zhou Dynasty in the "Historical Records", making it of high historical value.

Hu Gui

Displayed in the Second Exhibition Hall

Weighing 60 kilograms, the Hu Gui is the largest bronze gui in the Shang and Zhou dynasties discovered so far, and is known as the "King Gui". The inscription is a sacrificial inscription for Jihu, Emperor Li of the Zhou Dynasty to worship the ancestors and pray for the blessings of the gods.



Qin Duke Bo

Displayed in the Third Exhibition Hall

Qin Duke Bo is a piece of bronze ware during the Spring and Autumn Period. It is used in conjunction with the Duke of Qin's bell as a sacrificial musical instrument for the ancestral temple of the Duke of Qin. A total of three pieces were unearthed, and each of the three has a single inscription of 135 characters, which recorded the lineages of the ancestors of the Qin state, Duke Wen, Duke Jing, Duke Xian, Duke Qin, and the five generations of the Qin Dynasty. The Qin Duke Bo is of high historical value.

▼ Yan'an Revolutionary Memorial

Yan'an, the Holy Land of the Chinese Revolution.

Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation lived and fought here for thirteen years.

He led the Chinese people to achieve great victories in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation.

Highlights: History Textbook of the Communist Party of China

Yan'an Revolutionary Memorial Hall

- National 5A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- National First-Grade Museum

Founded in 1950, the Yan'an Revolutionary Memorial Hall is located on the east bank of the Yanhe River in Yan'an. It is one of the earliest revolutionary memorial built after the founding of New China. In 2009, the new Yan'an Revolutionary Memorial was completed, with a permanent exhibition area of more than 10,000 square meters and a collection of more than 36,000 cultural relics.

The Memorial mainly publicizes the glorious history of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in Yan'an for thirteen years, and has played an important role in carrying forward the revolutionary tradition, carrying forward the spirit of Yan'an, and inheriting the red gene. It has been listed as the first batch of national patriotism education demonstration bases, the national red tourism classic scenic spots, the first batch of national Anti-Japanese war memorial facilities site, and the first batch of national primary and middle second-grade school students' research and practice education bases.

📍 Tour Guide

Permanent Exhibitions

With the theme of "The Great History - Thirteen Years of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in Yan'an", it consists of seven parts, displaying 2,021 precious cultural relics (groups) and more than 900 photos. The exhibition includes 26 artwork scenes including the victory of the Red Army's Long March to Northern Shaanxi (sculpture) and the Mass Production, as well as multimedia interactive exhibits such as the Battle of Zhiluo Town displayed with 3D naked-eye technology.

Thematic Exhibitions

There are "Casting the Soul - Strictly Governing the Party in the Yan'an Period", "The Great Epic of the Long March", "Strong Foundation - The Party's Organizational Construction in the Yan'an Period", and "Don't Forget the Way from Here - Special Exhibition to Celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of China" 4 large-scale special exhibitions.



Tour Guide

Suggested tour time: 1-2 hours

- 📍 Wangjiaping Road, Baota District, Yan'an
- ☎ 0911-8213694
- ¥ Free (reservation required)
- 🕒 08:00-17:30
- 🗣 WeChat public account provides audio guide
- 🌐 www.yagmjng.com



Museum Wechat



Museum Weibo



▲ Yan'an Revolutionary Memorial Preface Hall

Attractions Nearby 🎁 Souvenirs

Mount Baota

2.5 kilometers from Yan'an Revolutionary Memorial

- 📍 Jialing Road, Baota District, Yan'an
- ☎ 4000911001 ¥ 60 yuan

Iconic buildings in Yan'an City

Zaoyuan Revolutionary Site

6 kilometers away from Yan'an Revolutionary Memorial

- 📍 Zaoyuan Avenue, Baota District, Yan'an
- ☎ 0911-2852223 ¥ free

You can watch the red-themed show "Yan'an, Yan'an" nearby



Traffic Card with diploma badge of Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College



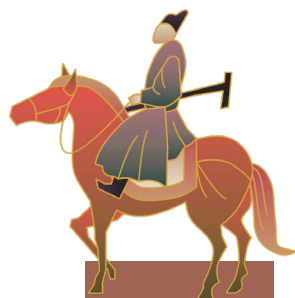
▲ The eaves of Daming Palace Danfeng Gate

CHAPTER TWO

City-Specific Museums



SHAANXI
MUSEUMS



Xi'an

City of Museum



Xi'an was called Chang'an in ancient time.
With a history of more than 3,100 years,
And a history over 1100 years as a capital,
Chang'an is a world-famous historic city,
And also the starting point of the Silk Road.
A "natural history museum".

Shaanxi Archaeological Museum

Shaanxi Archaeological Museum is the first archaeological themed museum in China. Relying on the research results of archaeological excavations in Shaanxi in the past 100 years and more than 200,000 unearthed cultural relics, it displays archaeological investigation, exploration, excavation and site protection, laboratory restoration, cultural relics and archaeological research and reflects archaeology. The permanent exhibition is themed on "Archaeological Holy Land and Splendid Chapter of Shaanxi", and is divided into four chapters: "Archaeological History", "Cultural Genealogy", "Archaeological Discovery" and "Cultural Protection Technology". About 5215 pieces of cultural relics and 4218 groups of relics were unearthed.

- 📍 Intersection of Zhongnan Avenue and Wenyuan South Road, Chang'an District, Xi'an
- ☎ 029-89251666
- ¥ For tickets information and reservations, please check on the WeChat public account of "Archaeology Shaanxi"
- 🕒 09:00-17:00, closed every Wednesday (except statutory holidays)

🕒 Highlights

- Human-faced pottery unearthed from Yangganzhai Site
- Stone carvings, mouth springs and pottery eagles unearthed from the Shimao Site
- Bronze sacrificial statue unearthed from Shigushan Site
- Hejia copper chariot unearthed from Zhouyuan Site
- Bronze waterfowls and terracotta civil servants unearthed from the Qinsihuang Mausoleum
- Yan Zhenqing's Shudan Epitaph "Luo Wanshun's Epitaph"
- Shangguan Wan'er's Epitaph
- Murals in the Yuan Dynasty tomb in Donger Village, Pucheng
- Li Chui's hair Ornaments



▲ Yan Zhenqing's Shudan Epitaph "Luo Wanshun's Epitaph"



▲ Human-Faced Pottery
Unearthed
from Yangguanzhai Site



▲ Terracotta Figures of Civil Officials Unearthed
at the Site of Qingshihuang's Tomb



▲ Eighth Route Army Xi'an Office Memorial

➤ Eighth Route Army Xi'an Office Memorial

National 3A-Rated Tourist Attractions
National Second-Grade Museum

The Memorial of the Eighth Route Army Xi'an Office is an important red tourist attraction in Shaanxi and an important base for patriotic education and revolutionary tradition education. From 1936 to 1946, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China successively set up a secret traffic station, the Red Army Liaison Office and the Eighth Route Office of the National Revolutionary Army in Shaanxi, which made great contributions to the victory of the Anti-Japanese War. The museum houses more than 4,000 cultural relics, materials, memoirs and photos, including the former residences of important leaders of the Communist Party of China such as Zhou Enlai and Zhu De.

📍 No. 1, Qixianzhuang, Beixin Street, Xiwu Road, Xincheng District, Xi'an

☎ 029-87214661

¥ Free

🕒 09:00-17:00

➤ Xi'an Incident Memorial

Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-level Protections
National Second-Grade Museum

The Xi'an Incident Memorial is a special memorial established on the basis of the important former sites of the Xi'an Incident, General Zhang Xueliang's Mansion and General Yang Hucheng's Zhiyuan Villa. The exhibition of the Memorial focuses on the Xi'an Incident, including the restoration of the old site, the display of the historical facts of the Xi'an Incident, and the life deeds of Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng.



▲ General Zhang Xueliang's Mansion

📍 General Zhang Xueliang's Mansion is located at No. 69, Jianguo Road, Xi'an; Yang Hucheng General Zhiyuan Villa is located at No. 117, Qingnian Road, Xi'an

☎ 029-87330513, 87333971

¥ Free 🕒 09:00-17:00



Daming Palace National Heritage Park



- World Cultural Heritage
- National 5A-Rated Tourist Attractions
- Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-level Protection

Danfeng Gate Site Museum

Visitors leave the station from the North Square of Xi'an Railway Station, and you can see the magnificent Danfeng Gate in the Danfeng Square

Danfeng Gate is the national symbol of the Tang Dynasty, and it is the highest standard of the ancient Chinese capital city gate system. In the museum, you can see the Danfengmen Gate Queduntai site and unearthed cultural relics in the Tang Dynasty.

Daming Palace Site Museum

A museum full of science and technology

The exhibition is based on the whole process of the construction, construction and demolition of Daming Palace. Here, you can have a dialogue with Tang Taizong Li Shimin through time and space, watch the holographic image of "Neon Dress and Feather Dance", and in front of the digital interactive screen. Play a game of polo.

Daming Palace Site Museum Archaeological Center

Tang Culture Research and Study Destination

A comprehensive cultural venue with the theme of archaeological science popularization, opens exhibitions from the perspective of "archaeologists", simulates archaeological sites and cultural relics restoration projects, and visitors can experience a wonderful journey of archaeological exploration here.

▲ Daming Palace Danfeng Gate

Daming Palace Site Museum includes Tang Dynasty palace sites such as Hanyuan Palace, Xuanzheng Palace and Zichen Palace, as well as three major museums - Danfengmen Site Museum, Daming Palace Site Museum, and Archaeological Exploration Center

📍 No. 585, East Ziqiang Road, Xincheng District, Xi'an

☎ 029-82200808

🎫 Tickets for Daming Palace Site Museum is 60 yuan, the ticket include both Danfeng Gate Site Museum and Daming Palace Site Museum, and additional tickets for the Archaeological Discovery Center is 50 yuan for adults and 25 yuan for children.

🕒 09:30-18:00



▲ Shaanxi Museum of Natural History

➤ Shaanxi Nature Museum

National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction

National Second-Grade Museum National Second-grade Museum

Shaanxi Nature Museum consists of the Natural Exhibition Hall, the Kenneth Behring Exhibition Hall, the Dome Cinema, the 5D Dynamic Cinema and the Outdoor Science Popularization Experience Area. Among them, the Nature Exhibition Hall displays more than 5,000 specimens and models, mainly displaying the fossils of ancient dinosaurs such as ichthyosaurs, pterosaurs, and Mamenchisaurus, as well as rare animals and plant specimens such as Qinling giant pandas, crested ibis, and unifolia. The Kenneth Behring Exhibition Hall displays more than 700 specimens of the world's rare wild animals. This is a perfect place for family trips.

- 📍 No. 88, South Chang'an Road, Yanta District, Xi'an
- ☎ 029-85331256
- 💰 CNY 30 for the Nature Pavilion. CNY 30 for the Kenneth Behring Exhibition Hall. CNY 50 for the combined ticket of the two exhibition halls.
- 🕒 Wednesday to Sunday 09:00-17:00

“ Take the Xi'an Metro Line 2 Convention and Exhibition Center Station Exit B to go directly to the museum. There is a glass sightseeing platform on the Shaanxi Radio and Television Tower next to it, and you can climb up and overlook Xi'an.

”

➤ Xi'an Qujiang Museum of Fine Arts

National Second-Grade Museum

Qujiang Museum of Fine Arts is a non-state-owned museum dedicated to the rescue, protection, display and promotion of ancient Chinese cultural heritage. It has cooperated with museums in China and countries along the Silk Road to hold a number of domestic and international exhibitions, including the Ming Dynasty Maritime Silk Road Fine Arts Exhibition, the Slovenian Treasures Exhibition, and the French Sèvres Royal Porcelain Exhibition.

- 📍 No. 66, Ci'en Road, South Square of Big Wild Goose Pagoda, Xi'an (in the Westin Hotel Xi'an)
- ☎ 029-65686568 🕒 09:00-17:30
- 💰 Part of the galleries are currently open, and the ticket price is CNY 60 (free admission for guests staying at the Westin Hotel)



Xi'an Bell Tower and Drum Tower Museum

- Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection
- National Third-Grade Museum

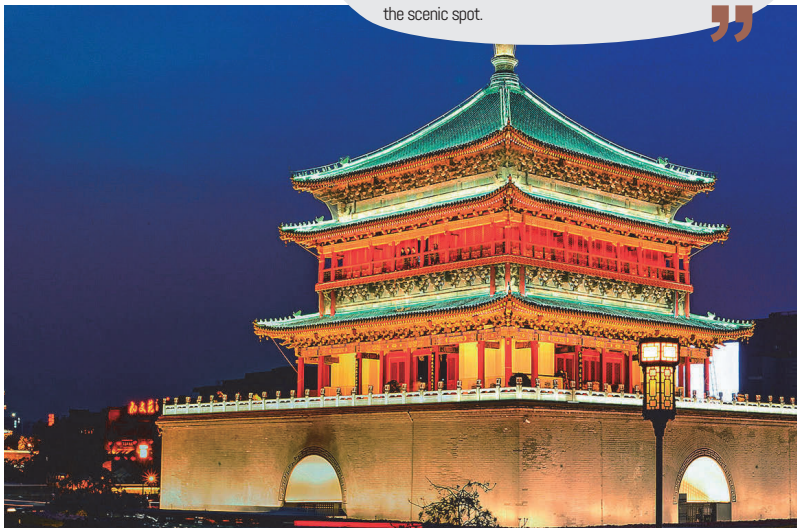
Xi'an Bell Tower and Drum Tower, with a history of more than 600 years, are located in the center of Xi'an and are the landmark buildings in Xi'an. And the Bell Tower is also the largest and the most intact bell tower existing in China. Climbing up the Bell Tower, you can overlook the busy traffic on the four streets in the east, west, north, south.. The Drum Tower is located on the northwest side of the Bell Tower. And there is a big drum with a height of 1.8 meters and 24 small drums on it.

"Walking into Xi'an Bell and Drum Tower" is the permanent exhibitions of the museum. Taking the timeline of the Bell and Drum Tower standing in the ancient capital of Xi'an as a clue, it is divided into "Building the Bell and Drum Tower in Xi'an", "How professional the Bell and Drum Tower is", and "What else is there for the treasures in the museum?" Why did it stand for 600 years?" 4 units, which three-dimensionally presents the history of the Bell and Drum Tower.

- 📍 Xi'an Downtown ☎ 029-87278797
- 💰 CNY 30 for the Bell Tower, CNY 30 for the Drum Tower, and CNY 50 for the Bell and Drum Tower package
- 🕒 08:30-21:30 in peak season, 08:30-18:00 in off season

“There are several regular morning bell and evening drum antique performances, imitation of Qinyuefu chime bell performances, and Chinese drum cultural performances every day. The specific time is subject to the arrangement of the scenic spot.”

▼ Xi'an Bell Tower





▲ Xi'an Tang Hanguang Gate Museum

Xi'an Tang Hanguang Gate Museum

Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection

National Third-Grade Museum

The museum is located in the Hanguang Gate section of the Xi'an City Wall, a national 5-A Rated tourist attraction. It uses digital technologies such as naked-eye 3D image production and multimedia holographic projection to restore the historical scenes of the three sites, showing the "city wall and urban evolution" of the cross-section site, the architecture and craftsmanship of the water-crossing culvert and the development process of Hanguang Gate from Sui and Tang Dynasties to modern times. This is one of the entrances to the Xi'an City Wall.

📍 No. 136, West Section of South Huancheng Road, Lianhu District, Xi'an

☎ 029-87638254 💰 CNY 60

🕒 08:00-19:00 in peak season, 08:00-18:00 in off season

Museum of Historic Costume (Gao's Grand Courtyard)

National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction National Third-Grade Museum

The Gao's Grand Courtyard is the former residence of Gao Yuesong, who ranked second in the tenth year of Tongzhi in the Qing Dynasty. And it is also one of the best-preserved ancient buildings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties. The Museum of Historic Costume of the Gao's Grand Courtyard displays the costume art of the daily life of officials in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, as well as the scenes of ceremonial birthdays, and worship the emperor in the court. The collection covers weaving, embroidery, jade and other categories. It is the only museum of ancient costumes in Xi'an.

📍 No. 144, Beiyuanmen Street, Lianhu District, Xi'an

☎ 029-87401029 💰 CNY 15

🕒 09:00-22:00

“ In the museum, you can enjoy Shaanxi folk performances such as the movie Old Opera, paper-cutting, shadow Puppetry, and Guzhen performance.”



Interior view of the Museum of Historic Costume (Gao's Grand Courtyard) ▲



“ In the Liyuan Theatre, you can enjoy the performances of intangible cultural heritages such as Huayin Old Opera and Shadow Puppetry (tickets need to be purchased separately). ”



▲ Zhaojia Gate Tower

Guanzhong Folk Art Museum

• National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction

📍 No. 1, South Wutaishan Road, Chang'an District, Xi'an

☎ 029-85829182, 87262543

¥ CNY 120 ⌚ 08:30-18:00

Located at the foot of Wutai Mountain in the south of the Qinling Mountains, the Guanzhong Folk Art Museum is a non-state-owned museum. Its collections are mainly folk arts, Guanzhong dwellings, and folk items. The most worth seeing are the 40 courtyards of Ming and Qing dwellings and more than 8,000 stone-carved horse-hitching stakes. The Zhaojia Gate Tower, a Qing Dynasty building at the entrance to the museum, and the Xijingxiong Town Gate Tower, which was built in the Ming Dynasty, maintain the original flavor of the ancient buildings, and the brick carving patterns on the gate tower are extremely exquisite.



▲ Hitching post



▲ Interior view of Shaanxi Han Tang Stone Sculpture Museum

➤ Shaanxi Han Tang Stone Sculpture Museum National Third-Grade Museum

The first non-state-owned museum in China with the theme of ancient stone carvings, the museum exhibits more than 100 fine stone carvings from the Eastern Han Dynasty to the Ming and Qing Dynasties. The three chapters, divided according to the classification of stone carvings, "Buddhist Statues Along the Silk Road", Tombs and Mausoleums" and "Inscription Rubbings" show the artistic charm of ancient Chinese stone carvings, calligraphy and painting.

📍 Fengdong Avenue, Weiyang District, Xi'an (opposite to the Epang Palace Site)

☎ 029-89181779

¥ CNY 50

🕒 10:00-17:00

➤ Xi'an Ink Chang'an Art Museum National Third-Grade Museum

A non-state-owned museum, the museum collects the artistic works of Mr. Cui Zhenkuan, an important representative of contemporary Chinese landscape painting art, as well as outstanding works of artists of the Chang'an School of Painting and contemporary domestic and foreign artists. It also collects a number of historical relics of great artistic value, such as potteries, sculptures, stone carvings, etc.

📍 Baqiao Ecological Wetland Park, Baqiao District, Xi'an ☎ 29-88854699

¥ Free

🕒 09:30-17:00

➤ Xi'an Qin Brick and Han Tile Museum

The museum is located in the Dahan Shanglinyuan (Duling) Scenic Spot. It has a collection of 3,600 tiles and more than 4,600 pieces of ancient bricks in various periods from the Western Zhou Dynasty to the Ming and Qing Dynasties. It is a non-state-owned museum, with the theme of ancient bricks and tiles, And the quantity and type of the bricks and tiles of the museum are the top in China. Tourists can participate in cultural experience activities such as the production of Wadang rubbings.



▲
Eaves tile of
Han Dynasty

📍 Shanglin Garden, Yanxiang Road, Qujiang New District, Xi'an

☎ 029-85591559

¥ CNY 35

🕒 09:00-19:00



Xi'an Qinglong Temple Site Museum



- National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection

▲ Qinglong Temple

There are more than 600 cherry trees planted in Qinglong Temple, all of which are gifts from Japanese friends and Buddhist associations. The best viewing period is from mid-March to early April.

Qinglong Temple was founded in 582 A.D. and is the ancestral court of Tantric Buddhism, one of the eight major sects of Buddhism in China. During the prosperous Tang Dynasty, many Japanese monks had received Dharma here. Master Kukai worshipped Tantric master Huiguo as his teacher, and later he returned to Japan to establish Shingon Sect. The Qinglong Temple Site Museum in Xi'an is located in the Qinglong Temple Site Scenic Spot, a National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction. The museum displays the unearthed cultural relics and architectural remains of the Qinglong Temple ruins, as well as the model sand table of the Qinglong Temple a thousand years ago, showing the history of cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries in the Sui and Tang Dynasties.

📍 No. 1, North Tielumiao Village, Xiying Road, Yanta District, Xi'an
☎ 029-85521498 💰 free 🕒 08:30-16:30



▲ Shadow puppetry

Xi'an Shadow Puppet Art Museum

The museum collects more than 200 national treasure shadow puppets, mainly Donglu shadow puppets. There are also some rare gray shadow puppets whose production techniques have been lost, including head stubble, figure, monster animals, table and chair furniture, and medium-view tents, scripts, shadow puppet boxes, etc., showing the charm of shadow puppet art in the heyday of the Qing Dynasty.

📍 Yannan 1st Road, Qujiang New District, Xi'an (near Grand Tang Mall)

☎ 15319922816 💰 Free

🕒 13:00-17:00 on weekdays, 11:00-17:00 on weekends

Xi'an Dahua Museum

Dahua Spinning Mill is the symbol and the landmark of Xi'an's modern industrial civilization. The Dahua Museum was rebuilt from the weaving workshop built by the Dahua Spinning Mill in 1935. It uses historical materials and scientific research text introduction, physical exhibition, picture display, model restoration, multimedia and other forms to comprehensively and systematically display Dahua Spinning Mill's historical evolution and humanistic features of the spinning mill.

📍 No. 251, South Taihua Road, Xincheng District, Xi'an

☎ 029-82418888

💰 Free

🕒 9:00-17:00

“ "Dahua 1935", where the Dahua Museum is located, is a leisure block that gathers small theaters, museums, delicious food, and shopping centers. The buildings and streetscapes are retro and artistic, making it ideal for afternoon strolls. ”



▲ Looms and weavers on display at the Xi'an Dahua Museum



▲ Tang Dynasty gilt bronze Buddha

“The main building of the museum, the Treasure Pavilion, is modeled after the Gilt Bronze Buddha of the Tang Dynasty unearthed from the underground palace of Famen Temple.”

Baoji



Famen Temple Museum



- National 5A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protections
- National Second-Grade Museum

The Famen Temple Museum is located in the Famen Cultural Scenic Spot, a National 5A-Rated Tourist Attractions, with 9439 cultural relics in its collection. There are 3 galleries for the permanent exhibitions, which are divided into four units: "History of Famen Temple", "A Hundred Years of Archaeological Discoveries", "Famen Temple Tang Dynasty Secret-colored Porcelain, Silk and Glazed Glassware", and "Grand View of Gold and Silverwares of the Tang Dynasty Unearthed in Famen Temple". The exhibition area is over 2800 square meters.

The museum displays 160 pieces (groups) of precious cultural relics such as gold and silver wares, colored glass ware, and secret-colored porcelain unearthed from the underground palace of Famen Temple, including 103 pieces (groups) of national First-Grade cultural relics.

- 📍 Famen Town, North of Fufeng County, Baoji
- ☎ 0917-5254465 💰 CNY 120
- 🕒 8:00-18:00 in peak season, 9:30-16:30 in off season



▲ Eightfold Treasure Box (outermost layer is decayed))

The Hometown of Emperor Yan

Hometown of Bronze Ware

Holy Shrine of the Buddha Bone

Birthplace of Civilizations of

Zhou and Qin Dynasties



Baoji Zhouyuan Museum



- Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection
- National Second-Grade Museum



▲ Exhibition of Archaeological Achievements at Zhouyuan Site



▲ Interior view of the museum

▲ Baoji Zhouyuan Museum

Baoji Zhouyuan Museum collects precious cultural relics unearthed from the Zhouyuan site, a Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level protection. It is divided into four indoor galleries: Zhouyuan historical relics exhibition, Western Zhou calligraphy art exhibition, Western Zhou wine culture exhibition and precious cultural relics of Zhouyuan Site special exhibition. The history and culture of the Western Zhou Dynasty is also displayed. Among them, the oracle bone inscriptions as small as corn are miniature carvings in the early period of China, and there are hundreds of Western Zhou bronze wares, such as the historical Qiang Basin, known as "A History Book Made of Bronze and Zhe Gong. The outdoor exhibition includes the foundation ruin sites of two large-scale building complexes, the ancestral temple and the palaces of the Western Zhou Dynasty.

📍 Zhaochen Village, Famen Town, Fufeng County, Baoji

☎ 0917-52511193

¥ Free

🕒 09:00-17:00

“ The Zhouyuan site spans Fufeng County and Qishan County in Baoji, and archaeological discoveries have uncovered a large number of bronze wares, oracle bones, aristocratic tombs, and building foundations, proving that this is the birthplace of the Zhou culture and the locality of the Zhou people more than 2,000 years ago.





➤ Zhang Zai Memorial (Zhang Zai Temple)

National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction

Zhang Zai Memorial (Zhang Zai Temple) is the place where Zhang Zai, a thinker, philosopher, educator and founder of Guan Xue, gives lectures in the Northern Song Dynasty. There are more than 50 stone tablets left by Su Shi, Wang Jie, Yu Youren and other scholars and writers in the temple. The plaque of "Xue Da Xing Tian" written by Emperor Kangxi himself is also collected in the memorial. The strong and straight millennium ancient cypress are also witnesses of history.

📍 No. 45, West Street, Hengqu Town, Mei County, Baoji

☎ 0917-5755456

💰 Free

🕒 08:30-17:30

“ Zhang Zai's four sentences of Hengqu " to set spiritual values for the world in general; to establish meaning of life for men at large; to perpetuate waning wisdom of ancient sages; to build foundation of lasting peace for future" have influenced generations of scholars and students. ”



▲ The Stele of the Four Sentences of Hengqu

➤ Wuzhangyuan Zhuge Liang Temple Museum

National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction

During the Three Kingdoms period, Zhuge Liang stationed troops in Wuzhangyuan to confront Sima Yi, and later died of illness in Wuzhangyuan due to overwork. In order to commemorate Zhuge Liang, people built the Zhuge Liang Temple here facing the north and the Wei River, symbolizing Zhuge Liang's lifelong desire to pursue the Northern Expedition and to achieve national unity. There are more than 20 ancient site of the Three Kingdoms Period in the museum, including the inscription of the "Apprenticeship Table", the Tomb of Zhuge Liang's Clothes and Crowns, the Falling Star Pavilion, the Eight Trigrams Array.

📍 Zhouwu Road, Caijiapo Town, Qishan County, Baoji

☎ 0917-8770456

💰 CNY 30

🕒 08:30-17:30



▲ Wuzhangyuan Zhuge Liang Temple Museum



▲ Baoji Museum of the Mausoleum of the King of Qin of Tang Dynasty

➤ Baoji Museum of the Mausoleum of the King of Qin of Tang Dynasty

National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction

The Museum of the Mausoleum of the King of Qin of Tang Dynasty is a special museum that displays the co-burial mausoleums of Li Maozhen, the King of the Qin and his wife Liu at the end of the Tang Dynasty. The museum consists of the Mountain Gate, the Sacred Path, the Xian Palace, the Qi Palace and two underground palaces. The main attractions are the 15 groups of 34 stone carvings in Tang Dynasty displayed on the 150-meter-long sacred path, and two underground palaces with a length of 120 meters and 80 meters, including the tomb road. In addition to a large number of murals, the underground palace also has a well-preserved ancient building with flying eaves carved from blue bricks.

📍 Jintai District, Baoji

¥ CNY 45

☎ 0917-3685109

🕒 08:30-18:30

➤ Baoji Pre-Qin Mausoleum Museum

Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection

The Pre-Qin Mausoleum Museum in Baoji is an important exhibition site for the Site of the Yongcheng City, a Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-level Protection, which mainly displays the No. 1 Mausoleum of Duke Jing of Qin, the coffins inside and the pits where the burial horses and wagons are buried. The Site of the Yongcheng City is the site of the ancient capital of the pre-Qin Dynasty, where 22 ancestors of Qin Shihuang are buried. The No. 1 Mausoleum of Duke Qin is the largest ancient tomb unearthed in China so far, and experts infer that the owner of the tomb is Duke Jing of Qin.

📍 South Zhihui Town, Fengxiang County, Baoji

¥ CNY 25

☎ 0917-7585920

🕒 8:30-17:00



▲ Maoling

Maoling Museum ↗

- National 4A-Rated Tourist Attractions
- Major National-Level Protected Historical and Cultural Sites
- Second-Class National Museum

Maoling is the mausoleum of Liu Che, Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty. It is the largest in scale, the longest in construction, and the most abundant in funeral objects among the tombs of the Han emperors. It is a major national-level protected historical and cultural sites and is known as the "Pyramid of China".

The Maoling Museum is located in the Huo Qubing Cemetery, the burial tomb of Maoling, with a total of 5,240 pieces (groups) of cultural relics collected. The museum has three permanent exhibitions of stone carving art, unearthed cultural relics and precious cultural relics of the Western Han Dynasty. Here you can enjoy precious cultural relics of the Han Dynasty such as Maoling stone carvings, Gilt Bronze Horses, Gilt Gold and Gilt Silver Bamboo Stove.

- 📍 Daochang Village, Nanwei Town, Xingping City, Xianyang
- ☎ 029-38456140
- ¥ CNY 75 in peak season, CNY 55 yuan in off season
- 🕒 08:00-18:00

Maoling Museum is 1 km away from Maoling, and there is no need to purchase additional tickets. There is a free chime show in the museum.

Xianyang



State-list famous historical and cultural city, Qinshihuang, the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty, unified the six kingdoms here, There are 27 large imperial mausoleums that stretch for hundreds of miles. 28 Chinese emperors are buried here.

Qianling Museum

- National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection
- Second-Class National Museum

Qian Mausoleum is the joint burial place of Li Zhi, Emperor Gaozong of the Tang Dynasty and Wu Zetian, the only empress in Chinese history. It is a Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection.

The Qian Mausoleum Museum is built on the site of the tomb of Princess Yongtai, the burial tomb of Qian Mausoleum. The collections of the museum are mainly 4000 pieces of cultural relics unearthed from the five burial tombs of the Qian Mausoleum. Among them, the Three-colored Potteries, Mural Paintings of the Tang Tombs and the Line Portrayal on the Coffins are regarded as the "Three Wonders", among cultural relics unearthed in Qian Mausoleum. Especially those exquisite murals, can be called "the underground gallery of painting art in the prosperous Tang Dynasty".

📍 312 National Road, Qianxian County, Xianyang

☎ 029-35510222

💰 CNY 102 in peak season, CNY 82 in off season

🕒 08:00-18:00

▲ Qianling Mausoleum stone carving

“ The Qian Mausoleum Museum is 2 kilometers away from the main scenic spot of Qian Mausoleum. You can visit the main scenic spots, museums and accompanying tombs by purchasing tickets for the scenic spots. ”



▲ Pictures of Maids



▲ Interior view of Zhao Mausoleum

“ The Zhao Mausoleum is the largest in the cemetery of Chinese emperors and it has the most accompany tombs in the cemetery of Chinese emperors. Zhao Mausoleum Museum is 15 kilometers away from Zhao Mausoleum Mountain (tickets need to be purchased separately)



➤ Zhaoling Museum

National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction

National Second-Grade Museum

Zhao Mausoleum is the joint tomb of Li Shimin, the second emperor of the Tang Dynasty, and the Empress Zhangsun, and it is a Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection. The Zhao Mausoleum Museum is located in front of the tomb of Li Ji, the accompanying tomb of Zhao Mausoleum and it mainly displays 400 pieces(groups) of cultural relics unearthed from more than ten accompanying tombs of the Zhao Mausoleum. In the exhibition hall of the essence of cultural relics, you can see the unique painted glazed pottery of Zhao Mausoleum and the colorful Tang tri-colored potteries. The national First-Grade cultural relics such as the Zhao Mausoleum Six Horses Stele, the Tang Taizong Statue Stele, and the Zhao Mausoleum Map Stele in the Stele Stone Showroom are all direct witnesses of the prosperous Tang Dynasty. Therefore, the Zhao Mausoleum Museum is also known as the "Zhao Mausoleum, the Forest of Stele".

📍 Yanxia Town, Liquan County, Xianyang

☎ 029-35767009

💰 CNY 40 in peak season, CNY 25 in off season

🕒 07:00-19:00

➤ Bin County Cave Temple Museum

National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction

Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection



Bin County Cave Temple Museum is a Buddhist cultural and art museum built on the basis of the Bin County Cave Temple, a World Cultural Heritage. It is the largest grotto group in Shaanxi, with more than 130 grottoes and more than 1980 statues. The statue of Amitabha in the main cave is 20 meters high, which is an important relic of Chinese-style Buddhist grotto art in the Tang Dynasty. In 2014, as a site of the "Silk Road: The Road Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor", it was included in the "World Heritage List".

📍 West of Binzhou City, Xianyang

☎ 029-34791605

💰 CNY 35 in peak season, CNY 20 in off season

🕒 09:00-17:00



▲ Dafo Temple Grotto



Xianyang Museum

- National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection
- National Second-Grade Museum

📍 No. 53, Zhongshan Street, Weicheng District, Xianyang

☎ 029-33231998 🆓 Free

🕒 09:00-17:30



The Three Thousand Painted Terracotta Warriors and Horses in the Western Han Dynasty are the first large-scale painted Terracotta Warriors and Horses unearthed in China. They shaped the image of the Royal Guard of the Western Han Dynasty, with a total of 583 cavalymen, 1965 infantrymen and one command vehicle.



The site of the Xianyang Museum is the Ming Dynasty Confucian Temple, a Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-level Protection, with a collection of more than 20,000 cultural relics, it mainly includes the exhibitions of historical relics of Xianyang in the Qin Dynasty, Yangjiawan 3,000 painted terracotta warriors of the Western Han Dynasty, Xianyang steles, Buddhist cultural relics, and Ancient Ferry Site. In the hall, precious cultural relics include jade horses, jade figurines heads, painted command figurines, and tiger talismans of the King of Lu in the Han Dynasty; gold, silver and bronze tripods, An Yi Xia Guan Zhong, a bronze container with the outside of it carved with five characters An Yi Xia Guan Zhong and in the Warring States Period; the Golden Bowl with flower pattern carved on it and the Tri-colored Dromedary, etc.

▲ Figurines of Commander in Western Han Dynasty



▲ Yangjiawan Western Han Dynasty 3,000 Painted Terracotta Warriors and Horses Display



▲ Sanyuan County Museum

➤ Sanyuan County Museum

National 3A-Rated Tourist Attractions

National Third-Grade Museum

The main building of the Sanyuan County Museum is the Sanyuan Chenghuang Temple, a Major Historical and Cultural Site under state-level protection. Sanyuan Chenghuang Temple is one of the largest and most complete Ming and Qing architectural complexes in China, with a history of more than 600 years. The museum collects nearly 3,000 precious cultural relics and more than 100 inscriptions. The most interesting ones are the stone inscriptions of "Memorial of Sending Out the Troops" written by Yue Fei and the authentic calligraphy of Yu Youren.

📍 No. 33, East Street, Sanyuan County, Xianyang

☎ 029-2282524

¥ CNY 42

🕒 08:30-17:00

➤ Malan Revolutionary Memorial

National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction

The Malan Revolutionary Memorial is a base for patriotic education and revolutionary tradition education. During the Agrarian Revolutionary War, Malan was an important part of the Shaanxi-Gansu revolutionary base. The Malan Revolution Memorial vividly demonstrates the great achievements of the older generation of revolutionaries such as Liu Zhidan, Xie Zichang and Xi Zhongxun who worked and fought here by exhibiting historical pictures, revolutionary cultural relics, and combining sound-optical electronic technology.

📍 Malan Town, Xunyi County, Xianyang

☎ 029-34616097

¥ Free

🕒 09:00-16:30

➤ Zhou's Grand Courtyard Folk Museum

National 2A-Rated Tourist Attraction

The Zhou's Grand Courtyard Folklore Museum is the residence of Zhou Meicun, a member of the Department of Punishment in the Qing Dynasty. It originally had 17 courtyards, but now there is only one courtyard. It is located in the south and faces the north with a rigorous layout. It is a fully enclosed castle-like building complex. This is also the natal home of Zhou Ying, the richest woman in Shaanxi in the late Qing Dynasty. Her story was once filmed into the TV series "The Flower Blooms and the Moon Is Full".

📍 Mengdian Village, Luqiao Town, Sanyuan County, Xianyang

☎ 13488167822

¥ CNY 10

🕒 08:30-17:30

Tongchuan



Where palaces of the emperors of the Tang are located, is noted for its outstanding potteries.

Silence of Yuhua Palace, Red History Shines Zhaojin

Hometown of Medicine King,

Mount Xiangshan is Located.

Wonderland Of Yijun County, the beauty is overwhelming

“

The prototype of the giant sculpture at the entrance of the museum, the Celadon-glazed Porcelain Pot (reverse pouring pot), is a national treasure-level cultural relic and is now collected in the Shaanxi History Museum.

”



Yaozhou Kiln Museum



- National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- National Second-Grade Museum

Yaozhou Kiln Museum is the largest themed museum of ancient ceramic site in China. The museum is integrated with the exhibition of ruins and sites, the display of specimens of cultural relics and the imitation of the process of ancient pottery craftsmanship. The museum comprehensively displays the 1,300-year history of continuous firing of Yaozhou Kiln, and exhibits more than 1,000 precious cultural relics, workshop furniture and kiln furniture of Yaozhou Kiln in various eras. Precious cultural relics such as the Black Porcelain Tower-shaped Pot, the Tang Tri-colored Pottery Faucet Components, and the Celadon-glazed Carved Backflow Pot, etc. are the representatives of Yaozhou Kiln porcelain.



Huangbao Town, Wangyi District, Tongchuan



0919-7189413



Free



9:00—17:00



▲ Interior view of Yaozhou



▲ Mount Yaowang stone carving

“ Yu Youren, a famous statesman and calligrapher in modern China, as well as architects Liang Sicheng and Lin Huiyin, all came to Yaowang Temple to appreciate the architecture and stone carving art.

”

➤ Mount Yaowang Museum

National Key Cultural Relics Protection Unit National Second-Grade Museum

Mount Yaowang is the retreat place of Sun Simiao, a famous ancient Chinese medical scientist also known as the "King of Medicine". Mount Yaowang Museum is located in Mount Yaowang, a national 4A-rated tourist attraction. The main attractions are the Mount Yaowang stone carvings, the ancient building complex of Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, which were rated as the first batch of national key cultural relics protection units. The murals, stone carvings, and stone tablets of the Yuan Dynasty and the statues of the Northern Wei Dynasty are the most wonderful.

📍 Wutai Village, Yaozhou District, Tongchuan

☎ 0919-6603519

¥ CNY 70 in peak season, and CNY 50 in off season

🕒 08:30-17:30

➤ Yuhua Palace Ruins Museum

National Third-Grade Museum

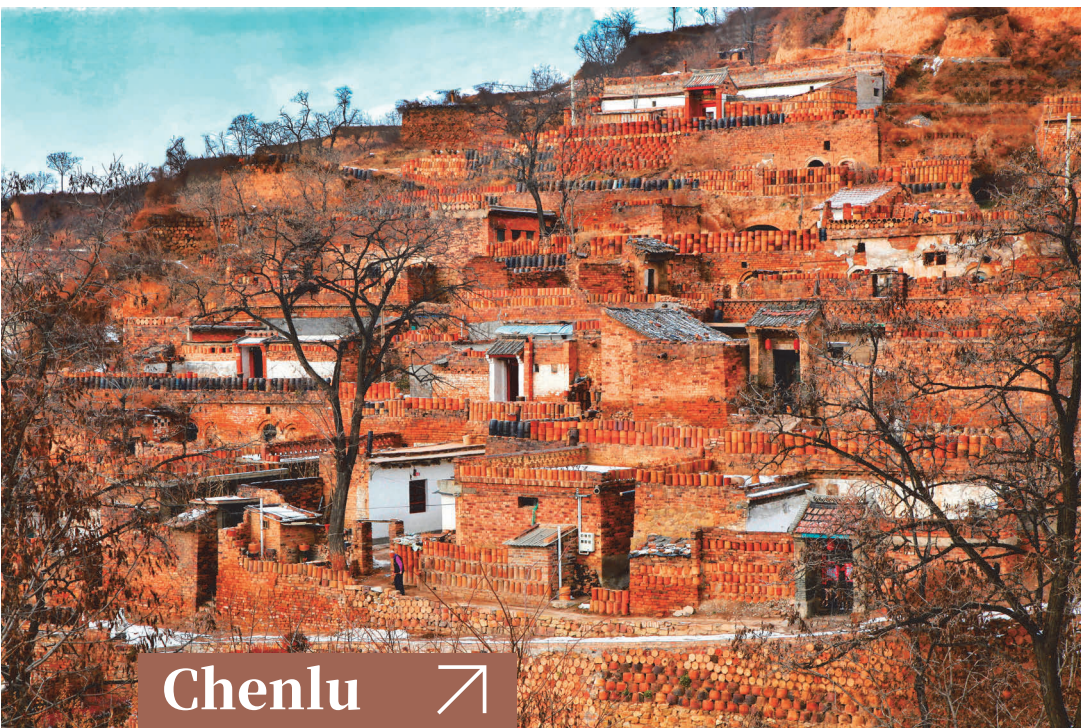
The Yuhua Museum is located in the Yuhua Palace Scenic Spot, a national 4A-rated tourist scenic spot, showing cultural ruins such as the Buddhist buildings, the Taoist buildings and the palaces of the Yuhua Palace Site, a National key cultural relics protection unit. The basic exhibitions in the museum are "Xuanzang's Years in Yuhua", "Relics Exhibition of Yuhua Palace or Temple", "Tongchuan Buddhist Stone Carving Exhibition" and Liuxiaolingtong Art Museum, with a collection of more than 5,000 cultural relics.

📍 Jinsuoguan Town, Yintai District, Tongchuan

☎ 0919-7586113

¥ CNY 60 in peak season, CNY 40 in off season

🕒 08:30-17:00



Chenlu Ancient Town Ecological Museum

National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction

▲ Chenlu Ancient Town

“ There are many ceramic workshops and rural restaurants in the ancient town, where you can experience making ceramics and feed your stomach. ”

📍 Chenlu Street, Yintai District, Tongchuan

📞 0919-7482007

💰 Free ⌚ 00:00-24:00

Chenlu Ancient Town Ecological Museum is different from traditional museums. The whole ancient town is a "living museum without walls".

Chenlu Ancient Town is known as the "living fossil of oriental ancient ceramic production" and is rated as a National 4A-rated Tourist Attraction. The kiln fire of the Chen Furnace has been burning for more than 1400 years, creating the longest record of continuous kiln firing and firing of ceramics in one place. Chenlu Ancient Town has 34 ceramic firing areas of Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, more than 40 ancient kilns, more than 20 workshop sites and typical cultural accumulation layers of various eras. The unique pot walls, paths made of tiles and ceramic dwellings layered like honeycombs in the ancient town are very distinctive.



Zhaojin Memorial of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Revolutionary Base

National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction

The Memorial is located in the Mount Xiangshan Scenic Area of Zhaojin, a National 4A-rated Tourist Attraction. It is a national demonstration base for patriotism education and an education base for clean government in Shaanxi Province. At the beginning of the 20th century, the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries established the Shaanxi-Gansu Bianzhaojin Revolutionary Base by using the dangerous natural caves in Xuejiazhai. There are thematic exhibition halls, special exhibition halls, multi-functional halls, etc. in the Memorial, showing the glorious history of the revolutionary base in Shaanxi-Gansu border.

📍 Zhaojin Town, Yaozhou District, Tongchuan 📞 0919-6188333
 💰 Free ⌚ 09:00-17:00

Yijun County Dry Farming Terrace Agricultural Ecology Museum

National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction

The Yijun dry farming terraces, a National 3A-rated Tourist Attraction, were reclaimed from the Ming Dynasty to the modern period, and it is the historical witness of the hard work of the people and the thriving generations of Yijun County. At the turn of spring and summer, thousands of mu of plastic covered cornfields in Kuiquan Town, located on the Loess Plateau, wind from the foot of the mountain to the top of the mountain like a chain. The hills are like snails and the mountains are like pagodas, with a sharp view, making it magnificent. Because of that, the cornfields was rated as "Yijun Dry Farming Terrace Agricultural Ecological Museum" by The Provincial Cultural Relics Bureau of Shaanxi Province.

📍 Kuquan Town, Yijun County, Tongchuan 📞 0919-5283959
 💰 Free ⌚ 00:00-24:00



▲ Yijun Dry Terraces

Weinan



▲ Weinan Museum



▼ Tiger style Jade Xi

Weinan Museum



- National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- National Second-Grade Museum

Weinan Museum is a modern comprehensive museum integrating the collection, conservation research, display, publicity and education, archaeological exploration, excavation and cleanup, and academic exchanges of cultural relics. The museum building has won the "Luban Prize for Chinese Construction Engineering", and 11 galleries are set up, which mainly display thematic exhibitions such as "Amenity with China - Stories of Weinan" and "Century of Vicissitudes - Memories of Weinan".

- 📍 South side of the west section of Letian Street, Weinan
- ☎ 0913-2559971
- ¥ Free
- 🕒 09:00-17:30

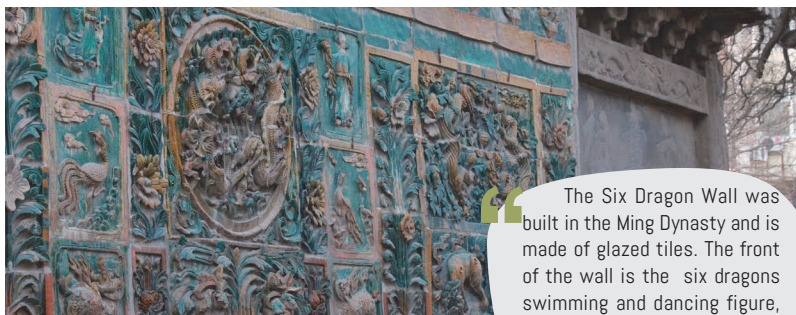
A place where Mount Huashan and
the Yellow River meet,

Where the Sage of Character

Cangjie created Chinese
characters,

Where the Sage of Wine Du Kang
makes fine wine,

And where the Sage of
Historiographer Sima Qian wrote
the "Historical Records".



▲ Six Dragon Wall

The Six Dragon Wall was built in the Ming Dynasty and is made of glazed tiles. The front of the wall is the six dragons swimming and dancing figure, the back of the wall is carved with six lions dancing figure.

➤ Pucheng Museum National Third-Grade Museum

The site of the Pucheng County Museum is the Pucheng Confucian Temple with a long history. The Pucheng Confucian Temple is a large-scale ancient building complex. The main buildings are the Six Dragon Wall, the Lingxing Gate, and the Ji Gate. It was once the place where the ancients worshipped Confucius. The museum's permanent exhibitions include an exhibition of excavated artifacts and a room exhibition of stone art, and the collection is most famous for its ceramic figurines from the flourishing period of Tang Dynasty.

📍 Hongqi Road, Pucheng County, Weinan ☎ 0913-7215713
 💰 CNY 10 🕒 08:00-17:00



➤ Xiyue Temple Museum ▲ Xiyue Temple

Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-level Protection

Xiyue Temple, a Major Historical and Cultural Site under state-level protection, is a temple built in the Han Dynasty by the emperors of all dynasties to worship the Huashan God. The existing imperial palace-style ancient buildings of Ming and Qing dynasties are large in scale, rigorous in layout, and it is similar in shape to the Forbidden City in Beijing. Climb to the Wanshou Pavilion of Xiyue Temple, and you can see Mount Huashan in the distance. The museum's key collections include "Pine River", "Xiyue Mount Huashan Temple Stele", "Stele of Praising Mount Huashan", "Yuelian Lingshu Stele" and so on.

📍 Yuemiao Street, Huayin City, Weinan ☎ 0913-4612521
 💰 CNY 15 🕒 08:00-17:00



Baishui Cangjie Temple Museum



- National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection

▲ Ancient Cypress group of Cangjie Temple



The ancient cypresses of Cangjie Temple, the ancient cypresses of the Yellow Emperor Mausoleum in Qiaoshan, and the ancient cypresses of the Confucius Temple in Qufu, Shandong are also known as "the three ancient cypresses in ancient temples of China".



The Cangjie Temple Museum is a museum established on the basis of the Cangjie Temple, a Major Historical and Cultural Site under state-level protection. Cangjie Temple was built to commemorate Cangjie, the ancestor of characters, and has a history of nearly 2,000 years. Most of the existing buildings were built in the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. There are 18 ancient steles preserved in the temple, including Cangjie Temple Stele (now in Xi'an Beilin Museum), Cangjie Bird Trace Stele, Guangwu General Stele and Shida Song Canggong Stele, all of which are precious in the history of Chinese calligraphy.

📍 Shiguan Town, Baishui County, Weinan



CNY 50

☎ 0913-6350012



09:00-16:00



▲ Cangjie Temple



7 Fule International Ceramics Museum

National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction

The Fule International Ceramic Museum Group is located in the Ceramic Art Village, a national 4A-rated tourist attraction. It is a non-state-owned ceramic art museum with the theme of modern ceramic art. The museum collects more than 10000 pieces of ceramic works from more than 500 ceramic artists around the world. Most of the works were conceived and created on-site by potters using local materials in Fuping. Visitors can experience pottery making here.

📍 No. 1, Qiaoshan Road, Fuping County, Weinan

💰 CNY 90 in peak season, CNY 70 in off season

☎ 0913-8228193

🕒 09:00-17:00



▲ Interior View of Fule International Ceramics Museum

7 Tongguan Pickles Museum

National 3A-rated Tourist Attraction

Tongguan Pickles Museum is a non-state-owned museum with the theme of pickles. The exhibition hall is divided into three parts: "History Origins", "Fine Arts and Good Recipes", and "Sauce Fragrance". The museum vividly displays the folk customs of Tongguan pickles.

📍 Donghuan Road, Chengguan Town, Tongguan County, Weinan

💰 free

☎ 0913-3829063

🕒 09:00-17:00

Yan'an



A national historical and cultural city,

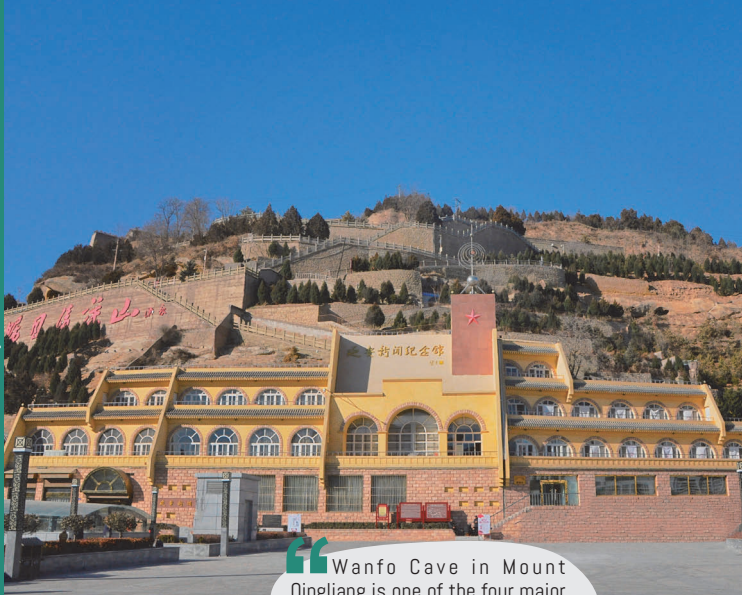
The Holy Land of the Chinese Revolution.

Tourist attractions such as Huangdi Mausoleum, Hukou Waterfall,

Are well-known at home and abroad,

Folk arts like Northern Shaanxi folk songs, Ansai waist drum, etc.

Enjoy a long-standing reputation.



▲ Yan'an News Memorial

Wanfo Cave in Mount Qingliang is one of the four major grottoes in northern Shaanxi and is a Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection.

Yan'an News Memorial



- National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- National Third-Grade Museum

The Yan'an News Memorial is located in the scenic spot of Mount Qingliang, a national AAA-level tourist attraction, and is the only memorial in China dedicated to the news business. During the Yan'an period, Mount Qingliang was the location of many news organizations such as the Central Party Newspaper Committee, Liberation Daily, Xinhua News Agency, Yan'an Xinhua Radio, Central Printing House, Xinhua Bookstore, etc. It was the birthplace of the new Chinese press and publishing business. The appearance of the memorial is in the shape of a kiln, signifying that the Party's press career was created and developed from the earthen kiln in Yan'an.

- 📍 Mount Qingliang Scenic Spot, Shengdi Road, Baota District, Yan'an
- ☎ 0911-2112236
- ¥ CNY 40
- 🕒 08:00-17:30



Luochuan Conference Memorial

National 3A-rated Tourist Attraction National Third-grade Museum

The Luochuan Conference Memorial was built on the site of the Luochuan Conference. The Luochuan Conference was a conference of great turning point in the history of the Communist Party of China. The lines, principles and policies formulated by the conference were of great historical significance for the Chinese people to finally defeat the Japanese aggressors and achieve national independence. The Memorial is now open to the public, including the former residence of Xu Xiangqian, the guard platoon, the general affairs office, and the confidential room.

📍 Fengjia Village, Yongxiang Town, Luochuan County, Yan'an

☎ 0911-3861545

💰 Free

🕒 09:00-17:00

Yan'an Nanniwan Revolutionary Site Memorial

Nanniwan is the birthplace of the Chinese Communist Party's military reclamation and the birthplace of the spirit of Nanniwan. At that time, the 359th Brigade carried forward the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance and hard work", and turned the thorny and desolate Nanniwan into a fertile farmland in northern Shaanxi with "crops everywhere, cattle and sheep scattered around". Today, in Nanniwan, you can see the large terraced fields reclaimed in those years, the Nanniwan Mass Production Movement Exhibition Hall, the former residence of Comrade Mao Zedong, the Martyrs Monument and other revolutionary sites.

📍 Nanniwan Development Zone, Baota District, Yan'an

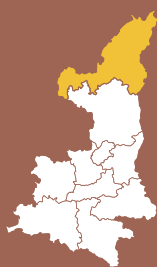
💰 Free

☎ 0911-2992186

🕒 08:30-17:30



Yulin



A national historical and cultural city,

Known as the "Nine Frontier Town",

Is full of desert scenery and frontier style.

Northern Shaanxi Folk Song Museum

• National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction



▲ Interior view of Northern Shaanxi Folk Song Museum

Visitors can enjoy the live performance of folk artists in the museum, and multimedia audio-visual equipment in the pavilion is available for visitors on-demand, and the guide will sing live when he speaks with emotion, which is a great experience.

Northern Shaanxi folk songs are the cultural ID card of Yulin. The Northern Shaanxi Folk Song Museum is the only music-themed museum in China with northern Shaanxi culture as its element and northern Shaanxi folk music as its main body. In the traditional northern Shaanxi folk songs exhibition area, the revolutionary history northern Shaanxi folk songs exhibition area, the northern Shaanxi folk songs of a new era exhibition area, and the northern Shaanxi folk music art exhibition area, tourists can fully experience the unique artistic charm of northern Shaanxi folk songs.

📍 Cross of East Hongshan Road and Jinsha Road, Yuyang District, Yulin

☎ 0912-6185559

¥ Free

🕒 9:00-16:30



▲ Zhenbeitai

➤ Zhenbei Beacon Tower Great Wall Museum of Yulin

National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction

Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection

Zhenbei Beacon Tower Museum is located in Zhenbei Beacon Tower Scenic Area. Zhenbei Beacon Tower is the largest beacon tower on the Great Wall line, and it is also known as "the first fort of the Great Wall". Zhenbei Beacon Tower Scenic Area is also a National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction, and a Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection. The museum displays a large number of cultural relics about the history, culture and arts of the Great Wall, where you can fully understand the culture of the Great Wall and the history and folk culture of the border.

📍 Intersection of Changxing Road and Mingzhu Avenue, Yuyang District, Yulin

☎ 0912-3821359

¥ CNY 30

🕒 07:30-19:30

➤ Yulin Han Stone Reliefs Museum

Han stone reliefs are decorative stone carvings with distinctive themes carved by the Han people on tombs and ancestral halls, and they are known as "epics on stones". Yulin Han Stone Reliefs Museum is divided into four parts: Preface Hall, Restoration of Sunken Han Stone Reliefs Tombs, Han Stone Reliefs Exhibition Hall, and Phantom Imaging Studio. The main exhibits of the museum are Han stone reliefs unearthed from the Han Tomb in the Da Baodang Town, Shenmu County, the Han Tomb in the Xindian Village, Suide County, and the Han Tomb of Zhuanghan. The exhibits mainly reflect the social life of the Han Dynasty in northern Shaanxi.

📍 No. 29, North Xinjian Road, Yuyang District, Yulin

☎ 0912-3260559

¥ Free

🕒 09:00-17:00



➤ Mizhi County Museum

Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection
National Third-Grade Museum

The site of the Mizhi County Museum locates on the Li Zicheng Palace, a National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction and a Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection. Based on the complete preservation of the ancient buildings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the museum has galleries such as the Li Zicheng Memorial, the Li Zicheng Commentary Hall, the Eastern Han Dynasty Stone Reliefs Exhibition, and the Exhibition of the Deeds of Women in Mizhi County. The Eastern Han Dynasty Stone Reliefs Exhibition shows more than 80 pieces of the Eastern Han Dynasty stone reliefs unearthed in Mizhi, and the most representative of which is the First-grade cultural relic of the Eastern Han Dynasty Stone Relief "Patrol, Hunting, Dancing, Juggling and Banqueting".

📍 No. 171, East Xingong Road, Mizhi County, Yulin 📞 0912-6215706
💰 CNY 30 🕒 8:00-18:00



▲ Mizhi County Museum

➤ Chiniuwa Folklore Museum of Jia County

Chiniuwa Folklore Museum is located in Chiniuwa Village. It is a non-state-owned folk culture museum. The museum is set up in a cave, with more than 50,000 collections from farming production tools, daily necessities, furniture, farmer handicrafts and other daily necessities in northern Shaanxi rural areas donated voluntarily by villagers, and it fully displays the life scenes of northern Shaanxi folk customs.

📍 Chiniuwa Village, Keng Town, Jiaxian County, Yulin
📞 13892249413 💰 Free



▲ Hanzhong Museum

“ Due to the construction of the Shimen Reservoir, 13 rock carvings on the cliffs of the Shimen Plank Road were moved to the Hanzhong Museum. These precious stone carvings are called "Shimen Thirteen Cliff Stone Carvings". ”

Hanzhong Museum (Ancient Hantai)

- National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- National Second-Grade Museum

The palace of Liu Bang, the first emperor of Han Dynasty.

Hanzhong Museum is a museum built on the "Three Sites of the Western Han Dynasty" in Hanzhong (Ancient Hantai, Baijiang Altar and Yinma Pool). The museum is located on the Ancient Hantai Site in the center of Hanzhong City. The museum building mainly relies on the original architectural style and garden layout of the Ancient Hantai. In the Baoxie Ancient Plank Road Showroom and Shimen Thirteen Stone Carvings Showroom, you can see the most important display of the museum - the cliff stone carvings on the two walls of Shimen Plank Road.

📍 No. 26, East Street, Hantai District, Hanzhong

☎ 0916-2231536

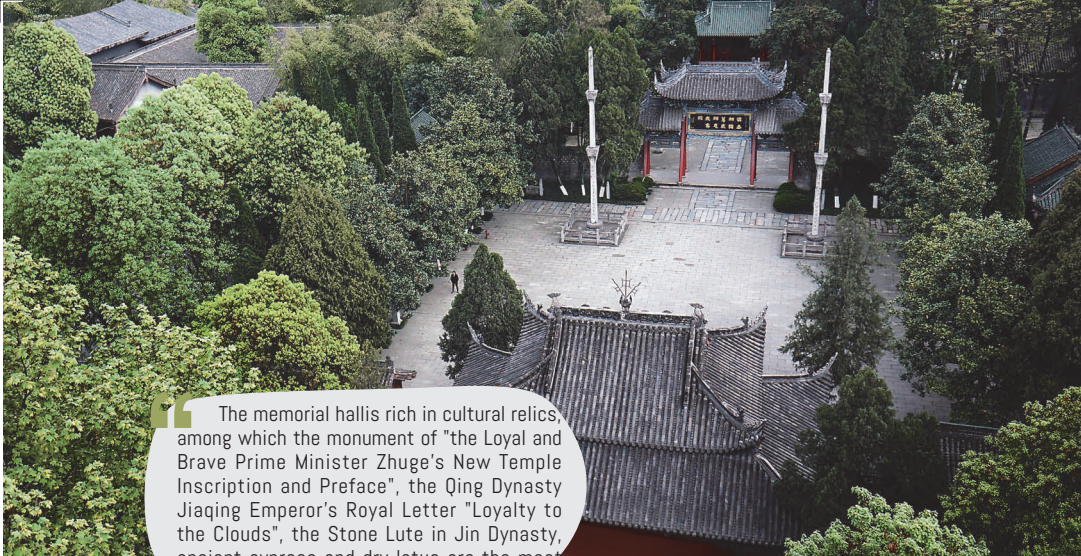
¥ free

🕒 08:30-17:30

Hanzhong



The birthplace of the two Han Dynasties and Three Kingdoms Culture, National historical and cultural city.



“ The memorial hall is rich in cultural relics, among which the monument of “the Loyal and Brave Prime Minister Zhuge’s New Temple Inscription and Preface”, the Qing Dynasty Jiaqing Emperor’s Royal Letter “Loyalty to the Clouds”, the Stone Lute in Jin Dynasty, ancient cypress and dry lotus are the most precious.



▲ Wuhou Temple

➤ Mian County Wuhou Shrine

National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction National Third-Grade Museum

Mian County Wuhou Shrine is a sacrificial temple to commemorate Zhuge Liang, an outstanding statesman, military strategist and Prime Minister of Shu of the Three Kingdoms in Chinese history. Built in A.D. 263, the memorial temple is the earliest and the only one that is built under the direct order of an emperor (Liu Shan, the second Emperor of the Shu of the Three Kingdoms). That’s the reason why it enjoys the high reputation of “the Top among Zhuge Liang’s Memorial Halls”. There are 91 inscriptions on steles and 62 plaques in various eras since the Han Dynasty, and 65 other cultural relics collected in the museum and 35 ancient and famous trees are still in the scenic spot.

📍 Wuhou Town, Mian County, Hanzhong

☎ 0916-3296212

¥ CNY 60 in peak season, CNY 40 in off season

🕒 8:30-18:00 in peak season, 8:30-17:30 in off season

➤ Mian County Zhuge Liang's Tomb Museum

National 4A-rated Tourist Attraction
Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-level Protection

Mian County Wuhou Tomb Museum is located at the foot of Dingjun Mountain in Mian County, Hanzhong. The cemetery covers an area of 240,000 square meters. The mountains and the forest, together with the cemetery, form a natural and human landscape. The three courtyards of the tomb and temple buildings are connected in parallel, with the tomb as the central axis. There are more than 70 ancient buildings in total, and there are 22 Han cypress trees. Behind the tomb are two ancient osmanthus trees with a history of more than 1,700 years, which are known as “the Guardian Osmanthus Trees of the Tomb”.

📍 Dingjunshan Town, Mian County, Hanzhong

☎ 0916-3316453

¥ CNY 60 in peak season, CNY 40 in off season

🕒 08:30-17:00



Chenggu County Zhang Qian Memorial (Zhang Qian's Tomb)

National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction

Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection

Zhang Qian Memorial is built on the basis of Zhang Qian's tomb, a world cultural heritage. It is divided into six themed tourist areas: Zhang Qian's Hometown Exhibition Hall, Zhang Qian Cultural Forest Exhibition Hall, Zhang Qian's Life and Deeds Exhibition Hall, Zhang Qian's Tomb Area, Zhang Qian's Deeds Silhouette Exhibition, and Zhang Qian's Deeds Oil Painting Exhibition Hall. In 2014, Zhang Qian's tomb was included in the World Heritage List as the site of "Silk Road: The Road Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor".

📍 Raojiaying Village, Chenggu County, Hanzhong

☎ 0916-7208118

💰 CNY 60 in peak season, CNY 40 in off season

🕒 09:00-17:00



“Zhang Qian (about 164 BC - 114 BC) was an outstanding diplomat and explorer in the Han Dynasty in China. In 139 BC, Zhang Qian was ordered by Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty to set off from Chang'an on an envoy to the Western Regions, opening up the north-south road from the Han Dynasty to the Western Regions, which is, the "Silk Road".”

▲ Chenggu County Zhang Qian Memorial

Liuba County Zhangliang Temple Museum

National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction

Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection

ZhangLiang Temple Museum is located at the foot of Zibai Mountain in Qinling Mountains and was built in the late Eastern Han Dynasty. According to legend, after assisting Liu Bang to achieve his imperial career, Zhang Liang retired bravely and lived in seclusion here. Later people admired his strategy of "being wise and protecting one's life" and his high style of "being successful while not being arrogant", and thus, they built a temple here to worship him. The temple is full of cliff inscriptions, inscriptions, plaques and couplets, which record people's admiration for Zhang Liang.

📍 Liuhou Town, Liuba County, Hanzhong

☎ 0916-3966003

💰 CNY 50

🕒 09:00-17:00

An kang



A pearl in Qinling Mountains and

Mountain Ba,

Ecological Ankang

Qinlong, Bashu, Jingchu Culture,

Multiple cultures blend here.



▲ Ankang Museum

Ankang Museum

- National 3A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- National Second-Grade Museum



Shimi Gui ▲

Ankang Museum is the only comprehensive museum in Ankang. The main body of the building embodies the style of "high platform facing the river, see-through on all sides, and the Style of Qin and Chu Kingdom". The museum is an important scenic building along the "One River Two Sides" Scenic Line of the center of Ankang City. The exhibition consists of three permanent exhibitions, "Ankang Talent", "Origin of Ankang", and "Dream of Ankang", and two special exhibitions, "Ankang Three-Line Construction History Exhibition" and "Collections of Fine Paintings and Calligraphy". There are a total of more than 40000 pieces of cultural relics, including 1,000 precious cultural relics such as cultural relics of the Ba, Shu and Chu Kingdoms in the Warring States Period, as well as celadon wares and pottery figurines in the Han, Wei, Southern and Northern Dynasties.

📍 Jiangbei Huanggou Road, Hanbin District, Ankang

☎ 0915-3287945

¥ Free

🕒 09:00-17:00



▲ Xunyang County Museum

“There is a thousand-year-old ancient cypress in the northwest corner of the middle courtyard. Next to the ancient cypress, there is a stele of Ming Dynasty, which is engraved with the "Revisiting Confucianism Stele" by Chen Shilong, the magistrate of Xunyang County in the Ming Dynasty. The stele, together with the cypress, is called "The Shadow of the Cypress and the Bronze Stele".”

The Xunyang County Museum is located in the old town of Xunyang, where the Han River and the Xun River meet. The museum site is the Confucian Temple of the Ming Dynasty in Xunyang. There are more than 10,000 cultural relics in the collection, including stone tools and pottery of the Neolithic period, as well as copper, iron, porcelain, jade, stone and bone tools of various historical periods, especially the cultural relics of the Qin and Han Dynasties of the Warring States Period. The exhibition is mainly based on the Central Plains culture, and integrates the regional cultural characteristics of Jingchu and Bashu cultures.

📍 No. 6, North Renmin Road, Chengguan Town, Xunyang County, Ankang

🆓 free 🕒 09:00-17:00

Xunyang County Museum



• National Third-Grade Museum



▲ Thousand-year old cypress in the museum



▲ Fengyan Ancient Terraces

➤ Fengyan Ancient Terraces Immigrant Ecological Museum

National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction

Fengyan Ancient Terraces is the first open immigrant eco-museum in China. It is the largest and best-preserved terraced fields in the Qing Dynasty that has been discovered by archaeological discoveries in Qinba Mountains. It is more than 250 years old. And it is known as the "living specimen" of the reclaim of Southern Shaanxi by immigrants from Hunan, Hubei and Guangdong Province and the "living fossil" of Chinese farming culture. There are 12,000 mu of ancient terraced fields reclaimed by the Wu family who migrated from Hunan in the Qing Dynasty to the local area, as well as more than 20 well-preserved ancient residential courtyards and more than 20 ancient villages and castles. In March, rapeseeds are in full bloom, and in May, the terraces are irrigated and transplanted, and the sea of clouds in the early morning after the rain begin to gather. They are the most beautiful time of terraced fields.

📍 Xuanwu Town, Hanyin County, Ankang 📞 0915-8219193

💰 Free 🕒 00:00-24:00

➤ Memorial Hall for Three Shen Brothers from Hanyin

Memorial Hall for Three Shen Brothers was built to commemorate the three brothers, Shen Yinmo, Shen Shiyuan and Shen Jianshi, who were the pioneers of the New Culture Movement and masters of Chinese studies. The museum is built on the foundation of the former Hanyin Academy and the Jiangnan Hall where the three had studied and lived. Inside the museum, there are displays of "Three Shen's" deeds and works, as well as many inscriptions of many masters.

📍 No. 40, Xin Street, Chengguan Town, Hanyin County, Ankang 📞 0915-5216962

💰 free 🕒 8:30-17:30 on weekdays, 9:00-17:00 on weekends

“ The shape of the character “商” on the eaves tile, a piece of tile that is placed at the frontier of the roof, is a symbol of Shangluo's history and culture.

”



Eaves tile of “Shang”▲

Shangluo Museum

National Third-Grade Museum

Shangluo Museum is located in Dayun Temple, a key cultural relic protection unit in Shaanxi Province. The four halls basically maintain the original appearance of the Tang Dynasty. The permanent exhibition of the museum is the "Shangluo Cultural Relics Exhibition", with nearly 100 pieces (groups) of pottery, bronze, porcelain, stone, jade and other cultural relics. The exhibition mainly displays major archaeological discoveries in the Shangluo area over the years, such as the Site of Xia, Shang and Zhou Dynasties in Mountain Donglong, the Tomb of the Wooden Coffin of the Southern Shangluo and the Shangyang Feudal Site of Danfeng.

📍 Dayun Temple, the middle section of Gongnong Road, Shangluo

☎ 0914-2313422

¥ CNY10

🕒 08:00-18:00

Luonan County Museum

National Third-Grade Museum

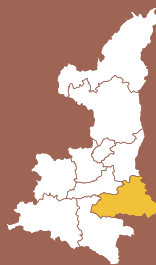
The Luonan County Museum is located in the Luonan Confucian Temple, a key cultural relic protection unit in Shaanxi Province. The Luonan Confucian Temple was built in A.D. 1370 and it is a temple dedicated to Confucius, a great thinker and educator in the Spring and Autumn Period of China. The museum has 4476 collections of various cultural relics, covering bronzewares, ironwares, ceramics, stone carvings, etc.

📍 Xi Street, Luonan County, Shangluo ☎ 0914-7323495

¥ Free

🕒 08:00-18:00

Shangluo



Named after Mount Shang and

River Luo,

It spans the two major river

basins of the Yangtze River

and the Yellow River.

The Combination of Qin's

magnificence and Chu' beauty.

Yangling



Museum Garden, Northwest Agriculture & Forestry University (NWAUFU)

- National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- National Second-Grade Museum



- 📍 No. 3, North Section of Taicheng Road, Yangling
- ☎ 029-87080555
- ¥ CNY 60 (Chinese Wine Museum is not included.)
- 🕒 09:00-17:00

Expo Park of Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University (Agriculture and Forestry Museum) is a museum group established by Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University on the basis of integrating scientific and educational resources. There are a total of 7 professional museums. Among them, the Insect Museum, the Zoological Museum, the Soil Museum, the Botanical Museum, the China Agricultural History Museum, and the Yu Youren Educational Thought Memorial are located in the South Campus of Northwest A&F University, all of which are national second-grade museums. The China Wine Museum is located on the North Campus of Northwest A&F University.

The Botanical Museum

There are more than 550,000 herbarium specimens collected from Northwest China, North China, Southwest China and other places since the 1920s. It collects one of the most abundant herbariums in China.

Important Birthplace
of Chinese Agricultural
Civilization

National Agricultural High-tech

Industry Demonstration Zone

China Agricultural Tourism

Demonstration Site



▲ Interior view of Animal Museum

The Animal Museum

There are more than 8,000 precious specimens in the collection, which are divided into 8 galleries including the Origin of Life and Animal Evolution Exhibition Hall and the Rare Animals Exhibition Hall.



▲ Insect Museum



The Insect Museum

It collects more than 1.2 million pieces of various insect specimens at home and abroad, and it is an important conservation base for the diversity of insect species. There are 6 galleries in the museum, which systematically display an interesting world of insects. In the butterfly net room, you can watch all kinds of flying butterflies.



The Soil Museum

In the four galleries including the Hall of Soil Formation and Evolution and the Hall of Soil Classification and Distribution in China, typical soil profiles collected by soil scientists from all over the world for half a century are displayed.

The Yu Youren Educational Thought Museum

The museum focuses on Mr. Yu Youren's contribution to promoting the development of education, and praises Mr. Yu's "education to save the country" thought and his great achievements in "national rejuvenation".

The China Agricultural History Museum

There are 6 galleries including the Primitive Agriculture Hall, the Three Generations Agriculture Hall, and the Han and Tang Dynasties Agriculture Hall, which systematically shows the basic context and brilliant achievements of China's agricultural historical development.

The Chinese Wine Museum

The museum takes the history of Chinese wine development and wine culture as the core content, and has functional areas such as the Grape and the Science of Wine Museum, the China Wine Region and Fine Wine Museum, and the History and Culture of Chinese Wine Museum.

Han cheng



It was called "Dragon Gate" in ancient times.

a city full of story

A national historical and cultural city,

The hometown of Sima Qian, the Sage of History



▲ Hancheng Museum

“The ancient city of Hancheng is one of the six most well-preserved ancient cities of Ming and Qing Dynasties in China. There are many historical sites and cultural landscapes in the ancient city. You can taste local specialties in the food street.”

Hancheng Museum



- National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection
- National Third-Grade Museum

The Hancheng Museum is located in Hancheng's "Three Ancient Temples" Confucian Temple, Dongying Temple and Chenghuang Temple. It is the epitome of Hancheng, a national historical and cultural city. 108 ancient buildings are lined up one by one, and the momentum is amazing. The buildings are mainly from the Yuan Dynasty, covering Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, and it has become a museum of ancient buildings with well-preserved original appearance. There are more than 6,000 pieces in the collection, especially the potteries of the Han Dynasty.

📍 No. 45, Xuexiang, Jincheng District, Hancheng

☎ 0913-5198228

¥ CNY 50

🕒 08:00-18:00



▲ Sima Qian Temple

Hancheng Sima Qian Tomb Museum

- National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction
- Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection

“Sima Qian was a great historian and writer in ancient China. He wrote China's first biographical general history book, *The Records of the Grand Historian*, which has extremely high historical and literary value, and it is also known as "A masterpiece with no equal amongst history books, a rhythmless 'Lisao' in literature". Sima Qian is also known as the "Sage of History" because of the "Records of the Grand Historian".



Sima Qian Temple is a memorial tomb built to commemorate Sima Qian, a famous Chinese historian. It was built in A.D. 310 and is located on a cliff 10 kilometers south of Hancheng. It is a Major Historical and Cultural Site under state-level protection. The buildings of the ancestral tombs are built on the cliff, and the layers go up. There are many steles in the temple, which are chanted by famous people of all dynasties. Behind the temple is the tomb of Sima Qian, which is shaped like a yurt. Legend has it that it was built by Kublai Khan, the ancestor of the Yuan Dynasty. "Gone with the wind, the Record of History written by Sima Qian still haunts Hancheng City" has now become the urban symbol of Hancheng City.

📍 Zhichuan Town, Hancheng
💰 CNY 80

☎ 0913-5414335
🕒 08:00-18:00



▲ Liangdai Ruiguo Site Museum

➤ Rui Kingdom Ruins Museum in Liangdai Village

National 4A-Rated Tourist Attraction

Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection

The Rui Kingdom Ruins Museum in Liangdai is located on the west side of the Rui Kingdom Cemetery Site, a key cultural relics protection unit in the country. The museum consists of the Service Zone, the Protection and Exhibition of the Ruins Zone, and the Exhibition Zone of Culture in Rui Kingdom Zone. The museum displays 798 precious cultural relics including bronzewares, goldwares and jades. The permanent exhibitions are based on the theme of "ancient Rui Kingdom's glory". Through the Zhou Dynasty Site discovered in Liangdai Village and more than 600 pieces (groups) of fine cultural relics unearthed, the once splendid history and culture of Rui Kingdom is reproduced.

“ The number of jade artifacts unearthed in the Rui Kingdom Cemetery is as high as 10,000 pieces (groups). Among them, the Jade Pig Dragon is the treasure of the museum, with a history of more than 5,000 years. ”

📍 Xizhuang Town, Hancheng

☎ 0913-5358510

¥ CNY 50

🕒 08:30-18:00 in peak season, 09:00-17:00 in off season



➤ Hancheng Puzhao Temple Museum

National 3A-rated Tourist Attraction

Major Historical and Cultural Site under State-Level Protection

Puzhao Temple is the largest Yuan Dynasty architectural museum in Shaanxi and a Major Historical and Cultural Site under state-level protection. For centralized protection and display, the Yuan Dynasty buildings such as Ziyun Temple, Xian Palace of Tianyuan Temple, and Gods High Temple in Hancheng were relocated to Puzhao Temple, forming a magnificent ancient building complex of the Yuan Dynasty.

📍 Zanxi Road, Hancheng

¥ Free

☎ 0913-5353387

🕒 08:00-18:00



Chapter 3 List of Museums in Shaanxi

Note: First-grade, Second-grade and Third-grade correspond to First-grade National Museum, Second-grade National Second-grade Museum and Third-grade National Museum respectively

province straight	Shaanxi History Museum	First-Class	Xi'an Beilin Museum	First-Class
	Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Museum	First-Class	Hanyangling Museum	First-Class
Xi'an	Xi'an Museum	First-Class	Xi'an Banpo Museum	First-Class
	Xi'an Tang West Market Museum	First-Class	Eighth Route Army Xi'an Office Memorial	Second-Class
	Xi'an Incident Memorial	Second-Class	Xi'an Qujiang Art Museum	Second-Class
	Shaanxi Museum of Natural History	Second-Class	Shaanxi Han and Tang Dynasty Stone Carving	Thrid-Class
	Lintong District Museum	Thrid-Class	Museum of Historic Costume (Gao's Grand Courtyard) of Xian	Thrid-Class
	Xi'an Tang Imperial City Wall Hanguang Gate Site Museum	Thrid-Class	Xi'an Ink Chang'an Art Museum	Thrid-Class
	Xi'an Bell and Drum Tower Museum	Thrid-Class	Han Chang'an City Site Exhibition Hall	/
	Xi'an Chang'an Museum	/	Earthquake Prevention and Disaster Reduction Science Museum in Gaoling District	/
	Xi'an Qin 'Efang Palace Site Museum	/	Xi'an Chanba Ecological Zone Urban Construction Museum	/
	Northwest People's Revolutionary University Site Museum, Gaoling District, Xi'an	/	Xi'an Intangible Cultural Heritage Museum	/
	Lantian Ape Man Site Museum	/	Art Museum of Xi'an Academy of Fine Arts	/
	Lintong District Hongmen Banquet Museum	/	Xi'an Jia Pingwa Literature and Art Museum	/
	Xi'an Qinglong Temple Site Museum	/	Chang'an University Highway Traffic Museum	/
	Wang Feng's Former Residence Memorial	/	Xi'an Conservatory of Music Art Museum	/
	Qin Xianyang Palace Site Museum	/	Xi'an Han Fengshui Museum	/
	Qindu District Shahe Ancient Bridge Site Museum	/	Tang Huaqing Palace Liyuan Site Museum	/
	Exhibition Hall of Changle Palace No4 and No5 Site of Chang'an City in Han Dynasty	/	Xi'an Qujiang No. 2 Primary School Children's Museum	/
	Fenghao Site Chariot Pit Exhibition Hall	/	Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology Chinese Music History Museum	/
	Du Fu Memorial, Chang'an District, Xi'an	/	Jiaotong University Westward Migration Museum	/
	Xi'an Chang'an Residence Museum	/	Western Film Museum	/
	Bian Que Memorial Hall, Lintong District, Xi'an	/	Xi'an Chinese Calligraphy Art Museum	/
	Xianyou Temple Museum	/	Huaqing Pool Tang Huaqing Palace Royal Tang Site Museum	/
	Lantian County Cai Wenji Memoria	/	Xi'an Jinwei Beer Museum	/
	Zhouzhi Museum	/	Xi'an Health Museum	/
	Lantian Shuilu Nunnery Wall Sculpture Museum	/	Chang'an Ancient Coin Museum	/
	Xi'an Dahua Museum	/	Xi'an Tangdu New Beilin Art Museum	/
	Daming Palace National Heritage ParkArchaeological Discovery Center	/	Xi'an Jinye Art Museum	/
	Daming Palace Heritage Museum	/	Xi'an Qujiang Dayufang Museum	/
	Daming Palace National Heritage Park Danfeng Gate Site Museum	/	Xi'an Chai Kiln Culture Museum	/
	Shaanxi Science and Technology Museum	/	Xi'an Gaoling Coin Museum	/
	Northwestern University Museum	/	Xi'an Gaoling Rare Stone Museum	/
	Shaanxi Normal University Museum	/	Xi'an Red Sports Museum	/
	Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology History Museum	/	Xi'an Guanzhong Folk Art Museum	/
	Jia Pingwa Literature and Art Museum, Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology	/	Xi'an Civil Finance Museum	/
	Chang'an University Geological Museum	/	Xi'an Wen Niu Culture Ceramics Museum	/
	Shaanxi University of Science and Technology China Light Industry Museum	/	Shaanxi Yuanyang Culture Museum	/
	Museum of the Middle School Affiliated to Xi'an Jiaotong University	/	Xi'an Daming Palace Ceramic Art Museum	/
	Xi'an Jiaotong University Museum	/	Xi'an Jizhaochun Skin Medicine Museum	/
	Shaanxi Sports Museum	/	Xi'an Taiji Pasta Culture Museum	/
	Air Force Military Medical University Stomatology Museum	/	Xi'an Haitang Vocational College Traditional Chinese Medicine Beauty Museum	/
	Military Aviation Science and Technology Museum	/	Xi'an Video Museum	/
	Textile and Clothing Museum of Xi'an Engineering University	/	Xi'an Stone Thousand Buddha Statue Art Museum	/
	Qin Er Shi Mausoleum Site MuseumQin Er Shi Mausoleum Site Museum	/	Xi'an Royal Art Museum	/
	Shaanxi Coin Museum	/	Shaanxi Liangbaolou Art Museum	/
	Gepai Township Soviet Government Memorial	/	Gaoling District Museum	/



Xi'an	Xi'an Sheep Culture Museum	/	Xi'an Xinyuan Folk Art Museum	/
	Gaojing Xiangshun Museum	/	Xi'an Dejiang Ceramic Model Specimen Museum	/
	Xi'an New Beauty and Mirror Museum	/	Xi'an Unity Folklore Museum	/
	Xi'an Qujiang Red Memory Museum	/	Xi'an Weide Jade Culture Museum	/
	Xi'an Datang Bronze Mirror Museum	/	Xi'an Wings of Clouds Aviation Museum	/
	Xi'an Yaguan Ceramic Art Museum	/	Xi'an Yinghuang Guanzhong Marriage Culture Museum	/
	Qiliang Caihou Paper Museum	/	Xi'an Taihe Hospital Museum	/
	Xi'an Lantian Jade Culture Museum	/	Xi'an Hepuyu Culture Museum	/
	Xi'an Buckwheat Garden Art Museum	/	Xi'an Fengyukou Old Oil Workshop Museum	/
	Xi'an Qujiang Silk Road Heritage Museum	/	Xi'an Meidu Museum	/
	Xi'an Ming and Qing Dynasty Shadow Puppetry Art Museum	/	Xi'an Qin Brick and Han Tile Museum	/
	Xi'an Memory Museum	/	Xi'an Yu Youren Calligraphy Art Museum	/
	Xi'an St. Tome Art Museum	/	Shaanxi Wanda Museum	/
	Qin and Han New Town Red Memory Museum	/	Shaanxi Tang tri-colored pottery Art Museum	/
	Shaanxi Mingshan Museum	/	Xi'an Huyi Folk Art Museum	/
	Qin and Han New Town Qin Wei Museum	/	Xi'an Qujiang Futao International Ceramics Museum	/
	Lou Zengliang Redwood Sculpture Art Museum	/	Xi'an Mao Zedong Museum	/
	Xi'an Chinese Guqin Museum	/	Xi'an Yu Youren's Former Residence Memorial	/
	Xi'an New Dream Film Museum	/	Xi'an Yuanhaohua Collection Museum	/
Baoji	Baoji Bronze Ware Museum	First-Class	Baoji Zhouyuan Museum	Second-Class
	Famen Temple Museum	Second-Class	Fufeng County Museum	Third-Class
	Fengxiang County Museum	Third-Class	Qishan County Zhouyuan Museum	/
	Longxian Museum	/	Wuzhangyuan Zhuge Liang Temple Museum in Qishan County	/
	Meixian Museum	/	Zhang Zai Memorial	/
	Baoji Folk Museum	/	Baotian Railway Martyrs Memorial	/
	Baoji Beishouling Museum	/	Fumei Battle Memorial	/
	Baoji Pre-Qin Mausoleum Museum	/	Baoji Juwang Museum	/
	Baoji Wein District Museum	/	Shaanxi Huaxia Ancient Art Museum	/
	Baoji Museum of the Mausoleum of the King of Qin of Tang Dynasty	/	Baoji Taibai Mountain Buddhist Art Museum	/
	Fengxian Revolutionary Memorial	/	Baoji Tianxi Museum of Natural History	/
	Linyou County Museum	/	Baoji Qiankun Ancient Treasures Museum	/
	Qishan County Museum	/	Baoji Fangyuan Bronze Pottery Museum	/
Xianyang	Xianyang Museum	Second-Class	Maojing Museum	Second-Class
	Qianling Museum	Second-Class	Zhaoling Museum	Second-Class
	Sanyuan County Museum	Third-Class	An Wu Youth Training Class Memorial	/
	Xingping City Museum	/	Chunhua County Yetai Mountain Battle Memorial	/
	Tomb Museum of Concubine Yang Guifei, Xingping City	/	Malan Revolution Memorial	/
	Zhou's Grand Courtyard Folk Museum	/	Yongshou County Museum	/
	Jingyang County Museum	/	"February 8th" Revolutionary Uprising Memorial	/
	Changwu County Museum	/	Shaanxi Water Conservancy Museum	/
	Binxian Dafo Temple Grotto Museum	/	Xianyang Wall Materials Museum	/
	Wugong Suwu Memorial	/	Shaanxi Medical History Museum	/
	Shaanxi Sanyuan Yu Youren Memorial	/	Mao Zedong Statue Collection	/
	Chunhua County Cultural Museum	/	Qindu Ancient Pottery Museum	/
	Xunyi County Museum	/	Xianyang Qingweilou Art Museum	/
	Xunyi County Tang Family Folk Museum	/	Qindu Houtian Museum	/



Tongchuan	Yaozhou Kiln Museum	Second-Class	Mount Yaowang Museum	Second-Class
	Tongchuan Yuhua Museum	Thrid-Class	Sun Simiao Memorial	/
	Tongchuan Yaozhou District Museum	/	Tongchuan Museum	/
	Yijun County Museum	/	Shaanxi-Gansu Revolutionary Base Zhaojin Memorial	/
	Guo Xiuming Memorial	/	Yijun Dry Farming Terrace Agricultural Ecology Museum	/
	Chenlu Ancient Town Ecological Museum	/		
Weinan	Weinan Museum	Second-Class	Pucheng Museum	Thrid-Class
	Linwei District Museum of Weinan	/	Pucheng County Huiling Museum	/
	Xiyue Temple Museum	/	Fuping Xi Zhongxun Memorial	/
	Weihua Uprising Memorial	/	Linwei District Puyang Ancient City Culture and Folk Museum	/
	Tongguan Yang Zhen Clean Government Museum	/	Tongguan Pickles Museum	/
	Heyang County Museum	/	Qinwangzhai History Museum of Tongguan County	/
	Pucheng County Qing Dynasty Examination Institute Museum	/	Lin Zexu Memorial, Pucheng County, Shaanxi Province	/
	Pucheng County Wang Ding Memorial	/	Pucheng Li Yizhi Memorial	/
	General Yang Hucheng Memorial in Pucheng County	/	Dali County Folk Museum	/
	Chengcheng County Museum	/	Fuller International Ceramics Museum Group	/
	Baishui Cangjie Temple Museum	/	Fuping Pinyang Museum	/
Yan'an	Tongguan Museum	/		
	Yan'an Revolutionary Memorial	First-Class	Luochuan Conference Memorial	Thrid-Class
	Luochuan County Museum	Thrid-Class	Yan'an News Memorial	Thrid-Class
	Wuqi Revolutionary Memorial	/	Yan'an Phoenix Mountain Revolutionary Site Management Office	/
	Huanglong County Museum	/	Anti-Japanese Memorial	/
	Wayaobao Revolutionary Site Memorial	/	Zhongshan Grottoes Museum	/
	Zhidan County Security Revolution Site Memorial	/	Yan'an Du Gong Temple Museum	/
	Yan'an Ansai District Cultural Relics Museum	/	Yan'an Educated Youth Museum	/
	Ganquan County Museum	/	Yan'an Nanniwang Revolutionary Site Memorial	/
	Fuxian Kunzhou Museum	/	Wangjiaping Revolutionary Site Memorial	/
	Wuqi Central Red Army Long March Victory Memorial	/	Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Area Bank Memorial	/
	Yanchang County Red Army Eastern Expedition Memorial	/	Yan'an South District Cooperative Society Memorial	/
	Ansai County Memorial of the Second Bureau of the Military Commission	/	Luochuan Loess Geological Museum	/
	Northwest Bureau Memorial	/	Zichang Revolutionary Martyrs Memorial	/
	Yichuan County Museum	/	Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region Revolutionary Martyrs Memorial	/
	Yan'an Zao yuan Revolutionary Site Management Office	/	Nianpan Yellow River Original Ecological Folk Museum	/
	Yan'an Yangjialing Revolutionary Site Management Office	/		
Yulin	Suide County Museum	Thrid-Class	Mizhi County Museum	Thrid-Class
	Northern Shaanxi Folk Song Museum	/	Zizhou County Museum	/
	Yulin Han Stone Reliefs Museum	/	Yu Zijun Memorial	/
	Yulin Zhenbeitai Great Wall Museum	/	Northern Shaanxi History and Culture Museum of Yulin University	/
	Yulin Folk Museum	/	Shenfu Revolutionary Memorial	/
	Shenmu City Museum	/	Dingbian County Sanbian Ancient Ceramics Museum	/
	Jiaxian Shenquanbao Revolutionary Memorial	/	Shaanxi Yulin Shanggu Museum	/
	Dingbian County Cultural Museum	/	Shenmu Gulin Prefecture Museum	/
	Mizhi County Yangjiagou Revolutionary Memorial	/	Shaanxi Guanzhi Culture and Art Museum	/
	Suide County Revolutionary History Memorial	/	Yulin Shangjun Museum	/
	Fugu County Paleontological Museum	/	Jiaxian Chiniquan Folk Museum	/



	Yuyang District Dragon Culture Museum	/	Fugu County Red Culture Museum	/
	Fugu County Ronghe Museum	/	Fugu County Fuchang Museum	/
	Yulin Shuofang Museum	/	Hengshan District Ancient Yinzhou Museum	/
	Yellow River Basin Folk Art Museum	/		
Han zhong	Hanzhong Museum	Second-Class	Mian County Wuhou Temple Museum	Thrid-Class
	Hanzhong Folk Museum	Thrid-Class	Liuba County Zhangliang Temple Museum	/
	Memorial of Hanzhong Sichuan-Shaanxi Revolutionary Base	/	Ningqiang County Museum	/
	Chenggu County Zhang Qian Memorial	/	Chenggu County Museum	/
	Yangxian Cultural Relics Museum	/	Mian County Museum	/
	Lueyang County Jiangshen Folk Museum	/	Foping County Museum	/
	Lueyang County Lingyan Temple Museum	/	Yangxian Cai Lun Paper Culture Museum	/
	Mian County Wuhou Tomb Museum	/	Nanzheng Gulin Museum	/
	Zhenba County Museum	/		
Han zhong	Ankang Museum	Second-Class	Hanyin County Sanshen Memorial	/
	Xunyang County Museum	Thrid-Class	Qinchu Farming Museum of Pingli County	/
	Shiquan County Museum	/	Jinzhou Food Museum	/
	Shaanxi Hanyin Fengyan Ancient Terrace Immigration Ecological Museum	/	Ankang Sanbaotang Folk Museum	/
	Xunyang County Red Army Memorial	/	Baihe County Folk Museum	/
	Ankang Tibetan Corner Museum	/		
Shang luo	Shangluo Museum	Thrid-Class	Luonan County Museum	Thrid-Class
	Shangzhou District Museum	/	Shanyang County Museum	/
	Danfeng County Museum	/	Zhen'an County Museum	/
	Shangnan County Museum	/		
Yang ling	Northwest A&F University Expo Garden Botanical Museum	Second-Class	Northwest A&F University Expo Park Insect Museum	Second-Class
	Northwest A&F University Expo Park Zoological Museum	Second-Class	Northwest A&F University Expo Park Soil Museum	Second-Class
	Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University Expo Park China Agricultural History Museum	Second-Class	Yu Youren Ideological Education Museum	Second-Class
Han cheng	Hancheng Museum	Thrid-Class	Liangdai Village Ruiguo Site Museum	/
	Hancheng Puzhao Temple Museum	/	Hancheng Dayu Temple Museum	/
	Hancheng Sima Qian Tomb Museum	/	Shaanxi Sima Qian Shiji Museum	/

