



LUSHAN CHINESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE SUMMER PROGRAM

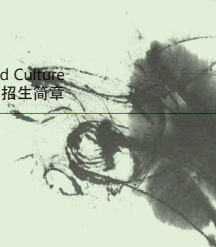
Student Handbook

Lushan Chinese Language and Culture Summer Program Student Handbook
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Cover Picture: Summer at Ruqin Lake, Photography by Zhangbin



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Escape the blistering summer heat and the crowds of China's big cities and study in a National Park rich in scenic history. The Lushan Chinese Language and Culture Summer Program is operated by Institute for International Students, Nanjing University as a joint program of the Lushan Scenic Bureau and the Kuling American School Association since 2010, which we named Lushan Institute.

Shrouded in mist and cooled by soft breezes during the blazing summer months, the Lushan Summer program is operated in a local high school situated in the mountain town of Kuling and provides an ideal place to study Mandarin and Chinese culture and to explore the historic mountain's history. All program courses are provided by accredited instructors from Nanjing University, both Credit or Non-Credit options available.

Please find program details by reading the handbook and visiting our website at <http://hwxy.nju.edu.cn/LuShan/Index.html>

STUDY IN LUSHAN

Lushan (Mt. Lu), a UNESCO world heritage site in Jiujiang, Jiangxi Province, is an ancient sacred mountain, shrouded in mist and cooled by forest breezes. For centuries, Lushan has been a refuge for monks, artists, writers, scholars, and missionaries. Visitors enjoy hiking in the mountains to waterfalls overlooking the Yangtze River, walking along the ancient stone-carved poetry trails and visiting century-old stone villas to learn the unique history and culture of Lushan, while following the steps of Nobel Prize Laureate writer Pearl S. Buck. Memories of Lushan will be forever etched in each visitor's mind.

Chinese Language and Culture Courses Descriptions

Faculties from Nanjing University provide Chinese language courses of beginning and intermediate level, as well as serial of cultural courses that be taught in English.

Chinese Language Beginning

Instruction hours: 16hrs/week Credits: 4

The course will provide instruction in all four language skills of aurally understanding, speaking, reading, and writing for students with no or little previous Chinese experience. Students learn about 200 characters to help them meet the basic understanding of Chinese expressions and character structure.

Chinese Language Intermediate

Instruction hours: 16hrs/week Credits: 4

This course is designed for students who have successfully completed begin-

ning level or have their Chinese vocabulary over 500. The course will continue to develop the four skills of aurally understanding, speaking, reading and writing in Chinese. In this course students are required to comprehend and produce paragraph-level Chinese with high accuracy and fluency. By the end of this course, students are expected to deal with daily-life related Chinese in a target language environment with no difficulty.

Chinese Culture

Instruction hours: 4hrs/week Credits: 2

Chinese civilization, a one part of the global civilization, has its specific features. This course, as an access to understand China in its historical context, is a general introduction on the Chinese civilization, including the forming of the nation, dynastic history, cultural features, and other events and elements that have significantly helped to foster the Chinese civilization. Students will be encouraged to investigate some recent research focuses as case studies, such as the institution evolution, the culture and social transition, the women history, etc.

Lushan Cultural Outdoor Education

Lushan Scenic Bureau provide out door education of cultural excursions to Lushan beautiful scenic spot such as Lions Leap (Five Old Man Peaks), the Foreign Villas Museum, Pearl Buck's House, and Christian Church, Cave of the Immortals, Thousand Steps Trail, Lushan Conferences Site of Mao's Communist Party Meetings, the Kuling American School and Chee-foo School, Yellow Dragon, Black Dragon and Paradise Pools, Three Trees, Three Step Water Falls, Meilu (Chiang-Kai Shek's Villa), the Lushan Museum, the Bell of All Religions, the Poetic Forest Art Trail. (see detailed introduction from page 14)

Not for Credit

Credits and Certificates

Students can get 6 credits by finishing 4 week Lushan program session and passing both exams of language and culture courses. Nanjing University provide official certificate and credit confirmation letter to any student who meets the requirements.

TRANSPORTATION

Flights to Nanchang and Jiujiang

Nanchang, the capital city of Jiangxi Province, has the international airport closest to Jiujiang and Lushan, with abundant domestic flights getting to Nanchang Changbei International Airport, it is convenient for you to go to Lushan via Nanchang. The city of Jiujiang has its own airport, while the airlines are limited and has only flights from Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Xiamen directly.

From Nanchang/ Jiujiang to Lushan

The Lushan Institute can arrange picking up from Nanchang or Jiujiang airport, if you want to transport to Lushan by yourself, you can take intercity bus from Nanchang Airport to Jiujiang Long-distance Bus Station which will cost you 55 yuan with departure time at 9:50, 11:10, 14:50 and 16:50. Taxi direct to Lushan is also an option, however, the cost will be over RMB 400 from Nanchang.

If you land in Jiujiang airport and need to get to the Institute by yourself, the best way up to the mountain is taxi. 150-200 yuan can take you to the

program school safely and conveniently.

From downtown of Jiujiang, you may take shuttle bus at the Long-distance Bus Station of Jiujiang City (九江长途汽车站) to Mt. Lushan. The service time is from 7:30-10:30, 13:30-16:30 , in which bus departs every 60 minutes. It takes an hour to get Lushan. Please notice that there is no bus leave for Mt. Lushan after 17:00;

You may also take the tourism bus at the square of the Railway Station of Jiujiang City (九江火车站广场) to Mt. Lushan, which takes RMB 15 and 50 minutes.

Lushan Local Transportation

Kuling is a small town located in Lushan, A Tourist Bus (观光巴士) that takes you to different scenic attractions conveniently is available everywhere around Kuling on the mountain. Bus service time is from 7 AM to 7 PM, price of the tourist bus costs 80 yuan/week or 150 yuan for a month (recommended).



School for Lushan summer program

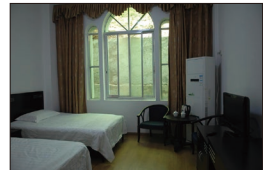
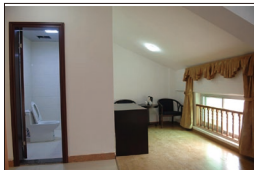
Besides the bus, Lushan have many taxis too, which shuttle back and forth between the streets and lanes every day, the taxi drivers are called “living maps”, they can take you to everywhere you want conveniently. And of course, you can enjoy walking or jogging through the Kuling streets, whenever dawn or dusk. However, please don't get yourself lost, always take a map as shown on like Appendix I Transportation Map of Kuling .

LIVE IN LUSHAN

Natural Environment

Mt. Lushan is situated in the north of Jiangxi province, it occupies an area of 302 square km, peripheral protected areas are 500 square km. Mt. Lushan is located on the south of Yangtze River and on the north of Poyang lake, and it is famous in the world for its grand, strange, dangerous,an totally elegant scenery. There are many types of landforms in Mt. Lushan, rivers, lakes, and hillsides, mountain peaks. The highest peak is Hanyang Peak, which is 1474m high; there are 171 peaks had been named in ancient time, 26 ridges, 20 valleys, 16 stone caves, and 22 strange stones. Streams and waters grow into branches in rives valleys and form lots of torrents, 22 waterfalls, 18 mountain streams, 14 ponds. The famous Three Folded Waterfall is 155m of drop in level. The wonderful scenery of Mt. Lushan has extreme value for science and tourism.

Mt. Lushan is also rich in biological resources. The forest coverage has reaches 76.6%. There are 3000 kinds of senior plants, over 2000 kinds of insects, more than 170 kinds of birds and 37 kinds of animals. The Natural Preserve of Poy-



Insitute Living and study facilities

Photo provided by Lushan Scenic Bereau

ang Lake is the kingdom of cranes, which has the largest white cranes group in the world. It is called “The Second Great Wall in China”.

Mt. Lushan lies in the eastern subtropical zone, facing the lake and river. It has the distinct characteristic of the mountainous region climate. Lushan belongs to subtropical area where the climate is moderate with ample rainfall. Its annual rainfall is 1917mm, the average foggy days number 191 per year, the average relative humidity is 78% per year, the average temperature in July is only 22.6 C (about 72.7 F.) the highest temperature in summer is 32C. The excellent climate and beautiful natural environment made Mt. Lushan idea as a famous summer resort.

Safety and Security

1. Generally it is quiet safe to live in Kuling, the public security is good, but still look after your own things carefully please, specially your passports and valuables.

2. When visiting natural scenic spots, please pay attention to your safety. Don't walk on the cliff or climb the cliff, leather shoes and slippers are not recommended.

3. When traveling in the mountain during thunder storms, please turn off your cell phones, don't stand under the tree, don't use iron umbrellas, and stay away from the cliff.

4. Always leave space for a warm jacket in your bag, Lushan's morning and night can be cold even in summer days.



Downtown Guling Street

Emergency Contact

Emergency call
&Police

110

Ambulance

120

Traffic Accident

122



Downtown Guling Street

Lushan Institute Living and Studying Facilities

The school of Lushan program is located on the Zhongba Road. There are four buildings in the school including the dormitory (standard hotel rooms), multifunction hall, kitchen, dining room and classrooms. Washing machines and laundry rooms are also available.

Dormitory Facilities

Rooms	Two beds, TV, air-conditioner, bathroom, shower, telephone and internet connection
Laundry	Laundry room is located in the basement of the building. (Detergent not included)
Hot Water	24 hour
Room Cleaning	Hotel staff will clean your room once everyday (During classes time)
Reception	In the lobby of the building

Phone calls and Internet Access

Calling from your room	Phone calls between hotel rooms are free
Calling to your countries	The telephone in the room can receive phone calls from all over the world. Direct international phone calls from hotel room is available but expensive. An international cell phone card is recommended which can be bought at Lushan Telecom in Downtown Kuling Street, also available at lobby shop.
Internet	Free LAN and WIFI available.

Dining and Food

Dining hall is on the second floor of dormitory and provides three meals everyday, your tuition covers the cost of daily food in the Institute's dining hall for 28 days. with the serve time of:

Time	Breakfast	7:00---7:30 (flexible)
	Lunch	12:20-12:50
	Dinner	18:00—18:50

Native and Snack Foods

With long historical culture, the Lushan diet has adopted the various dishes in China and has formed its own characteristic gradually. With the development of tourism industry in recent years, Restaurants in Mount Lushan have increased gradually. There always be some cuisine fit for you, so fell free to explore.

Please note some local food maybe spicy to you, or sometimes it may not be so clean and safe as the food offered by institute dining hall.

Bank and Shopping, ATM

Cash and pocket money are needed frequently in China especially in Mt. Lushan. Most of the restaurants and shops accept cash only. RMB can be changed in the Bank of China in Kuling Street. An ATM machine serves on Kuling Street which will dispense Chinese cash on most international banking networks. Bring travellers' checks as a back up if you are concerned.

There is a small supermarket near the school. But in Kuling Street, there are lots of supermarkets & souvenir stores, clothes stores, restaurants and tea houses, etc.

Mailing and Logistics

There's no Fedex, UPS or DHL branch available in Lushan, if you want to sent any international package, you may need to go to Jiujiang to find these agents.

You can also send your package by EMS at Jiujiang Post office, the price varies for different countries, as for United States, it's 240 yuan for initial 500 gram, and 75 yuan for each another 500 gram.

Introduction to Lushan Scenic Spots

Across the span of four weeks program, the Lushan Scenic Bureau provide excursions to famous scenic spots around Mt. Lushan. These excursions will lead you to a fully understanding of Lushan's history and scenic beauty.



School children in the fog at the Gap

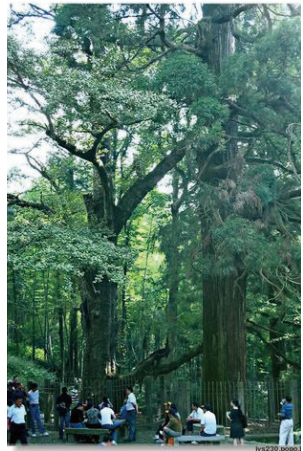
“The Gap” Downtown Guling Street

The Gap was the former English name for the downtown area of Guling or Guniuling (Ox Peak). Guling is named after one of the most pronounced Lushan

peaks overlooking the Yangtze River valley. There also stands a statue of an ox in the main plaza. A walking alley cuts through the original buildings, whose profiles remain the nearly same as from the 1920’s, opening on to a Sycamore tree-lined boulevard, a plaza, and the old “Thousand Steps” path, the original sole access route to the Kuling Estate and mountain resort. In 1895, E.S Little, a British missionary and businessman, wrested the land atop Lushan to build a controversial summer retreat for foreigners and adjusted the spelling of Guling to “Kuling” to signify the cooling climate of the area, which could be as much as 30 degrees lower than the Yangtze plain below.

Three Ancient Trees

Three Ancient Trees are located on the path in front of the Yellow Dragon Temple. Two of the trees are cedars and the third is a ginkgo. The Chinese say these trees were planted by monks during the Ming

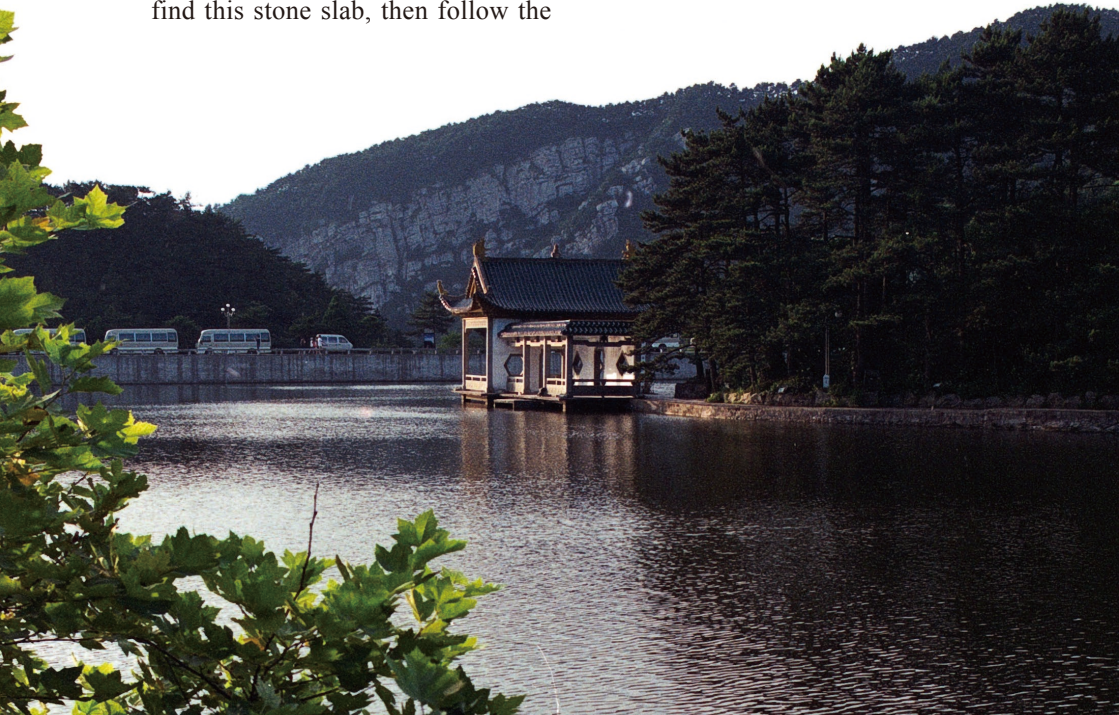


Dynasty (1368—1644) and that at one time there were 48 trees here. The story states that an unscrupulous monk cut down and sold 45 trees and promised to restore the temple with the money. The old stumps of those felled trees were still there to the southeast in the 1920's. There is a stone slab engraved with two Chinese characters, Hsian Long, which means Vanquished Dragon. The writing comes from Wang Du Shang, a well-known politician from the Ming Dynasty. See if you can find this stone slab, then follow the

Yellow Dragon Path down the valley towards Yellow Dragon Falls and Black Dragon Pools.

Yellow Dragon Temple

The old Historic Lushan Guidebook states that this temple was built in the Chin dynasty (265 – 420 AD). There is a stone in the center of the Temple said to resemble the head of a dragon. This peculiar stone was said to have been the reason for building the Temple at this site over 1700 years ago.



Ruqin Lake, Mt. Lushan



The Flower Path in Spring

Lushan Museum

The museum lies beside Lulin Lake. Built in 1961 it was called Lulin Villa, where Mao Zedong stayed when he frequently visited Lushan in the 1960's and 1970's. It was converted to a museum in 1984, and displays Mao's bedroom furniture. The museum covers detailed geological history of Lushan and has an extensive collection of bronze, pottery, porcelain, calligraphy, paintings, and period furniture. Below the Museum is a park dedicated to Mao with some

of his famous poetry and calligraphy on display, as well as a statue of Mao and Zhou En Lai, shown below.

Lulin Lake is a reservoir that was built in 1955 by damming a stream that ran through Lulin Valley. A bridge and road runs over the concrete dam. **Mao** took a famous swim here. The Lake area is 130,000 square metres.

Flower Path

The famous Chinese poet Bai Juyi from the Tang Dynasty (618—907) wrote his masterpiece called "Peach



Blossom in Dalin Temple” at this site in the east valley of Lushan. Each spring, if your timing is right, you might be one of the lucky few who visit Lushan as the peach blossoms bloom.

Lushan Botanic Garden

The garden was firstly established in 1934 and was the first subtropical alpine garden in China. It has more than 3000 kinds of Chinese and foreign plants in the garden. In 1938, the then headmaster of the Kuling American School, Mr. Roy Allgood,

Fall at Lushan Botanic Garden
at the request of the Botanical Gardens, successfully hid hundreds of plants and seedlings in the basement of the main school building, protecting them from the Japanese invaders, during early WW II.

Brocade Valley

A stone path follows high above this valley, where one can get an open view of the villages at the foot of the Mountain. The trail is about a mile (1500 meters) long and is a pleasant 20-30 minute stroll.

White Deer Academy

White Deer Cave Academy was established in 940 AD and named after a legendary white deer who could carry letters to the post office and buy alcohol for its master, Li Bo (A.D. 773-831). Many renowned scholars, such as Zhu Xi, had lectured there. White Deer Cave Academy served as a forum for spreading the New Confucian theories as represented by Cheng Hao and Zhu Xi. The academy had over 360 rooms in its heyday, and now still remains Sage Glorifying Hall, Sage Glorify-

some 100 inscribed stone tablets. It became the head of the four ancient Chinese academies and now is considered an important national historic site. One could arguably say it was equivalent to Harvard University in ancient China.

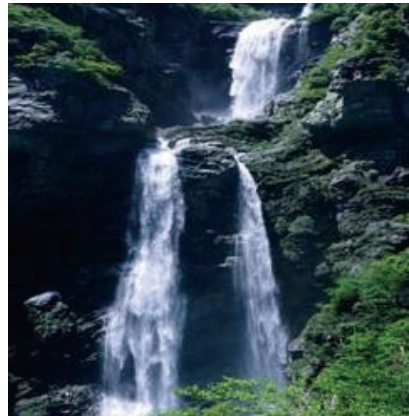
Donglin Temple

Built in A.D. 386 by a monk named Hui Yuan during the Jin Dynasty, Donglin Temple is located in the western area of Lushan. In the Tang Dynasty the scriptures of Donglin Temple were introduced into Japan by the Eminent Monk Jian Zhen



Donglin Temple

ing Gate, Imperial Book Tower, and Tablet Galleries. In each gallery are



Three Cascades Waterfall

who traveled from Yangzhou. Donglin Temple has also contributed to

China's cultural exchange with Nepal and India. To the west of Donglin Temple stands Thousand Buddha Pagoda, seen here on the hill behind the temple.

Three Cascades Waterfall

(Ticket: 64 yuan plus 80 yuan trolley ride)

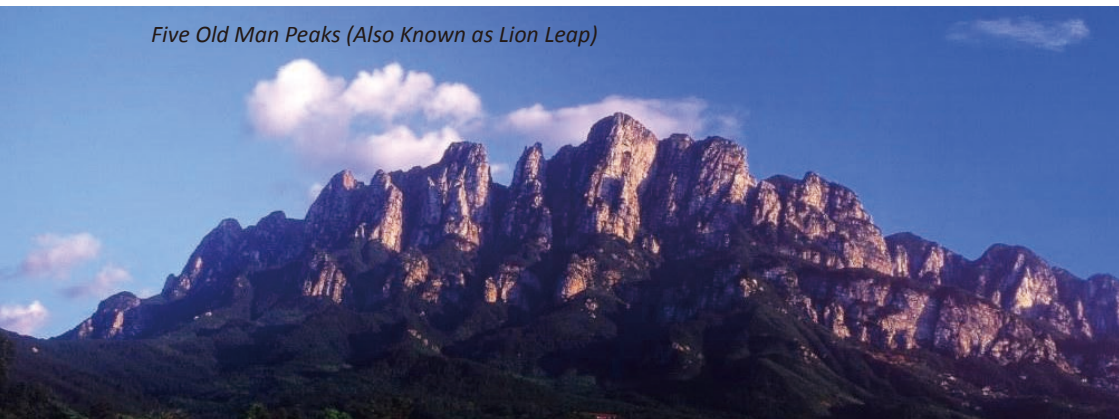
It has been said: "If you haven't seen the three cascades waterfalls, you have not been to Lushan." Originating from a spring on Dayue Mountain, a stream angles around the backside of Five-Old-Man Peaks, pours into a deep gully, then tumbles 155 meters over a cliff. During the Kuling

daughter who's ghosts still haunt the place. Today, you take the 15-minute cable car down the valley, and after disembarking, it's about a 30 minute hike down to the first cascade.

Thousand Steps

Construction of the original walking path up to Kuling in the late 1890's was directed by E.S. Little, and this opened the mountain to Western settlement. Through the Kuling Estate they would hire coolies at the bottom of the hill to carry them up in sedan chairs. Able-bodied adults and older children would often walk. Buck wrote in her autobiography,

Five Old Man Peaks (Also Known as Lion Leap)



estates period this was a popular hike and picnic area. Stories tell a flash flood washing away a mother and

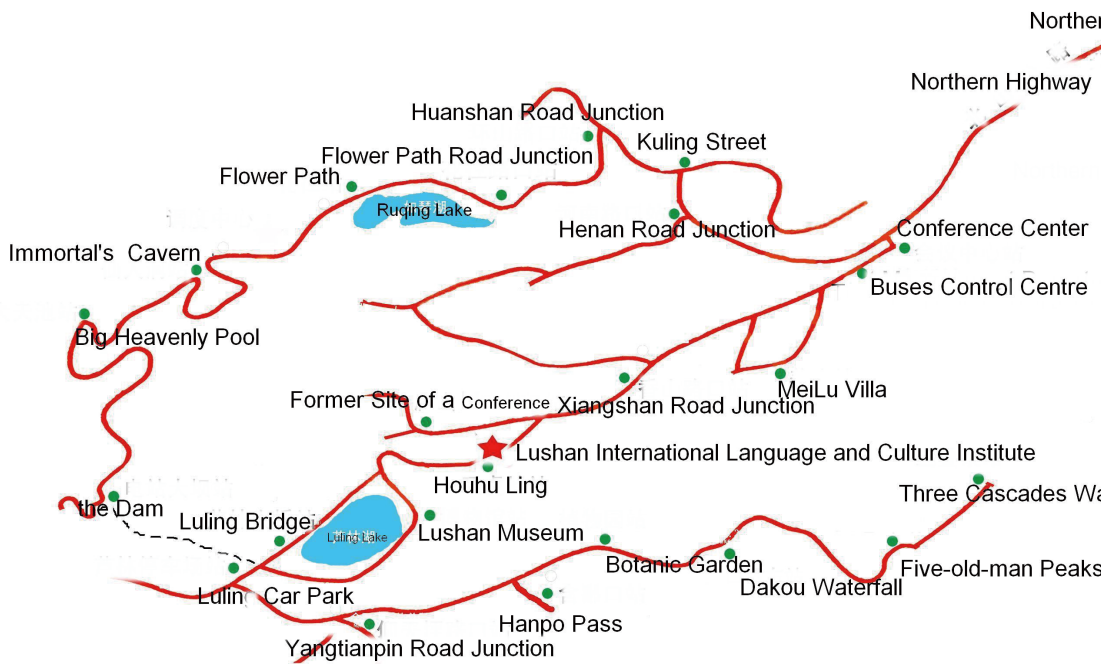
My Several Worlds, of the death defying experience of being carried around a corner and looking down

from her chair and seeing nothing but air and the valley a thousand feet below. Westerners' families, at least the wives and children, usually came up in June and stayed for the entire summer. The men, the majority of whom were missionaries, would work down in the Yangtze Valley below, in Wuhan, Shanghai, Nanjing and beyond, returning in late summer for the annual Mission meetings in Kuling. It is interesting to note that the Westerners counted the stairs and named them by their quantity, while the Chinese characters above, give different meaning to the climbing experience: their word for the path was

were two different types of coolies, plain level and hill level, and only the strongest men could handle the ascent to Kuling. Usually, six coolies were assigned to each chair, four to carry and two for relief.

Appendix

- I. Introduction to Lushan, Nanjing University and Kuling American School Association
- II. Lushan Transportation Map
- III. Tourist Attractions in Jiangxi Province



About Nanjing University

Founded in 1902, Nanjing University is one of China's key comprehensive universities under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Education. In its over 100 years' history, NJU has cultivated a great number of prominent and learned figures, and thus has greatly contributed to the nation's revitalization and development. Since China's reform and opening-up in the late 1970s, NJU has gradually developed multi-disciplinary programs in humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, technological sciences, life sciences, modern engineering and management. Presently, NJU is comprised of 21 schools with 59 departments. It runs 78 undergraduate programs, 213 master's programs, 9 professional master's programs, 147 Ph.D. programs (under 23 primary disciplines), and 23 post-doctoral research stations. It also offers 9 professional master's programs, such as MBA, MPA, Law, Clinical Medicine, Engineering, Accounting and Fine Arts. The Engineering programs include 12 disciplines: Computer Science, Electronic Science, Software, Chemistry, Geology, Environment, Management Engineering, Architecture and Civil Engineering, Logistic Engineering, Integrated Circuit Engineering, Pharmacy Engineering and Industry Engineering.

In addition to the excellence in teaching and research work, NJU is also known for its vigorous exchanges with the outside world. Starting from 1979, it has established academic links with more than 200 universities and research institutes in around 70 countries, and hosted over 120 international conferences. There are over 1,800 international scholars who have taught or lectured and more than 18,000 international students who studied on NJU campus. NJU never ceased its efforts to explore possible modes of cooperation and to learn from international experiences in

teaching, researching and management. Such efforts resulted in the founding of the Center for Chinese and American Studies (with the Johns Hopkins University, US), the Sino-German Institute for Law Studies (with Gottingen University, Germany), and the Lab of Multi-Media Distance Teaching System (with the Japanese Ministry of Tele-Communication). Regarded as "an overseas campus on the Chinese land," the Center for Chinese and American Studies has become a successful example of educational cooperation between China and the United States, and received much attention and acclamation from governments of both countries.

About Kuling American School Association

In the early 20th Century, Lushan became a major summer retreat for foreigners in China,. The town was founded by British missionary, E.S. Little, who called it "Kuling," named for its cooling breezes in stark contrast to the blistering heat in the Yangtze Valley below. Western missionaries and businessmen, and Chinese notables, including Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek spent summer holidays there. Nobel Prize winning author Pearl Buck was among the very first foreigners who were carried by sedan chair up the thousand steps to Kuling to escape virulent tropical diseases and swim at "Three Falls". The majority population in Kuling consisted of foreigners, and the mountain became the most comfortable place in their world. For many families and children in Kuling they were no longer "foreign devils," but finally felt at home.

The Kuling American School (KASA) was opened by the Presbyterian and Episcopalian Churches to provide year round schooling from 1916 to 1937, when the Japanese invaded and the dream ended. Later, the Chefoo School took over

the KASA building from 1942-1951 until they were asked to leave. Lushan and its Kuling American School stand unique amongst China's mountains and international schools, a blend of Western and Eastern history, culture, architecture, and philosophy, providing a modern natural environment for the new Lushan Institute. It's a natural home for this new, collaborative Lushan International Language and Culture Institute.

For the young American students who attended KASA, their "Lushan Memories" -- living in the dorms, swimming in the pristine river pools, hiking, playing ball on the field, picking flowers on May Day -- live on. Many were born in China and grew up with a "third culture" perspective. KASA students are an unusual group of "ABC's" (Americans Born in China); they all grew up Chinese in culture and spirit. Although born of American parents, KASA students often became Chinese in heart and soul. The emotional strength of this connection to Lushan has carried forth since 1937 when KASA closed, held tight by a close group of individuals who share a bright and striking memory of living in old China on a sacred mountain. Lushan is home to all of the KASA students and their families. As the 1920's and 1930's KASA children grew old, their children banded together to preserve this intimate connection with Lushan, in the form of the Lushan Institute.

Together with the Lushan Government and Nanjing University, KASA members have shared a vision for a new school to be created, the "Lushan International Language and Culture Institute," as our way of honoring the friendship between the Chinese and the American peoples. The Lushan Institute is part of the effort to educating more American students in China and to re-building permanent bridge back to Lushan. We can all cross over together and learn to better understand each other.



Original building of Kuling American School

About Lushan

Mt. Lushan is situated in the north of Jiangxi Province in the eastern middle part of China. To the north, is the longest river in China, the Yangtze River. To the east is the largest fresh water lake in China, Poyang Lake. It covers an area of 500 square kilometers. The average elevation of the mountain is 1200 meters above sea level. The Great Han Yang Peak, the highest peak of the mountain, is 1,474 meters high. The population is about 13,000. Mt. Lushan has plentiful rainfall, especially in spring and summer. During summer the average temperature is about 22 degrees Centigrade (72F). On the mountain, spectacular peaks, valleys, gorges, rock formations, caves and water falls can be seen everywhere. The forest coverage is about 96%. A pleasant climate and beautiful environment make it a world famous summer resort ever since the end of 19th century. The Mt. Lushan Scenic and Historic Interest Administration Bureau was established in April 1984 to administer Mt. Lushan for the government of Jiangxi Province.

Mt. Lushan has a history of 2000 years. In the past 2000 years many writers, poets, artists and politicians visited Lushan. They left more than 15,000 poems and many travelling notes and paintings. More than 1000 stone inscriptions are still

well preserved in the mountain. Lushan has been a holy land of Chinese ancient education. White Deer Cave Academy was founded in 940 AD. More than 600 foreign villas built in 19th century are scattered in the valleys in the mountain. Five religions co-existed in the mountain harmoniously. In 1996, Mt. Lushan was listed on the "World Heritage List" as a World Culture Landscape. In 2004, Mt. Lushan became one of the first members of UNESCO's Global Geopark Network.

Lushan has signed sister park and mountain agreements and a geopark agreement with Germany, America, Brazil, Austria

and Australia. In 2009, the World Famous Mountains Association was founded in Lushan and international conferences were successfully held here. The 3rd WFMC was held in Portland, Oregon, USA in October 2012.

Thirteen artists from all over the world came to Lushan in 2010 for 4 weeks and left 13 pieces of internationally famous forest art. The residential artist activity will continue again in 2012. Ten artists from Germany, America, Japan, Korea etc. will come to Lushan and stay on the mountain for 2 months.

Tourist Attractions in Jiangxi Province





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This book is designed and published by Institute for International Students, Nanjing University,

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