

General Information

Beijing

Beijing, which was founded 3000 years ago, is the capital of the People's Republic of China (PRC). It is also the nation's political and cultural hub. Additionally, it is the focal point for the country's transportation, scientific and technological development, education and communication. Its present-day population is over eleven million, thus, it is the second largest city in China. Previously known in English as Peking, the name was changed when the system for spelling Chinese words in English changed; the name in English means "northern capital". Beijing is one of the Great Ancient Capitals of China and has hosted the seat of government for much of China's history. It is the political, economic, academic, and cultural center of the country. Tradition and modern civilization are well integrated in this beautiful city.

The long history of Beijing endows the city with a rich cultural heritage. The Great Wall, one of the world's great wonders and one of the very few man-made structures that can be seen from space, extends several thousand miles, and passes relatively near to Beijing. The Forbidden City includes the most splendid group of imperial palaces in the world. The temple of heaven is the place of worship for emperors of various dynasties of China as well as a splendid representation of ancient Chinese architectural art. These sites have been selected by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as representing the world cultural heritage. Hutong (Chinese alleys) and compound courtyards (old Beijing residential quarters) are found throughout Beijing. These streets and buildings have witnessed the ups and downs of the city and the people in past centuries and are symbolic of the life of Beijing people. Few cities have the unique historical charm of Beijing. Its wide thoroughfares, magnificent gate tower and memorial arch, and grand palaces all speak to the extensive history of this city. It also stands as a symbol of China's grandeur, history, culture and mystery. Beijing is also an approachable and visitor-friendly city.

Changes have been taking place day-by-day in Beijing since China's reform and opening to the outside world. As summarized in a popular saying, Beijing is growing taller with more and more skyscrapers while growing younger with the improving living standards and more diversified life style. This is Beijing, old and young, full of attractions. It is our sincere wish that you will make the best of your time here and we believe you will bring home more than what you expect.

Attractions

- **Great Wall**

A Chinese saying goes that He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man. If we laid the bricks and rocks used in the Great Wall of Ming to form a wall one meter (1.1 yard) wide and five meters (16.4 feet) high, it could circle the earth at the equator with great ease. It is such a spectacular and formidable architectural feat that anyone who comes to China should not miss it under any circumstances. The Badaling Great Wall, constructed in 1502 (during the Ming Dynasty), once served as a crucial military



fortification, and is now the most impressive and representative section of the striking Great Wall. It is about 70 kilometers (43.4 miles) from the downtown area of Beijing. As Badaling was once an important military strategy point, here the wall is comparatively high and firm. It has a length of 3,741 meters (2.3 miles) and it is equipped with dense watchtowers. The wall is about 8.5 meters (27.9 feet) high and slopes inward as it rises in height. The wall is 6.5 meters (21.3 feet) wide at its base, and its rim spans about 5.7 meters (18.7 feet) across.

- **Tiananmen Square**

Tiananmen Square is the geographical center of Beijing City. It is the largest city square in the world, occupying an area of 440,000 square meters (about 109 acres), and able to accommodate 10,000,000 people at one time. In the center of the Square stands the Monument to the People's Heroes, which commemorates the martyrs who devoted their lives to the Chinese people. It reaches 37.94 meters



(124 feet) which makes it the biggest monument in Chinese history. The body is made of hardy granite and is surrounded by white balusters. Tiananmen Tower in the south was built in 1417 during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). During this dynasty and the following Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) it was where proclamations were issued to the whole nation. The common people were prohibited from entering the

tower, but now tourists with tickets are permitted to climb it. It has five arched gates and nine principle hall columns. With the delicately carved white marbles on its base and yellow tiles on the roof, the tower is quite resplendent. Under the tower flows the limpid Jinshui River, across which seven exquisite bridges are perched, named the Golden Water Bridges.

- **Beijing Lama Temple**

Beijing Lama Temple is one of the largest and most important Buddhist Tibetan monasteries in the world. Construction and works in the church to unite the Han Chinese and Tibetan styles. This story is as follows. Construction work at the Yong He Gong Lama Temple began in 1694 during the Qing Dynasty. Initially, he served as official residence for court eunuchs. It was then converted to a court



Prince Yong (Yin Zhen), son of Emperor Kangxi and Emperor Yongzheng himself a future. After Yongzheng ascension to the throne in 1722, half of the building was converted into a monastery, a monastery for monks of Tibetan Buddhism. The other half was left of the Imperial Palace. After Yongzheng's death in 1735, his coffin was placed in the temple. Emperor Qianlong, Yongzheng's successor, gave the temple imperial status is indicated with its turquoise tiles replaced by yellow tiles, which were reserved for the emperor. Subsequently, the monastery became a residence for large numbers of Tibetan Buddhist monks from Mongolia and Tibet, and so Yonghe Monastery has become a national center of Lama administration. The temple is said to have survived the Cultural Revolution because of the intervention of Prime Minister Zhou Enlai. It was opened to the public in 1981.

- **Summer Palace**

The Summer Palace, Yiheyuan in Chinese, is the most celebrated imperial garden in China. The garden came into existence early in the 1750s and had once been a summer resort for the emperors. It is acclaimed as a museum of gardens in China, for a visit to this garden bestow on sightseers a glimpse of representative scenes all over China.



Weather

Beijing lies in the continental monsoon region in the warm temperature zone and its climate represents as hot and rainy in summer and cold and dry in winter. The four seasons in Beijing are distinct. It is dry, windy and sandy in spring and hot and rainy in summer. August and September are the end of summer and the beginning of autumn in Beijing. This is the best season of the year when the sky is blue and clear; the air is crisp, mild and humid. Beijing features a four season, monsoon-influenced climate, typical of East Asia, with cold, windy, very dry winters reflecting the influence of the vast Siberian anticyclone, and hot, humid summers, due to the monsoon.

Month	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
° F	25	30	43	57	68	75	79	77	68	55	41	28
° C	-4	-1	6	14	20	24	26	25	20	13	5	2

Conference Registration

A conference registration desk will be opened online from 13:30 on October 13 to 11:00 on October 16 in Online Conference Room 1.

Social Events

The social events organized by the IEEE ICMA 2020 include the awards banquet, the conference registration, the farewell party, etc.

Awards Banquet

The Awards Banquet will be held online from 18:30 to 21:00 on October 15, 2020 in Online Conference Room 1. All the conference participants are welcome to join this event.

Farewell Party

The Farewell Party will be held online from 12:15 to 13:00 on October 16, 2020 in Online Conference Room 1. All the conference participants are welcome to join this event.