

Hainan's elevation to province-level status (), however, was accompanied by its designation as China's largest "special economic zone", the intent being to hasten the development of the island's plentiful resources.

Facts, History and Culture Hainan Province: The ancestral people of the Li are the Yue and the Luoyues who lived in the area of Guangdong and Guangxi provinces. Some Miao Hmong people lived there as well. During the Western Han dynasty, government outposts were developed on the island. In the Tang dynasty 618–907 CE, another attempt at governing the island was made, this time it was successful. The role of the island, either as an independent province or as an addition to another existing province, changed multiple times during later dynasties. Later, during the Yuan dynasty 1271–1368 CE, the Chinese court named the island Hainan and made it a province. Once again, the island reverted back to land belonging to another province when, in the Ming dynasty 1368–1644 CE, the court pronounced the island belonged to Guangdong province. Finally, in 1988, Hainan was once again, officially made a province in modern China. During the Western Han dynasty when the Han people moved to the island, they settled on the north side of the island. They built walled cities as protection from the ethnic Li people. During the successive rule by different dynasties, the ethnic Li people split into two groups. One group, the Shu Li civilized Li developed from intermarriages with the Han people in the cities. The second group, Sheng Li wild Li, remaining true to their ancestors, did not intermarry and stayed in the mountainous regions of the central and southern part of the island. In the mid to later part of the Ming dynasty, troops from the Chinese mainland came to the aid of the Han and Shu Li citizens when the Sheng Li rebelled. These rebellions were costly to the dynasties in terms of soldiers more than ten thousand and money hundreds of thousands. Over the years of dynastic rule, the people of Hainan existed in a feast-or-famine routine. Taxes levied on imported and exported goods by the Chinese emperors harmed the poorer inhabitants first, but ultimately, hurt the wealthier citizens too. In addition, if these issues were not enough, pirates showed up! As goods going to and from Hainan could only be transported by ship, piracy took profits from everyone on the island. The future for Hainan brightened in the late Qing dynasty 1644–1911 CE when the British Navy stopped piracy on the seas and removed pirates living on Hainan. In ancient times, Hainan was a place to exile undesirables. Foreign religious groups came to Hainan beginning in the late Ming dynasty. Over time, they established churches, orphanages, and hospitals and converted some of the local people to their respective religions. Many of the priests spoke multiple languages, such as English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Latin. Additionally, many of them learned to speak and write Chinese, thus becoming translators and ultimately, go-betweens with the Ancient Chinese courts and foreign governments wishing to trade with China. Ancient cities in Hainan Province Hainan province has many ancient cities. One is described below: The temple is dedicated to the exiled officials from the Tang and Song dynasties. Originally built during the Ming dynasty, it was renovated during the Qing dynasty and stands as a monument to the work of these ancient men. An Ancient location Located off the coast of southeast China in the South China Sea, Hainan province is an island with a tropical climate. It is a large island with 35, square kilometers 13, square miles of sandy beaches, flat plains, rivers and waterfalls, forests, and tall mountains. Tropical trees and grasses such as palm and bamboo co-exist on the island with forest hardwood including teak and sandalwood. Native deer, bears, and monkeys share the richness of the island, while fish and seafood are abundant in its waters. In ancient times, Hainan province had abundant minerals including salt, and metals, such as copper and iron. Additional natural resources included semi-precious gems, such as pearls, which many emperors and their courts coveted. Unfortunately, for the people supplying the pearls, the courts desire for more and more pearls soon outstripped the quantity produced. An area of the northern part of the island was known as Shore of Pearls. The Ancient Culture of Hainan Province Hainan province was an agricultural society growing vegetables and fruits, and raising native Yellow Cattle. It is famous for its manufacturer of incense from sandalwood and aloeswood. Medicinal herbs found in the tropical forests were used on the island, as well as traded to the Chinese mainland. The ancient Li people carved wood and had a high-level of weaving and embroidery skills. Famous people from ancient times include:

2: Hainan, Hainan Province, Hainan Information, China Province Information-Hainan

Hainan is the southernmost province of China and is also the smallest in terms of land area. For centuries Hainan was part of Guangdong province, but in this.

Many undeveloped islands are very charming. For tropical sightseeing or water sports, Hainan is your best choice in China. Hainan has become a famous tourist destination, and Haikou City and Sanya City are favorite destinations for many tourists from around the world. The classic scenery of Sanya is definitely the essence of a Hainan tour. See our Hainan visa-free information. History In ancient China, Hainan Island was a savage land, and few people lived there. The government officials who did something wrong or displeased the emperor would be relegated to this island. It should be a thing of sadness to be relegated to this savage island, but when the unlucky officials went there, they came to realize that it was actually a blessing to settle there. For example, the most famous poet in the Song Dynasty , Su Dongpo, was once relegated there, and this enchanting island really cast a spell over him. He left a lot of poems there, which highly praise the beauty of Hainan Island. He believed that it would be a happy thing to rest there after death, because the scenery there was the best he had ever seen. Its length, from northeast to southeast, is about kilometers and its width, from northwest to southeast, is about kilometers. It is also the largest province in terms of marine jurisdiction about two million square kilometers , covering three main island groups: Hainan Province has a population of over 7 million, among which Han nationality is the overwhelming majority, while the rest are from 37 ethnic minorities. The Li and Miao ethnic groups comprise a large proportion of the minority population. The rich traditional cultures of the ethnic minorities have been well preserved there, which diversify the culture of Hainan Province. Hainan Cycling The warm weather, good road conditions and flat landscape make Hainan Island a nice biking place. It is the stage for the annual Hainan International Cycling Race. See Hainan Island biking guide. The seventh fairy in heaven fell in love with Dong Yong, but they were separated, and were only allowed to meet once a year on the 7th day of the 7th lunar month. In Baoting County, where the ethnic minorities live, people splash water over their loves, expressing their affection through water. On that day, people splash and play with water, put on various performances in the square, display wedding performances of the Li and Miao people, exhibit costumes, sing folk songs in pairs, eat snacks with Li and Miao local flavor, have large-scale bamboo dances in formation, hold jamborees attended by tens of thousands of people, have colorful processions of vehicles dragged by cattle, and explore Qixian Ridge. Tianya Haijiao Joy Festival Date: At the sight of the moon rising, tens of thousands of lamps in Tianya Haijiao Scenic Zone are turned on at the same time, folk songs and dancing start, and colorful fireworks are set off to color the sky, making the whole Tianya Haijiao a world of light and songs. Danzhou Folk Song Festival Date: The main activities of the Folk Song Festival are singing songs in the mountains, paired singing to a certain rhythm competitions and watching the moon. Tourist Routes Apart from heading straight to tropical Sanya, there are three main tourist routes in the province. One is the coastal sightseeing tour along the eastern coast. The third is the primitive forest tour along the western coast. Recommended Itinerary Day 1: After that, you can take a tour to Xinglong Tropical Plantation. At night, you can enjoy a hot spring bath for free. Sanya In the morning, take a coach from Xinglong to Sanya, the southernmost coastal city of China. On the way, visit the Li Ethnic Village. Then take a tour to Tianya Haijiao end of the earth , a romantic place for lovers. Renowned as the "Oriental Hawaii", it has the most beautiful beaches in southern China. Relax in the beautiful sunshine, see the beach scenery and enjoy exciting water sports. Golf Courses in Hainan Golf industry is developing quickly in recent years in Hainan. From north to south, about 20 golf courses are located along the eastern coast of the island. Golfing has become a major attraction in Hainan besides the sun and the beach. Yalong Bay Golf Club Location: With a snaking river and 98 bunkers, surrounded by mountains and bordering the South China Sea, the course presents a picture of tranquility. It is a minute drive from Sanya Phoenix International Airport. Sun Valley Golf Club Location: Built on rolling hills and high ground, the course has verdant vegetations and terrains. The course faces a commanding view of Yalong Bay. Sunrise Golf Resort Location: Sanya The hole par yard international standard course was designed by top Japanese designers. It is located only 2 minutes

drive from Sanya city center or 15 minutes drive from Sanya Phoenix International Airport. West Coast Golf Club Location: It is only 10 minutes drive from Haikou city center or 30 minutes drive from Haikou Meilan International Airport. Facing the stunning view of South China Sea, the par yard course is set amongst a natural and refreshing environment featuring traditional Chinese natural landscape. Moon Bay Golf Club Location: Haikou The hole par yard golf course is adjacent to Crocodile Lake and just off the shore to the South China Sea. It is only 10 minutes drive from Haikou city center and 35 minutes drive from Haikou Meilan International Airport. The course is relatively flat, lined with tropical trees and traversed by water ways. The deep and out-stretching bunkers are one of the main features. Wanning The hole -yard course was designed by Robert MacFarland. Well tucked in a sumptuous tropical botanical garden with rugged terrains and hot springs, it is one of the largest golf resorts in Asia featuring golf, hot spring and tropical forests. The main feature of this course is the preservation of the original vegetation and landscape.

3: China's Hainan aims to attract tourists from Nordic countries and Russia

Hainan Province has Hainan Island and Xisha, Zhongsha and Nansha Islands under its jurisdiction. Its land covers an area of over 34, square kilometers with population of million people () subdividing into the Han, the Li, the Miao, the Hui and other nationalities.

In reality, Ruyi Island - five years after construction started - remains a huge sand bank, a few cranes sitting idle. Making matters worse, local authorities in parts of China are starting to dismantle a system where developers collect cash from buyers long in advance of finishing their homes, potentially robbing them of a major funding channel. At least six have thrown in the towel so far in , announcing plans to sell all their land and exit the industry. For hundreds of millions of Chinese enriched by a booming economy, owning property became an obsession over the past decade as prices skyrocketed. On-off government efforts to cool the market only served to stoke the speculative fervour, as money zoomed into areas not affected by curbs. For developers, it all amounted to a near-limitless business opportunity, and many went deep into debt to finance giant projects that often sold out in hours, with would-be buyers in some cases storming sales offices. Last year, the government turned its attention to dangerous levels of corporate debt and moved to limit financing options for property companies, putting many in a precarious position. And in the next few years, developers face a mammoth wall of bond maturities. The developer lurched into full-blown crisis this year, defaulting on bond payments and having its stock halted after a 62 per cent plunge since January 1. Financing strain has forced it to suspend construction on almost all property projects this year, including Ruyi Island. Officials at Zhonghong declined to comment. An index tracking 22 major Chinese builders surged as much as 5. She added that land parcels owned by the top seven builders in China amounted to 35 per cent of the total held by the top And so they become more willing to sell projects to us. Wu said Yango is now focused on generating cash flow. The ripples of fear are spreading as another potentially devastating development brews: Already, such a ban has been quietly rolled out in one city, despite regulators saying the issue is still at the opinion-gathering stage. Analyst Zhang Dawei at Centaline Group has an even more dire assessment, saying as many as half of all players could go. The sense of urgency is growing. The market just started to feel winter.

4: Tattoo History 7: China's Hainan Province's Tattooed Li Women "All Things Tattoo"

Hainan province played a role in China's history from ancient times. During the Western Han dynasty, government outposts were developed on the island. The ethnic Li people rebelled and the Chinese left the island in BCE.

Hainan is also the only island province administered by the PRC. Today, it is undergoing heavy tourist-oriented development with various international hotel chains establishing resorts, especially in the Sanya area. These days, many wealthy Chinese from the northern provinces own second homes in Hainan, where they move to in the winter to escape the bitter cold that characterises much of northern China. It has been popular with Russian tourists for decades. The entire island has been declared a Special Economic Zone. Regions[edit] The hilly center of the island is home to various ethnic minorities, with many involved in the tourist industry. Much of the coast has beaches. There are also some flights from Southeast Asia. See Get around section below. Trains run daily from Guangzhou, Beijing and Shanghai. The trains are loaded onto ferries to cross the sea with passengers remain in the train cars. The trains stop at both Haikou and Sanya, as well as Dongfang, a smaller station between Haikou and Sanya. You can also reach Hainan by boat. Buses take the ferry. Get around[edit] Haikou at the North end and Sanya at the South end are connected by three highways " East coast, West coast and through the hilly center. More-or-less any significant place on the island is on, or at least close to, one of these highways. As anywhere in China, there are buses to almost anywhere. Two railways connect Haikou and Sanya. One is the old western ring railway, and the other one is the new high-speed eastern ring railway. Another high-speed western ring railway is under construction. As the smallest province in China with relatively flat landscape, Hainan is an ideal destination for long journey cycling trip. The route, which is packed with most famous beach resorts and tourist attractions, is the easiest ride and most popular among amateur cyclists. While it is possible to ride along the West coast, this area is the least developed and more preparation may be needed. Nevertheless, learn a little of the language if you can, as locals are very proud of their language, and even knowing a few basic greetings will get you acquainted with the locals much more easily. Hainanese also has dialectal variations between different parts of the island, though the Wenchang dialect is considered to be the prestige dialect, and is generally used in news reports and understood throughout the island. The Li people, who are the largest non-Han minority on the island, speak a language that is distantly related to Thai and Lao. There is also a Miao community on Hainan, which continues to speak the Miao language. As anywhere in China, Mandarin is the lingua franca; nearly everyone can speak it with the exception of some of the elderly. Due to the proximity with Guangdong, some locals have a functional command of Cantonese as well. As elsewhere in China, English is not widespread but some people speak it quite well. Staff at the main hotels and beach resorts will usually have a functional command of English. Hainan is a traditional destination for Russians escaping their winters, so many shop keepers and restaurant staff know some Russian, and much signage is in bad! However, trying to engage anyone in a conversation more often than not will prove fruitless. See[edit][add listing] Sea Turtles , [1]. Many backpackers consider this as a tourist trap: The temple was recently built and entrance fees are high. The method of cooking the rice was actually developed by overseas Hainanese after they migrated to what is today Singapore and Malaysia. Seafood - very good, very fresh and at reasonable prices Try Betel Nuts turning you a little befuddled Drink[edit][add listing] The Singapore-based firm Asia Pacific Breweries [3] have a brewery on Hainan and their Anchor beer is common all over the island. As anywhere in China, a range of both Chinese and imported beers are widely available as well. Hainan also has a number of locally-brewed pineapple-based beers, odd but worth a try. See the drink section of the China article for information on other booze; Hainan is much like any other province for this. The island is covered with coconut trees. So drinking fresh coconut milk is a must! Stay safe[edit] Be very careful with water sports on Hainan. Government regulation of activities such as parasailing, diving, and boating on Hainan is lax, so staff often provide little or no training to customers, and the equipment can be shoddy. Without adequate safety precautions, these activities can be dangerous, and even fatal. Zhanjiang is the nearest mainland city. For some routes through the region, see Overland Kunming to Hong Kong. This is a usable article. It has information for getting in as

well as some complete entries for restaurants and hotels. An adventurous person could use this article, but please plunge forward and help it grow!

5: Hainan Province | Hong Kong Tourism Board

China's southern Hainan province, which administers the country's claimed islands and waters in the contested South China Sea, is allowing individuals to use uninhabited islets for tourism and.

Prehistoric Era[edit] Hainan was originally attached to the Northeastern part of what is now Vietnam ; however, the island was formed after it physically broke away from Vietnam due to volcano eruption and drifted southeast near China after the Mesozoic , millions of years ago. In 46 BC the Han court decided that the conquest was too expensive and abandoned the island. Around that time, Han Chinese people together with military personnel and officials began to migrate to Hainan Island from the mainland. Among them were the offspring of those who were banished to Hainan for political reasons. Li people Hlai people are the original Kra-Dai inhabitants of Hainan. They are believed to be the descendants of the ancient tribes from the mainland, who settled on the island between 7 and 27 thousand years ago. Under the Mongol Empire “ the island became an independent province then in was placed under the administration of Guangdong by the ruling Ming dynasty. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, large numbers of Han people from Fujian and Guangdong began migrating to Hainan, pushing the Li into the highlands in the southern half of the island. In the eighteenth century, the Li rebelled against the Qing Empire , which responded by bringing in mercenaries from the Miao regions of Guizhou. Many of the Miao settled on the island and their descendants live in the western highlands to this day. During the 17th and 18th centuries, explorers referred to the island as "Aynam", [9] [10] which remains the pronunciation of its name in the local Hainanese dialect. In , the revolutionary leader Sun Yat-sen proposed that Hainan should become a separate province although this did not happen until Hainanese residents in the countryside During the s and 30s, Hainan was a hotbed of Communist activity, especially after a bloody crackdown in Shanghai , the Republic of China in drove many Communists into hiding. The Communists and the indigenous Hlai people fought a vigorous guerrilla campaign against the Imperial Japanese occupation, the Hainan Island Operation “45 , but in retaliation the Japanese launched numerous massacres against Li villages. Feng Baiju led the Hainan Independent Column of fighters throughout the s and s. After the Japanese surrender in , the Kuomintang reestablished control. Hainan was one of the last areas of the Chinese mainland controlled by Nationalist forces: Feng Baiju and his column of guerrilla fighters played an essential role in scouting for the landing operation and coordinated their own offensive from their jungle bases on the island. This allowed the Hainan takeover to be successful where the Jinmen and Dengbu assaults had failed in the previous fall. The takeover was made possible by the presence of a local guerrilla force that was lacking also on Taiwan. Hence, while many observers of the Chinese civil war thought that the fall of Hainan Island to the Communists would be followed shortly by the fall of Taiwan Island, the lack of any communist guerrilla force on Taiwan Island and its sheer distance from the mainland made this impossible, as did the arrival of the US 7th fleet in the Taiwan Strait after the outbreak of the Korean War in June. The capital city of Haikou , although highly populated relative to many other international cities, is geographically quite small, with almost no urban sprawl. Much of the city limits end abruptly with forest or farm land. By comparison, only 10, vehicles were imported into Hainan since In addition, it involved further consignments of 2. In , when the island was made a separate province, it was designated a Special Economic Zone in an effort to increase investment. Some of the proceeds, from unsold units, were later retrieved by the central government to re-finance the special district. To the west of Hainan Island is the Gulf of Tonkin. The northern half of Hainan is covered with the ancient Hainan Volcanic Field. Beneath the topsoil is volcanic rock while the topsoil itself contains small pieces of this vesicular rock. Wetland covers , hectares, 78, hectares of which were created artificially. Most of this is located in the eastern and northern part of Hainan. Evaporation during the dry season around the coastal areas greatly reduces the flow of the rivers. There are very few natural lakes in Hainan. However, there are numerous reservoirs , the largest of which is the Songtao Reservoir in the central-north area.

6: Hainan Travel Guide, Enjoy Relaxing Beaches in Hainan

The whole province occupies a land area of 35, square kilometers (13, square miles) and a sea area of 2,, square kilometers (, square miles). The main island, Hainan Island, which is shaped like a giant elliptical pear, is China's largest island after Taiwan.

See Article History Alternative Titles: The west coast of Hainan Island is some miles km east of northern Vietnam , across the Gulf of Tonkin. Beach on Wuzhizhou Island, far southern Hainan province, China. In addition, China has claimed three island groups south of Hainan—the Paracel Islands Xisha Qundao , Macclesfield Bank Zhongsha Qundao , and the Spratly Islands Nansha Qundao —and their surrounding waters and has designated them as part of the province. However, ownership of those islands most of which consist of uninhabited islets and rocky shoals is contested by several countries in the region, and there is no international recognition of sovereignty for any group of them. Hainan is the southernmost province of China and is also the smallest in terms of land area. For centuries Hainan was part of Guangdong province, but in this resource-rich tropical region became a separate province. Area excluding disputed island areas 13, square miles 34, square km. Land Hainan Island was geologically connected with the southern Chinese mainland until a rift through the Hainan Strait opened sometime during the Miocene and Pliocene epochs about 23 to 2. The island is approximately oval in shape and measures about miles km from east to west and miles km from north to south at its widest point. The land rises abruptly in the southwestern interior of the island, reaching an elevation of 6, feet 1, metres above sea level at Mount Wuzhi. Immediately to the northwest of the Wuzhi massif is the Limu Range, with several peaks above 4, feet 1, metres. Coconut palm trees on Hainan Island, China. Dozens of rivers and streams cascade out of the mountains to the sea through tablelands and plains; the longest, the Nandu River, flows northeastward, while the other two major rivers, the Changhua and Wanquan, flow to the west and east, respectively, from the mountainous core. Rainfall is heavy, especially in summer during the wet monsoon. The average annual precipitation varies from about 70 inches 1, mm in the east to less than 60 inches 1, mm in the western coastal area. Tropical storms and typhoons tropical cyclones often hit the province, especially in late summer and early fall. Because of the uneven distribution of rainfall in different seasons and in different areas, droughts can occur from time to time. The northeastern lowlands can sustain three crops of rice per year. The island is covered with mature red soils. The natural vegetation, which has been much reduced, includes many palms, bamboos, rattans, and tropical hardwoods. The mountain belt, especially in the east, is covered with dense tropical rainforest up to an elevation of about 2, feet metres. However, urbanization has been rapid since the late s. Most of the people in the province are Han Chinese, but about one-sixth are ethnic minorities. The Li , concentrated in the south-central and southwestern areas, constitute the largest minority group , followed by the Hmong known as Miao in China. The largest cities are Haikou in the north and the port city of Sanya in the south. Mandarin is also widely spoken, as is Cantonese. Aerial view of Sanya, Hainan Island, China. The central government has encouraged foreign investment in Hainan and has allowed the island to rely to a large extent on market forces. Agriculture and fishing Paddy rice is cultivated extensively in the northeastern lowlands and in the southern mountain valleys. Aquaculture in a seaside village, Hainan Island, China. Shrimps, prawns, scallops, and pearls are raised in shallow bays and basins for local use and export. Grouper, Spanish mackerel, and tuna constitute the bulk of the catch from the rich offshore fishing grounds. Freshwater aquaculture also provides a large quantity of products, especially tilapia and climbing fish *Anabas testudineus* , for the domestic and export markets. Resources and power Hainan has commercially exploitable reserves of more than 60 minerals. Iron, first mined by the Japanese during their occupation of the island during the Sino-Japanese War 1945 , is among the most important. Also important are titanium , zirconium, manganese , tungsten , bauxite , molybdenum , cobalt , copper , gold , and silver. There are large deposits of lignite and oil shale on the island, and significant offshore finds of oil and natural gas have been discovered. Virgin forests in the interior mountains contain more than 20 commercially valuable species, including teak and sandalwood. Most of the rest of the power is supplied by thermal plants. However, demand for power—notably for industrial expansion—generally has exceeded supply. Efforts

have been made to utilize other energy sources, notably wind power. In addition, in a submarine power-transmission cable was completed between Hainan and Guangdong that taps into the electricity grid of mainland southern China and provides a larger and more reliable power supply for the island. Since the s, machinery, farm equipment, and textiles have been manufactured in the Haikou area for local consumption. Other major industrial sectors include offshore petroleum and natural gas exploitation, the manufacture of petrochemicals, automobile production, papermaking, and metallurgy notably iron and steel. With plenty of sandy beaches lining the bays along its coast, lush forested areas in the mountains, and other attractions, Hainan is a major tourist destination. Tourism became increasingly important to the provincial economy in the late s, and many new hotels, restaurants, and other tourist facilities have been built since then. Transportation Before there were practically no transportation links with the interior of the island. The Japanese built a railroad from the iron mines in the southwestern mountains to the coast, which was later upgraded and extended in the s and again in the s around the southern coast to the western coastal city of Dongfang Basuo. This line was further extended northeastward to Haikou opened In addition, construction began in on a new rail line along the eastern coast from Sanya to Haikou. The first roads on the island were built in the early 20th century, but no major road construction was undertaken in the mountains until the s. Since , express highways circling the island and linking the major cities have been completed. Hainan has four major port facilities. The freight-handling facilities of all four have been greatly improved. Both Haikou and Sanya airports provide air service for domestic and international destinations. Government and society Even while Hainan was a part of Guangdong , it had a considerable amount of local autonomy; the southern half of the island was an autonomous prefecture zizhizhou. Administratively, the province is subdivided into two prefecture-level municipalities dijishi , six county-level cities xianjishi , four counties xian , and six autonomous counties zizhixian ; in addition, the Yangpu area is designated a national-level economic development zone. In the Chinese established a special administrative office on Yongxing Island one of the islets in the Paracel Islands as part of their claim to the three southern archipelagos. The level of primary and secondary education has improved significantly since Almost all school-age children now have access to at least a primary school education. There also has been a marked increase in the number of institutions of higher learning in the province, with notable schools including Hainan Normal University , Hainan University , and Hainan Medical College Cultural life Hainan has long been on the fringe of the Chinese cultural sphere. Traditionally, the island was a place of exile for criminals and disgraced officials. As a frontier region celebrated by such exiled poets as Su Shi Su Dongpo , Hainan acquired an air of mystery and romance. The famous Dongpo Academy of Classical Learning Dongpo Shuyuan “located near the northwest-central city of Danzhou, first established in , and where Su gave his lectures to his students” is now a tourist attraction. The so-called Temple of Five Lords Wugongsi near Haikou, which commemorates five disgraced high-ranking central government officials from Tang “ and Song “ times, is also a popular destination for tourists. Among the cultural attractions of Haikou are the Hainan Provincial Museum and the Hainan Biodiversity Museum, both completed in the early 21st century. Dozens of cultural centres and public libraries are found in the outlying towns and cities. Despite the influx of large numbers of mainlanders after “particularly in the s, when young Chinese from southern Guangdong were assigned to state farms to help develop Hainan, and since the s, when thousands more have arrived to take advantage of the economic opportunities offered” a frontier atmosphere has prevailed on the island. However, the indigenous Li peoples staged constant rebellions, and the Chinese withdrew in the 1st century bce. Although the island remained nominally under Chinese sovereignty, effective government was not reintroduced until the Tang dynasty “ ce. Even then, the island remained firmly in the hands of the indigenous peoples, and the coastal settlements established by the Chinese became a dreaded place of banishment for those who had lost favour at court on the mainland. During the Song dynasty “ , the island was placed under the administration of what was then Guangxi province now an autonomous region. In the 12th and 13th centuries, the Chinese began settling in the northern uplands and plains, displacing the indigenous Li there. During the Yuan Mongol dynasty “ , it became an independent province, at which time it acquired the name Hainan. However, in , during the early part of the Ming dynasty “ , control of the island again reverted to the mainland, this time to Guangdong province. The ports at Haikou and neighbouring

Qionghai were opened to foreign trade in 1980. In the Chinese Republican leader Sun Yat-sen proposed that Hainan again become a separate province, and for a short time in 1912, it was nominally independent under the name Qionghai Island. Roads and short railway lines were built to extract iron ore in the southwest, bauxite in the south, and alluvial tin from along the northern coast. Hainan reverted to Chinese Nationalist control in 1949 and was one of the last places to be taken by the communists. After Hainan served as a military outpost and as a source of raw materials, but because of its strategic vulnerability the central government was reluctant to make it an investment priority. A Hainan administrative office under the Guangdong provincial government was set up on the island in 1952, with autonomous prefectures for the Li and Miao minorities, respectively, established in southern Hainan the following year. In 1988 the island was designated a special zone for foreign investment; and, though it was still part of Guangdong, it was upgraded to the status of a self-governing district, a prelude to its establishment as a province in 1988. In addition, early in the 21st century the central government announced that a fourth major satellite-launch facility would be built near the northeastern city of Wenchang, and construction began in 2009.

7: Hainan Province: Facts, History and Culture | Learn Chinese History

Hainan, which has some of the country's best beaches, was the earliest place in China to adopt a visa-free policy for foreign visitors in tourist groups (link in Chinese).

Historically, Hainan was part of Guangdong province, but became a separate province in 1988. There is no definitive international recognition of sovereignty for either archipelago. Hainan was then one of the last areas places to be seized by the Communists at the end of the Chinese Civil War. Once in control of Hainan, Communist China was reticent to invest in the area due to its strategic vulnerability. Some Hui also make their home on the island. Despite recent rapid urbanization, the population remains largely rural. About a quarter of Hainan residents live in Haikou. Hainan residents speak Hainanese, Mandarin and Cantonese. Hainan has reserves of a large number of minerals including iron, titanium, manganese, tungsten, bauxite, molybdenum, cobalt, copper, gold, and silver. Hainan is now also engaged in offshore petroleum and natural gas exploitation, petrochemical manufacturing, automobile production, papermaking and metallurgy. Hainan has identified significant deposits of lignite and oil shale on the island as well as oil and natural gas in the waters off its shores. Rural Landscape, Wuyuan County Hainan is also actively developing its tourism industry on the basis of its forested mountains and sandy beaches. Hainan is also expanding its duty-free shopping the aim of growing luxury goods and other retail sales. The Zone will make use of both traditional Chinese and western medicines, encourage the establishment of overseas medical institutions, and provide preferential policies for the import of medical instruments and medicines. The Changhua and Wanquan Rivers run through the west and east of the island respectively. Tropical storms and typhoons frequently batter the island, especially in late summer and early fall. The uneven distribution of rainfall both seasonally and geographically has meant that parts of Hainan have been hit by drought on my occasions. Further afield is the Dongjiao Coconut Plantation area in which traditional farming villages nestle between groves of palm trees that reach down to long stretches of sandy beaches. Just north of the plantation is the Tonggu Ling Mountain Nature Reserve providing great views of the coast, particularly well-known Yue Liang Wan beach. Boao is set in beautiful countryside near good beaches. Nearby are the quaint farming villages of Da Lu Po and Nanqiang and, on the coast, the fishing village of Tanmen. Close by is the Cai Family Former Residence – now a heritage site – built in by brothers who made their money in Indonesian rubber. Waterfall, Jiangxi Lushan Also on the east coast, south of the Shimei and Sun and Moon Bays is the traditional fishing port of Xincun, where painted fishing boats are set against a backdrop of turquoise sea and green hills. Many of its residents reside on houseboats tucked amongst the fishing fleet. The mountain is set in a forested reserve which is the source of the Wanquan and Changhua rivers. Mist often covers its peak.

8: Hainan – Chinafolio

Contents: Cities & Counties The urban population of all cities and counties in Hainan Province with more than 50, urban inhabitants by census years. The presented urban population is counted on district or county level; therefore it may refer to more than one settlement.

9: China aims to make Hainan an international tourism island - Travel - www.enganhecubano.com

At the center of the Asia Pacific economic circle, Hainan Island, part of the southernmost province of China, is not only the largest special economic zone in the country but also a key link on the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, with ready access to international shipping routes of the South China Sea.

Themes in literature Library Of Violin Classics Power systems modeling and fault analysis 71. Mapping Maternal Subjectivities, Identities and Ethics, by Sigal Spigel and Lisa Baraitser Women in cross-cultural perspective Of maps and regions : where is the geographers Middle East? Michael E. Bonine The election and the XV legislature Licia Papavero and Luca Verzichelli. Story of the Great Lakes Harraps Chinese Phrase Book Barriers to Reconciliation What is the what Microwave engineering and applications gandhi Implementation of Arsenic Treatment Systems Dreadful Sorry (Point Signature) Lippincott essentials for nursing assistants 4th edition The management functions Finnegans wake in perspective, by C. Hart. Not quite mine catherine bybee Absolute beginners guide to memory management Climate change: Status of the Kyoto Protocol after three years We Band of Sisters Ethics, law, and business Whatever happened to baby jane novel Engineering metallurgy by kodgire Agatha christie poirot books Sexual Politics in the Biblical Narrative (Journal for the Study of the Old Testament Supplement Series) Title insurance the legal dimension Reeds advanced electrotechnology for engineers East Asia : ancient echoes in the modern world World history and geography textbook mcgraw hill Mountains of the Middle Kingdom The language of slavery Red Army senior command cadre, 1941-1945 Consumer behavior and marketing management History of the conflict We get comfortable in secret vices Joey Greens Mealtime Magic Violence, conflict, and politics in Columbia The medium-format manual Direct costing techniques for industry