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# China World Heritage Sites

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Where the Past meets the Future

The Heritage Corridor

Understanding Authenticity in Chinese Cultural  
Heritage

Intangible Cultural Heritage in Contemporary  
China

Chinese Treasure

Preparing World Heritage Nominations

Understanding World Heritage in Asia and the  
Pacific - N° 35 - The Second Cycle of Periodic  
Reporting 2010-2012

Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology

China, Cultural Heritage, and International Law

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Chinese Heritage Sites and Their Audiences

Cultural and Heritage Tourism

World Heritage Sites in China

Heritage-led Urban Regeneration in China

World Heritage Craze in China

Chinese Heritage Sites and their Audiences

Heritage Management, Tourism, and Governance  
in China

The Heritage Turn in China

Chinese Houses

Heritage Politics in China

Atlas of Remote Sensing for World Heritage:  
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World Heritage Sites  
Fake Heritage  
Great Wall of China  
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ERICKSON**

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**Where the  
Past meets  
the Future**  
Springer  
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Heritage Sites  
are some of  
the most  
recognised  
locations  
around the  
world. They

include  
natural sites  
such as the  
Grand Canyon  
and the Great  
Barrier and  
cultural ones  
such as the  
Pyramids at  
Giza, the

Walled City of Baku in Azerbaijan and the Historic Centre of Riga in Latvia. The responsibility to manage them successfully and ensure that the resources are not damaged by visitors, war or environment is therefore vital. Managing World Heritage Sites covers the management issues encountered at cultural and natural UNESCO World Heritage

Sites). WHS sites are high profile and as their designation states they are unique. They are often government owned and subject to political debate, they have iconic status and are therefore crucial to national tourism industries, and often involve a large number of stakeholders within their management structures. This text considers all of these aspects in arriving at

solutions for site management principles. In 12 chapters and 5 case studies it covers issues such as WHS designation, marketing, visitor management, revenue generation and management. Each chapter will examine the management issues associated with managing heritage within the WH Sites, making clear use of management practices to apply the

<p>theory. Managing World Heritage Sites: • Includes international case studies such as World Heritage Sites in the Americas, Machupicchu, Stonehenge, Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves of Australia, Megalithic Temples of Malta. • Is authored by an international contributor team of well known and respected experts in this field • Has a user friendly and logical</p>	<p>structure including aims, introduction, case study, conclusion, references and websites and examples best practice. • 5 specific case study chapters including a location map, an explanation of key issues, conclusion, and questions for self-study <b>The Heritage Corridor</b> Routledge The Heritage Corridor argues for a transnational approach to investigating and recording heritage</p>	<p>places that emerge from histories of migration. Addressing the material legacy of migration, this book also relates it to issues of contemporary importance. Presenting an image of the built environment of migration as one shaped by the ongoing flows of people, ideas, objects and money that circulate through migration corridors, Byrne proposes that houses and other</p>
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structures built by migrants in their home villages in China over the period 1840–1940 should be seen as crystallisations of the labour, aspirations and longings enacted and experienced by their builders while overseas. Demonstrating that the material world of the migrant is distributed across transnational space, the book calls for an approach to the heritage of

migration that is similarly expansive. It proposes and illustrates new methods and strategies for heritage practice. The Heritage Corridor is a book for scholars and students in the fields of critical heritage studies, migration studies and Chinese diasporic mobilities. It is designed to be accessible to heritage practitioners, readers with an interest in the material worlds of migration,

past and present, and to all those with an interest in the 'archaeology' of transnational migration.

**Understanding Authenticity in Chinese Cultural Heritage**  
Springer Science & Business Media  
Xi'an, the former Chang'an - home to the terracotta army and capital to 13 dynasties of Chinese emperors - experienced World Heritage fame

in 1987 when the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor was listed. In 2014, five more heritage sites in Xi'an were listed as part of the Silk Roads World Heritage nomination. The ancient capital represents glorious moments of Chinese history and local citizens are proud of Xi'an's archaeological and historical status. However, the modern cityscape is as much shaped by high rises

as by historical buildings and heritage policies intersect with demands for urbanization, modernization, and economic growth. This book seeks to understand how modernity, history, and heritage are reconciled in this city where the past meets the future. Intangible Cultural Heritage in Contemporary China Routledge Using the example of China's Wutai

Shan—recently designated both a UNESCO World Heritage site and a national park—Robert J. Shepherd analyzes Chinese applications of western notions of heritage management within a non-western framework. What does the concept of world heritage mean for a site practically unheard of outside of China, visited almost exclusively by Buddhist religious pilgrims?

What does heritage preservation mean for a site whose intrinsic value isn't in its historic buildings or cultural significance, but for its sacredness within the Buddhist faith? How does a society navigate these issues, particularly one where open religious expression has only recently become acceptable? These questions and more are explored in this book,

perfect for students and practitioners of heritage management looking for a new perspective. *Chinese Treasure* Berghahn Books *The Chinese Treasure World Heritage in China* is a full-length academic pictorial album offering unrivalled coverage of the UNESCO World Heritage List entries in China, with detailed specialist content from Chinese

architectural experts and stunning Chinese photography Preparing World Heritage Nominations Berghahn Books *Heritage-led Urban Regeneration in China* presents the detailed history of three well-known streets in China; the Southern Song Imperial Street at Hangzhou, the residential Pingjiang Street at Suzhou, and the commercial Tunxi Old

Street at Huangshan. Understanding World Heritage in Asia and the Pacific - N° 35 - The Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting 2010-2012 Taylor & Francis  
The Chinese state uses cultural heritage as a source of power by linking it to political and economic goals, but heritage discourse has at the same time encouraged new actors to appropriate the discourse

to protect their own traditions. This book focuses on that contested nature of heritage, especially through the lens of individuals, local communities, religious groups, and heritage experts. It examines the effect of the internet on heritage-ization, as well as how that process affects different groups of people. **Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology**

LIT Verlag Münster  
This book offers new approaches and insights into the relationships between heritage tourism and notions of modernity, identity building and sustainable development in China. It demonstrates that the role of the state, politics, institutional arrangements and tradition have a considerable impact on perceptions of these notions. The volume contributes to



current debates on tradition and modernity; the study of heritage tourism; the negotiated power between stakeholders in tourism planning and policy-making and the study of China's society. The approach and findings of the book are of value to those interested in the continuities and changes in Chinese society and to graduate students and researchers in tourism, cultural

studies and China studies. **China, Cultural Heritage, and International Law** Berghahn Books  
Heritage Politics in China: The Power of the Past studies the impact of heritage policies and discourses on the Chinese state and Chinese society. It sheds light on the way Chinese heritage policies have transformed the narratives and cultural practices of the past to

serve the interests of the present. As well as reinforcing a collective social identity, heritage in China has served as an instrument of governance and regulation at home and a tool to generate soft power abroad. Drawing on a critical analysis of heritage policies and laws, empirical case studies and interviews with policymakers, practitioners, and local communities, the authors off

er a comprehensive perspective on the role that cultural heritage plays in Chinese politics and policy. They argue that heritage-making appropriates international, national, and local values, thereby transforming it into a public good suitable for commercial exploitation. By framing heritage as a site of cooperation, contestation, and negotiation, this book contributes to

our understanding of the complex nature of heritage in the rapidly shifting landscape of contemporary China. Heritage Politics in China: The Power of the Past is essential reading for academics, researchers and students in the fields of heritage studies, cultural studies, Asian studies, anthropology, tourism and politics. □□□□□□□□ Taylor &

Francis Based on the author's careful rethinking of certain themes and arguments presented in the first edition, this revised version of China's Cultural Heritage also draws heavily upon the enormous body of new scholarship on Chinese history and culture that has appeared in the last decade. Although focused primarily on the Qing Dynasty, the

book not only sheds valuable light on the distant past but it also helps us to understand China's contemporary problems of modernization .

### **Chinese Heritage Sites and Their Audiences**

Routledge  
Today, tourism has become one of the largest and fastest growing industries accounting for nearly 700 million people travelling all over the world and spending more than 7.4

trillion US dollars. Besides promoting people-to-people contacts, ethnic and cultural understanding , mutual appreciation and co-operation and thereby promoting peace, tourism provides unlimited opportunities for employment generation, social and economic upliftment of the people and contributing to the economies of the nations.

Cultural heritage tourism has a number of objectives that must be met within the context of sustainable development such as; the conservation of cultural resources, accurate interpretation of resources, authentic visitors experience, and the stimulation of the earned revenues of cultural resources. Tourism is an important issue at world heritage sites. Most managers at

natural sites regard it as a key issue. Important features of world heritage tourism are local protection, conservation and restoration. Such a tourism also requires special training management skills. Different visitor management strategies, interpretation and site promotional activities have to be organised. Culture and heritage have also become

major forces in economic and urban revitalisation. As cultural tourism becomes an increasingly important factor for tourist destinations involved in developing their cultural capital in order to attract more international visitors, there is value in assessing how cultural and heritage tourists can be better understood and serviced through marketing, planning and programming

with local and regional communities. This book also provides readers with global charters developed for promoting cultural tourism and for preserving heritage sites. Focus lies on ICOSM and WHC. World Heritage Sites, identified and conserved around the world, have been listed and the initiatives to preserve cultural sites and conserve heritage sites. Cultural and Heritage Tourism

Routledge  
This edited  
book  
examines the  
significance of  
intangible  
cultural  
heritage to  
local  
communities  
and the state  
in Hong Kong  
and China.  
Through  
ethnographic  
studies, the  
various  
chapters in  
this edited  
book argue for  
the role of the  
local  
community in  
the creation  
and  
conservation  
of the  
intangible  
cultural  
heritage and  
traditions.  
Irrespective of

whether they  
are selected  
and listed as  
regional,  
national or  
UNESCO  
intangible  
cultural  
heritage, they  
are part of the  
living  
traditions  
unique to that  
particular  
local  
community.  
This edited  
book argues  
that there are  
threefold  
significance of  
intangible  
cultural  
heritage to  
the local  
community  
and the state.  
First,  
intangible  
cultural  
heritage is  
seen as a

social  
prestige.  
Second, it acts  
as socio-  
cultural and  
economic  
capital for  
members of  
the  
community to  
tap into to  
ensure socio-  
cultural and  
economic  
sustainability  
of the  
community.  
Finally, the  
intangible  
cultural  
heritage  
serves as a  
depository of  
the collective  
memories of  
the  
community,  
linking the  
past to the  
present and  
the future.

**World**

## Heritage Sites in China

Asian Heritages Archaeology – the study of human cultures through the analysis and interpretation of artefacts and material remains – continues to captivate and engage people on a local and global level. Internationally celebrated heritage sites such as the pyramids—both Egyptian and Mayan—Lascaux caves, and the statues of Easter Island provide

insights into our ancestors and their actions and motivation. But there is much more to archaeology than famous sites. Ask any archaeologist about their job and they will touch on archaeological theory, chemistry, geology, history, classical studies, museum studies, ethical practice, and survey methods, along with the analysis and interpretation of artefacts and sites.

Archaeology is a much broader subject than its public image and branches into many other fields in the social and physical sciences. This multi-volume work provides a comprehensive and systematic coverage of archaeology that is unprecedented, not only in terms of the use of multimedia, but also in terms of content. It encompasses the breadth of the subject along with key

aspects that are tapped from other disciplines. It includes all time periods and regions of the world and all stages of human development. Mostly importantly, this encyclopedia includes the knowledge of leading scholars from around the world. The entries in this encyclopedia range from succinct summaries of specific sites and the scientific aspects of archaeological enquiry to

detailed discussions of archaeological concepts, theories and methods, and from investigations into the social, ethical and political dimensions of archaeological practice to biographies of leading archaeologists from throughout the world. The different forms of archaeology are explored, along with the techniques used for each and the challenges, concerns and issues that face

archaeologists today. The Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology has two outstanding innovations. The first is that scholars were able to submit entries in their own language. Over 300,000 words have been translated from French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Italian, Japanese, Turkish and Russian. Many of these entries are by scholars who are publishing in English for the first time.

This compendium is both a print reference and an online reference work. The encyclopedia's second major innovation is that it harnesses the capabilities of an online environment, enhancing both the presentation and dissemination of information. Most particularly, the continuous updating allowed by an online environment should ensure that the Encyclopedia

of Global Archaeology is a definitive reference work for archaeology and archaeologists .  
*Heritage-led Urban Regeneration in China*  
 Amsterdam University Press  
 The definitive guide to all 1,007 World Heritage sites.  
**World Heritage Craze in China** Tuttle Publishing  
 The first survey of the many redesigned and imitation historical landmarks

and objects that dot the globe "John Darlington shows . . . it is not just written history that is malleable; it is also history on the ground, heritage in brick and stone, wood and metal."-- Simon Jenkins, Times Literary Supplement  
 What happens when the past--or, more specifically, a piece of cultural heritage--is fabricated?  
 From 50 replica Eiffel Towers located around the world to



Saddam Hussein's reconstruction of ancient cities, examples of forged heritage are widespread. Some are easy to dismiss as blatant frauds (the Piltown Man), while others adhere to honest copying or respectful homage (the Parthenon in Nashville, Tennessee). This compelling book examines copies of historic buildings, faux archaeological sites, and

other false artifacts, using them to explore the ethics and consequences of reconstructing the past; it also tackles the issues involved with faithful, "above-board" re-creations of ancient landmarks. John Darlington probes questions of historical authenticity, seeking the lessons that lurk when history is twisted to tell an untrue story. Amplified by stunning

images, the narrative underscores how the issue of duplicating heritage is both intriguing and incredibly complex, especially in the twenty-first century--as communication and technology flourish, so too do our opportunities to be deceived.

**Chinese Heritage Sites and their Audiences**  
Ubiquity Press  
Heritage Sites in Contemporary China: Cultural Policies and

Management Practices focuses on cultural heritage policies in China emerging in the period of the 11th and 12th Five Year Plans. Various important Chinese sites across China are investigated, including Luoyang Sui, Daming Gong, Niuheiliang, Xinjiang, and Nanyuewang through the dual perspective of archaeological debate and as a case study of policy making. It explores the relationship between policy and the institutional and administrative conditions, such as budgeting and land concerns, which affect it. Building on the research project implemented by the China Academy for Cultural Heritage (CACH) from 2012–2014, which focused on the impact of the Dayizhi Policy for Great Archaeological Sites, the book provides an interdisciplinary insider’s approach to viewing archaeological discoveries; policies and emerging practices in site and archaeological management; and public administration in China. Featuring contributions from experts within CACH and from the Chinese community of archaeologists, and including numerous tables, data and maps, it will appeal to researchers and scholars in disciplines such as archaeology, heritage

management, public administration, and policy making. Heritage Management, Tourism, and Governance in China UNESCO China is a country that is rich in antiquities, but it is also a victim of looting that occurred during the period from the First Opium War to the end of the Japanese Occupation (1840–1945) when innumerable cultural objects were lost overseas. The Chinese

Government insists on asserting its interest over its wrongfully removed cultural heritage and has sought for the return of lost cultural heritage by all means in accordance with relevant international conventions and Chinese laws. However, securing the return has been, and continues to be, problematic. Little research has been done regarding the question as to whether China has a legal

basis for recovery, which is the first legal hurdle that China needs to get over. In addition, China does not have a legal basis for all cultural heritage taken during the period of 1840–1945. Claims for return without a legal basis are usually silenced or, at best, discussed only but very rarely facilitated. This book provides an answer for the return of Chinese cultural heritage. It

examines the law contemporaneous to the removal of Chinese cultural heritage and its application. For this lack of a legal basis, this book argues that a new customary international law is emerging, according to which the interests of the states of origin in their wrongfully removed heritage should be prioritised. This proposed customary rule supports the return of

wrongfully removed heritage. Once this proposed customary rule is accepted, it will provide a stronger argument not only for China, but also for other states of origin with a similar dilemma, including South Korea, Egypt, Greece, Cambodia, Turkey, Peru, and Italy, to recover their wrongfully removed heritage. While dealing with a large pool of return cases, this book is valuable to

museums and art collectors in the event of buying and accepting art objects, and settling recovery disputes with states of origin. It will also be of interest to researchers, academics, policymakers, and students in the fields of cultural heritage law, international law, international trade, and human rights law. *The Heritage Turn in China* Springer The UNESCO World Heritage

Convention of 1972 set the contemporary standard for cultural and natural conservation. Today, a place on the World Heritage List is much sought after for tourism promotion, development funding, and national prestige. Presenting case studies from across the globe, particularly from Africa and Asia, anthropologists with situated expertise in specific World Heritage sites explore the consequences

of the World Heritage framework and the global spread of the UNESCO heritage regime. This book shows how local and national circumstances interact with the global institutional framework in complex and unexpected ways. Often, the communities around World Heritage sites are constrained by these heritage regimes rather than empowered by them. Chinese Houses

Springer Nature  
The concept of 'cultural heritage' has acquired increasing currency in culture, politics and societies in East Asia. However, in spite of a number of research projects in this field, our understanding of how the past and its material expressions have been perceived, conceptualised and experienced in this part of the world, and how these views affect

<p>contemporary local practices and notions of identity, particularly in a period of rapid economic development and increasing globalisation, is still very unclear. Preoccupation with cultural heritage - expressed in the rapid growth of national and private museums, the expansion of the antiquities' market, revitalisation of local traditions, focus on 'intangible cultural</p>	<p>heritage' and the development of cultural tourism - is something that directly or indirectly affects national policies and international relations. An investigation of how the concept of 'cultural heritage' has been and continues to be constructed in East Asia, drawing on several case studies taken from China, Japan and Korea, is thus timely and worthwhile.</p> <p><i>Heritage</i></p>	<p><i>Politics in China</i> Rowman &amp; Littlefield Chinese Heritage Sites and their Audiences provides a Chinese perspective on tourists' relationship to heritage. Contributing to ongoing debates within heritage and tourism studies, the book offers insights into how and why visitors engage with such sites. Drawing on interviews with domestic tourists, local residents and heritage</p>
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officials at the World Heritage sites of West Lake, Xidi and Hongcun, Zhang argues that tourists have agency: when they visit heritage sites, they are doing cultural, social and emotional work, whilst also negotiating cultural meanings. Providing an examination of the complex interactions between locals and tourists, the author then considers how tourists navigate and interpret heritage sites. Finally, Zhang examines whether the government or locally controlled tourism enterprises are more effective in facilitating meaningful cultural interaction between tourists and locals. Overall, the book demonstrates the interrelation between tourism and heritage, and the tensions that are created when the ways in which sites are used differ from the expectations of UNESCO and national or regional site managers. Chinese Heritage Sites and their Audiences pays particular attention to ongoing debates about heritage performances, the importance of emotions and the agency of tourists, and will thus appeal to academics and students engaged in the study of heritage, tourism, landscape

architecture and anthropology.

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