This enormous hole, almost twice the size of Massachusetts, is 508 ft. (155 m) below sea level. It's the fourth-lowest place on Earth that's not underwater. Actually, the "flames" are an optical illusion! Come on a journey of mystery and majesty! We'll explore the longest structure ever made by man, from the western border of the Gobi Desert. This saxaul tree is tough enough to survive in the Gobi Desert. Plants as well as people have to be tough to pass all caravans heading west with jade for the western border of the Chinese empire. The Chinese certainly know how to make wine – they've been doing it for over 4,600 years!

The gigantic Zhangye's Giant Buddha is one of China's best known images in the world, another trip away from the wall, this time by jeep to the ruined city of Khara Khoto. As we follow the Great Wall out of Gansu province and into Ningxia, its a symbol of all Chinese art. The gleaming peaks and glaciers of the Qilian Mountains are so beautiful that the ancient Xiongnu people of this region believed they were sacred.

Like the ocean, the face of the desert is always moving, as waves of sand are formed and reformed by the restless wind. The gigantic Euphrates poplar trees in Ejina are tough enough to create a forest nowhere? It's the singing sand dunes of the Badain Jaran Desert! Sheep provide us with wool and meat – and, in Ningxia, inflatable rafts!

We've come quite far from the Spring of Wine! We've taken the bus a few hours from Beijing to visit the Eternal City of Xi'an (or Chang'an), once one of the largest cities in the world. The gleaming peaks and glaciers of the Qilian Mountains are so beautiful that the ancient Xiongnu people of this region believed they were sacred.

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This enormous area of around 247,000 square miles (640,000 sq km) of yellow-brown soil is the same color as the Yellow River that runs through it. Beneath these giant beehives (75.4 ft. / 23 m tall), the bodies of the rulers of the long-lost Tangut Empire were laid to rest.

According to legend, one of the origins of the secret art of the terra cotta warriors was in the heart of Xian. This is the most successful of the terra cotta warriors, one of the legs of the first Emperor of China who are buried with him. The first emperor of China is considered to be the first human ruler to unite China.

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26. TALL SUGAR CANE
British traders. Like the Hui people, Chinese philosophies: Confucianism and Buddhism were two major religions in the area. But the area was populated by many different ethnic groups, including people from Southeast Asia, who were brought to work on the sugar plantations. The Hui people, who are part of the Chinese minority, are known for their expertise in sugar refining.

27. DESERT FOREST OF EUPHORBIA POPULUS
The ephedra forests, in Typhon's view, are nature's own medicine cabinets. The seeds of ephedra are used to make a drug called ephedrine, which is used to treat asthma and other breathing problems. The ephedra plants are also used in traditional Chinese medicine.

28. BAGAN ANAB DESERT
The desert is a large, dry area that is covered with sand and sand dunes. It is characterized by extreme temperatures and scarce vegetation. The desert is also known for its sand dunes, which are formed by the wind and can be very large. The desert is home to many animals, including camels and snakes.

29. SHEEPSKIN RAFTS
The sheepskin raft is a traditional raft made from sheepskin. The raft is made by sewing together two sheepskins, which are then filled with air to make a raft. The raft is used for transportation and fishing.

30. THE YANGTZE RIVER
The Yangtze River is a major river in China, and it is one of the longest rivers in the world. The river is fed by two of the world's tallest sand dunes, which are fed by the Shui River. The river flows across the desert, and it is one of the few rivers in the world that flows through a desert.

31. INNER MONGOLIA
The region was once known for its vast open spaces and its rich cultural heritage. The region is home to many ethnic groups, including the Mongols, who were known for their nomadic way of life.

32. SONGTANGDA ZHANGJIAJIE
The Zhangjiajie mountains are a beautiful and unique natural feature. The mountains are known for their massive rock formations, which are formed by the process of erosion. The mountains are also home to many rare and endangered species.

33. COMMUNITIES BASE, YAMAN
The communities base in Yaman is a unique cultural feature. The base is home to many ethnic groups, including the Hui and the Han. The base is also home to many traditional Chinese cultural practices.

34. YUNNAN NATURAL GAS
The Yunnan natural gas field is a major source of natural gas in China. The gas field is located in the Yunnan province, and it is one of the largest gas fields in the world. The gas field is used to produce energy for the region.

35. TONGJI TANGSHANG
The Tongji Tangshan is a unique natural feature. The feature is a tall, thin rock formation that is formed by the process of erosion. The feature is also home to many rare and endangered species.

36. WESTERN GING TOMBES
The western ging tombs are a collection of tombs that are located in the western part of China. The tombs are known for their unique design and their rich cultural heritage.

37. HUNAI WATFALL
The Hunai waterfall is a beautiful natural feature. The waterfall is fed by the Shui River, and it is one of the highest waterfalls in the world. The waterfall is also home to many rare and endangered species.

38. DAITING AND YUNING BUDHIST STATUES
The Daiting and Yuning Buddhist statues are a unique cultural feature. The statues are located in the Daiting area, and they are known for their unique design and their rich cultural heritage.

39. ZHOUKoudian CAVE
The Zhoukoudian cave is a major archaeological site. The cave is home to many fossils, including the remains of early humans.

40. CHINESE JUMPING MOUSE
The Chinese jumping mouse is a strange animal that is found in China. The mouse is known for its ability to jump high and far.

41. THE GREAT WALL
The Great Wall of China is a famous landmark. The wall is a series of fortifications that were built to protect the Chinese empire from invasion.

42. THE BEIJING MUSEUM
The Beijing Museum is a large and impressive museum. The museum is home to many ancient artifacts, and it is one of the largest museums in the world.

43. THE TIANANMEN SQUARE
The Tiananmen Square is a large and impressive plaza. The square is located in the center of Beijing, and it is one of the largest plazas in the world.

44. THE FORBIDDEN CITY
The Forbidden City is a large and impressive palace. The palace was built during the Ming dynasty, and it is one of the largest palaces in the world.

45. THE CHINESE IMPERIAL PALACE
The Chinese imperial palace is a large and impressive palace. The palace was built during the Ming dynasty, and it is one of the largest palaces in the world.

46. THE GREAT WALL
The Great Wall of China is a famous landmark. The wall is a series of fortifications that were built to protect the Chinese empire from invasion.

47. THE TIGER MOUNTAIN
The Tiger Mountain is a large and impressive mountain. The mountain is located in the Shanxi province, and it is one of the highest mountains in the world.

48. THE GREAT WALL
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49. THE YOUNG LADY'S GATE
The young lady's gate is a small and charming gate. The gate is located in the Old Town area, and it is one of the most beautiful gates in the city.

50. THE TATTOO
The tattoo is a unique cultural feature. The tattoo is made by applying ink to the skin and then using a needle to create a design.

51. THE GREAT WALL
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