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**Z**hijiang Campus of Zhejiang University, once Zhijiang College of Zhejiang University, is located on Mount Yuelun near the Qiantang River and Six Harmonious Pagoda.

Its predecessor, Yuying (Elite-training) Academy founded in 1897, was a missionary school set up by Presbyterian Church of North America and South America.

It later developed into Hangchow Christian College, which was at first aimed at training students to be missionaries and focused on liberal arts education, but later science was also included in its curriculum.

In 1950s, Zhijiang became the site of Zhejiang Normal College and Zhejiang Provincial School of the Communist Party of China successively.

After Department of Nuclear Physics was set up in Zhejiang University in 1958, Zhijiang became a part of Zhejiang University and was renamed Department of Physics and Radio, Zhejiang University, also known as “No. 3 Branch of Zhejiang University”.

A Mock Court is set in No.4 building, and Campus Clinic in No.6 building. Two houses, which are respectively named Upper Red House and Lower Red House, was constructed between 1902-1903.

Its exquisite arches, porches and engraved pillars are in the architecture style of Ancient Rome. It is said that John Leighton Stuart, a famous educator and statesman, once resided in Lower Red House. Besides, the newly-built Zeng Xianzi Building is in a similar style to the old houses.

The whole Zhijiang Campus boasts a complex of old buildings. Old buildings, such as the main building, bell tower, library and No. 2 building, have been renovated already. The main building is for administration and No. 1 and No. 2 buildings are teachers' offices. No. 3 and No.7 buildings as well as Zeng Xianzi Building are for lectures.

## Zhijiang Campus of Zhejiang University





**Y**uquan Campus, Zhejiang University, with a total area of about 113 hectares and a total building area of 700,000 square meters, is located in the northwestern corner of the West Lake and adjacent to Hangzhou Botanical Garden.

It is the original site of former Zhejiang University and due to its excellent schooling conditions and comprehensive infrastructures, it is the current location of the CPC and administrative offices of 10 colleges, namely, Faculty of Science, Faculty of Engineering, Faculty of Information, College of Electrical Engineering, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Department of Energy Engineering, Department of Materials Science and Chemical Engineering, College of Information Science and Engineering, of Biomedical Engineering and Instrumental Science, Department of Chemical Engineering & Biochemical Engineering, School of Aeronautics and Astronautics, College of Computer Science and Technology, College of Economics, and College of Public Administration, and etc.

## Yuquan Campus, Zhejiang University



**TIPS**  
for students:

14:00-17:00

Closing Ceremony

17:30-

Farewell Banquet

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## HANGZHOU

Hangzhou is one of the important tourism cities in China, famous for its natural beauty and historical and cultural heritages. Hangzhou is the capital of Zhejiang province. It is the political, economic and cultural center of the province as well.

It is one of the 15 vice-provincial level cities in China. Hangzhou covers a total area of 16596 square kilometers, with a population of 6.08 million, including 683 square kilometers of city proper area and city population of 1.69 million people .

Hangzhou is located on the low reaches of Qiantang river in southeast China, with a distance of 180 kilometers to Shanghai. It is one of the key cities in the Yangzi Delta area.

Since Hangzhou was set up as a county capital in Qin Dynasty, it has a history of more than 2200 years as a city. It used to be the capital of Wuyue State (during the Five-Dynasty-Ten-State Era in Chinese history) and South Song Dynasty; that made Hangzhou one of the seven ancient capitals in China.

When Marco Polo came to Hangzhou in the 13th century, he praised it to be "the most beautiful city in the world".

There is a popular saying: "Above there is heaven, below there are Hangzhou and Suzhou." Hangzhou is renowned as "Paradise on Earth", "Cultural State", "Home of Silk", "Tea Capital", "Town of Fish and Rice".



## MACAU

Macau, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, is adjacent to Zhuhai, Guangdong Province on the north, to Wan Tsai and Hengqin, Zhuhai to the west, 60 kilometers to Hong Kong to the east, and bordered to South China Sea on the south. Under the influence of European civilization for more than 400 years, Macau is a unique city with the coexistence of eastern and western cultures, leaving a large number of historical and cultural relics. Now Macau is an international free port, one of the regions with the highest population density and one of the four casino cities in the world. Its famous light industry, tourism, hotels and casinos make Macau one of the most developed and prosperous regions in the world.

# THANK YOU FOR EVERY MOM !

## MORE PICTURES



# FOR THING THE YEARS,

Today, say something  
that you really love  
her...



## HISTORY OF MOTHER'S DAY

Mother's Day is a time of commemoration and celebration for Mom. It is a time of breakfast in bed, family gatherings, and crayon scribbled "I Love You"s.

The earliest Mother's Day celebrations can be traced back to the spring celebrations of ancient Greece in honor of Rhea, the Mother of the Gods. During the 1600's, England celebrated a day called "Mothering Sunday". Celebrated on the 4th Sunday of Lent (the 40 day period leading up to Easter), "Mothering Sunday" honored the mothers of England.

During this time many of the England's poor worked as servants for the wealthy. As most jobs were located far from their homes, the servants would live at the houses of their employers. On Mothering Sunday the servants would have the day off and were encouraged to return home and spend the day with their mothers. A special cake, called the mothering cake, was often brought along to provide a festive touch.

As Christianity spread throughout Europe the celebration changed to honor the "Mother Church" - the spiritual power that gave them life and protected them from harm. Over time the church festival blended with the Mothering Sunday celebration. People began honoring their mothers as well as the church.

In the United States Mother's Day was first suggested in 1872 by Julia Ward Howe (who wrote the words to the Battle hymn of the Republic) as a day dedicated to peace. Ms. Howe would hold organized Mother's Day meetings in Boston, Mass ever year.

In 1907 Ana Jarvis, from Philadelphia, began a campaign to establish a national Mother's Day. Ms. Jarvis persuaded her mother's church in Grafton, West Virginia to celebrate Mother's Day on the second anniversary of her mother's death, the 2nd Sunday of May. By the next year Mother's Day was also celebrated in Philadelphia.

Ms. Jarvis and her supporters began to write to ministers, a national Mother's Day. It was successful as by 1911 Mother's Day was celebrated in almost every state. President Woodrow Wilson, in 1914, made the official announcement proclaiming Mother's Day as a national holiday that was to be held each year on the 2nd Sunday of May.

While many countries of the world celebrate their own Mother's Day at different times throughout the year, there are some countries such as Denmark, Finland, Italy, Turkey, Australia, and Belgium which also celebrate Mother's Day on the second Sunday of May.