

IST 263 Project Milestone 2 – Copy Document

Note: In the “actual page text” section I am expecting you to write every bit of text that will appear on the page. If you write an outline or samples you should expect to receive a 0/10 on this assignment.

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Description (From Milestone 1):

I plan to create a 3 pages travel guide website showcasing my hometown’s unique charm to attract visitors. The site will feature the town’s history, culture, local cuisine, and recommended travel routes. The first page introduces the city’s historical background and cultural heritage, the second page explores local dishes and markets, and the third page highlights must see attractions with suggested itineraries.

Home Page

Short Description

This page introduces visitors to the rich history and cultural background of Shanghai. By exploring the origins, historical events, cultural heritage, and notable figures of the city, readers will experience how Shanghai transformed from a small fishing village into a global metropolis.

Actual Page Text

Subtitle: Origins of Shanghai

Shanghai’s early history dates back to the 7th century during the Tang Dynasty when it was a small fishing village primarily reliant on agriculture and fishing. Over time, Shanghai gradually developed into a vital port city in eastern China, especially during the Ming Dynasty. Thanks to its advantageous location near the mouth of the Yangtze River, it became one of the country’s key maritime trading hubs. The name “Shanghai,” which means “City on the Sea,” first appeared in the Song Dynasty, reflecting its growing importance in sea transport.

Subtitle: : Significant Historical Events

The Opium War in the mid-19th century marked a turning point in Shanghai’s history. After the Treaty of Nanjing was signed in 1842, Shanghai was forced to open as a treaty port, becoming part of foreign concessions. Soon after, nations such as Britain, France, and the United States established settlements in Shanghai, quickly turning the city into an international metropolis. During this concession period, Shanghai witnessed rapid economic growth and cultural exchanges, becoming one of the birthplaces of China’s modern industry.

During the 1920s and 1930s, Shanghai was dubbed the “Paris of the East,” becoming the financial, trade, and cultural center of China and even Asia. However, the Battle of Shanghai in 1937 and the subsequent Japanese occupation inflicted significant damage on the city. After the

founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Shanghai became a vital industrial base for the new nation.

Subtitle: Cultural Heritage

Shanghai's culture is unique, blending both Chinese and Western elements. Traditional Jiangnan (southern Yangtze) culture remains deeply rooted in the city, including the use of the Wu dialect (Shanghai dialect) and the distinct architectural styles of Jiangnan gardens. Meanwhile, Shanghai's modern internationalization has incorporated Western influences, especially in architecture, art, and cuisine.

One of Shanghai's most iconic cultural symbols is the Shikumen buildings, which are a fusion of Chinese and Western architectural styles. These buildings reflect the lifestyle of Shanghai residents and have become a focus of historical preservation. Today, old neighborhoods like Tianzifang and Wukang Road retain the rich historical atmosphere, drawing tourists and artists alike.

Subtitle: Notable Figures

Shanghai is not only China's economic hub but also a cradle for cultural and political figures. Lu Xun, one of the founders of modern Chinese literature, spent a significant part of his creative life in Shanghai. His works still hold great influence in Chinese literature, and his former residence in Hongkou District has become a museum.

Additionally, renowned architect László Hudec left behind many classic architectural works in Shanghai, such as the Peace Hotel and the Park Hotel, which are integral to the city's architectural history.

Subtitle: Historical Landmarks

In Shanghai, there are numerous historical landmarks. The Bund is one of the most famous, home to many well-preserved Western-style buildings from the concession period. It has now become a symbol of Shanghai's historical legacy. Walking along the Bund offers a glimpse into Shanghai's past glory as the "Pearl of the Orient."

Another must-visit historical landmark is Yu Garden, a classical Chinese garden built in the Ming Dynasty. The garden's rockeries, pavilions, and ponds exemplify the essence of Jiangnan garden artistry. Today, Yu Garden, along with the nearby City God Temple, continues to attract a large number of tourists.

Page 2

Title: Savoring Shanghai: A Journey Through Flavors and Markets

Short Description

This page takes visitors on a culinary journey through Shanghai's vibrant food culture and markets. By introducing the city's local dishes and famous markets, visitors will get a comprehensive understanding of Shanghai's diverse cuisine and cultural roots. Combining detailed descriptions with high-quality images, this page showcases the rich flavors of the city.

Actual Page Text

Subtitle: Shanghai's Culinary Characteristics

Shanghai is famous for its distinctive "Benbang" cuisine, known for its heavy use of soy sauce and sweet flavors. As an important city in the Jiangnan region, Shanghai's diet is influenced by the surrounding water towns, with seafood like fish and shrimp being staples. At the same time, the city has absorbed many foreign culinary influences, resulting in a diverse food scene. From traditional Benbang dishes to street food, Shanghai's cuisine is a blend of history and innovation.

Classic Benbang dishes include Red-Braised Pork, Zao Cuo (Drunken Dishes), and Oil-Burst Shrimp. Red-braised pork is celebrated for its rich, tender texture, with a balance of sweetness and savory flavors that make it a staple on Shanghai tables. Zao Cuo refers to dishes marinated in fermented rice wine, offering a tangy and slightly sweet taste, a local favorite. Oil-burst shrimp, stir-fried to perfection, is tender and juicy, making it a popular snack to pair with local beverages.

Subtitle: Traditional Snacks

Beyond full meals, Shanghai is also known for its diverse snack culture. Nanxiang Xiaolongbao (soup dumplings), Scallion Oil Noodles, and Shengjianbao (pan-fried buns) are iconic snacks that every visitor must try. Nanxiang Xiaolongbao is famous for its thin skin and juicy filling, delivering a burst of meaty broth in every bite. Scallion oil noodles are a simple yet flavorful dish, with fragrant scallion-infused oil coating handmade noodles. Shengjianbao is a pan-fried bun with a crispy bottom and soft top, filled with savory meat and juice, often enjoyed in large quantities.

Other common street snacks include Tiaotou Cake, Haitang Cake, and Crab Roe Soup Dumplings, each offering a unique texture and flavor. These traditional snacks can be found all over Shanghai, from bustling streets to hidden alleys, bringing with them a taste of old Shanghai.

Subtitle: Market Culture in Shanghai

Visiting Shanghai's markets is an integral part of the city's cultural experience. Shanghai's markets range from traditional wet markets to modern shopping centers, each showcasing different aspects of urban life. Chenghuang Temple Market is one of the most popular tourist spots, offering not only snack stalls but also a wide variety of handcrafted souvenirs. The Yuyuan Snack Plaza, located nearby, gathers a diverse range of traditional snacks, making it a must-visit for those seeking authentic Shanghai flavors.

Another renowned market is Qibao Ancient Town Market, where visitors can enjoy the preserved Jiangnan water town scenery while exploring the stalls offering fresh ingredients and local snacks. Walking along the cobblestone streets of the ancient town, one can find vendors selling fried snacks, candied hawthorn, and steamed rice cakes, evoking a sense of nostalgia for Shanghai's past.

The Nanwai Bund Wet Market is a modern reflection of Shanghai's food culture. As one of the largest comprehensive wet markets in the city, it offers fresh produce from across the country. Early in the morning, the market is buzzing with activity, as farmers sell vegetables, fruits, seafood, and meat. For tourists who enjoy cooking, a visit to Nanwai Bund Market provides a unique opportunity to understand Shanghai's culinary traditions from a local's perspective.

Subtitle: The Integration of International Cuisine

As Shanghai continues to globalize, international cuisine has firmly taken root and integrated with local flavors. French baguettes, Italian pizzas, and Japanese sushi can be found throughout the city, especially in bustling areas like The Bund and Jing'an Temple, where restaurants featuring world cuisines are prevalent. Xintiandi is a prime example of an international food district, where upscale Western restaurants, bars, and cafes attract many foreign visitors and young locals.

Similarly, Global Harbor Food Court is a gathering place for international cuisine, featuring not only Asian specialties but also delicacies from Europe and the Americas. Here, visitors can enjoy a diverse range of dishes, from traditional Chinese meals to Western gourmet, showcasing Shanghai's appeal as an international dining destination.

Subtitle: Travel Tips

When exploring Shanghai's food scene, visitors are encouraged to visit traditional wet markets early in the morning to experience the true essence of local life. Many markets are most active from morning until noon, offering fresh ingredients at reasonable prices, along with a firsthand glimpse into the daily diet of local residents. Additionally, most of Shanghai's food stalls are conveniently located in busy streets or shopping malls, allowing tourists to sample delicacies anytime and anywhere.

Page 3

Title: Replace this text with the title of this page

Short Description

This page highlights must see attractions in Shanghai and suggests travel routes. Through detailed introductions and beautiful images, visitors will be able to plan their trip to Shanghai, discovering historical buildings, modern landmarks, and natural scenery. Additionally, different travel routes will be provided to help visitors make the most of their time and fully experience the unique charm of Shanghai.

Actual Page Text

Subtitle: The Bund: A Fusion of History and Modernity

As one of the most iconic landmarks of Shanghai, the Bund represents the city's blend of past and present. The buildings along the Bund are predominantly Western-style structures from the early 20th century, including notable sites like the former HSBC Building, Peace Hotel, and the Customs House. These buildings are a part of Shanghai's architectural heritage, witnessing the transformation of the city from a small fishing village into a global financial hub.

Walking along the Huangpu River, visitors can appreciate these historical buildings while gazing across the river at the modern skyline of the Lujiazui Financial District, with its towering skyscrapers like the Oriental Pearl Tower, Shanghai Tower, and Jin Mao Tower. At dusk, the river cruise lights up, offering a breathtaking view of Shanghai's nightscape, making it a perfect spot for photos.

Subtitle: Yu Garden and City God Temple: Classical Gardens and Religious Beliefs

Yu Garden is one of Shanghai's most famous classical gardens, built during the Ming Dynasty and renowned for its exquisite design and elegance typical of Jiangnan gardens. The garden's rockeries, pavilions, and winding paths create a serene and artistic atmosphere, allowing visitors to feel as though they've stepped back into the ancient water towns of Southern China. Beyond the beautiful scenery, Yu Garden also showcases the finest Chinese gardening techniques from ancient times.

Next to Yu Garden is the City God Temple, an important Taoist site in Shanghai and a symbol of local beliefs and culture. The City God Temple's history dates back to the Ming Dynasty, and it continues to be a bustling place of worship for many locals. Whether for spiritual blessings or sightseeing, the temple's vibrant atmosphere and historic architecture make it a must-visit location for tourists.

Subtitle: Tianzifang: A Hub of Art and Creativity

For visitors interested in Shanghai's modern art scene, Tianzifang is a must-visit destination. This former Shikumen neighborhood has transformed into a creative paradise for artists and

designers. Narrow alleyways are lined with galleries, studios, and cafes, where unique art pieces, handmade crafts, and stylish designs are on display.

Tianzifang isn't just a place to admire art; it's also an ideal spot for visitors to experience Shanghai's local culture. Wandering through the artistic streets, tourists can relax with an afternoon coffee or browse the many boutique shops, immersing themselves in the creative heartbeat of the city.

Subtitle: Lujiazui: The Urban Skyline of Modern Shanghai

Lujiazui is one of the most modern and developed areas of Shanghai, home to numerous skyscrapers and commercial centers. The Oriental Pearl Tower is the district's most iconic landmark, offering an observation deck where visitors can enjoy panoramic views of the entire city. The Shanghai Tower and Jin Mao Tower also provide excellent viewing platforms, especially at night when Shanghai's neon lights outline the city's skyline.

In addition, the Binjiang Park in Lujiazui is a great place for visitors to relax. Here, they can escape the city's hustle and bustle, walk along the Huangpu River, and enjoy the lush urban park greenery, all while admiring the contrast between the Bund's historical buildings and the modern skyscrapers across the river.

Subtitle: Chongming Island: A Natural and Ecological Haven

For nature lovers, Chongming Island is an unmissable destination. Located at the mouth of the Yangtze River, it is the third-largest island in China and boasts rich natural resources and ecosystems. The island is home to vast wetlands, forests, and farmlands, making it an important habitat for birds and other wildlife. Visitors can go birdwatching in Dongtan Wetland Park or enjoy the tranquility of nature at Xisha Wetland.

The slow pace of life on Chongming Island stands in stark contrast to the fast pace of downtown Shanghai. Visitors can rent bicycles and ride along country roads, immersing themselves in the beauty and tranquility of nature. The island also offers farm-stay experiences where visitors can enjoy fresh, organic local food while experiencing the simplicity of rural life.
