

Bujang Valley

The Lembah Bujang Archaeological Museum is the only museum in Malaysia which exhibits archaeological collections that serves as evidence of the existence of a trade and Hindu/Buddhism propagation center in Southeast Asia from the 3rd. to the 12th century AD.

These archaeological evidence clearly shows that Lembah Bujang was a central port which served as a trade center for traders dominating the trading routes between the eastern and western countries especially the Chinese, Indian and Arab traders as well as Malay traders in the Malay archipelago who monopolized spice and exotic jungle goods trade for middle east export.

Lembah Bujang was also the first port in southeast Asia via its sea route which functioned as an alternative route to China or Far East to replace the silk road, which connected Chinese and Far Eastern traders by land. Lembah Bujang's significance as Southeast Asia's central port was evident in archaeological finds and writings of Chinese and Arab seamen as well as in Indian literatures. These chronicles, dated between the 2nd and 14th century AD, told of the existence of a prosperous and bustling kingdom in Lembah Bujang that was known as the "seat of all felicities".

Besides being the Nusantara's ultimate trading center, Lembah Bujang also the focal point of Hindu/Buddha propagation in Southeast Asia during the 3rd to the 12th century, which proved of the existence of Buddhisme with Pala Mahayana influences from southern India. This faith was brought and practiced by Hindu/Buddhist Indian traders who came trading at Lembah Bujang.

Opening hours: 9.00am – 5.00pm (Closed on Hari Raya Aidilfitri and Hari Raya Aidiladha)

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Sarawak Cultural Village





Tucked away at the foothills of legendary Mount Santubong, 35 km from Kuching is the award winning “Sarawak Cultural Village” which is also the venue for the World Harvest Festival and the Rainforest World Music Festival, an internationally renowned festival.

This living museum depicts the heritage of the major racial groups in Sarawak and conveniently portrays their respective lifestyle amidst 14 acres of tropical vegetation.

Here, it is possible to see Sarawak’s ethnic diversity at a glance. The handicraft is both bewildering and tempting, including the Kain Songket (Malay cloth with gold inlay), Pua Kumbu (Iban housewives textiles), Melanau Terendak (sunhat), Bidayuh tambok (basket), Iban parang (swords), Orang Ulu wood

carving and Chinese ceramics.

The 45-minute cultural performance of songs, dances and entertainment is something you will not want to miss during your visit to Sarawak.

Opening hours: 9. am – 5. pm daily

Monsopiad Cultural Village

There are the many traditional buildings nestled besides the Penampang River that make up the Monsopiad Cultural village, a living museum located 16 km or about half an hour away from the Kota Kinabalu City Centre. Monsopiad was a fearsome warrior who lived in the village of Kuai nearly 200 years ago.

At the Village, visit the Tangkob or Grainery where the padi is housed. Kotos Di Monsopiad or Monsopiad's Main House is dedicated to the life and times of Monsopiad and his descendants. On display are ceramic jars, padi grinders, bamboo items as well as the costume of Bobohizan Inai Bianti, direct descendant of Monsopiad and very senior high priestess.

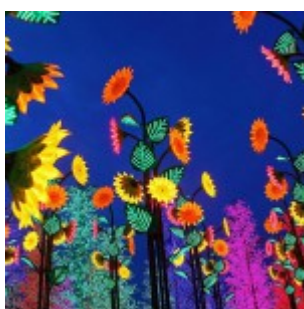
Other interesting exhibits include the massive monolith which invokes a dozen legends, the traditional restaurant and of course Siou Do Mohoing, or the House of Skulls, where all 42 'trophies' of Monsopiad hang from the rafters.

Opening hours: 9.00am – 5.00pm daily

I-City, City Of Digital Lights



I-City



I-City



I-City



I-City



I-City



I-City

I-City, also known as the City of Digital Lights as it is the first ever tourism destination with lots and lots of LED displays.

There is a **Snowwalk**, the place is icy cold. There are a large variety of deco structure such as snowman, miniature castles, igloo structures and more. Of course, all of the deco structures are constructed with LED lights. There is an amusement park filled with arcade games and kiddy rides near to the snow walk and is accessible with a short bridge.

Waterworld i-City is the enhancement to the ever-popular i-City which is fast becoming one of Shah Alam's and Selangor's

top tourist attractions. It is a water theme park with a vortex ride called the **Ultimate Tornado**, the first spiral slide of its kind in South East Asia.

Trick Art Museum, an addition to i-City's range of family entertainment activities. Here your eyes play tricks on your mind as two dimensional paintings have been skilfully rendered by artists to make them appear as three dimensional.

The illusionism paintings have been divided into 5 themes:

- Masterpieces
- Egyptian
- Marine Life
- Animal Kingdom
- Modern Classics

Red Carpet Wax Museum is the latest addition to i-City's growing list of tourist attractions. It is described as the '*first all-star interactive wax museum*' in Malaysia.

The exhibits are arranged in various themed zones comprising world leaders, historical, political and business icons, Asian and Western movie stars, martial artists, pop stars, sports stars and others. Some are more realistic than others.

If you have been to a Madame Tussauds museum, please do not expect the range and quality of the exhibits at Red Carpet as high as at Madame Tussauds.

Here are some of the famous celebrities you can find on display here:

Presidents Obama and Putin, The Queen, William and Kate, Mother Teresa, Pope John Paul, Tunku Abdul Rahman, Napoleon, Kofi Annan, Mao Zedong, Yasser Arafat, Bill Gates, Einstein, Jackie Chan, Jet Li, Bruce Lee, Michelle Yeoh, John Travolta, Audrey Hepburn, Tiger Woods, Messi, the Beckhams and many more.

There are other attractions at i-City. These include a reptile house, Laser Warzone (a laser tag game), amusement arcade/indoor funfair games, souvenir shops, food stalls, shops, a full size cinema screen (showing some Van Diesel film during our visit) and a range of restaurants.

Negeri Sembilan

Negeri Sembilan is situated in the west of Peninsular Malaysia. It is about 50km south of Kuala Lumpur and spreads over an area of 6,645 sq km. Its name literally means nine states as the state once consisted of nine districts.

The state is known for its Minangkabau culture, which is preserved by the Adat Perpatih, an age-old matrilineal social system. It is also synonymous with the unique Minangkabau architecture, which features unique upswept roof designs. A flourishing urban centre, it has several historical and cultural landmarks that are easily accessible from its capital, Seremban.

Discover the beauty of Negeri Sembilan, the home of ancient traditions!

Places of Interest:

- Port Dickson – popular getaway has one of the longest beaches in Malaysia. Sun-kissed and fringed by swaying coconut trees and casuarinas, the Teluk Kemang and Blue Lagoon beaches are ideal for a wide spectrum of beach activities and water sports like parasailing, canoeing, yachting and speed boat rides. Relaxing spa treatments

can be enjoyed at larger resorts nearby. Before you leave, enjoy a lovely meal of seafood as you watch the sun set against the Straits of Malacca.

- The Royal Museum Seri Menanti – Witness the ingenuity and creativity of ancient craftsmen in this architectural masterpiece, which was built without the use of nails or screws. Constructed at the turn of the 20th century, it was the official residence of the royal family until 1931. This former palace has 99 pillars, each soaring 65 feet, representing the 99 warriors of various clans. In 1992, it was turned into a museum, which showcases the regalia of the Negeri Sembilan Royal Family as well as exhibits such as costumes, ceremonial weaponry, bed chambers and documents on the Royal Lineage.

 - Rembau Museum

 - State Museum

 - Lukut Museum – History enthusiasts should make a trip to the historical town of Lukut and visit its main attractions, the Lukut Museum and Fort. Here, you can read about Lukut's golden era as the capital of the tin trade or pore over artefacts from the Nassau shipwreck, a Dutch East India battleship, which sank off the coast of Port Dickson in 1606. Further away, are the ruins of the Lukut Fort. It was built in 1847 to protect the town's booming tin trade. Other attractions here include the legendary 'poisoned well' that is believed to be used to punish criminals in the ancient days.
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Malacca

Melaka enjoys a strategic location on the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia, along the historic Straits of Malacca, covering an area of 1,650 sq km. Established in 1403, it was an important trading post in Malaysia's early history and attracted traders from all over the world.



Malacca



Malacca



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Malacca



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Today, it is home to the UNESCO World Heritage City of Melaka. This capital city invites you to experience the old world charm of buildings and architecture inherited from centuries of Portuguese, Dutch and British rule, and to witness the various customs and cultures of its people. Beyond the city are attractions such as fruit farms, animal and nature parks as well as resorts and homestays.

Come, experience wonder and excitement in historical Melaka!

Places of Interest:

- **Baba and Nyonya Heritage Museum** – this building is

typical of the 19th century Baroque style homes of wealthy Chinese families. Furnished with Chinese rosewood furniture with a mix of Chinese, Victorian and Dutch designs, this longish residence has an interior that opens into a courtyard that admits sun and rain. This museum was the ancestral home of three generations of a Baba Nyonya family and is situated along Jalan Tun Tan Cheng Lock.

- **Jonker Street** – or Jalan Hang Jebat is interspersed with antique shops selling an interesting array of authentic artefacts and relics. Some date as far back as 300 years and can be found among a host of interesting collectibles, each with its own history and mystery. Located in the older section of the city, Jonker Street is popular among bargain hunters and antique collectors.
- **Maritime Museum** – the Maritime Museum is housed in a replica of the Flor de la Mar, a Portuguese vessel that sank off the coast of Melaka. The museum has pictorial displays of the history of Melaka, beginning from the Sultanate of Melaka in the 14th century to the pre-independence era. Inside the museum are models of ships, authentic maps, charts and old iron chests that were once used to store precious cargo.
- **Melaka River Cruise** – the 45-minute Melaka river Cruise passes through the downtown area where you can see old warehouses, shop houses, bridges and Kampung Morten, a traditional Malay village. The return trip passes wharves down river. Booking for cruises along the Melaka river can be made at the quay behind the tourist information centre.
- **Melaka Sultanate Palace** – a replica of a 15th century palace in Melaka, this museum mainly displays exhibits that are related to the culture of Melaka. Other items include a huge diorama depicting a sultan's court as

well as clothing, weapons, stone inscriptions, musical instruments and photographs.

- **Porta De Santiago (A'Famosa)** – the Portuguese admiral, alfonso d'albuquerque, built Porta de Santiago or a'Famosa in 1511. However, this fortress was badly damaged during the dutch invasion in 1641. Fortunately, Sir Stamford raffles, a British official, intervened in 1808 and saved what remains of a'Famosa today. this famous landmark is located near St. Paul's Church.
- **Stadthuys** – the Stadthuys is the most imposing relic of the dutch rule in Melaka. it features salmon red walls, heavy wooden doors and wrought-iron hinges. once the official residence of the dutch governors and their officers, it now houses the Museum of History and ethnography. next to it is Christ Church, a dutch reformed Church that was constructed in 1753.
- **Taming Sari Tower** – a 360 degrees view of Banda Hilir and its environs awaits you at the 110m high taming Sari tower. the name and design of this tower was inspired by the taming sari dagger, the legendary weapon owned by the Malay warrior, Hang tuah. this tower is only a few minutes away from the dataran Pahlawan Megamall and Mahkota Parade Shopping Complex.
- **A'Famosa Resort** – the star attraction in alor gajah, the a'Famosa resort boasts several themed attractions, which include the a'Famosa Water World, a'Famosa animal World Safari, a'Famosa Cowboy town and a children's theme park. this resort is situated just off the north-South expressway.
- Bukit Cina
- Cheng Hoon Teng Temple
- Chetti Museum
- Christ Church
- Dutch Cemetery

- Hang Jebat's Mausoleum
 - Hang Kasturi's Mausoleum
 - Hang Li Po's Well
 - Kampung Hulu Mosque
 - Kampung Kling Mosque
 - Portuguese Square
 - Proclamation of Independence Memorial
 - Sam Po Kong Temple
 - Sri Poyyatha Vinayagar Moorthi Temple
 - St. Francis Xavier's Church
 - St. John's Fort
 - St. Paul's Church
 - St. Peter's Church
 - Tengkeri Mosque
 - Villa Sentosa, Kampung Morten
 - Mini Malaysia and Mini ASEAN Park
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Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur is a city of delightful contrasts and one of the most vibrant cities in Asia. Visitors will be greeted by the stunning Petronas Twin Tower, a world-renowned icon of the country.

The numerous pre-war heritage buildings reflect Kuala Lumpur's rich past & stand in charming juxtaposition to the modern ambience. Lush greenery and well-manicured parks lend a refreshing garden appeal to the city.

With its colourful potpourri of races and cultures, Kuala Lumpur, as the city is popularly known, is a kaleidoscope of fascinating sights and sounds. Immerse yourself in its

abundance of attractions – exciting theme parks, world-class sporting events, dazzling cultural performances and entertaining nightlife.

Kuala Lumpur traces its origins to the 1850s when tin prospectors established a trading post here. As the years passed, KL emerged as the centre of commerce in the country. It was made the capital following the country's independence in 1957. KL's flourishing growth led to the conferment of city status in 1972. Two years later, on 1 February 1974, the city was ceded to the Federal Government by the state of Selangor and established as a Federal Territory. Today, KL is home to a population of 1.6 million people and is a microcosm of modern Malaysia.

English is widely spoken here and visitors can go on organised tours or explore the capital at their own pace. The city boasts a comprehensive transportation network that makes your sightseeing experience pleasant and hassle-free. This guide suggests the nearest or most convenient modes of transport to the various places of interest. Enjoy your visit to this modern metropolis.

Places of Interest:

- [Petronas Twin Tower / KLCC Park](#)
- [Suria KLCC Shopping Mall](#)
- [Kuala Lumpur Tower](#)
- [Aquaria KLCC](#)
- [Little India @ Brickfields](#)
- [Kuala Lumpur Bird Park](#)
- [Royal Selangor Visitor Centre](#)
- [Pasar Seni \(Central Market\)](#)
- [Chinatown \(Petaling Street\)](#)
- [Sunway Lagoon](#)

- National Museum – The country's premier museum is a repository for the nation's rich heritage and history.

Built in 1963, the façade features a Minangkabau-styled roof with two impressive front murals. The museum showcases four main galleries with highlights such as traditional musical instruments, ceramics from the Ming Dynasty, vintage cars and a steam locomotive.

- Sultan Abdul Samad Building – One of the most prominent and distinguished landmarks of KL, the Sultan Abdul Samad Building is an enduring attraction amidst the rapidly changing city skyline. Built in 1897, the building was named after the reigning monarch at the time. The stately edifice served as the government administrative building during the British era. Constructed entirely of brick, it boasts a Mahometan or Neo-Saracenic style with an imposing porch, graceful arches, shiny copper domes and a 41.2m high clock tower.
- Merdeka Square (Independence Square) – This is a good starting point to explore the city's heritage sites. On 31 August 1957, the Union Jack was lowered here to mark Malaysia's independence from colonial rule. Hence the name, Dataran Merdeka, which means 'Independence Square'. In its heyday, the square used to be the venue for parades, cricket matches and other important occasions. Today, this historic heart of KL is preserved with beautifully manicured lawns, terraces and a fountain. It is the ideal backdrop for photography. Adjacent to Dataran Merdeka is the Royal Selangor Club, a mock-Tudor structure with an interesting history.
- KL Railway Station – Boasting a Moghul inspired neo-Saracen architecture with gently curving domes and arches, the KL Railway Station is a striking landmark in the city. Situated at the heart of the city, this station used to serve as the hub for the nation's rail transportation system before the modern KL Sentral Station was built. Just across the road is the Malayan Railway (KTM) Headquarters.

- Masjid Negara (National Mosque) – Masjid Negara is one of the most distinguished landmarks in the city. It has a unique star-shaped dome and a 73m high minaret. The National Mosque is situated fringing the KL Lake Gardens. Visitors are advised to dress appropriately when visiting the mosque. Women will be required to wear headscarves. Visitors who are interested in Islamic arts can visit the Islamic Arts Centre situated overlooking the mosque.
- Masjid Jamek (Jamek Mosque) – Hailed as KL's oldest surviving mosque, Masjid Jamek was built in 1909 and officially opened by the then Sultan of Selangor. Its design was inspired by Moghul architecture with cupolas, minarets and arched colonnades. Just minutes away is Masjid India, another mosque showcasing southern Indian architectural elements.
- Sze Ya Temple – Built by Kapitan Cina Yap Ah Loy, this is the oldest Taoist temple in the city with a history dating back to 1864. The temple features an ornate interior and elaborate roof ridges. Sze Ya Temple pays tribute to the deities of Sin Sze Ya and Si Sze Ya. The oracles of the former were said to have guided Yap Ah Loy during the Selangor Civil War.
- Sri Maha Mariamman Temple – One of the oldest and most elaborate in the country, this Hindu temple has a magnificent 22m high tower. The walls and ceilings are adorned with intricately carved images of Hindu deities.
- Cathedral of Saint Mary the Virgin – A fine example of early English Gothic architecture, this cathedral features stained glass windows, tasseled tile paving and buttresses. A unique feature here is the pipe organ built in 1895 by Henry Willis, one of the greatest organ builders of his day.
- The Heritage Centre – Situated within the grounds, the

Rumah Penghulu Abu Seman is a classic example of a traditional Malay house in the northern state of Kedah. This house was relocated and restored to preserve its original carvings, furniture and other artefacts. Aside from the traditional Malay house, The Heritage Centre comprises of an exhibition centre, a resource centre, a gift shop as well as an office.

- Thean Hou Temple
 - Royal Selangor Club
 - Petrosains
 - National Planetarium
 - National Science Centre
 - Perdana Botanical Gardens (KL Lake Gardens)
 - Orchid & Hibiscus Gardens
 - Deer Park
 - KL Butterfly Park
 - ASEAN Sculpture Garden
 - Titiwangsa Lake Gardens
 - National Zoo
 - Bukit Nanas Forest Reserve
 - Maybank Numismatic Museum
 - National Telecommunications Museum (Telekomuzium)
 - Petronas Art Gallery
 - National Monument
 - P.Ramlee Memorial
 - Kuala Lumpur Craft Complex
 - Berjaya Times Square Theme Park
-