Henan is a Chinese province located north of the Yellow River in the central region of China with the name Henan means south of the river. In ancient China, four of the Eight Great Ancient Capitals of China has been here, such as Luoyang, Anyang, Kaifeng, and Zhengzhou.

In ancient China, Henan is called Zhongyuan, means central plains, which is the birthplace of Chinese civilization with over 5,000 years of history, and until 1,000 years ago, Henan still was the cultural, economical, and political center in China, the numerous ruins of Shang Dynasty capital city Yinxu, Shaolin Temple are the proof.

Henan is China’s second most populous province with a population of over 94 million lives in an area of 64,479 sq mi, and the 12th most populous country in the world. Meanwhile, Henan is the 5th largest provincial economy of China, with agriculture, heavy industry, tourism, and retail etc, the High-tech industry and service sector are not common to see in Henan, except Zhengzhou and Luoyang.

With a population of over 94 million, Henan is China's second most populous province. Even Henan ranks the 5th largest provincial economy of China; its per capita GDP is low compared to other eastern and central provinces. Besides, it is considered to be one of the more backward areas in China, because the most of the economic produces coming from dwindling aluminum and coal reserves, as well as agriculture, heavy industry, tourism, and retail. The high-tech industry is few and only concentrated around Zhengzhou and Luoyang.
With floodplains in the east and mountains in the west, Henan is known as the "breadbasket of China" for the densely populated North China Plain. The Taihang Mountains intrude partially into Henan's northwestern borders from Shanxi, forming the eastern edge of Loess Plateau. The Xionger and Funiu Mountains in the west part form an extensive network of mountain ranges and plateaus, where the famous Mount Song and its Shaolin Temple is located in the far east of the region.