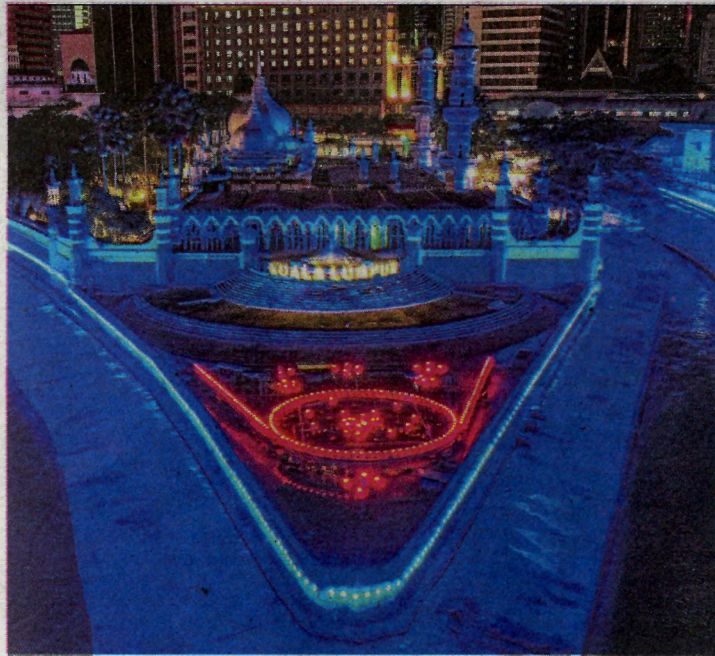




Masjid Jamek glows at night, attracting visitors far and wide to The River of Life area.



Opened in the late 1980s, the Thean Hou Temple is a six-tiered temple located atop Robson Heights in Kuala Lumpur.



Devotees climbing up the 272-step staircase to reach Batu Caves temple.

Honouring nation's architectural heritage

City's impressive landmarks tell the story of a multiracial country

THE nation's capital Kuala Lumpur is a relatively young city but boasts a rich history as displayed in the blend of old colonial influences, Malay and Islamic inspirations, Asian tradition as well as modern and post-modern mix reflected in its architecture.

Nestled in the fast-growing Klang Valley, the 243sq km capital city boasts skyscrapers and impressive buildings, juxtaposed between monuments that reflect the soul of the people.

Take, for example, Masjid Negara in Jalan Perdana with its 16-pointed star dome, which combines advanced engineering in its construction with influences

from Malay traditions.

To many, it embodies the symbol of Islam as the official religion of the country.

But Kuala Lumpur's landmarks do more than impress sightseers; they also tell a story of a multiracial and multifaith Malaysia.

The Batu Caves temple located in Gombak, on the city's outskirts, is proof of the sizeable Hindu community in the population.

While the Thean Hou Temple, located off Jalan Syed Putra, indicates the presence of the ethnic Chinese, which makes up the second largest ethnic group in Malaysia.



A polar panorama shot of the KLCC Twin Towers on Jalan Ampang, arguably Malaysia's most iconic landmark. — Photos: IZZRAFIQ ALIAS/The Star



Merdeka 118, formerly known as Menara Warisan Merdeka, KL 118 and PNB 118, is a 118-storey skyscraper in the heart of Kuala Lumpur.



Wide view of Dataran Merdeka. (Right) An aerial view of Masjid Negara on Jalan Perdana.

