

千年古都 西安

XI'AN WORLD

ANCIENT CHINESE CAPITAL FOR OVER A THOUSAND YEARS

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千年古都西安

XI'AN WORLD

ANCIENT CHINESE CAPITAL FOR OVER A THOUSAND YEARS

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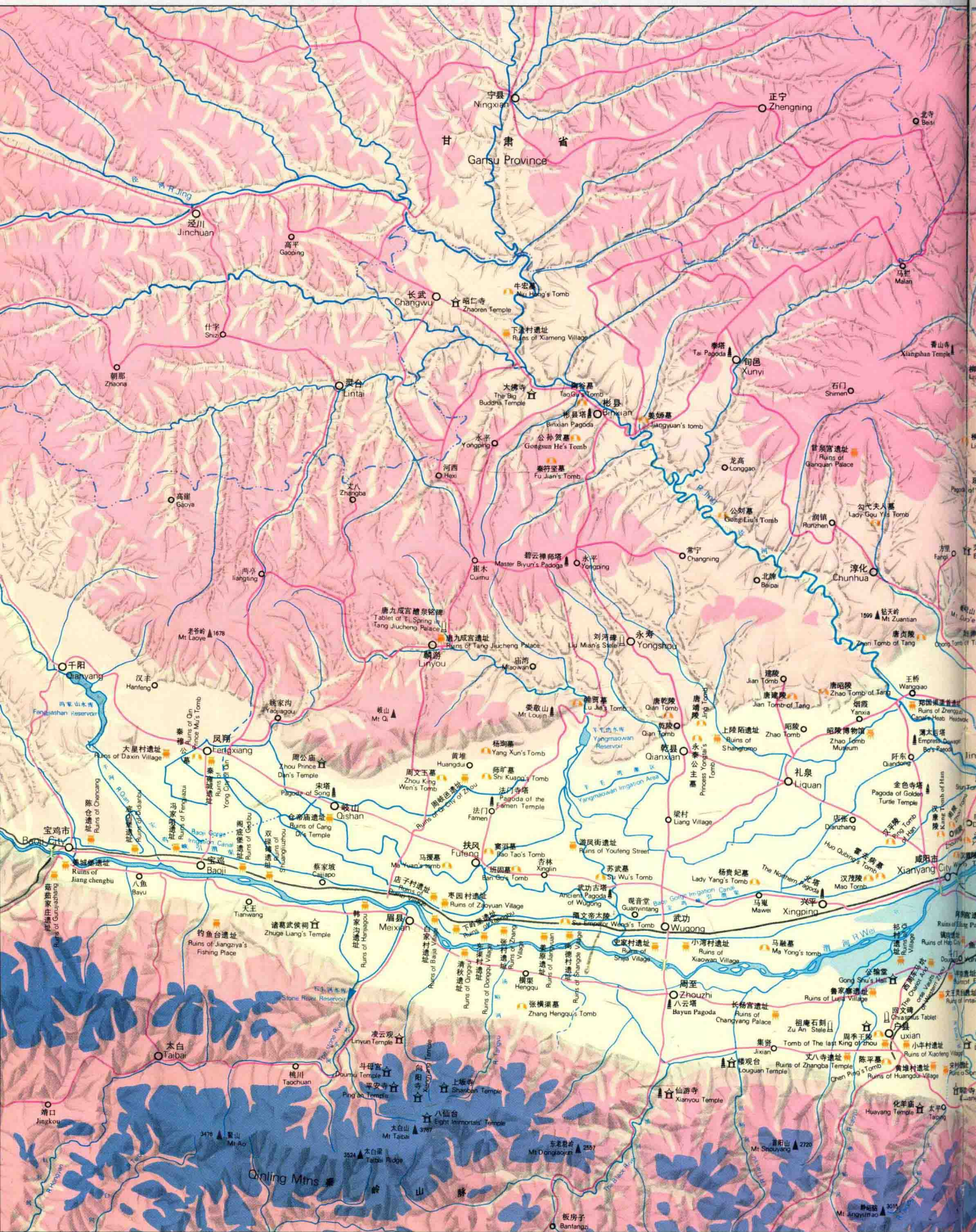
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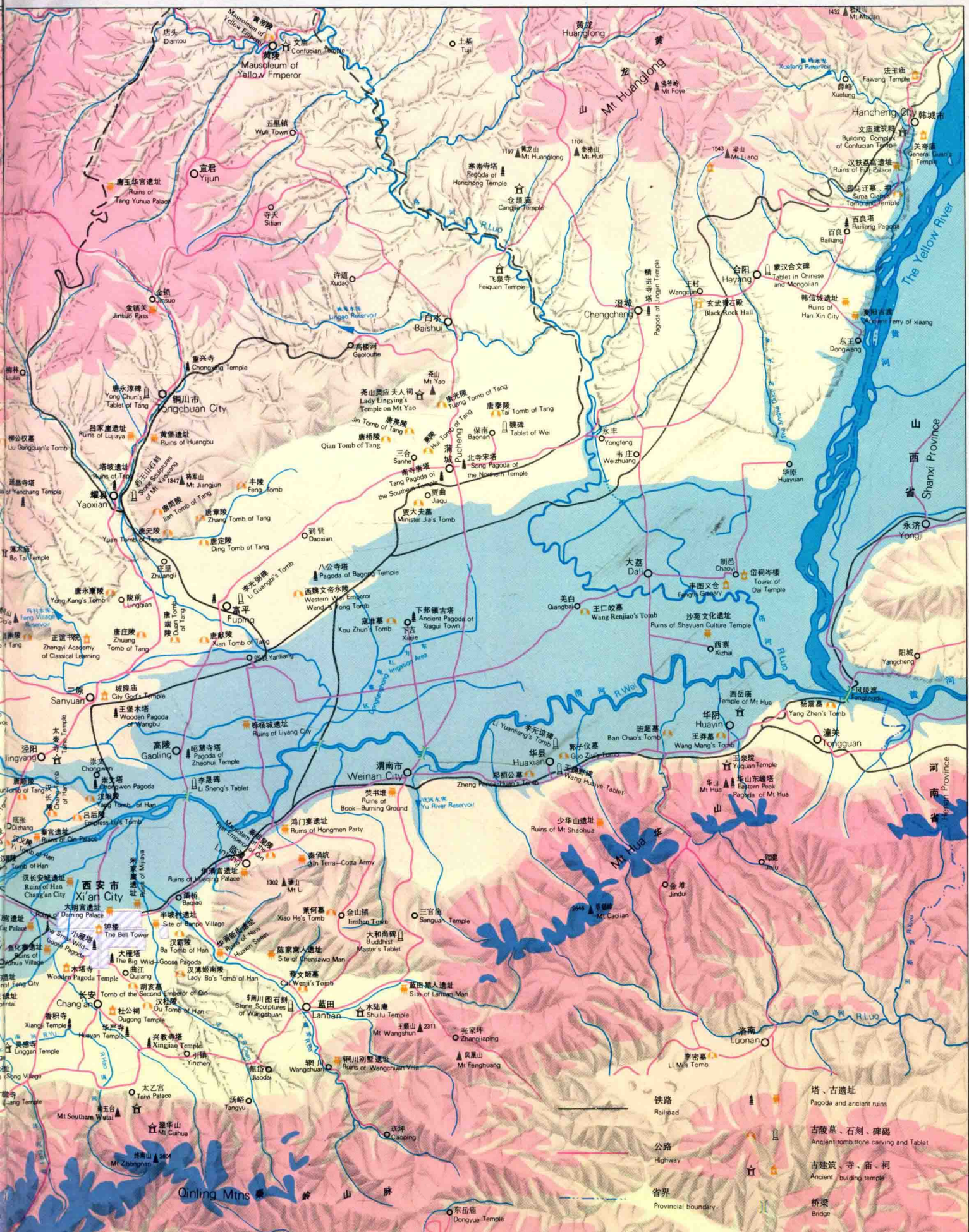
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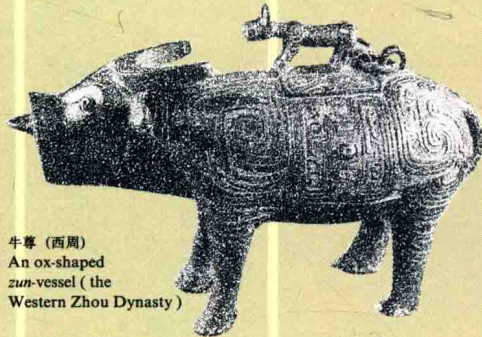

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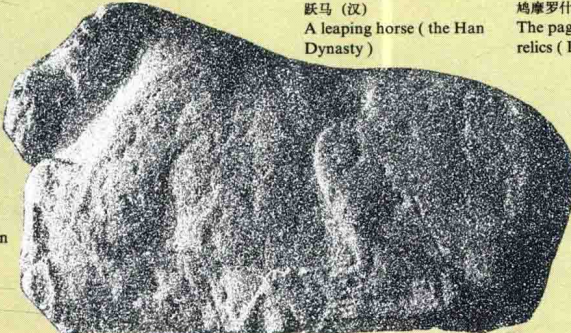








MAP OF HISTORICAL REMAINS IN GUANZHONG AREA

中国古都西安与世界文明古国大事表

Chronical Table of China's Xi'an and World's Other Civilizations

	1500000BC	5000BC	3000BC	1500BC	700BC
西安 XI'AN	100 万年前蓝田猿人生活于灞河两岸。20 万年前出现大荔人。 About a million years ago, Lantian Man lived on the banks of the Ba River. About 200,000 years ago, Dali Man appeared.	前 5000 年半坡人过着定居生活。 About 5000 B. C., primitives were settled at Banpo Village. 前 3000 年客省庄等进入父系社会 About 3000 B. C., Kexingzhuang people entered the patrilineal society.	前 2800 年黄帝统治时期。 About 2800 B. C., the Yellow Emperor ruled the country. 前 17 世纪后稷活动于武功一带。 In the 17th century B. C., Houji worked in Wugong area.	前 1136 年周文王首次在西安建都。前 1133 年周武王营建镐京。 In 1136 B. C., King Wen of the Zhou Dynasty built his capital at Feng near Xi'an. In 1133 B. C., King Wu of the Zhou Dynasty built his capital at Hao near Xi'an.	前 350 年秦由栎阳迁都咸阳。 In 350 B. C., Qin moved its capital from Liyang to Xianyang.
蓝田猿人 (复原像) Sculpture of Lantian Man		尖底瓶 (新石器时代) A pointed-bottom jar (the Neolithic Age) 	牛尊 (西周) An ox-shaped zun-vessel (the Western Zhou Dynasty) 	跪射俑 (秦) A terracotta kneeling figure (the Qin Dynasty) 	
日本 JAPAN	15~25 万年前旧石器时代。 150,000~250,000 years ago: the Paleolithic Age.	前 8 000~前 300 年新石器绳纹文化时代。 8 000~300 B. C.: the cord culture of the Neolithic Age.		前 660 年传说中的日本第一个皇帝“神武天皇”开始执政。 In 660, Emperor Jimmu, the legendary first emperor of Japan, began his regime.	
印度 INDIA		前 4000~3000 年石器时代。 4 000~3 000B. C.: the Stone Age.	约前 2750 年印度河流域文明诞生。 About 2750 B. C., the Civilization of the Indus Valley was born. 前 1550 年雅利安人入侵征服印度河、恒河流域。 About 1550 B. C., the Aryans were settled in North India.	前 566 年释迦牟尼诞生。 In 566 B. C., Sakyamuni was born.	
波斯 PERSIA		新石器时代。 The Neolithic Age.		前 558 年居鲁士统一伊朗高原诸部落建立波斯帝国。 In 558 B. C., Cyrus II unified various tribes and founded the Persian Empire.	
希腊 GREECE	前 6500 年开始出现农业。 About 6500 B. C., agriculture appeared.	前 3000 年定居生活开始。 In 4241 B. C., primitives began to live in their settlements.	前 1600~1100 年迈锡尼文化兴盛时代。 1600~1100 B. C.: the prosperous period of Mycenaean Civilization.	前 1200 年前后荷马时代。 Around 1200 B. C.: Homer's time. 前 1000~500 年希腊殖民地扩张时期。雅典建立并达极盛时期。 1000~500 B. C.: the period of Greece's colonial expansion and the birth and prosperity of Athens.	
罗马 ROME				前 753 年相传建立罗马城。 In 753 B. C., according to the legend, the city of Rome was built.	前 753~509 年王政时代。 753~509 B. C., Rome was ruled by seven kings. 前 509~27 年共和时代。 509~27 B. C.: the period of the republic.
埃及 EGYPT	旧石器时代。 The Paleolithic Age.	前 4241 年初有历法。 In 4241 B. C., the first calendar appeared. 前 3100~2685 年前王国时代。 3100~2685 B. C.: the Archaic Period.	前 2685 年~2180 年古王国时代。 2685~2180 B. C.: the Old Kingdom. 前 2133~1786 年中王国时代。 2133~1786 B. C.: the Middle Kingdom.	前 1567~1090 年新王国时代。 1567~1090 B. C.: the New Kingdom.	前 670~651 年在亚述统治下。 670~651 B. C.: under the rule of the Assyrians. 前 525 年被波斯征服。 In 525 B. C., conquered by the Persians. 前 304~30 年为托勒密王朝统治时期。 304~30 B. C.: under the rule of the Ptolemaic Dynasty.

300BC	150BC	AD	200AD	350AD
<p>前 206 年刘邦称帝，定都长安。 前 194 年始筑长安城。 In 206 B. C., Liu Bang was crowned emperor of the Han Dynasty and decided to build his capital in Chang'an. In 194 B. C., the building of capital city Chang'an got started.</p>	<p>前 138 年张骞出使西域，丝绸之路以长安为起点正式开通。 In 138 B. C., Zhang Qian went to the Western Regions on his diplomatic mission. The Silk Road starting from Chang'an was opened.</p>	<p>190 年董卓挟汉献帝迁居长安。 In 190 A. D., Dong Zhuo forced Emperor Xiandi of the Eastern Han Dynasty to move to Chang'an.</p>	<p>319 年刘曜迁都长安，国号为赵，史称前赵。 In 319, Liu Yao moved his capital to Chang'an and named his dynasty Zhao, which is known in history as the Early Zhao Dynasty.</p>	<p>351 年苻健立都长安，史称前秦。 In 351, Fu Jian built his capital in Chang'an, whose dynasty is known in history as the Early Qin. 384 年姚萇都长安，史称后秦。 In 384, Yao Chang built his capital in Chang'an, whose dynasty is known in history as the Later Qin.</p>
<p>射猎弓箭手 (汉) A pottery archer (the Han Dynasty)</p> 	<p>“长生无极”瓦当 (汉) An eave tile with four characters "Chang Sheng Wu Ji"—literally, "Long Life Without End" (the Han Dynasty)</p>  <p>五铢钱 The 5-zhu coin</p> 	<p>跃马 (汉) A leaping horse (the Han Dynasty)</p> 	<p>鸠摩罗什舍利塔 (后秦) The pagoda for Kumarajiva's relics (Later Qin)</p> 	
<p>前 300~后 300 年弥生文化时代。 300 B. C. -300 A. D.: the Yayoi Culture.</p>			<p>300~593 年古坟时代，大和时代 300-593: the Kofun Age and the Yamato Age.</p>	
<p>前 321~184 年孔雀王朝时代。 321-184 B. C.: the reign of the Maurya Empire.</p>	<p>前 2 世纪~后 1 世纪希腊人及帕提亚人先后统治印度北方。 North India was invaded and ruled by the Greeks (2nd c. B. C.) and by the Parthians (1st c. B. C.-1st c. A. D.).</p>		<p>320 年建立笈多王朝。 In 320, the Gupta Dynasty was founded.</p>	<p>401 年中国高僧法显到达印度。 In 401, noted Chinese monk Faxian arrived in India.</p>
<p>前 323~170 年在希腊亚历山大继承者的统治下。 323-170 B. C.: under the rule of the successors of Alexander the Great. 前 170 年摆脱希腊统治建立帕提亚帝国。 In 170 B. C., Parthia got rid of the Greek rule and formed an empire.</p>		<p>帕提亚帝国统治期。 The reign of the Parthian Empire.</p>	<p>226~642 年建立新波斯帝国(萨珊王国)。 226-642, the Sassanid Dynasty reigned Persia.</p>	<p>337~371 年与罗马连年战争期。 337-371: war with the Roman Empire.</p>
<p>马其顿帝国兴起，亚历山大东征。 The rise of Macedon and Alexander the Great's expedition.</p>	<p>前 146 年始希腊处于罗马统治下。 In 146 B. C., Greece was made a Roman province.</p>			
	<p>前 73 年斯巴达克领导奴隶起义。 In 73 B. C., Spartacus started a revolt of slaves. 前 44 年恺撒遇刺。 In 44 B. C., Julius Caesar was assassinated. 前 27 年进入罗马帝国时代。 In 27 B. C., the Roman Empire was founded.</p>	<p>64 年罗马城被焚。 In 64 A. D., Rome was burnt.</p>	<p>330 年建立君士坦丁堡城。 In 330, the city of Constantinople was built.</p>	<p>395 年罗马分裂为东西帝国。 In 395, the Roman Empire was divided between east and west. 476 年西罗马帝国灭亡。 In 476, the Western Roman Empire perished.</p>
<p>前 304~30 年为托勒密王朝统治时期。 304-30 B. C.: under the rule of the Ptolemaic Dynasty. 前 168 年始为罗马之附属国。 In 168 B. C., under the control of the Romans.</p>	<p>前 30 年埃及成为罗马行省。 In 30 B. C., Egypt became a Roman province.</p>	<p>前 30 年~后 615 年在罗马统治下 30 B. C.-615 A. D.: under the rule of the Romans.</p>		

500AD	580AD	600AD	650AD	1300AD	1400AD
<p>535 年宇文泰都长安，史称西魏。 In 535, Yuwen Tai built his capital in Chang'an, whose dynasty is known in history as the Western Wei.</p> <p>557 年宇文觉都长安，史称北周。 In 557, Yuwen Jue built his capital in Chang'an, whose dynasty is known in history as the Northern Zhou.</p>	<p>581 年杨坚称帝，国号隋，都长安，582 年宇文愷始建大兴城。 In 581, Yang Jian crowned himself emperor, named his dynasty Sui and set his capital in Chang'an. In 582, on the emperor's order, Yuwen Kai started the building of Daxing City.</p>	<p>618 年李渊在长安称帝，国号唐。 In 618, Li Yuan crowned himself emperor in Chang'an and named his dynasty Tang.</p> <p>629 年玄奘从长安西去印度。 In 629, Xuanzhuang set out from Chang'an on his pilgrimage to India.</p> <p>654 年闫立德领丁四万筑长安城。 In 654, Yan Lide leading a</p>	<p>working force of 40,000 started the building of Chang'an City.</p> <p>904 年朱温毁长安城。 In 904, General Zhu Wen destroyed Chang'an.</p> <p>1272 年忽必烈之子屯驻长安。 In 1272, Kublai Khan appointed his son commander of the troops stationed in Chang'an.</p>	<p>1369 年始起“西安”城名。 In 1369, the city began to use the name Xi'an.</p> <p>1374 年增修西安城。 In 1374, Xi'an City was renovated.</p>	<p>1781 年陕西巡抚毕沅大规模修复西安城墙。 In 1781, Shaanxi Governor Bi Yuan started a large-scale project of repairing the city wall of Xi'an.</p>
 <p>蹲狮 (北周) A squatting lion (Northern Zhou)</p>	 <p>石佛头 (隋) Head of a stone Buddha (the Sui Dynasty)</p>	 <p>三彩天王像 (唐) A tricolor glazed statue of Devaraja (the Tang Dynasty)</p>	 <p>顺陵石瑞兽 (唐) Stone sculpture of an auspicious beast at the Shun Tomb (the Tang Dynasty)</p>	 <p>钟楼 (明) The Bell Tower (the Ming Dynasty)</p>	
<p>593~710 年飞鸟时代。 593~710: the Kasuka Age.</p>	<p>710~794 年奈良时代。 710~794: the Nara Age. 794~1184 年平安时代。 794~1184: the Heian Age.</p>	<p>1184~1333 年镰仓时代。 1184~1333: the Kamakura Age.</p>	<p>1338~1573 年室町时代。 1338~1573: the Muromachi Age. 1573~1600 年安土桃山时代。 1573~1600: the Ansei Momoyama Age.</p>	<p>1600~1867 年江户时代。 1600~1867: the Edo Age. 1868~1912 年明治时代。 1868~1912: the Meiji Age.</p>	
<p>570 年笈多王朝结束。 In 570, the Gupta Dynasty ended.</p>		<p>606 年戒日王朝建立。 In 606, the Harsha Dynasty was founded. 630~643 年玄奘在印度。 630~643, noted Chinese monk Xuanzhuang was in India.</p>	<p>1206~1526 年德里苏丹统治大部分印度公国。 1206~1526: the Delhi sultanate ruled most of the Hindu states.</p>	<p>1526 年莫卧儿帝国建立。 In 1526, the Mogul Empire was founded.</p>	
<p>531~579 年萨珊王朝极盛时期。 531~579: the Sassanid Dynasty at its height.</p>	<p>589 年开始受阿拉伯人的攻击。 In 589, the Arabs' attacks began.</p>	<p>651 年萨珊王朝灭亡于阿拉伯帝国。 In 651, the Sassanid Dynasty fell to the Arabs.</p>	<p>1256 年蒙古征服波斯全境。 In 1256, the Mongols conquered the whole Persia.</p>	<p>1520 年近世波斯建国。 In 1520, a new Persian empire was established.</p>	
<p>500 年前后希腊一部分在波斯控制下。 Around 500, a part of Greece was under the control of Persia.</p>	<p>6 世纪后半期在拜占庭控制下。 During the later half of the 6th century, Greece was under the control of Byzantine Empire.</p>	<p>处于拜占庭帝国统治下。 Under the rule of the Byzantine Empire.</p>		<p>希腊由土耳其人控制。 Greece was under the control of the Turks.</p>	
<p>534 年查士丁尼遣将远征北非。 In 534 Justinian I dispatched his generals to invade North Africa.</p>		<p>617 年和 673 年君士坦丁堡受波斯及阿拉伯人严重威胁。 617~673, Constantinople was under serious threats of the Persians and the Arabs.</p>	<p>1230 年君士坦丁堡为十字军所陷。 In 1230, Constantinople was taken by the Crusade.</p>	<p>1453 年君士坦丁堡被奥斯曼军队攻克，拜占庭帝国亡。 In 1453, Constantinople fell to Ottoman's troops. The Byzantine Empire perished.</p>	
<p>在东罗马帝国的统治下。 Under the rule of the Byzantine Empire.</p>		<p>616~626 年在波斯帝国统治下。 616~626: under the rule of the Persian Empire. 641 年阿拉伯人入主埃及。 In 641, Arabs ruled Egypt.</p>	<p>900~1500 年在穆斯林王国的统治下。 900~1500, Moslems ruled Egypt.</p>	<p>1517~1880 年在奥斯曼帝国统治下。 1517~1880: administered by the Ottoman Empire.</p>	

从远古时代开始，西安一带就是中华民族生息繁衍的重要活动区域。进入信史时代，由西周而下，秦、西汉、前赵、前秦、后秦、西魏、北周、隋、唐等十个朝代都相继在这里建都，

时间长达一千多年。西安所在的陕西，整个地形是：南面为秦巴山地，北部为陕北高原。在秦巴山地和陕北高原之间东西狭长的低洼盆地，即渭河平原，平均海拔 500 米左右，全长三百多公里，水土肥美，物产丰富，号称“八百里秦川”。西安即在秦川的中部。

秦中自古帝王州

Xi'an, this world-famous ancient city, became a birthplace of the Chinese nation as early as the time immemorial. After the elapse of ages and the dawning of history, the place was made capital by ten dynasties — Western Zhou, Qin, Western Han, Early Zhao, Early Qin, Later Qin, Western Wei, Northern Zhou, Sui and Tang, spanning over a thousand years. Xi'an is located in Shaanxi Province. The landscape of the province is made up of the Qin-Ba Mountain Area in the south, Northern Shaanxi Plateau in the north and the Wei River Valley in between. The valley, with an average elevation of 500 m and a length of more than 300 km, is well known as the "800-Li-Long Qin Valley". With its fertile soil and rich water resources the Wei River Valley is a land of abundance. It is right in the middle of this valley that Xi'an is located.

**an auspicious land
for a kingdom
since the
ancient times**