

Jiayuguan Museum of the Great Wall

嘉峪关长城博物馆



嘉峪关长城博物馆 编

 敦煌文艺出版社

嘉峪关长城博物馆

雅韵文

Jiayuguan Museum of the Great Wall

嘉峪关长城博物馆 编



敦煌文艺出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

嘉峪关长城博物馆: 汉英对照 / 嘉峪关长城博物馆编.
兰州: 敦煌文艺出版社, 2008. 1
ISBN 978-7-80587-898-0

I. 嘉… II. 嘉… III. 长城—嘉峪关市—画册 IV.
K928.77-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2007)第197887号

书 名 嘉峪关长城博物馆

作 者 嘉峪关长城博物馆 编

责任编辑 王宏波

封面设计 肖 莉

出版发行 敦煌文艺出版社(730030 兰州市南滨河东路520号)

印 刷 兰州瑞昌印务有限公司

开 本 787毫米×1092毫米 1/16

印 张 7.5

版 次 2008年4月第1版 2008年4月第1次印刷

印 数 1~1 000

书 号 ISBN 978-7-80587-898-0

定 价 68.00元

(敦煌文艺版图书若有破损、缺页可随时与本社联系更换)

版权所有 盗版必究

《嘉峪关长城博物馆》画册编辑委员会

主 编：王 平

副主编：李兆华 冯 庆

编 委：王 平 李兆华 冯 庆 俞春荣

编 辑：俞春荣

撰 文：俞春荣

摄 影：成大林 赵广田 王 金 付立诚 俞春荣

翻 译：李 华

前言

约公元前220年，一统天下的秦始皇将修建于早些时候的一些断断续续的防御工事连接成一个完整的防御系统，用以抵抗来自北方的侵略。到了明代（公元1368年~1644年），又继续加以修筑，使长城成为世界上最长的军事设施。它在文化艺术方面的价值，足以与其在历史和战略上的重要性相媲美。

长城是中国，也是世界上修建时间最长、工程量最大的一项古代防御工程。自公元前七八世纪开始，延续不断修筑了2000多年，分布于中国北部和中部的广大土地上，总计长度达50000多公里，被称之为“上下两千多年，纵横十万余里”。如此浩大的工程不仅在中国，就是在世界上，也是绝无仅有的，因而在很多年前就与罗马大斗兽场、比萨斜塔等列为中古世界七大奇迹之一。

长城修筑的历史可上溯到公元前9世纪的西周时期，周王朝为了防御北方游牧民族猃狁的袭击，曾筑连续排列的城堡“列城”以作防御。到了公元前七八世纪的春秋战国时期，诸侯争霸，为了他们各自的防守需要，在自己的边境上修筑起长城。最早建筑的是公元前7世纪的楚长城，其后齐、韩、魏、赵、燕、秦、中山等大小诸侯国都相继修筑长城以自卫。这时长城的特点是东、南、西、北方向各不相同，长度较短，从几百公里到一二千公里不等。为了与后来秦始皇所修万里长城区别，史家称之为“先秦长城”。

公元前221年，秦始皇并灭诸侯国，统一天下，结束了春秋战国纷争的局面，完成中国历史上第一个封建集权统一国家的大业。为了巩固统一帝国的安全和生产的安定，防御北方强大匈奴游牧民族奴隶主的侵扰，秦王朝大修长城。除了利用原来燕、赵、秦部分北方长城的基础之外，还增筑扩修了很多部分，“西起临洮，东止辽东，蜿蜒一万余里”，从此便有了“万里长城”的称号。自秦帝国以后，凡是统治着中原地区的王朝，几乎都要修筑长城。计有汉、晋、北魏、东魏、西魏、北齐、北周、隋、唐、宋、辽、金、元、明和清等十多个朝代，都不同规模地修筑过长城，其中以汉、金、明三个朝代的长城规模最大，都长达5000公里或10000公里。它们都在不同的位置上。从修筑长城的统治民族看，除汉族之外，许多少数民族统治中国的朝代也修长城，而且修建数量比汉族统治的朝代为多。清朝康熙时期，虽然停止了大规模的长城修筑，但后来也曾有个别地方修筑了长城。可以说自春秋战国时期开始到清朝的2000多年一直没有停止过对长城的修筑。

万里长城从春秋战国开始，伴随着中国长达2000多年的封建社会行进。众所周知，一部悠

久的古代中国文明史，封建社会是最丰富最辉煌的篇章，举凡封建社会重大的政治、经济和文化方面的历史事件，金戈铁马、逐鹿疆场、改朝换代、民族争和等都在长城身上打下了深深的烙印。长城作为一座历史的实物丰碑，将永远屹立在中华大地上。在万里长城身上所蕴藏的中华民族2000多年的文化艺术内涵十分丰富，除了城墙、关城、镇城、烽火台等本身的建筑布局、造型、雕饰、绘画等建筑艺术之外，还有诗词歌赋、民间文学、戏曲说唱等等。古往今来不知有多少帝王将相、戍边士卒、骚人墨客、诗词名家为长城留下了不朽的篇章。边塞诗词已成了古典文学中的重要流派。如李白的“长风几万里，吹度玉门关”，王昌龄的“秦时明月汉时关，万里长征人未还”，王维的“劝君更进一杯酒，西出阳关无故人”，岑参的“忽如一夜春风来，千树万树梨花开”等名句，千载传诵不绝，孟姜女送寒衣的悲歌至今还广泛传唱着。

“古塞雄关存旧迹，九州形胜壮山河”，巍巍万里长城将与神州大地长存，将与世界文明永在。

在人类文明史上，有一项举世闻名的创举，它，就是中国的万里长城。长城宛若一条腾飞的巨龙，东起鸭绿江畔，跨越千岭万壑，横穿苍茫草原，西达大漠戈壁，纵横万里，雄峙千年，为中国谱写了惊天动地的壮丽诗篇。中国人被誉为“龙的传人”，而长城正是这条巨龙的形象写照，是中华民族的精神象征。

回溯漫漫的历史长河，长城始终捍卫着一个伟大民族的生存与发展。长城是中国各族人民融合发展的不朽丰碑，是中外经济文化交流的历史见证。长城体现了中华民族坚韧刚毅、勇敢智慧的品质，凝聚着炎黄子孙不屈不挠、开拓创新的精神。长城经历2000多年沧桑岁月，至今仍巍然屹立于中华大地，为人类留下了一份珍贵的文化遗产。只有一个伟大的民族，才能完成这项伟大的工程，长城是中国的骄傲，是世界的奇迹！

“长城历史文化陈列”，以嘉峪关为依托，以文物为展品，以中国长城中的河西长城为展示重点，深入发掘长城所蕴含的丰厚的文化内涵，全面揭示长城所代表的民族性格与民族精神。中华长城精神，将激励现代中国振翅腾飞，傲然挺立于世界民族之林！

Preface

In 220 B.C. when Emperor Qin Shihunag conquered the other states and unified China, he ordered the connection of individual defensive fortification walls built separately by the former states and further extensions to form the basis of the Great Wall as a defensive system against invasions from the north. It was in the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644) that the most extensive reinforcement and renovation of the Great Wall were carried out, making the Great Wall the world longest military defensive establishment. The cultural importance of the Great Wall is as much valued as its historic and military magnificence.

The Great Wall is one of the ancient defensive buildings of the longest in time and the largest in project scale in the world. The construction of the Wall of defensive fortification was started in 7th–8th century B.C. and continued throughout 2000 years. The Wall stretches westwards for 5000 kilometers in northern and central China, thus known as “the Wall of Ten Thousand Li and Two Thousand Years”. The magnificent majestic appearance of the Great Wall is not only unique in China but also in the world, thus, like the Colosseum of Rome and the Torre di Pisa in Italy was ranked some hundred years ago one of the seven great wonders of the world.

Historical records trace the construction of the origin of the Wall back to the 9th century B.C. when the West Zhou Dynasty built fortresses in seriate arrangement (Lie Cheng) as a defence against the nomadic Xianyun people living northwest of the dynasty. During the Spring–Autumn and Warring States periods in the 7th–8th century B.C. many ducal states, like Chu, that started construction in 7th century B.C. and followed by the states of Qi, Han, Wei, Zhao, Yan, Qin and Zhongshan built walls separately on their border areas to prevent attacks from each other and to contend for hegemony among other states. The walls built by these states are in different directions and comparatively shorter in length (about 1000k.m to 2000k.m) and to avoid confusion with the Great Wall of the Qin Dynasty they were given the name of “Pre–Qin Great Wall” by historians.

In 221 B.C. when Emperor Qin Shihunag conquered the other six major ducal states and unified China, Qin ended the situation of disunion in China and founded the first unified and centralized feudal country in Chinese history. To consolidate the country and ward off invasion by the strong Xiongnu nomadic tribes in the north, he had the walls of Zhao, Yan and Qin, the former northern states, linked and extended, giving large scale construction to the Great Wall. Hence, the wall got the title “The Wall of Ten Thousand Li” because “Qin’s Great Wall stretched Ten thousand Li, from Lintao /Gansu to the Liaodong Peninsula”. Later dynasties like Han (206 B.C.–A.D. 220) Jin, Northern Wei, Eastern Wei, Western Wei, Northern Qi, Northern Zhou, Sui, Tang, Song, Liao, Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing kept building and improving the walls, and the dynasties of Han, Jin and Ming reinforced and extended the older walls more than others, and their walls stretched 5000km–10000km and were located in different areas. Dynasties ruled by Minority peoples were also builders of the walls. Although Kangxi’s reign of the Qing Dynasty stopped the reinforcement of the walls, later reigns of the dynasty built and extended the walls partially. The construction or reinforcement of the Great wall continued throughout 2000 years from the Spring and Autumn Period to The Qing Dynasty.

The Great Wall Begun from the Spring–Autumn and Warring States Periods witnessed most important economic and political and cultural events, such as dynastic changes, conflicts and compromise between peoples taking place throughout the 2000–year old feudal society of China, which is the most glorious and richest page in the long Chinese history of civilization. The wall as a historic monument telling stories about the 2000 year long Chinese culture and art, is not only concept of buildings like walls, pass walls, town walls, beacon towers, and sophisticated designs, carving and painting decorations, but also has been inviting across all the ages many bookmen, composed of kings, emperors, generals and ministers, garrison soldiers, well-known poets, local writers and song words writers and music composers and opera writers, to express their feelings to the wall, adding so many cantos and paints to our literature and art treasures. Thus, the frontier garrison poem in Chinese poetic history became an important school represented by some beautiful lines by Tang poets, such as "Strong wind stretches hundred thousands miles, Blows to him through the Jade Pass (Yumen Guan)." by Li Bai, "The same moon and the same pass as in Qin and Han times, yet fighters from afar have not chalked up a win" by Wang Changlin, "Drink one more cup of wine, Since out of the west Yang Guan Pass no old friends you will see." by Wang Wei and "A hundred thousand pear trees into bloom, In only the eighth month, the north wind swept across the plain, Tore down the white plumed grass." by Cen Shen. All these lines as well as the words of "Song of Meng Jiangnu sending winter clothes to her husband in the construction of the Great Wall" have been widely spread through textbook and songs from generation to generation across ages. The ancient remains of the Great Wall and the Strategic Passes as well as Chinese and world civilizations will last for eternity.

There stands in northern China, a well-known-to-world pioneering construction work of man civilization history, it is the Great Wall. The 2000 year old Wall, just like a flying gigantic dragon, starting out in the east on the banks of the Yalu Rive (in today's Heilongjiang Province) and rising and falling with the contours of the mountains westwards for ten thousand Li, crossing grassland and desert to Jiayuguan in the Gobi desert, thus known as the Ten Thousand Li Wall or in its entirety, to give it its Chinese name Wan Li Chang Cheng, in China, has brought ancient China glory. The Great Wall, the very image of a gigantic dragon is emblem of Chinese people, as Chinese people is considered as descendents of dragon.

Tracing back to the ancient times, we see that the Great Wall not only protected all the time the Chinese nation's development and lives, but also carried evidence of how different peoples in ancient China co-developed and merged together and how the eastern culture and economy interacted with the west. Reflecting the diligence, courage, wisdom and creativity of the Chinese nation, still standing high in China across more than 2000 years, the Great Wall is a great heritage contributed to the mankind by a great nation, the Chinese people. As one of the most magnificent ancient defense works, the Great Wall is known as one of the wonders of the world and pride for Chinese People.

The Exhibition of the Great Wall Culture has its setting in Jiayuguan, the exhibits are all cultural relics telling about Hexi part of the Great Wall of China, informing viewers of the rich and deep cultural meaning of the Great Wall and making it known that the Great Wall symbolizes the nature and spirit of the Chinese nation, and we promote the nature and spirit in order to draw upon the inspiration to advance the development of China and to foster national pride.

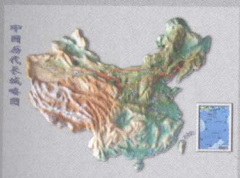
目录

CATALOG



外景及序厅/001

Exterior And Preface Hall



纵横万里 雄峙千年——长城历史沿革/007

Three Thousand Years In Time, One
Hundred Thousand Li In Length
The History Of The Great Wall



金戈铁马 边塞烽烟——古代长城战争/029

Armored Horses, Shining Spears And
Flames Of War Along The Border.



长河落日 丝路花雨——河西长城与丝绸之路/041

The Evening Sun Sets Over The Horizon Of The
River. The Silk Road Is Strewn With Flowers



北漠尘清 山河形胜——嘉峪关/067

In The Peaceful Northern Desert Lies The
Magnificent Pass, Jiayuguan Pass

图版说明/091

Picture Caption

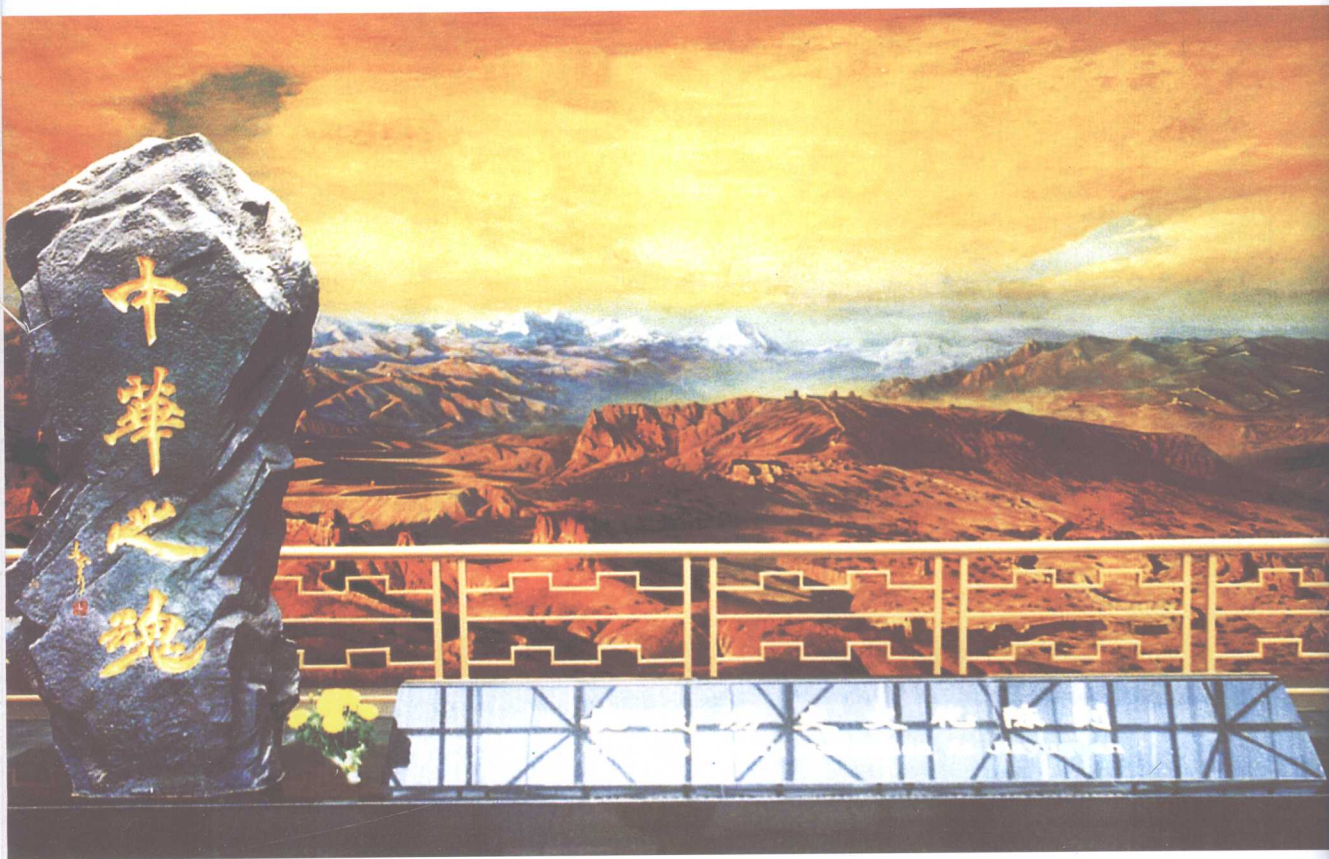
EXTERIOR AND PREFACE HALL

外景及序厅

EXTERIOR AND PREFACE HALL



外景及序厅



“中华之魂”基本陈列标志

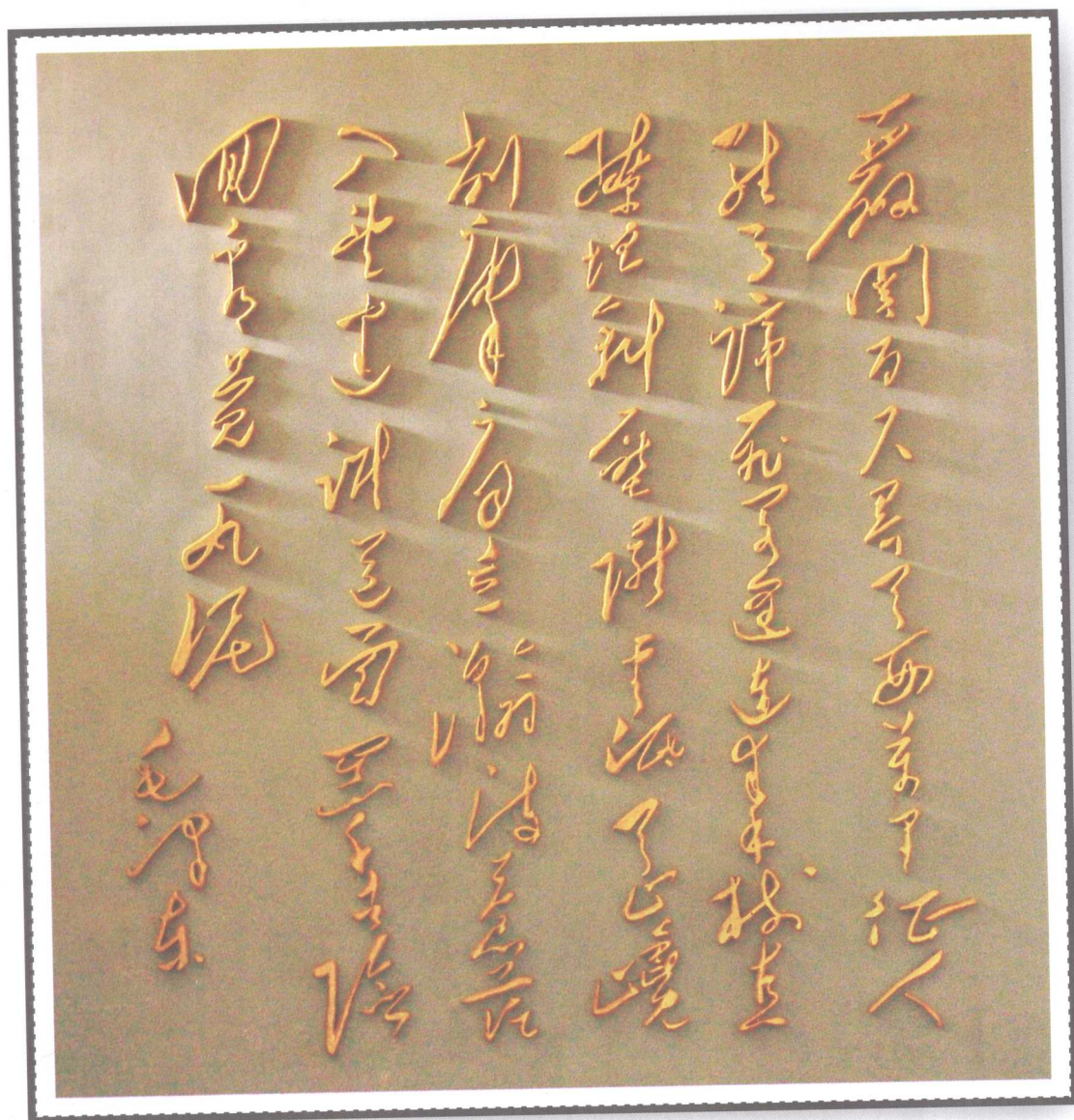
“The Spirit Of The Chinese Nation”

The title of the exhibition

长城博物馆外景

Exterior of the Great Wall Museum





毛泽东手书《出嘉峪关感赋》

Poem "out Of Jiayuan Pass" Handwriting by Mao Zedong



邓小平题词

“爱我中华 修我长城”

Superscription by Deng Xiaoping Reading:

“love Our Great Wall And Repair Our Great Wall”



“长城万里” 大型油画

Oil painting of The Ten thousand Li Great Wall

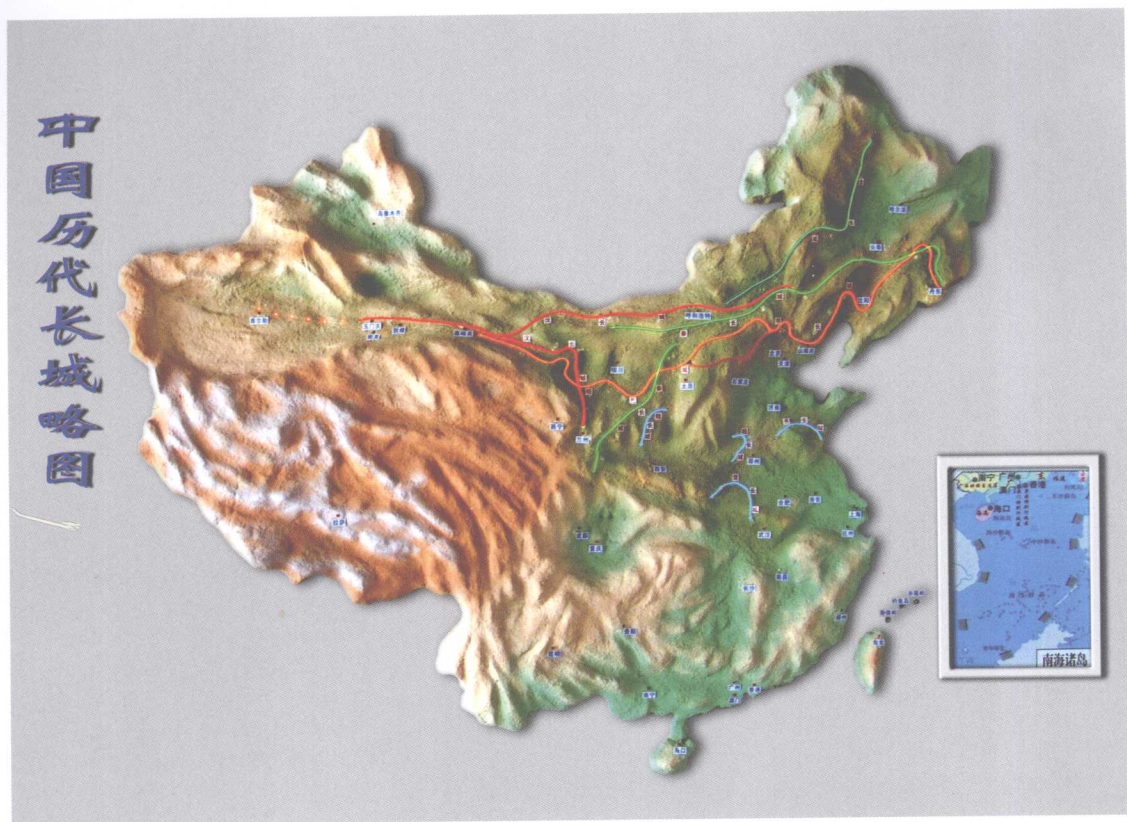
THREE THOUSAND YEARS IN TIME, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND LI IN LENGTH

长城历史沿革

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT WALL



纵横万里 雄峙千年



中国历代长城略图

Map of The Great Walls of Past Dynasties