




话说长城

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English-Chinese 英汉对照

THROUGHOUT THE GREAT WALL



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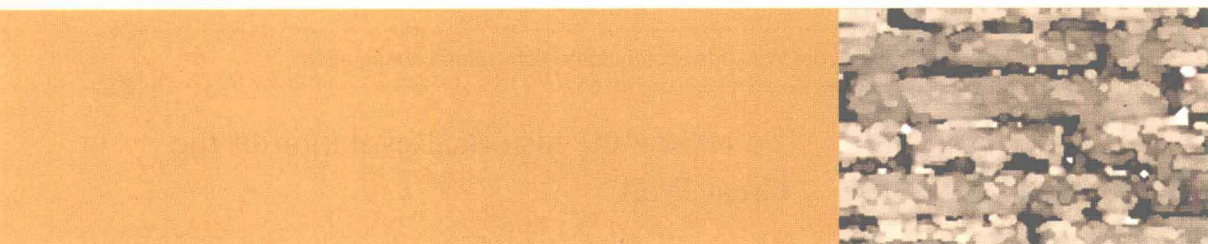
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顺着蜿蜒于山巅的长城残垣向远方望去，仿佛感觉到了两千多年前祖先的生命一直在那里等待着我们。

Overlooking the remaining ramparts zigzagging on the mountain ridge, we would feel our ancestors' expectation for more than two thousand years.

in the architectural history. The construction environment and dwellers along it contain rich immaterial culture as well as material culture. Standing in the great wall zigzagging along a strain of lofty and precipitous peaks towards the direction of rising sun, we can enjoy the beautiful scenery that it is dyed golden in the gorgeous rosy cloud of dawn. Splendid!

To feel the material and spirit of the Great Wall

In the history of China, the Great Wall came into being as a result of military conflicts and served as a permanent defense works. The Great Wall often brings us to think about at once the strong ramparts for offence and defense, and flames of war on it. But technically speaking, those things we recall cannot stand for the Great Wall on the whole, since it was an optimizing defense system. Combats and wars scarcely happened on it, and its sections that witnessed the conflicts are still less. Therefore, the Great Wall was rather than a means to prevent warfare.

The Great Wall is a milestone in the history of China. It is an important cultural heritage of human beings. Nowadays it is not only an ancient building, but also a symbol of China and the Chinese Nation's specific history and culture, as well as cultural fortune shared by the world. To be acquainted with the Great Wall—the cultural heritage of the world—can be greatly meaningful to the study of human beings' cultural evolution, and be particularly helpful to recognize cultural diversity in the world.

The Great Wall has great and rich historical, artistic and scientific value. It is a wonder

万里长城是记载中国历史发展的重要标志,是重要的人类文化遗产。今天的长城已经不完全是古代建筑物,她作为中国和中华民族历史文化的象征,是全人类共同的文化财富。了解世界文化遗产——长城,不仅对研究人类文明的演进具有重要的意义,而且对认识世界文化的多样性具有独特的帮助。

长城具有十分丰富的历史、艺术和科学的价值。长城建筑是人类建筑史的奇迹,长城的建筑环境和长城沿线民众的生活,不仅包含有物质文化,而且还包含着丰富的非物质文化遗产。当我们站在蜿蜒于崇山峻岭的长城之上,向太阳升起的方向望去,可以看到沐浴在灿烂朝霞中的金色长城流光溢彩,美不胜收。



感受长城的物质与精神

长城在中国历史上,作为军事斗争的产物和永久性防御工程而出现。说到长城人们首先想到的是攻打和戍守坚固的城墙,是永不散去的烽火硝烟。其实这并不全面,严格地讲,长城是科学的、不断完善的古代军事防御工程体系。在长城上打仗的时间很少,打过仗的长城就更少。长城是预防战争的手段。

长城由绵延伸展的一道或多道城墙,一重或多重城堡以及沿长城密布的烽燧、道路和各种附属设施,巧妙借助天然险阻而构成。长城防



长城是人类文明的杰出代表,代表着智慧与美
The Great Wall is an excellent representation of the human civilization.
It stands for wisdom and beauty.

Making use of natural barriers, the construction of the Great Wall neatly connects separate rampart or ramparts, single fortress or fortresses, and also dotted beacon towers, roads and appurtenant works. In the defense system of the Great Wall, ramparts are the main line, and passes are defensive strongholds, which altogether lead the works to the defense in depth. Each section of the Great Wall runs thousands of kilometers or much longer, and sections on the whole make the Great Wall a linear structure, and a huge works.

■ The Great Wall came from the need for life safety

The Great Wall can trace back to the Spring and Autumn Period¹ in 7th century BC, while constructing ramparts as defense was much earlier. When the primitive men evolved from the stage that they only knew to make several pieces of leaves as skirts to the higher stage that they went out of caves and entered clan society, they began to dig entrenchments and build ramparts around their habitation. That has been proved by a lot of archaeological findings. Banpo in Xi'an is a typical matrilineal village site of clan community, around the habitation of which there is a defensive entrenchment 5 to 6 meters deep and wide. The cob wall found in Longshan cultural dwelling place in Hougang Anyang is some 70 meters long and 2 to 4 meters wide, located to the south and the west of Longshan cultural site. Cob walls also appear in cities of ancient time, such as ancient city sites in Henan Province, Wangchenggang in Dengfeng and Pingliangtai in Dazhu village, Huaiyang.

Those entrenchments and ramparts were built only for the defense against beasts and other hostile tribes. The deep entrenchments were impassable to the deadly animals, and could effectively hold back attacks of the latter. Even if the enemy thought out the solution at last, warriors on the rampart had been ready for the battle in advance.

In 21st century BC, with percentage of agriculture and animal husbandry in productivity enormously increased, dominant position in society occupied by women was gradually taken over by men. Primitive society disintegrated, and China was pushed forward into slave society. The new period witnessed rapid evolution and maturity of the city defense. It is said that Gun, father of Yu in the Xia Dynasty, was the inventor of the construction techniques of the city wall. When Gun obeyed Yao's order to control flood, he mainly used long dikes. Later he applied the technique to the construction of the city wall. The earliest ancient document records that once people made earth dikes to prevent flood, the function of which is as same as nowadays' flood protection dikes along major rivers.

¹ The Spring and Autumn Period, formerly 722–481 BC as covered by *The Spring and Autumn Annals* attributed to Confucius, now generally considered to last 770–476 BC

御体系以城墙为主线,以关隘为支撑点,点线结合、纵深相贯。每道长城都长达千里甚至万里以上,所以从总体上说,长城是一条线状的既绵长又巨大的防御工程。

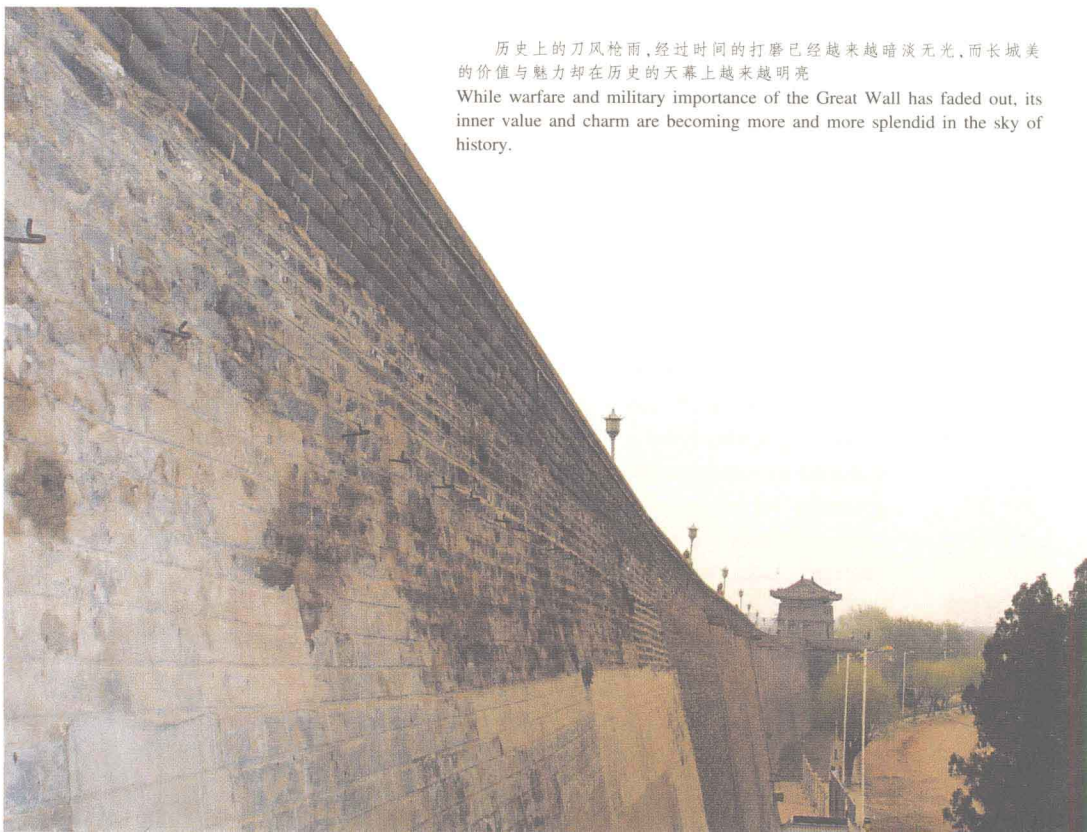
■ 起源于生命安全的需要

长城的起源,可以追溯到公元前7世纪的春秋时期,而把筑城用以防御则要早得多。当原始人类从只知道弄几片树叶当裙子,发展到走出洞穴进入氏族社会以后,各个氏族便在他们的居住地周围挖壕筑墙,这一点早已为很多考古发现所证明。西安半坡有一个典型的母系氏族公社村落遗址,居住区的周围就挖有一条宽深各5~6米的防御性壕沟。安阳后冈龙山文化层中发现过夯土墙,围绕在龙山文化遗址的西、南两面,长70余米,宽2~4米。在上古时代的城邑,如河南登封王城冈和河南淮阳大朱村平粮台古城,也都有夯土城墙的遗址。

这些壕沟和城墙,全是防御猛兽和其他部族的进攻而设置的。威胁人类的猛兽到达深壕的边缘,根本就过不去。除了可以阻挡猛兽之外,城壕还可以极大地缓阻其他

历史上的刀风枪雨,经过时间的打磨已经越来越暗淡无光,而长城美的价值与魅力却在历史的天幕上越来越明亮

While warfare and military importance of the Great Wall has faded out, its inner value and charm are becoming more and more splendid in the sky of history.



When Tang of the Shang Dynasty overthrew the Xia Dynasty, slave society of China moved on significantly. Xibo was a capital of the Shang Dynasty that set up between 16th century BC and 14th century BC, and has a long history of more than 3,600 years. The basic shape of the city is rectangular. From north to south it measures 1,700 meters long, and from east to west 1,200 meters. In the Shang Dynasty, the site of capital was changed for many times, and in its last move Pan'geng chose Yin. Today when people visit the Yin site in Xiaotun village, Anyang, Henan Province, they might imagine their ancestors thousand years ago leading a simple, placid and happy life. During large-scale archaeological excavations, archaeologists have found large numbers of buildings, temples, dwelling places, tombs, etc. along the Huan River within 5 kilometers around both sides. From the southwest to the northeast sides, there is a long entrenchment 750 meters long, and 5 to 10 meters deep, the widest part of which measures 20 meters. The entrenchment is a slope, and earth dug from which was piled up in the inner side of it. It once functioned as the defense for protecting the capital of Yin.

After Emperor Wu of the Zhou Dynasty ate up the Shang Dynasty, he awarded large fief and people attached to it to royal family members, rulers of states and subordinates with achievements. Therefore, in this period, besides the royal construction of city walls, constructions by all the states were prosperous, which enabled the states to strengthen and develop their reign center. In the West Zhou period, city walls were mainly made with earth, and plank construction appeared, in which people filled up rectangular wood molds with earth, and then rammed it down. When a layer was made like this, the mold was lifted up and refilled with earth, and then rammed down again. So on and so forth, layers were built to the planned height.

After the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods, step by step, states fought more for annexing others than for only controlling them. Therefore, the scale of war and its fierceness enlarged. With infantry and cavalry took the place of soldiers on chariots, military force input in a single battle and the related maneuvering range, campaigning duration, strategic and tactic level all increased. The aim of campaign in this period was to seize more territories, crucial strategic places and control power.

In order to effectively guard against strong neighbors' sudden attack, all the states early or late used techniques of building *Liecheng* (serial ramparts) and dikes to construct city defense along the frontier where foreign attacks were latent. Some states gradually set up city walls between separate serial ramparts and sealed off passes. Others expanded the huge dikes along big rivers, and made dikes connected with strategic places, hence the Great Wall defense of hundreds or thousands *li* long came into being.

At the same time, for defending against attacks from the northern nomad, dynasties



镶嵌在每一块长城砖里色彩斑斓的故事,都彰显着激烈动荡的力量

Every brick of the Great Wall has a splendid history and great strength.

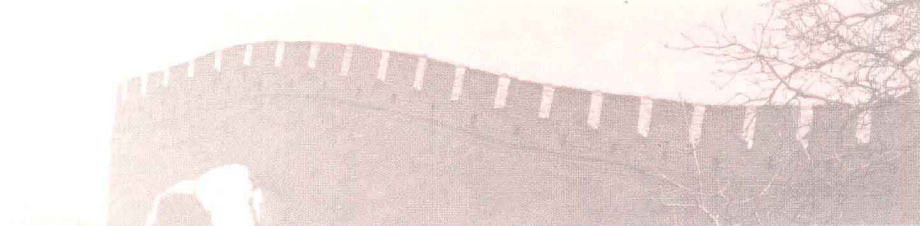
纪建立起来的一座都城,距今已有 3 600 多年的历史。城址基本为长方形,南北长 1 700 米,东西宽 1 200 米。商的都城曾多次迁徙,最后一次是盘庚迁都于殷。站在河南省安阳市小屯村殷都故址,人们仿佛还能看到数千年前的先人们充满笑声地过着平凡而又快乐的生活。考古专家在大规模的考古发掘中,发现沿洹河两岸 5 千米的范围内,分布着大量宫室、庙宇、住宅、坟墓等遗址。在小屯西南至东北方向有一条长约 750 米、最宽处达 20 米、深 5~10 米,为护卫殷都而掘的成斜坡状深沟,从沟中挖出来的土,堆在了沟上的里侧。

周武王灭商后,大规模地把封地连同民众,分赏给王室子弟和诸侯功臣。这一时期除王室筑城外,诸侯各国都大筑城郭,以巩固和发展其统治中心。西周时期筑城大多数是土筑,但已经开始使用板筑方法。他们用木板做成长方形的模子,在中间填满土,然后用夯打坚实。打好一层后,把木板盒向上提移,填上新土再夯打。就这样,一层一层地

部族进攻的脚步,等敌人想办法翻过壕沟越过城墙时,城里的人们早已经做好了迎敌的战斗准备。

公元前 21 世纪以后,农业和畜牧业在生产中的地位得到了大幅度的提升,男性开始取代女性的社会主导地位。随着原始社会的解体,中国进入奴隶社会时期,城池防御迅速发展并完善起来。相传发明城郭构筑技术的是夏朝禹的父亲鲧,他执行尧的命令去治水,采取的主要方法为沿河筑长堤以堵洪水。后来鲧将修筑防洪堤坝的技术移用于筑城,古文献中最早也是称筑土障水为防,其作用与我们今天在大河的两侧修建防洪堤坝相同。

商汤灭夏后,中国奴隶社会得到了较大的发展。西亳是商于公元前 16 世纪至公元前 14 世



of Qin, Yan and Zhao also set up “Serial ramparts”, a range of fortresses in border districts, and thus the continuous Great Wall took shape. Later, frequent warfare resulted in more and more constructions of fortified military strongholds and ramparts along the border. A great number of message transferring beacon towers, on the other hand, were built between the Great Wall and military command posts or capitals.

■ The Great Wall guaranteed peace and tranquility

Regimes in all ages in the Central Plains¹ standing for the farming nationality were threatened by the northern nomad in various degrees. From the Stone Age to the Shang and Zhou dynasties, there came into two big economic districts in north and south, i.e., the nomadic economy in the north and the farming economy in the south respectively. The former was in the Mongolia Plateau and desert, keeping moving from time to time. The latter was in the Yellow River and the Yangtse River valleys, always pursuing settlement. Therefore, the disparity between the north and the south not only existed in the economic developing sequence, but also in culture. The two economic modes are interrelated and conflicting. They needed and excluded each other simultaneously. Consequently, the two economic districts kept fusing and developing in the long and incessant struggle.

Before the Great Wall was built, in the vast territory of China, there was boundless grassland in the north where natural conditions fit for stock raising and nationalities of all ages were used to nomadic life. There also were the Central Plains where fertile alluvial plains and foothills naturally fit for farming. Between the stock raising district and the farming district there was no insurmountable natural barrier, which was favorable to nationalities' association, but at the same time was prone to produce frictions. Since the highly flexible cavalry appeared after saddle and bridle had been created, the nomad was strengthened and began to give great military pressure on the farming nationality for quite a long time.

Although could not thoroughly solve the problem of the nomad's intrusion and

¹ The Central Plains, i.e. the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River, comprising most of Henan Province, the western part of Shandong Province, and the southern parts of Hebei and Shānxī provinces

夯筑到计划的高度。

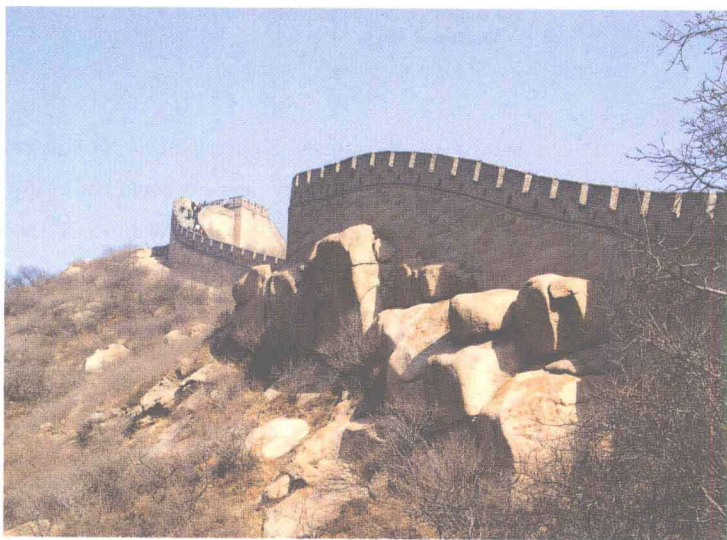
春秋战国以后各诸侯国间战争的性质,逐渐由控制别国发展成为要兼并对方。所以,战争的规模和惨烈程度也日趋增大。随着步兵和骑兵替代了从前的车战,单个战役参战兵力越来越多,机动范围越来越宽,作战时间越来越长,战略战术也越来越高明。争夺疆土和控制占领战略要地,已经成为这一时期作战的主要目标。

各国为防备强邻的突然进攻,都先后在具有外来威胁方向的边境地区,运用修建列城(连续排列的城堡)及堤防的经验技术,修建了规模相当可观的巨大城防。有的国家在相隔一定距离的列城中间,逐步修筑城墙连接列城并封锁住关隘。有的国家把国境上原有的大河堤防加以扩建并与险要地形相连接,发展为成百上千里的长城防线。

同时为防御北方游牧民族的袭击,秦、赵、燕又在边地修筑起“列城”,并建起了连绵不断的长城。这种沿边构筑的军事据点和墙体,因战争频繁发生而逐渐地增多起来。与此同时,在长城与军事指挥中心或国都之间,还修建了大量用以传递军情的烽燧。

■ 赢得和平与安宁的保障

代表农耕民族的历代中原政权,都曾承受过来自北方游牧民族不同程度的威胁。中国自石器时代至商周,形成了农耕和游牧南北两大经济区系。北部蒙古高原大漠的游牧经济与黄河、长江流域的农耕经济,一个飘忽不定,一个追求定居。双方之间不但形成了经济发展时序上的不平衡,还造成了文化上的差异。这两种经济、文化之间,既有联系又有矛盾,既有相互需要又有相互排斥。正是这种文化和经济上的深层原因,导致两大区域之间长时期存在着既在斗争中融合又在斗争中发展的历史现象。



长城是历史生命的延续,为历史灌注了生命气息
The Great Wall extends and infuses new vigor into history.