

NANCHANG CHINA

南昌

中国
世界动感都会
花园英雄城市

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国南昌：世界动感都会 花园英雄城市 / 周关主编.

南昌：江西美术出版社，2008.10

ISBN 978-7-80749-597-0

I. 中... II. 周... III. 南昌市—概况—画册 IV.

K925.61-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2008) 第157591号

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中国南昌

编 著：南昌市人民政府新闻办公室
承 制：江西画报社摄影编辑部
出 版 / 发 行：江西美术出版社
地 址：江西省南昌市子安路66号
邮 编：330025
网 址：www.jxfinearts.com
发 行：全国新华书店
印 制：深圳雅昌彩色印刷有限公司
开 本：889 × 1194mm 1/16
印 张：6
印 次：2008年11月第一次印刷
版 次：2008年11月第一版
印 数：4500
定 价：120.00元

南昌

NANCHANG PROFILE

南昌是江西省的省会，是全省的政治、经济、文化中心。现辖四县（南昌县、新建县、进贤县、安义县）、五区（东湖区、西湖区、青云谱区、湾里区、青山湖区）、两个国家级开发区（南昌高新技术产业开发区、南昌经济技术开发区）、两个省级开发区（江西桑海经济技术开发区、南昌英雄经济技术开发区）和红谷滩新区，总面积7402平方公里，其中市区面积617平方公里，建成区面积约220平方公里，总人口490万人，流动人口近100万人，其中市区人口225万人，是全国35个大城市之一。

南昌地处长江中下游，濒临鄱阳湖西南岸，自古就有“粤户闽庭，吴头楚尾”之称，是唯一一个和我国经济发展最具活力的三个三角洲（区）——长江三角洲、珠江三角洲和闽东南三角区相毗邻的省会城市，是京九、浙赣铁路的交汇点，也是京九线上唯一的省会城市，承东启西，沟通南北，地理位置优越，区位优势明显。

南昌是一座历史文化名城，拥有2200多年的深厚历史文化底蕴，素有“物华天宝、人杰地灵”之美誉；南昌又是一座具有光荣革命传统的英雄城，人民军队在这里诞生，八一军旗在这里升起，“八一精神”在这里孕育；南昌还是一座风景秀丽的山水都城，赣江穿城而过，城内河湖纵横、城外青山积翠，生态环境一流；南昌更是一座开放发展的现代新城，在“大气开放、诚信图强”的城市精神引领下，正大踏步走向全国、走向世界，日益呈现出全面崛起的态势。自去年以来，南昌先后获得“世界十大动感都会”、“国家卫生城市”、“中国人居环境奖”、“最值得向世界推荐的中国名城”、“中国特色魅力城市”、“中国十佳和谐可持续发展城市”等荣誉称号。南昌已经成为最适宜人居、最适宜创业的新型现代城市，“城以民为本、民以城为家”蔚然成风。

改革开放以来特别是进入新世纪以来，南昌市在党中央、国务院和省委、省政府的正确领导下，坚持以邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想为指导，全面落实科学发展观，紧紧围绕实现富民强市、快速崛起的目标，牢固树立“大气谋事、精细做事、高效成事”的理念，从南昌处于中部地区欠发达省会城市的实际出发，把握快速发展、科学发展、和谐发展的有机统一，大力实施大开放主战略和打造先进制造业重要基地核心战略，全力做好建设现代区域经济中心城市和现代文明花园英雄城市“两篇文章”，工业化、城市化、国际化、市场化、信息化进程不断加快，初步走出了一条“起步晚，但起点高、势头好、后劲强”的具有南昌特色的科学发展之路，呈现出经济又好又快发展、城市不断发生变化、社会各项事业进步、人民更加幸福安康的喜人局面。党的十七大开启了我国新一轮的发展，掀起了全面建设小康社会的新热潮。南昌市将学习贯彻党的十七大精神为动力，坚持以邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想为指导，全面落实科学发展观，扎实构建和谐社会，牢牢把握新一轮发展特别是举办2011年第七届全国城市运动会的历史机遇，大力弘扬“大气开放、诚信图强”的城市精神，紧紧抓住“创业富民、创新强市”工作主线，深入实施大开放主战略和打造先进制造业重要基地核心战略，深入推进党的建设新的伟大工程，不断提升物质文明、政治文明、精神文明、社会文明和生态文明的建设水平，不断提升干部理解力、执行力、操作力和服务力，始终保持经济社会又好又快发展，努力把南昌建设成为中部地区先进制造业重要基地和区域性商贸、物流和金融中心，成为开放活力、和谐文明、诚信创业和生态园林城市，基本建成现代区域经济中心城市和现代文明花园英雄城市，为在新的起点上实现南昌崛起的新跨越而不懈努力！

NANCHANG CHINA

Nanchang, the capital of Jiangxi Province, is the center of Jiangxi's politics, economy, and culture. It governs 4 counties (Nanchang County, Xingjian County, Jinxian County, and Anyi County), 5 districts (East Lake District, West Lake District, Qingyunpu District, Wanli District, and Qingshan Lake District), 2 national level development zones (Nanchang National Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone and Nanchang Economic and Technological Development Zone), 2 provincial level development zones (Jiangxi Sanghai Economic and Technological Development Zone and Nanchang Yingxiang Economic Technology Development Zone) and the Hongguan New District. It covers an area of 7,402 square kilometers, 617 square kilometers of which is urban area and 220 square kilometers of which is built-area, with a total population of 4.90 million, about 1 million of which is transient population and 2.25 million of which is urban permanent population. It is one of the 35 biggest cities in China.

Nanchang, bordering the Poyang Lake in the southwest, lies south of the lower middle reaches of the Yangtze River. It has been enjoying obvious advantages geographically. Since the ancient times, it has been known as the favorable place bordering Guangdong and Fujian in the south and Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Hubei in the north. It is the only provincial capital city among the Yangtze River Delta, the Zhujiang River Delta, and the Southeast Fujian Delta, the most economically vigorous development areas in China. Besides, it is on the Zhejiang-Jiangxi Railway and it is the only provincial capital city on the Beijing-Kowloon Railway, connecting East China and West China, South China and North China.

Nanchang is a famous historical and cultural city with a history of over 2,200 years. It has been enjoying the honor of "a given land abundant in natural resources and outstanding in producing talented figures". Moreover, Nanchang is a heroic city with glorious revolutionary tradition. The People's Liberation Army was born here and "the August 1st Spirit" appeared here. In addition, Nanchang is a scenic and environment-friendly city with beautiful mountains, rivers and lakes. The Gan River passes through the city from south to north and the whole city is dotted with rivers and lakes. At the outskirts of the city you can see green mountains. Moreover, Nanchang, an open and developing modern city, under the guidance of the city development spirit: "Opening Wider to the Outside Wider and Going All Out for Prosperity", is becoming famous in China and in the world as well with a rising momentum. Nanchang has been awarded the glorious titles: "One of the World Top 10 Dynamic Cities", "A National Hygienic City", "One of the Best Places for Living in China", "One of the China's Famous Cities Recommended to the World", "One of the Charming Cities with Chinese Characteristics" and "China Top Ten Harmonious Cities of Sustainable Development" since last year. Nanchang has become one of the best places in China for living and a new and modern city for pioneering. "The city is for its citizens and its citizens take their city as their home" has become the order of the day.

Since the reform and opening up movement, especially the entrance into the new century, Nanchang City, under the correct and wise leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the CPC Jiangxi Provincial Committee and Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, has been working around the target of rising rapidly, making the city strong and the people rich, sticking to Deng Xiaoping's Theory, "Three Represents" and the scientific concept of development. The city has established the idea of "Well Planning, Carrying Out the Plan Carefully, and Working Efficiently", paying attention to the reality that Nanchang belongs to the under-developed provincial capital city in Mid-China, realizing the unity of rapid development, scientific development, and harmonious development, greatly implementing the main strategy of opening wider to the outside world and the core strategy of creating an important advanced manufacturing base, and building Nanchang into a modern regional economic center and a civilized, garden-like, and heroic city. The development of industrialization, urbanization, internationalization, market orientation and information has been accelerated and the scientific development route with Nanchang's characteristics of "starting late but with high starting point, good momentum and strong staying power" has been found. The satisfactory situation that economy is developing well and rapidly, the city is changing constantly, all social undertakings are advancing, and the people are living a happier and healthier life has been created. The 17th National Congress of the CPC started the new round development of our country, launching the campaign of building a better-off society. With the motive force of learning and carrying out the spirit of the 17th National Congress of the CPC, sticking to Deng Xiaoping's Theory and the thought of "Three Represents", implementing the scientific concept of development, Nanchang City will focus on the construction of a harmonious society. Taking the historical opportunity of the new round development, especially of organizing the 7th National City Sports Games in 2011, Nanchang City will greatly develop the city spirit: "Opening Wider to the Outside and Going All Out for Prosperity", grasp firmly the main work principle: "Pioneering Enriches the People and Innovation Empowers the City", and further carry out the main strategy of opening wider: to the outside world and the core strategy of creating an important advanced manufacturing base. Besides, Nanchang City will push forward the construction of the CPC, the new and great project, improve material civilization, political civilization, spiritual civilization, social civilization and ecological civilization, and better the cadres' development and build Nanchang into an important advanced manufacturing base of Mid-China and a regional center of business, logistics, and finance and into an open, vigorous, harmonious, civilized, pioneering, heroic, environment-friendly and garden-like city. The rise and new leap forward of Nanchang will be realized by unremitting efforts at the new starting point!





● 现代新城 44
A Modern New City

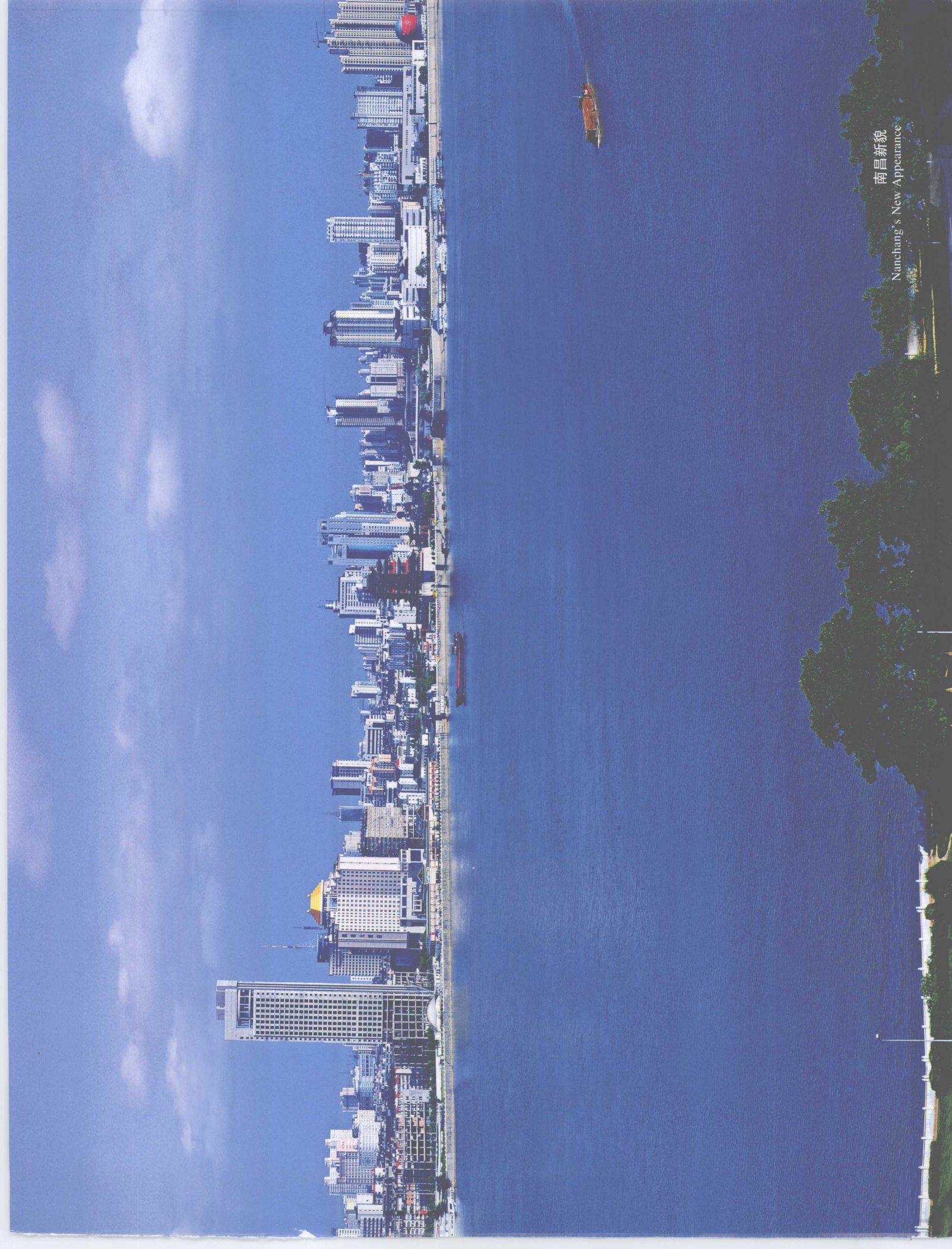


● 山水都城 22
A Scenic City



● 历史名城 4
A Famous Historical City





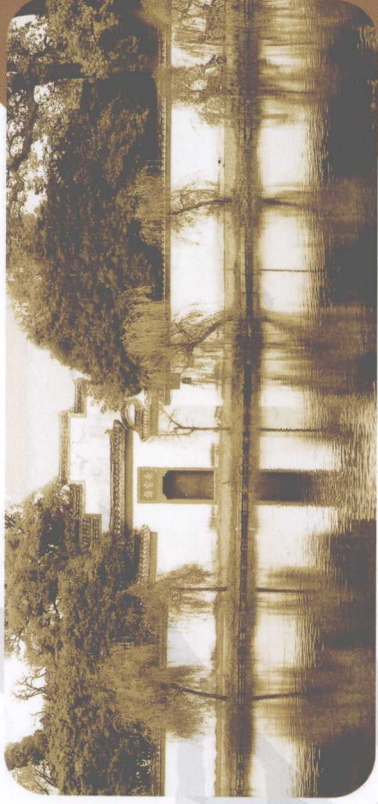
南昌新貌
Nanchang's New Appearance

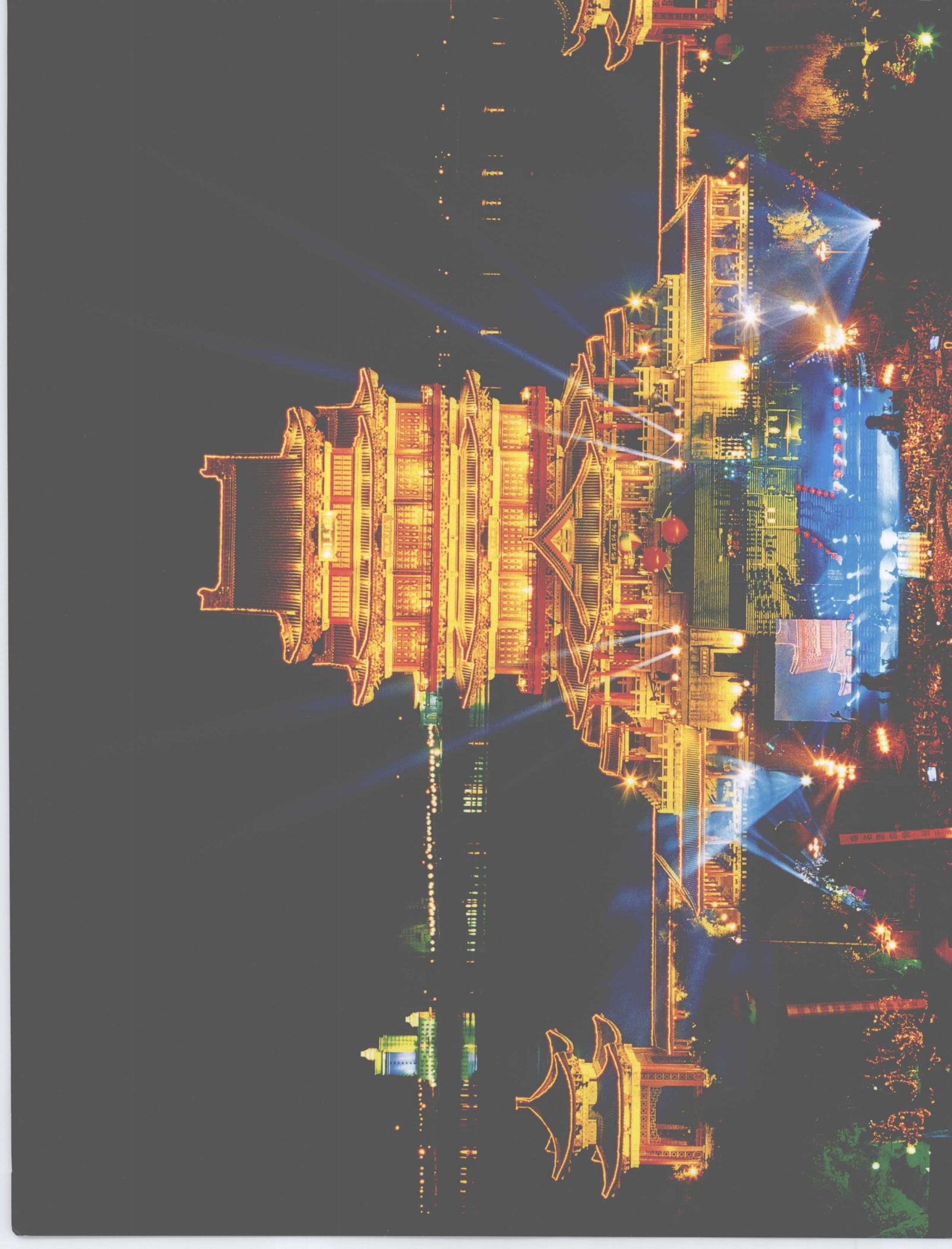
历史名城

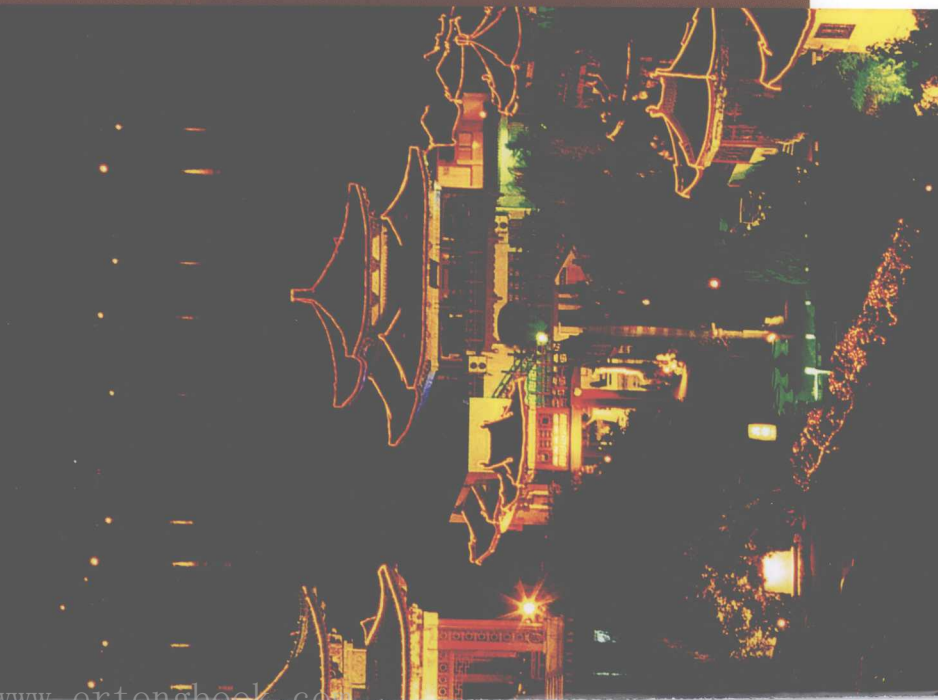


A famous historical city

A famous historical city

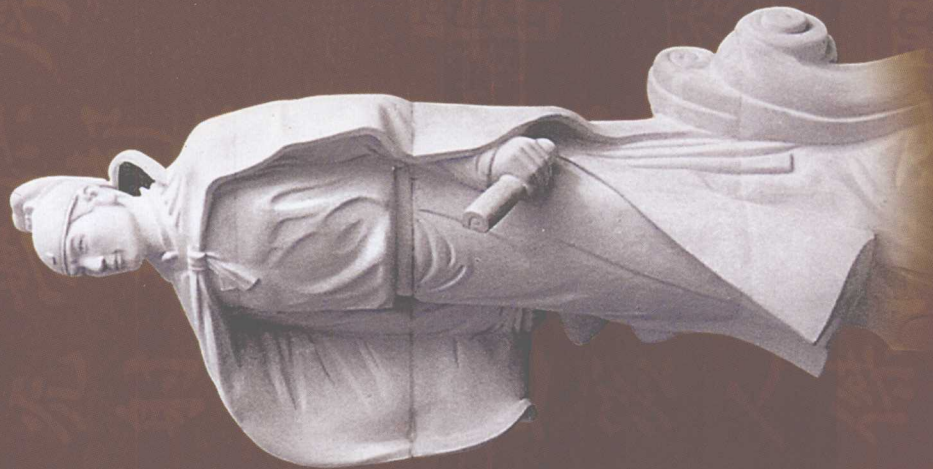
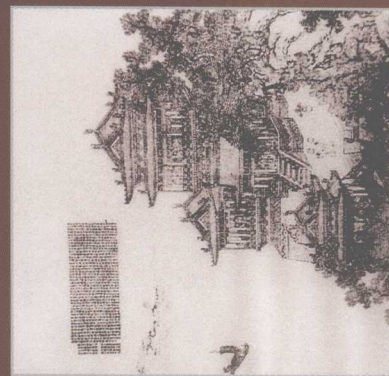
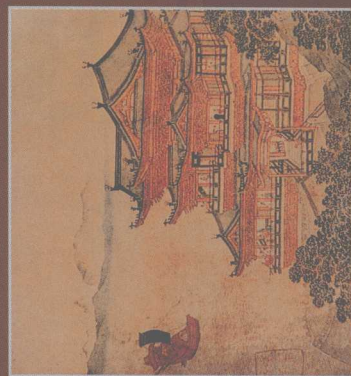






1	2	4
	3	

- 1 江南三大名楼之首滕王阁，距今已有1300余年历史。
Tengwang Pavilion, with a History of Over 1300 Years, No. 1 of the Three
Famous Pavilions in the South of the Yangtze River
- 2 滕王阁复原图
Duplicate Picture of the Tengwang Pavilion
- 3 天祚阁藏宋书画滕王阁
Tengwang Pavilion of Song Dynasty collected in Tianlai Attic
- 4 初唐四杰之一——王勃塑像
Wang Bo's Statue, One of the 4 Outstanding Persons in the Early
Tang Dynasty

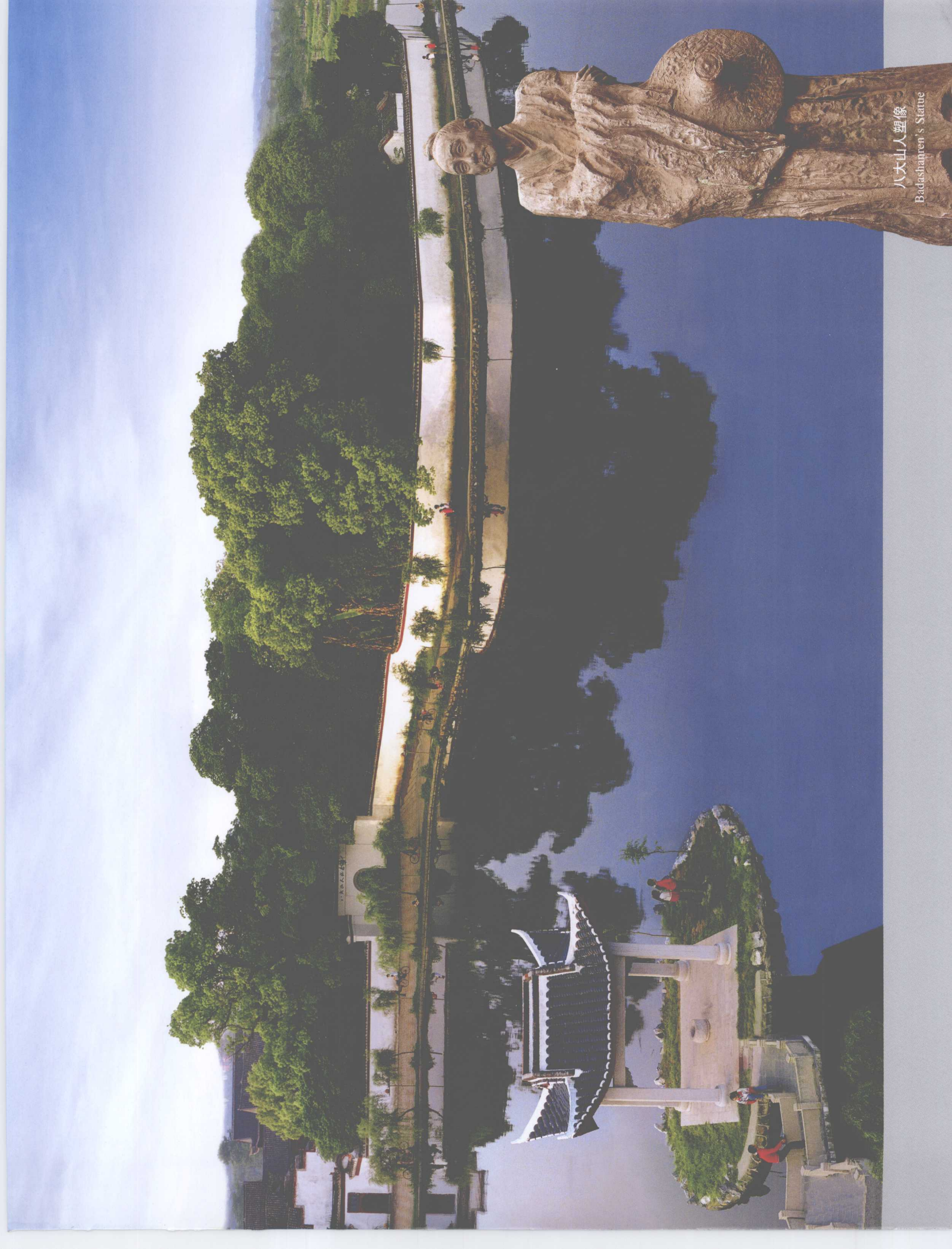




八大山人代表作《双鹰图轴》
Couple Eagles, the Masterpiece of
Badashanren

明末清初著名画家八大山人纪念馆
Badashanren Museum, Badashanren, a Famous Painter
in the Late Ming and Early Qing Dynasties

八大山人塑像
Badashanren's Statue



1

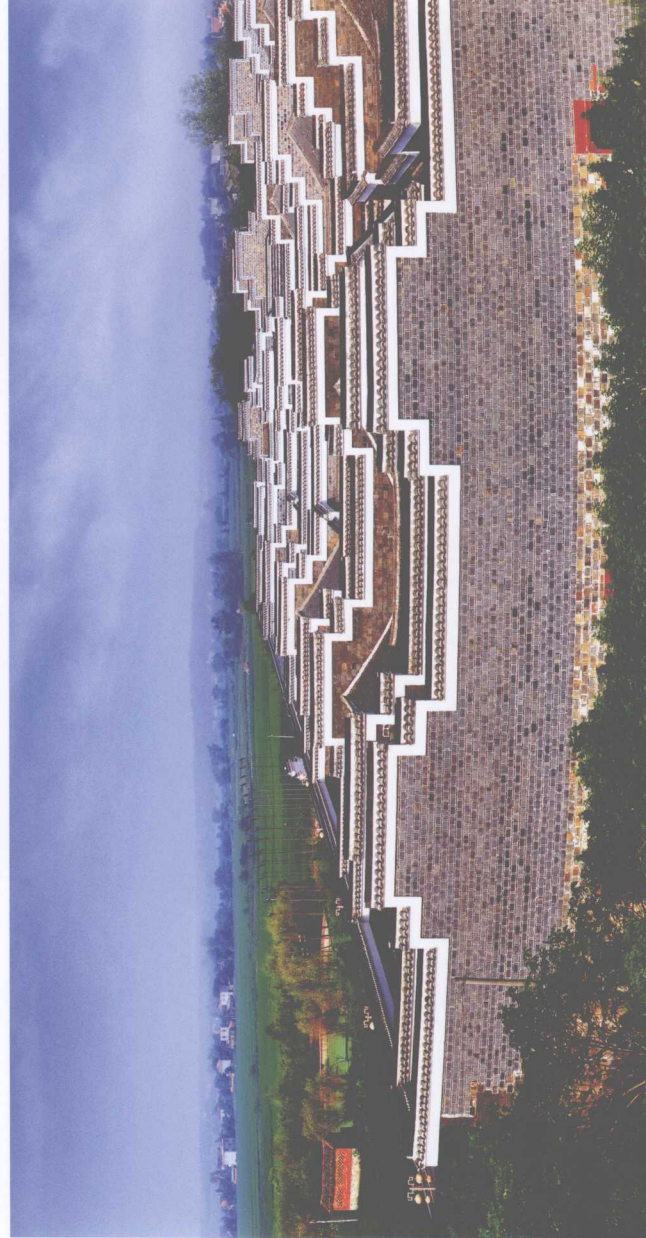
2

1 汪山土库——一门三督抚

Three Governors from Wangshan Tulku

2 汪山土库建筑群

Buildings in Wangshan Tulku



南昌采茶戏

Nanchang Tea-picking

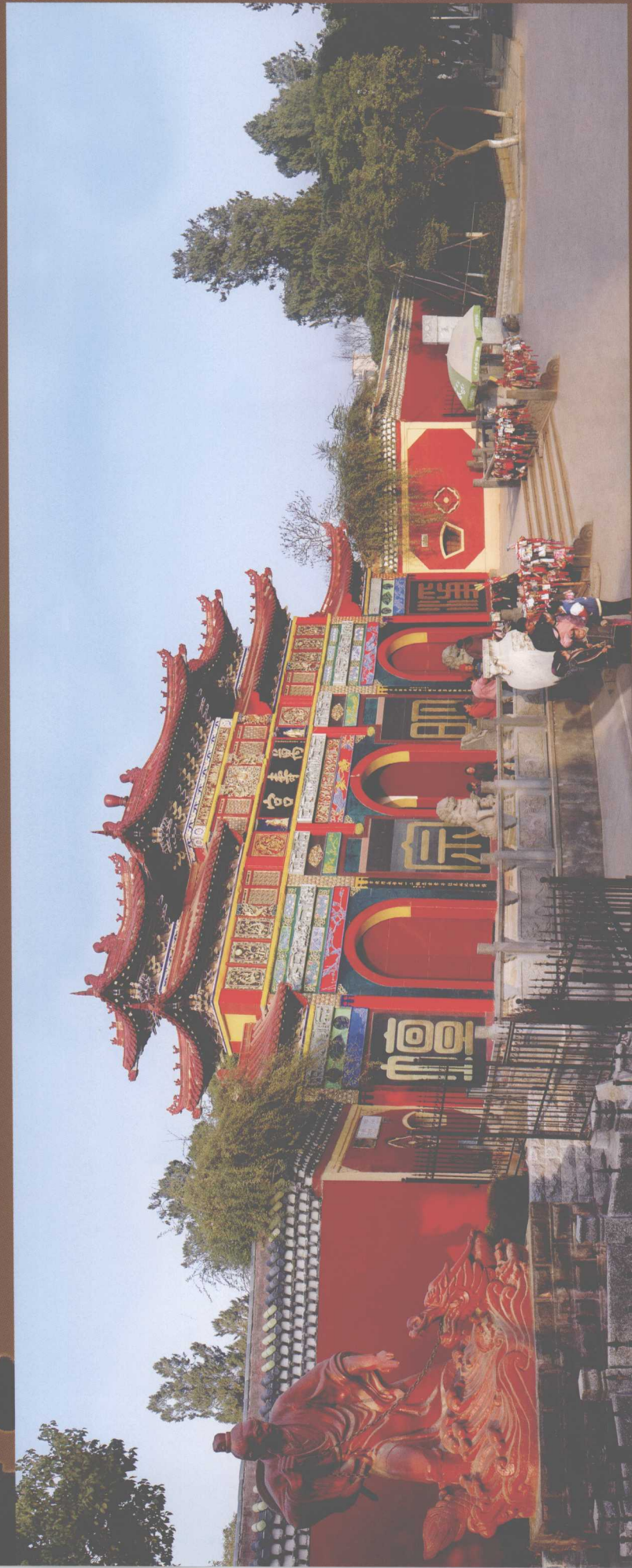
Drama



1 | 2

- 1 安义古街
Anyi Ancient Street
- 2 傩文化
Nuo Culture





- 1 古刹佑民寺，始建于南朝梁代。
Ancient Youmin Temple, Built in the Southern
Liang Dynasty
- 2 西山万寿宫，始建于东晋。
Xishan Longevity Palace, Built in the Eastern Jin
Dynasty
- 3 绳金塔，始建于唐代。
Shengjin Pagoda, Built in the Tang Dynasty

