

BEIJING

江山多嬌

CHINA—A LAND OF BEAUTY



北京 谈 往

北京是有名的古城，现为中华人民共和国的首都，是我国政治、经济、文化和交通的中心，又是一个新兴的城市。全国人民都向往着北京。

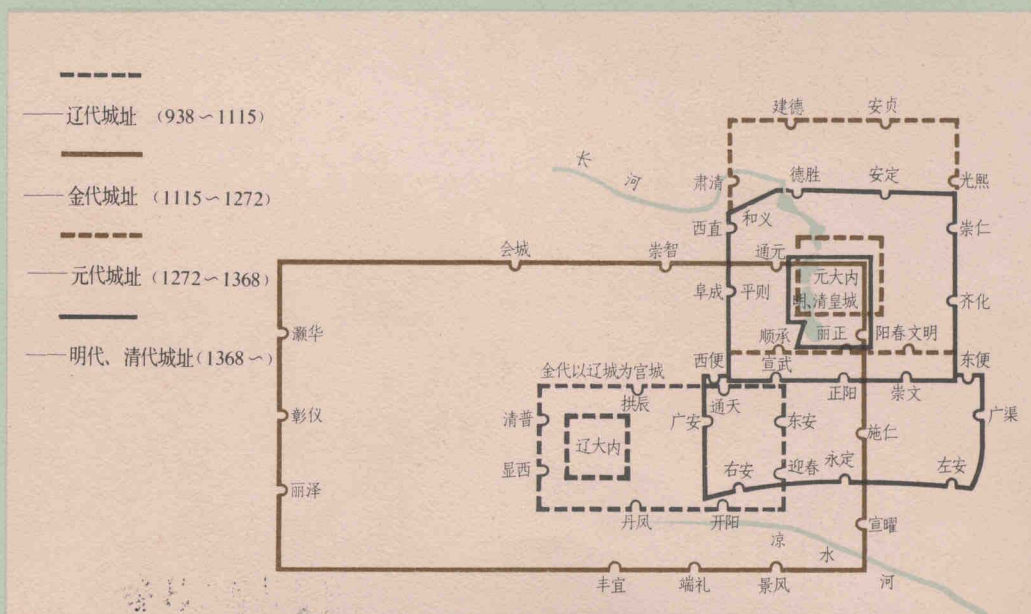
北京地处华北大平原，东、西、北三面有群山环绕，东有潮白河，西有永定河，东南方平原伸向渤海，形势壮丽，气候宜人。全市面积为一万六千八百多平方公里，人口约八百万。

远在五十万年以前，就有著名的“北京人”群居在这里；三千多年前，已成为南北交通的交会点；公元前春秋战国时是燕国的都城。公元十世纪初，为辽代陪都。从公元一一五三年后，金、元、明、清四个朝代相继在这里建都。金代建的中都，十分豪华，可惜于一二一五年毁于战火。元代重建新城，名叫大都。明代重建宫殿，把北边城墙收缩五里，筑为砖城，以后又增筑外城。著名的意大利旅行家马可勃罗，曾经到过元大都，在他写的游记里，对大都作过详细描述，称赞她是世界上最美丽的城市。明代筑造的宫殿，更为宏丽，这便是今天的故宫。

长期以来，各族人民在这里创造了灿烂的文化。在北京地区有许多史前文化遗址和历代出土文物。有从新石器时代到商、周以来各代的墓葬、遗址和大量的出土文物，为研究北京地区的历史，提供了珍贵的实物资料。

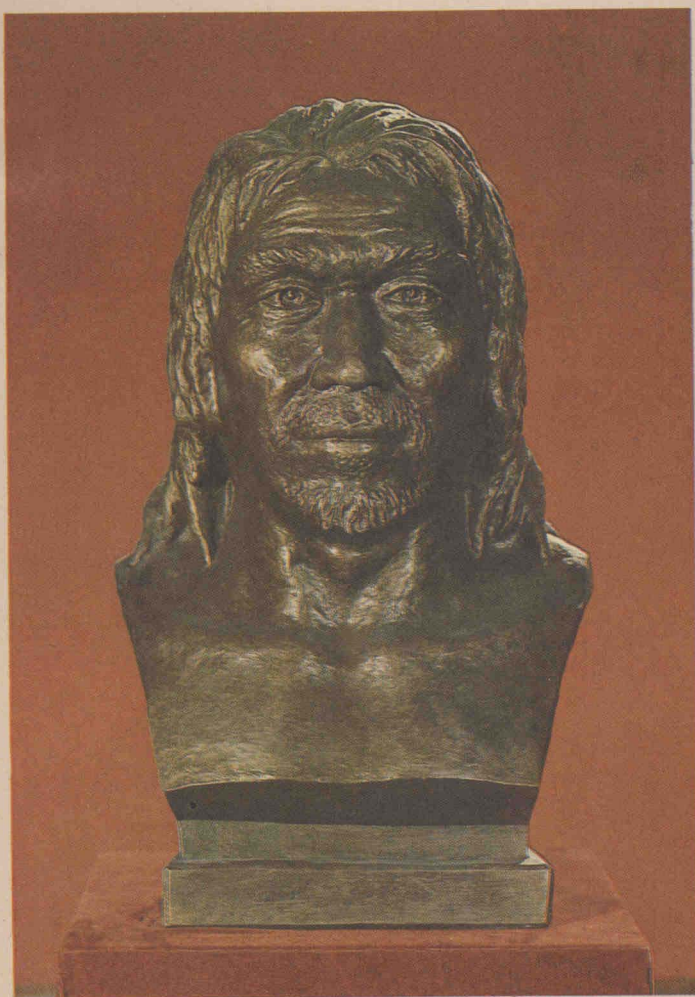
北京地区名胜古迹之多，是世所罕见的，世界闻名的万里长城，蜿蜒经过北郊八达岭的群峰之巅；在天寿山一带，有明代十三个皇帝的陵墓，还有已经发掘的定陵地下宫殿；在房山小西天，有一千多年来的佛经石刻一万多块；在城区，有完整保存下来的明、清故宫，有杰出的古建筑天坛；市区内外，还有许多风光

辽、金、元、明都城变迁示意图

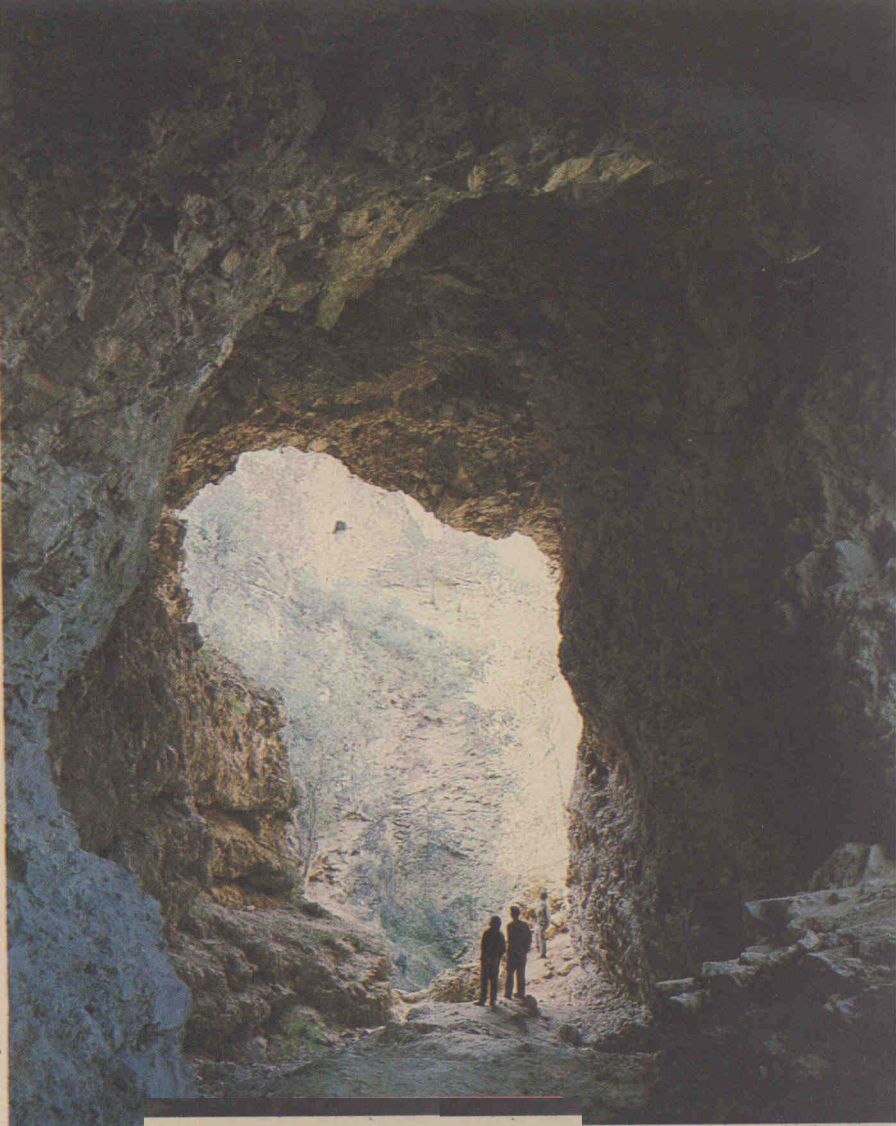


北京城址变迁图

Map showing change of Beijing's city site From the 10th century, Beijing remained capital city for five successive feudal dynasties — the Liao, Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing.



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绮丽的园林、寺庙，也有不少革命史迹。此外，还有一些大型博物馆、展览馆、纪念馆，和许多文化、艺术、科学机构。这里经常有各种艺术的展览和演出，可以漫步古老的文化街和欣赏传统的手工艺品，还可以品尝到北京烤鸭等特殊风味的食品。不论什么季节，在北京都能找到有兴致的地方。

北京人民具有光荣的革命传统，一九一九年的“五四运动”，标志着我国无产阶级领导的新民主主义革命的开始；以后的“三·一八”、“一二·九”等多次革命运动，都是从小扩展到全国的。

解放前的旧北京，百业凋零，园林荒芜。新中国成立后，在中国共产党领导下，工农业生产和城市建设都有很大发展。旧北京城区、近郊区原有房屋总面积为二千零五十二万平方米，截至一九七七年底，新建建筑面积为七千一百七十万平方米，相当于三个多旧北京城。

目前，新的高层建筑如雨后春笋般出现，北京将建设得更加雄伟和现代化。

1 山顶洞人复原头像 距今一万八千年，“北京人”已进化为“山顶洞人”。

Sculpture of restored head of a Shandingdongren (an Upper Cave Man)
Eighteen thousand years ago "Shandingdongren" had evolved from "Peking men"

2 “北京人”洞穴 距今五十万年前，世界著名的“北京人”，生活在北京附近的周口店一座小山上。

Cave of "Peking men" Found in a hill near the Zhoukoudian district in Beijing, where the world-famous "Peking men" made their homes half a million years ago.



BEIJING

—A Brief Historical Survey

Beijing, capital of China, is a political, economic and cultural centre. Situated at the northern extremity of the North China Plain, the city is shut in by mountains on the east, north and west. More than one hundred kilometres to its southeast stretches the Bohai Sea. The whole city covers an area of over 16,800 square kilometres, with a population of over 8 million.

As early as half a million years ago, it is discovered, "Peking men" had been inhabiting the Zhoukoudian district in Beijing. Tombs, ruins of ancient sites, and cultural objects dating from the Neolithic Age have been excavated in the suburban counties of Mentougou and Changping. These excavations attest the existence of man in these areas more than 10,000 years ago. Peking had already become a link of communication between south and north some 3,000 years ago, with small towns mushrooming around it. During 600—700 B. C. when Beijing was made capital of the then Yan State, a fiefdom during the Western Zhou dynasty, the city was called Ji. At the beginning of the 10th century, it became the Liao dynasty's secondary capital. Since then it had been made capital by the feudal rulers of four dynasties—the Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing.

A brilliant culture gradually came into being over the long long centuries. Among cultural objects unearthed in Beijing district are exquisite bronze ware, pottery and porcelain, gold vessels and jade articles. Found to be made in different dynasties starting from Shang and Zhou over 3,000 years ago, they are of great historical value and high artistic achievement. In Xiaoxitian (Lesser Western Paradise), Fangshan, there is a carved stone path with a history of more than 1,000 years. In the northern suburb there lies the world-famous Great Wall and the Ming Tombs. Within the city bounds, there are the Imperial Palace built 500 years ago, the ancient architectural complex of Tian Tan (the Temple of Heaven), and many other gardens, monasteries and temples—all noted for their scenic beauties. There are also a number of museums, memorial halls, scientific institutions, and literature and art organizations.

Since liberation, Beijing's economy has been developing vigorously. The total floor space of newly built houses is more than three times as much as that of the old Beijing. The broad Chang'an Street provides an expansive and uplifting view; many new streets and avenues have been opened up for traffic; places of historical interest and scenic beauty have been renovated—a really thriving and prosperous sight! Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the people of Beijing are striving for the modernization of our agriculture, industry, national defence, and science and technology.



3 大觉寺 内有辽碑一块，系辽代咸雍十年(公元1074年)遗址。

Stela of Liao This stela, found in Da Jue Si (Temple of Enlightenment) northwest of Beijing, is a relic dating from the 10th year during the reign of Emperor Dao Zong of the Liao dynasty (i. e., 1074 A. D.)

4 元大都和义门瓮城遗址 北京曾是元代(公元1279—1368年)的都城，当时是一座十分美丽的城市，这是解放后重点发掘出来的元大都遗址。

Remains of He Yi Men (Gate of Peace and Justice) on the entrapping wall defending the capital during the Yuan dynasty Beijing was made capital by the feudal rulers of the Yuan dynasty (1279 A. D.—1368 A. D.). During that period it was an extremely beautiful city. Shown here are remains of the ancient Yuan capital excavated after Liberation.

5 芦沟桥 建于金代大定二十九年(公元1189年)，桥上刻有许多精美的石狮。

Lu Gou Bridge Built in the 29th year during the reign of Emperor Shi Zong of the Jin dynasty (i. e., 1189 A. D.), the bridge is noted for a number of exquisitely carved stone lions.



雄伟的



天安门广场



天安门原名承天门，是皇城南面的正门，初建于十五世纪明朝永乐年间，清顺治八年（公元 1651 年）重修。明清两朝时，天安门前东、西两侧各有一座“三座门”，广场两侧是各部、府办公的地方，广场南端原有中华门。这里成为一片禁地，不许行人走近。

从二十世纪初叶以来，天安门前爆发过多次伟大的革命风暴，一九一九年的“五四运动”就从这里开始，扩展到全国，揭开新民主主义革命的序幕；一九二六年的“三·一八”示威游行，也从这里集合出发，以反对帝国主义者对我国内政的干涉；一九三五年，在民族存

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1 朝霞辉映 红霞满天，天安门城楼上的国徽、彩绘，向着朝晖，光彩夺目。

The Splendour of Morning Twilight The skies are afire with rosy clouds. Our national emblem and the colourful drawings on the gate tower of Tian An Men are radiant in the first light of dawn.



亡的危急关头，这里又爆发了“一二·九”爱国运动，为全国人民的抗日战争作了思想动员。一九四九年十月一日，伟大领袖毛主席在天安门上庄严宣告中华人民共和国的成立。

一九七六年四月五日，英雄的首都人民云集天安门，为沉痛悼念敬爱的周总理，针对祸国殃民的“四人帮”，用血泪写下了壮烈战斗的诗篇，显示了中国人民不可抗拒的伟大力量。

解放前的天安门，红墙剥落，广场上的沙土地上，摆满了地摊，入夜路灯昏暗，一片凄凉。解放以后，人民政府对天安门进行了彻底的修缮和扩大，呈现出一片

雄伟的气魄。一九五二年八月开工兴建、于一九五八年五月一日揭幕的人民英雄纪念碑，高达三十七点九四米，巍然耸立在广场的中心。广场的东西两侧，增加了两座雄伟的建筑物，这是一九五九年建成的“中国历史博物馆和中国革命博物馆”与“人民大会堂”。一九七七年，又在广场南部建成了“毛主席纪念堂”，使天安门广场更臻宏伟、壮丽。“我爱北京天安门”的歌声，响彻云霄，传到世界五大洲。

每逢盛大节日，天安门城楼上宫灯高悬，彩旗飞舞。入夜华灯齐明，如同白昼，人们从四面八方拥来，礼花腾空而起，歌声此起彼伏，宽阔的广场变成欢乐的海洋。

2 天安门广场 开阔的广场，宏伟的建筑，庄严壮丽。

Tian An Men Square Space, grandeur and might characterize both the square and the buildings in it.

3 节日焰火

Firework display on a festive night

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5

IMPOSING AND MAJESTIC TIAN AN MEN SQUARE

Tian An Men (literally Gate of Heavenly Peace) Square used to be forbidden ground during the reigns of feudal emperors.

Tian An Men, front gate of the Forbidden City formerly known as Cheng Tian Men (Gate for Receiving Heavenly Bliss), was first built during the Yong Le years of the Ming dynasty in the 15th century, and later refurbished in 1651 (i. e., the 8th year during the reign of Emperor Shi Zu of the Qing dynasty). On the east and west flanks immediately before Tian An Men there used to be two more gateways, both known as "San Zuo Men." Further south stretched the open land, the present-day square.

It was in Tian An Men Square that sixty years ago the May 4th Movement, well-known in Chinese history, broke out. After liberation, the people's government renovated Tian An Men gate tower, dismantled one after another the East and West San Zuo Men and Zhonghua Men to the south, and paved

the square with large concrete slabs. The square was thus expanded in post-liberation years from its original eleven hectares to the present-day forty hectares, an area large enough to accommodate a rally of half a million.

The Monument to the People's Heroes stands in the centre of the square, which is flanked on the east by the spacious China's Historical Museum and the Museum of the Chinese Revolution, and on the west by the magnificent Great Hall of the People. Chairman Mao's Memorial sits solemnly in the south.

On festive nights, Tian An Men would deck itself out with palace lanterns and colourful bunting. The square would be flooded with festive lights and with fireworks bursting kaleidoscopically overhead, witnessing a scene of jubilee partaken by people of all nationalities.

Tian An Men Square is a place looked up to with deep respect by every Chinese. The song "I Love Tian An Men in Beijing" has now become very popular with both Chinese and overseas children.

4 毛主席纪念堂 庄严的毛主席纪念堂，巍然屹立。

Chairman Mao Memorial Hall The Chairman Mao Memorial Hall stands imposing and stately.

5 丰碑万古存 在巍峨的人民英雄纪念碑下，人们仰首凝思。

Their deeds shall be remembered till the seas run dry Awed into a profound meditation, people gaze up reverently at the lofty Monument to the People's Heroes.

6 人民大会堂 宏大宽敞的人民大会堂，高高的台阶，大理石廊柱林立，富丽堂皇。

Great Hall of the People Approached by flights of easy steps and surrounded by gigantic marble columns, the hall looks splendid and sumptuous.



五百年前



紫禁城

在北京市区的中心，有一座占地面积达七十二万平方米的紫禁城，这便是明、清两朝的皇宫，一般称为故宫。现在，故宫里有各式宫殿和房屋建筑九千多间，面积约为十五万平方米。主要宫殿都布置在一条从南到北的中轴线上，宏大庄严。两侧对称排列许多大小宫殿，布局严整、匀称，有主有从，具有我国古建筑的独特风格，是我国目前保存下来的一座最完整的古代皇宫，也是最大的古建筑群。

故宫的兴建从一四〇六年（明永乐四年）开始，当时征调全国著名工匠和民工、卫军共三十万人，连续施工十五年，于一四二〇年建成。

皇宫的周围有十多米高的城墙，城外有宽五十二米

的护城河，城的四角耸立九梁十八柱的角楼，造型精巧秀丽。封建统治时代，城内外岗哨林立，警卫森严。明、清两代二十四位皇帝，先后在这里统治中国达数百年。

一九一一年辛亥革命，推翻了最后的封建王朝。解放前，故宫的文物遭到了偷盗抢劫，古建筑年久失修；新中国成立以后，党和人民政府珍视祖国的文化遗产，对古宫建筑进行了重点的修缮，整理、收集了大量文物，重新布置陈列，每天平均有一万游人前来参观。

从故宫建筑的整体设计来看，重重的门楼，高高的台基，宏大的宫殿，以及仪仗、乐队和各样摆设等等，都是为了体现皇帝的“尊贵”和“威严”。

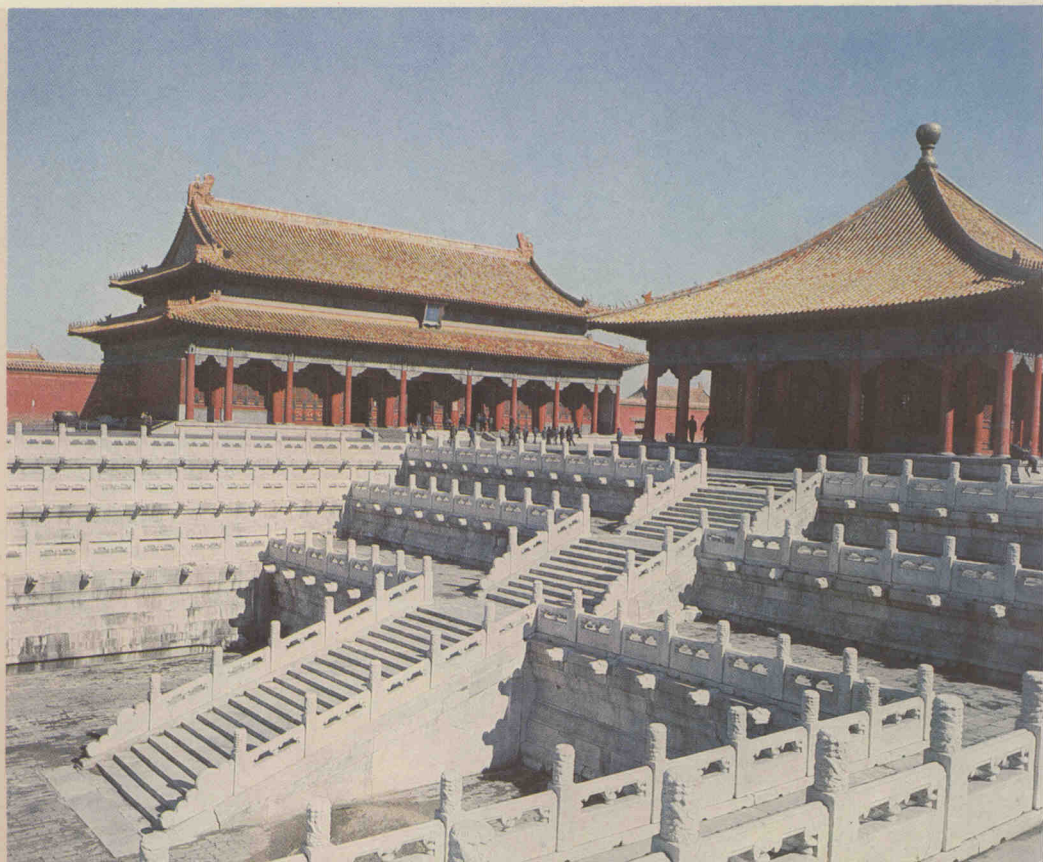
故宫的建筑，大体可以分为前朝和内廷两大部分。

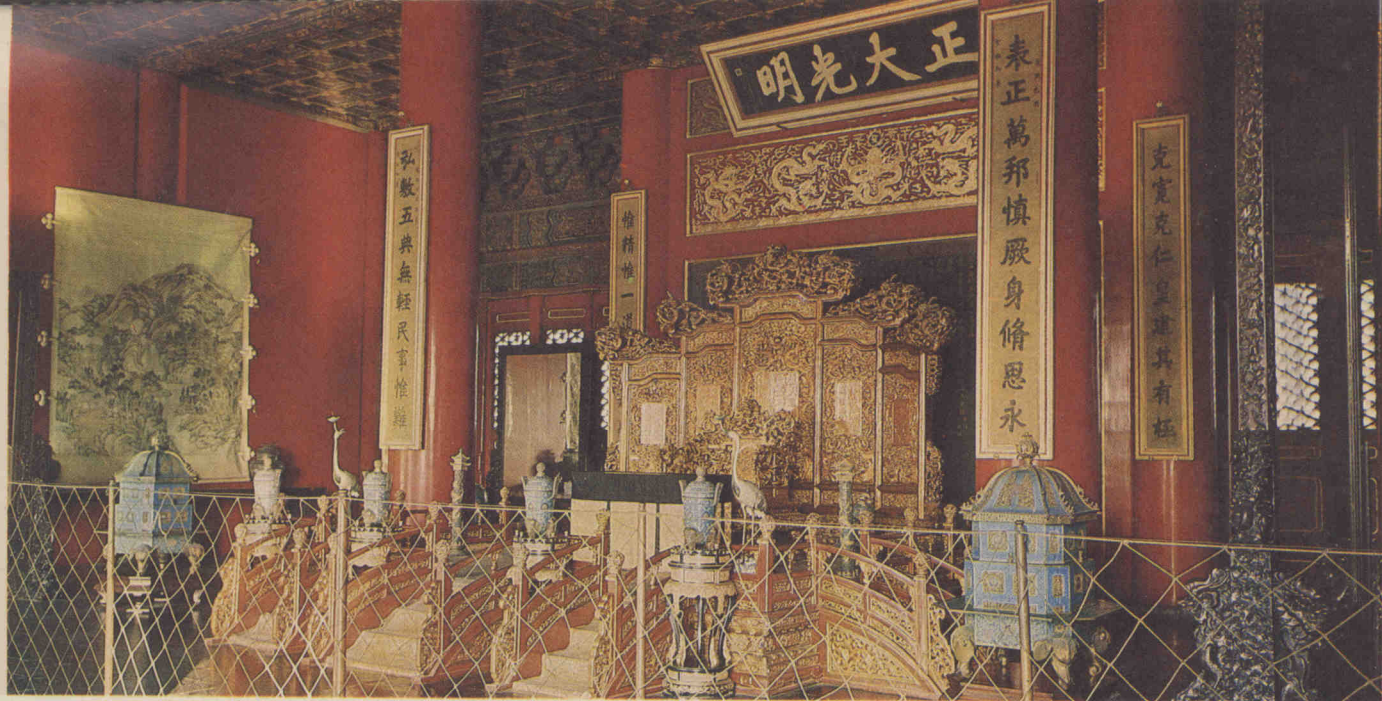
1 太和殿 就是过去所谓的“金銮殿”，是封建皇帝举行大典的地方。金碧辉煌，十分华丽，殿里的宝座是封建皇权的象征。

Taihe Dian (the Hall of Supreme Harmony) This is Jinluan Dian (the Hall of the Golden Throne) which used to be the place for royal audience and grand ceremonies. In the glittering pageantry, the throne sits as a symbol of purple power.

2 保和殿 过去这里是举行盛大宴会的地方，到乾隆时，把殿试场所由太和殿移到这里。

Baohe Dian (the Hall of Preserving Harmony) This is the place of royal banquets until the reign of Qianlong when it was made the site of the highest official examination.





前朝是以太和殿、中和殿、保和殿三座大殿为中心，通称三大殿。太和殿最宏大，殿宽十一楹，高三十五米，座落在七米高的三重石台基上。殿内有八十六根楠木巨柱，殿中央的二米高平台上，设有“宝座”，座前有御案，后面有围屏，两旁还有鼎炉、仙鹤等摆设。殿顶正中，从金龙藻井上倒垂着圆球轩辕镜。整个大殿金碧辉煌、庄严华丽。即过去所谓的“金銮殿”，当时是举行大典的地方，如新皇帝即位、庆祝元旦、冬至和“万寿节”（皇帝生日）以及颁发诏书、公布进士黄榜、派大将出征等。每当举行这类隆重仪式，殿前从露台起，仪仗、旗帜林立，一直排到端门外的天安门，廊下排列乐队，露台上跪满文武大臣，殿内点燃檀香，殿外铜炉里燃烧松枝，香烟缭绕，增加了神秘气氛。典礼开始时，钟鼓齐鸣，山呼万岁。皇帝独自在宝座上正襟危坐，飘飘然忘乎所以，似乎自己并非凡人，真是什么“真龙天子”。颇有戏剧性味道。

中和殿较小，原是一处休息厅。保和殿是举行宴会的地方，雍正以后，进士考试由太和殿移到这里举行。殿后的云龙阶石，是一块大型石雕，重达二百五十吨。

三大殿的两翼为文华殿和武英殿。一六四

四年（崇祯十七年），李自成率领的农民起义军攻进北京，曾在武英殿建立农民政权。

从乾清门往北是后廷部分。中心部分是乾清宫、交泰殿和坤宁宫，再北是御花园，两侧有东、西六宫。后廷是皇帝平时处理政务、和他的后妃家族生活的地方。

故宫的建筑又可分中、西、东三条路线。

中路：从前面午门到后面神武门，包括中轴线上的各宫殿和御花园。西路：为西六宫各殿，按清朝宫廷原状陈列。养心殿、军机处分别是皇帝、大臣办公的地方。慈禧搞的“垂帘听政”把戏，就在养心殿东间。东路：有几组自成体系的深宫大院，现在有明清工艺美术馆、陶瓷馆和青铜器馆。外东路为皇极殿、乐寿堂一带，现在是绘画馆和珍宝馆，经常展出的有历代名画和金、玉、宝石等奇珍异宝。

故宫里珍藏大量的历史文物和珍贵的艺术品，是我国最大的古代文化艺术博物院。许多游人初次进入故宫，总感到目不暇接，外国朋友更是惊异不已，兴致勃勃，举起相机拍摄不停。

当五百多年前建造这座皇宫时，多少人献出聪明才智，多少人流血流汗，才留下这份珍贵的遗产。



4

3 乾清宫 明朝时是皇帝居住和处理日常政务的地方，清雍正以后，移居养心殿。殿内“光明正大”匾后，原是密放皇帝继承人名字的所在。

Qianqing Gong (the Hall of Heavenly Purity) This is where the emperors of the Ming dynasty used to live and conduct the day-to-day affairs of state. The royal residence was moved to Yangxin Dian (the Hall for Nursing the Heart) after the Yongzheng years of the Qing dynasty. In this hall, there is a plaque with the inscription "光明正大" (Honesty and Integrity) which opens into a secret vault where the names of successors to the throne were kept.



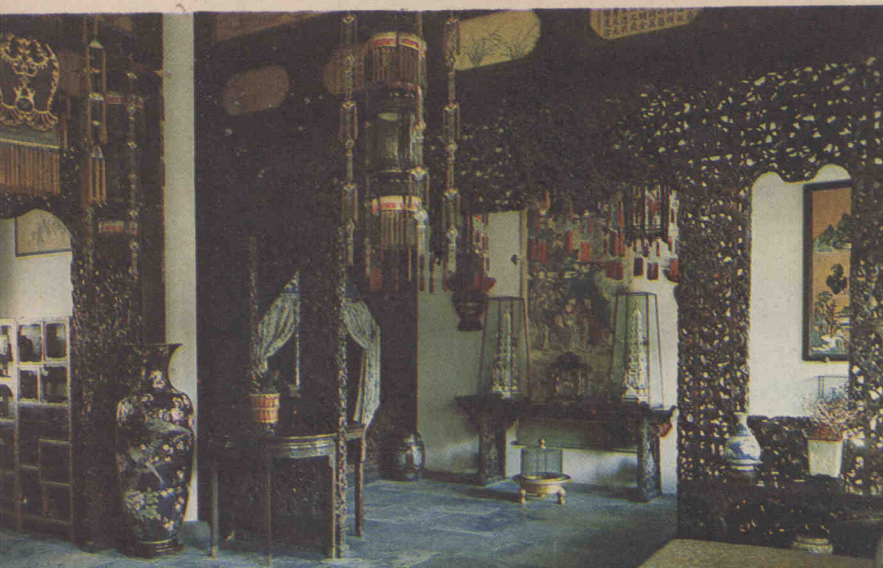
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4 养心殿东暖阁 这是养心殿东间，设有宝座，座后又放一个大宝座，中间有纱帘子相隔，这就是慈禧搞“垂帘听政”鬼把戏的地方。

Dongnuan Chamber in Yangxin Dian This is a room in the eastern wing of Yangxin Dian where there is a royal throne separated from a still greater throne behind by a screen. It is here that Empress Dowager Cixi carried out her regency, popularly known as the "behind-the-screen hearing".

5 坤宁宫东暖阁 是皇帝结婚时的洞房。皇后居住在此宫中。

Dongnuan Chamber in Kunning Gong This is the royal nuptial chamber where the empress lived after marriage.



6

6 储秀宫东次间 是后妃居住的地方。东边是卧室，现仍依原状布置。

Dongci Chamber in Chuxiu Palace (the Palace for Storing Beauties) This is the living quarters for the queen consort and the royal concubines. Bedrooms are in the east wing. Original decoration is preserved here.





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FIVE-HUNDRED YEAR OLD PURPLE FORBIDDEN CITY

Situated at the heart of Beijing is the Purple Forbidden City, covering an area of 720,000 square metres. Now the Palace Museum, it used to be the imperial palace in the Ming and Qing dynasties. Throughout the Forbidden City there are over 9,000 halls and chambers with varying architectural styles, surrounded by a 10-metre-high wall which in turn is enclosed by a 52-metre-wide moat. The Forbidden City is fitted out with elegant and exquisite towers on the four corners. The general layout is neat and well-balanced.

In 1406 (i. e., the 4th year of the reign of Emperor Cheng Zu of the Ming dynasty), 300,000 labourers, artisans and guards were assigned to the job of construction, which took fifteen years and was completed in 1420.

The palace architectural complex is divided into two sections, the front and the rear.

Three big halls, known as Taihe Dian (the Hall of Supreme Harmony), Zhonghe Dian (the Hall of Complete Harmony) and Baohe Dian (the Hall of Preserving Harmony), form the

7 **御花园万春亭** 此亭原建于明永乐年间，明嘉靖时改建，内供关公像，亭为重檐，共有十二角，造型别致。

Wanchun Pavilion (the Pavilion of Ten Thousand Springs) of the Royal Garden Built in the Yongle years of the Ming dynasty, it was renovated in the Jiajing years. With multi-layered overhanging eaves and as much as twelve gables, the pavilion housed the portrait of Kuan Kong (Lord Kuan, an all-victorious general in the years of the Three Kingdoms. Known for his integrity and staunch loyalty to his friends and revered as one of the household gods)

8 **隆宗门额箭头** 京郊农民起义军林清等人，于一八一三年杀进皇宫。这块门额上，至今还留有当时箭头射中的痕迹。

Arrow scar on the plaque over Longzong Gate The army of the peasant uprising from the outskirts of Beijing, led by Lin Qing and his comrades, drove into the royal palace in 1813. The scar on this gate plaque was made by an arrowhead.

heart of the front section. Taihe Dian, standing 35 metres in height, is the most magnificent of the three. This is where Jinluan Dian (the Emperor's Audience Hall, otherwise known as the Golden Throne Hall) used to be and grand royal ceremonies and rites were held. To its east is Wenhua Dian (the Hall of Literary Splendour) and to its west Wuying Dian (the Hall of Military Eminence).

In the centre of the rear section of the Forbidden City, likewise stand three halls—Qianqing Gong (the Hall of Heavenly Purity), Jiaotai Dian (the Hall of Union) and Kunming Gong (the Hall of Earthly Tranquility), flanked by six "Eastern Palaces" and six "Western Palaces". These were private royal apartments where the emperor conducted day-to-day affairs of state and where his empress, imperial concubines and family members lived.

The Palace Museum boasts a rich collection of historical and cultural relics and priceless *objets d'art*. Currently housed in it are Exhibition of Ming and Qing Handicraft, Exhibition of Pottery and Porcelain, Exhibition of Bronze Ware, Exhibition of Jewellery, an Art Gallery, and an exhibition reproducing court life. It is a treasure house of China's ancient culture and art, admired by visitors from both home and abroad.