

# 中國長城博物館

## CHINA GREAT WALL MUSEUM

中國長城博物館編

EDITED BY THE CHINA GREAT WALL MUSEUM

 國際文化出版公司

INTERNATIONAL CULTURE PUBLISHING CORPORATION

# 中國長城博物館

## CHINA GREAT WALL MUSEUM

中國長城博物館編

EDITED BY THE CHINA GREAT WALL MUSEUM



國際文化出版公司

INTERNATIONAL CULTURE PUBLISHING CORPORATION

(京)新登字173號

---

圖書在版編目(CIP)數據

中國長城博物館《中國長城博物館》畫冊編委會編。

北京：國際文化出版公司，1994。

ISBN 7—80105—158—0

I.中… II.中… III.長城—史料—攝影集—中國—現代  
IV.①K928.71②J1426

中國版本圖書館CIP數據核字(94)第06750號

中國長城博物館

\*

國際文化出版公司出版

新華書店經銷

文物出版社印刷廠印刷

889×1194毫米 16開本 8.5印張 20千字

1994年7月第1版 1994年7月第1次印刷

印數：5000冊

ISBN 7—80105—158—0 / J · 21

---

010000

愛我中華修我長城

鄧小平  
一九八四年九月

1984年9月. 鄧小平題詞“愛我中華修我長城”

“Let us love our motherland and vestone our Great Wall” An inscription by Deng Xiaoping in 9 1984

# 中國長城博物館

中共中央總書記、國家主席江澤民為中國長城博物館題寫館名

General secretary of Chinese Communist Party Chairman of Peoples Republic of China Jiang Zemin Cnscribes signboard for Great Wall museum

《中國長城博物館》  
畫冊編輯委員會

主 任 傅公鈺  
副 主 任 唐國堯  
執 行 主 編 沈 平  
執行副主編 孫五一  
編 委 尤炳霞  
李文昌  
魏富學

責任編輯 楊 華  
李 璞  
裝幀設計 齊 芹  
制 圖 張驪潁  
翻 譯 常紹民  
攝影作者  
(按姓氏筆劃爲序)

成大林 佚 名  
李 佐 吳祢驤  
羅哲文 孫五一  
何世堯 馬小青  
馬炳堅 姜景余  
梁 剛 張肇基  
許 成 馮永謙  
傅 寧 葉用才  
董宏征 項春松  
楊京京 劉玉生  
魏克晶 嚴仲義

《EDITIONAL BOARD OF CHINA  
GREAT WALL MUSEUM》

Manager Fu Gongyue  
Deputy manager Tang Guoyao  
Executive editor-in-chief Shen Ping  
Executive deputy editor-in-chief Sun Wuyi  
Photography You Bingxia  
Li Wenchang  
Wei Fujiu

Editor in Response Yang Hua  
Li Pu  
Binding Designer Qi Fu  
Draftmen Zhang Lixun  
Translator Chang Shaomin

Photographers

Chng Dalin Yi Ming  
Li Zuo Wu Rengxiang  
~~Luo~~ Zhewen Sun Wuyi  
~~Tic~~ Shiyao Ma Xiaoping  
~~Ma~~ Bingjian Jiang Jingyu  
~~Liang~~ Gang Zhang Zhaoji  
~~Xiu~~ Cheng Feng Yongqian  
Fu Ning Ye Yongcai  
Dong Honglin Xiang Chunsong  
Yang Jingjing Liu Yusheng  
Wei Kejing Yan Zhong Yi

# 目 錄

獻 辭	2
綜 述	4
歷代長城	17
明代長城	45
經濟文化	89
愛我中華 修我長城	107
圖版說明	118
後 記	124

## CONTENTS

Congratulations	2
General Account	4
The Great Wall under various dynasties	17
The Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty	45
Economy and Culture	89
Let us Love our Motherland and Restore our Great Wall	107
Descriptions of the photos	118
Afterword	124

# 獻辭

在中華大地，兩千多年前有一條巨龍飛起，今天，仍然巍巍屹立，它就是：長城。

長城，偉大中華民族的象征，它那雄偉、堅強不屈的性格，激勵着中華兒女攻克了一個個難關，戰勝了一個個敵人，迎着風浪，奮勇前進！

長城，中華各族人民血汗與智慧的結晶。它那堅固的城防，完整的體系，雄關隘口，烽臺林立，浩瀚沙漠，懸崖絕壁。那裡幾乎是人跡罕至，鳥獸絕跡。長城卻偏偏要修到那裡，這是多麼艱巨的工程，多麼堅強的毅力。

長城，中華歷史的豐碑，悠悠歲月，漫漫征程，上下兩千多年，它一直伴隨着封建王朝的興衰前進。金戈鐵馬，風雲叱咤，絲路捍衛，屯田開發，逐鹿中原，群雄爭霸，多少歷史的波瀾，多少興亡的痕跡，在它身上印打，豐碑永存，信息傳下！

長城，中華瑰寶，世界奇跡，它起伏盤旋，奔騰飛舞，縱橫十萬里，宇宙航觀，長城最顯，工程浩大，舉世無比，當之無愧，世界奇跡！

長城，文化的寶藏，壯麗的詩篇，古往今來，有多少騷人墨客，藝匠詞人，雕工畫師以及元戎將帥，戍卒吏丞，揮毫潑墨，筆走龍蛇，描繪了萬里長城的雄風，寫出了烽燧關險，戍邊征戰，關山行旅，兵民疾苦，悲歡離合豐富的生活內容，題材十分廣泛，文

辭有悲壯有纏綿，有歡欣，有哀怨。李白的“長風幾萬里，吹度玉門關”，王昌齡的“秦時明月漢時關，萬里長征人未還”，王維的“勸君更進一杯酒，西出陽關無故人”……等等名句，千載傳誦。古代的邊塞詩人，邊塞詩詞已經成了古典詩詞獨樹一幟的流派。毛澤東同志的“北國風光，千里冰封，萬里雪飄，望長城內外，唯余莽莽，大河上下，頓失滔滔”，“天高雲淡，望斷南飛雁，不到長城非好漢”更是把長城的雄姿與祖國壯麗的河山景色相結合，抒發了雄偉的革命胸懷。義勇軍進行曲（現在國歌）詞中“把我們的血肉，築成我們新的長城”，唱出了中華民族團結奮起的最強音，長城這許多精神文化的寶藏，今天仍然是激勵我們前進的力量。

北京市文物局籌建的中國長城博物館將成，并出版《長城》展覽圖冊介紹一書，囑為題辭，本不敢當，只因我奔走在長城上已四十多年，與長城結下了深厚的感情，乃欣然應命了。寫了以上幾句冗言，自知淺薄，敬請高明指教。

羅哲文

1994年4月



# Congratulations

Two thousand years ago, on the Chinese land rose up a huge dragon. Today, it still firmly stands there. It is the Great Wall.

The Great Wall is a symbol of Chinese nation. Its magnificence, its character of perseverance has impelled the Chinese people to overcome difficulties one after another and defeat enemies time and again. Now the Chinese nation is boldly marching forward.

The Great Wall is a crystallization of hard work and wisdom of all Chinese peoples. It has strong ability of defense, complete system, strategic passes, numerous beacon towers. It wound its way through boundless desert, over steep cliffs and overhanging rocks, where no human beings could be found and even birds and animals never went. You can imagine what a formidable project it is: what kind of persistence it needs!

The Great Wall is a monument in the Chinese history. Time went by. For more than 2,000 years, the Great Wall forged ahead in spite of the ups and downs of the feudal dynasties. How many battles and struggles it had witnessed! How many significant historical events had happened there! It will last forever as a monument and pass on to the history to the coming generations!

The Great Wall is a gem of the Chinese nation and a great wonder of the world. It winds its way up and down, crossing more than 100,000 li. It is one of the few things on earth that could be seen from the space. It's a tremendous project that has no rival throughout the world. A world wonder, it really is!

The Great Wall is also a cultural treasure, a splendid poem. Through the ages, how many poets, literatis, artists, painters, sculptors, military generals and guards had created everlasting works, describing the grandeur of the Great Wall, the narrow passes, the defense and battles, the hardships of the people and the service guards, the joys and sorrows, the partings and reunions of life and so on. The topics are very wide. The literary style is different. Some are tragic, some are joyous, others are sad. Many widely-loved poems had been handed down from generations

to generations. For example, Li Bai (the famous poet of Tang Dynasty)'s "Through tens of thousand li the long wind blows/ Over the Yumen pass it goes"; Poet Wang Changling's "Long clouds from the Sea of Kokonor darken the mountain of Snows/From this lone fortress gaze far away to Yumen Barrier/Yellow sands, a hundred battles have pieced our coats of mail/If we do not defeat Loulan we never shall go home", Poet Wang Wei wrote, "Why not drink one more bowl of wine/Beyond Yang Pass there are only strangers". Those famous ancient fortress poets and their poems had formed a new style of their own different from other ancient poems. Comrade Mao Tsetung left the following famous lines: "Landscape of the north:/ hundreds of miles ice-frozen,/thousands of miles snow flying/ Look at the Great Wall, /this side, other side, /only white wilder ness./Up and down the Yellow River,/suddenly deep waves disappear," and "Heaven high, clouds light/watching wild geese/ fly south and disappear/only heroes will reach the Great Wall." He combined the grandeur of the Great Wall with the magnificent landscape of the motherland and expressed his revolutionary mind. "March of the Volunteers" (now the national anthem) wrote these words, "With our own flesh and blood, to build a new Great Wall." It sang out the strongest rhythm of solidarity of the Chinese nation. The Great Wall, a spiritual treasure, will still impel us forward today.

The building of the China Great Wall Museum is just to finish. And "the Great Wall Photo Album Guide" is to publish. I was invited to write a few words for that. I should have declined the offer. But since I have worked on the Great Wall for more than forty years, and have developed deep feelings towards the place where the Great Wall museum stands, so I happily accepted the offer and wrote down the above words. Thinking of the limit of my knowledge, I'm here ready for advice and comments.

Luo Zhewen

April, 1994.

# 綜述

中國長城博物館坐落在北京延慶八達嶺，背依長城，面臨滾天溝，是一座以萬里長城為主題的綜合博物館。基本陳列「長城」共七個專題，展示長城源遠流長的歷史文化和博大精深的豐富內涵。

「歷代長城」展示長城產生和發展的基本脈絡。長城是中國古代各族人民智慧與血汗的結晶，也是人類歷史上最偉大的軍事防禦工程之一。長城的起源，可追溯到二千五百多年前的春秋戰國時期。而築城用以防禦，則早在此前便已出現了。當原始人類過渡到以農業為主的定居生活之後，便已懂得在居住區周圍挖掘壕溝，夯土壘石築牆，作為保護自己的防禦措施。隨着生產力的發展，私有制的產生，這種防禦設施不斷改進，到商周時已發展成具有防禦功能的城堡，遍及于各地及邊境，形成環形的獨立的防禦要點，拱衛天子都邑。春秋時期列國爭霸，相互攻伐，促進了禦敵設施的加強和發展。齊、楚兩國率先用墻體把邊境線上的城堡連結起來，利用山河之險，構築成具有戰略防禦性質的「楚國方城」和「齊國鉅防」，長城從此出現在華夏大地之上。戰國時期兼并戰爭不斷升級，愈演愈烈，為了相互防禦，七雄及較小的中山等國，都曾修築過長城。楚築方城北禦秦，齊築長城南禦楚，越、魏築長城以禦秦，趙築南界長城以禦魏，燕築南界長城以禦趙。它們之間並沒有連結起來成為一個整體，稱之為「腹地長城」。而游牧于北方草原的匈奴、嚴允、樓煩、林胡、東胡等族，此時逐漸發展強大，屢屢南下進入中原農業區掠奪，威脅着與他們接鄰的各諸侯國邊境的安寧。燕、趙、秦三國北部的長城，都是為防禦北方游牧民族而設。「趙武靈王胡服騎射」的典故，就發生在這一時期。可見長城是中國數千年來長期備禦實踐的產物。城障相連，烽燧相接，蜿蜒起伏的萬里長城，正是在史前文化的溝壕、土牆等原始防禦設施的基礎上，逐漸產生并發展起來的。

秦始皇公元前221年統一六國，結束了諸侯割據稱雄的混戰局面，建立起統一的封建王朝。對於秦王朝的統治，最主要的威脅是來自北方草原的匈奴。前214年，秦始皇命蒙恬將兵三十萬，發起北逐匈奴的戰爭，把統一戰爭期間乘機侵入塞內的匈奴部落驅出塞外。同時為了確保中原地區的安寧，以巨大的人力、物力和財力，修築長城，「因地形，用制險塞，起臨洮，至遼東，延袤萬余里」，這就是舉世聞名的秦始皇萬里長城。它利用了戰國時期燕、趙、秦三國北部長城的基礎，進行大規模的修復、連接和增築，并在若干地段，隨着秦王朝新拓疆域，向北擴展延伸，沿線設置12郡，分段防禦，從而使西起臨洮，東至遼東的整個長城防線，聯貫為一。為了維護和鞏固統一，秦始皇拆毀戰國時各諸侯國用以割據自衛的「腹地長城」，這些長城，其規模最多不過二、三千里，少則數百里，而秦始皇所築長城，逾萬里之上，自此始有萬里長城之稱。秦始皇築長城，是中國歷史上著名的事件之一。長城所行經地帶，多是險峻要衝之處，上下高山，出入深穀，這樣的工程，在世界人類歷史上，也是前所未有的奇跡。由於種種歷史原因，在許多人印象中，長城就是秦始皇所築，不知其前後還有諸多朝代，都會修築過長城。以至于誤以為今日起伏蜿蜒于北方崇山峻嶺中的明代長城就是秦代的萬里長城。實際兩者不同。秦長城遠在北邊，尤其東段，要較明代長城向北推移五、六百里，它們是不會重合的。談到秦始皇萬里長城，自然會聯想到孟姜女哭長城這個家喻戶曉的民間故事。長城沿線有許多關於孟姜女的遺跡，山海關姜女廟是最著名的一處。雖然事實上孟姜女與秦始皇的萬里長城毫無關聯，但是故事深刻地反映了長城工程給勞動人民帶來的巨大勞役和災難。

秦末漢初，北方游牧民族乘中原戰亂，大舉南下，以匈奴最強，東破東胡，西走月氏，南吞樓煩，北服丁零，控弦之士三十萬。前200年，匈奴勁騎越句注逼晉陽，漢高祖率兵親征，被圍困于白登七日，後以陳平計略，方得歸還。此後至景帝六、七十年間，和親成為漢對匈奴的主要政策。歷經「文景之治」，西漢王朝社會經濟得以恢復和發展。前140年，武帝即位，開始對匈奴採取以攻為守、積極防禦的戰略。前127年，武帝命衛青領兵出雲中，發動河南戰役，收復河套地區，「築朔方，復繕故秦時蒙恬所為塞，因河為固」。前119年，衛青、霍去病分別出兵定襄、代郡，發動漠北戰役，漢兵出塞

兩千余里，臨瀚海而還，匈奴殘破，主力西徙，而幕南無王庭。“漢始築令居以西，初置酒泉郡，以通西北國”前110年，酒泉列亭障至玉門，至前101年，“自敦煌西至鹽澤，往往起亭”在此二十多年的時間裡，漢武帝重創匈奴，打通了兩千多里的河西走廊，設四郡，把烽燧亭障向西一直伸展到羅布泊。在歷代所修長城中，唯屬漢長城最長，東起遼東，西抵鹽澤，達二萬余里，其東段大抵是修復秦時故塞，陰山以北則增設亭障，河西走廊至西則是新築，其形式除城牆外，還有列城、亭、障、烽、塞、塹壕、天田、土壘、塞牆、塹等，沿長城全線，五里一燧，十里一墩，三十里一堡，百里一城塞，烽煙相接，萬里相望，形成一條嚴密的防線。漢簡所示，漢代烽燧，有系統的組織和完整的制度，其舉烽種類大抵有三：燔積薪，舉苣火，放烽煙；白晝放煙，夜晚舉火，并依敵人遠近多少，有各種不同的信號。“城頭烽火不曾滅，驍騎征戰何時歇，殺氣朝朝衝塞門，胡風夜夜吹邊月”。正是漢代長城烽煙連綿，征戰不已的生動寫照。漢長城的西展，與武裝征戰相配合，歷經武、昭、宣、元四代二百余年，構築成東起令居，西抵輪臺，南自氐池，北至居延的亭障烽燧系統。又築陽關、玉門二關，關通西域，屯田積穀，確保這“為後世譽為‘絲綢之路’的中西交通大道暢通無阻”。東漢初年，局部修繕長城障塞，隨之匈奴內訌及漢聯南匈奴進攻北匈奴，長城沿線局勢穩定下來，未再興修築之役。

漢末三國角逐中原，西晉諸族紛紛內遷，均不以長城為重，僅是惠帝元康時，以唐彬監幽州，復秦時長城塞，防鮮卑諸部。十六國北朝時期，北方諸族涌入中原建立政權，為防禦其他游牧民族南下，都會修築過長城，北魏初都平城，屢受柔然攻擾，424—430年，太武帝連續出擊柔然，直度大漠，全勝而還，遂于平城以北陰山以南，自西向東分列六鎮，并“築長城于長川之南，起自赤城，西至五原，延袤千余里”又築畿上塞圍，“起上穀，西至于河，廣袤皆千里”，用以阻斷柔然，拱衛京都。北魏分裂後，543年東魏“丞相歡築長城于肆州北山，西自馬陵，東至土垠”，以防西魏與柔然聯兵進攻。北齊高帝二十八年，共築北部、西部兩條長城，北部長城用以防禦突厥，契丹，主要為文宣帝時所修，“先是自西河總秦戍築長城，東至于海，前後所築，東西凡三千余里”，西部長城沿太行山修築，用以防禦北周東進，是為武成帝時工程，“築勛掌城于軹關，仍築長城二百里，置十二戍”，北周滅北齊後，邊患仍是突厥、契丹，在力爭與突厥和親的同時，又對北魏、北齊長城加以修繕。579年，靜帝“詔翼巡長城，立亭障，西自雁門，東至碣石，創新改舊，咸得其要害”。西晉、北魏、東魏、北齊、北周所修築的長城，總計長度在五千里以上，秦漢時的舊城故塞，歷經這一時期的修繕增築，又換了一副新的面貌。

隋立國後，突厥分裂為東、西兩部，東突厥啟民可汗內附，遷居道川，邊境較為安定，長城工程在文帝時有四次，規模都不太大，煬帝時有兩次，役發丁男百余萬，并非出自戰略考慮，而是借修築長城炫耀武威。隋長城的西部基本上是恢復秦漢及北魏六鎮長城，東部則大部分是新築，一直延伸至海邊。唐王朝國力強盛，疆域遼闊，無需恃長城作屏障，僅是為防止突、契丹等部落的滋擾，對個別地段也會利用或修繕而已。韃靼族建立的渤海國與高麗相峙，曾築有同中原形制相仿的長城，隨着遼、北宋、西夏對峙局面的形成，舊有長城大部分已在契丹勢力控制下，北宋為防契丹、西夏，于沿邊營造成串的堡寨，但終未形成嚴密的防禦體系。金滅遼破宋，統治北部中國，世宗時期，為鎮壓北方諸屬部，尤其是日益強大的蒙古族的反抗，一面連年征伐，一面開始在北部沿邊構築堡戍，挑掘壕塹，直至金亡方告罷休。築成歷經今黑龍江、吉林、內蒙古、綿延五千余里的界壕邊堡，這就是歷代長城中獨具特色的金長城。金長城不僅築以高牆，牆外還開有壕塹相輔，很少用石，多以土壘或版築而成，用以阻擋蒙古諸部剽悍的騎兵。元朝之疆域，較漢唐更為遼闊，長城已失去其戰略防禦的意義，對於蒙古騎兵，長城似乎多少會妨礙他們的軍事行動，因此僅是在某些重要關口，布置些兵員守衛，有元一代，未曾有過興築長城之舉。

“明代長城”，“建置武備”，展現明代修築長城的起因及過程，軍鎮的設置及分布，建築結構及布

局和武器防禦設施的配備。明朝自立國起，便修築長城用以防禦北方民族，直至明亡，幾乎沒有停止過修築之役，其工程規模之大，耗用精力之多，在中國歷史上，是獨一無二的。保存至今仍然完整的雄偉長城，就是明代修築的。東起鴨綠江，西抵嘉峪關，延亘一萬二千七百餘里，技術先進，設施裝備齊全，在世界古代建築史中，占有相當重要的地位。明初對於殘元勢力，採取以攻為守的武力防禦戰略，并對長城沿線的堡塞斥堠加以修築。洪武元年，即命徐達修居庸。永樂年間，成祖五次出兵塞北，先後擊潰本雅失裡、阿魯臺和馬哈木的蒙古騎兵，北邊局勢基本穩定。洪武時期所修築的長城多在西部，永樂時期盡管兀良哈內附，對東部的長城也進行了修繕。遷都北京後，更加強調了京畿地區邊牆的修築和防務。“土木之變”以後，明王朝政治日趨腐敗，無力再對蒙古諸部進行遠征。蒙古諸部的南下，也由“復元”轉為以搶掠為目的，瓦剌、韃靼經常于宣府、大同、延綏等地破牆入塞。明對蒙古的戰略轉為單純的防守，依憑守衛長城進行抵禦。陸續修築偏關以西至固原及清水營至花馬池的西部長城，山海關抵開原及開原抵鴨綠江的遼東邊牆，中部地段的長城，也進行了大規模的整治。為抵禦蒙古攻掠，明王朝在東西萬餘里的長城線上，分設九個防區，布置重兵守衛。初設遼東、宣府、大同、延綏四鎮，繼設寧夏、甘肅、薊州三鎮，而太原總兵治偏頭，三邊制府駐固原，稱“九鎮”或“九邊”，加上昌平和真保二鎮，又稱“九邊十一鎮”。而自嘉靖以來，明王朝國力更加衰落，邊防局勢日趨嚴重。“庚戌之變”，蒙古騎兵已威脅到京師，對北邊的防禦戰略，已從單純的防守變成守不勝守。長城的修築，達到了登峰造極的程度。嘉靖三十年，兵部督修宣大、薊州各地邊牆，後經張居正、戚繼光等籌劃，又于薊鎮邊垣二千餘里，增築空心敵臺，全線相連，完整的明代長城防禦體系，就是在這一時期裡形成的。萬曆以來，女真崛起于遼東，逐漸控制蒙古諸部，大規模舉兵入邊，明廷不能禁，長城不能禦。1644年，李自成農民軍攻入北京，明朝覆亡，長城也完成了其軍事使命。

長城自春秋戰國時產生起，中經歷代封建王朝的增修改築，到明代發展到了最盛階段。不僅工程浩大，建築技術也有很大的改進和提高。垣、堦、臺、空等建築設施的用料、結構、布局，都較前代更加完整和科學，并充分發揮了因地制宜、用制險塞的傳統構築方式。在不同的地區和不同的段落中，牆體結構和構築方式亦不相同。甘肅至山西一段，長城行經河西走廊和黃土高原，應用的仍是戰國以來的夯築技法，就地取材，多是夯土版築的城牆。山西至山海關一段，牆體兩側牆面全部用磚包砌，這是明代長城在建築工程上的一大進步。尤其是八達嶺以東，牆體底部砌以巨大石條，中間填土夯實，穿行于崇山峻嶺之上，更增添了萬里長城雄偉險要的氣勢。山海關以西的遼東長城，分布在遼西走廊和南部松遼平原上，因地制宜，形制多樣，構成明代長城建築結構上的又一特色。明代長城依據自然地理形勢，還有劈山牆、險山牆、柵木牆等多種形制。牆體結構基本包括上下馬道、垛口、宇牆、障牆、望口、射洞、雷石孔、吐水嘴等；衝要地段在牆體外側開有壕堦和偏坡，構成明長城完整科學的防禦建築體系。明長城不僅牆體雄偉堅實，而且在行經險峻衝要之處，設置巍峨壯觀的關隘、居庸、紫荆、倒馬、內三關、偏頭、寧武、雁門、外三關，以及著名的嘉峪關、山海關等，都會起到非常重要的防守禦敵作用。空心敵臺是薊鎮軍民創造的一種建築類型，它的出現，極大地完善了長城的防禦功能。烽火臺在明代又稱“煙墩”，沿用漢制，舉烽積柴驚炮都在臺上進行。長城所經江河湖泊之處，多建有水門，水關是明代長城建築中“用制險塞”的又一凡例，用以加強防禦能力。有泄洪供水水門、戰略水門、水柵門等多種。戍守長城軍士的武器，分為冷兵器和火器兩類，據不同兵種和不同禦敵方式，分別裝備。戚繼光出鎮薊州後，武器裝備更為改進和完善，冷兵器除弓、箭、刀、劍外，還有鉞、棍、長槍、鈞鐮、大棒、狼筈等等；火器有佛朗機、無敵大將軍、火槍、火箭、石炮、鳥銃等等。配合各種長城防禦建築設施，構成系統的戰略防禦體系。在“長城征戰”專題中，較全面地介紹了歷史上發生在長城內外的重大戰役，使人們對於長城作為戰略軍事防禦建築工程，能有更加完整和系統的了解。

“經濟文化交流”，再出現長城內外各兄弟民族長期共同發展、相互交流融合的歷史事實。長城分布在草原文化與中原文化的交錯地帶，自古就是各族集結和交流的重要地區。隨着草原游牧民族經濟生活的日益擴大，對中原農業經濟的依賴更加突出。秦及漢初，南北經濟文化的交流，大多通過戰爭的方式進行。而萬里長城的修築，并未能阻斷各族人民的友好往來與互通有無。昭君出塞播撒下漢匈兩族和平友好的種子，引出和親以來長城關市貿易不斷發展的繁榮景象。文獻記載和考古發掘證實，漢匈兩族人民，睦鄰相處，互通關市，往來長城下，流入草原的物質，有黃金、銅器、鐵器、陶器、錦繡、綺縠、糧食、錢幣、工具等大量生活、生產必需品，加速了朔漠草原游牧經濟的發展；流入中原的則有馬、牛、羊、騾、驢、駱駝、皮毛，以及各種畜產品。至武帝時，長城以南，濱塞之郡，已是馬牛放縱，蓄積布野，大量畜力投入農業和交通，極大地提高了中原地區的社會生產力。和林格爾漢墓和遼陽漢魏墓群壁畫所繪，正是長城內外各民族團結友好，經濟發展的生動場面。在長城產生和發展的幾千年中，盡管曾出現過多次攻戰征伐，但是南北各族人民睦鄰相處，交流融匯，始終是歷史的主流。遍布於長城沿線的關城堡塞，就是中原漢族同北方少數民族互通有無，貿易往來的物質集散地。明白隆慶和議以後，關市貿易更加繁榮。除官辦的貢市、關市、馬市外，還有更多的民市、月市、小市等，形式多樣的民間貿易。唐宋以來出現的“茶馬互市”，至明開始空前規模的發展。廣寧、開原、撫順、張家口、萬全、大同、榆林等處，成為漢族同蒙古、女真等族進行長期貿易的著名場所。萬全等地開市之日，賣店鱗比，南京羅緞鋪、蘇杭綢緞鋪、潞州綢鋪、澤州帛鋪、臨清布帛鋪、絨線鋪、雜貨鋪，……“各行交易，鋪沿長四、五里許”，邊塞各處呈現出“物阜民安，商賈輻輳，無異於中原”的興旺景象。

長城在中西經濟文化交流歷史發展過程中，一直起着積極、重要的作用。著名的“絲綢之路”，正是在漢武帝使張騫打通西域後，在亭障相接、烽燧林立的長城防禦系統的嚴密保護之下，才得以暢通并且一直不斷發展下來的。天山南北與內地聯為一體，中原同西域的經濟文化聯系日益緊密。西域的石榴、葡萄、苜蓿、胡麻、胡豆、胡瓜、胡桃等，陸續向東移植。良馬、驢、駝、奇禽、異獸以及各種名貴毛織品，源源流入內地。佛教及其藝術也經中亞傳入西域，繼而又向東土傳播，對中國文化產生了很大的影響。中原地區則向西域輸送大量的絲織品和金屬工具。鑄鐵、鑿井、灌溉的技術也在西域地區廣泛應用。“絲綢之路”繁榮的經濟文化交流，促進了西域社會的進步，也豐富了中原漢族的物質生活和精神生活。在居延、玉門、樓蘭、于闐、高昌、交河、龜茲等漢唐故址中，不僅發現了大量精美的絲織器，還有各種中亞、西亞，以至歐洲諸國的器物。羅布泊出土的簡牘中，有月氏人的名籍，有古率利文、佉盧文、婆羅謎文的文書，表明當時往來於河西走廊與塔裡木南北國際大道上的，不僅有中原的官吏、軍士、商賈，還有僕僕東來“深目多髯鬚”的中、西亞商人。向內地運來的是毛皮、毛織物、香料、珠璣和各種奢侈品，交換中國盛產的絲織物及金屬器物。長城連連，駝鈴聲聲，“絲綢之路”源源輸出，是輝煌燦爛的東方文明。

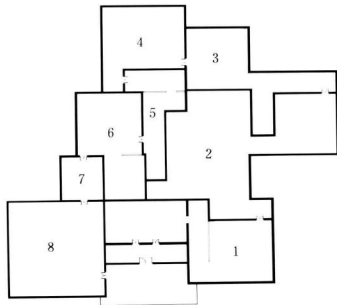
長城沿線歷代的屯田戍堡，維護着“絲綢之路”的暢通無阻，保障着關市貿易的正常進行。秦漢時期，累計軍屯、民屯，實邊的兵民達千萬之眾，直接促進了屯墾區內經濟的發展。中原農業區先進的生產技術與經營方式廣泛應用，沿邊“人民盛盛，牛馬布野”，與內地并無差異。大量出土的秦漢文物表明，居延、鄧爾多斯、遼陽等地區，都已開始使用鐵犁、牛耕、錢幣、衡器及量器。漢武帝“以屯田定西域”的戍邊之法，為後世所沿用。“魏晉而下，無代無之”，在明代更發展為“上穀至河湟萬里，均：居如渚，行如家，舉沙磧而黍苜芳”。屯田戍堡，關市貿易，極大地促進了北疆的社會經濟。蒙古草原不僅羊馬遍野，而且進一步發展起農業經濟，“其耕具有牛、有犁，其種子有麥、有穀、有豆、有黍、瓜、瓠、茄、芥、葱、韭之類，種種俱備。漢蒙人民共同開發塞外，“南至邊牆，北至青山，東至威寧海，西至黃河岸，南北四百里，東西千余里”，“耕種市廛，花柳蔬園，與中國無異”。豐州灘上，“鑿田萬頃，連



村數百，在主貢市、掌兵柄的“三娘子”主持之下，築成像征蒙漢人民團結友好的歸化城。

“民族藝術寶庫”，表現萬里長城是中華民族幾千年傳統文化藝術的結晶。從牛河梁女神廟，到克孜爾千佛洞，長城沿線分布着無數的歷史名勝、人文景觀、古墓古城和珍奇文物。馬家窑文化遺址出土的彩陶器，表明長城區域是中華文明的發源地之一；嘉峪關魏晉墓壁畫，描繪出千百年前河西走廊各族人民社會生活的場景；遼慶陵壁畫反映出游牧民族的生活特色；馳名中外的敦煌莫高窟，是長城沿線石窟藝術的最高峰；崇山峻嶺中的摩崖石刻，銘記着歷代各族人民對祖國山河的無限熱戀；邊塞文學豐富的詩詞杰作，詠唱着雄關險隘、長城風情。萬里長城就是一座中華民族藝術的寶庫，猶如一條巨龍，蜿蜒在中國北方崇山峻嶺、溪流河穀、高原戈壁、沙漠草原和平原沃野之上，展現出源遠流長的悠久歷史和光輝燦爛的東方文明。

“愛我中華修我長城”，長城是中華民族的象征，新中國成立以來，一直受到黨和國家的關心和重視，全部建築都被國家保護。1984年9月，鄧小平同志號召“愛我中華修我長城”，激勵着億萬人民煥發出強大的愛國主義熱情，讓長城這一中華民族智慧、力量的偉大象征，永世長存屹立東方，鼓舞我們炎黃子孫為振興中華而前赴後繼不斷進取。



展廳平面示意圖

Plan view of the exhibition hall

- 1 歷代長城  
The Great Wall under various dynasties
- 2 明代長城  
The Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty
- 3 建置武備  
Defense system and the armaments
- 4 長城征戰  
Wars around the Great Wall
- 5 經濟文化交流  
Economy and Culture
- 6 民族藝術寶庫  
Nationality art treasury
- 7 愛我中華 修我長城  
Let us Love our Motherland and  
Restore our Great Wall
- 8 綜合服務廳  
Comprehensive service room

## General Account

The Great Wall Museum of China is sited at Badaling, Yanqing County, Beijing. With the Great Wall behind and Guntian Ravine in front, it is a comprehensive museum which makes the Great Wall its theme. As its basic display, 'the Great Wall' can be divided into seven special parts. They show the long-standing history and culture of the Great Wall, as well as its rich, profound connotation.

The Great Wall under various Dynasties:

This part gives a general account of the origin and development of the Great Wall. As well as one of the greatest military defence works in human history, the Great Wall is a project which speaks for the wisdom and tenacity of the ancient peoples in China and the level reached by China's traditional architecture. It is generally thought that the Great Wall was built under the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221—207 B.C.). Actually, constructions of various sections of the wall started long before his time—back in the Spring and Autumn period (770—476 B.C.) and the period of the Warring States (475—221 B.C.). As for walls for defense in general sense, they appeared long before those periods. As long as the sedentary life based on agriculture established, the primitive peoples had begun to build defense works, such as digging ditches or building walls with rammed earth or stone around their settlements. By the time of the dynasties of Shang and Zhou, along with the growth in productivity and the appearance of private ownership, the defense works as these developed into the castles for defense. They occurred in everywhere, especially in frontier areas, and formed a defense circle guided the capital of the kings. During the Spring and Autumn period, central power of Zhou degenerated, and the ducal states fought each other for the supremacy, and they all took actions to strengthen and expand their defenses. The states of Chu and Qi were the first to link up the castles along the frontier with walls. Utilizing the advantages of mountains and rivers, Chu built square walls, and Qi rectangle defense walls, and thus the Great Wall appeared in China. During the Warring States period, seven of the ducal states emerged as the strongest. Geographically, Chu was located in the south, Zhao in the north, Yan in the northwest, Qin in the west, Qi in the east, Han and Wei in the centre. They contended with one another. Fierce fightings went on among the seven as each tried to annex its neighbours. For defence they built walls against one another—Chu built its square walls against Qin; Qi built a wall along its southern frontier against Chu and Yue; Wei built its western wall against Qin; Zhao built a wall along its southern border against Wei; and Yan built its southern wall against Zhao. These walls, referred by historians as 'inner walls', did not link up together. At the same time, some nomadic tribes in the north, such as the Xiongnu (the Huns), Yanyun, Loufan, Linhu and Donghu, became formidable threats to Qin, Zhao and Yan. These tribes were good horseriders and archers. With the powerful cavalry, they launched frequent forays into the border areas of Qin, Zhao and Yan, and returned with captives, draught animals and valuables. This compelled the three states to build walls as defence barriers along their northern borders and station troops there. Furthermore, Prince Wuling of Zhao carried out military reforms by organizing a powerful cavalry and clothing the cavalymen in the style of nomadic peoples, making it easier for them to ride and to shoot their arrows. It is thus clear that the Great Wall is a product of thousands years' military activities, especially for the purpose of coping with the invaders from the north, and it comes from the primitive defence works such as ditches, earthen walls in prehistoric times.

Relying on his military superiority, by 221 B.C., the First Emperor of Qin conquered all other six rival states and then founded China's first centralized, united, feudal empire. By that time the Xiongnu from northern grassland became a formidable threat to Qin dynasty. In 214 B.C., the first emperor sent General Meng Tian against the Xiongnu. With 300,000 troops, the general defeated the Xiongnu cavalry and drove them out of the north and beyond the Yellow River loop, recovered the entire Yellow River Bend. To reinforce the frontier defences against the Xiongnu, the emperor gave orders to launch an enormous project—building of the Great Wall, 'constructing its defiles and passes in accordance with the configurations of the terrain. It started at Lintao, and extended to Liaodong, reaching a distance of more than ten—thousand li'.

The walls originally built in the northern borders of the states of Qin, Zhao and Yan were joined up, and a lot of new walls were built extending to the new conquered areas in the north and west. Twelve prefectures were set up along the wall barrier to defence the wall. Furthermore, the walls, passes and fortifications built by the various states (which had a distance of two or three thousand li at most, some only some hundred li) as protection against each other, were torn down. These could not compare with the wall built by the First Emperor of Qin, which was over ten—thousand li, and was referred to as 'the Ten—thousand Li Great Wall' in the first time. This project is one of the most famous event in China's history. Constructors had to reckon with the long stretches of mountains and semi—desert the wall traversed, the sparse population of those areas and the frigid winter climate. They utilized the natural mountain barriers to establish the border defences, scooping out the valley and constructing ramparts and buliding installations at other points where they are needed. The colossal structure, which snakes over the undulating terrain of northern China, is comparable to any other historic wonder of the world in significance and magnificence. For some reasons it is generally thought that the Great Wall was built under the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty, and the wall remains in good shape in present—day of the Ming Dynasty is just the wall of the First Emperor. Actually, constructions of wall started long before his time, and did not end until the middle of the 17th century when the Ming Dynasty went into decline. The wall of the Qin dynasty lies far north of the wall of Ming Dynasty, and in the eastern section, they are five or six hundred li away from each other. In the traditional Chinese view, the Qin Dynasty is regarded as insufferably strict. Constructions of the Great Wall meant a heavy burden for the people, and tens of thousands of men worked at the construction sites lost their lives. The story of the young lady Meng Jiangnu, bring down a section of the Great Wall by her tears, is known practically to every Chinese. So there are many sites which are said to have something to do with the young lady, especially the Temple of Meng Jiangnu at Shanhai Pass. Though Meng Jiangnu was not a person of the Qin Dynasty, the tale expresses the wish of the ancient labourers against oppression and feudalism.

During the end of the Qin Dynasty and the beginning of the Han Dynasty, the nomadic tribes utilized the opportunity of the internal conflicts of the Central Plains to come southward. Defeating the Donghu in the east, driving out the Yuezhi in the west, annexing the Loufan in the south, and conquering the Dingling in the north, the Xiongnu grew strong again, organized a powerful cavalry of 300,000, and frequently invaded the Central Plains. While the new regime was first consolidating its power, the Han Dynasty was unable to rebel the Xiongnu attacks. Therefore, it had to appease the raiders by sending them enormous amounts of expensive gifts every year and arranging marriages between the royal family and the Xiongnu chieftains. But this had been unsuccessful and shameful. Until the reign of Emperor Wudi (140—87 B.C.), the Han court tried a new tact to launch powerful counterattacks against the Xiongnu. Emperor Wudi repeatedly sent Generals Wei Qing and Huo Qubing on large scale expeditions against the Xiongnu, recovering the areas south of the Yellow River Bend, forcing them to move to the far north so that it became impossible for them to establish their rule south of the Gobi. Then the court started a major renovation of the Qin wall along the Yellow River, extending it to the far east. A new wall was built to the west of the river, which reached into present-day Xinjiang, then known as part of the 'Western Regions'. Running from Liaodong in the east to the western rim of the Salt Marsh (modern Lop Nur), the Great Wall of the Han Dynasty reached a distance of over twenty thousand li, the longest among the walls built by various dynasties. Alongside the wall and inside and outside it at certain distances from it, many defensive structures were built with an eye to the shape of the landscape, such as castles in a row (lie cheng), fortresses, trenches, artificial ridges, defence walls, blockhouses and beacon towers. Complicated measures were adopted: there was a beacon tower at a distance of five li, an installation at ten li, a blockhouse at thirty li, and a castle at one hundred li. Beacon towers connected them, forming a more complete defensive complex. According to records of the bamboo books of the Han Dynasty, there was a systematic and complete rule on beacon. Burning fuel in stock, holding



high a torch, and lighting a beaconfire, were the three kind of fire—lighting; signals—smoke by day and fire by night—differentiated with changes on the invader's situation. Thus during the two hundred years' reign of Emperor Wudi, Zhao, Xuandi and Yuandi, a complicated system of castles—beacons from Lingju in the east to Luntai in the west and from Juyan in the north to Dichi in the south was set up: Furthermore, the Han court built Yan Pass and Yumen Pass, opened up the road to the Western Regions, and sent garrison troops or peasants to open up wastelands and grow food grains, to ensure the road of east—west transportations which was referred to as 'Silk Road' by later generations unblocked. During the early years of the Eastern Han Dynasty (25—220), some renovations were carried out. Thereafter, the Xiongnu divided into two branches of north and south. The latter pledged allegiance to the court of Han, and the former was defeated by the allied force of Han and the southern branch. Then no further major renovation of the Great Wall was necessary.

The Eastern Han Dynasty was doomed in 220 with the country divided into and ruled by three local lords. After fierce fightings, one of them conquered the other two and founded a short-lived, united dynasty of Western Jin (265—316). During that time, unable to cope with the increasing pressure of the nomadic peoples in the north, many people of the Central Plains moved southward, and nobody paid attention to the Great Wall, except for Emperor Huidi, who ordered Tangbin to repair the Qin wall near Youzhou to prevent from the attacks of the Rourans. During the period of the Sixteen States, many northern nomadic peoples moved into the Central Plains and set up their own dynasties, such as Northern Wei, Eastern Wei, Northern Qi, Western Wei and Northern Zhou. These northern dynasties all harassed by nomadic peoples living further to the north known as the Tujue and Rouran. Though limited in their resources, these regimes had to follow the practices of their predecessors by rebuilding the Great Wall. Large projects were carried out under the dynasties of Northern Wei (384—534) and Northern Qi (550—577) especially. In the years between 424 and 430, Emperor Taiwu of Northern Wei repeatedly sent his troops on expedition against the Rouran, forcing them to move to the north of the desert. At the same time of setting up six garrison headquarters in the areas north of Pingchen, the first capital of the Northern Wei, and south of Yinshan mountain, the emperor ordered to build the Great Wall at the areas south of Changchuan, which started at Chicheng on the east and terminating in Wuyuan in the present-day Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regions on the west, reaching a distance of one thousand li. Some years later, another wall was built, which was more than one thousand li in length, extending from Shanggu near Beijing to Hequ County in Shanxi Province, half-embracing the southern side of Datong, the capital of the Northern Wei. In 534, the Northern Wei was divided into two parts, the Eastern Wei and the Western Wei. To cope with the associated attack of the Western Wei and the Rouran, in 543, prime minister Huan of the Eastern Wei built a wall in Beishan, Sizhou Prefecture, which runned from Maling in the west to Tucheng in the east. Still bigger projects were undertaken by the Northern Qi Dynasty. Although a short-lived dynasty, it constructed two walls along its northern and western borders. The northern wall was built mainly by the Emperor Weixuandi in several times; it extended from northwest of Datong in the west to the Bohai Sea coast in the east, reaching a distance over three thousand li, which was used to cope with the Tujue and the Qidan. The western wall was built by the Emperor Wuchengdi to check the eastward invasion of the Eastern Zhou, reaching a distance of two hundred li; moreover, the emperor built a garrison headquarter at Xunzhang in Zhiguan County (modern Jiyuan County, Henan Province), and set up twelve frontier posts. In 577, the Northern Zhou subdued the Northern Qi. As precautions against the Tujue and the Qidan in the north, the Zhou court strengthened the former walls of the Northern Wei and the Northern Qi, as well as trying to appease the Tujue. In 579, the Emperor Jingdi ordered Yi to make an inspection tour of the Great Wall, and built a wall that stretched from Yanmen Pass in Shanxi Province to Jieshi in Hebei Province. A lot of innovations and improvements were made, which were very crucial. In the dynasties of the Western Jin, Northern Wei, Eastern Wei, Northern Qi and Northern Zhou, over five thousand li of walls were