

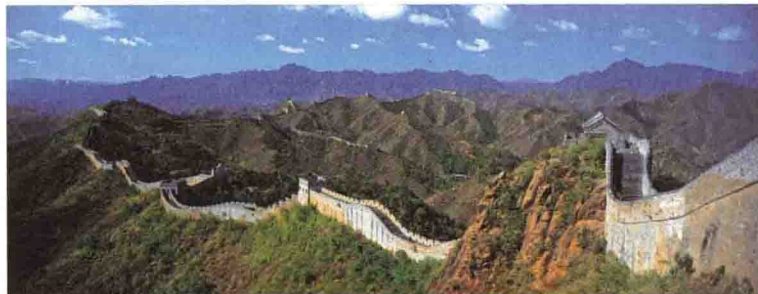




长城

The Great Wall

宋存洋◎编著



全国百佳图书出版单位
时代出版传媒股份有限公司
黄山书社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

长城：汉英对照 / 宋存洋编著. ——合肥：黄山书社, 2012.3

(中国红)

ISBN 978-7-5461-2709-5

I. ①长… II. ①宋… III. ①长城—介绍—汉、英
IV. ①K928.77

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第033855号

长 城

CHANG CHENG

宋存洋 编著

出 版 人：任耕耘
责任编辑：司 雯
责任印制：戚 帅 李 磊

特约编辑：朱昌爱
装帧设计：商子庄

出版发行：时代出版传媒股份有限公司 (<http://www.press-mart.com>)

黄山书社 (<http://www.hsbook.cn>)

(合肥市蜀山区翡翠路1118号出版传媒广场7层 邮编：230071)

经 销：新华书店

营销电话：0551-3533762 3533768

印 刷：合肥精艺印刷有限公司

电 话：0551-4859368

开 本：710×875 1/16

印张：10.75 字数：147千字

版 次：2012年7月第1版

2012年7月第1次印刷

书 号：ISBN 978-7-5461-2709-5

定价：59.00元

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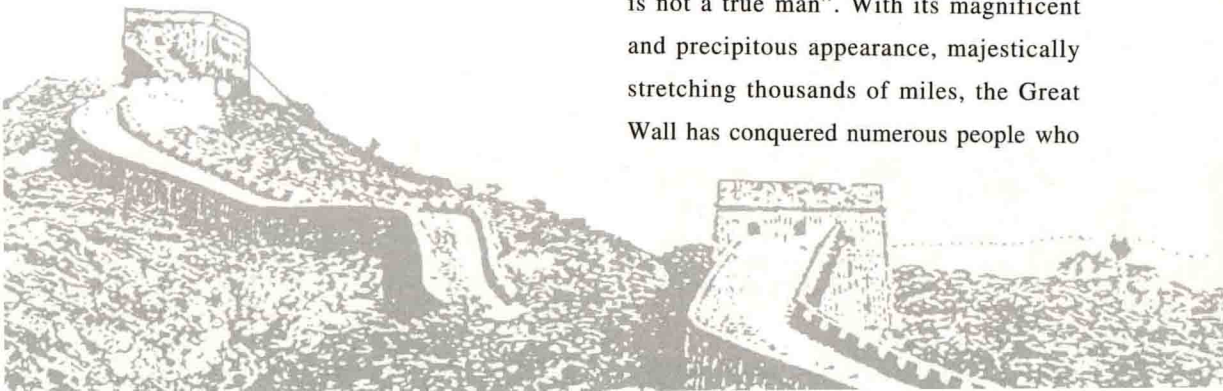
(本版图书凡印刷、装订错误可及时向承印厂调换)

长城，中华文明的瑰宝，华夏民族的象征。它绵延万里，犹如一条腾飞的巨龙，在中国大地上彰显着民族的灵魂。长城不但是集合了中国古代劳动人民智慧和汗水的一座宏伟的建筑，还是中国献给世界的一个伟大奇迹。1987年，长城作为中国标志性文化遗产首次加入《世界文化遗产名录》。

在中国，有这样一句名言——“不到长城非好汉”。长城以它的奇伟、雄险和绵延万里的雄姿，征服了无数的瞻仰者。德国著名考古学家希里曼曾这样

As the national symbol of China, the Great Wall is the treasure of the Chinese civilization. It stretches thousands of miles like a soaring dragon which reveals the soul of the Chinese nation. The Great Wall is not only a magnificent architecture, having fully displayed the diligence and wisdom of the ancient Chinese people, but also a great miracle dedicated to the world by the Chinese people. In 1987, the Great Wall, as a symbol of the Chinese cultural heritage, was first listed in the "World Heritage List".

In China, there is such a famous saying: "He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man". With its magnificent and precipitous appearance, majestically stretching thousands of miles, the Great Wall has conquered numerous people who



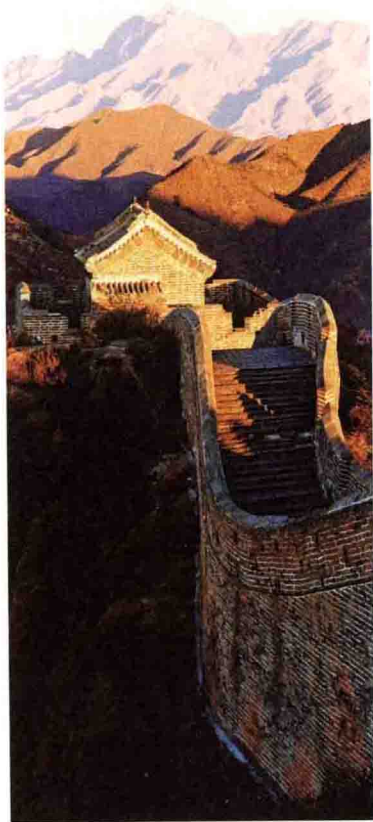
赞美长城：“中国长城，我从最幼的孩儿时代每次听到人说起就感觉到一股热烈的好奇心，现在我亲眼看到了，它的伟大超过我想象中的一百倍。我越长久地注视这个壮伟的防御工程和它令人惊悚的多角的堡塞，不断地向最高的山脊背上攀缘着，它对于我越像是洪水以前巨人族的神话式的创造。”

本书详细介绍了长城的历史、构造与运作，以及著名的长城遗迹，将这座伟大的建筑全面地展现出来。现在，就让我们一同登临万里长城，感受它的磅礴的气势与坚毅的精神。

have paid tribute to it. Mr. Schlemann, a famous German archaeologist, had such praise to the Great Wall: “Since I was a little child, whenever I hear people talking about the Great Wall of China I will be full of burning curiosity. Now I have seen it with my own eyes, its greatness has surpassed my imagination a hundred times. While constantly climbing up to the highest mountain ridge, the more I am amazed at this gigantic defense project and its terrified polygonal forts, the more it looks like a mythical creation made by the Giants before the Great Flood.”.

This book with a detailed introduction about the history, structure, operation, as well as the famous sites of the Great Wall has fully unfolded this magnificent architecture before your eyes. Now, let us climb the Great Wall together to experience its majestic momentum and the spirit of unswerving determination.





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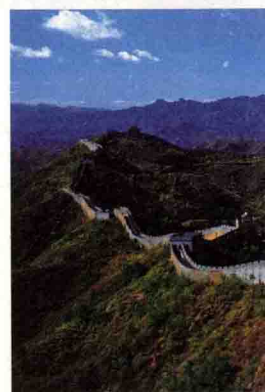
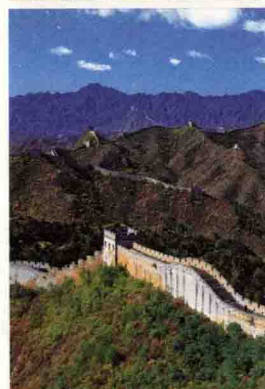
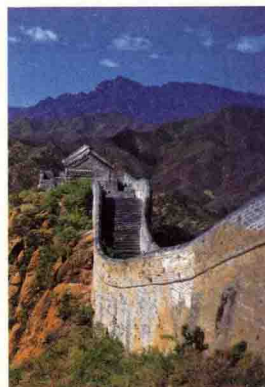
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雄伟的长城

The Magnificent Great Wall

长城是古代中国在不同时期，为抵御塞北游牧部落联盟侵袭而修筑的规模浩大的军事工程的统称。长城是人类文明史上最伟大的建筑工程之一，它与天安门、兵马俑等一同被世人视为中国的象征。

The Great Wall, built in different periods of ancient China, is a general term of the vast scale military projects resisting the Nomads alliance invasion from the north of the Great Wall. It is one of the greatest architectural projects in the history of human civilization. The Great wall is regarded by the world as the symbol of China together with the Tiananmen Square, the Terracotta Warriors and Horses.





> 长城的意义

长城的修筑自春秋战国开始，一直到明末清初，工程历时两千多年。其修筑规模之大，工程量之巨，施工之艰难，史所罕见。据推测，横贯中国华北和华中地区的长城总长度为七千多公里，近一万五千里，因此得名“万里长城”。这两千多年的漫长岁月，是中国历史悠久的见证，同时也是中国封建王朝兴衰存亡的历史见证。

战国时期，中国大地上一方面各方诸侯争霸，一方面塞北的匈奴、东胡等游牧部落联盟不断侵袭和掠夺，战乱连年发生，百姓生活苦不堪言。因此，统治者为了巩固边防，抵御外寇，加强军事防御力量，适应战争之需而修筑了长城，想以此来解决众多的军事问题，得

> The Significance of the Great Wall

The construction of the Great Wall began from the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods and lasted till the late Ming and the early Qing dynasties, totaling more than two thousand years. It is rare in history in terms of its enormous scale, great amount of engineering work and the extreme difficulties of construction. It is inferred that the total length of the Great Wall, passing through north and central China, is over seven thousand kilometers, nearly fifteen thousand *li* (1km=2 *li*), hence it is named "Great Wall". The prolonged period of more than two thousand years has not only witnessed China's long history, but also witnessed the rise and fall of China's feudal dynasties.

During the Warring States period, on the vast land of China the dukes and

到政治上的长治久安。

长城作为中国古代早期的一项军事防御工程，在经过了两千多年来历朝历代的工匠们总结前人经验的基础上，不断地修建和翻修。长城不只是静止而单一的城垣，而



• 八达岭长城
The Badaling Section

princes of the ducal states were contending for hegemony on the one hand, and on the other hand the nomadic alliance of the Huns Xiongnu people, the Donghu and others from the north of the Great Wall constantly invaded and plundered the south. The war continued year after year and the people were living a miserable life. That was why the rulers then decided to build the Great Wall for the purpose of consolidating border defense against outside invaders, strengthening the military defense, meeting the needs of the warring situation. The rulers hoped that the construction of the Great Wall would solve a large number of military problems, and then would get a lasting political stability.

As a military defense project in early days of ancient China, the Great Wall was continuously constructed and renovated during the past two thousand years by the artisans of successive dynasties on the basis of summarizing the previous experiences. The Great Wall is not simply a static and single city wall, but a combination of people, wall and materials, serving as observation tower, concealment, passing information, assembling forces and conducting counter offensive operations, etc. The sections along the Great Wall have formed a buffer zone, functioning both as the front line of defense and as a base





• 司马台长城

The Simatai Section

且是人、墙、物的结合体，具备瞭望、隐蔽、传递信息、召集部队、反攻作战等作用。而长城的沿线地段，则形成了一个缓冲地带，既是防御的前线，也是发动反击的基

to launch counterattack. With the Great Wall as a barrier, the army could act from passive to active, or turn defense into offence, initiating attacks and defenses at ease. Numerous cases have proved that the important military value of the Great



地。有了长城的阻挡，军队可化被动为主动，亦可转守为攻，攻守自如。众多事例证明，长城的重要军事价值，在当时的战争中得到了充分的体现。

春秋战国时期，齐楚两国的实力都很强大，但齐国有奉周天子命令征讨诸侯的特权。可当齐国率领其他几个诸侯国来讨伐楚国的时候，到了楚之境地，看到楚国城防（长城）如此高大坚固，竟没有胆量作战了。

Wall has been fully reflected in the wars of that time.

Both the state of Qi and Chu were very powerful in the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods, however, the state of Qi enjoyed the privileges of having the emperor under his thumb and ordered the dukes about in his name. But when the state of Qi led several other ducal states to fight against the state of Chu, they did not have the guts to conduct the military operations after intruding into Chu's territory and seeing the city defense (the tall and sturdy Great Wall).

紫荆关之战

1449年，蒙古瓦剌部首领也先率军三路攻击明朝，西路瓦剌军先锋抵达紫荆关，遭明军守军顽强抗击，无法通过。于是，也先采取声东击西的计策，利用主力在关城正面与明军对峙，同时派遣部分军队沿着山间小径偷越紫荆岭，绕至关南，拆毁了边墙而入。此后，也先率大军长驱直入，从紫荆关直逼京城，史称“紫荆关之战”。

The War of Zijingguan

In 1449, the leader of the Mongolian *Wala* division, named Yexian, led his troops to attack the Ming Dynasty along three routes. When the west route vanguards of the *Wala* army arrived at Zijingguan (pass), they encounter tenacious resistance from the Ming garrison troops and could not getting across. So the *Wala* army adopted a plan of making a feint to the east and attacking in the west, by using the main force to confront with the Ming troops in front of the frontier pass while at the same time sending some troops to go along the mountain trails and slip through Zijingling. They took a devious route to the southern section of the pass, then pulled down the side walls and entered into the pass. Later Yexian led his troops drove straight on to the capital city from Zijingguan. This battle was known as the "War of Zijingguan" in history.



● 紫荆关 (图片提供: FOTOE)

紫荆关是长城的重要关口之一，位于河北省易县城西40千米的紫荆岭上。紫荆关建在依坡傍水、两山相夹的盆地内，四周为天然屏障。

The Zijingguan Pass

As one of the important passes of the Great Wall, Zijingguan is located in the Zijing (Bauhinia) ridge, 40 kilometers west of the Yixian county, Hebei Province. Zijingguan was constructed on the mountain slopes beside a stream, in the basin, sandwiched between the two mountains and surrounded by natural barriers.

同时，长城对边远地区经济的发展也起到了积极的作用。在古代，长城沿线大多是生产比较落后的地区，人烟稀少，土地荒凉，被称为“不毛之地”。而长城想要发挥其军事作用，就非得解决守城将士军备给养的供应问题。因此统治者在修筑长城的同时，一定会着手加强边境地区的开发建设，甚至移

At the same time, the Great Wall had also played a positive role in the economic development of remote areas. In ancient times, the region along the Great Wall was mostly rather backward in production, as it was sparsely populated with bleak and desolate land, known as the "barren land". Before the Great Wall playing its military role, it must solve the problem of military provisions for the

民前往开发，进行农牧业生产。

不仅如此，长城在文化艺术上的价值，也足以与其在历史和战略上的重要性相媲美。两千多年来，以长城为中心，南北各民族不断交流，促进了各民族文化的发展，也形成了一种有别于其他地区的文化地带。长城沿线以中原文化为基础，给予了邻近长城地区的游牧民



• 敦煌壁画

敦煌以“敦煌石窟”和“敦煌壁画”闻名天下。其中，敦煌壁画共五万多平方米，内容十分丰富，是中国也是世界壁画最多的石窟群。敦煌壁画主要描写神的形象、神的活动、神与神的关系、神与人的关系等，以寄托人们善良的愿望。

The Dunhuang Murals

Dunhuang is well-known for its grottoes and murals. Among them, the Dunhuang Murals, with a total area of more than 50,000 square meters, is rich in content and the Dunhuang Grottoes is deemed to be the largest in China as well as in the world. The Dunhuang murals have mainly focused its description on the images of Gods, activities of Gods, the relationship between Gods and the relationship between Gods and men, having reflected the hopes of people's good intentions.

officers and soldiers guarding the wall. Therefore, while having the Great Wall constructed, the rulers would certainly start to reinforce the development and the construction of the border areas. They even sent immigrants to be engaged in farming and animal husbandry.

Moreover, the art and culture value of the Great Wall is enough to be comparable to its historical and strategic importance. Over two thousand years, the continuous exchanges between the peoples of the north and south, with the Great Wall as the center, had not only promoted the cultural development of all ethnic groups, but also formed a culture zone which was different from other regions. The culture based on the Central Plains, along the Great Wall had a significant impact on the production and lifestyle of the nomads living near the Great Wall area, enabling the culture of the frontier region to show its unique characters. A large number of unearthed cultural and historical relics in and out of the Great Wall could prove that the imprint of multi-ethnic cultural integration could be seen everywhere. For example, the Han Dynasty bamboo slips excavated from the southeast of Heicheng in the lower reaches of the Ejina river





• 麦积山石窟

麦积山位于甘肃省天水市东南约35公里处，是中国秦岭山脉西端小陇山中的一座奇峰，山的形状奇特，孤峰突起，犹如麦垛，故名。山峰的西南面是悬崖峭壁，石窟就开凿在峭壁上，现存佛教窟龕194个，泥塑石雕、石胎泥塑7200余身，壁画1300余平方米。这里的雕像大的高达16米，小的仅有10多厘米，其中，数以千计的与真人大小相仿的雕塑，极富生活情趣，是非常精美的珍品。

The Maijishan Grottoes

Located about 35 kilometers southeast of the Tianshui City, Gansu Province, Maijishan is a unique peak of Xiaolongshan (mountain) which is in the west end of Qinling mountain ranges. The shape of the mountain is so strange that its solitary peak is protruding into the sky just like a wheat stack, hence called Maijishan (mai, means wheat). To the southwest of the mountain peak, there are perilous cliffs where those caves were drilled. There are 194 buddhist cave shrines, more than 7200 statues of clay stone carvings and stone roughcast clay sculptures and 1,300 square meters of murals. The largest statue here is as high as 16 meters while the smallest one is only over 10 cm. Among them, thousands of life-size sculptures in the round and solid shape are full of emotional appeal, and regarded as exquisite treasures.



族的生产、生活方式以重大影响，使这一地带的文化呈现出边塞的独特风貌。从长城内外出土的大量文物和遗留可以证明，多民族文化融合的印记处处可见。例如，在今内蒙古额济纳河下游黑城东南发掘的居延汉简，被誉为本世纪中国学术界的“四大发现”之一。汉简中绝大部分都是长城边塞地区的文书，记载了汉代此段长城的军事设施规模和建筑物的配置，以及戍守官兵的组织、装备、出勤和通行证制度，还有周边经济、宗教等真实的记述。在长城地区的文化带里，还遗留下来许多名胜古迹，如敦煌、云冈、麦积山、万佛堂石窟壁画和雕塑等。

in today's Inner Mongolia are hailed as one of "the four great discoveries" of the Chinese academia in this century. The greater majority of the Han Dynasty bamboo slips are the frontier region documents of the Great Wall, recorded the scale of the military installations and the configuration of the buildings in this section of the Great Wall in the Han Dynasty, as well as the organization, equipment, attendance and pass permit system of the guarding officers and men, plus a real account of the neighboring economy, religion and so on. Many famous historical sites have been left in the cultural zone of the Great Wall, such as the murals and the sculptures in the grottoes of Dunhuang, Yungang, Maijishan and Wanfotang.

简

简是战国至魏晋时代的书写材料，用狭长的竹片（也有木片）削制而成。竹片称“简”，木片称“札”或“牍”，统称为“简”或“竹简”。简均用毛笔墨书，每片写字一行，然后将一篇文章的所有竹片编联起来。简是中国历史上使用时间最长的书籍形式，是造纸术发明之前以及纸普及之前主要的文字载体，也是研究战国楚文字和西汉初年书法的重要资料。

- 秦代竹简
The Qin Bamboo Slips





Jian (The Slips)

Jian (or slip) was a writing material used from the Warring States Period to Wei and Jin periods. It was cut from a strip of bamboo (wood). The bamboo pieces are known as *Jian*, the wooden chips are known as *Zha* (thin pieces of wood used for writing in ancient times) or *Du* (wooden tablets or slips for writing in ancient China), generally referred to as *Jian* or "Bamboo Slip". With a brush and ink, a line would be written in each piece of *Jian* and then had all the bamboo pieces of one article bound up as a book. *Jian* is the book format which had been used for the longest period of time in the Chinese history. It was the main writing tool before the invention of paper making and before the popularization of the paper. *Jian* was also used as an important reference on the study of the scripts of the state of Chu in the Warring States period and of the calligraphy in the early years of the Western Han Dynasty.



• 三国时期的木牍

Wooden Slips of the Three kingdoms Period

时至今日，长城虽然早已经失去了其原本的军事价值，但它所承载的中国两千多年的封建历史却像一部百科全书，向世界讲述着中国古代的政治、经济、建筑等多方面的发展和成就，有很高的科学价值、历史价值和文化价值。

Today, the Great Wall has already lost its original military value. However, bearing more than two thousand years of feudal history in China, it is just like an encyclopedia describing to the world about the developments and the achievements made by the ancient Chinese in political, economical, architectural and other fields, having a high scientific, historical and cultural value.