

BEIJING

THE MAGNIFICENT CITY

古老而又充满活力的都城



2004-2005



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北京，一座历史悠久的文明古都。3000多年建城史、850多年建都史为北京留下了丰厚的文化遗产，故宫、八达岭长城、颐和园、天坛、十三陵、周口店猿人遗址被联合国列为世界文化遗产。漫步京城，气势磅礴的皇家宫殿、优雅别致的园林名胜，俯首皆是岁月风尘，伟大而经典。千百年沉积而成的城市厚重底色，渲染着古都北京的独特魅力。

前言

北京，一座生机盎然的国际都会。50年代的旧城改建，60年代的地铁营造，70年代的立交桥兴起，80年代的十大建筑，90年代的亚运场馆，新世纪的大规模城市建设……市民们用不断改善的生活见证了北京国际化大都市的步伐，她引领着东方文化的发展、科技潮流的走势、商业运作的动向。在这座城市中，时刻可以感觉到现代之风扑面而来，古老已不再是她唯一的骄傲。

北京，一座蓬勃向上的奥运之城。“鸟巢”、“水立方”等奥运场馆建设项目破土动工，使2008年北京奥运会的脚步越来越近。与这些一流赛馆遥相呼应的是由地铁五号线、四号线、十号线、九号线共同构建的北京300公里轨道交通网络；由高速公路、城市快速路、主干路和城区路网加密工程以及22条奥运地区道路共同搭建北京立体交通路网；以北京产“奔驰”轿车为最新代表的大规模外资注入；每年竣工300万平方米的住宅建设……奥运为北京描绘出了一幅幅宏伟的蓝图，为北京未来发展赋予了新的激情和活力。

北京，古老而现代。

北京，历久而弥新。

Welcome to Beijing, the Magnificent City.

A truly impressive memento of a memorable visit – for the coffee table or the bookshelf – or a reference book for a trip yet to be taken, Magnificent City is a pictorial record of one of the greatest and most ancient cities on earth.

Indeed a magnificent city, Beijing offers a wealth of history, fantastic activities and heritage sites of outstanding cultural significance.

A city that makes strong impressions and lasting memories.

PREFACE



The combination of people-watching and sightseeing offered by Tian'anmen Square, Beihai Park and the Great Wall, as well as the extraordinary grandeur and scale of the Forbidden City make it an invigorating place for long, meandering strolls or short sightseeing trips at almost any time of the year. Duck-shaped paddleboats in the park will make you smile and chances are you'll be tempted to take to the water. Breathtaking serpentine twists and turns of the Great Wall will likely tempt you further a field.

Many a Beijing love affair began not with grandiose palaces, temples or extravagant architecture but with the first sight of the humble hutong and the courtyards. Temple-hoppers in seventh-heaven love Yong He Gong, the Lama Temple and the majestic pleasures of the Temple of Heaven. And visitors encounter wide-eyed tour guides with tales of ancient trees in majestic temple compounds.

A modern metropolis, the city connects with global counterparts anytime of the day or night – London, Paris, Beijing, Rome... .

Magnificent city: ancient, precious and spectacular.

We hope you'll treasure this book as much as we treasure our city!



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北京 — 古老而又充满活力的都城

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Tian'anmen Square – the world's largest square

紫禁城 — 世界最大的帝王宫殿
Forbidden City – the world's largest palatial complex

天坛 — 古代皇家祭天神坛
The Temple of Heaven – a footstep to heaven

颐和园 — 中国古典皇家园林博物馆
Summer Palace – a place for all seasons

长城 — 人类建筑史上的伟大奇迹
The Great Wall – one of the world's wonders

十三陵 — 世界上埋葬皇帝最多的墓葬群
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什刹海风景区 — 京城最富古都魅力的地方
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佛教胜地 — 云居寺、大钟寺、法海寺、雍和宫
Yunjusi, Dazhongsi, Fahaisi and Yonghegong Lamasery

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文化之都 CAPITAL OF CULTURE

博物馆、画廊、名人故居
Museums, Galleries and
Residences of Celebrities

绚丽舞台
A Colourful Stage

京剧
Peking Opera

国际舞台
International Performance

杂技
Acrobatics

精品云集
Modern Performance

古典艺术
Ancient Arts

中国字画
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瓷器玉器
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美食之城 DINING

宫廷菜
Royal Cuisine

官府菜
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特色火锅
Hotpot

北京烤鸭
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北京小吃
Peking Snacks

粤菜
Cantonese Cuisine

上海菜
Shanghai Cuisine

川菜
Sichuan Cuisine

素菜
Vegetarian Cuisine

世界美食
World Cuisine

各具特色的餐厅
Classical Style Restaurants

茶文化
China Tea Culture

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奥运之城 OLYMPIC CITY

奥运场馆建设
Venue Construction

基础设施建设
Infrastructure Construction

充满激情的市民
A Passionate City

优化投资环境
Optimizing the Investment
Environment

保护历史文化名城
Protecting Beijing's Historical
and Cultural Heritage

健身热潮
Fitness Trend

奥运火炬传递
The Olympic Torch Relay

500,000-700,000 YEARS AGO

北京猿人

1929年,中国考古学家在北京郊区周口店发掘出震惊世界的“北京人”头盖骨,证明50至70万年前,在北京生活的原始人类是中华民族的先祖。“北京人遗址”1987年被联合国教科文组织列入“世界文化遗产”名录。

Peking Man

On December 2, 1929, Chinese anthropologists discovered traces of life: a human skull of a so-called Peking Man, who lived on the southwest outskirts of Beijing about 500,000 to 700,000 years ago.



北京猿人雕塑——打猎归来。
Stone sculpture of Peking Man.

建城

1986年发掘的房山古城遗址是迄今发现的北京历史上最早的城邑。城中出土的克盂盖上的铭文,证明此处在前1045年是古燕国的都邑,至今已有三千多年历史。

Emergence of the City

In 1986, an ancient city ruin was excavated at Dongjialin Village at Liulihe, Fangshan District. It is the earliest city in history of Beijing.



克盂。
Bronze ke he (wine jar).

克盂盖上的铭文。
Inscriptions on the inside of the lid of a ke he.



AD1153-1215

ZHONGDU DURING THE JIN DYNASTY

金中都

辟邪是中国古代传说中的一种能驱邪的神兽。这件铜辟邪是金中都宫殿中帷帐上的装饰部件。
The bronze pixie – meaning avert evil – was a divine legendary animal widely used as a talisman. This sculpture was originally among decorations on Zhongdu Royal Palace throne.



公元1125年,兴起于中国东北的金国南下消灭了辽国,并从北宋手中夺取了燕京。1150年,海陵王完颜亮夺取金国皇位,1153年,将都城由会宁(位于今黑龙江省)迁往燕京,改燕京为中都。北京自此成为王朝的首都,至今已有851年历史。

中都城长约4.5公里,宽约4.7公里,略呈方形。中都的皇城又分为东、西两部分,东部为宫城,西部为苑囿。宫城的主殿称为大安殿,是举行重大仪式的地方。金中都的基本形制为元明清三朝的都城所继承。

851 Years as a National Capital

In 1153, Beijing was first designated China's capital by the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234), founded by the Nuchen ethnic group from Northeast China. The city was called Zhongdu, or the Central Capital, at that time. Since then, for all but a few decades, Beijing has remained the capital intermittently under successive dynasties and gradually grown into a major city.

On September 20, 2003, a grand ceremony was held in downtown Beijing to mark the 850th anniversary of the year when Beijing first became China's political centre.



卢沟桥建成于1192年,是金中都最有名的胜迹,总长266.5米,桥柱上雕有492只大小、神态各异的石狮。Originally created in 1192, Marco Polo Bridge is acknowledged as an engineering marvel, spanning 266.5 metres and with 250 marble balustrades supporting 492 carved stone lions.

AD1272-1368

DADU – CAPITAL OF THE YUAN DYNASTY

元大都

1215年,蒙古军队攻占中都城,将中都改称燕京。1260年,忽必烈称帝后来到燕京,改燕京为中都,不久又在中都旧城北面另建新城,1272年改中都为大都。从此,北京成为全中国的首都。

元大都是当时世界上最大的城市之一,它按照特定思想规划设计而成,在中国城市发展史上占有重要地位。今天北京城市轴线、内城的街道胡同,便是对元大都城市格局的继承。元大都是一个与世界频繁交往的城市,基督教传至大都,意大利旅行家马可·波罗也来到大都。

Rise of an Imperial City

In 1260, when the Mongolian Kublai Khan (1215-1294), grandson of the great Genghis Khan, was founding the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368), he decided to build a new capital city in what is today's Beijing. Historical records revealed that Dadu city was built up in strict accordance with a pre-set construction plan, which introduced a conspicuous south-north central axis and a chessboard layout for the entire city. The building of Dadu is now regarded as one of the masterpieces in capital design and construction of all ancient Chinese dynasties.



元世祖忽必烈(1215-1294)。Kublai Khan(1215-1294), a towering historical figure, laid out Dadu, the Great Capital which was also known as Khanbalik – the City of the Khan on the site of today's Beijing.

著名意大利旅行家马可·波罗随父亲和叔父来到大都,先后在大都侨居17年,所著《马可·波罗游记》对大都进行了详尽的描述,引起西方人对中国文明富裕的钦慕,激起了他们寻找东方商路的热潮。Probably the most famous westerner to travel the Silk Road, Italian Marco Polo (1254-1324) spent 24 years exploring Asia, China in particular.



2004

AD1368-1644

DURING THE MING DYNASTY

明朝

明朝初年,曾一度定都南京,元大都故城改为北平府。1403年,明成祖朱棣改北平府为北京,并于1421年定都于此。

明代的北京城是在元大都基础上改造而成,1553年,在南面加筑外城,形成“凸”字形的城市轮廓。

北京城的中心是紫禁城,外面依次是皇城、内城和外城,层层相套。城市的南、北、东、西四面分别建有天坛、地坛、日坛、月坛,政府机构集中于皇城的前面。明代在北京北面修建了长城,如今已被列入“世界文化

遗产”名录。

The ensuing Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) spent 15 years in renovating and upgrading Beijing as a capital city. The size and layout of the “old city proper” of Beijing in modern times were actually fixed during the Ming Dynasty, as was the city's 7.8-km-long central axis which extended from Yongdingmen (Gate of Eternal Stability) in the south to the Bell and Drum Tower in the north. The Ming emperors also ordered the Great Wall be built to protect their capital from nomad invasions from the north.



北京城按“里九外七皇城四”的格局共建有城门20座,内城的9座城门进出习俗不同。东便门的残城墙经过修复已开辟成明城墙遗址公园。

Beijing had 20 gates, each for a different use. The remains of the City Wall at Dongbianmen Gate, after a long period of maintenance work, are again open to the public.



明朝重建的北京城依然采用了元大都的格局,壮美的中轴线是整个城市布局的“脊梁”,主要建筑均设置于南北走向的中轴线上,以府、寺、观、坛、庙及四合院相映衬,两侧建筑多呈左右对称,均匀排列。Palace and temple construction were major exercises during Ming Beijing.

AD1644-1911

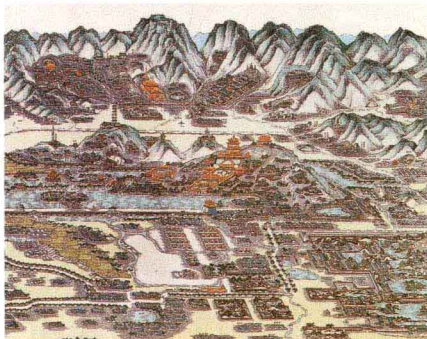
DURING THE QING DYNASTY

清朝

1644年,清朝定都北京,基本上继承了明朝北京的城市格局,没有进行大的改造。

清朝对北京城市建设最大的贡献是建造了许多著名的皇家园林和私家园林,尤其是在北京西郊兴建的以圆明园、颐和园等“五园三山”为代表的皇家园林,在北京南郊扩建的南苑行宫,在承德兴建的避暑山庄。在这些园林建设中,汲取了中国园林的精华,园林艺术达到很高水平。此外,清代还在北京附近修建了东陵和西陵。

The rulers of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), founded by the Manchu ethnic group, or the descendants of the Nuzhens, added to the charm of Beijing by constructing several large royal gardens in the city's northwestern suburbs. These include the famous Yuanmingyuan Garden and the Summer Palace.



清代的造园艺术达到了顶峰,经典之作颐和园至今仍光彩依旧。

The construction of royal gardens reached its peak during the Qing Dynasty. Most gardens disappeared over time, but the Summer Palace survived.

现实主义小说《石头记》(即《红楼梦》)取材自京城,反映了当时北京社会各阶层,特别是京城八旗贵族和市民的生活与精神面貌,是中国四大名著之一。Along with Yuan Opera, one novel was representative of Ming and Qing literature. It is still considered China's greatest novel.



SINCE 1949

SINCE FOUNDING OF PRC IN 1949

新中国



2003年8月3日北京市民在天坛欢庆2008年北京奥运会会徽发布。

Celebrating the launching of the emblem of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

1949年,北京再次成为中国的首都,开始了前所未有的大规模城市建设。在天安门前兴建了规模宏大的天安门广场,建成了东西长达数十公里的长安街;为了保护古都的历史风貌,确定了40片历史文化保护区;北京的科学、教育事业迅速发展,成为现代中国教育与科技的中心;北京的文化和旅游事业兴旺发展,环境保护受到重视。2001年7月13日,北京赢得了2008年奥运会的举办权。

北京的未来将会更美好!

A City under State Protection

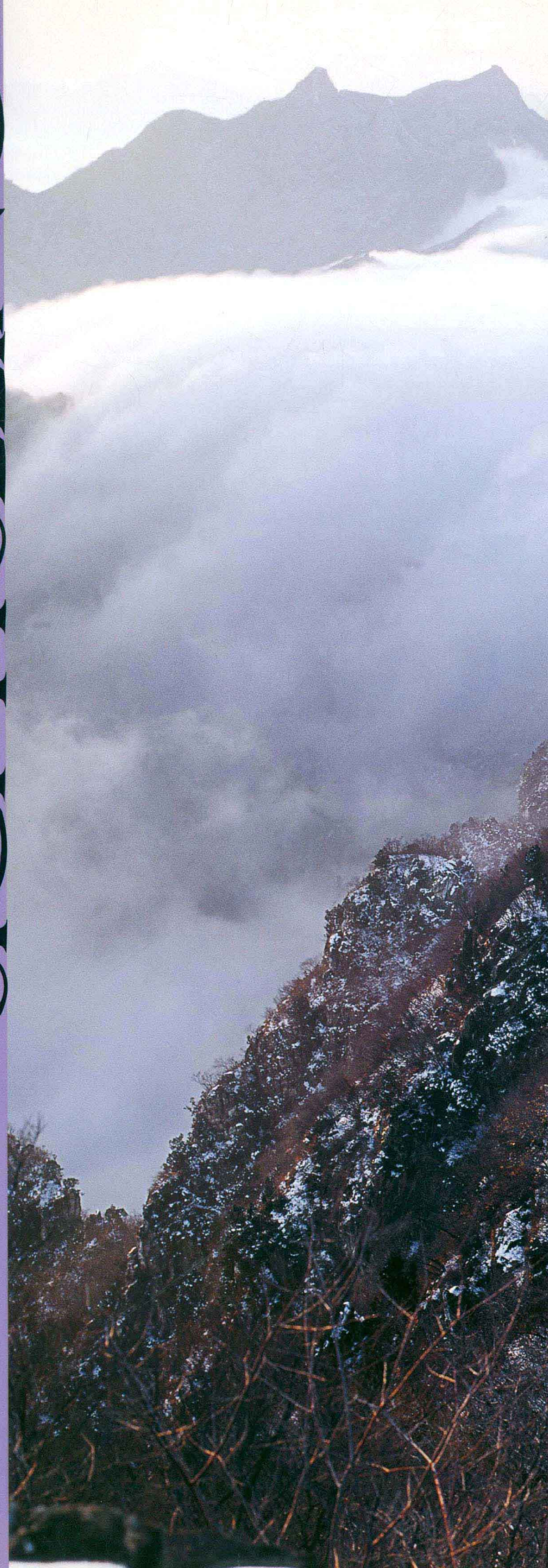
Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, many changes have taken place in Beijing's appearance during its modernization. Yet the city's traditional architectural style and characteristics have been well preserved.

Currently, there are six world cultural heritage sites, 40 historical and cultural protection zones. After Beijing won its bid for the 2008 Olympics in 2001, the Beijing municipal government formulated a “cultural heritage protection plan” as part of its vow to host a “People's Olympiad”. On the basis of regular maintenance funds, this plan would guarantee an extra financial input of 120 million yuan (14.46 million dollars) a year for cultural heritage protection efforts between 2003 and 2008.



A world renowned historical and cultural city, Beijing boasts a history of over 3,000 years, 851 of them as China's capital. It is a metropolis rich in cultural relics including the Forbidden City, the Great Wall, the Summer Palace, the Temple of Heaven, the Peking Man Site and the Ming Tombs, all World Heritage Sites. The combination of imposing imperial palaces and elegant royal gardens symbolizes the unique charm of Beijing.

SIGHTS IN BEIJING





3000 年为城的营建，850 年为都的缔造，5000 年积淀而成的文明精粹，形成了北京城超凡脱俗、气势宏大的独特气质。悠久的历史为北京留下了众多名胜。北京的古迹之多，风光之胜，不仅在中国首屈一指，在世界上同样享有盛名。让北京人引以为傲的故宫、天坛、颐和园、长城、周口店猿人遗址、十三陵被联合国列入世界文化遗产，也成为北京这座不朽名城的不朽灵魂。每年，超过一亿的中外游客将旅游目的地锁定在北京。

名胜之地

天安门广场位于北京市区中心，面积44万平方米，是世界名城中最大的城市广场。

天安门古时叫“承天门”，始建于明朝永乐15年（1417年），是明、清两朝的正门。天安门曾两次失火焚毁，两次重建。清顺治8年（1651年）改建后，更名天安门，取“长治久安”之意。明清时期，天安门在统治者心目中具有显赫的政治地位，不仅被称为“金凤颁诏”的皇帝登基、册立皇后等重大庆典要在这里举行，皇帝发布重大命令，也要在天安门进行一套隆重繁琐的仪式。

1949年10月1日，毛泽东主席在天安门城楼庄严宣告“中华人民共和国中央人民政府成立了”，从此，天安门被赋予了崭新的意义，成为中华人民共和国的象征。

沿天安门两侧伸展开去的，是北京著名的长安街。长安街全长38公里，其最宽的地方达100多米，是世界大城市中最宽的街道。她不仅是贯通北京东西的交通干线，同时也是浓缩了北京昨天与今天、经济与文化的风景线。长安街的中部是以天安门和故宫为代表的名胜古迹集中的区域。矗立她两端的雄伟建筑，都堪称是中国现代最伟大的建筑。宽阔的长安街显示出她巨大的包容力，来自中国各地和世界各地的人们，都喜欢徜徉在长安街上，欣赏她开阔的胸襟，感受她充满活力的时代气息。

站在天安门城楼，眺望天安门广场和东西长安街，北京几百年的古迹建筑群和现代化的高楼比肩而立。天安门广场和长安街浓缩了中国的历史，见证着中国的现实。

10

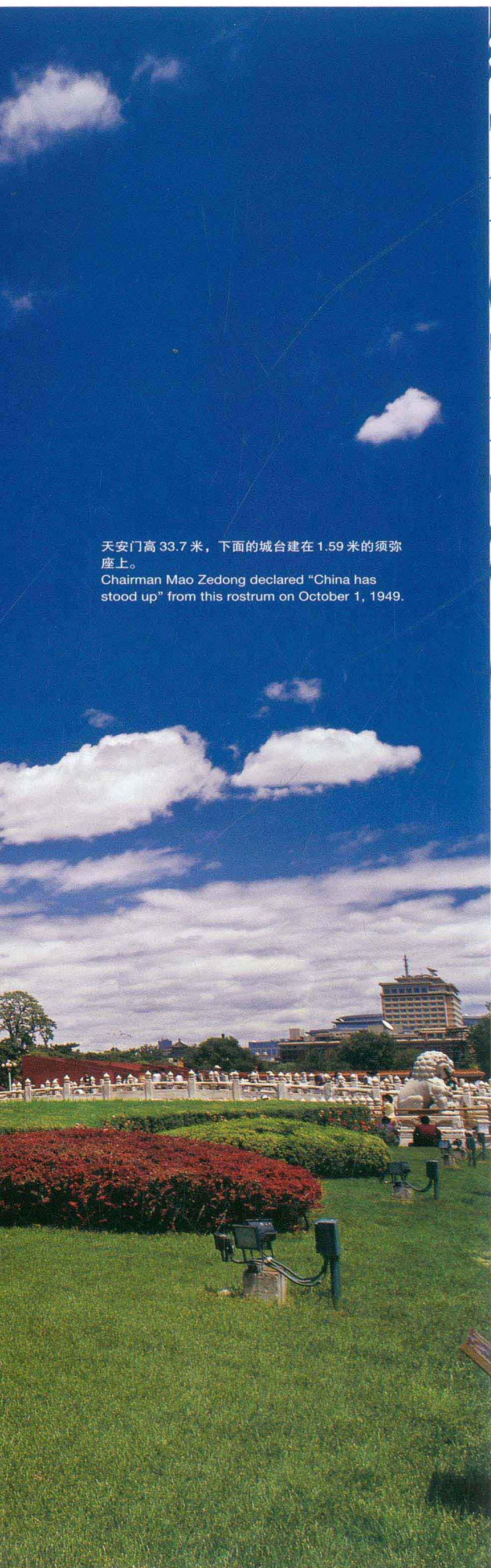
很难形容天安门在中国人民心中的地位，从前这里是梦想中的圣地，今天则是国家的象征。对于每一个中国人来说，那座巍然的城楼和开阔的广场熟悉而令人骄傲，她的神圣色彩与岁月共存。
Tian'anmen Square stands at the symbolic heart of the Chinese cosmos.

天安门广场和长安街









天安门高 33.7 米，下面的城台建在 1.59 米的须弥座上。
Chairman Mao Zedong declared "China has stood up" from this rostrum on October 1, 1949.

TIAN'ANMEN AND CHANG'AN JIE

There's truly so much to see in China's dazzling, vibrant capital city that the first-time visitor can sometimes feel overawed.

In a city so deeply steeped in history and culture, it perhaps seems hard to know just where to start. Where better, though, than Tian'anmen Square, the heart beating at the centre not just of Beijing but the nation as a whole? After all, it makes sense that the place that saw the birth of New China should also be the start of any exploration of the city.

The Tian'anmen Rostrum here was the place where Chairman Mao Zedong declared the foundation of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949. More than 50 years after that, it was where hundreds of thousands of city residents and visitors alike gathered to hear of news of Beijing's successful 2008 Olympics bid. Tian'anmen's magic was almost tangible that unforgettable night.

Since those two events, it has remained a mecca for visitors from around the world. The magic is felt by every Chinese man, woman and child who make the pilgrimage here from across the nation to share in the majesty of the world's largest public square.

Tian'anmen, or Gate of Heavenly Peace, is a symbol of the nation. This is where millions flock to have souvenir snapshots taken against the backdrop of a gigantic portrait of Mao. It's also a gateway to the breathtaking Forbidden City. As well as being the venue for the National People's Congress, the Great Hall of the People here is another must-see for visitors along with Qianmen (Front Gate), the Monument to the People's Heroes and the Mao Zedong Mausoleum.

As well as taking in the sheer spectacle of a square capable of holding a million people, many visitors are equally charmed by the chance to observe ordinary Chinese at play. Here you'll see locals and out-of-towners flying kites, checking out souvenirs or – like you – simply taking in the splendor of that first glimpse of one of the most famous places on Earth.

As well as taking in the dawn and dusk flag-raising and lowering ceremonies, which are a must for any Chinese visitor to Beijing, you will also find it illuminating – quite literally so at night – to take a stroll down the splendid Chang'an Jie (the Avenue of Eternal Peace), which leads to the square. If Tian'anmen is the heart, this bustling thoroughfare is one of its main arteries, a vital link between old and new in this city of contrasts. Take a trip along the city's longest street and you'll get a firm orientation and a glimpse of the remarkable pace of development here.

Studded by modern developments such as Xidan Culture Square in the west and the shopper's paradise that is Wangfujing further east, the broad, majestic avenue spirits you through history, taking in everything from centuries-old attractions like Tian'anmen to very contemporary entertainment, accommodation and dining opportunities aplenty. This is where you'll get your first memorable experience of that famous Beijing buzz.

占地44万平方米的天安门广场是目前世界上最大的城市广场，广场东侧是国家博物馆，西侧为人民大会堂，中央是毛主席纪念堂。每天，这里都有成千上万名来自世界各地的旅游者参观、留影；北京的市民们更喜欢结伴来这里散步、放风筝；更有一批摄影爱好者成年累月将镜头对准天安门广场，在他们看来，这里的景物日新月异，这里的人们笑容灿烂……

Tian'anmen Square covers 440,000 square metres and the biggest square in the world. Every day, tens of thousands of Chinese people and overseas visitors come here.





天安门广场一直是中国举行最隆重、最盛大庆典的地方。
Since Chairman Mao Zedong's declaration of the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, the square has attracted many Chinese people as a venue for major national occasions.

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