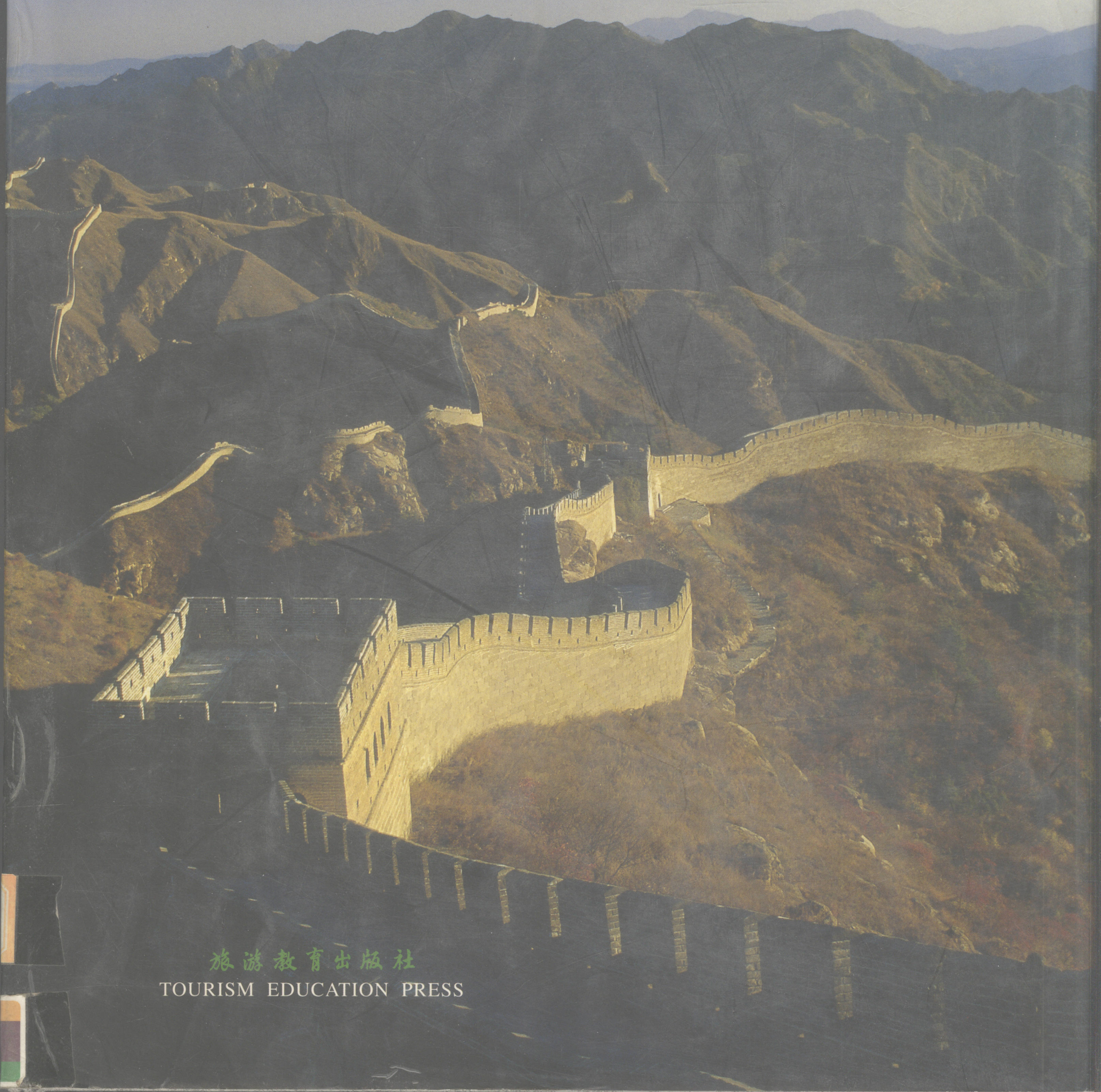


新千纪的

中国世界遗产

CHINA'S WORLD HERITAGE
OF THE NEW MILLENNIUM



旅游教育出版社

TOURISM EDUCATION PRESS

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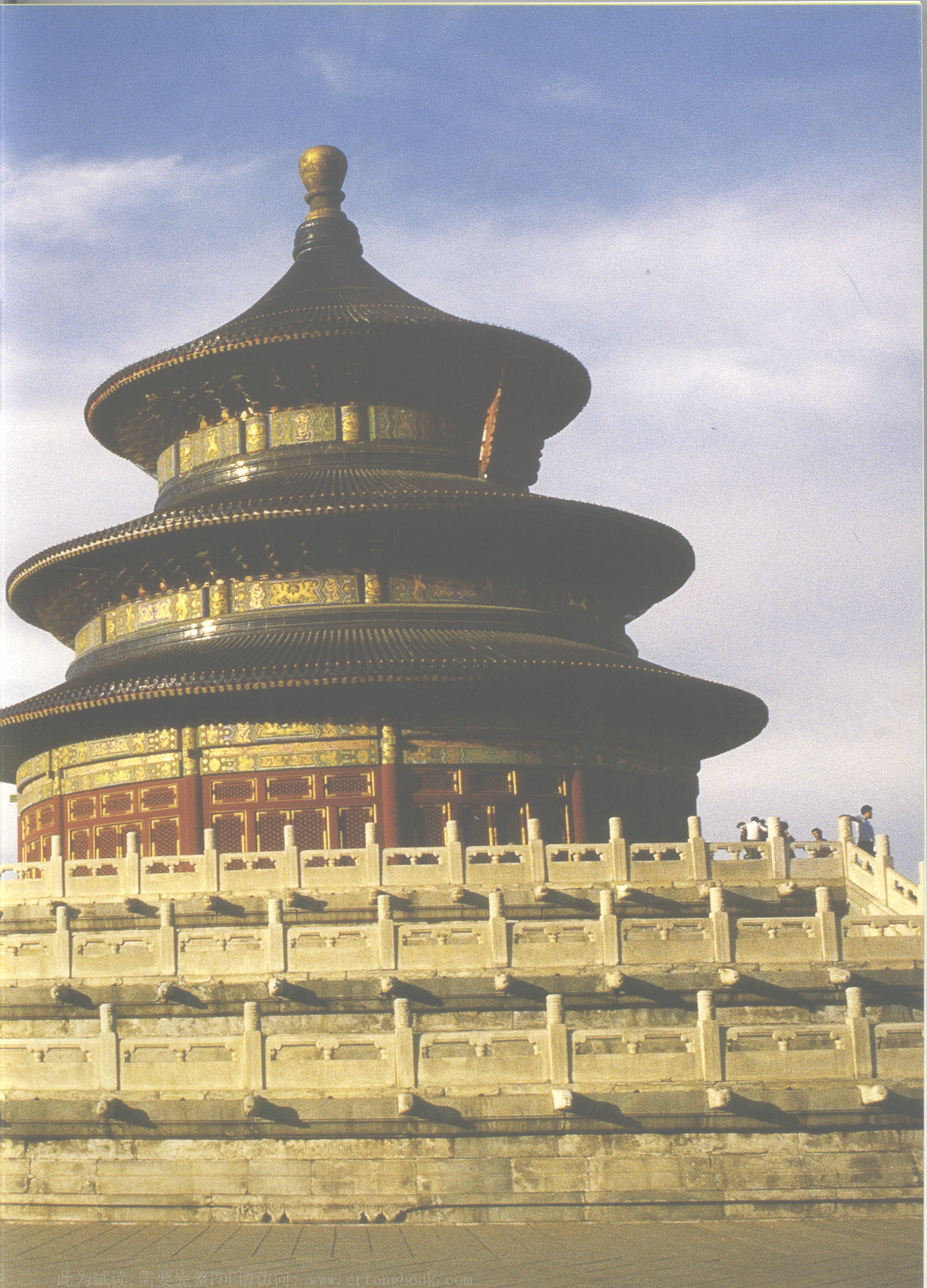
世界遗产公约的标志，它象征着文化遗产与自然遗产之间相互依存的关系。中央的正方形是人类创造的形状，圆圈代表大自然，两者密切相连。这个标志呈圆形，既象征全世界，也象征着要进行保护。

This emblem symbolizes the interdependence of cultural and natural properties: the central square is a form created by man and the circle represents nature, the two being intimately linked. The emblem is round like the world and at the same time it is a symbol of protection.

天坛祈年殿

Prayers for Good Harvests in the
Temple of Heaven







庐山风光
View of Lushan



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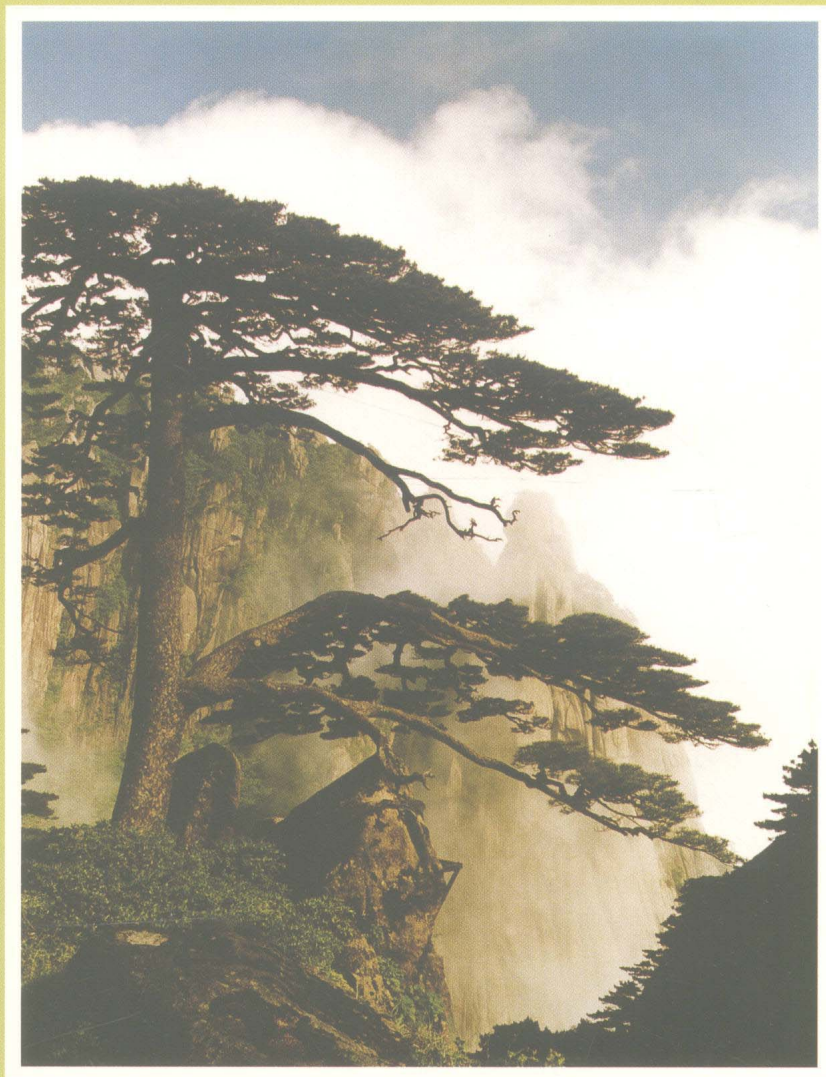
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游 琪 主编 Editor-in-Chief You Qi

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目 录

序言	10	开元寺塔	149
年表	12	独乐寺	149
中国世界遗产	13	云岗石窟	150
长 城	14	佛光寺	152
秦始皇陵及兵马俑坑	32	牛河梁遗址	152
北京故宫	36	佛宫寺释迦塔	153
敦煌莫高窟	40	丁村民宅	154
周口店北京人遗址	46	元上都遗址	155
泰山风景名胜区	50	铜录山古铜矿遗址	155
黄山风景名胜区	56	永乐宫	156
武陵源风景名胜区	62	西安碑林	158
九寨沟风景名胜区	66	西安古城墙	160
黄龙风景名胜区	70	殷 墟	162
承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙	74	龙门石窟	164
曲阜孔庙、孔府、孔林	78	神农架自然保护区	166
武当山古建筑群	84	丝绸之路（中国）	168
布达拉宫	90	杭州西湖	169
庐山风景名胜区	94	良渚遗址	170
峨眉山—乐山大佛	98	路南石林	170
苏州古典园林	106	程阳永济桥	171
平遥古城	110	西递古民居	172
丽江古城	114	宏村古民居	173
颐和园	118	都江堰——青城山	174
天 坛	122	周 庄	178
大足石刻	126	同 里	180
武夷山	130	桂林漓江	182
中国世界遗产预备清单	135	中国其他风景名胜	185
明、清皇家陵寝	136	雁栖湖	186
云居寺塔及石经	144	红螺寺	188
北京古观象台	146	青龙峡	190
卢沟桥	146	雍和宫	192
北海公园	147	五台山	194
安济桥	148	编后小记	195

CONTENTS



FOREWORD	10
CHRONOLOGY OF RECOGNITION	12
WORLD HERITAGE IN CHINA	13
The Great Wall	14
Qin Shi Huang' s Mausoleum and his Terracotta Army	32
The Palace Museum in Beijing	36
Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang	40
Zhoukoudian-Home of Peking man	46
Mount Taishan	50
Huangshan Mountain	56
Wulingyuan Scenic Area	62
Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area	66
Yellow Dragon Scenic Area	70
Chengde Mountain Resort and Temple Around It	74
Confucius Temple, Residence and Confucian Woods	78
Ancient Architecture in Wudang Mountain	84
Potala Palace of Lhasa	90
Mount Lushan	94
Mount Emei and the Giant Buddha of Leshan	98
Classic Gardens of Suzhou	106
Ancient City of Pingyao	110
Ancient City of Lijiang	114
Summer Palace	118
Temple of Heaven	122
Stone Carvings of Dazu	126
Mount Wuyi	130
TENTATIVE LIST OF PROPERTIES OF CHINA	135
Imperial Tombs of Ming and Qing	136
Pagoda of Yunju Temple and Stone Scriptures	144
Ancient Observatory in Beijing	146
Lugouqiao (Marco Polo Bridge)	146
Beihai Park	147
Anji Bridge	148

Pagoda of Kaiyuan Temple	149
Dule Temple	149
Rock Grottoes of Yungang	150
Temple of Buddhist Light	152
Niuheliang, Site of Neolithic Culture	152
Sakya Pagoda of the Buddhist Palace Temple	153
Private Residences of Ding Village	154
Shangdu, Ancient City of Yuan	155
Remains of an Ancient Copper Mine at Tonglushan	155
Palace of Eternal Joy	156
Forest of Steles in Xi'an	158
The Ancient Walls of Xi'an	160
Ruins of Yin	162
Rock Grottoes of Longmen	164
Divine Former' s Shelf, A Nature Reserve	166
Silk Road (China)	168
West Lake in Hangzhou	169
Cultural Relics of Liangzhu	170
Stone Forests of Lunan	170
Yongji Bridge of Chengyang	171
Ancient Folk Dwellings of Xidi	172
Ancient Folk Dwellings of Hongcun	173
Dujiang Weir and Qingcheng Hills	174
Ancient Zhouzhuang Town	178
Ancient Town of Tongli	180
Lijiang of Guilin	182

OTHER CHINESE SCENIC WONDERS	185
Lake where the wild Geese Nest	186
Hongluo Temple	188
Green Dragon Gorge	190
Yonghe Lamasery	192
Wutai Mountain	194

AFTERTHOUGHT	195
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序 言

世界上的一切事物，概括起来不外乎自然与人为两个方面。举凡山川河岳、树木花草、鸟兽虫鱼等皆为自然之存在，所谓天公之赐予。而琼楼玉宇、雕栏玉柱等皆为劳动之成果，所谓人工之创造也。有云：日月精华，天地之灵气乃万物生长繁衍之根源，然而自然之存在与人工之创造，二者虽性质不同，但又不可分离，尤其是在风景名胜、古建园林方面，两者更是相互依存。自然的风光需要人工的安排，而人工的创造也要符合自然的规律。我想这正是中国文化与自然遗产的一个重要的特色。

中国是世界著名的文明古国。有悠久的历史文化和丰富的文物古迹遗存，同时又是一个疆域辽阔、河山锦绣的国家，因而文化和自然遗产非常丰富，它们中不少早已闻名世界，万里长城在几百年前就被列为中古世界七大奇迹之一了。

自然和文化两个方面的财富是人类赖以生存和祖先世代劳动创造的成果，是人类的无价之宝。如何把它们保护好，传之子孙后代成了全人类共同的责任。其重要性越来越被人们所认识。为了更进一步加强保护与管理的力度，1972年11月联合国教科文组织举行的第17届大会上通过了一项《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》，对世界文化和自然遗产的定义和标准作了明确的规定，并确定了实施《公约》的指导方针。

为了更好地落实《公约》的各项规定，争取各国政府的支持与合作，一个政府间的国际合作机构“世界遗产委员会”在1976年宣告成立。该委员会由《公约》缔约国中的21个国家组成，每年举行一次会议，审议确定由缔约国申报列入《世界遗产名录》的项目，并提交缔约国代表会议通过。至1999年底，全世界列入《名录》的遗产共有631处，我国列入《名录》的世界遗产已有23处。

从中国被正式批准公布列入《世界遗产名录》的23处文化与自然遗产中，已不难看出，几千年、几十万年来，中华民族的文化传统一直绵延不断，可以说，世界上任何一个文明古国都难以与之相比。

保护世界遗产，是非常艰巨的任务。这些文化与自然的瑰宝，一旦被破坏，是不可能再造、不可复得的。因此中国政府在文化遗产方面提出了“保护为主，抢救第一”的方针和“有效保护，合理利用，加强管理”的指导思想。在自然遗产方面提出了“严格保护，统一管理，合理开发，永续利用”的方针。这是与《保护世界文化与自然遗产公约》的规定相一致的。《公约》签定27年来的经验证明，世界遗产是人类世界最为宝贵的东西，如何更好地保护它、研究它、宣传它，发挥它的作用，是至关重要的事情。

这本书以图文并茂、中英文对照的方式出版。它最大的特点是除了23处世界遗产外，还收入了我国被遗产委员会列入遗产预备清单的30余个项目。它们将被逐年分批予以申报列入《世界遗产名录》，成为明天的世界遗产。希望中国有更多的古迹和景观取得成功。

是为序。

羅哲文

1999. 12

PREFACE

Generally speaking, everything in the world is either endowed by nature or created by humans. Mountains, rivers, hills, lakes, trees, flowers, grass, insects, birds, beasts, fish, all these are the endowments of nature, the gifts of Providence; while jeweled palaces, ivory towers, carved balustrades, and painted columns are the fruits of human labor, the work of man. There is a saying that all things owe their existence and development to the life-giving essence of the sun and moon and the vitality of the universe. But what exists in nature and what is made by man, although basically different, cannot be entirely separated. This is especially true in the case of landscapes, famous scenic and historic sites, ancient architecture, gardens and parks, in which the creations of nature and the work of man are often mutually dependent. A natural scene, to look its best, cannot dispense with the care of the landscape artist while a human creation, however elaborate, must conform to natural laws. These properties I believe are especially important and conspicuous in the cultural and natural heritage of China.

China is a country with a very ancient civilization, one of the oldest in the world. It boasts long historical and cultural traditions and a wealth of priceless relics and ancient sites. At the same time, it is also a large country, on whose broad lands nature has created hills and rivers of extraordinary beauty. Much of this natural and cultural heritage has long been known to the world. The Great Wall, for example, was listed centuries ago as one of the seven wonders of the medieval world.

The wealth created by nature and culture, on which humanity depends for its existence, is the fruit of generations of labor of our ancestors. It is humanity's priceless possession. How to preserve it, protect it, and pass it on to future generations is the common task of all mankind. It is gratifying that more and more people are beginning to understand the importance of this task. To protect and manage this wealth more effectively, UNESCO at its 17th General Conference in November 1972 adopted the Treaty on the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage. The definition and standards of this heritage were specified in the Treaty and the guiding principle for the implementation of its provisions was formulated.

To facilitate the carrying out of the provisions of the Treaty, and to seek the support and cooperation of the governments of various countries, a World Heritage Commission was set up in 1976. This is an intergovernmental organ for international cooperation and consists of representatives from 21 countries that are signatories to the Treaty. It meets once a year to review items submitted by signatory countries for inclusion in the *List of World Heritage*, and passes on its recommendations to the full congress of signatory countries for ratification. As at the end of 1999, a total of 631 sites of cultural, historical, or scenic value located in various parts of the world have been Placed on the List. Of these, 23 are in China.

An examination of the 23 heritage sites in China that have been formally approved for inclusion in the List shows clearly that the cultural traditions of the Chinese nation have developed uninterruptedly for thousands, in fact, hundreds of thousands of years. No other country with an ancient civilization anywhere in the world can claim a similar or comparable experience.

Protecting the world's heritage is an extremely arduous task. These treasures of nature and human culture, if destroyed, can never be restored or recreated. Therefore, the Chinese government, in dealing with the country's cultural heritage, put forward the principle of making protection the main task and salvaging the primary measure and the guiding ideology of "effective protection, rational use, strengthening of management." As regards the country's natural heritage, the principle is "strict protection, unified management, rational development, continued and lasting use." These principles conform to what is stipulated in the Treaty on the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage. In the 27 years since the signing of the Treaty, experience has shown that the world's heritage is the most valuable possession of humanity. How to protect it, study it, publicize it, and make the best use of it is therefore a task of paramount importance.

This profusely illustrated book with a Chinese-English text features not only the 23 sites in China that are already included in the *List of World heritage* but also a tentative list of more than 30 other sites of interest. These will be submitted in batches on a yearly basis for deliberation and inclusion in the List in the future. Hopefully, more and more scenic spots and historic sites in China will become part of the world's heritage.

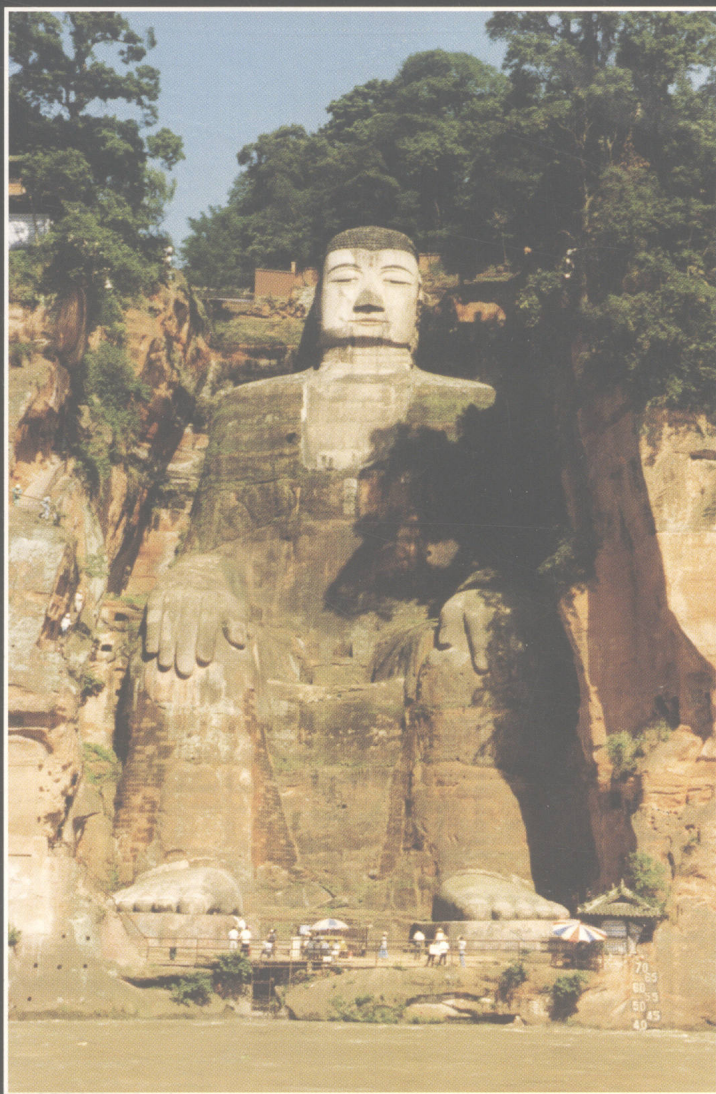
December 1999

Luo Zhewen

中国世界遗产被联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会
批准列入《世界遗产名录》年表

CHRONOLOGY OF RECOGNITION OF WORLD HERITAGES
IN CHINA BY WORLD HERITAGE COMMISSION OF UNESCO

遗产名称	批准时间	NAME OF HERITAGES	YEAR OF RECOGNITION
长 城 (文化遗产)	1987 年 12 月	The Great Wall (Cultural heritage)	December, 1987
秦始皇陵及兵马俑坑 (文化遗产)	1987 年 12 月	Qin Shi Huang's Mausoleum and His Terracotta Army (Cultural heritage)	December, 1987
北京故宫 (文化遗产)	1987 年 12 月	The Palace Museum in Beijing (Cultural heritage)	December, 1987
敦煌莫高窟 (文化遗产)	1987 年 12 月	Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang (Cultural heritage)	December, 1987
周口店北京人遗址 (文化遗产)	1987 年 12 月	Zhoukoudian-Home of Peking Man (Cultural heritage)	December, 1987
泰山风景名胜区 (文化和自然双重遗产)	1987 年 12 月	Mount Taishan (Both a cultural and a natural heritage)	December, 1987
黄山风景名胜区 (文化和自然双重遗产)	1990 年 12 月	Huangshan Mountain (Both a cultural and a natural heritage)	December, 1990
武陵源风景名胜区 (自然遗产)	1992 年 12 月	Wulingyuan Scenic Area (Natural heritage)	December, 1992
九寨沟风景名胜区 (自然遗产)	1992 年 12 月	Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area (Natural heritage)	December, 1992
黄龙风景名胜区 (自然遗产)	1992 年 12 月	Yellow Dragon Scenic Area (Natural heritage)	December, 1992
承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙 (文化遗产)	1994 年 12 月	Chengde Mountain Resort and Temples Around It (Cultural heritage)	December, 1994
曲阜孔庙、孔府、孔林 (文化遗产)	1994 年 12 月	Confucius Temple, Residence and Confucian Woods (Cultural heritage)	December, 1994
武当山古建筑群 (文化遗产)	1994 年 12 月	Ancient Architecture in Wudang Mountain (Cultural heritage)	December, 1994
布达拉宫 (文化遗产)	1994 年 12 月	Potala Palace of Lhasa (Cultural heritage)	December, 1994
庐山风景名胜区 (文化景观遗产)	1996 年 12 月	Mount Lushan (Cultural landscape heritage)	December, 1996
峨眉山-乐山大佛 (文化和自然双重遗产)	1996 年 12 月	Mount Emei and the Giant Buddha of Leshan (Both a cultural and a natural heritage)	December, 1996
苏州古典园林 (文化遗产)	1997 年 12 月	Classic Gardens of Suzhou (Cultural heritage)	December, 1997
平遥古城 (文化遗产)	1997 年 12 月	Ancient City of Pingyao (Cultural heritage)	December, 1997
丽江古城 (文化遗产)	1997 年 12 月	Ancient City of Lijiang (Cultural heritage)	December, 1997
颐和园 (文化遗产)	1998 年 12 月	Summer Palace (Cultural heritage)	December, 1998
天 坛 (文化遗产)	1998 年 12 月	Temple of Heaven (Cultural heritage)	December, 1998
大足石刻 (文化遗产)	1999 年 12 月	Stone Carvings of Dazu (Cultural heritage)	December, 1999
武夷山 (文化和自然双重遗产)	1999 年 12 月	Mount Wuyi (Both a cultural and a natural heritage)	December, 1999



中国世界遗产
WORLD HERITAGE IN
CHINA

长城

THE GREAT WALL

横亘于中国崇山峻岭、河流峡谷、沙漠高原之间的长城在中国境内绵延数万里。其内涵丰富、历史久远、姿态万千、景色壮观。是世界上伟大的古代军事防御体系。

长城大约开始修筑于中国公元前7至4世纪的春秋战国时期。当时为防御外来侵掠,许多诸侯国开始在边境营造数百里或上千里的不封闭的城墙,这种城墙就是中国最早修建的长城。最早修筑长城的是楚国。公元前221年秦始皇统一中国后,将原有的北方的秦、赵、燕三国长城连接起来并加固、增建,西起临洮(今甘肃岷县),向东达辽东,长万余里,形成当时的“万里长城”。汉朝为防御北方游牧民族南下对农耕地区的掠扰,建筑了防边长城的障、城、亭、燧等军事防御设施。汉长城东起辽东,西经盐泽(今新疆罗布泊),向西继之以烽燧,直到新疆的西部,全长超过二万里。作为中国古代重要的防卫工事,长城经北魏、北齐、东魏、北周、隋朝、辽朝、金朝、明朝等各个历史阶段,长达二千多年间的营造。特别是明代二百多年间浩大的长城修筑工程,东起鸭绿江,西到嘉峪关,全长6300多公里,被称为“万里长城”,并设立了辽东镇、蓟镇、宣府镇、大同镇、山西镇、延绥镇、宁夏镇、固原镇、甘肃镇等九个防守区,亦称“九边”、“九镇”,有效地对长城全线进行防务管理和修筑,形成了由城墙、关、城堡、墙台和烟墩等组成的完整防御工程体系。我们今天看到的长城多是这一时期修筑的。经实地考察已证实,横跨中国黑龙江、吉林、辽宁、河北、北京、天津、山西、内蒙古、河南、陕西、山东、湖北、湖南、宁夏、甘肃、新疆等省、市、自治区各个时期的长城累计长度达五万多公里以上。

历代递建的长城始终遵循就地取材、因地制宜的原则,建筑材料与形式多以土、石为主,但也因自然条件的差别而异。城墙是长城的主体,最早是利用生土夯筑,后则加工为石,同时又根据个别地段的地质特点,或以木板、木榨等构筑墙体,或利用山岭的自然形态为墙体,建筑材料不限于土、石,丰富多变的特点在今天仍可清晰看到。秦汉长城多以自然石块垒砌,或夯土修筑尽量利用山险建成,在山脊、悬崖峭壁处,多利用地形,稍加修缀而成墙体。而在风蚀严重的草原、荒漠地区,常用土坯筑成甚至还有用芨草层或红柳层的夹筑砂砾墙体,如今甘肃省玉门关一带的长城。金代长城主要分布在少石多土的内蒙古高原上,多以夯土版筑或土坯做墙。明长城在山区一般利用山脊作墙基,外包砌条石、青砖,内填黄土、碎石,既便于施工,又节省材料和劳力,如居庸关八达岭长城;或用砖砌成墙体两侧,内填黄土、碎石,如河北省山海关到山西省雁门关一带的长城。长城沿线还因地理位置的重要程度建有规模不等的其他各类防御设施,如关、城堡、墙台和烽火台等,在军事上满足驻兵、屯粮、防卫、藏武器和军情传递的需要。

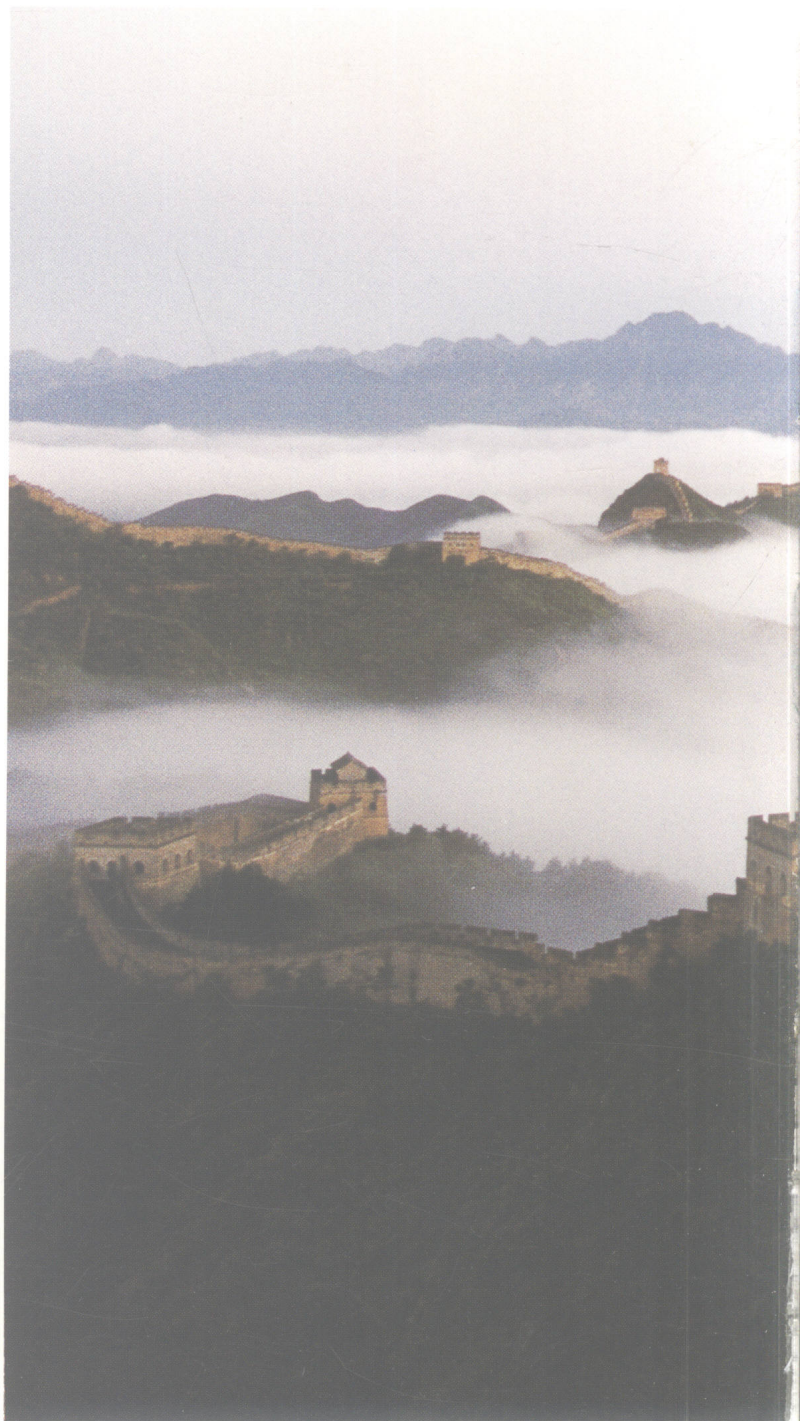
历史上的长城作为农耕民族与游牧民族两大经济区域文化冲撞与融合的产物,为推动中原地区经济发展及文明进程,稳固统一多民族国家的形成与发展,保障中西交通要道“丝绸之路”的畅通起到了重要的推动作用。今天的长城虽已失去了昔日的功能,但已作为中华民族古老文化的丰碑、各族人民共同劳动的结晶,与埃及的金字塔,罗马的斗兽场、比萨斜塔等被誉为世界奇迹,象征着中华民族血脉相承的聪明智慧和民族精神。

Rising and falling along lofty ridges and towering ranges, twisting and turning across deserts and plateaus for thousands of kilometers, the Great Wall of China is a fantastic sight. It has a rich connotation, a long history, magnificent surrounding scenes and a thousand different poses and appearances. It is a great military defensive system of the world built in ancient times.

Around the 7th to the 4th century BC during the Spring and Autumn Period, to ward off plundering nomadic people living in the north, ducal states began to build walls at their borders running several hundred kilometers long. The State of Chu was the first to build such walls. In 221 BC, when Qin Shi Huang conquered all the other six ducal states and became

the first emperor of a unified China, he had the walls of the three northern states of Qin, Zhao and Yan linked up, reinforced and extended. It finally ran over ten thousand *li* (one *li* equals to 0.5 kilometer) from Lintao (present-day Minxian, Gansu Province) in the west to Liaodong in the east.

During the Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD) which followed the Qin (221 BC-206 BC), in order to protect the farming areas from the harassment of nomadic people, the Han emperors constructed military defensive works like castles, battlements, fortifications and beacon towers along the wall which started in Liaodong in the east and ran on to Yanze (present-day Lop Nur in Xinjiang), Fengsui, until the western part of Xinjiang with a total length over 10,000 kilometers. The construction of the Great Wall went on for over two thousand years through various historical periods including Northern Wei, Northern Qi, Eastern Wei, Northern Zhou, Sui, Liao, Jin and particularly during the Ming Dynasty whose rule lasted over two hundred years. It was then over 6300 kilometers from Yalu River in the east to Jiayuguan in the west and became known as the Great Wall of Ten Thousand Li. Nine garrison areas were set up to carry out effective control and repairs of the entire wall. They were Liaodong, Jizhou, Xuanfu, Datong, Shanxi, Yansui, Ningxia, Guyuan and Gansu, forming a complete defensive system with walls, passes, castles, strategic platforms and beacon towers. Most parts of the Great Wall we see today were constructed in this period. Investigations show that the walls spanning Heilongjiang,



Jilin, Liaoning, Hebei, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Henan, Shaanxi, Shandong, Hubei, Hunan, Ningxia, Gansu, Xinjiang, etc. during various periods add up to over 50,000 kilometers.

Through the dynasties, the construction of the Great Wall followed the principal of using local materials where possible. Earth and stones were the most common, other materials were also possible according to natural conditions. The wall, the main body of the Great Wall, was rammed earth in the early period; later stones, in certain sections, planks and boards according to geological characteristics. Natural terrain was also taken advantage of to make up part of the wall. Even today materials other than earth and stone are still discernable. The walls of the Qin and Han Dynasties were of rammed earth or rocks while taking advantage of steep mountain ridges and precipices where possible. In grasslands and deserts subjected to wind erosion, the walls were built with unburnt bricks or layers of reeds and tamarisk twigs filled with sand and crushed stones like the Great Wall at Yumenguan in Gansu Province. The Kin Dynasty wall in the Inner Mongolian plateau where stone was scarce was rammed earth and unburnt bricks. In the Ming Dynasty a wall of large slabs of granite and bricks filled in with crushed stones and earth was erected over the contours of mountain ridges like the section between Juyongguan and Badaling which saved material and labour power and was easy to build. The stretch from Shanhaiguan in Hebei to Yanmenguan in Shanxi was bricks filled in with

earth and crushed stone. Defensive works like passes, castles, strategic platforms and beacon towers were built along the Great Wall according to the geological importance of the section and to serve the military needs of garrison, grain and weapon storage, defence, and the transmission of military information.

The Great Wall in history, a product of cultural clashes between the agricultural and nomadic peoples, played an important role in propelling the Central Plain's economic development and cultural progress, stabilizing and unifying a multi-national country, and guaranteeing the passage of the "Silk Road" which linked ancient China with the West. The Great Wall today may have lost its former functions, it has nevertheless become a monument of the ancient civilization of the Chinese nation. It is the fruit of concerted labour of various nationalities. Like the pyramids of Egypt, the arena in Roman antiquity and the leaning tower of Pisa, it is one of the wonders of the world, symbolizing the wit and spirit of the Chinese nation.

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Great Wall

