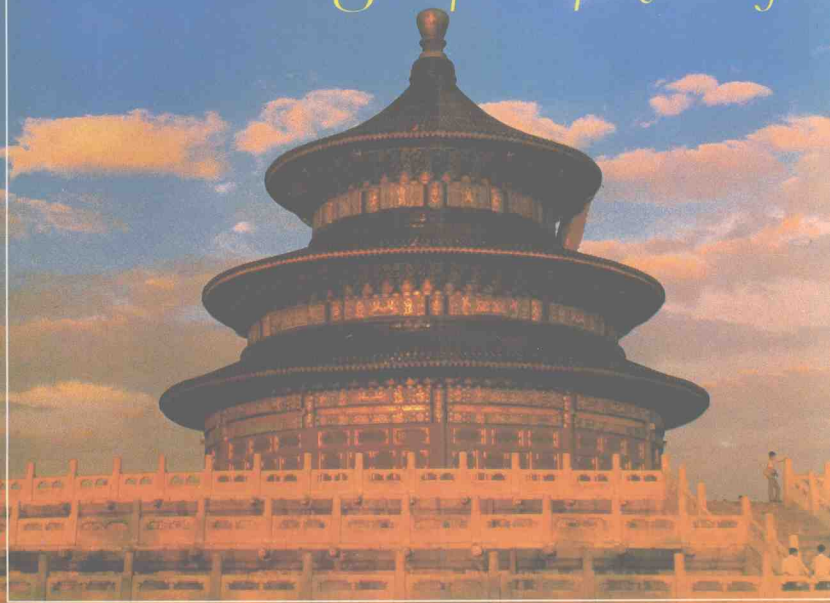


Beijing

Glimpses of History



北 京 攬 勝

廖 頻 編

*

外文出版社出版

(中國北京百萬莊路 24 號)

深圳華新彩印製版有限公司製版印刷

中國國際圖書貿易總公司發行

(中國北京車公莊西路 35 號)

北京郵政信箱第 399 號 郵政編碼 100044

1989 年第一版

1992 年第二次印刷

1993 年第三次印刷

1994 年第四次印刷

(英漢)

ISBN 7-119-00735-1 / J · 575 (外)

04800

85-EC-330P

Beijing: Glimpses of History

北 京 攬 勝

北 京 攬 勝

外文出版社 北京



Beijing: Glimpses of History

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS BEIJING

此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongb.com

Editor: Liao Pin
English text by: Arnold Chao (Zhao Yihe)
Photographs by:
Hu Chui Hu Weibiao Xing Yansheng
Huang Taopeng Jiang Jingyu Sun Shuqing
He Bingfu Liu Shizhao Liu Wenmin
Sun Shuming Sun Yongxue Liu Chungen
Yu Tianwei Niu Songlin Hu Baoyu
Zhou Youma Liu Chen Xie Jun
Yan Zhongyi Meng Zi Yang Yin
Gu Weiheng Jin Yaowen Gao Mingyi
Wang Zhengbao Wei Mingxiang and others
Designer Li Shiji

編 輯	廖 頻				
翻 譯	趙一鶴				
攝 影	胡 鍾	胡維標	邢延生	黃韜鵬	
	姜景餘	孫樹清	何炳富	劉世昭	
	劉文敏	孫樹明	孫永學	王正保	
	劉春根	于天為	牛嵩林	胡寶玉	
	周幼馬	劉 臣	謝 軍	嚴鍾義	
	蒙 紫	楊 茵	谷維恒	金耀文	
	高明義	魏銘祥等			
裝幀設計	李士伋				

First Edition 1989

Second Printing 1992

Third Printing 1993

Fourth Printing 1994

ISBN 0-8351-2329-4

ISBN 7-119-00735-1

Copyright 1989 by Foreign Languages Press, Beijing, China

Published by Foreign Languages Press

24 Baiwanzhuang Road, Beijing 100037, China

Distributed by China International Book Trading Corporation

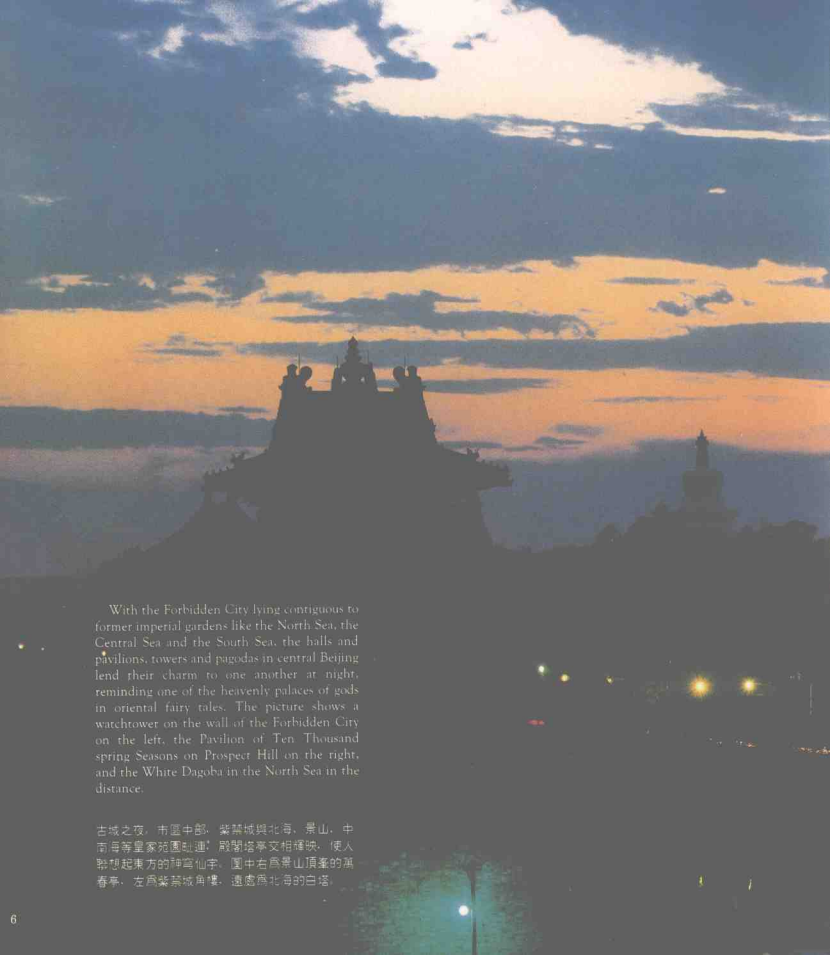
35 Chegongzhuang Xilu, Beijing 100044, China

P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China

Printed in the People's Republic of China

Contents

The Palace Complex	13
宮闕	
Imperial Gardens	35
園林	
Altars, Temples and Mausoleums	63
祭壇 寺廟 陵墓	
The Great Wall	93
長城	
Sights One Shouldn't Miss	103
郊野風光	



With the Forbidden City lying contiguous to former imperial gardens like the North Sea, the Central Sea and the South Sea, the halls and pavilions, towers and pagodas in central Beijing lend their charm to one another at night, reminding one of the heavenly palaces of gods in oriental fairy tales. The picture shows a watchtower on the wall of the Forbidden City on the left, the Pavilion of Ten Thousand Spring Seasons on Prospect Hill on the right, and the White Dagoba in the North Sea in the distance.

古城之夜，市區中部，紫禁城與北海、景山、中南海等皇家苑囿毗連，殿閣塔亭文相輝映，使人聯想起東方的神宮仙宇。圖中右為景山頂峯的萬春亭，左為紫禁城角樓，遠處為北海的白塔。



A History of 3,000 Years —In lieu of Introduction

by Zhao Luo*

The earliest record of Beijing identifies the city as "Ji", which means "thistle", a weedy plant with prickly leaves and purplish flowers. In the 11th century B.C. Ji was a vassal state of the Western Zhou Dynasty (c. 11th century–771 B.C.). In the ensuing period known as Spring and Autumn (770–476 B.C.), Ji was annexed by its formidable neighbour, Yan, another vassal state of Western Zhou located to the southwest of Ji. The city of Ji served as the capital for the state of Yan until 226 B.C., when Yan was conquered by the powerful state of Qin which unified the whole of China five years later. Archaeologists point out that the site of the ancient city of Ji lies most probably in the southwest suburbs of present-day Beijing.

The city acquired ever greater importance as one dynasty replaced another. Starting as the capital of an ancient vassal state, it eventually became the national capital of a great empire. This evolution can be explained by many factors, and one of them is geographical.

Located in the northwest corner of the North China Plain, Beijing is protected by mountains on the north, the east and the west. To the south lies the extensive North China Plain. Geographers liken the big plain to

a sea and the small plain around Beijing to a gulf. The mountains on three sides of Beijing separate it from the Mongolia Plateau and the Northeast China Plain. In the old times these mountains served as natural barriers for the dynastic rulers of the Han Chinese to resist invasion by nomadic peoples from the north. However, the high and precipitous mountains have never been closed barriers. You can travel through them if you know how to use the zigzag and intertwined trails. An important mountain pass to the northeast of Beijing, known as Gubeikou, leads to the Northeast China Plain. Another one, lying to the northwest of the city and called Guangou, connects with the Mongolia Plateau. In peacetime the mountain passes and trails are used by merchants travelling between north and south. In wartime they acquire a strategic significance and become vital to the contestants.

For over 1,000 years, therefore, the city of Ji remained an important military stronghold and trade centre in North China in spite of more than a dozen dynastic changes. This was the situation from 221 B.C., the year of the founding of Qin, the first feudal empire with centralized power in China's history, to the 10th century. During this period, the city was

*The author of this article is Senior Editor and Editor-in-Chief of the Beijing Publishing House for Ancient Classics.—Ed.

known as Zhuojun or Youzhou at different times, depending on the name of the region for which it served as the capital city.

In 938 the city of Ji was made the secondary capital of the Liao Dynasty founded by the Khitan people, an ethnic minority which had built up its power in Northeast China. It was also called the Southern Capital because of its location in the southern part of Liao territory. Under the Liao, the city acquired for the first time the name of Yanjing, which is still being used in the names of many commercial and other establishments in Beijing today.

More than a century later, the Jurchens, another ethnic minority in China, founded the Jin Dynasty, vanquished Liao, moved their capital to Yanjing in 1153, and renamed it Middle Capital. In 1214, under the attacks of the powerful Mongol army, the rulers of Jin moved their capital to Bianjing, i.e., Kaifeng in present-day Henan. The next year the Middle Capital of the Jin Dynasty fell under the iron hoofs of the Mongol cavalry.

In 1267 the Mongol ruler, Kublai Khan, gave orders for the construction of a new city to the northeast of the Middle Capital of the Jin Dynasty. Four years later,

he ascended the throne and founded the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368) in the new capital which was still under construction. The project was completed in 1285. Given the name of Dadu (Great Capital), the city was described as "matchless in the world" by Marco Polo in his *Travels*. By then Beijing had replaced the other historical capital cities, including Chang'an, Luoyang and Bianliang, as China's political centre, a position it retained through two more dynasties, the Ming (1368-1644) and the Qing (1644-1911).

A republican revolution broke out on October 10, 1911, forcing the Qing emperor to abdicate in February the next year. This marked the collapse of the last feudal dynasty in China and also the end of Beijing's history as the imperial capital. The next thirty years and more witnessed the city's ordeal—harassment in the incessant wars among warlords, eight years of Japanese occupation from 1937 to 1945, and a return to Kuomintang rule in 1945.

On January 31, 1949, the peaceful liberation of the city was achieved by the People's Liberation Army through negotiations with the Kuomintang garrison authorities. On October 1 the same year, the founding of the People's Republic of China was announced from

the gatetower of Tiananmen (the Gate of Heavenly Peace), and Beijing became its capital.

Today's Beijing has taken on many modern features. Increasing contact with the outside world and rapid commercialization of the economy in the past decade have resulted in the appearance of blocks of high rises, overpasses and ring roads, the last being the prototype of freeways. Some of the historical relics have disappeared in the process, such as most of the old city walls and the gorgeous archways at the intersections of business districts. Foreign visitors, particularly architects, complain against the demolition of these centuries-old structures. Shrugging their shoulders, city planners say that it couldn't be helped because of the need to cope with a growing volume of motor traffic.

In spite of the modern changes, the basic characteristics of the ancient capital are kept intact. Beijing used to be a set of four square cities with one placed inside another: the Outer City, the Inner City, the Imperial City and, finally, the Forbidden City. While the delineation of the first three is hardly visible, the Forbidden City remains what it has always been. From one of the towers in the Forbidden City you can still see the neat layout of old Beijing, with the Ancestral

Temple of the royal family placed to the left of the palace complex and the Altar of Land and Grain to its right,* and with the Temple of Heaven in the south of the city, the Temple of Earth in the north, the Altar of the Sun in the east, and the Altar of the Moon in the west. If you take a stroll from your hotel, you may arrive in one of the street alleys lined by old-fashioned square courtyards, the homes of many local citizens. The former imperial gardens both inside and outside the city, the Great Wall snaking along the mountains in the north, the Thirteen Tombs of the Ming Dynasty in the northwest suburbs and the great number of temples and pagodas combine to make Beijing a big museum of history.

In the present album, we will take you to the best-known historical sites in and around Beijing.

*The Ancestral Temple of the royal family has become the Working People's Palace of Culture, and the Altar of Land and Grain, the Sun Yat-sen Park.—Ed.

序 篇

趙 洛

在歐亞大陸的東部，有一座四四方方的城。城的四周原來圍以高大堅固的磚砌城牆，四面對稱地開着十六個拱形門洞，門洞之上是飛檐凌空的城樓。立於其上，可以遠眺數十里之外。在城的中央至今仍兀立着一座“城中之城”——紫禁城。紫禁城的周圍是整齊如畦、經緯分明的街巷，兩旁排列着商舖、民居。彎曲的河流，美麗的園苑，莊嚴神幻的古代祭壇和寺廟，錯落其間，使方直中融入了環曲，規整對稱中顯示出變化。這座城便是北京。薊、涿、幽州、南京、燕京、中都、大都、北平，則是它在各個歷史時期的名稱。濃郁的東方色彩，恢宏的氣勢，悠遠的歷史，使這座城具有一種神奇的魅力。一位外國城市規劃專家曾這樣評價過它：“地球表面上人類最偉大的作品可能是北京。”

這“人類最偉大的作品”凝集着中華民族文化的精華，是歷代匠師綿延不斷地締造經營而成的。為這座城市奠定第一塊基石的年代，可追溯到三千多年以前。

北京最早見於文獻的名稱叫做薊。公元前十一世紀時，薊國是統治中國北方的西周王朝的一個分封國。春秋（公元前七七〇年——前四七六年）中期，位於薊國西南面的另一個封國燕，吞併了薊，並遷都於薊城。從這時起，直到公元前二二六年燕國被強大的秦國所滅，薊城一直是燕的都城。據考古學家考證，當年的薊城就在現北京

城區的西南部。

從薊城誕生到今日的北京，其間儘管朝代屢屢更迭，城名也幾次變換，但是，這座城市却不斷發展、擴大，由偏居一隅的封國都城，躍居為中國幾代的赫赫帝都。其久盛不衰的重要條件之一就是它所處的優異的地理位置。

北京位於華北大平原的西北角，這平原一角的西、北和東北三面，叢山環抱；南面與之相連的華北平原廣袤平坦，猶如碧波萬頃的海洋。因此，地理學家形象地將北京所在的小平原稱為“北京灣”。拱衛在“北京灣”三面的莽莽羣山，層巒疊嶂，高峻險要，是橫亘在蒙古高原、東北平原與北京之間的屏障。幾千年以前，這道屏障曾是佔據中原的漢族王朝防衛、抵禦北方游牧民族南下的天然防線。然而這道防線又並非全然封閉，在那崇山峻嶺之中，還有一條條曲曲折折深邃的山谷，其中最重要的兩條是關溝和古北口，它們分別位於北京小平原的西北和東北。經由這兩條峽谷可抵達蒙古高原和東北平原。山間的條條幽谷，平時是南來北往的商旅必經的通道，戰時是敵對雙方攻守的要隘。而北京小平原上的薊城扼南北通道的咽喉，形勢十分險要。因此，自公元前二一年秦建立中國歷史上第一個中央集權封建王國之後，直至公元十世紀，一千多年間，朝代更易十餘次，但薊城却始終是北方的軍事重鎮和貿易中心。這其間又因它曾先後是涿郡和幽州的治所，所

以，涿郡和幽州也一度成為它的名稱。

公元九三八年，薊城成為遼的陪都，這是崛起於中國東北方的少數民族契丹人建立的，因為薊位於它所轄的疆域的南部，所以改稱南京，又叫燕京。一個多世紀以後，另一個少數民族女真人建立的金朝將遼滅亡，並於一一五三年遷都燕京，改名中都。一二一四年，金朝因受到新興的蒙古族軍隊的進攻，被迫遷都汴京（今河南開封），第二年蒙古鐵騎入佔中都。一二六七年，蒙古族首領忽必烈下令在中都城的東北郊築建新城，四年後這位首領即在興建中的都城內登上皇帝的寶座，建立了中國歷史上的元朝。一二八五年新城全部建成，這便是意大利旅行家馬可·波羅在遊記中稱之為“世界莫能與比”的元大都。從此，北京取代了長安、洛陽、汴梁等古都的地位，成為中國的政治中心，並延續到明、清兩代。

一九一一年十月十日，中國爆發了資產階級民主主義革命，第二年二月清帝被迫宣告退位。至此，中國最後一個封建王朝潰亡，北京作為帝都的歷史到此結束。在此後的三十多年里，北京歷經苦難：先是連年不斷的軍閥戰爭，使當年的帝都變得衰微破敗；一九三七年日本侵略軍侵入，古城在血與火中苦熬了八年；抗日戰爭勝利後，國民黨政府接管了這座城市。

苦難、屈辱、血淚，終於使人民起而抗爭。一九四九年十月一日，中華人民共和國成立，北京成為新生的共和

國的首都，古城的歷史揭開了新的一頁。

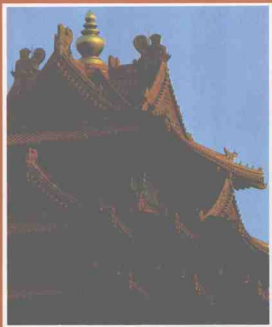
歲月流逝，如今要重睹北京舊時的風貌和曾在這裡出現過的那些歷史場景已不可能。但是，當人們置身於它的城區或四野，面對那些觸目皆是的歷史印痕，却感到那悠遠的過去並非無法追尋。一座默默聳立的古塔，往往凝聚着一代藝術的精華；一塊苔蘚斑駁的碑石，或許記載着一件轟動一時的壯舉；面對被焚毀的宮苑廢墟，猶如讀一部屈辱史；登上長城透過它的堆垛望蒼茫羣山，可以想見當年那“烽火連天遠，鐵騎塵戰急”的景象……北京城像一座宏大的歷史博物館，祇須在這裏作一次巡視，便能直接感觸到這座古城的歷史。

今天的北京是歷史上北京的延續和發展。它的空間佈局依然保留着歷史的印跡，但是，在那雕樑畫棟的古建築羣之間，無數的現代化樓羣拔地而起；古意猶存的街巷與環繞城內外的坦平大道相接；傳統的四合院與新型的住宅區並存……在這裏，過去與現在，歷史與現實，古老的傳統與時代精神交融，凝煉在一起，使這座充滿濃重歷史文化氛圍的古城透出勃勃生機。

一座城市的歷史就是一個國家的歷史。作為幾代帝都 and 今日中國首都的北京是中國歷史和現狀的縮影。因此，作一次“北京遊”不僅可以觀賞到一座保留較為完整的古代京城，而且可以觀察、瞭解中國。

The Palace Complex

宮 闕



The palace complex known as the Forbidden City stands in the centre of Beijing. It is protected by high walls and a moat on all four sides and consists of dozens of halls and courtyards. The emperors of two dynasties, the Ming and the Qing, lived here with their families and hundreds of court ladies and palace eunuchs. From their throne in the Forbidden City they governed the country by holding court sessions with their ministers, issuing imperial edicts and initiating military expeditions. Sometimes they gave oral tests to candidates for the highest academic degrees by asking them questions on the meaning of Confucian classics and soliciting their views on state policies.

In Chinese the palace complex is called Purple Forbidden City. "Purple" doesn't refer to the colour of the buildings or walls, but has a mythological origin. It is said that the Emperor of Heaven has his palaces in the region of the North Star, of which purple is the symbolic colour. The abode of the temporal emperor, therefore, is supposed to have the same colour. The Purple Forbidden City was inaccessible to the common people. Even the highest civil and military officers could not enter it without good reason.

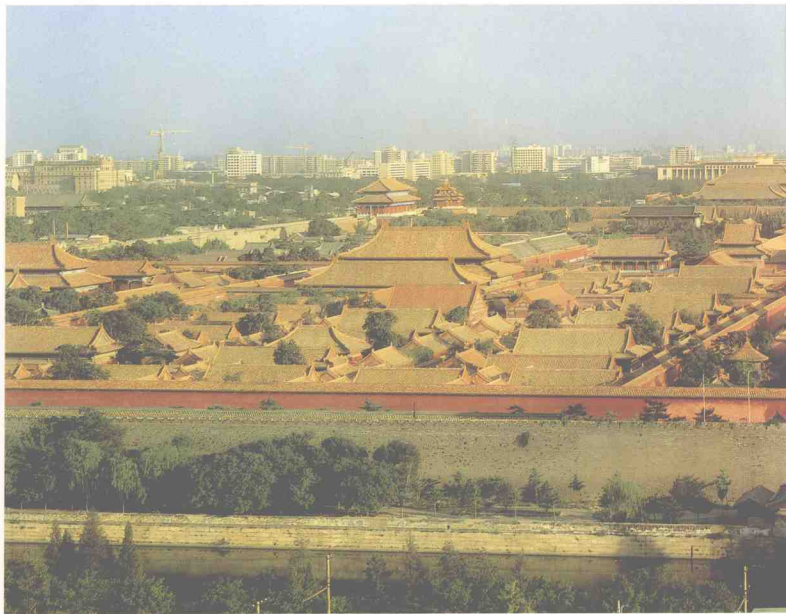
The Forbidden City was completed in 1420 during the Ming Dynasty. It was the home of 24 emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties. Naturally it was the scene of many important events affecting the course of Chinese history,

including political struggles and palace coups, some of them extremely tragic. After the republican revolution of 1911, the last emperor of the Qing Dynasty, then still a child, abdicated the next year. But he and his family and their entire entourage were allowed to stay in the palaces and continued to lead an extravagant life on a huge allowance from the republican government. They were finally expelled by republican troops in 1924. The Forbidden City was renamed the Palace Museum and opened to the general public.

在北京城的中央有一組巍峨雄偉的宮殿羣，四周環繞著高大的牆垣，這便是明清兩代的帝王的宮室紫禁城。

古代神話傳說天帝住紫微垣，人間帝王自稱是天帝之子，古人就把帝王的住所叫做紫宮。皇宮是常人不能進入的禁地，因此，北京的宮城叫紫禁城。

北京紫禁城從公元一四二〇年建成到一九二四年中國歷史上最後一個皇帝從宮內被逐出，這裏居住過明清兩代的二十四個皇帝。五百年間，許多影響中國歷史進程，主宰億萬人民命運的重大決策都出自這裏，皇室中無數的政治紛爭，權力較量和凄婉哀艱的故事也發生在這裏。所有這一切給這座莊嚴神聖的宮城罩上了一層神秘的色彩。



Panorama of the Forbidden City, which occupies a total space of more than 720,000 square metres. The buildings in this palace complex are measured in 9,999.5 bays. The surrounding palace walls are 10 metres high and have a total length of 3,400 metres, and are protected by a 52-metre-wide moat. The Forbidden City consists of two parts, the Outer Court and the Inner Court. The Outer Court centres around the Hall of Supreme Harmony, the Midway Hall of Harmony and the Hall of Preserved Harmony, which are flanked by the hall of Literary Glory and the Hall of Military Prowess. The Inner Court centres around the Hall of Celestial Purity, the Hall of Union and Peace and the Hall of Terrestrial Tranquility, which are flanked by the Six East Palaces and the Six West Palaces. The layout is orderly and symmetrical. The picture shows the Forbidden City viewed from the north.



被稱為“殿宇之海”的紫禁城，總面積七十二萬多平方米，有殿宇宮室九千九百九十九間半。周圍環繞着高十米，長三千四百米的宮牆，牆外有五十二米寬的護城河。紫禁城分外朝和內廷兩大部份。外朝以太和、中和、保和三大殿為中心，文華、武英殿為兩翼；內廷以乾清宮、交泰殿、坤寧宮為中心，東西六宮為兩翼，佈局嚴謹有序。圖為由北向南眺望紫禁城。