

# BEST SCENERY AND SIGHTS IN BEIJING

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# 北京

## 北京 风景名胜





北京  
风景  
名胜

*Best Scenery and Sights in Beijing*



中国民族摄影艺术出版社

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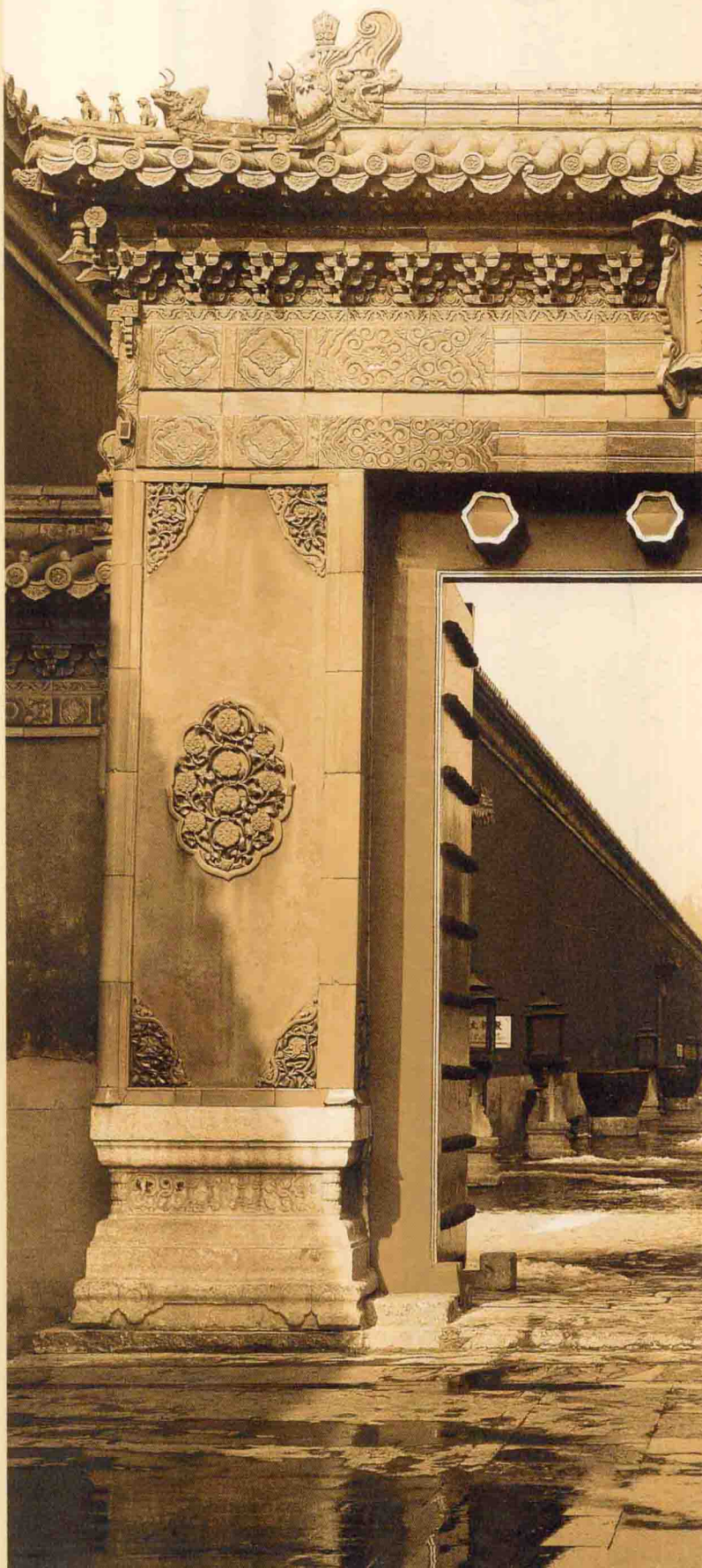
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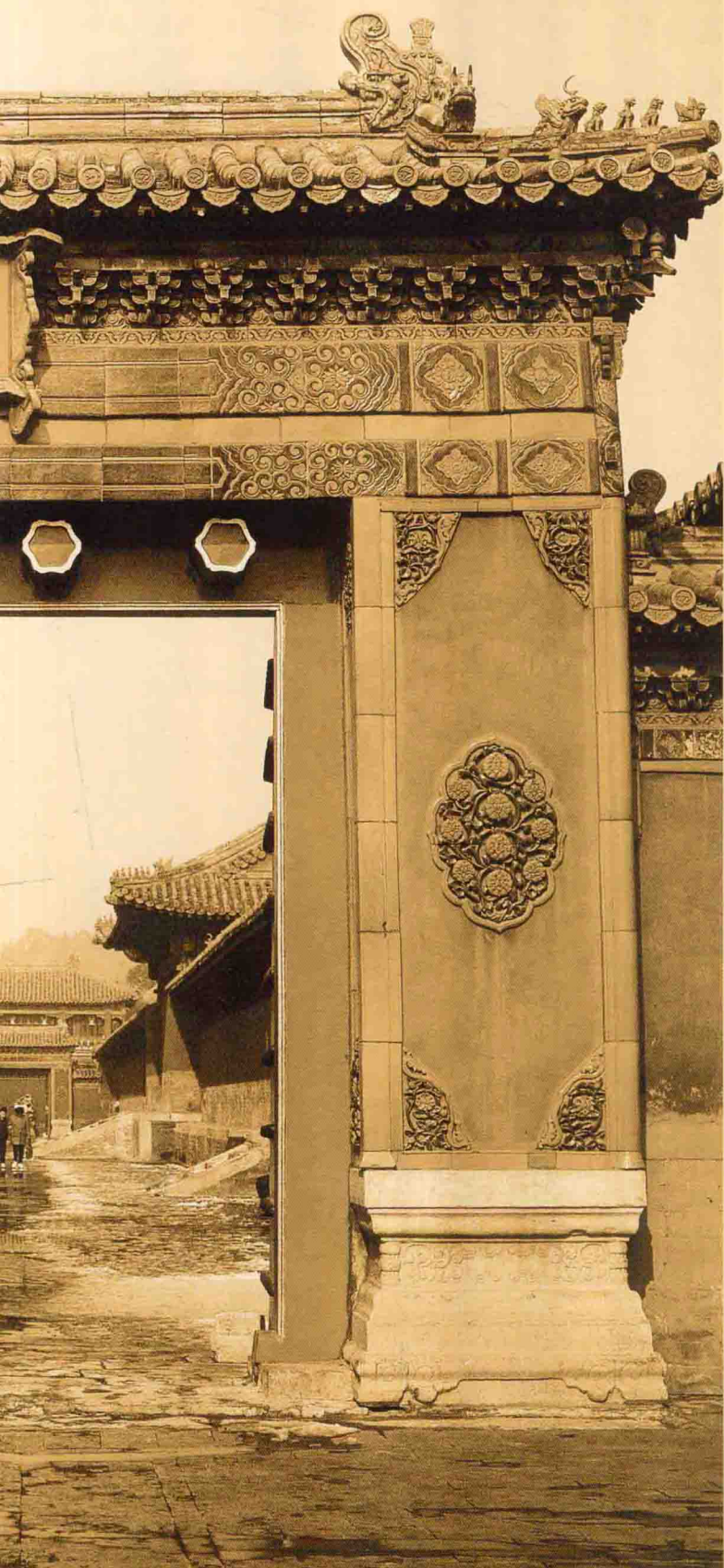
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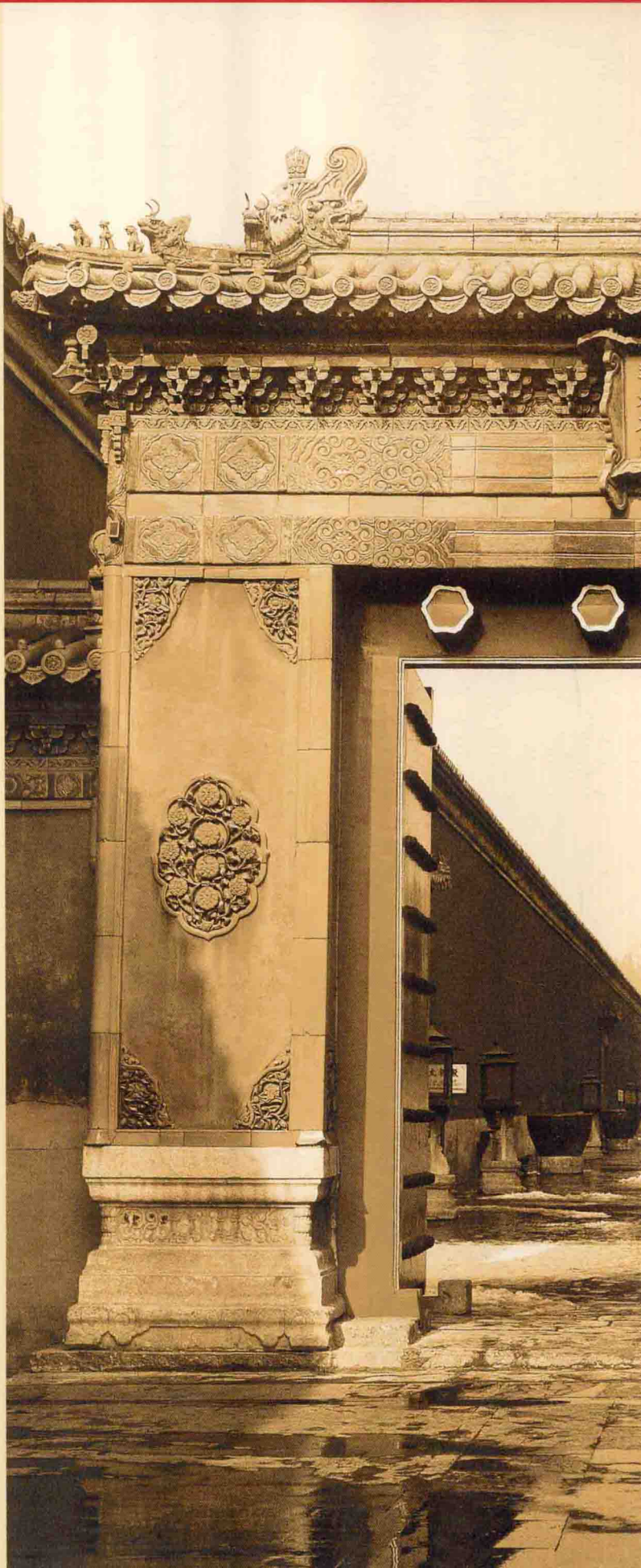
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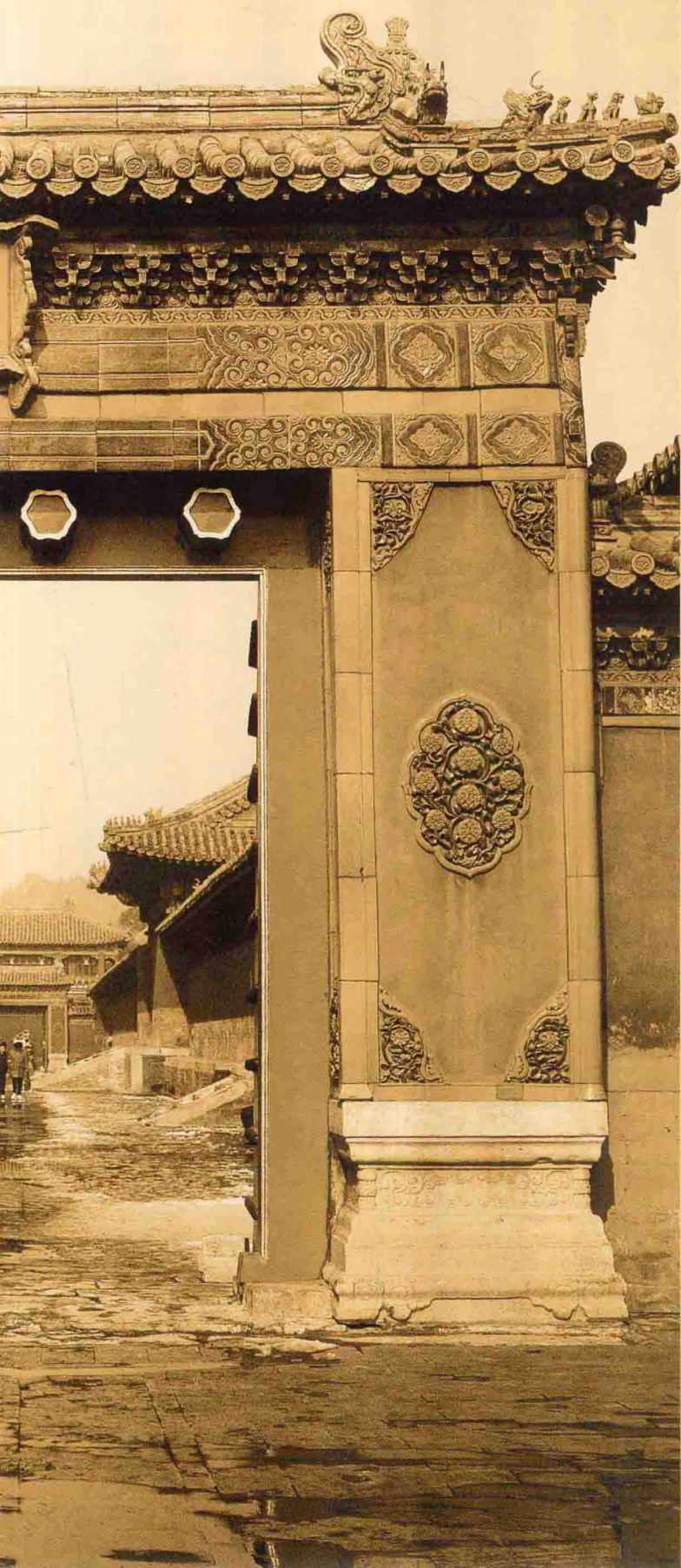
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# 北京概况

## 简介

北京市，简称京，是中华人民共和国的首都，也是全国政治、经济、文化、交通和对外交流的中心。全市面积约1.68万平方千米，总人口1400多万。市树为侧柏、国槐，市花为月季、菊花。

## 自然地理

北京市雄踞于华北平原北端，地势西北高、东南低；西、北和东北部群山环绕，东南是缓缓向渤海倾斜的平原。

全市总面积1.68078万平方千米，其中平原面积6390.3平方千米，占38%，海拔高度在20~60米；山区面积10417.5平方千米，占62%，山地一般海拔1000~1500米。位于门头沟区西部的灵山，海拔2303米，为北京市最高峰。北京市境内贯穿五大河，分别为东部的潮白河、北运河和洳河，西部的永定河和拒马河。

北京市的气候为典型的暖温带半湿润大陆性季风气候，夏季炎热多雨，冬季寒冷干燥，春、秋短促。年平均气温10~12摄氏度。全年无霜期180~200天，年平均降雨量600多毫米。

## 历史

北京是中华民族文化的摇篮，也是人类文明的发祥地之一，早在50多万年前，就有人类在此生息、繁衍。北京最早见于文献的名称叫做“蓟”。公元前11世纪，蓟国是西周王朝的一个分封国。春秋中期，位于蓟国西南的另一个分封国燕吞并了蓟，并迁都于蓟城。从这时起到秦始皇统一六国，蓟城一直是燕的都城。在此后的3000多年间，尽管朝代更迭，城名屡改，北京始终是中国北方的军事重镇和贸易中心，并逐渐成为声名显赫的国都。

公元10世纪上半叶，崛起于中国东北方的少数民族契丹人建立了辽朝，并举兵南下，攻占了蓟城，将其作为辽的陪都。因蓟位于辽代所辖疆域的南部，所以改称南京，又叫燕京。一个多世纪以后，另一个少数民族女真人建立的金朝将辽灭亡，并于1153年迁都燕京，改名中都。1214年，金朝因受到新兴的蒙古族军队的进攻，迁都汴京（今河南开封），第二年蒙古铁骑入占中都。1267年，蒙古族首领忽必烈下令在中都城的东北郊筑建新城——大都。四年后，忽必烈在兴建中的都城登上皇帝

宝座，建立元朝，从此，北京成为全国的政治中心，并延续到明、清。1368年，农民起义军领袖朱元璋建立了明朝，以应天府（今江苏南京）为都城。1398年朱元璋去世，皇位由皇太孙朱允炆承继。次年分封于北京（当时称北平府）的燕王朱棣以“靖难”为名起兵，并于1402年，在南京登上皇位。第二年，朱棣改年号为永乐，并决定迁都北京。不久，在北京开始大兴土木，营建城垣、宫殿、坛庙、苑囿，工程浩大，其规模远远超过了元大都。许多著名的建筑，如紫禁城、天坛等，都是在这一时期兴建的。至1420年，主要工程基本完工，明朝遂于翌年正式迁都，将新都城改名北京。1644年，明朝灭亡，清朝仍以北京为都，并在明京城的基础上大规模改造。清政府改建、重建了原有的部分建筑，并扩建、新建了“三山五园”等。直至1911年，孙中山领导的辛亥革命推翻了清王朝的统治，中国最后一个封建王朝灭亡，北京作为帝都的历史也到此结束。

1949年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立，北京成为新生的共和国的首都，古城的历史从此揭开了崭新的一页。

## 人口和民族

截止到2003年底，北京常住人口1456万人，其中户籍人口1149万人。北京市有56个民族成份，少数民族人口为48万余人，约占全市总人口的3.84%。人口在万人以上的少数民族有回、满和蒙古族等。

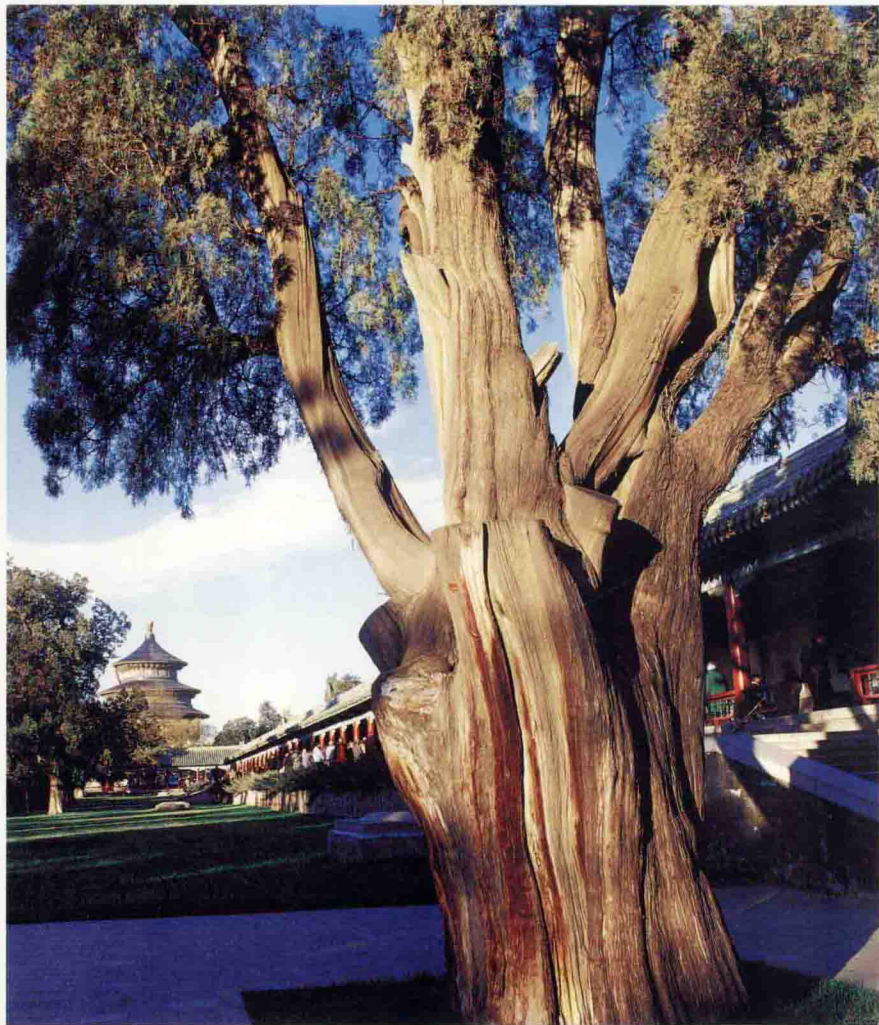
## 行政区划

北京市共辖16个区和2个县。16个区分别为东城区、西城区、崇文区、宣武区、朝阳区、丰台区、石景山区、海淀区、门头沟区、房山区、通州区、顺义区、昌平区、大兴区、怀柔区、平谷区等；2个县是延庆县和密云县。

## 旅游资源

北京市是世界闻名的历史古城和文化名城，具有非常丰富的旅游资源。它既有精彩绝伦的古代建筑，又有鳞次栉比的现代化景观；既有独特、古老的胡同、四合院，又有宽阔、笔直的通衢；优美的公园和绿地散布其间，山岳、森林、湖泊、潭泉、溶洞等多种类型的风景名胜环绕四周；京城特有的民俗风情无处不在……北京，这座历史悠久的现代化大都市向世界展示着迷人的风采。

我们从北京众多的风景名胜中精心挑选出风采各异的景区、景点100多处，并配以550余幅精美的图片和翔实的介绍，编辑成册，作为《中国风景名胜》的姊妹篇，向读者展现北京的独特魅力。



# Beijing at a Glance

## Brief Introduction

Beijing, abbreviated as *Jing*, the capital of the People's Republic of China, is the nation's political, economic and culture center as well as a hub of transportation and international exchanges. Covering an area of about 16,800 square kilometers, the city has a population of 14 million. Beijing's city trees are oriental arborvitae and Chinese scholar-tree, and the city flowers are Chinese rose and chrysanthemum.

## Natural Geography

Lying in the northern part of North China Plain, Beijing is surrounded by mountains on the west, north and northeast. The northwestern part of the city is high while the southeastern part is low topographically, with a southeastern plain tilted gradually downward to the Bohai Sea.

Beijing occupies a total area of 16,807.8 square kilometers. Around 10,417.5 square kilometers are mountainous areas, which constitute 62 per cent of the total space of Beijing and are at an elevation from 1,000 meters to 1,500 meters above sea level. The plain area of Beijing covers 6,390.3 square kilometers, which account for 38 percent of the city's total area with the altitude from 20 meters to 60 meters. The Lingshan Mountain located in the west of the Mentougou District stands 2,303 meters above sea level, which is the tallest peak in Beijing. Major rivers flowing through Beijing include the Chaobai River, North Canal and Jue River in the east, as well as the Yongding River and Juma River in the west.

Beijing has a continental monsoon climate with four distinct seasons. Winter is cold and dry, while summer hot and humid. Spring and autumn are short. The average annual temperature of Beijing is 10 to 12 centigrade. The average frost-free period of Beijing is 180 to 200 days yearly. Annual precipitation amounts to some 600 millimeter.

## History

Reputed as a "Cradle of the Chinese Civilization" and "Birthplace of the Culture of Mankind", Beijing's long and illustrious history started approximately some 500,000 years ago. It is here that the ancestors of modern *Homo sapiens*, Peking Men, lived in caves. Beijing was first recorded as the city of Ji, or Jicheng. Records show that in the 11th century B.C., the Kingdom of Ji was an enfeoffed state of the Western Zhou Dynasty, and during the mid-Spring-and-Autumn-Period, it was seized by the Kingdom of Yan, another enfeoffed state which was located southeast to Ji. Then the Jicheng had served as the capital of Yan until Emperor Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty and in Chinese history, defeated other six kingdoms and established a unified centralized state in 221 B.C.. The Kingdom of Yan ceased to exist and Jicheng became an ordinary prefectural town. The name of the city of Jicheng changed many times over 3,000 years, but it was still regarded as a major trading center and a place of strategic importance, and kept growing in size. It was made national capital by several successive dynasties.

In the early 10th century, Khitan, a nomadic tribe

in the northeast China established the Liao Dynasty, and marched over the mountains into the north part of the North China Plain. They made Jicheng the secondary capital of the dynasty and renamed it Nanjing (Southern Capital, also known as Yanjing), because it was located at southern part of their territory. After more than one century, the Liao Dynasty was succeeded by the Jin Dynasty, which was established by Jerchen, another tribe in the northeast. In order to maintain their control over the Yellow River Valley and at the same time remain in easy contact with their base in the northeast, the Jin rulers moved their capital to the city of Yanjing in 1153. Then Nanjing was made the capital of the Jin with the new name Zhongdu (Middle Capital). In 1214, the Jin was forced to move the capital by the threat of emerging power of Mongolia, and the Mongolians captured Zhongdu in the following year. In 1267, Kublai Khan, Genghis' grandson, issued an order to build a new city to the northwest of Zhongdu, and made it as his capital which was known as Dadu (Great Capital) in Chinese, for the newly founded Yuan Dynasty. Four years later, he ascended the throne in the new city. After that Dadu replaced the position of ancient capitals of Chang'an, Luoyang and Kaifeng. Ever since then Dadu became the national capital of unified China and its position of a national capital maintained though some minor changes under different names in different dynasties down to the present day with only minor interruptions. In 1368, Zhu Yuanzhang, the founder of the Ming Dynasty, successfully led the rebellion and overthrew the Yuan Court and established the Ming with its capital in Yingtianfu (present Nanjing, Jiangsu Province). The Dadu was then renamed Beiping (Northern Peace). Before his death in 1398, Zhu Yuanzhang willed the imperial throne to his grandson Zhu Yunwen. One year later, Zhu Di, the fourth son of Zhu Yuanzhang and Prince of Yan who was given Beiping as his domain, launched an interfamilial war to the capital Nanjing under the excuse of "Jingnan (Resolving the National Crisis)". In the aftermath of the four-year civil war between the uncle and his nephew, Zhu Di usurped the imperial power and became the third emperor of the Ming Dynasty. Since Zhu Di had been a frontier commander in Beiping for many years, he realized that Beiping was a city of strategic importance to the whole country, and a peaceful northern boundary was of vital importance to the whole country too. In 1403, he changed his reign title to Yongle and decided to move the capital to Beiping. Thereafter, large-scale construction was carried out. Lots of buildings including city walls, palaces, temples and gardens were added, and the city was much larger than the Dadu of the Yuan Dynasty. Many famous architectural structures, such as the Forbidden City and the Temple of Heaven, were all built during the period. In 1421, Zhu Di officially moved the capital from Nanjing to Beijing and changed the city name from Beiping to Beijing, as the city is known today. The Ming emperor Chongzhen committed suicide by hanging himself on a tree on the Jingshan (Prospect Hill) in 1644, and the Ming Dynasty was then over.

In the same year, the Manchu troops passed through the Great Wall and defeated the peasant uprising troops led by Li Zicheng who overthrew the Ming Dynasty, and founded the Qing Dynasty. Beijing was still taken as the capital city. The Qing rulers spent a large amount of money and manpower on improving or rebuilding new pleasure grounds in and around the city. The greatest achievement of the Qing Dynasty is a vast complex of the imperial gardens which was known as the "the Three Hills and Five Gardens" on the northwestern outskirts of Beijing. In 1911, a revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen overthrew the Qing Dynasty, the last feudal dynasty of China.

With the founding of People's Republic of China on October 1st, 1949, Beijing became the capital of the new republic and has since developed itself into a political and cultural center of China. Reconstruction of the city began on a large scale, and Beijing has been greatly changed and it is changing every day.

## Population and Ethnic Groups

By the end of 2003, Beijing has a total of 14.56 million residents, among which 11.49 million people are registered permanent ones. Beijing boasts all 56 ethnic nationalities of the country, with nationality of Hui, Manchu and Mongolia exceeding 10,000 people. The population of minority nationalities makes up 3.84 per cent of the total.

## Administrative Division System

There are 16 districts and 2 counties under the jurisdiction of Beijing Municipality. The 16 districts are Dongcheng, Xicheng, Chongwen, Xuanwu, Chaoyang, Fengtai, Shijingshan, Haidian, Mentougou, Fangshan, Tongzhou, Shunyi, Changping, Daxing, Huairou and Pinggu. The 2 counties are Yanqing and Miyun.

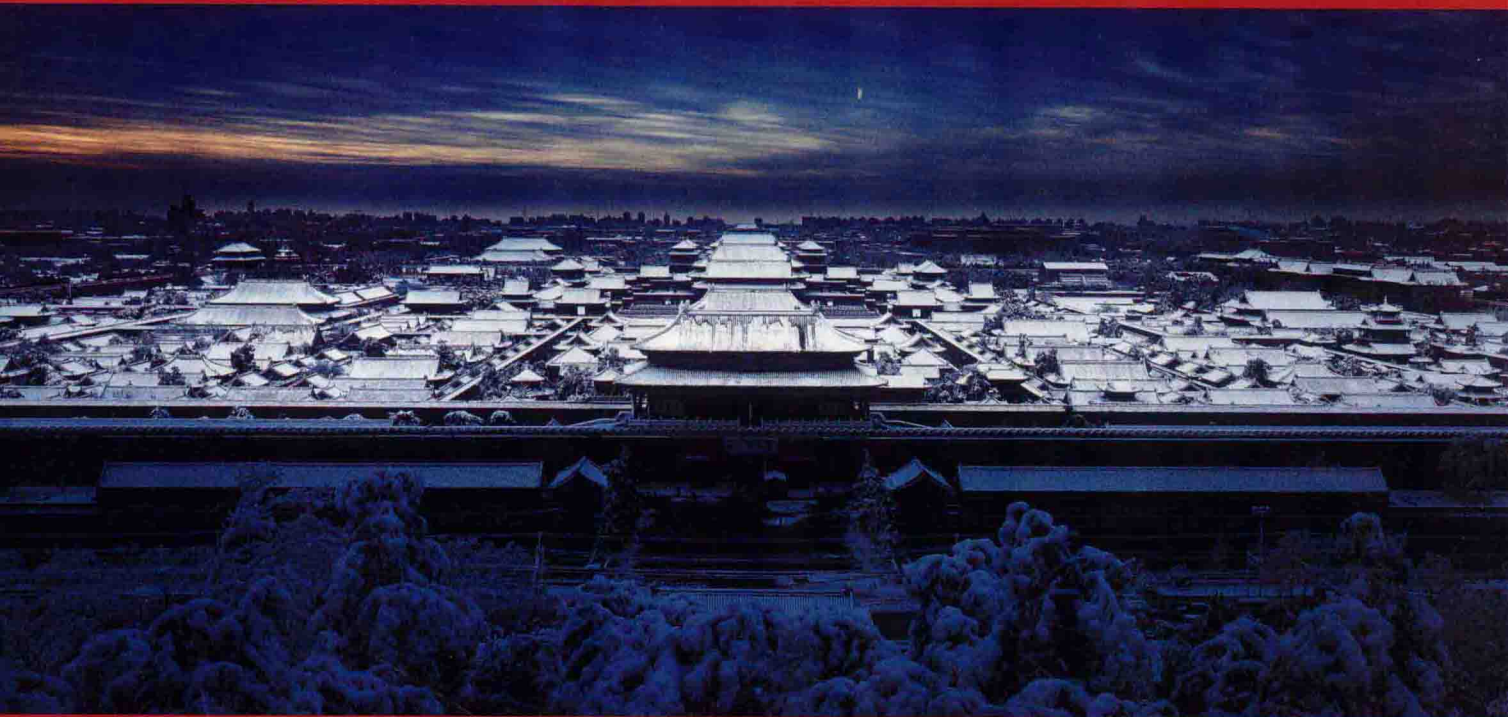
## Tourism Resource

A world-renowned city of historical and cultural magnificence, Beijing is endowed with abundant tourist resources, including splendid ancient structures and row-upon-row modern buildings, as well as unique and old hutongs and quadrangles and wide and strait avenues. Scattered around them are graceful gardens and green lawns, while surrounded them are scenic areas featured mountains, forests, lakes, pools and springs, karst caves and others respectively. In addition, Beijing has a distinctive and strong flavored custom that integrates the essence of all eras and all nations. Urban construction has brought new changes to Beijing, making it a both ancient and modern metropolis.

We handpick more than 550 exquisite pictures of over 100 scenic and historical sites of Beijing, providing accurate introduction and information, and compile this album of the *Best Scenery and Sights in Beijing*, a companion volume of the *Best Scenery and Sights in China*. But Beijing's historical sites and scenic spots are too numerous for us to have included all of them. What you see is but an epitome. It is our belief that Beijing, old yet modern, will attract every visitor with its enchanting demeanor.







世界遗产

*World Heritage Sites*

皇家园林

*Royal Gardens*

古迹建筑

*Historical Sites*

祭坛寺观

*Places of Worship*

名人故居

*Former Residences of Noted Figures*

## Places of Historic Interest

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迹

北京是享誉世界的历史文化名城，有着3000多年建城史和800多年的建都史。悠久的历史为北京留下了无数具有极高审美价值和文化价值的胜迹。北京现有文物3550处，其中，全国重点文物保护单位60处，市级文物保护单位234处。这些珍贵的历史文物就像颗颗璀璨的珍珠，在北京的大地上熠熠生辉。

Beijing, a world-renowned ancient city of history and culture, has a long history as a city of more than 3,000 years, and has been the national capital for some 800 years. A long history has left numbers famous historical sites which possess great aesthetic and cultural values. Currently it boasts 3,550 monuments and cultural relics, among which 60 are under state protection, and 234 are under municipal protection. These relics of historic value are like pearls shining on the land of Beijing.

# Great Wall

## 长城

长城,是中国古代一项伟大的军事防御工事,被誉为“世界七大建筑奇迹”之一。1987年,联合国教科文组织将其列入《世界遗产名录》。

长城建造始于公元前7世纪的春秋战国时期。各诸侯国为了抵御别国的侵略,各自修筑城墙,驻兵防守。公元前221年,秦始皇统一中国,为了防范北方游牧民族的侵扰,将原来秦、燕、赵等诸侯国的城墙连接起来,经过重修、加固、增筑,形成了中国历史上第一道“万里长城”。此后历朝历代皆有增建,其中以汉朝(公元前206—220年)和明朝(1368—1644年)的工程最为浩大。

至今保存仍然完好的长城大多数是明朝修筑的。它东起辽宁省鸭绿江畔,西至甘肃省嘉峪关,绵延7350余千米。长城城墙大都筑于崇山峻岭之上,墙体随山势而建,高低宽窄因地而变,非常壮观。其在建筑材料和建筑结构上以“就地取材、因材施用”为原则,创造了许多种结构方法。

北京地区的长城是万里长城中最富特色、保存最完整的一段,也是明代长城的精华部分。长城在北京地区内长600余千米,呈半环状绵亘于北京北部的崇山峻岭间,形成一道坚固的京师防线。著名的有八达岭、居庸关、古北口、司马台、慕田峪、黄花城、沿河城等段长城。

The Great Wall, one of the seven construction wonders in the world, originated as a military bulwark in ancient times. It

has been inscribed on the World Heritage List by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1987.

Construction of the Great Wall started in the 7th century B.C. The vassal states under the Zhou Dynasty each built their own walls for defense purposes. It was not until the Qin Dynasty that the separate walls, constructed by the states of Qin, Yan and Zhao, were connected to form a great defensive system on the northern border of the country by Emperor Qin Shi Huang, who unified China in 221 B.C., to prevent the maraud from north nomads. The first real Great Wall in Chinese history took shape, which stretched for more than 10,000 *li*; therefore, it was reputed as “the Wan Li Changcheng” (literally, Long Wall of Ten Thousand *Li*, *li* being a Chinese measure of distance roughly equal to 500 meters). The undertaking of such a gigantic project over difficult terrain at that time without any machinery was an extraordinary feat. Further construction and extensions of the Great Wall were made throughout the successive dynasties for more than two millennia, amongst which the Han and the Ming periods saw feverish efforts to shore up the massive military fortification.

The present Great Wall is mainly re-

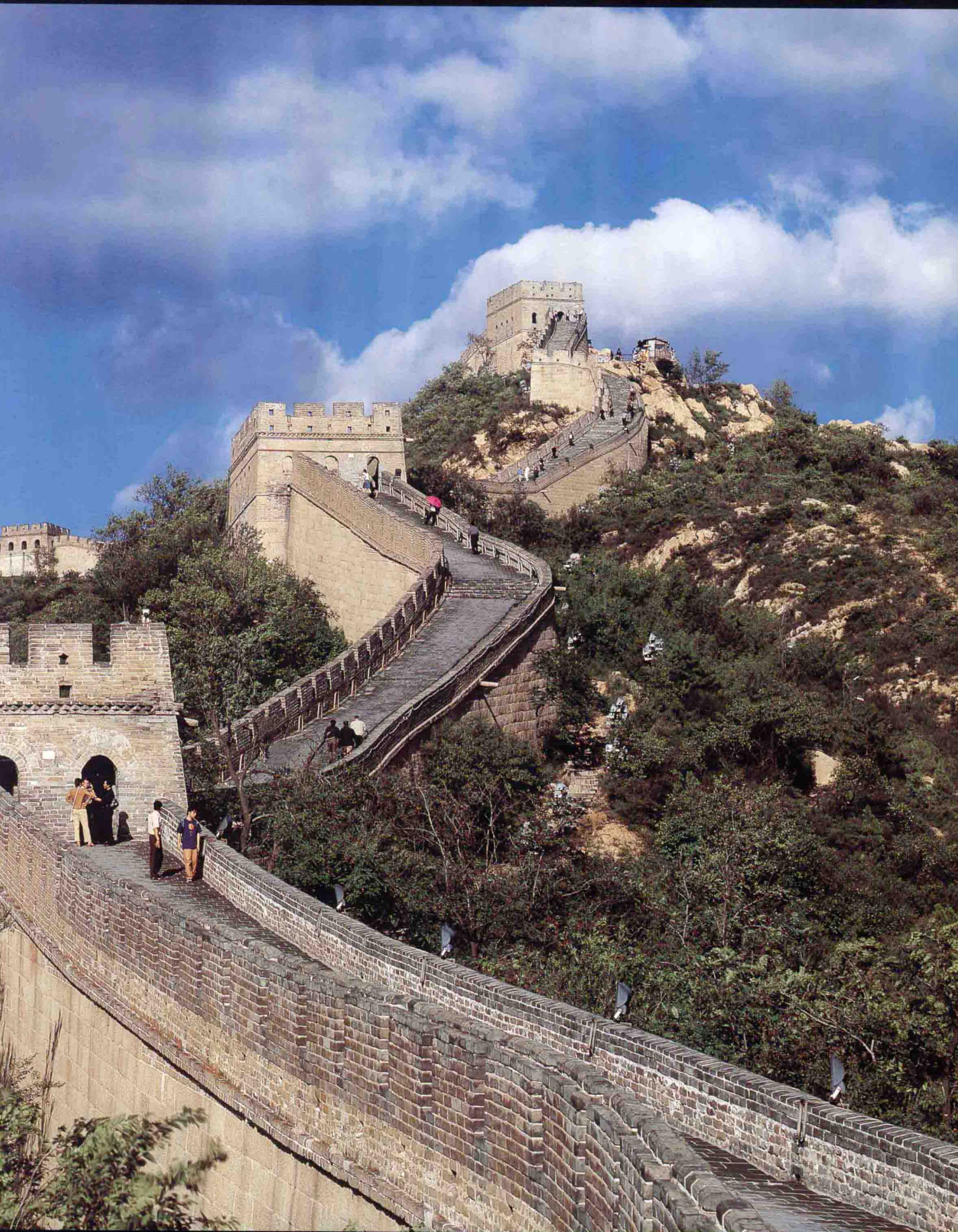


mains from the Ming Dynasty. With a total length of over 7,350 kilometers, it extends to the bank of the Yalu River in Liaoning Province in the east and to the Jiayu Pass in Gansu Province in the west. The Great Wall is a marvel in the history of construction in the world. Most sections of the wall were built on the ridges of mountains and kept changing in height and width, looked imposing and magnificent. Construction was carried out in line with local conditions and by drawing on local resources.

The well-preserved sections of the Great Wall in Beijing are China's most attractive tourist sites and acclaimed as the acme of perfection. These sections are mainly the remains from the Ming Dynasty, an era of tremendous construction. Lengthening over 600 kilometers, the wall climbs up and down, turns and twists on the high mountain ridges, crossing the northern part of Beijing with numerous watchtowers and beacon towers. It became a rugged line of defense guarding the capital. The mainly sections include Badaling, Juyongguan, Gubeikou, Simatai, Mutianyu, Huanghuacheng and Yanhecheng.









## 1-4 八达岭长城

### Badaling Section of the Great Wall

八达岭长城位于延庆县军都山的崇山峻岭之上，距北京60余千米。因其地处交通要道，四通八达，故名八达岭。历史上，八达岭是居庸关的前哨和保卫北京的重要屏障。

八达岭长城建于明弘治十八年(1505年)。城墙依山而筑，高低不一，平均高度约7.8米，最高处达14米。墙身大多用巨大的花岗岩条石包砌而成，十分坚固。城墙的下部是条石台基，平均宽6.5米。墙顶地面铺砌方砖，可容“五马并骑，十行并进”。墙顶外部设立垛墙(又叫堞墙)，高约2米；垛墙上方有垛口，下部有射洞。城墙内侧建有宇墙，高约1米，主要起栏杆的作用。城墙的断面一般呈梯形，下宽上窄，虽盘踞在峭壁之上，却异常坚固。

烽火台是长城防御工程中最为核心的组成部分之一，其作用为传递军情。在古代没有电话、无线电通讯的情况下，这种传递军情信息的办法十分有效。传递的方法是白天燃烟，夜间举火；并以燃烟、举火的数目来报告敌兵数目。例如，举一烟鸣一炮表示来敌100人左右；举二烟鸣二炮，来敌500人左右；1000人以上举三烟鸣三炮……如此传递，千里之外的敌情可以在几个小时之内传入朝中。

八达岭长城的关城海拔约600米，始建于1505年，关城东西各建关门一座，东关门刻有额题“居庸外镇”，西关门额题为“北门锁钥”。一条大道连接两门，地势非常险要，可谓“一夫当关，万夫莫开”。因此有人形容“居庸关是古代北京的门户，八达岭则为门户上的铁锁”。

八达岭长城山势险峻、风光无限、四季分明、景因时变，是万里长城向游人开放最早的

地段，也是保存最完整、最著名的长城段。

Badaling section of the Great Wall is located on the ridges of Jundu Mountains in Yanqing County, more than 60 kilometers northwest from Beijing. As its name implies, it gives access to every direction. In the history, it is a defensive outpost of the Great Wall, and its function was to protect the Juyongguan Pass.

This section of the Great Wall was built in 1505, or the 18th year of the Ming Emperor Hongzhi's reign. The wall, built with huge stone slabs on the outside, is 7.8 meters high on the average, some even reaches 14 meters. The base of the wall, built with large rectangular slab of granite stones, is about 6.5 meters wide on the average. Its top floor is paved with

