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## The Tourist Map of Scenic Spots in the Palace Museum





City Moat



City Moat

# 故宫

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in Beijing*

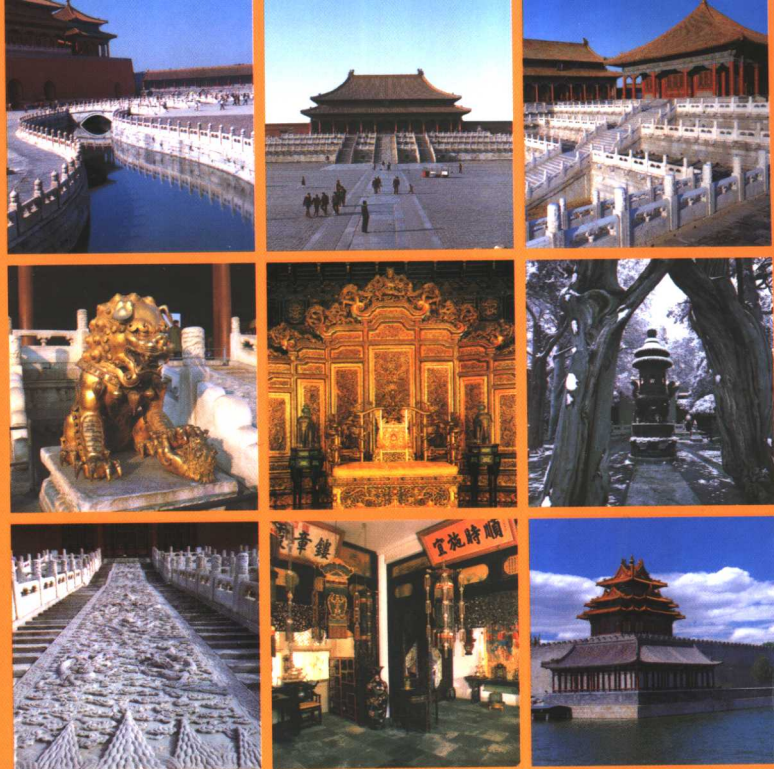
*The Palace Museum*

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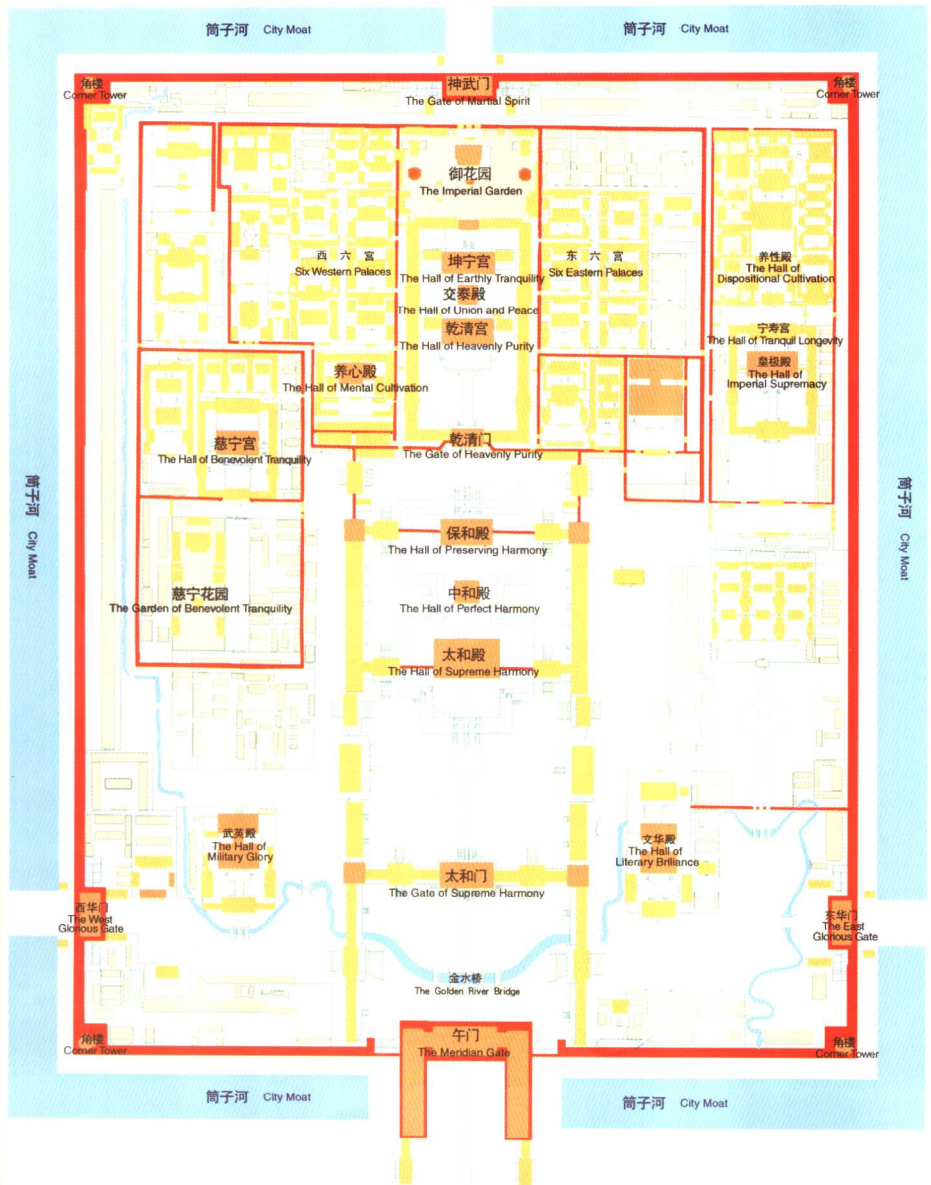
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# 故宫全图

## An Overview of the Palace Museum







# 世界遗产委员会评价

The Comments Made by World Heritage Committee

## 明清故宫

中国·北京市

列入日期:1987

符合准则:C (iii) (iv)

紫禁城是中国五个多世纪以来的最高权力中心，它以园林景观和容纳了家具及工艺品的9000多个房间的庞大建筑群，成为明清时代中国文明无价的历史见证。

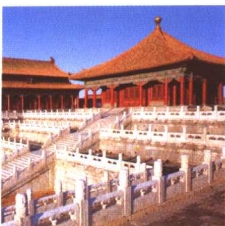
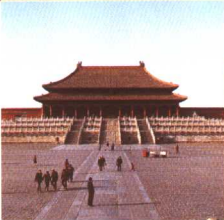
## Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties

Municipality of Beijing China

Date of Inscription: 1987

Criteria: C (iii) (iv)

Seat of supreme power for over five centuries, the Forbidden City, with its landscaped gardens and many buildings (whose nearly 10,000 bays contain furniture and works of art), constitutes a priceless testimony to Chinese civilization during the Ming and Qing dynasties.



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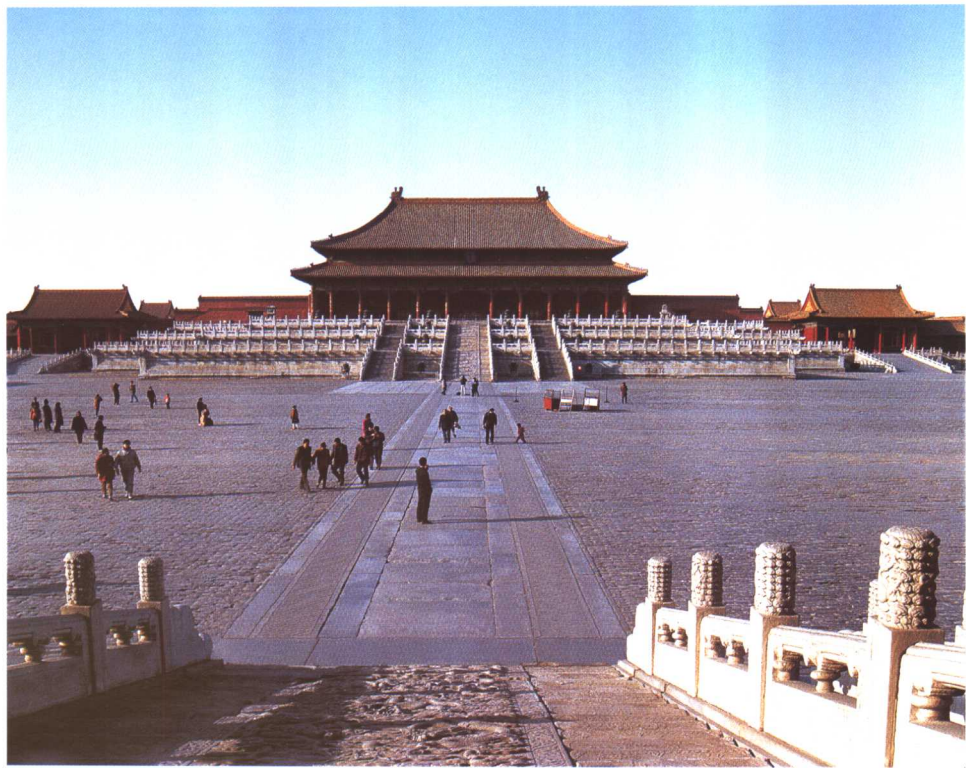
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# 一、宫殿建筑的集大成者

The Highest Achievement of  
Chinese Ancient Palaces







太和殿  
The Hall of Supreme Harmony



故宫，又称紫禁城，是中国现存规模最大、保存最完整的古建筑群。它是中国最后两个封建王朝的皇宫。从明至清，共有24位皇帝在这里居住和生活过。历经500多年的朝代更替，世事变迁，这座城中之城辉煌依旧，壮丽依旧。紫禁城以其规划严谨的整体布局，巍峨壮丽的宫殿建筑，主次分明的等级制度，灵活多变的空间组合形式，最完美地体现了中国传统文化的博大精深，是中国宫殿建筑艺术的最高成就和总结。

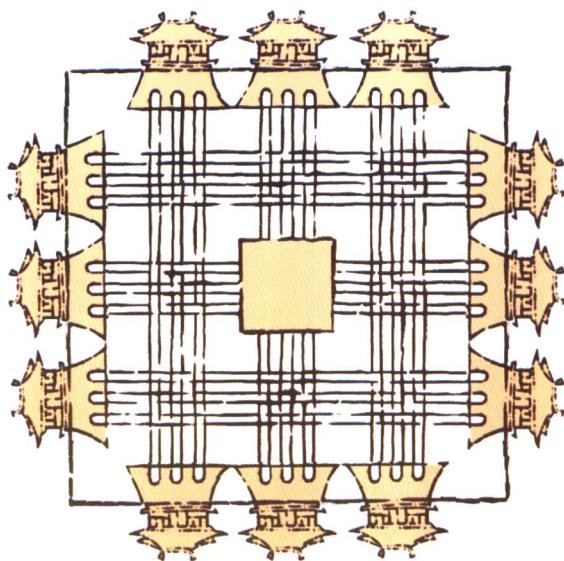


**T**he Place Museum, also known as the Forbidden City, is the largest and the best-preserved palace complex extant in China. As it was the power center of China's last two feudal dynasties, the Ming and the Qing, altogether 24 emperors have lived and ruled from this palace during the 500-year span. After changes of times and vicissitudes of dynasties, the palace is still as magnificent





紫禁城筹建于明永乐四年(1406年)，由泰宁侯陈珪和工部侍郎吴中负责北京和紫禁城的规划设计。主持营建的匠师有蒯祥、蔡信、陆祥、杨青等，全国各地的10万能工巧匠和100多万夫役参与了此项营建工程。各种木料、石料、砖瓦料的备料工作持续了10年，现场施工才大规模地开始。永乐十八年（1420年），紫禁城宫殿正式落成。



《三礼图》中的周王城图

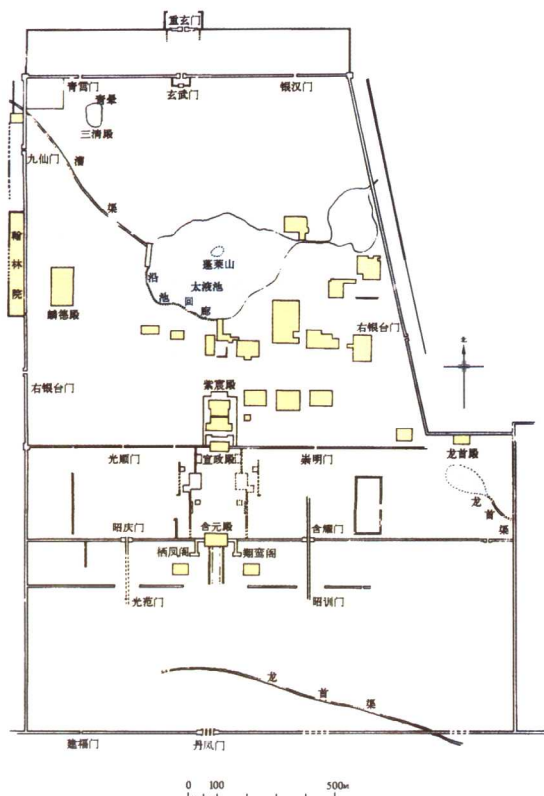
A Map of the Capital City of the Zhou Dynasty Drawn in the Book, *Paintings of Rites*

as before. With its carefully-designed layout, splendid structure and decoration, clear and rigid hierarchy, flexible spatial composition, the Place Museum embodies the extensiveness and profundity of traditional Chinese art, and represents the highest achievements ancient China was able to make in architectural engineering and art.

The construction of the Forbidden City began in the fourth year during the reign of the third emperor of the Ming dynasty, Emperor Yongle (1406 A.D.), with Chen Gui, Marquis Taining and WuZhong, Vice Minister of Works in charge of the plan and design of Beijing and the City. The master builders include Kuai Xiang, Cai Xin, Lu Xiang and Yang Qing etc, and approximately 1,000,000 laborers and 100,000 skilled artisans were drafted from all parts of the country. It had taken whole ten years for workmen to get ready all the building materials of timber, tiles, bricks and stones before the actual construction began on large scales. In the eighteenth year during the reign of Emperor Yongle (1420 A.D.), the City was completed and Beijing officially became the national capital.

The City is endowed with cosmic significance of astrology, and such tradition of palatial design could date back to the Qin and Han dynasties. The full name of the City is the "Purple Forbidden City". The "Purple" refers to *Ziwei Yuan* (the Pole Star). According to the ancient people's understanding of astrology, the three stellar constellations *Ziwei Yuan*, *Taiwei Yuan*, and





唐大明宫重要建筑遗址

Key Construction Sites of Daming Palace of the Tang Dynasty

中国宫殿模仿天象的传统远自秦汉始。依照古人对天文学的认识，紫微垣、太微垣、天市垣位居中天，三垣各自都有东西两藩星宿，围成墙垣的形式。紫微垣位于中天的中央，是天帝所居。皇帝自称为“天子”，居住的宫殿自然是紫微宫了。汉代的未央宫便别称为“紫微宫”，《晋书》中也有“紫微，大帝之座，天子之长居也”的记载。“禁中”、“禁城”自古以来也都是皇宫的代称。用“紫禁”代称皇帝的宫殿，应该自唐代始。唐代白居易的诗中就有：“朝从紫禁归，暮出青门去”之句。将皇宫比附天上的星座，是强调了皇帝身为“天子”的不争事实，以此来说明君权神授和皇权的至高无上。

紫禁城的总体设计集中体现了中国传统的礼制观念，突出了帝王至高无上的绝对权威。紫禁城位于北京城的中心，宫城居是继承了周代“择中”的思想。《吕氏春秋》载，“择天下之中而立国，择国之中而立宫”。中央位置显赫，统领四方，以制万国。王者居是礼制的需要。紫