

中央民族学院出版社

(京)新登字 184号 责任编辑:汤其燕、余梓东

中国满族

中央民族学院出版社出版发行 889×1194 16 开本 6 • 75 印张 1993 年 9 月第一版 1993 年 9 月第一次印刷 香港豪藝印刷廠印刷 印数: 01—1500 册 ISBN7-81001—576-1/K • 77 定价:平装 150 元 精装 198 元

中国湍族

主编 关纪新 副主编 龚田夫

中央民族学院出版社





目 录 CONTENTS

岁月编 5 HISTORY

风土编 23 CUSTOMS AND HABITS

艺苑编 49 ARTS AND LITERATURE

人杰编 65 CELEBRITIES

祈福编 81 GOOD WISHES AND BLESSINGS

附录 97 APPENDIX





岁月编

HISTORY

5,0







5,0



岁月悠悠。

从祖国东北地区富饶美丽的白山黑水之间,走出一个优秀 民族——满族。

远在三千年前,满族的远祖肃慎人便繁衍生息在他们的这 片土地上。其后,汉代的挹娄人,魏晋之际的勿吉人,隋唐时 期的靺鞨人,直到辽、宋、金、元、明诸代的女真人,都可以 被看作是肃慎之后裔满族之先民。

后金天聪九年(公元 1635 年),女真族政权"后金"大汗皇太极颁布政令,易族名为"满洲"。今天的"满族",即"满洲族"的简称。

中国最末一个封建皇朝由满族皇帝执政。有清一代,满族 在推进祖国经济文化发展和维护多民族国家统一等方面,做出 了不可磨灭的历史贡献。

在近代与现代中国抗击外辱捍卫祖国尊严的斗争中,满族的志士仁人层出不穷。他们永远为自己的民族和祖国引为骄傲。

今天,满族历史已掀开崭新一页。在满族自治地方与几乎 遍布全中国的广阔土地上,满族 982 万之众的同胞,正高扬其 热爱祖国的精神传统,和各兄弟民族和睦相处,共图奋进。



The vicissitudes of time throughout history have produced many shifts of population in border areas.

An excellent ethnic group—the Manchu nationality—has come out from the Changbai Mountains and the drainage area of the Heilong River in northeast China.

As early as 3,000 years ago, the Sushen tribe—the Manchus' ancient ancestors—lived here. Later on, the Yilou tribe in the Han Dynasty (206 B. C. —AD 220), the Huji tribe in the Wei (220—265) and Jin (265—420) dynasties, the Mohe tribe during the Sui (581—618) and Tang (618—907) dynasties and the Nùzhens of the Liao (916—1125), Song (960—1279), Jin (1115—1234), Yuan (1271—1368), and Ming (1368—1644) dynasties were all regarded as the descendants of the Sushens and the forerunners of the Manchus.

In the ninth year of Tiancong reign period of Later Jin (1635), a state established by Nurhachi, the Nûzhen Great Khan Huang Taiji (1592-1642), eighth son of Nurhachi and later enthroned as Emperor Tai Zong of the Qing Dynasty, chose the name of Manchu to replace Nûzhen for his people. In the following year when he ascended the throne, he adopted Great Qing the name of his dynasty.

The last Chinese feudal dynasty was governed by Manchu emperors. During the Qing Dynasty, the Manchus made indelible, outstanding historical contributions to the economic and cultural development of the country and to the maintaining of the unity of our multi-national state.

China was reduced to the status of a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country after the Opium War of 1840. In the struggle against foreign invaders many Manchus lost their lives in fighting for China's independence and the dignity of the Chinese nation. Their nation and motherland will always be proud of them.

Today, history has turned on to a new page. The 9.82 million Manchus, no matter whether they are living in Manchu autonomous areas or scattering over other places in China, are marching forward to prosperity together with other nationalities.



早在中原的舜、禹时代,肃慎人就以其独特的文化形态,出现在今松花江以东牡丹江流域一带。图为黑龙江省宁安县莺歌岭遗址出土的肃慎时代文物——陶猪。

Cultual relic —a pottery hog—of the Sushen people.

成书于中原地区春秋时期的汉文古籍《左传》(昭公九年)中,有关于"肃慎、燕亳,吾北土也"的记载,证实了满族 先民肃慎人古来便与中原地区有着相 互联系。

Records about the Sushens, the forerunners of the Manchus, in the ancient Chinese books.

古肃慎人及其后世挹娄人,曾生活在今东起日本海,南到老爷岭和完达山脉,西至小兴安岭和张广才岭,北达鄂霍次克海的辽阔区域。这是由吉林省吉林市西团山地区出土的肃慎、挹娄时代文物——石镞与陶罐。

Cultural relics of the Yilou people—pottery jars and stone arrowheads.

















公元七世纪末至十世纪初,靺鞨族的粟末部,融白山部及高丽遗民,建立了经济文化高度发展的渤海国。图为渤海国的文物——石狮子。

Stone lion, a cultural relic of the State of Bohai, a regime formed by the Mohes (descendants of the Yilous) during the Tang Dynasty.

公元 1115 年,女真族完颜部领袖阿骨打创建金朝政权。这是位于今黑龙江省阿城市的金代上京会宁府的宫殿午门遗迹。

Shangjing, capital city of the Jin regime (1115-1234) founded by the Nüzhen people in the early 12th century.

金朝灭辽和北宋后,迁都至中都(今北京)和开封等地,其疆域东北到日本海、鄂霍次克海、外兴安岭,西北到今蒙古共和国,西以河套、陕西横山、甘肃东部与西夏接壤,南以秦岭、淮河与南宋划界。这是金与南宋的对峙形式图。

A sketch map of confrontation between the Jin regime and the Southern Song (1127-1279).



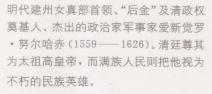


在祖国东北满族先民生息过的地区发掘出来的金代女真人用过的铜镜。

A bronze mirror of the Nùzhen people, who built a powerful state in the former domain of Bohai.

金代初年的女真学者创制了一字一意的"女真大字",于公元1119年颁行;至1138年,金朝又颁行了拼音文字"女真小字"。图为女真大字(左)及女真小字(右)。

The Nüzhen script.



 $\label{eq:alignment} \mbox{Aisin-Gioro Nurhachi}, \mbox{ founding father of the } \\ \mbox{Qing regime and a Manchu national hero.}$















位于今辽宁省新宾满族自治县苏子河 畔的赫图阿拉城遗址,1616年努尔哈赤 建立"后金"政权时以此为都城。

Hetuala (modern Xinbin, Liaoning Province), the capital city of the regime established by Nurhachi.





在统一女真诸部的征战中,于正黄、正白、正红、正蓝、镶黄、镶白、镶红、镶蓝八面旗帜下,建立了兼有军事、行政、生产职能的八旗制社会组织。因满族人均编入八旗之内,故被世间叫作"旗人"。图为八旗旗帜。

Flags of the Manchu Eight-Banner troops.



叶赫部曾是明末海西女真中的一个强大部族。1619年,努尔哈赤在统一女真诸部的战争中亲征叶赫部获成功,叶赫部遂成为后来的满族共同体的组成部分。图为叶赫古城遗址。

Site of the ancient city of Yehe.

清太宗皇太极(1592—1643),于 1626 年继承其父努尔哈赤汗位,十年后改国 号为"大清"并称帝。他审时度势励精 图治,统一漠北蒙古,加强对明战争,为 清政权问鼎中原奠定基础。

Huang Taiji, also known as Emperor Tai Zong of the Qing Dynasty.

清盛京(今沈阳市)皇宫的崇政殿,是 清入关之前的皇宫正殿。皇太极改国号 称帝的大典及其他大型政治活动,都曾 在此举行。

The Chongzheng Hall of the former Qing palace in Shengjing (present Shenyang, Liaoning Province).

















1644年,清政权定都北京后迅即统一全国。俗称"金銮殿"的太和殿,是清代紫禁城内的最大宫殿。清朝历代帝王即位,或节日庆贺、朝会大典,都安排在这里。

The Taihe (Great Harmony) Hall in the former palace in Beijing.

清康熙皇帝玄烨(1654—1722),8岁登基,在位61年,是中国历史上的杰出君王之一。他开创的清代"康雍乾盛世"为历代盛世之最久。

The Qing Emperor Kang Xi.

清代满族统治者对各民族上层实行有成效的怀柔政策。清初期至中期,在承德帝王夏宫"避暑山庄"周围建造了体现清代民族政策的"外八庙"。这是其中的普宁寺。

The Puning Temple, one of the eight temples outside the Imperial Summer Resort at Chengde, Hebei Province.

