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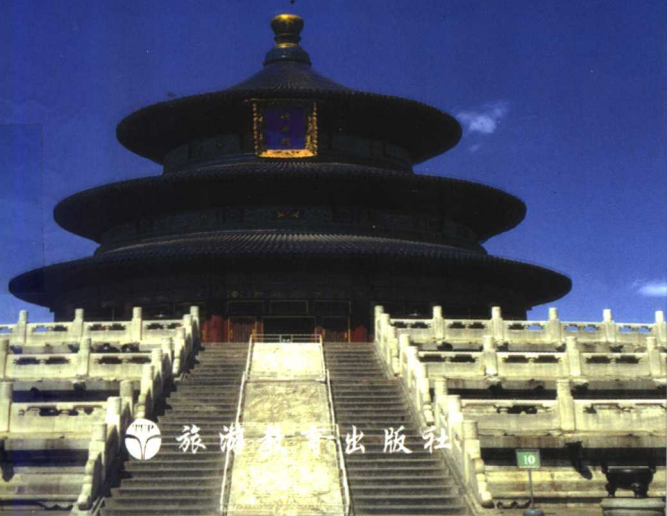
• 英汉对照 •

天坛

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN

蔚丹/编著 沈红梅/译

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藏书章

The Temple of Huzhen

蔚 丹 编著

沈红梅 译

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▲ 天坛全景

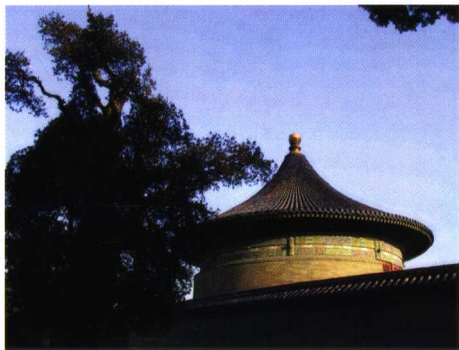


▲ 鸟瞰天坛



▲ 祈年殿





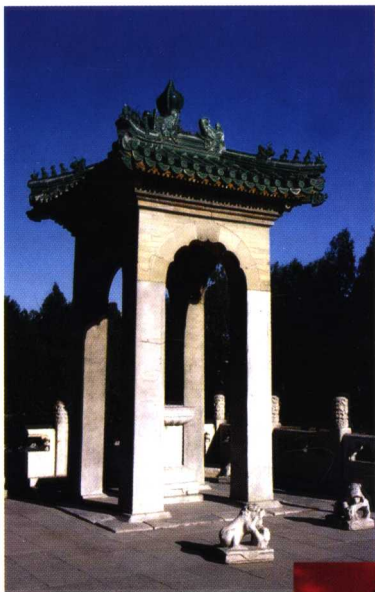
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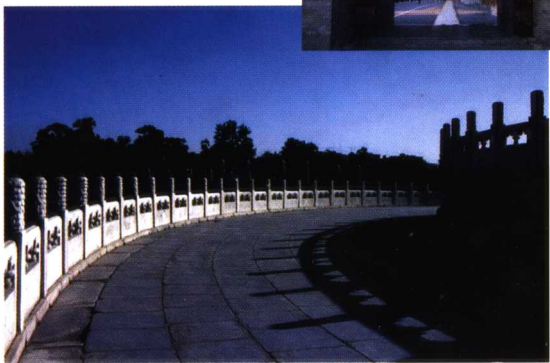


▲ 天坛祭坛



▲ 斋宫斋戒铜人亭

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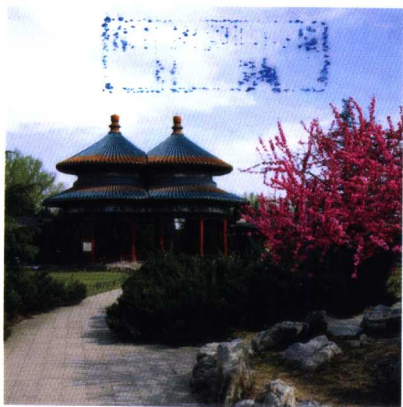
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出版者的话

随着中国加入 WTO, 作为朝阳产业和重要经济增长点的中国旅游业正面临着前所未有的发展机遇。2008 年奥运会申办成功后, 更会有大批的中外旅游者观光旅游, 这也给北京乃至全国的导游提出了极大的挑战。为了更好地为中国旅游业, 特别是导游服务, 我们将陆续推出“新北京导游丛书”。

“新北京导游丛书”包括《故宫》《天安门·景山·北海》《长城》《颐和园》《十三陵》, 以及《天坛》等六本。本套丛书充分考虑了中、英文导游的知识需求, 在组织编写、内容安排上具有以下特点:

一、准确性。本套丛书的作者都是具有数年讲解经验、有历史硕士以上学位的资深导游, 他们不仅了解中外游客的兴趣点, 而且专业功底深厚, 为该书知识的准确性提供了良好的保证。

二、广博性。本丛书涉猎内容广泛, 除一般的景点知识外, 还对游客感兴趣的景点之谜作了较详细的讲解。另外, 对一些常用的服务设施也作了专门介绍。

三、规范性。这里有两层含义: 第一, 作者是

完全按照景点已开放的线路进行写作的，沿此线路参观最科学，游客最省时、最省力；第二，专门聘请外国专家审稿，保证了本丛书一些英语习惯用语的规范性。

四、实用性。为便于读者的阅读和学习，本丛书采用英汉对照，同时，在每一景点的英文介绍之后，都列有相关的关键词汇及表达法 (Key Words & Expressions)。

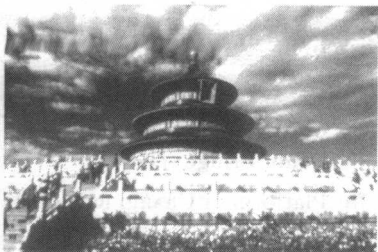
《天坛》的作者，做导游数年，曾成功接待过数十批重要外宾，具有丰富的历史知识和熟练的讲解技巧。本书在编写过程中，原国家旅游局市场司叶新如女士、外国专家 Yvonne May Gluyas 都参与了全书的审定、校对，为保证本书知识的准确性做了大量工作，在此一并表示真诚的感谢。

本丛书既是旅游工作者，特别是旅行社导游必不可少的工具书，也是广大英语爱好者的良伴。如果您想进一步丰富、提高自己，如果您想在 2008 年奥运会之前抓住机遇、迎接挑战，千万别错过阅读良机！

Wish you success! Wish you good luck!

2003 年 7 月

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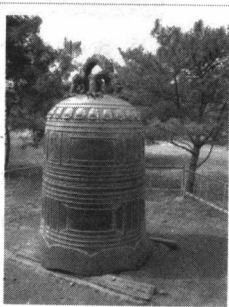
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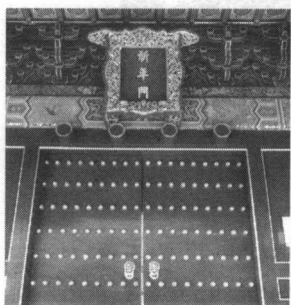


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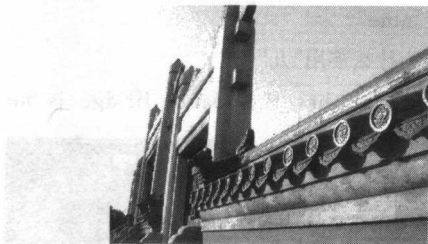
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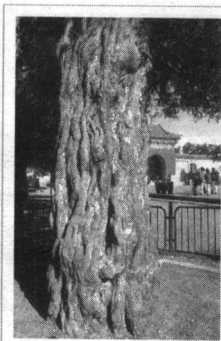
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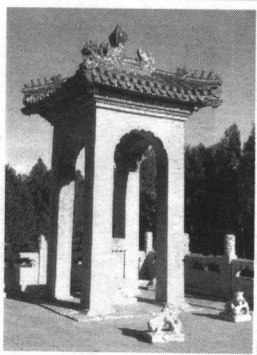
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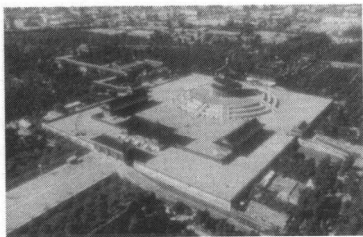
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General Information



概 况

The Temple of Heaven (Tiantan in Chinese), situated in southern Beijing, used to house ceremonies of emperors of the Ming and Qing Dynasties worshipping heaven and praying for harvest. This typical altar temple, more important than other three major temples, i.e., Ditan (Altar to the Earth), Ritan (Altar to the Sun) and Yuetan (Altar to the Moon), remains to be the largest existing ancient sacrificial structures across the world.

According to *Historical Records*, Jian Di, mother of the ancestor of Shang Dynasty, became pregnant after eating a bird egg. Jiang Yuan, mother of ancestor of Zhou Dynasty, was pregnant as she stamped on the footsteps of a giant. Mother of the forefather of Qing Dynasty gave birth to



him after she ate a bird egg. And the father of Liu Bang, the first emperor of Han Dynasty, turned out to be a dragon.

As was shown on the *Historical Records of Ming Dynasty*, mother of Zhu Yuanzhang, the first emperor of Ming Dynasty, dreamed of God conferring her a pill, shining on her palm. She could even smell the fragrance after taking the pill. When giving birth to Zhu Yuanzhang, the room being overflowed with red light. Upon seeing this, the neighborhood rushed to help thinking it was fire. They ran to find that the baby was born.

According to the *Historical Records of Qing Dynasty*, mother of Qing ancestor became pregnant for she ate a kind of red fruits. And the mother of Nurhachi, (founder of Later Jin, predecessor of the Qing Dynasty) gave birth to him after 13 - month pregnancy.

2 All these stories intended to tell people that emperors are born holy, being ordained by heaven. Zhu Yuanzhang, the first emperor of Ming Dynasty, said, "Heaven and Earth are the parents of an emperor." As the son of Heaven, the emperor must hold sacrificial ceremonies, reporting situation of



the country to heaven and praying for a good harvest. Then, the Temple of Heaven came into being.

The Temple of Heaven, its structure or color, clearly demonstrates the imperial prowess of the ancient emperors and the importance of Heaven in administering the state in ancient times. It is known to all for the unique architectural characteristics.

The construction of the group of architectural structures began in the fourth year of Emperor Yongle's reign, and was completed 14 years later. Sacrificial ceremonies usually took place on the Spring Equinox, Summer Solstice and Winter Solstice, praying for good harvest and rain and worshipping Heaven respectively.

Covering an area of 273 hectares, or one fourth of the whole Chongwen District, the Temple of Heaven is three times larger than the Forbidden City. In shape of the Chinese character Hui, the Temple of Heaven is divided into two parts by walls. Square in the south and round in north, the walls symbolize the round heaven and square earth. The inner part of the Temple of Heaven consists of Palace of Abstinence, Circular