

天津概览

Tianjin Basic Facts



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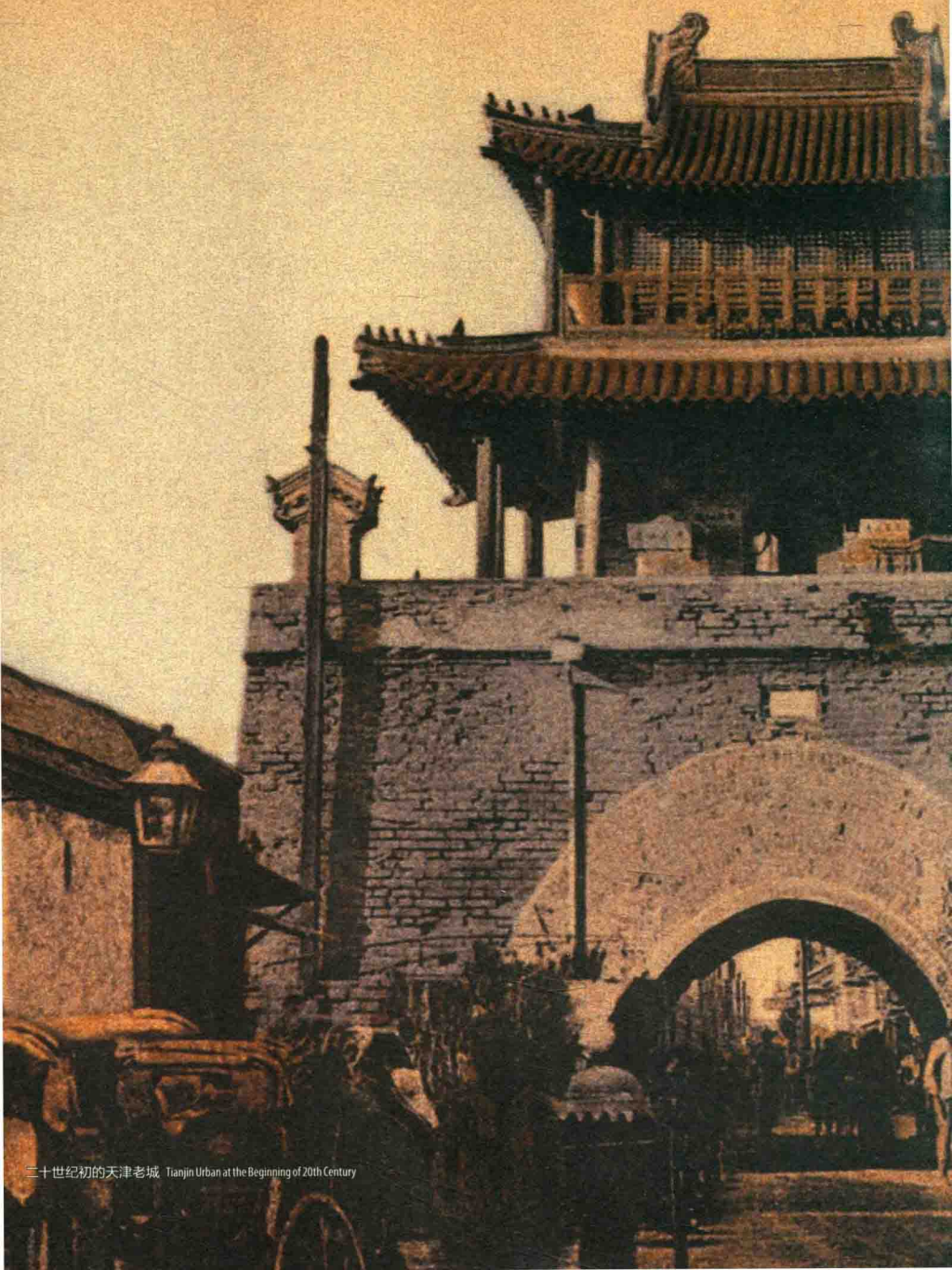
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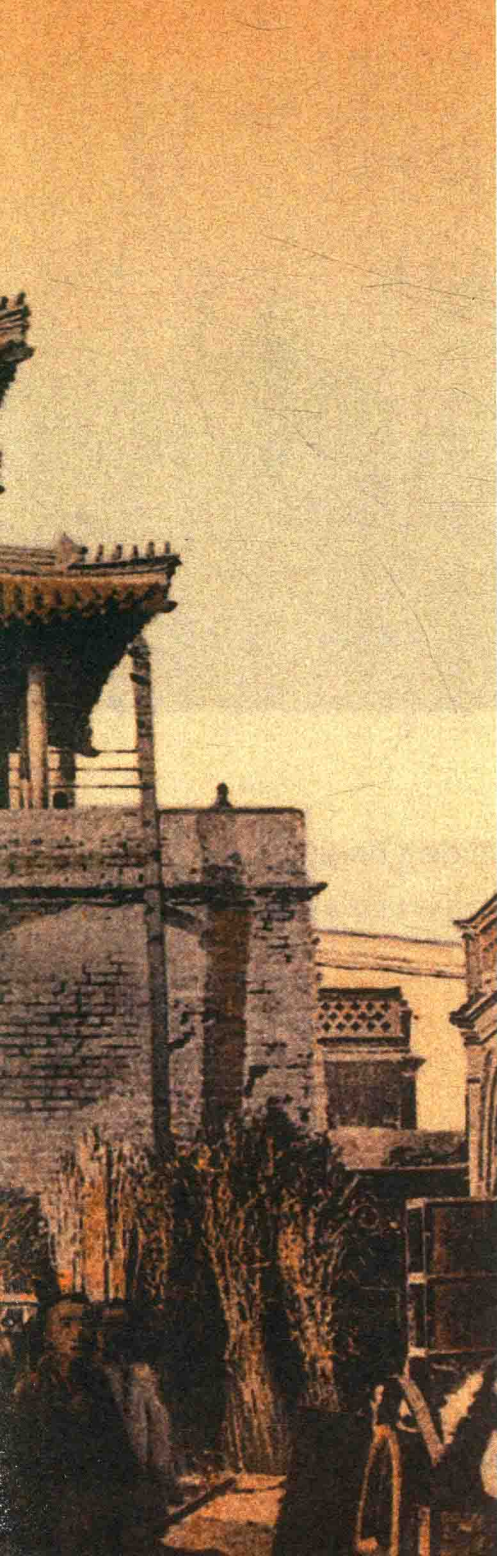
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二十世纪初的天津老城 Tianjin Urban at the Beginning of 20th Century



历史 History

远古时期
Ancient Times

天津建卫
Establishment of Tianjin

近代天津
Modern Tianjin

今日天津
Today's Tianjin





远古时期

天津为退海之地，又是冲积平原。早在距今 10 万多年以前旧石器时代，今天津蓟县一带已有人类居住和繁衍。

约 5500 年前，距今最近的一次海浸开始后退。约 4000 年前，今天津中心城区一带露出海底成为陆地。

约 3600 年前，“大禹治水”工程开凿了禹河，把黄河水引到如今的天津地区入海。自此以后，黄河先后三次经天津平原地区入海，加大清河、永定河、子牙河、北运河等“九河下梢”的共同作用，大量泥沙淤进，形成冲积平原，海岸线逐渐东移。

约 2100 年前的春秋时期，海岸线大

Ancient Times

Tianjin lies on an alluvial plain which emerged after marine regression. As early as 100,000 years ago, in the Paleolithic Period, there were human beings living in what's Jixian County today.

About 5,500 years ago, a regression started after the last marine transgression. About 4,000 years ago, today's Tianjin city proper emerged as land above sea level.

About 3,600 years ago, in an effort to combat the flood, a river was dug to divert flood from the Yellow River to the sea near today's Tianjin. After that, the Yellow River flowed to the sea through Tianjin for three times, coupled by the flowing of other rivers like Daqing River, Yongding River, Ziya River, North Canal, etc. A large amount of sediment



《潞河督运图》(局部)

绘制于清朝乾隆年间,为绢本设色,整幅画卷长达 6.8 米。画卷徐徐展开,只见狭长的河道上漕船穿梭,河道两岸桃红柳绿,田园、农舍、店铺、寺庙错落有致;随处可见商贾、官吏、船工,一派繁忙景象。

Canal Transportation (part)

The 6.8-meter-long painting of *Canal Transportation*, a work of art created during the reign of Emperor Qianlong in the Qing Dynasty, depicts the busy life along the Grand Canal: on the banks are willows, peach trees, gardens, farmhouses, stores, and temples; in the river are ships and boats going to and from; merchants, officials, and boatmen are all busy for a living.

蓟县发现天津“最早的拓荒者”

2015 年,在蓟县新发现旧石器时代遗址 14 处,采集石制品千余件。

从地貌部位与文化特征推测,此次调查新发现的遗址年代已经进入旧石器时代中、早期,距今超过 10 万年,将早期人类在天津地区活动的历史推向了更久远的时代。

The earliest Tianjin pioneers in Jixian County

In 2015, 14 Paleolithic sites were discovered in Jixian County. More than 1000 stone implements were collected.

Judging by the geomorphologic and cultural characteristics, these sites belong to the early or middle Paleolithic Period, more than 100,000 years ago.

致在今天的天津张贵庄、巨葛庄、沙井子一线以东。

据考古发现,到战国时期,天津的平原地区已出现很多人口密集的村落。仅在天津近郊就已发现村落遗存达五十处之多。可以想见,战国时期的天津已有“村烟相望,鸡犬相闻”的景象。

silted up and formed an alluvial plain, hence the gradual eastward movement of the coastline.

In the Spring and Autumn Period (about 2,100 years ago), the coastline was east of today's Zhangguizhuang, Jugezhuang and Shajingzi.

According to archaeological discoveries, many densely populated villages already appeared in Tianjin plain in the Warring States period. In the suburbs of Tianjin, there are remains of up to 50 villages.

天津建卫

天津之名始于明朝，意为天子经过的渡口，别名“津沽”、“津门”等。

天津地区在史书记载中最早出现的正式名称，是唐朝《通典》中使用的“三会海口”。

天津枕河濒海，地理位置得天独厚。隋朝（581-618年）京杭大运河开通后，天津成为运河北端连接漕运和海运的重要节点，自然成了水路运输的重要枢纽，在中国南北方经济的交流与发展中发挥了重要作用。

唐朝（618-907年）中叶以后，天津成为南方粮、绸北运的水陆码头。金代（1115-1234年）在直沽设“直沽寨”（今

Establishment of Tianjin

The name of Tianjin, meaning “the emperor’s ferry”, first appeared in the Ming Dynasty.

The official name of the Tianjin area, San Hui Hai Kou (literally “estuary of three rivers”), first appeared in historical records in the Tang Dynasty.

Adjacent to the sea and rivers, Tianjin enjoys great geographical advantages. After the opening of the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal in the Sui Dynasty (581-618), Tianjin became an important node between the canal and the sea, hence a hub of waterway transportation. Therefore, Tianjin has played a significant role in the economic exchanges and development between the North and South of China.

After the middle period of the Tang Dynasty (618-907), Tianjin became a hub for the transportation



朱棣（1360-1424年），明太祖朱元璋第四子，洪武三年（1370年）受封燕王。通过发动靖难之役，于1402年夺取帝位，成为明朝第三位皇帝，在位22年，年号永乐。

天津城名源于燕王渡海南下“靖难”而成为天子——天津由此被视为度人成功的一方福地，是志士人杰成就大业的始发港湾。

Zhu Di (1360-1424), the fourth son of emperor Zhu Yuanzhang, was appointed King of Yan in 1370. By launching a war, he seized the throne in 1402 and became the third emperor of the Ming Dynasty. He reigned for 22 years under the title Yongle.

In history, the name of Tianjin came from the enthronement of an emperor. Now, the city is still an ideal harbor for ambitious people to set sail for success.

天津发行的中国第一套邮票——“海关大龙”邮票

天津是中国近代邮政的发祥地。1878年（清光绪四年）7月，天津海关书信馆总办事处发行了一套以蟠龙为图案的邮票，故称“海关大龙”邮票。邮票印有“大清邮局”字样，分为1分银、3分银、5分银三种面值。“海关大龙”邮票是中国历史上发行的第一套邮票。

Dragon Stamps: the first set of stamps in China issued in Tianjin

Tianjin is the birthplace of postal service in modern China. In July 1878, Tianjin Customs Post Office issued a set of stamps with pictures of dragons on them, hence the name dragon stamps. On the stamps are the Chinese characters: Post Office of Qing Dynasty. The stamps are of three different face values. The dragon stamps are the first set of stamps issued in China.





鼓楼商业街 Gulou Commercial Street

三岔河口一带)，元朝（1206-1368 年）设“海津镇”，是军事重镇和漕粮转运中心。

明建文二年（1400 年），朱棣率兵经直沽渡河南下夺取政权，1403 年改年号永乐。天津作为军事重地，于永乐二年（1404 年）正式设卫，翌年设天津左卫，次年又增设天津右卫。清顺治九年（1652 年）三卫合一，归并于天津卫。可以说，“筑城设卫”是天津城市形成与发展的一个关键时期，漕运的兴盛则为这座城市奠定了未来的发展方向。从 1404 年正式建卫到 2016 年，天津建城已有 612 周年。

of grain and silk from the south to the north. The establishment of Zhiguzhai in the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234) and Haijin Town in the Yuan Dynasty (1206-1368) demonstrates both Tianjin's military significance and its role as a transportation center of grain.

In 1400, Zhu Di led his army southward across the river through what's Tianjin today and seized power in 1403, when the reign was changed to Yongle. In 1405 and 1406, two garrisons (wei) were deployed on the left and right of Tianjin, respectively. In 1652, the garrisons and the town were merged into one, collectively known as "Tianjin Wei". Founded in 1404, Tianjin now boasts a history of 612 years.



天津：中国第一座拥有公共交通系统的城市

1906 年（清光绪三十二年），天津建成国内首条环城运行的有轨电车线路，之后又陆续修建了 7 条电车线路，形成有轨电路网，极大地方便了市民生活。20 世纪 30 年代，“坐电车逛劝业场”成为当时天津流行的都市生活时尚。天津也因此成为中国第一座建设和开通公共交通系统的城市。

Tianjin: the first Chinese city with public transport system

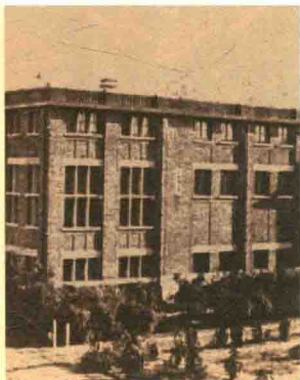
In 1906, a tram line was built around the city of Tianjin, the first in China. After that, 7 more tram lines were built, forming a tram network, which offered convenience to the life of citizens. In the 1930s, it became a fashion in Tianjin to take the tram to go shopping in Quanyue Bazaar. Thus, Tianjin became the first Chinese city with public transportation system.

中国北方第一座自然科学博物馆 ——北疆博物院（今天津自然博物馆）

二十世纪上半叶，一位法国生物学博士桑志华来到天津工作，他在中国北方搜集了大量动植物标本，在天津建成了中国北方最早的自然科学博物馆——北疆博物院。庞大的标本群和广泛深入的科学研究使北疆博物院声名远播，成为当时世界上赫赫有名的自然博物馆之一。1957 年 6 月，北疆博物院更名为天津自然博物馆。

Beijiang Museum (Tianjin Nature Museum now) —— the first natural science museum in the north of China

In the first half of the 20th century, Beijiang Museum — the first natural science museum in the north of China — was founded in Tianjin by the French biologist Dr. Emile Licent, who collected a large quantity of animal and plant specimens. The museum was well known for its rich collection of specimens and extensive in-depth studies. In June 1957, it was renamed Tianjin Nature Museum.



天津劝业场

位于天津市和平区滨江道与和平路交口，由法国工程师设计，1928 年建成后成为当时华北地区规模最大、功能最全的综合百货商场。劝业场的建成不仅标志着天津近代商业格局的形成，还带动了周边区域商业的繁荣，使滨江道与和平路一带成为天津最繁盛的商业中心。

Tianjin Quanyue Bazaar

Located at the junction between Binjiang Road and Heping Road in Heping District, Tianjin, Quanyue Bazaar was a French engineer and built in 1928. It was the largest comprehensive department store in Northern China. Its establishment not only marked the formation of the modern commercial pattern of Tianjin, but also boosted the commercial prosperity in the surrounding areas, making Binjiang Road and Heping Road the most prosperous commercial center in Tianjin.



今天津蓟县一带已有人类居住。Human beings dwelled in today's Jinan County, Tianjin.

约 10 万年前
(旧石器时代)
About 100,000 years ago (Paleolithic Period)

天津地区出现人口密集的村落。Densely inhabited villages appeared in Tianjin area.

战国时期
The Warring States Period
(BC475-BC221)

天津地区开始兴建城池，成为县治驻地。A town was built for government in Tianjin area.

西汉
The Western Han Dynasty
(BC206-AD25)

唐朝中叶，天津成为水陆码头。At the middle of the Tang Dynasty, Tianjin became an amphibious dock.

618-907

金代，设“直沽寨”。In the Jin Dynasty, establishment of "Zhiguzhai".

1115-1234

元朝，设“海津镇”。In the Yuan Dynasty, establishment of "Haiguzhen".

1206-1368

明朝永乐二年，正式设卫，翌年设天津左卫，次年增设天津右卫。

The garrison of Tianjin was officially established, followed by the Left Garrison in 1405 and the Right Garrison in 1406.

1404



近代天津

天津是最早与西方近代文明接触的中国城市之一，1860 年被辟为通商口岸后，天津成为中国北方开放的前沿和“洋务运动”的基地，并在军事近代化及铁路、电报、电话、近代教育等各个领域引领风气之先，创造了百余项“中国第一”。

二十世纪上半叶，天津迅速发展成为

Modern Tianjin

Tianjin is one of the first Chinese cities to have contact with modern western civilizations. After being opened as a trading port in 1860, Tianjin became a pioneer of opening in the north and a base of “Westernization Movement”, breaking new grounds in the fields of military modernization and railway, telegraph, telephone, modern education, etc.

In the first half of the twentieth century, Tianjin

清朝顺治九年，三卫合一，归并于天津卫。
The town and garrisons of Tianjin merged into one. — Tianjin Wei

天津被辟为通商口岸。
Tianjin was opened as a trading port.

新中国成立后，天津成为直辖市。
Tianjin became a municipality directly under the central government after the founding of PRC.

中国实行改革开放后，天津成为首批对外开放的沿海港口城市之一。
Tianjin became one of the first coastal port cities open to the outside world after China adopted the policy of reform and opening up.

天津滨海新区开发开放被纳入国家总体发展战略布局。
The development and opening up of Tianjin Binhai New Area became part of the overall national development strategy.

中国北方第一个自贸区在天津挂牌成立。
The first free trade zone in northern China was established in Tianjin.

1652

1860

1949

1978

2006

2015

中国北方重要的对外贸易、工业、金融中心和人口增长较快的城市，成为近代中国第二大工商业城市和北方经济中心。

今日天津

中华人民共和国成立后，天津成为直辖市。1978 年中国实行改革开放后，天津成为首批对外开放的城市之一，经济社会发展快速。

新世纪新阶段，天津滨海新区开发开放被纳入国家总体发展战略布局，经济实现高速增长，在区域经济发展中的辐射带动作用日益增强。滨海新区已成为继深圳经济特区、上海浦东新区之后中国新的经济增长极。



中国第一所现代大学 ——天津大学（前身为北洋大学）

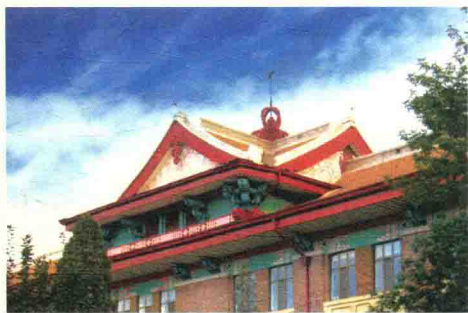
天津大学的前身北洋大学始创于 1895 年。当时天津海关道盛宣怀通过直隶总督王文韶，奏请清光绪皇帝设立新式学堂。1895 年 10 月 2 日，光绪皇帝御笔钦准成立天津北洋西学学堂（后更名为北洋大学）。北洋大学聘请美国人丁家立（1857-1930 年）为首任总教习，以美国哈佛大学、耶鲁大学为蓝本进行专业设置、课程安排和学制规划。北洋大学以“实事求是”为校训，治学严谨、校风朴实。一百多年来，天津大学为国家和社会培养了大批栋梁之材。

developed into a center of foreign trade, industry, and finance in northern China, and its population grew quickly too. Tianjin was the second largest industrial and commercial city in modern China, and an economic center in northern China.

Today's Tianjin

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Tianjin became a municipality directly under the central government. After China adopted the policy of reform and opening up in 1978, Tianjin became one of the first cities to open to the outside world. Now, its economy and society develop rapidly.

At the new stage in the new century, the development and opening of Tianjin Binhai New Area was incorporated in the strategic layout of



The first modern university in China — Tianjin University (formerly known as Peiyang University)

Peiyang University, the predecessor of Tianjin University, was founded in 1895 with approval from Emperor Guangxu with the name Tianjin Peiyang Western School (later renamed Peiyang University). The University hired the American Ding Jiali (1857-1930) as its first president, and its majors, curriculum and educational planning were based on those of Harvard University and Yale University. With “seeking truth from facts” as its motto, Peiyang University is known for its rigorous scholarship and down-to-earth work style. For over a hundred years, Tianjin University has trained a large number of outstanding talents for the state and society.





天津紧紧抓住这一历史机遇，充分发挥“先行先试”的政策优势，加快国际港口城市、北方经济中心和生态城市的建设步伐，创新能力、服务能力和国际竞争力不断提高，在促进环渤海及京津冀地区协同发展中的作用日益突出。



overall national development. It achieves rapid economic growth, and becomes more and more influential in stimulating the economic development in the Bohai Rim area. Binhai New Area has become a new economic growth peak of China after Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and Shanghai Pudong New Area.

Seizing this historic opportunity, Tianjin takes full advantage of the policy to accelerate the pace of building an international port city, as well as the economic center of northern China and an eco-city. It is constantly improving its innovation ability, service ability, and international competitiveness, playing an important role in the coordinated development of Bohai Rim area and the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region.