



中国 文化 常识

国务院侨务办公室
中国海外交流协会



Common Knowledge about Chinese Culture

The Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council
China Overseas Exchanges Association

中国
文化
常识

Common Knowledge about Chinese Culture

The Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council
China Overseas Exchanges Association

国务院侨务办公室
中国海外交流协会

主编 任启亮
副主编 时序
编写人员 任启亮 时序 李晨 李嘉郁 赵菁华 彭俊
责任编辑 马耀俊
英文编辑 林美琪 王娉婷
封面设计 阮永贤
美术编辑 阮永贤 刘玉瑜

Chief Compiler : Ren Qiliang
Deputy Chief Compiler : Shi Xu
Writers : Ren Qiliang, Shi Xu, Li Chen, Li Jiayu, Zhao Qinghua, Peng Jun
Executive Editor : Ma Yiu Chun
English Editors : Maggie Lam, Kristy Wong
Cover Design : Yuen Wing Yin
Designers : Yuen Wing Yin, Lau Yuk Yu

中国文化常识
Common Knowledge about Chinese Culture

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

中国文化常识/任启亮主编. —香港: 香港中国旅游出版社, 2007.8

ISBN 962-8746-49-9

I. 中… II. 任… III. 文化—中国—儿童读物 IV. K203—49

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2001) 第081772号

出版: 香港中国旅游出版社 (中国·香港)

电话: (852) 2561 8001

2007年8月第5版 / 2013年7月第9次印刷

印制: 东港股份有限公司

版权所有 翻印必究

前言

《中国历史常识》、《中国地理常识》和《中国文化常识》是中华人民共和国国务院侨务办公室、中国海外交流协会委托南京师范大学、安徽师范大学和北京华文学院分别编写的一套华文教学辅助读物，供海外华裔青少年通过课堂学习或自学的方式了解中国历史、地理、文化常识，也可供家长辅导孩子学习使用。我们希望学习者通过学习，初步了解、掌握中国历史、地理和文化的知识，进而达到普及、弘扬中华文化和促进中外文化交流的目的。

根据海外华文教学的实际情况和需求，我们分别选编了中国历史的重大事件和重要人物，进行客观记述；选取了中国地理最主要的自然特点和人文特征，进行概略描述；筛选了中华文化和民俗风情的精华，加以介绍。突出体现科学性、思想性和实用性的编写原则，在编排设计等方面力求有所创新。

在上述三本书的编写过程中，苏寿桐、王宏志、臧嵘、侯明、刘淑英、李芳芹等参加了《中国历史常识》的审稿工作；王永昌、乐平兰、刘淑梅、毕超、徐玉奎、董乃灿、张桂珠、李文君等参加了《中国地理常识》的审稿工作；张英、张猛、董明、武惠华、陶卫、杨二林等参加了《中国文化常识》的审稿工作。在此，谨表示诚挚的谢意。

书中考虑不周或疏漏之处，祈盼使用者不吝赐正，以期再版时修订。

编 者

2001年12月

Preface

The Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and China Overseas Exchanges Association commissioned Nanjing Normal University, Anhui Normal University and Beijing Chinese Language College to respectively write this set of auxiliary Chinese language teaching materials, namely, *Common Knowledge about Chinese History*, *Common Knowledge about Chinese Geography* and *Common Knowledge about Chinese Culture* which acquaint overseas Chinese teenagers with basic knowledge on these subjects through class education or self-teaching. Parents can also use them to help their children with study. Moreover, we hope this set of books can offer a wider group of readers some rudimentary knowledge about Chinese history, geography and culture, thus promoting cultural exchanges between China and other countries.

According to the actual condition and needs of overseas Chinese language teaching, in this set of books, we objectively narrate important events and figures in Chinese history; briefly describe the major natural and cultural features of Chinese geography; carefully select and introduce the essence of the Chinese culture, habits and customs. We have tried to introduce new ideas in typesetting, design and so on and to embody scientific, ideological and practical principles in the writing.

We are deeply grateful to Su Shoutong, Wang Hongzhi, Zang Rong, Hou Ming, Liu Shuying and Li Fangqin for revising *Common Knowledge about Chinese History*, Wang Yongchang, Yue Pinglan, Liu Shumei, Bi Chao, Xu Yukui, Dong Naican, Zhang Guizhu and Li Wenjun for revising *Common Knowledge about Chinese Geography*, and Zhang Ying, Zhang Meng, Dong Ming, Wu Huihua, Tao Wei and Yang Erlin for revising *Common Knowledge about Chinese Culture*.

Advice is welcomed if there were any mistake in the books. We will revise them when republishing the books.

Compilers

December, 2001

目录 Contents



民族篇 Ethnic Groups

概述 Introduction	3
中华始祖——黄帝和炎帝 Earliest Ancestor of the Chinese Nation	
— Huangdi (Yellow Emperor) and Yandi (Red Emperor)	4
中国的民族 Chinese Ethnic Groups	7
汉族 The Han	10
满族 The Manchu	12
蒙古族 The Mongolian	14
回族 The Hui	16
壮族 The Zhuang	18
维吾尔族 The Uygur	20
朝鲜族 The Koreans	22
高山族 The Gaoshan	24
苗族 The Miao	26
彝族 The Yi	28
傣族 The Dai	30
藏族 The Tibetan	32

民俗篇 Folk Customs

概述 Introduction	37
春节 The Spring Festival	38
元宵节 The Lantern Festival	42
清明节 The Pure Brightness Day	44
端午节 The Dragon Boat Festival	46
中秋节 The Mid-Autumn Festival	48
重阳节 The Double-Ninth Festival	50
二十四节气 The 24 Seasonal Division Points	52

十二属相 Twelve Symbolic Animals	56
四灵——古代吉祥的象征 Four Deities — Symbol of Auspice in Ancient Times	58
吉祥图案 Auspicious Patterns	62
中国人的姓名 Names of Chinese People	64
民间庙会 Folk Temple Fair	68
中国茶 Chinese Tea	70
中国酒 Chinese Wine	72
中国菜 Chinese Cuisine	74

传统美德篇

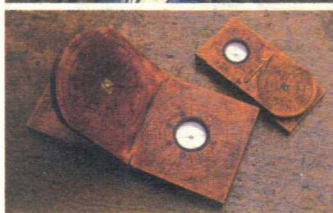
Traditional Virtues

概述 Introduction	79
爱国情怀 Patriotic Sentiments	80
崇尚操守 Advocate Integrity	83
勤劳俭朴 Diligence and Frugality	85
勤奋好学 Diligent and Eager to Study	87
谦虚礼让 Modesty and Comity	90
诚实守信 Honest and Trustworthy	92
乐善好施 Be Glad to Give to Charities	94
尊师重教 Honor the Teacher and Stress Education	96
尊老爱幼 Respect the Aged and Care for the Young	98

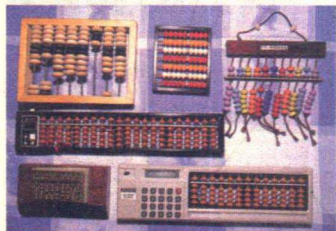
古代科技篇

Ancient Science and Technology

概述 Introduction	103
指南针 Compass	104
古代造纸术 Papermaking	106
古代印刷术 Printing	108



目录 Contents



火药 Gunpowder	109
张衡和地动仪 Zhang Heng and the Seismograph	110
祖冲之和圆周率 Zu Chongzhi and Pi	112
黄道婆改革纺织术 Huang Daopo Innovating Textile Technique	114
日晷和铜壶滴漏 Sundial and Copper Clepsydra	116
算盘和珠算 Abacus and Calculation with an Abacus	118
针灸术 Acupuncture and Moxibustion Therapy	120
麻醉术 Narcotherapy	122
中医中药 Traditional Chinese Medical Science and Medicine	123

语言文字篇

Spoken and Written Languages

概述 Introduction	127
汉语 The Chinese Language	128
普通话和方言 Mandarin and Dialects	129
汉字 Chinese Characters	131
甲骨文 Jiaguwen	133
繁体字和简化字 Original Complex Chinese Characters and Simplified Chinese Characters	135

文学篇

Literature

概述 Introduction	139
远古神话 Myths of Remote Antiquity	140
《诗经》 The Book of Songs	142
楚辞 Chu Ci	144
汉乐府 Yuefu Songs of the Han Dynasty	146
南北朝民歌 Folk Songs of the Northern and Southern Dynasties	148
唐诗 Poetry of the Tang Dynasty	150

宋词 Ci Poetry of the Song Dynasty	153
元杂剧 Zaju of the Yuan Dynasty	156
明清小说 Fiction of the Ming and Qing Dynasties	158

艺术体育篇

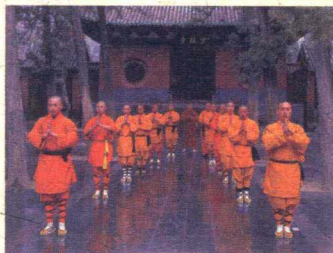
Artistic Work and Sport

概述 Introduction	163
书法 Calligraphy	164
篆刻 Seal Cutting	166
中国画 Traditional Chinese Painting	168
民乐 Musical Instruments	170
京剧 Beijing Opera	172
地方戏 Local Operas	175
曲艺 Quyi	178
杂技 Acrobatics	180
中国象棋 Chinese Chess	182
围棋 Go	184
武术 Martial Arts	186

古建筑篇

Ancient Architecture

概述 Introduction	191
宫廷建筑 The Imperial Palace	192
寺庙建筑 Temples	196
民居 Residences	199
园林 Classical Garden	203
亭台楼阁 Kiosk, Tower and Pavilion	206
古塔 Ancient Pagoda	208
古桥 Ancient Bridge	210



目录 Contents



工艺美术篇

Arts and Crafts

概述 Introduction	215
陶瓷 Pottery and Porcelain	216
扇子 Fan	219
灯彩 Lantern	220
刺绣 Embroidery	222
景泰蓝 Cloisonné	224
风筝 Kite	226
唐三彩 Tri-colored Glazed Pottery of the Tang Dynasty	228
丝绸 Silk	230
蜡染和蓝印花布 Batik and Blue Print	232
剪纸 Paper Cuts	234
玉雕 Jade Carving	236
石狮 Stone Lion	238
文房四宝 Four Treasures of the Study	240

文物篇

Cultural Relics

概述 Introduction	245
司母戊方鼎 Simuwu Ding	246
越王勾践剑 Sword of King Gou Jian of Yue	248
长信宫灯 Changxin Palace Lamp	249
秦始皇陵兵马俑 Terracotta Figurines of Soldiers and Horses	250
曾侯乙编钟 Chime Bells of Yi, the Marquis of Zeng	252
金缕玉衣 Jade Suit Sewn with Gold Thread	254
铜奔马 Galloping Horse in Bronze	256
永乐大钟 Great Bell of Yongle	257
古代钱币 Ancient Coins	259





概述

Introduction

中国是一个统一的多民族国家。在漫长的历史发展过程中，勤劳、勇敢、智慧的各族人民，共同开拓了中国的疆域，创造了灿烂的文化，缔造了中华民族大家庭。

中国有56个民族，由于地理环境和生活条件的不同，每个民族都形成了自己独特的风俗习惯和优秀的文化传统。在中华民族大家庭中，各民族之间团结友爱，和睦相处，相互融合，共同奋斗，为中华民族的繁荣昌盛，贡献自己的才智和力量。

China is a unitary multi-national country where, through the long process of historical development, people from many different ethnic groups have together opened up the vast Chinese territory, created an outstanding culture, and helped shape the current form of the Chinese nation.

There are 56 ethnic groups in China. Due to a differing geographical environment and living conditions, each ethnic group has formed its own unique traditions and customs, while, at the same time, working to promote the prosperity of the Chinese nation.

中华始祖—— 黄帝和炎帝

Earliest Ancestor of the Chinese Nation — Huangdi (Yellow Emperor) and Yandi (Red Emperor)

黄帝和炎帝是中华民族的共同祖先，海内外的中国人都称自己为“炎黄子孙”。

据传说和古书记载，黄帝是中国历史上第一个帝王，姓姬，号轩辕氏或有熊氏。炎帝也是传说中的一个帝王，姓姜，号烈山氏或神农氏。

黄帝和炎帝都生活在距今4,000多年前中国原始社会后期，是两个部落的首领。当时，黄帝部落和炎帝部落都居住在现在陕西省境内的黄河边上。后来，又先后沿黄河两岸向东部迁移。为了争夺一块土地，炎帝族同住在中国东部的九黎族发生了战争。九黎族的首领蚩尤(chīyóu)打败了炎帝族。炎帝族向黄帝求援，他们联合起来打败了蚩尤。九黎族失败后，一部分逃到了南方，另一部分加入了炎黄二族。后来，炎帝族和黄帝族也发生了冲突，炎帝族失败后，加入了黄帝部落，由此黄帝族的力量增大。后来，黄帝族、炎帝族和九黎族的一部分在黄河流域定居下来，繁衍生息，构成了华夏族的主干。他们共同开发了黄河中下游地区，使这里成为中国古代文化的摇篮。从此，这些来自不同部落的居民，都认为是黄帝和炎帝的后代，称自己为“炎黄子孙”。

据说，黄帝生下来就非常聪明，当了部落首领后，便教人们建筑房屋、喂养家畜、种植五谷，他还发明了车、船、乐器和文字



等。黄帝的妻子嫫祖 (lěizǔ) 发明了养蚕、抽丝和织锦。炎帝创造了农具，指导人们进行农业生产，他还亲尝百草，发现了治病的药材。聪明能干、热心为大家办事的黄帝和炎帝，深受人们爱戴，他们一直被当作中华民族的杰出代表，成为中华民族的共同祖先。

现在，在陕西省黄陵县松柏常青的桥山上，还保留着黄帝陵和黄帝庙。湖南省炎陵县也保留着炎帝陵。黄帝和炎帝的子孙们，世代代缅怀这两位中华民族的共同始祖。

Huangdi and Yandi were the common ancestors of the Chinese nation, and Chinese people at home and abroad all call themselves "descendants of Yandi and Huangdi".

As recorded in legends and ancient books, Huangdi was the first emperor in Chinese history. His surname was Ji, and his assumed name Xuanyuan Shi or Youxiong Shi. Yandi was also a legendary ruler whose surname was Jiang and assumed name Lieshan Shi or Shennong Shi.

Huangdi and Yandi both lived in the late period of China's primitive society about 4,000 years ago, and were the leaders of two different tribes living along the Yellow River in present-day Shaanxi Province. Later, they expanded their territories along both sides of the Yellow River to the east. The Yandi had invaded the territory of another tribe, the Jiuli, whose leader was Chiyou. The result was a defeat for the Yandi, who then sought help from the Huangdi tribe, and together they defeated Chiyou. After the defeat, some people of the Jiuli fled to the south, while others were assimilated into the Yandi or Huangdi tribes. The

1. 黄帝像

A portrait of Huangdi

2. 位于陕西省黄陵县桥山上的黄帝陵

The mausoleum of Huangdi, Qiao Mountain, Huangling County, Shaanxi Province



alliance did not last and eventually, fighting broke out that led to the Huangdi defeating the Yandi, whose members were forced to join and thus further strengthen the power of the Huangdi tribe. Later, segments of the three tribes (Huangdi, Yandi and Jiuli) settled down in the Yellow River valley, where they began to develop China's ancient culture and eventually formed the mainstay of what we know today as the Chinese people. It is from this time that people began to call themselves "the descendents of Yandi and Huangdi".



1. 黄帝像
A statue of Huangdi
2. 炎帝像
A statue of Yandi

Huangdi was born clever. After he became the tribal leader, he taught people how to build houses, breed livestock and grow food crops, and invented the cart, boat, musical instrument and written characters. His wife, Leizu, discovered how to breed silkworms, how to reel off raw silk from cocoons, and how to brocade. Yandi, meanwhile, invented various farm implements and taught his people how to engage in agricultural production.

He tasted all kinds of plants and discovered various medicinal materials for treating diseases.

At present, there are still preserved the Mausoleum and the Temple of the Yellow Emperor on Qiaoshan Mountain planted with evergreen pines and cypresses in Huangling County, Shaanxi Province. And in Yanling County, Hunan Province, the Mausoleum of the Red Emperor is also well preserved. Later generations greatly cherished their memory.



中国的民族

Chinese Ethnic Groups

中国是一个统一的多民族国家，中华民族是中国各民族的总称。中国有56个民族，其中汉族人口约占全国总人口的91.59%，其余为55个少数民族。

在全国的少数民族中，壮族、回族、维吾尔族、彝(yí)族、苗族、满族、藏族、蒙古族、土家族、布依族、朝鲜族、侗族、瑶族、白族、哈尼族、哈萨克族、傣(dǎi)族和黎族的人口超过了100万；傈僳(lìsù)族、畲(shē)族、拉祜(hù)族、佤(wǎ)族、水族、东乡族、纳西族、土族、柯尔克孜(kē'ěr'kǐ'zī)族、羌(qiāng)族、达斡(wò)尔族、景颇(pō)族、仫佬(mùlǎo)族、锡伯族、仡(ǎ)佬族、高山族的人口超过了10万；撒拉族、布朗族、毛南族、塔吉克族、普米族、怒族、阿昌族、鄂(è)温克族、基诺族、德昂族、乌孜别克族、京族、裕固族、保安族、俄罗斯族的人口在1万以上；门巴族、独龙族、鄂伦春族、塔塔尔族、珞(luò)巴族、赫(hè)哲族人口不足1万。

中国的少数民族人数少，分布区域广，居住相对集中。广西、内蒙古、新疆、西藏、宁夏5个民族自治区分别是壮、蒙古、维吾尔、藏、回几个较大的少数民族集中居住的地区。云南、青海、贵州、甘肃、四川等省份也有大量少数民族聚居。其中云南省内就有20多个少数民族，是中国少数民族聚居最集中的省份。除此以外，吉林省有朝鲜族聚居区，湖南湘西有土家族和苗族聚居区，海南省有黎族和苗族聚居区，台湾省有高山族聚居区等等。很多少数民族居住在中国的边疆地区，那里多是山区、高原、森林和草原，自然资源丰富。

在长期的历史发展过程中，少数民族大都形成了自己特有的风俗习惯和宗教信仰，除了回族、满族一般使用汉语外，其他少数民族都有自己的语言，有的还有自己的文字。中国的少数民族大都能歌善舞，具有自己民族优秀的文化艺术传统、独特的民族乐器、优美的民族歌舞、丰富多彩的神话、诗歌和源远流长的历史传说。在