# 村地上

井岡山革命博物館
Jinggangshan Revolution Museum

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中国革命摇篮井冈山位于江西省西南部,雄峙在湘赣边界的罗霄山脉中段。辉煌的革命遗存与旖旎的自然风光交相辉映,构成中国独特的风景名胜区。

第二次国内革命战争初期,毛泽东、朱德、陈毅、彭德怀、滕代远等无产阶级革命家, 把马列主义的普遍真理与中国革命具体实践相结合,在井冈山点燃中国革命的星星之火, 创建了中国第一个农村革命根据地,开辟了一条"农村包围城市,武装夺取政权"的有 中国特色的革命道路,在中国革命史上写下了不朽的篇章。

井冈山革命博物馆是为纪念中国共产党创建的第一个农村革命根据地——井冈山革命根据地而建的革命史类博物馆。1958年经国家文物局批准兴建,1959年10月建成并对外开放。朱德同志题写馆名。全馆收藏文物6660件,文字资料5000多份、图片4000余幅;珍藏党和国家领导人、著名书画家及社会各界知名人士的墨宝珍迹数百幅;保存毛泽东、朱德重上井冈山的电影资料和老红军战士的电视录像几十件。此外,井冈山革命博物馆还负责管理毛泽东、朱德、陈毅、彭德怀、滕代远等革命家在井冈山的故居和黄洋界保卫战遗址等革命旧址。开馆以来接待来自158个国家和地区的国际友人、侨胞、港澳台同胞、国内观众近3000万人次,其中有毛泽东、朱德、邓小平、彭真、江泽民、李鹏、朱镕基、胡锦涛等200多位党和国家领导人,全国各大专院校学生和青少年儿童500余万人次。

井冈山革命博物馆已成为人们陶冶情操、接受爱国主义教育和革命传统教育的生动课堂,被中宣部、国家教委和国家文物局等部委先后命名为"全国优秀社会教育基地"、"全国青少年爱国主义教育基地"、"全国中小学爱国主义教育基地"、首批"全国百个爱国主义教育示范基地",在社会主义精神文明建设中发挥着积极的作用。

#### Jinggangshan Revolution Museum

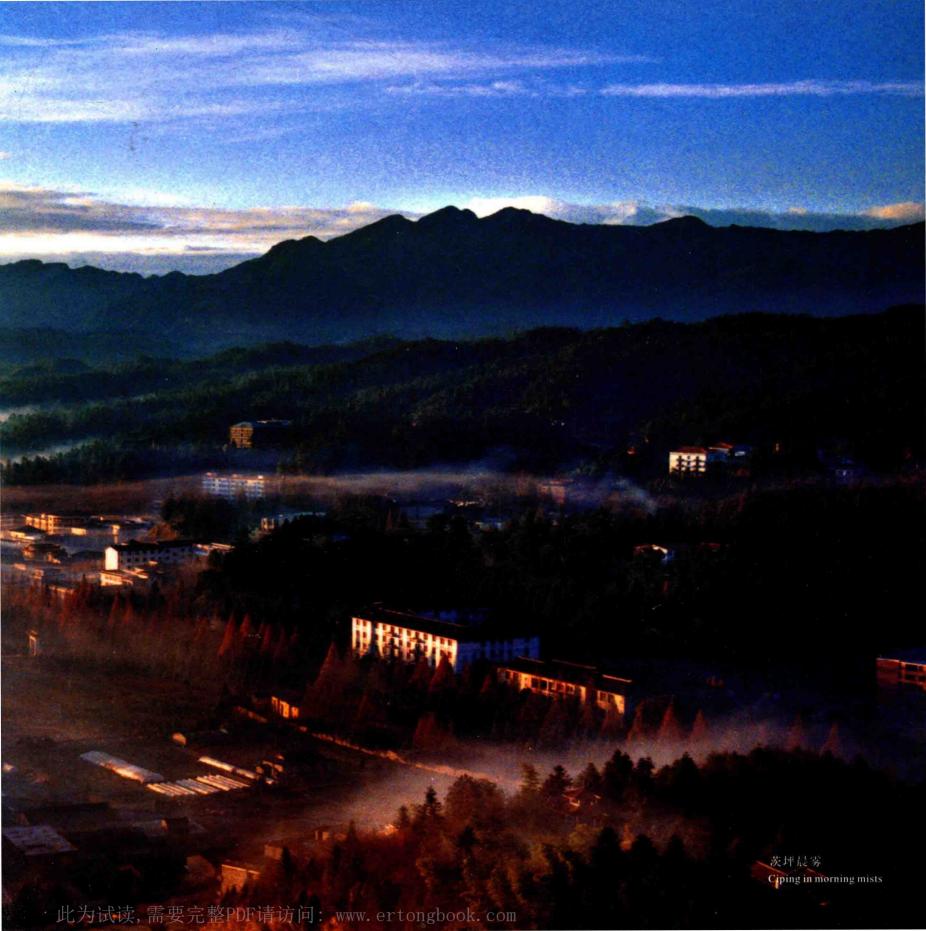
Towering in the central part of Luoxiao mountain range, Jinggangshan, the cradle of Chinese revolution, locates in the southwest of Jiangxi Province. The glorious historic sites and the charming landscape add splendor to each other, making the Jinggangshan the unique magnificent scenic spot in China.

During the early days of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, proletarian revolutionists Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Chen Yi, Peng Dehuai, Ten Daiyuan and many others, combining the universal truth of Marxism and Leninism with the material practice of Chinese revolution, ignited the faint spark of Chinese revolution in Jinggangshan, founded the first rural revolution base area in China, blazed a revolutionary route with Chinese characteristic, that is, "encircling the cities from the rural areas and seize state power by armed forces", and thus wrote an enduring canto in the Chinese Revolution history.

Approved by the National Relic Bureau in 1958, Jinggangshan Revolution Museum was set up in October 1959 in memory of the first rural revolution base area established by the Chinese Communist Party. Comrade Zhu De inscribed the name of the Museum. The Museum treasures up 6,660 cultural relics, more than 5000 documents, over 4,000 pictures, hundreds of handwritings and paints by the leaders of the Party and the nation, famous calligraphers and painters, films on Mao Zedong and Zhu De coming back to Jinggangshan and kinescopes about old RedArmy soldiers. Moreover, the museum is also in charge of taking good care of the old house of many revolutionists, like Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Chen Yi, Peng Dehuai, Ten Daiyuan etc, at the Jinggangshan, and sites like the Huangyangjie Defending Battlefield and so on. Since it was first open to the public, lots of foreign friends, overseas compatriots from 158 countries and regions, more than thirty million fellowmen from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, domestic tourists, including over 200 leaders of the Party and the nation like Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen, Jiang Zemin, Zhu Rongji, Hu Jintao, and five million students from varies domestic schools.

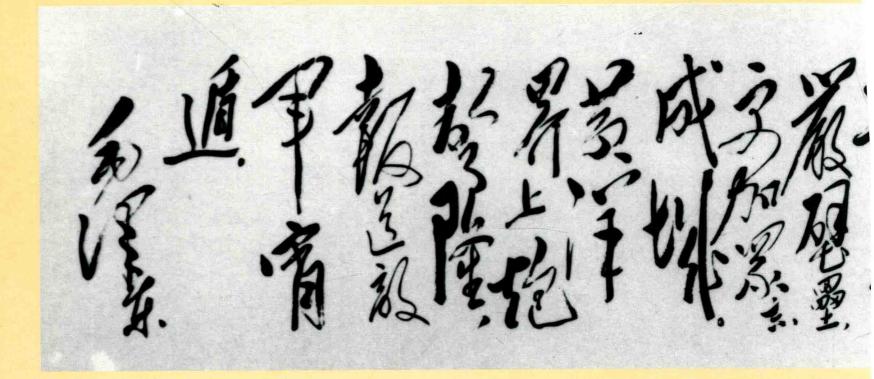
Jinggangshan Revolution Museum has become a lively classroom where people mould their temperament, and receive instruction in patriotic and revolutionary tradition. It was named as "the national excellent social educational base", "the national patriotic educational base for teenagers", "the national patriotic educational base for elementary and middle school", one of "the national first hundred patriotism educational model base" by the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party, the national committee of education, and the cultural relic bureau. It plays an important role in the cultivation of socialist ethical civilization.

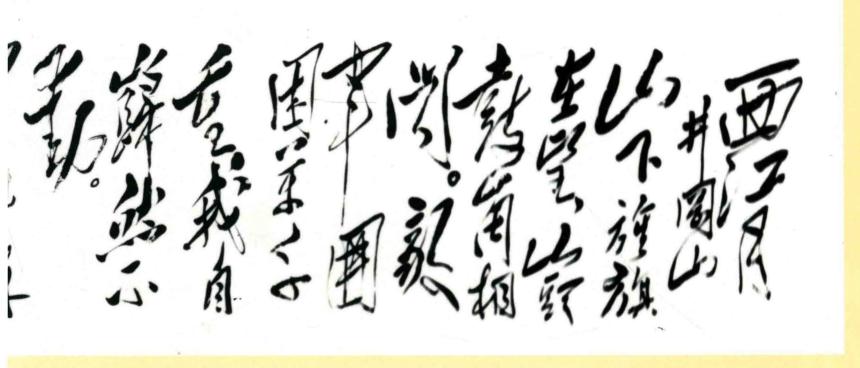












1928年秋,黄洋界保卫战胜利后,毛泽东闻讯写下诗词《西江月·井冈山》In the fall of 1928, Mao Zedong composed the poem *Xijiangyue · Jianggangshan*, after hearing the victory of the Huangyangjie defending battle

1965年5月, 毛泽东重上井冈山写下诗词《水调歌头·重上井冈山》In May 1965, Mao Zedong composed the poem Shuidiaogetou · Coming back to Jinggangshan, when he returned to this place.