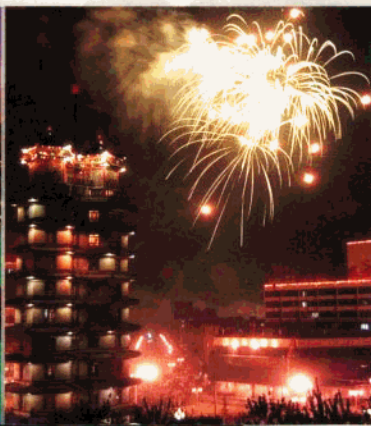
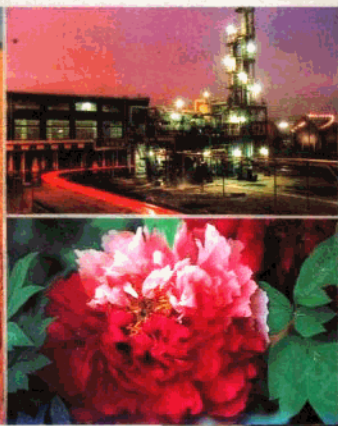


河南



HENAN

CHINA

中國・河南





中國・河南

河南

HENAN CHINA

歡迎您到河南來

Welcome to Henan

河

南省位於中國的中部。總面積16.7萬平方公里，人口18500多萬，簡稱“豫”，又稱“中州”，“中原”。現轄省會鄭州及洛陽、開封、平頂山、安陽、濮陽、新鄉、焦作、鶴壁、許昌、三門峽、漯河等12個省轄市，商丘、周口、駐馬店、信陽、南陽5個地區。

河南是一塊既古老，又年輕，生機煥發的土地。

河南地處黃河中下游，是中華文明的主要發祥地之一。她的歷史可追溯到距今五六十萬年以前，被考古學家稱為“南召猿人”和“裴里崗文化”、“仰韶文化”、“河南龍山文化”的遺址，是著稱於世的歷史見證。在漫長的歷史進程中，先後有20多個朝代建都或遷都於此，長期作為全國的政治、經濟、文化中心。中國的七大古都河南有其三：安陽、洛陽、開封。它們和商丘、南陽都是國務院命名的歷史文化名城。出生於河南的思想家、政治家、軍事家、文學藝術家、科學家等有1000多人。中州大地保留著極為珍貴又為數眾多的文物古迹，把河南裝點得幽古、神奇、宏偉，堪稱一座古代歷史文化寶庫。

河南地域遼闊，風光壯麗多姿。國家確定的第一批重點風景名勝區，河南佔3處，即洛陽龍門、鷄公山、嵩山風景區。黃河之旅是全國14個專項旅遊線之一，它涵蓋河南鄭州、開封、洛陽、三門峽等市。河南是令中外遊人心馳神往的旅遊區。

河南地跨中國暖溫帶和北亞熱帶兩個自然地理帶，屬大陸型季風氣候區，光照充足，雨量適中。全省北、西、南三面為太行山、伏牛山、桐柏山、大別山環繞，中部和東部為遼闊平坦的黃淮海平原。境內有黃河、淮河、海河、澧水四大水系；其中黃河幹流橫穿全省，流長700多公里。優越的氣候條件和多樣的山川地形，為發展農副業提供了良好的環境。河南的小麥、煙葉、芝麻、黃紅麻、棉花、花生、大豆的產量居全國前列，是全國重要的農副產品的主要產區之一。

河南的礦產資源豐富多樣，是國家重要的能源和原材料生產基地之一。

河南交通便利，國家重要鐵路、公路干線在河南多處交匯。現有空中航線20多條，新的現代化的鄭州航空港正在籌建之中。河南是連接四方的交通運輸樞紐。

河南人民質樸、勤勞，勞動力資源充足，具有發展勞動密集型產業和勞務出口的優勢。新中國成立以後，河南是國家重點開發建設的省區之一。十多年的改革開放，使古老的中州大地生機煥發，面貌一新，經濟實力有了顯著增強，各項社會事業得到迅速發展，人民生活水平不斷提高。河南省現正加快對外開放步伐，致力完善鼓勵外商投資的各項法規和政策，進一步改善投資環境。歡迎一切有遠見卓識的朋友來河南從事投資或其他各種開發經營活動。

河南向全世界敞開大門！
朋友，歡迎您到河南來！

Located in the central part of China, Henan Province has an area of 167,000 square kilometres and a population of over 85 million. Henan was called "Yu" for short, and also called "Zhongzhou (the central state)", "Zhongyuan (the central plain)". At present Henan Province has 12 cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government, namely Zhengzhou, the capital, and Luoyang, Kaifang, Pingdingshan, Anyang, Puyang, Xinxiang, Jiaozuo, Hebi, Xuchang, Sanmenxia, Luohe, and 5 prefectures, namely, Shangqiu, Zhoukou, Zhumadian, Xinyang, Nanyang.

Henan is ancient and at the same time young, a land full of life.

Situated in the middle and lower reaches of the Huanghe River, Henan was one of the main birthplaces of the Chinese civilization. It has a history which can be traced back to 500,000 to 600,000 years ago, "The Nanzhao man", "the Peiligang Culture", "the Yangshao Culture", and "the Henan Longshan Culture" called by archeologists are world-famous historic witnesses.

In the long process of history, more than 20 dynasties set up the capital city in or moved the capital city to Henan, which had been the political, economic and cultural centre of the country over a long period of time. Anyang, Luoyang, Kaifeng, the three of the seven ancient capital cities of China, are in Henan, and together with Shangqiu and Nanyang, have been named famous historic cities by the State Council. Nearly 1,000 thinkers, statesmen, strategists, writers, artists, scientists were natives of Henan. Large quantities of precious historic relics have been left over in the vast land of Zhongzhou, making it peaceful, secluded, mystical, magnificent, and rated as a spectacular cultural treasure-house of ancient history.

Henan Province covers a vast area with magnificent scenery and an infinite variety of landscapes. Among the first major scenic spots determined by the state, three are in Henan Province, namely Longmen in Luoyang, Jigongshan and Songshan. The Huanghe River Tour is one of the 14 special tours in China, touring Zhengzhou, Kaifeng, Luoyang, Sanmenxia in Henan Province. Henan has been a great attraction for domestic and foreign tourists.

Henan Province extends across two natural geographical zones, the warm-temperate China zone and the north subtropical zone, belonging to the continental monsoon climate zone, with sufficient illumination and moderate rainfall. With the boundless expanses of flat plain in the Huanghe and Huaihe river valley in its central and eastern parts, the province is embraced in the north, west and south by the Taihang, Funiu, Tongbo and Dabie Mountains. Four water systems, the Huanghe, Huaihe and Hanshui, flow across the province, among which the part of the Huanghe River in the province is more than 700 kilometers long. The favourable climatic conditions, varied mountains, rivers and topography provide good conditions for the development of agriculture and sideline. The output of wheat, tobacco, sesame, jute and bluish dogbane, cotton, peanut, or beans has been in the forefront in China. The province is a major production region of important agricultural and subsidiary products.

Henan is rich in mineral resources and is one of the important production bases of energy and raw materials in China.

Henan has transport facilities. At present there are more than 20 airlines and the new modern Zhengzhou airport is in preparation. Henan is a hub of communications and transportation connecting other parts of the country in all directions.

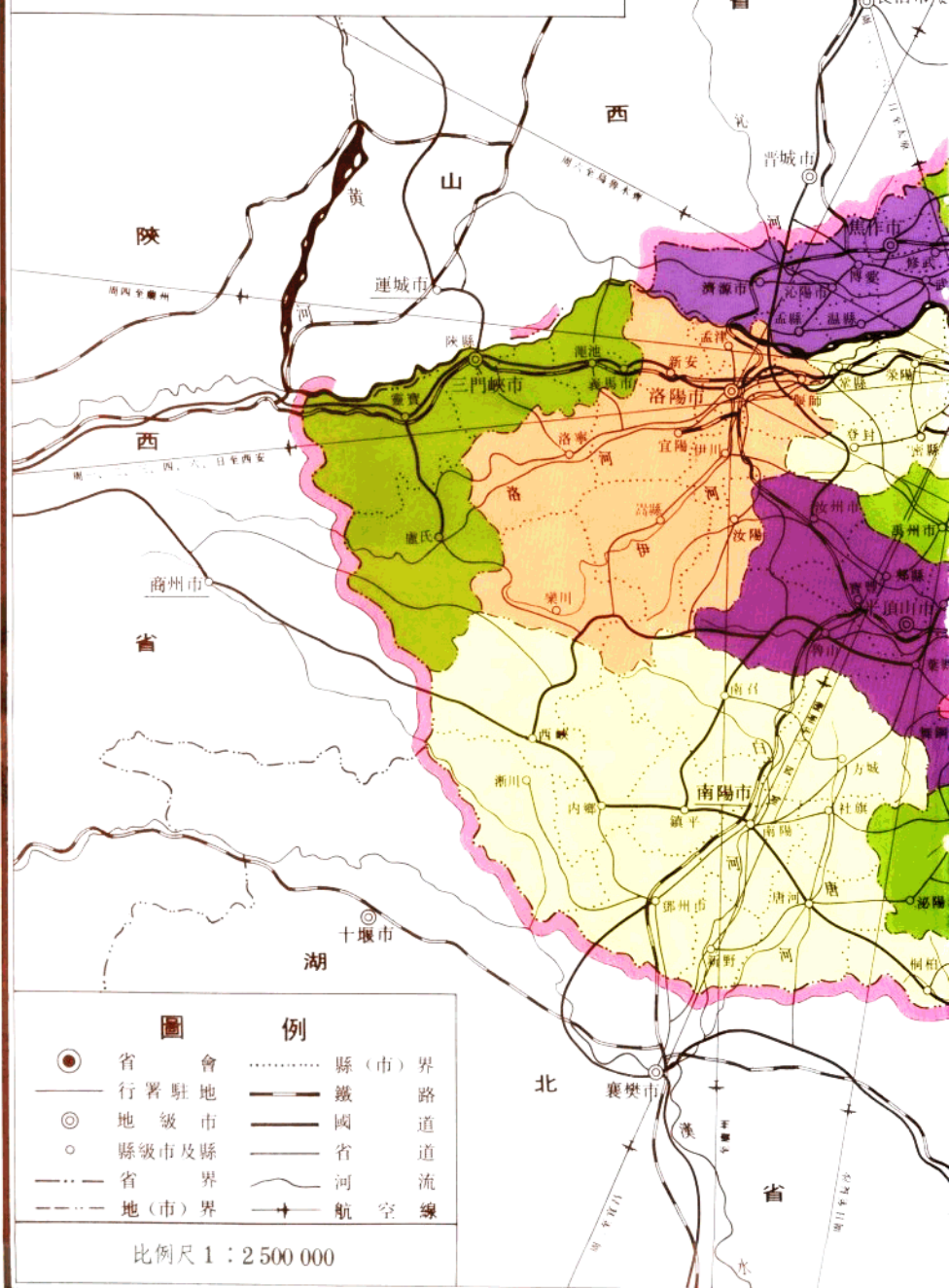
The people in Henan are simple, honest and hardworking. Henan has sufficient labour resources. Henan has the superiority of developing dense labour type industry and promoting labour export. Since the founding of the new China, Henan has been one of the major provinces to be developed in the country. The reforms and opening to the outside world of more than ten years have brought vitality to the ancient land of Zhongzhou, making it take on a new look, evidently increasing its economy. The various social undertakings have been rapidly developed, and the living standard of the people has been continuously increasing. In order to strengthen economic and technological exchanges with the various countries in the world and promote the friendship with the people of various countries, Henan Province has been speeding up opening to the outside world, and working for perfecting the various laws, regulations and policies to encourage foreign investment and further improving the investment environment. Welcome all the friends with foresight and sagacity to Henan for investment or other development projects.

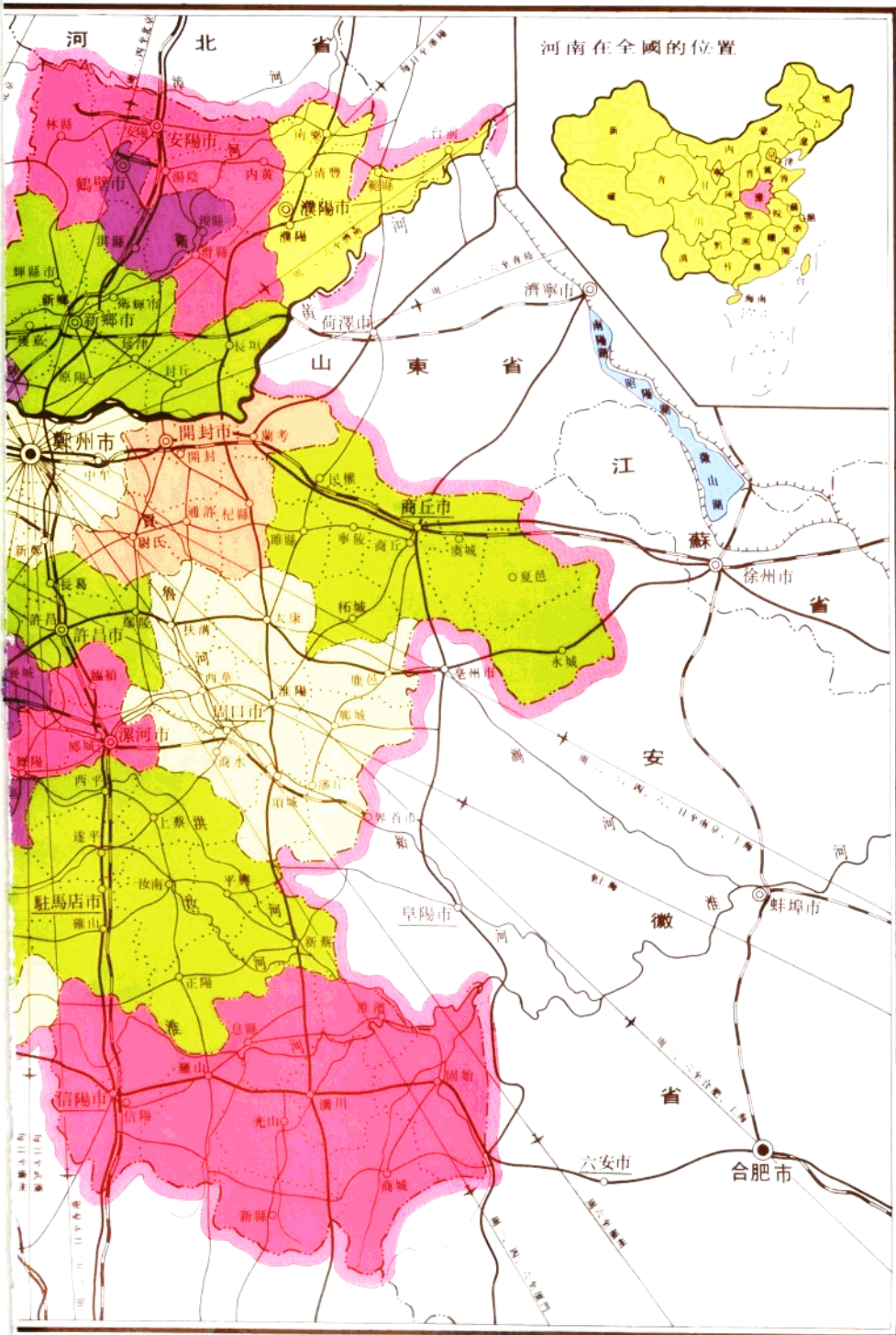
Henan is completely open to the whole world!

Friends, welcome to Henan!

河南政區圖

Map of Administrative Divisions of Henan





壯麗的山川 燦爛的文化

Magnificent Mountains and Rivers, Splendid Culture

河

南省境內不僅名山大川縱橫，而且古代文化、文物資源十分豐富。

河南有國家和省級風景名勝區18處。其中國家級3處，即中岳嵩山、信陽雞公山和洛陽龍門。異峯突起、巍峨挺拔的中岳嵩山，自古就是遊覽勝地。怪石嶙峋、羣峯錯落的雞公山，素有“云中公園”、“避暑勝地”之稱。石壁峭立、空缺如門的洛陽龍門，開鑿於伊水兩岸長達1公里崖壁上的大大小小的窟龕，計兩千一百多個，造像近十萬尊，為我國三大藝術寶庫之一。

河南有省級風景名勝區15處：其中云台山有落差310米居全國之冠的大瀑布。鄭州黃河遊覽區集自然景觀與人文景觀於一體，堪為登高覽勝、思古追昔的遊覽勝地。王屋山不僅以“愚公移山”的神話故事發生於此而聞名，而且還以層巒疊嶂、宮廟衆多所著稱。嶺岯山奇峯崢嶸、谷澗縱橫，宛如一座玲瓏剔透的天然盆景。大伾山突兀而起於豫北平原，山勢陡立，古松蒼翠。百泉湖亭榭樓閣、小橋曲徑，猶如一幅明麗素雅的水彩畫。富於南國旖旎風光的南灣湖，山水相映，島嶼衆多。五龍口太行獼猴保護區，約生活着19羣、2000餘隻野生獼猴，其中經過人工馴化的40餘隻，可招之即來，與遊客嬉戲玩耍。以峯險、樹奇、水秀、石怪而出名的亞武山，生長着1800多種植物，其中有300多種藥用植物，還生活着麝、鹿、獐、青羊、蘇門羚、野猪、豺、狍等許多珍禽異獸。浮戲山區的馬頭山和南頂山之間的峽長谷地，曾是《山海經》和《水經注》上描寫的“蛇谷”，計有瀑布、兵寨、古城堡、廟宇、池潭等史迹名勝和自然景觀120多處……

河南地下文物居全國第一位，地上文物居全國第二位。館藏文物逾百萬件，約佔全國的八分之一，全省現存從東漢到清代的古建築，可編一部中國建築發展史，我省漢代廟闕有4處，即登封太室、少室、啓母闕及正陽東岳廟闕。磚塔、石塔530座，佔全國六分之一。登封嵩岳寺塔是全國最早的磚塔，少林寺塔林是全國最大的塔林，開封“鐵塔”、安陽修定寺塔都是中國名塔。登封初祖庵大殿、濟源濟瀆廟寢宮是著名的宋代建築。濟源奉仙觀、汝州風穴寺中的佛殿是價值很高的金代建築。溫縣慈勝寺是元代建築。明清建築就更多了，如登封少林寺、中岳廟、武陟嘉應觀、社旗山陝會館、淮陽太昊陵、浚縣碧霞宮等都是保存完好的古建築羣。臨潁小商橋、安陽永和橋、開封州橋、南陽府衙、內鄉縣衙更是別具一格的珍貴建築。我省石窟除龍門外，鞏縣石窟、義馬鴻慶寺石窟、安陽靈泉寺和小南海石窟、浚縣千佛寺石窟等，都是我國石窟的璀璨明珠，藝術價值很高。

據考古發掘證明，自遠古以來，我們的祖先就生息繁衍在中原大地上，創造了遠古文化。南召云陽鎮發現的猿人白崗化石，年代大致與北京猿人相當（距今約四五十萬年前）。另外，在陝縣、滎池、靈寶、安陽小南海、新蔡諸神廟等地也發現許多舊石器時代遺址。新石器時代的早期，人們在太行和伏牛山區的邊緣地帶建立了小型部落。距今七千多年的“裴李崗文化”遺址，在河南已發現了30多處；距今六千至四千年的“仰韶文化”和“龍山文化”村落遺址，遍布中原大地。相傳伏羲、女媧就是在中原一帶奠定了中華民族繁衍生息的基礎，至今淮陽仍保存着規模龐大的太昊陵。被稱為“中華第一大帝”的

軒轅黃帝，據說就誕生在鄭州新鄭縣，並在這裏建立了都城。大約三千五百年前，商王朝先後在偃師、鄭州、安陽定都。在長達兩千多年的封建社會中，河南經濟文化的發展曾幾度達到鼎盛，成為全國政治、經濟、文化的中心。據歷史考證，廣東、福建、台灣等地的“客家人”，就是由中原一帶遷徙過去的。據宋代《百家姓》記載及後來考證，至少有105個姓氏的祖根分佈在河南各地。近幾年來，許多港澳台同胞和海外僑胞紛紛來河南尋根問祖，一條條尋根熱綫如血管般密佈中原大地。

在漫長的歷史長河中，中原大地湧現出許許多多的思想家、軍事家、科學家、文學家、政治家、詩聖、畫聖、醫聖、書聖、樂聖……許許多多的歷史名人曾在這裏創造過驚天動地的業績，諸如武王伐紂、周公營洛、春秋諸侯爭霸、戰國羣雄逐鹿、秦末義軍建都、項羽劉邦對峙、光武劉秀興漢、曹魏中原稱雄、隋末瓦崗暴動、唐末王仙芝起義、趙匡胤陳橋兵變、岳飛抗金鏖兵、李自成中原血戰……一幕幕歷史的風雲變幻，一代代王朝的興衰更替，無不在中原大地留下深深的迹痕。

在河南這塊古代文明的沃土上，衆多著名的歷史人物，或出生於此，故裏猶在；或長眠這裏，祠墓尚存。除龐大的帝王陵墓東周、東漢、西晉、北魏、後周、北宋皇陵之外，歷代名人的祠墓故裏比比皆是，如秦漢（前221——公元220年）以前的伊尹、藺相如、李斯、晁錯、陳勝、張衡、張仲景；三國兩晉（公元220——420年）時期的曹植、關羽、阮籍；唐代（公元618——907年）的玄奘、杜甫、韓愈、白居易、吳道子、顏真卿、劉禹錫、李商隱；宋明（公元960——1368年）以後的範仲淹、包拯、寇准、歐陽修、蘇軾、岳飛、楊再興、陳玉成等。這些祠墓故居，為河南的人文景觀增添了歷史內涵。

河南，美不勝收的國家或省級風景名勝區，數不勝數的古遺址、古名人、古墓葬、古戰場、古關隘、古建筑，真實動人的歷史故事，優美迷人的民間傳說，使這塊古老的土地，顯得那樣神奇，那樣富有魅力。

Henan Province not only has famous mountains and rivers, but also is rich in resources of ancient culture and historic relics. There are 18 state-level and province-level scenic spots in Henan Province. The three state-level scenic spots are the Songshan Mountain—the Central Holy Mountain in China, the Jigongshan Mountain in Xinyang, and Longmen in Luoyang. Lofty, tall and straight, the Songshan Mountain, with its peaks towering magnificently, has been a famous scenic spot since ancient times. With jagged rocks of grotesque shapes and groups of peaks strewn at random, the Jigongshan Mountain has been named “a park in the cloud” and “a summer resort”. With cliffs rising steeply, vacancies like gates, Longmen Grottoes in Luoyang was excavated along the 1000-metre-long precipice by the Yihe River. There are totally over 2,100 grottoes with nearly 100,000 statues. Longmen Grottoes are rated as one of the three art treasures in our country.

There are 15 province-level scenic spots in Henan Province. The Yuntaishan waterfall has a drop of 310 meters which is the biggest one in China. Incorporating the natural landscape and the man-made landscape, the Huanghe River scenic spot in Zhengzhou may be rated as a tourist attraction of ascending a height to enjoy a nice view and think of the past. The Wangwu Mountain is famous not only for that the fairy tale of “the Foolish Old Man Removes the Mountains” was set right here, but also for that the peaks rise one higher than another and there are many palaces and temples in the area. With lofty, steep and strange peaks and the crisscross gorges and streams, the Chayashan Mountain is just like an exquisitely carved natural potted landscape. With steep peaks and verdant hills, the Dipeishan Mountain towers in the North Henan Plain. With all kinds of pavilions, storied buildings, and small bridges, winding paths, the Baiquan Lake is just like a bright, beautiful, simple and elegant watercolour painting. With the mountain and water setting each other off and a large group of islands, the Nanwan Lake is full of typical southern charming and gentle scenes. In the Wulongkou Taihang rhesus monkey protection region live more than 2,000 wild rhesus monkeys in about 19 groups, among which 40 have been artificially tamed and trained and can come over to have fun with tourists as soon as called. In the Yawushan Mountain, which is famous for its perilous peaks, rare trees, beautiful waters, grotesque rocks, not only grow more than 1,800 kinds of plants and more than 300 kinds of medicinal herbs, but also live musk deer, deer, river deer, goral, serow, wild boar, jackal, roe deer and other rare birds and animals. In the long and narrow valley between the Matoushan Mountain and the Nandingshan Mountain in the Fuxishan mountainous area, which was “the snake valley” described in “the Book of Mountains and Seas” and “the Annotation on the Book of Water”, there are waterfalls, ancient military camps, ancient castles, temples, pools, ponds and other historic relics and natural landscapes, in total more than 120.

The amount of underground historic relics in Henan Province ranks first in China, and that of aboveground second. The amount of historic relics stored in museums is more than 1 million, covering about one ninth of the total amount in the whole country. A book of the building development in China during the period between the Eastern Han Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty can be compiled based on the extant ancient buildings in the province. There are 4 temple gate watchtowers of the Han Dynasty, namely the Taishi Watchtower, the Shaoshi Watchtower, the Qimu Watchtower in Dengfeng County, and the Dongyue Temple Watchtower in Zhengyang County. There are 530 brick and stone pagodas, covering about one sixth of the total amount in the whole country. The Songyue Temple Pagoda in Dengfeng County is the oldest brick pagoda in China and the Pagoda Forest of the Shaolin Temple is the largest pagoda group in China. “The Iron Pagoda” in Kaifeng and the Xiuding Temple Pagoda in Anyang are also quite famous in China. The main hall of the Chuzu Temple in Dengfeng County and the bedroom of the Jidu Temple in Jiyuan County are famous architectures of the Song Dynasty. The Fengxian Taoist Temple in Jiyuan County and the Buddhist hall of the Fengxue Temple in Ruzhou are highly valuable architectures of the Jin Dynasty. The Cisheng Temple in Wenxian County is the architecture of the Yuan Dynasty. There are even more architectures of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, such as the Shaolin Temple and Zhongyue Temple in Dengfeng County, the Jiaying Taoist Temple in Wuzhi, the Shan-Shaan Guild Hall in Sheqi County, The Taihao Mausoleum in Huaiyang County, the Bixia Palace in Xunxian County, which are all well-preserved architecture groups. The Xiaoshang Bridge in Linying County, the Yonghe Bridge in Anyang, the Zhou Bridge in Kaifeng, the prefectural government office in Nanyang, the county government office in Neixiang County are all valuable architectures of unique style. Beside Longmen Grottoes, in the province there are Gongxian Grottoes, the Hongqing Temple Grottoes in Yima County, the Lingquan Temple Grottoes and Xiaonanzhai Grottoes in Anyang, the Qianfosi Temple Grottoes in Xunxian, which are all like dazzling and bright pearls and of very high value.

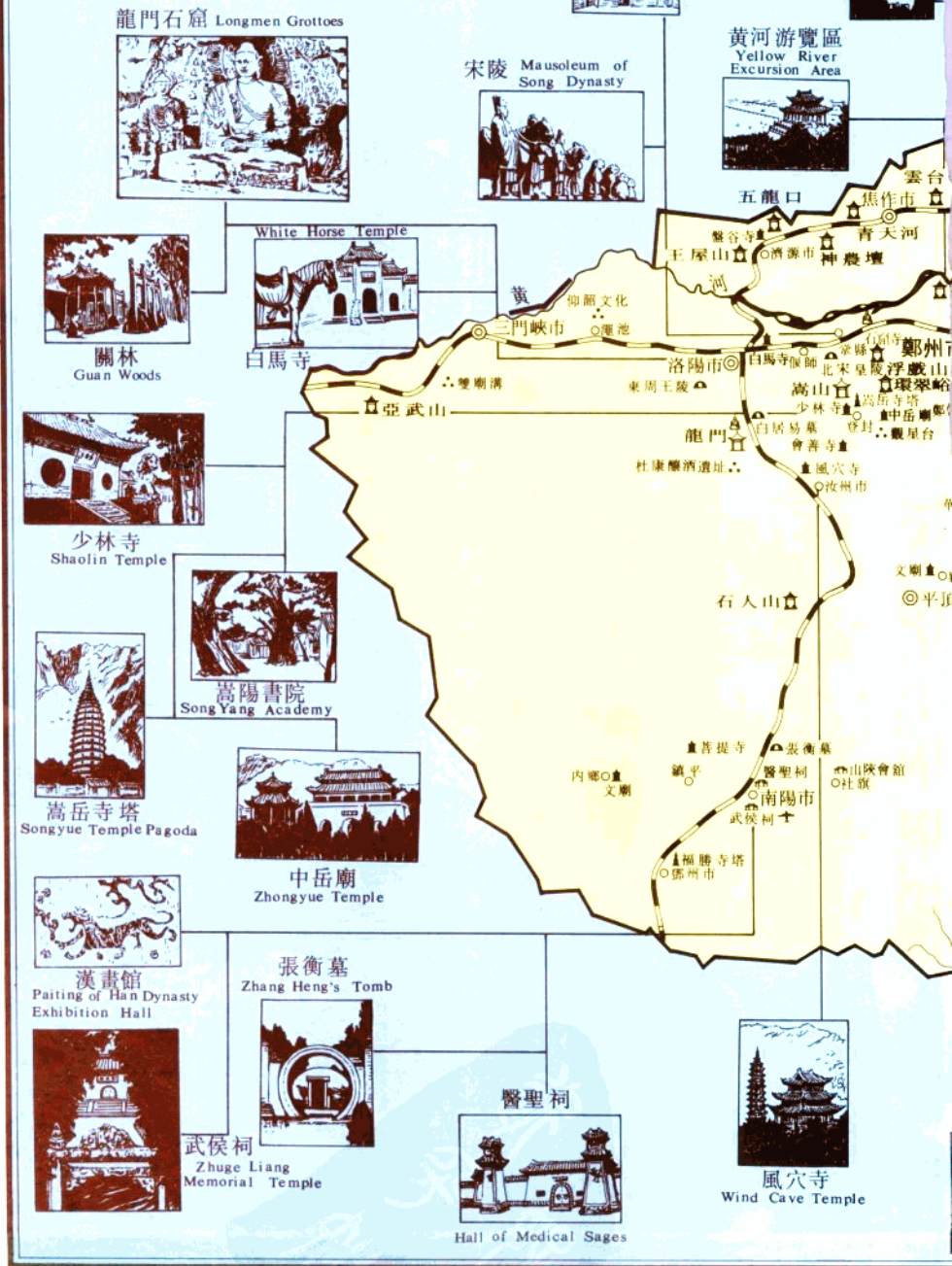
According to the results of archaeological excavations, our ancestors had lived and multiplied in the vast land of Zhongyuan since ancient times, creating the ancient culture. The period of the molar fossils of the ape-man discovered in Yunyang Town, Nanzhao County, was about the same as that of Peking man (400,000 to 50,000 years ago). Besides, many sites of the Old Stone Age have been discovered in Shaanxian County, Mianchi County, Lingbao County, Xiaonanhai of Anyang, the Zhushen Temple in Xincai County, etc.. Inhabitants of the early period of the New Stone Age set up small tribes in the district between the Taihang Mountain and the Funiu Mountain. More than 30 remains of "the Peiligang Culture", which was over 7,000 years ago, have been discovered. The village remains of "the Yangshao Culture" and "the Longshan Culture", which were 4,000 to 6,000 years ago, spread all over the vast land of Zhongyuan. It is said that it was in the central plain that Fuxi and Nuwa laid down the multiplying and living foundation of the Chinese nation. The huge Taihao Mausoleum is still preserved in Huaiyang County. It is said that it was in Xinzheng County of Zhengzhou that Xuanyuan, who was called "the First Emperor of China", was born and set up the capital. The Shang Dynasty set up its capital in Yanshi, Zhengzhou and then Anyang about 3,500 years ago. Over 2,000 years of the feudal society witnessed for several times that Henan was in the great economic and cultural prosperity and the political, economic and cultural center of the whole country. According to historic textual researches, "the Hakkas" in Guangdong, Fujian, Taiwan and other places originally lived in the Central Plain. According to the records of "a Collection of Surnames" and the later textual researches, the roots of the families of at least 105 surnames are in various places of Henan. During the past few years, many compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and many countrymen residing abroad have come to Henan to look for their roots and ancestry. Many root-seeking routes are densely distributed in Henan Province like blood vessels.

In the long process of history, in the vast land of Zhongyuan emerged in large numbers thinkers, strategists, scientists, writers, statesmen, great poets, great painters, great doctors, great calligraphers, great musicians, and many celebrities who made outstanding and earthshaking achievements, such as King Wu of the Zhou Dynasty attacking King Zhou of the Shang Dynasty, Lord Zhou of the Zhou Dynasty building Luoyi (today's Luoyang) into the East Capital, dukes of the Spring and Autumn Period contending for hegemony, feudal lords of the Warring States Period vying for the throne, the peasant uprising army towards the end of the Qin Dynasty setting up the capital city, antagonism between Xiang Yu and Liu Bang, Liu Xiu, Emperor Guangwu, resuscitating the Han Dynasty, Kingdom Wei ruled by Cao Cao Holding sway over Zhongyuan, the Wagang peasant uprising towards the end of the Sui Dynasty, Wang Xianzhi uprising towards the end of the Tang dynasty, Zhao Kuangying mutinying at Chenqiao, Yue Fei fighting hard against the Jin Dynasty army, Li Zicheng fighting a bloody battle in Zhongyuan. All historic changeable situations, risings and declinings of the dynasties, without exception, have left clear traces in the vast land of Zhongyuan.

Many famous historical personages were born or buried in the vast fertile land of Henan with ancient civilization. Their former residences, temples and tombs still exist here. There are huge tombs of the emperors of the Eastern Zhou, the Eastern Han, the Western Jin, the Northern Wei, the Late Zhou and the Northern Song Dynasties in Henan. Besides, almost everywhere can one find temples, tombs, former residences of famous historical personages, such as Yi Yin, Lin Xiangru, Li Si, Chao Cuo, Chen Sheng, Zhang Heng, Zhang Zhongjing before the Qin and Han Dynasties (221 B.C.—A.D.220), Cao Zhi, Guan Yu, Ruan Jie of the Three Kingdoms Period and the Western and Eastern Jin Dynasties (220—420), Xuan Zhuang, Du Fu, Han Yu, Bai Juyi, Wu Daozi, Yan Zhenqing, Liu Yuxi, Li Shangyin of the Tang Dynasty (618—907), Fan Zhongyan, Bao Zheng, Kou Zhun, Ouyang Xiu, Su Shi, Yue Fei, Yang Zaixing, Chen Yucheng since the Song and Yuan Dynasty (960—1386). All the temples, tombs and former residences, without exception, are component parts of the rich man-made landscapes in Henan Province.

河南旅游圖

Map of Henan Tourist Spot



黃河之旅

——鄭州、洛陽、開封、三門峽攬勝

The Huanghe River Tour

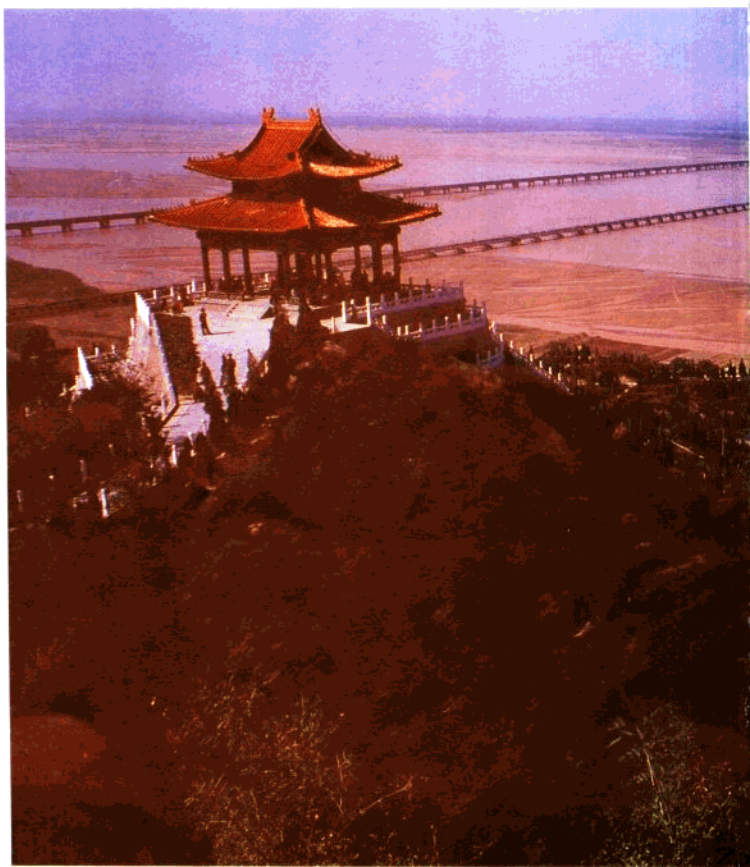
— Places of interest in Zhengzhou, Luoyang, Kaifeng, and Sanmenxia

黃河是中華民族的搖籃。它像一條金色的巨龍，自西向東橫貫河南，依次連接着三門峽、洛陽、鄭州、開封四個歷史文化名城。沿着這條黃河綫旅遊，會給中外遊人展示出一幅多姿多彩的畫卷，她將悠久的歷史、燦爛的文化、淳樸的民俗風情與自然風光溶為一體，奏出一曲中原黃河游的美妙樂章。

這條“黃河之旅”旅遊綫，已成為14條中國專項旅遊綫之一。

The Huanghe River was the cradle of the Chinese nation. Like a huge golden dragon, it incessantly flows across Henan Province from west to east, successively passing by the four ancient cities of Sanmenxia, Luoyang, Zhengzhou and Kaifeng. Touring along the Huanghe River here, one can appreciate the long history, the splendid culture, the simple and unsophisticated folkways and the natural landscapes. It seems as if he is enjoying a multicoloured picture scroll and the wonderful Huanghe River Cruising music.

The Huanghe River Tour is one of the 14 special tours of China.



● 黃河遊覽區 The Huanghe River Scenic Spot

黃河遊覽區位於鄭州市區西北30公里處，面積約30平方公里。它建在巍巍岳山、滔滔黃河和廣闊平原的交接部，是體現黃河燦爛文化和觀賞大河風光的新型遊覽勝地。具有民族建築風格的一處處樓台亭閣和環山踏廊、園林雕塑，座落在蔥鬱蒼翠的五龍亭上。山下有黃河碑林、牡丹園、月季園和多種遊樂設施。大河上鐵橋飛架，游船點點。目前，面朝黃河、依山而建的炎黃三帝巨型雕像已動工興建。