SOUTH LAKE BOAT CULTURE FESTIVAL







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Jiaxing has a long history and excellent culture as well as rich resources. The recorded history of Jiaxing was from the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476B.C.). At that time she was called Changsui County, During the three Kingdoms Period (220-280), she was called Hexin, and then renamed as Jiaxing. From the Sui Dynasty and Tang Dynasty to Song Dynasty and the Yuan Dynasty (581-907), Jiaxing became an economic center of the Hangzhou-Jiaxing-Huzhou Plain. During the Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty (1368-1911), Jiaxing became one of the most prosperous regions in east China and enjoyed the prestige as "A Land Of Plenty" and "The Capital Of Silk", Jiaxing also is a land of culture. From Tang Dynasty, there were 13 ZhuangYuan (number one scholar) and 730 Jingshi in Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty, Jiaxing is a water town with a criss-cross network of rivers and many bridges. The famous Great Jinghang canal crosses the city. She is a topical Jiangnan water town. In 1921, The First National Congress Of The CPC moved to Nanhu, Jiaxing. It proclaimed the birth of CPC and added a glorious chapter to Jiaxing history. In the recent Jiaxing municipal government and municipal party committee have decided to take Jiaxing as the important economic city in the Changjiang river delta and harbor city in Shanghai southern wing as well as Jiangnan famous culture water town. To develop history tradition and revolution culture, push the economy forward, improve the city's image, show local people's graceful bearing of time, from 2000 Jiaxing has held the Nanhu Boat Festival so that it can promote the travel industry and economy of Jiaxing.

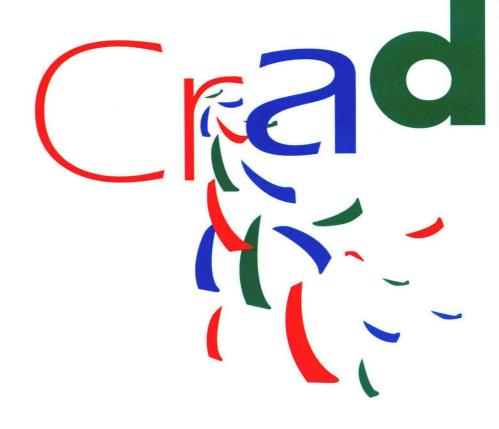
前言

嘉兴,历史悠久,地灵人杰、物华天宝。有文字记载的历史始于春秋(公元前770—前476年),当时叫长水县,三国(公元220—280年)吴时称禾兴,继改嘉兴至今。自隋唐至宋元(公元581—1368年),嘉兴逐渐成为杭嘉湖平原的经济中心,商贾云集,市面繁华,明清(公元1368—1911年)时为"江东一大都会",有"鱼米之乡,丝绸之府"之称。嘉兴又是人文之邦,自唐以来,出状元13人,明清两代共出进士730余人,各类名人浩若繁星。嘉兴同时还是水城,著名的京杭大运河贯穿境内,城乡河道交织,桥梁众多,是典型的江南水乡名城。1921年,中国共产党第一次全国代表大会转移至嘉兴南湖召开,宣告党的诞生,更为嘉兴的历史添上了光辉的一页。近年来,嘉兴市委、市政府确定了长江三角洲的经济重镇、上海南翼的港口新市、江南水乡的文化名城的发展目标,为弘扬历史传统和革命文化,提升城市形象,推动经济发展,展示诞生地人民的时代风采,从2000年开始,举办南部公化节,以船办节、以节兴旅,以旅活市。



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摇篮, 盛满了温暖与冀望,

仰望着几千年历史文化的浩瀚长河, 和曾经石破天惊、充满 希望的红色里程碑,

它并没有停摆,

只会爆发出更灿烂、更夺目的光芒。





1921年,中国共产党第一次全国代表大会在嘉兴南湖闭幕,在此通过了党的纲领和决议,选举了领导机构,正式宣告党的诞生,使嘉兴成为中国共产党的诞生地,南湖成为全国人民向往的革命圣地,为纪念这一划时代的历史事件,在烟雨楼对岸建立了南湖革命纪念馆,由邓小平同志题写馆名。



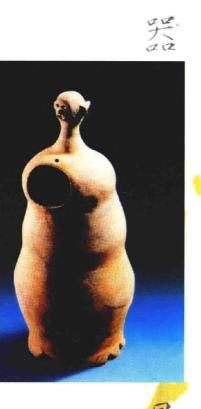




南湖革命纪念馆乌瞰



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历史文化













民主爱国人士沈钧儒故居





诗人徐志摩故居







茅盾故居



漫画大师丰子恺故居



嘉兴文化积淀深厚,悠久的历史孕育出 不少的优秀人才。唐朝诗人顾况、元代大画 家吴镇、清代词人朱彝尊、现代文学巨匠茅 盾、著名爱国民主人士沈钧儒、中国漫画宗 师丰子恺、近代著名学者王国维、诗人徐志 摩、商务印书馆创始人张元济以及著名作家 查良镛(金庸)等均生于嘉兴。



在良铺 金庸 旧居



