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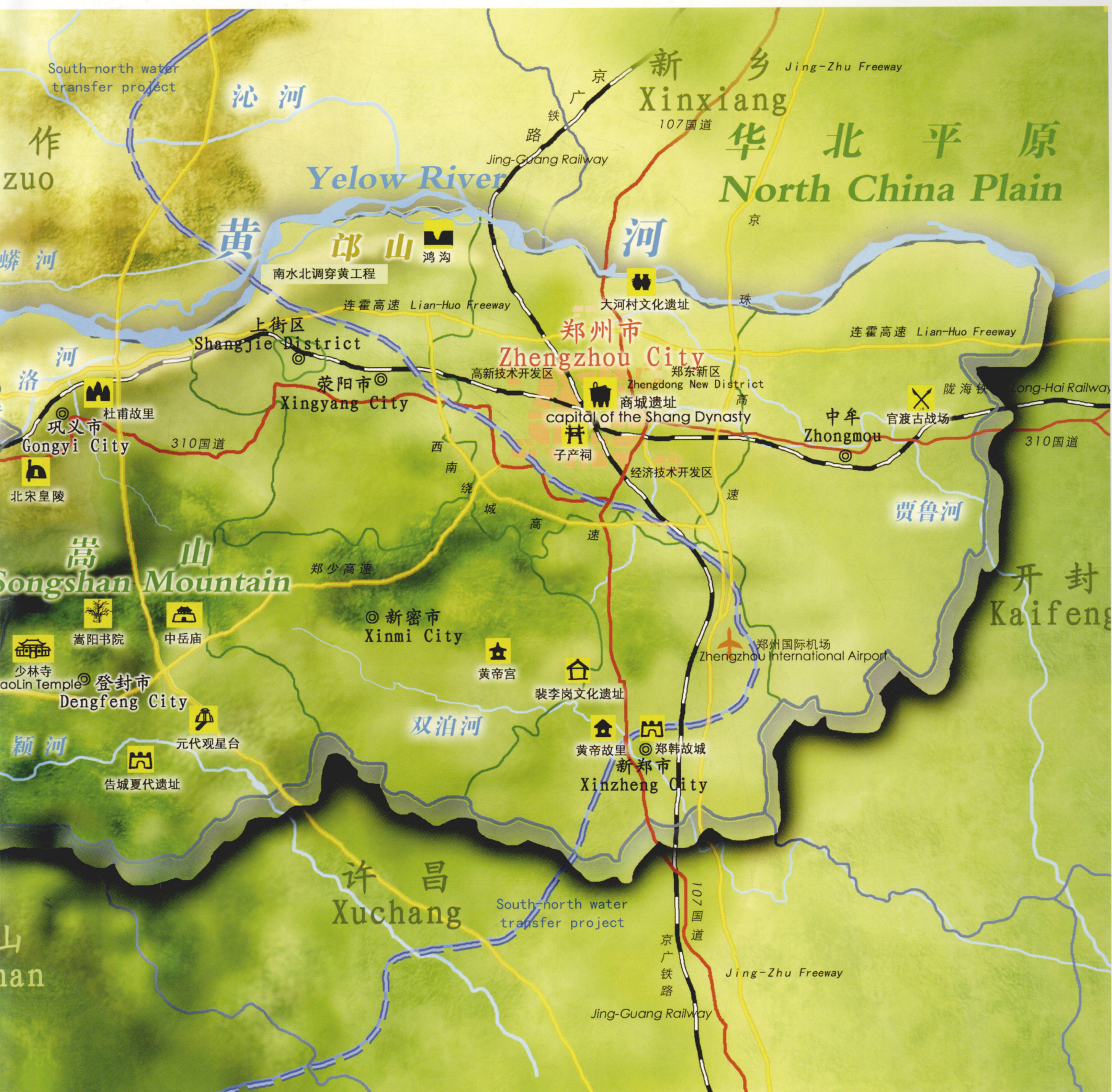
商代早期青铜大方鼎，见证着商都3600年的辉煌历史。
As early as 3,600 years ago, Zhengzhou had been the capital of Shang Dynasty.

郑州文化地图

Culture Map of Zhengzhou



郑州在中国的地理位置 Zhengzhou's position in China



South-north water transfer project

沁河

Yellow River

邙山

鸿沟

南水北调穿黄工程

连霍高速 Lian-Huo Freeway

上街区

Shangjie District

荥阳市

Xingyang City

310国道

杜甫故里

巩义市

Gongyi City

北宋皇陵

嵩山

郑少高速

新密市

Xinmi City

黄帝宫

裴李岗文化遗址

黄帝故里

郑韩故城

新郑市

Xinzheng City

双泊河

元代观星台

告城夏代遗址

South-north water transfer project

许昌

Xuchang

Jing-Guang Railway

Jing-Zhu Freeway

107国道

京广铁路

新乡

107国道

Jing-Zhu Freeway

华北平原

North China Plain

河

大河村文化遗址

珠

连霍高速 Lian-Huo Freeway

陇海铁路

Long-Hai Railway

中牟

官渡古战场

310国道

贾鲁河

开封

Kaifeng

郑州国际机场

Zhengzhou International Airport



在遥远的地质年代，一条大河出昆仑，注东海，挟泥沙，造平原。

公元前16世纪，在黄土高原向华北大平原过渡的神奇部位，在黄河大三角洲的顶端，一个谜一般的城市开始了它的生命传奇。

作为今日中国八大古都之一以及全国优秀旅游城市，郑州历史上曾经5次（夏、商、管、郑、韩）为都，8代（隋、唐、五代、宋、元、金、明、清）为州，5000年华夏文明在这里演绎出壮丽的古都史诗。早在3600多年前，这里就矗立着世界一流的雄伟王城。举世闻名的大河村遗址、中岳嵩山、“天下第一名刹”少林寺、中国最早的“天文台”、黄帝故里、郑韩故城以及嵩阳书院等宏大景观辉映着瑰丽的郑州大地。

郑州位居九州之中，北濒黄河，南涉淮水，西揽嵩山而指洛阳，东遮平原而挟开封，尽得“雄峙中枢，横扼两都，贯通南北，畅达八方”的区位优势，是中国历史上第一个铁路枢纽。

改革开放以来，纵横交错的现代化铁路、公路、航空、通信以及西气东输、南水北调进一步在郑州交汇。郑州承东启西、贯通南北的战略枢纽地位愈发突出，正在发展成为中国最大的综合性交通通讯枢纽和现代物流中心。

郑州是河南省省会，中原城市群的龙头，辖12个市（县）、区，总面积7446.2平方公里，总人口708.2万。作为快速崛起的现代化商贸城市，郑州精心打造新商都，发展大流通，加速建设先进制造业基地，拥有一大批高档次、多功能的大型商贸设施和辐射全国的商品集散市场。在世界银行《2003年中国投资环境报告》中，郑州市跻身全国大中城市综合投资环境前十名。2005年底，全市国民经济生产总值达到1700多亿元人民币。

中原崛起看郑州。一个文化复兴、经济提速、社会和谐、功能健全的中原大都会必将再现辉煌，聚焦世界的目光！

Preface

During the remote geologic ages, a great river rushed down from the Kunlun Mountains and gradually deposited the sediment as it flowed toward the East Sea, creating an alluvial plain, which became the birthplace of the Chinese Civilization. Zhengzhou was born on the top of this vast Yellow River Delta and started its legendary life in the 16th Century B.C.

As one of the 8 ancient capitals in China as well as a renowned tourist city, Zhengzhou had served as the national capital for two dynasties of Xia and Shang, and the three states of Guan, Zheng and Han, and a prefecture in the dynasties of Sui, Tang, Five Dynasties, Song, Yuan, Jin, Ming and Qing, presenting a condensed history of the Chinese civilization. A grand palace was constructed here as early as 3,600 years ago. The world-renowned Songshan Mountains, Shaolin Temple (the first Buddhist temple in China), Dengfeng Star Observatory Platform (the oldest of its kind in China), the Yellow Emperor Mausoleum, Zheng Han Ancient City, and the Songyang Academy are all magnificent views of Zhengzhou for visitors to enjoy.

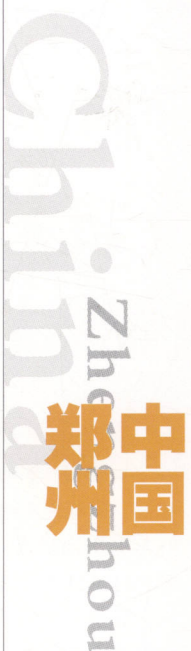
Zhengzhou is located in the very center of the country, with the Yellow River in the north and a branch of the Huaihe River in the south. It lies almost midway between Luoyang in the west and Kaifeng in the east and is particularly noted for its advantageous location, with the first national railway transportation network headquartered here.

Since 1978, the beginning of the reform and the opening up policy in China, with the completion of modern railways, express ways, airports, telecommunication, the West-to-East Gas Transfer Project and the South-to-North Water Transfer Project that meet in the city, Zhengzhou enjoys advantages of its geographical location and is developing into the largest materials distribution center and the foremost hub of transportation and telecommunication in Mainland China.

Zhengzhou is the capital city of Henan Province and covers an area of 7446.2 square kilometers, with 12 counties and districts under its jurisdiction. It has a population of 7.082 millions. As a flagship of cities in the Central Plains, Zhengzhou shows its enormous potential for sustained development. China's Investment Climate assessed by World Bank shows that Zhengzhou ranks among the top 10 of all the large and medium-sized cities within the country. By the end of 2005, its national economic GDP have reached ¥ 170,000,000,000.

Zhengzhou is the key to the rise of the Central Plains. A new Zhengzhou with a reviving culture, accelerated economy, harmonious society and full range of functions will certainly regain its historical glory and attract the eyes of the whole world.

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Chapter One The Epiclike history an Ancient Capital

第一章 古都史诗

2004年，河南省会郑州正式加盟中国八大古都。长达半个世纪的商都考古大发现终于尘埃落定，郑州身世大白天下。

人们发现，在时间系列中，郑州在创造中华古代民族国家的伟大历程中长期处于领跑的位置；而在空间半径中，郑州又是一个名副其实的地理辐射中心。以距离商代宫殿区不远的郑州火车站为起点，乘高速客车数小时以内可以抵达中国八大古都中的任一城市。

从大禹治水到成汤革命，从夏商古都到黄河文明——也许世界上还没有哪一个城市像郑州这样拥有如此宏大曲折的文化谱系，也没有哪一个城市像郑州这样经历着戏剧般的命运转机！

在遥远的地质年代，华北平原是一个巨大的海湾，有赖于黄河挟沙东下，填海造陆，形成华北大平原。郑州正处于黄河由黄土高原进入下游大平原的转折点和制高点上，因此它成为黄河中下游分界线，是黄河大三角洲的开端，是先民们从高原走向平原的第一个落脚点，是母亲河所哺育的第一个文明轴心。中华人文始祖黄帝、政治家子产、高拱、思想家列子、文学家杜甫、白居易等著名历史人物都出生在郑州境内。

嵩山风景名胜区作为国家森林公园、世界地质公园和全国文明风景旅游示范区，不仅真实记录着数十亿年地球的演变，而且也是人类文明的沉积层和生长点。从启母石到少林寺，从嵩岳寺塔到中岳庙，从达摩面壁修行到武则天登山封岳，从宋代嵩阳书院二程讲学到元代观星台郭守敬测天……嵩山一层层向世人揭示着5000年文明成长的秘密。

而在数千平方公里的郑州大地上，众多古城址、古文化、古墓葬、古建筑、古关隘和古战场参差错落，一如时空天幕上若隐若现的群星，它们共同见证着中华古都绵延不息的创业史诗。

The year of 2004 witnessed the historical event that Zhengzhou was officially recognized as one of China's Eight Major Ancient Capitals, a recognition based on the major archaeological discovery of a capital of the Shang Dynasty(1600B.C.-1046B.C.) that started half a century ago, and the honorable historical status of Zhengzhou was therefore made known and clear to the whole world.

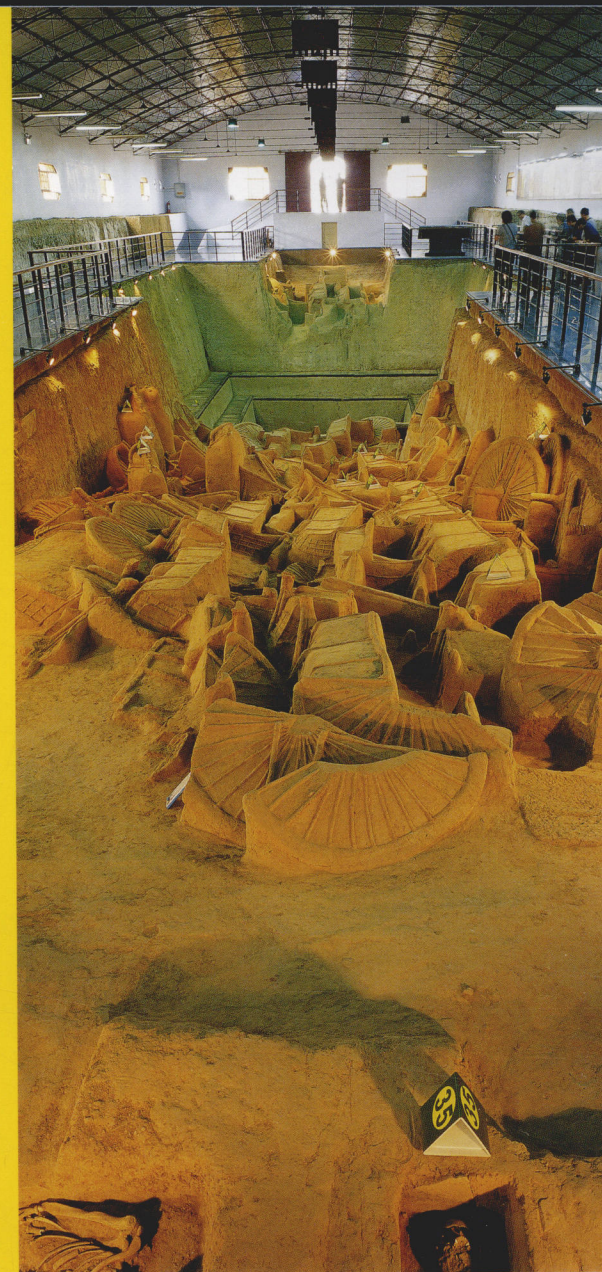
People find that in the great process during which the ancient country of the Chinese nation was created, Zhengzhou had been in a leading position for a long time, while in the radius of space, Zhengzhou has been a geographically radiating center being worthy of its name. From Zhengzhou Railway Station which is not far from the palace area of the Shang Dynasty, any one of the other seven major ancient Chinese capital cities can be reached within several hours by high-speed train.

From Great Yu controlling the inundation to Chengtang's revolution, and from the ancient capitals of the dynasties of Xia and Shang to the civilization of the Yellow River—In this world there has perhaps not been a city like Zhengzhou that possesses so magnificent and twisted a cultural pedigree, nor has there been a city like Zhengzhou that is experiencing a dramatically favorable turn of fate.

In the remote geological era, the North China Plains was a huge bay. Relying on the eastward Yellow River bringing about silt to fill the sea and make land, the great North China Plains was created. Being rightly located at the turning point where the Yellow River enters the great plains in the lower reaches from the Loess Plateau, Zhengzhou has therefore become the demarcation line between the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River, the start of the great Yellow River Delta, a first settlement when the forefathers of the Chinese nation moved toward the plains from the plateau, and a first civilization center the Mother River had nursed. It was where Yellow Emperor, the Originator of Chinese Culture, was born.

The Mount Songshan Scenic Area, as a World Geo Park and a National Pilot Tourist Area, has not only truly recorded the evolution of the earth over thousands of millions of years, but also has functioned as a layer of sediment and a growth point of the human civilization. From the Rock of Qi's Mother to the Shaolin Temple, from the Pagoda of the Songyue Temple to the Zhongyue Temple, from Dharma practicing meditation in front of a stone cave wall to Wu Zetian climbing and honoring the mountains, and from Two Chongs giving lectures at the Songyang Academy of the Song Dynasty to Guo Shoujing measuring the heaven at the Observatory of the Yuan Dynasty—Mount Songshan has been exposing layer by layer to the world the secrets of the growth of the civilization over 5000 years.

Just on the land of Zhengzhou with an area of thousands of kilometers, numerous sites of ancient cities and towns, ancient cultures, ancient tombs, ancient buildings, ancient passes and ancient battlefields now scatter here and there, and, like the clusters of shining stars in the sky, have been jointly witnessing the continued and endless epic of the glory creation of this ancient Chinese capital.



The Epiclike history **OF**
an Ancient Capital

新郑裴李岗新石器早期文化遗址，发现了8000年前的陶鼎和用于原始农业的石器。

Peiligang Culture Located in Xinzheng. Peiligang site is the ruins of an early Neolithic culture. Pottery kiln produced 8,000 years ago and stonewares for primal agriculture were unearthed from the ruins.

黄河从郑州桃花峪告别黄土高原，进入下游大平原。

Taohuayu where the Yellow River bids farewell to the Loess Plateau, rolling down to the grand plain of its lower reach.







出土于大河村遗址的彩陶双连壶，闪烁着5000年前仰韶文化的惊世风采。
The joint color port, from Dehecun Remains, embodies the essence of Yangshao culture 5,000 years ago.



郑州北郊大河村文化遗址，包含仰韶文化、龙山文化、夏商文化四个时期的内容。
Located in northern suburbs of Zhengzhou, Ruins of Dehecun primitive village covers four kinds of culture remains belonging to Yangshao culture, Longshan culture and Xia and Shang Dynasty culture respectively.







左：新郑古为有熊。相传轩辕黄帝降于轩辕之丘，都于有熊，又称有熊氏。黄帝故里纪念祠始建于汉（前206—公元220），立碑于清康熙年间（1662—1723）。

left : In ancient times, Xinzheng was called Youxiong . The legend goes that Xuanyuan Yellow Emperor was born in the Mt. Xuanyuan Shan and established the capital in Youxiong. Therefore he is also referred to as Youxiong Shi. The Yellow Emperor Memorial was first built in the Han dynasty (206B.C. - 220A.D.). During the reign of Emperor Kangxi (1662-1723) of the Qing dynasty, the monument was raised.

右：黄帝宫位于新密市东，相传是黄帝练兵讲武、创八阵图的地方。

Right : The Palace of Yellow Emperor is situated in eastern Xinmi where, it is said, the Yellow Emperor trained his soldiers and designed his legendary military strategies.

