

An aerial photograph of the Great Wall of China, showing its iconic crenelated battlements and watchtowers. The wall is covered in a layer of snow, and the surrounding landscape is a mix of snow-covered ground and dark, leafless trees. The lighting is warm, suggesting a low sun, which casts long shadows and highlights the texture of the stone and the snow.

DISCOVER CHINA CULTURAL ICONS

DISCOVER CHINA



CULTURAL
ICONS



发现中国

CULTURAL ICONS

Page 1: The dragon is a favourite creature from Chinese mythology and is widely used in architecture and for decoration, with the implication of seeking fortune and warding off disaster.

Page 2: An intricately carved door at the Palace Museum, Beijing.

This page: A street in the ancient heart of Pingyao.
(Photographed by Wu Shimin.)

Page 11: The stone figure of an important civil official, symbolising those who assisted the emperor in the administration of the state, lines the Spirit Way at the Thirteen Tombs of the Ming Emperors.

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

发现中国. 人文卷/郭相颖, 蓝锡麟著. —重庆:
重庆出版社, 2008. 7
ISBN 978-7-5366-9798-0

I. 发... II. ①郭... ②蓝...
III. ①中国—概况②名胜古迹—简介—中国
IV. K92K928. 7

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第078052号

发现中国·人文卷

郭相颖 蓝锡麟 主编

出版人: 罗小卫
策划: 张兵一
责任编辑: 郭宜

编者:

中文编者:

杨帆 蒙中 李学政

吴芝宇 夏添 张跃 刘倩

英文翻译: 夏洪进 耿立 张兵一 辜璞

图片提供:

中国图片网 (<http://www.colphoto.cn>)

全景图片网 (<http://www.panorama.cn>)

时代图片网 (<http://www.phototime.cn>)

广州集成图像有限公司 (<http://www.fotoe.com>)

湖南省博物馆

四川广汉三星堆博物馆

吴时敏

版式设计: Trevor Newman
地图制作: 中国地图出版社

出版发行: 重庆出版社 David Bateman Ltd

地址: 重庆市长江二路205号

邮编: 400016

印制: Colorcraft Ltd, Hong Kong

版次: 2008年7月第1版第1次印刷

开本: 292mm×235mm 8开 34印张 字数: 27千字

印数: 1~1100

ISBN: 978-7-5366-9798-0

审图号: GS(2008)2711号

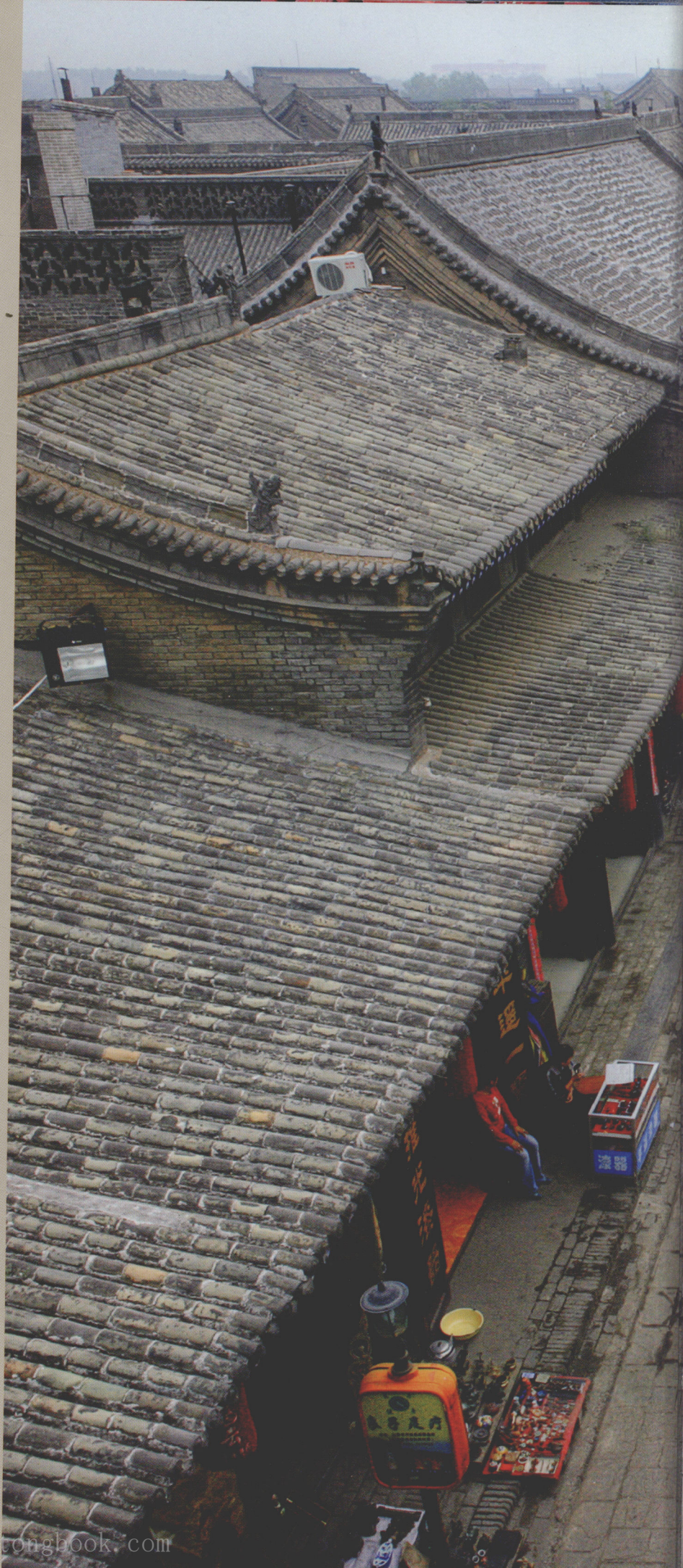
本书地图中国国界线系按照中国地图出版社1989年出版的

1:400万《中华人民共和国地形图》绘制

定价: 350.00元

版权所有, 侵权必究

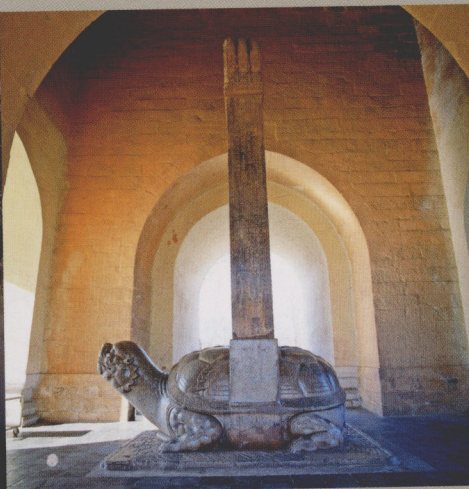
此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com





CONTENTS

MAP OF CULTURAL SITES	8
CHINESE DYNASTIES	10
INTRODUCTION	12



IMPERIAL PALACES AND GARDENS

1 PALACE MUSEUM	28
2 IMPERIAL PALACE IN SHENYANG	36
3 SUMMER MOUNTAIN VILLA AND TEMPLES	40
4 TEMPLE OF HEAVEN	46
5 SUMMER PALACE	50

IMPERIAL MAUSOLEUMS

6 EMPEROR QIN SHI HUANG'S TOMB AND THE ARMY OF TERRACOTTA WARRIORS	60
7 XIAOLING TOMB OF THE MING DYNASTY	66
8 XIANLING TOMB OF THE MING DYNASTY	70
9 THIRTEEN TOMBS OF THE MING EMPERORS	74
10 EASTERN TOMBS OF THE QING DYNASTY	82
11 WESTERN TOMBS OF THE QING DYNASTY	86

PALACES AND TEMPLES

12 POTALA PALACE	94
13 JOKHANG TEMPLE	100
14 NORBULINGKA SUMMER PALACE	106
15 TASHILHUNPO MONASTERY	110
16 CONFUCIAN TEMPLE AND FOREST AND THE KONG FAMILY MANSION	116
17 ANCIENT BUILDING COMPLEX ON WUDANG MOUNTAIN	122

CLASSICAL GARDENS AND TOWERS

18 CLASSICAL GARDENS OF SUZHOU	132
19 YELLOW CRANE TOWER	136
20 TENGWANG PAVILION	140
21 YUEYANG TOWER	142



LOCAL-STYLE DWELLINGS

- 22 OLD TOWN OF LIJIANG 148
- 23 ANCIENT CITY OF PINGYAO 154
- 24 OLD-STYLE VILLAGES IN SOUTHERN ANHUI 160
- 25 ANCIENT TOWN OF ZHOUSHUANG 166
- 26 VICTORIA HARBOUR, HONG KONG 170
- 27 KAIPING DIAOLONG 174
- 28 KEJIA TULOUS 180

CULTURAL RELICS

- 29 THE GREAT WALL 190
- 30 MAWANGDUI TOMBS 196
- 31 DUJIANGYAN IRRIGATION SYSTEM 200
- 32 SANXINGDUI 206
- 33 SITE OF BEIJING MAN 210
- 34 HISTORIC CENTRE OF MACAO 214

ART OF GROTTOES

- 35 DAZU ROCK CARVINGS 224
- 36 LONGMEN GROTTOES 230
- 37 MOGAO CAVES 236
- 38 YUNGANG GROTTOES 240

NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

- 39 TAISHAN 250
- 40 EMEISHAN AND THE GRAND BUDDHA 258
- 41 HUANGSHAN 264
- 42 WUYISHAN 266

- INDEX 270

MAP OF CULTURAL SITES



KEY



BOUNDARY OF PROVINCES



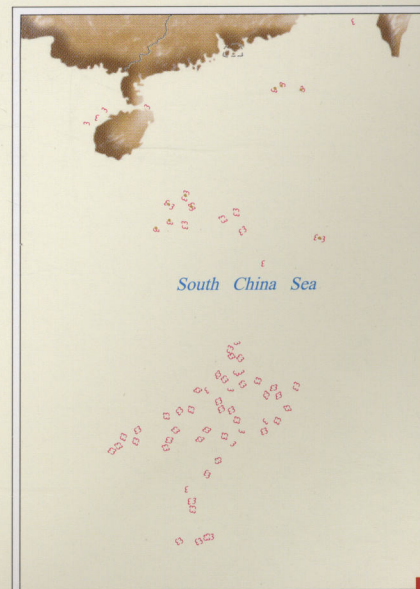
BOUNDARY OF SAR



GREAT WALL



CULTURAL SITES



CHINESE DYNASTIES

THROUGHOUT THIS BOOK, THE RULING DYNASTY IS OFTEN USED TO DESCRIBE THE AGE OF A SITE OR ARTEFACT. THIS TABLE PROVIDES A CHRONOLOGY OF DYNASTIES DATING BACK NEARLY 4000 YEARS. PLEASE NOTE THAT DATES VARY BETWEEN SOURCES AND THAT THIS TABLE IS BASED ON THE CHRONOLOGY OF CHINESE HISTORY IN THE *MODERN CHINESE DICTIONARY*. DYNASTIC RULE IN CHINA ENDED IN 1911 AND SINCE THAT TIME CHINA HAS BEEN A REPUBLIC. FROM 1911 TO 1949, IT WAS KNOWN AS THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND FROM 1949 TO THE PRESENT, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (PRC).

DYNASTY	PERIOD	DYNASTY	PERIOD
XIA	2070–1600 BC	NORTHERN DYNASTIES	
SHANG	1600–1046 BC	NORTHERN WEI	AD 386–534
ZHOU	1046–256 BC	EASTERN WEI	AD 534–550
WESTERN ZHOU	1046–771 BC	NORTHERN QI	AD 550–577
EASTERN ZHOU	770–256 BC	WESTERN WEI	AD 535–556
QIN	221–206 BC	NORTHERN ZHOU	AD 557–581
HAN	206 BC–AD 220	SUI	AD 581–618
WESTERN HAN	206 BC–AD 25	TANG	AD 618–907
XIN	AD 9–23	FIVE DYNASTIES AND TEN KINGDOMS	AD 907–960
EASTERN HAN	AD 25–220	LATER LIANG	AD 907–923
THREE KINGDOMS	AD 220–280	LATER TANG	AD 923–936
WEI	AD 220–265	LATER JIN	AD 936–947
SHU (SHU HAN)	AD 221–263	LATER HAN	AD 947–950
WU	AD 222–280	LATER ZHOU	AD 951–960
JIN	AD 265–420	LIAO	AD 907–1125
WESTERN JIN	AD 265–317	SONG	AD 960–1279
EASTERN JIN	AD 317–420	NORTHERN SONG	AD 960–1127
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN DYNASTIES	AD 420–589	SOUTHERN SONG	AD 1127–1279
SOUTHERN DYNASTIES		JIN	AD 1115–1234
SONG	AD 420–479	YUAN	AD 1206–1368
QI	AD 479–502	MING	AD 1368–1644
LIANG	AD 502–557	QING	AD 1616–1911
CHEN	AD 557–589		





INTRODUCTION

LAN XILIN

Modern China, with a total population of 1.3 billion – composed of 56 nationalities and inhabiting a land area of 9.6 million square kilometres – contains within its borders many diverse and ancient cultural traditions of immense richness and complexity. These cultural traditions, both of the past and continuing today, are of a longevity that is hard to comprehend. China is built upon these ancient foundations and across this vast land are scattered cultural relics that have huge significance for the world.

People first started to live in the valleys of the Huanghe (Yellow River) and Yangtze rivers anywhere from a few hundred thousand years ago to 1–2 million years ago. Human fossils, especially skulls and skull fragments, were unearthed in large quantities at Longgu Mountain near Zhoukoudian, Beijing in the 1920s and 1930s. Alongside these fossils, cultural relics were found – traces of a civilization some 700,000 to 200,000 years old. Beijing Man is well known worldwide and, to date, this remains the world's best-preserved site of human cultural remains from this very early period (see pages 210–213). In later years, dozens of sites with pre-historic cultural relics were unearthed in other parts of China – Lantian Man in Shaanxi, Yuanmou Man in Yunnan, Wushan Man in Chongqing – an indication of the importance of this region as a cradle of emerging human civilization.

From the Paleolithic Period of the earliest stone age cultures (ca. 1.8 million to 16,000 BC) to the Neolithic Period (ca. 8500–4500 BC) defined by more sophisticated stone tools, agriculture and domesticated animals, almost all regions within China today were inhabited. Some of these early groups, clans and tribes grew and developed into tribal states capable of political administration. From the 21st century BC, the tribes of Xia, Shang and Zhou established their respective dynasties in succession: Xia (2070–1600 BC), reigning over the regions around the middle reaches of the Huanghe River; Shang (1600–1046 BC), arising in the lower reaches of the Huanghe, and expanding into Hebei in the north and the Huaihe River region in the south; and Zhou (1046–256 BC), thriving originally around Wugong county in Shaanxi Province, and reaching Liaoning in the north and the Yangtze Valley in the south.

During the Zhou Dynasty, from 770 BC (known as the Eastern Zhou period, as the capital moved from a site near Xi'an to one further east in Luoyi, present day Luoyang in Henan Province), ancient China entered the periods known as Spring and Autumn, and, from around 475 BC to 221 BC, the period of the Warring States, a time of prolonged conflict, annexation and assimilation between various regional states fighting for supremacy.

The State of Chu in the south and the states of Qin, Yan and Zhao in the north built fortresses connected by high walls, which became the beginning of the Great Wall. In 221 BC, the State of Qin triumphed over the others to establish the first unified state in China. The First Emperor of Qin was responsible for the extraordinary memorial to himself – known today as Qin Shi Huang's Tomb and the Army of Terracotta Warriors (see pages 60–65). He was also behind a 10-year project which involved 300,000 soldiers and 500,000 civilians reinforcing the defensive walls originally built by Qin, Yan, Zhao and other states in order to keep out the northern nomadic tribes who harassed the border areas from time to time. The project expanded the Great Wall to the present Min county in Gansu Province in the west and to the Yalu River in the east, the earliest part of the Great Wall of China. In the dozen dynasties following Qin, right up to the Qing Dynasty (AD 1616–1911), the Wall was reconstructed and new sections added. The present Great Wall (see pages 190–193), built mainly in the Ming Dynasty (AD 1368–1644), starts from Jiayuguan Pass in Gansu Province in the west, winding all the way eastward, through Shanhaiguan Pass to Hushan Mountain by the Yalu River, extending more than 6350 kilometres, the longest military defense works the world has ever seen. Its incredible size and immense age mean that this structure carries enormous cultural and aesthetic values along with its historic and strategic importance. The Great Wall truly is a cultural icon of the world.

Opposite: Potala Palace, Tibet.

Near Qingcheng Mountain, is another great feat of construction, indicating the sophistication and wealth of the early Chinese dynasties and the societies they created. The Dujiangyan Irrigation System, on the upper reaches of the Minjiang River west of the city of Dujiangyan, Sichuan Province was built in the 3rd century BC, during the Warring States period. Li Bing, governor of Shu (present Sichuan Province) and his son, directed the construction of the irrigation system; the world's only existing large-scale water conservation system characterized by channeling and dividing the water to harness the river rather than damming it. For over 2000 years the Dujiangyan system has functioned perfectly, contributing to the prosperity of the Chengdu Plain (see pages 200–205).

ANCIENT CITIES AND TOWNS

China's long history of human occupation and political and cultural development has left a stunning legacy of ancient cities and towns in existence today that reflect the diversity of the culture. Pingyao, an ancient city on the Fenhe River in central Shanxi Province, was constructed more than 2700 years ago (see pages 154–159). Its city wall, still standing today, was built of brick and stone in the third year of the reign of Emperor Hongwu of the Ming Dynasty (AD 1370). In this city, there stands more than 400 houses built in both ancient and modern times that demonstrate the typical styles and features of dwelling houses of the Han people, while the general layout of the town shows the changes in Chinese town planning and architectural features since the 16th century. The ancient town, with its old-style houses and characteristic layout, has been well preserved. Lijiang, near Yulong Snow Mountain in northwest Yunnan Province, is another ancient city with a history of over 800 years. It was an important town for caravans passing through on the ancient tea route that connected southwestern China with India. Situated on a highland 2400 metres above sea-level, this unwallled cosmopolitan centre, populated mainly by Naxi people, spreads out over hills and along streams (see pages 148–153).

Some ancient villages still standing in southern Anhui Province are typical examples the cultural heritage of a rural economy, with a focus on patriarchy and the importance of the family – traditional Chinese values that passed from generation to generation for thousands of years. Xidi Village and Hong Village in Yixian County close to Huangshan Mountain in southern Anhui are two examples of this style (see pages 160–165). Both with a history of more than 900 years, the two villages have ancient farmhouses with white walls and black-tiled roofs standing on hillsides surrounded by streams. They still keep the traditional look of villages of the Ming and Qing dynasties: a rural idyll suggesting the peaceful co-existence of people and the natural environment that has been fading here, as elsewhere in the world, since the 19th century.

More recently, there are sites where cultures have mingled and co-existed to create fascinating urban landscapes. One example can be seen in the old downtown area of Macao, where there are some two dozen historical buildings in both the Chinese and Western styles, including the Ruins of St. Paul's (see pages 214–219). These structures are witnesses to more than 400 years of dialogue between Chinese and Western cultures.

CLASSICAL GARDENS AND TOWERS

Perhaps better known than the ancient towns and villages, and with a longer history, are the classical Chinese gardens, whose design philosophies have been adopted and adapted by gardeners around the world. The ultimate aim in the layout of these gardens is to give prominence to the natural beauty of the surrounding mountains, rivers and lakes through other garden elements, such as buildings, trees and flowers. Traditional Chinese gardens can be classified according to style into the southern type and the northern type. The southern type, often seen in private gardens south of the Yangtze, is represented by Suzhou classical gardens (see pages 132–135). Elegant and graceful, these small gardens feature rocks and ponds among trees and flowers, all generally set within the courtyard of a private house. Suzhou classical gardens first appeared during the Wu and Yue periods in the 6th century BC, became popular in the Song Dynasty (AD 960–1279), and reached their peak in the Ming (AD 1368–1644) and Qing

Opposite: The ancient town of Lijiang, Yunnan Province.



