

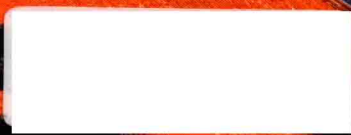


文明的印迹

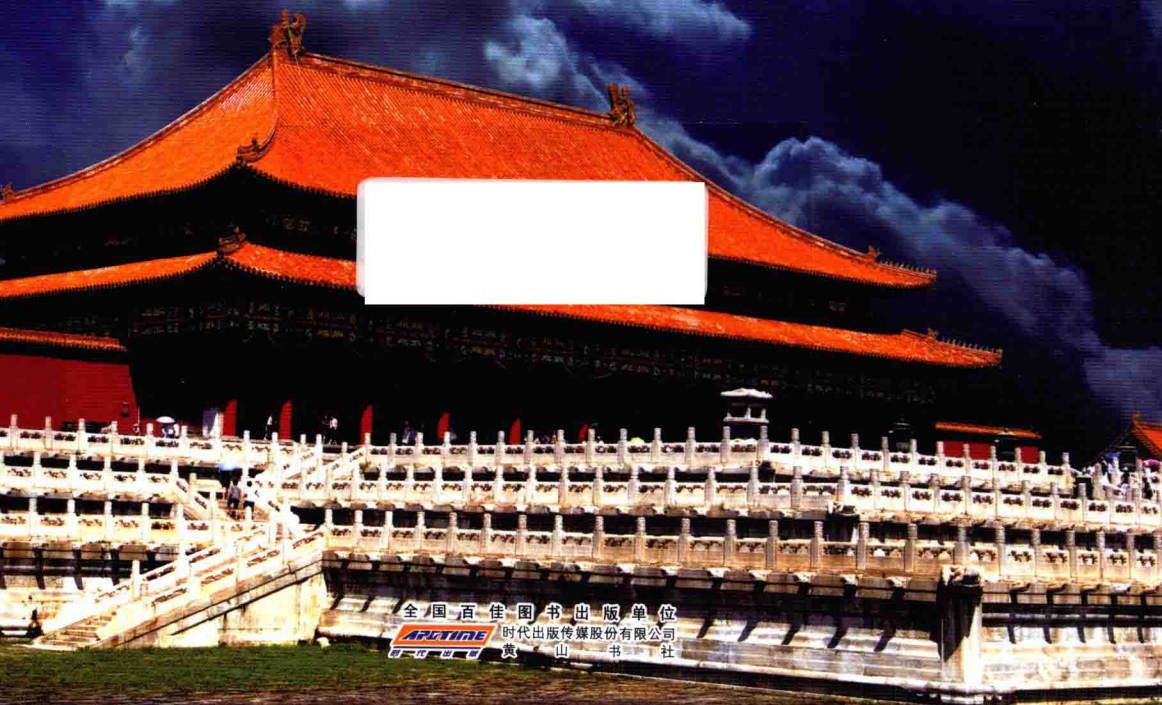
The Forbidden City 故宫

「盛世屋脊，紫禁皇城」

杨莫◎编著



全国百佳图书出版单位
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黄山书社





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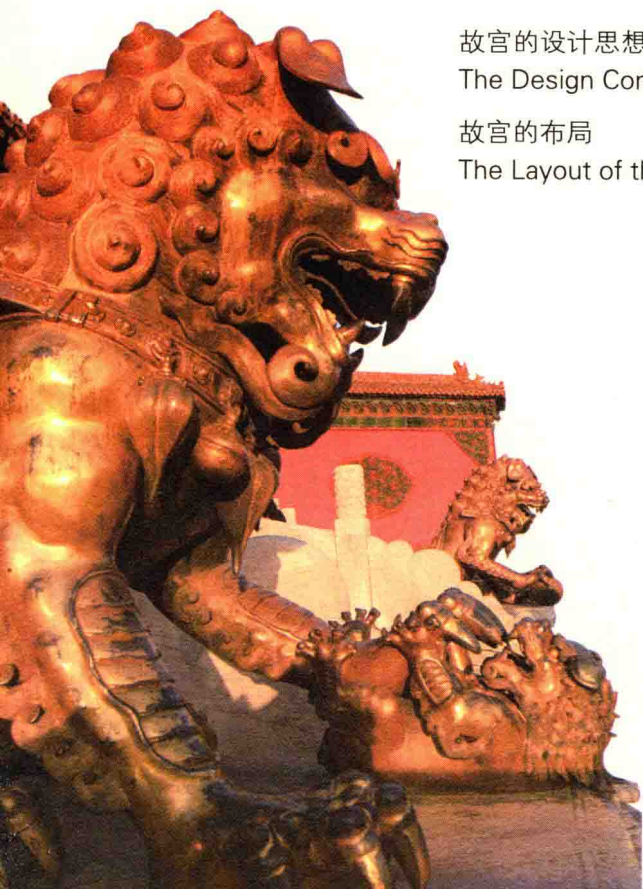
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古老的皇宫

An Ancient Imperial Palace

故宫，一座宏伟的宫殿建筑，是中国明清两代的皇宫。作为跨越5个多世纪的中国最高权力中心，共有24位皇帝曾在此居住。走进故宫，你会看到这座古老的皇宫处处散发着无穷的魅力，整体建筑金碧辉煌，布局规范严谨，装饰精巧堂皇，堪称中国古典建筑中无与伦比的杰作。

The Forbidden City was a majestic imperial palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties. During the history of more than five centuries, 24 emperors resided in this center of sovereign power. Getting access to the Forbidden City, you can witness the inexhaustible charms of this ancient imperial palace of magnificent appearance, rigorous composition and elaborated decoration. As a representative of classical Chinese architecture, the Forbidden City is beyond any comparison.





> 故宫的历史

明朝初建

1406年，明朝永乐皇帝朱棣决定迁都北京，第二年便开始做营建宫殿、坛庙及城墙的各种准备工作，并派遣大臣到南方各省采办木材、烧造砖瓦。



> The History of the Forbidden City

Early Construction in the Ming Dynasty

In 1406, Zhu Di, Emperor Yongle in the Ming Dynasty, decided to move the capital to Beijing. In the next year, he began to make preparations for building palaces, altars and temples, and walls. Many ministers were dispatched to the South to procure timber and make bricks and tiles.

In 1417, the Forbidden City started construction; at that time, it was called Purple Forbidden City. Why it was called by this name during the Ming and Qing Dynasties? According to the ancient

• 故宫西北角

The north-west corner of the Forbidden City

1417年，故宫开始营建，当时称“紫禁城”。为什么故宫在明清时期称为“紫禁城”呢？依照中国古代的星象学说，紫微垣位于天空的正中央，是天帝所居，因此把天帝所居的天宫称之为“紫宫”。天人对应，皇帝的居所也应有“紫”字。同时，皇宫乃皇家重地，闲杂人等不得进入，是禁地，因此名字当中有一个“禁”字。

1420年底，故宫的主体工程竣工。

1421年正月初一，朱棣在故宫的奉天殿接受朝贺，大宴文武群臣

Chinese astrology, Ziwei Enclosure in the center of the Heaven was the abode of the Celestial Emperor, thus the abode was named Zigong, or Purple Palace. The residence of the terrestrial emperor, as its earthly counterpart, should also be called Purple Palace. Jin, or "Forbidden", referred to the fact that no-one could enter or leave the palace without the emperor's permission. Hence the name Zijincheng, or the Purple Forbidden City.

At the end of 1420, the major structure of the Forbidden City was completed.

On the first day in the first lunar month in 1421, Zhu Di was worshiped in the Hall of Venerating Heaven by

• 远眺故宫

Overlooking the Forbidden City



和各国朝贡使节。至此，中国的首都由当时的南京迁到了北京。

1441年，正统皇帝朱祁镇重建外朝三大殿及乾清、坤宁二宫，并诏告天下，重申“定都北京”。从此，北京才正式成为大明都城，而故宫由此也成为一代皇宫。

1644年，李自成率领农民军攻入北京，明朝的最后一个皇帝朱由检自缢身亡，明朝灭亡。李自成军在撤退前，火烧紫禁城，仅武英殿、建极殿、英华殿、南熏殿、四周角楼和皇极门未焚，其余建筑全部被毁。

his ministers and envoys from foreign countries. Up to then, Beijing had replaced Nanjing as the capital of China.

In 1441, Emperor Zhengtong Zhu Qizhen rebuilt the Three Halls of the Outer Court and the Palace of Heavenly Purity and the Palace of Earthly Tranquility. He made an imperial edict to reconfirm that Beijing was the capital city of the country. Since then, Beijing had officially become the capital city of Ming Dynasty and so had the Forbidden City as the Imperial Palace of the Ming Dynasty.

In 1644, the uprising forces led by Li Zicheng raided Beijing and the last emperor of the Ming Dynasty, Zhu Youjian hanged himself, which announced the perdition of the Ming Dynasty. Before his retreat, the army led by Li Zicheng burned the Forbidden City, and all buildings, except for Hall of Martial Valor, Hall of Establishing Supremacy, Hall of Exuberance, Hall of Southern Fragrance, four corner watchtowers and Gate of Imperial Supremacy, were ruined in the fire.



• 故宫太和殿前的石柱头

Stone column head in front of Hall of Supreme Harmony in the Forbidden City



清朝扩建

1644年，清军进入北京，顺治皇帝诏告天下，定都北京，清朝随之建立。

清朝定都北京后，在继承明代故宫规模和布局的基础上，历时14年将焚毁的建筑基本修复，又进行了重建和扩建，营建了规模空前、富丽堂皇的宫殿建筑群。

1911年，辛亥革命爆发，清朝被推翻，延续了2000多年的封建君主制度在中国宣告结束。

1924年，末代皇帝溥仪被迫离开了故宫。溥仪被迫搬离故宫后，地方军阀势力以及清朝遗老们都策划着让他再次回宫，重建封建王朝。1925年10月10日，为了防止溥仪复辟，“办理清室善后委员会”成立了故宫博物院，并对外开放，将“紫禁城”改称为“故宫”。

1949年以前，故宫建筑日渐毁坏，多处宫殿群倒塌，宫内垃圾成山。

中华人民共和国成立后，国务院宣布故宫为第一批“全国重点文物保护单位”，并开始进行大规模的修整，许多残破、损毁、濒临倒

Expanded in the Qing Dynasty

In 1644, the Qing forces entered Beijing and Emperor Shunzhi made his edict to establish the capital in Beijing, which marked the birth of the Qing Dynasty.

On the basis of the Ming imperial palace, the Qing Dynasty spent 14 years in restoring the destroyed architectural complex, rebuilding and expanding it into the magnificent imperial palace with unparalleled scale.

In 1911, the Xinhai Revolution (the Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen) broke out, and the Qing Dynasty was overthrown, which marked the end of the feudal monarchy lasting over 2,000 years in China.

In 1924, the last emperor Puyi was evicted from the Forbidden City. After that, the warlords and diehards of the Qing Dynasty plotted Puyi's return to the throne and the re-establishment of a feudal monarchy. On October 10th, 1925, in order to prevent Puyi's coming back to the throne, the "Commission for the Disposition of Problems of the Qing Dynasty" established the Palace Museum and opened it to the public.

Before 1949, the complex of the Forbidden City was decaying gradually.



• 故宫博物院
The Palace Museum

塌的大小殿堂楼阁得以修复和粉饰。各处高大宫殿也都安装了避雷设施和防火防盗监控系统，使这座古老的皇宫建筑得到了很好的保护。从此，故宫博物院焕然一新，愈显金碧辉煌。

1987年故宫被联合国教科文组织列为“世界文化遗产”，现辟为“故宫博物院”。

Many palaces collapsed and rubbish accumulated everywhere into humps.

After the founding of the P.R.C., the State Council included the Forbidden City into the first batch of State Priority Protected Sites. A large scale of repair and renovation was conducted and those ruined, leaking and collapsing halls and pavilions were restored and redecorated. Lightning protection and fire alarm monitoring system were installed to protect those lofty palaces. Since then, the Palace Museum presents a new look and a more magnificent appearance.

In 1987, the Forbidden City was inscribed on the World Heritage List by the UNESCO. Now it is the Palace Museum.

明清历代皇帝像

Portraits of Emperors in the Ming and Qing Dynasties

画像或照片 Portraits or Photos	皇帝 Emperor	年号 Reign Title	在位年代 Ruling Period
	明太祖朱元璋 Zhu Yuanzhang, Emperor Taizu of the Ming Dynasty	洪武 Hongwu	1368 ~ 1398
	明惠帝朱允炆 Zhu Yunwen, Emperor Hui of the Ming Dynasty	建文 Jianwen	1399 ~ 1402
	明成祖朱棣 Zhu Di, Emperor Chengzu of the Ming Dynasty	永乐 Yongle	1403 ~ 1424
	明仁宗朱高炽 Zhu Gaochi, Emperor Renzong of the Ming Dynasty	洪熙 Hongxi	1425
	明宣宗朱瞻基 Zhu Zhanji, Emperor Xuanzong of the Ming Dynasty	宣德 Xuande	1426 ~ 1435





明英宗朱祁镇

Zhu Qizhen, Emperor
Yingzong of the Ming
Dynasty

正统

Zhengtong

天顺

Tianshun

1436 ~ 1449

1457 ~ 1464



明代宗朱祁钰

Zhu Qiyu, Emperor Daizong of
the Ming Dynasty

景泰

Jingtai

1450 ~ 1456



明宪宗朱见深

Zhu Jianshen, Emperor
Xianzong of the Ming
Dynasty

成化

Chenghua

1465 ~ 1487



明孝宗朱祐樑

Zhu Youtang, Emperor
Xiaozong of the Ming
Dynasty

弘治

Hongzhi

1488 ~ 1505



明武宗朱厚照

Zhu Houzhao, Emperor
Wuzong of the Ming
Dynasty

正德

Zhengde

1506 ~ 1521



	明世宗朱厚熜 Zhu Houcong, Emperor Shizong of the Ming Dynasty	嘉靖 Jiajing	1522 ~ 1566
	明穆宗朱载垕 Zhu Zaihou, Emperor Muzong of the Ming Dynasty	隆庆 Longqing	1567 ~ 1572
	明神宗朱翊钧 Zhu Yijun, Emperor Shenzong of the Ming Dynasty	万历 Wanli	1573 ~ 1620
	明光宗朱常洛 Zhu Changluo, Emperor Guangzong of the Ming Dynasty	泰昌 Taichang	1620
	明熹宗朱由校 Zhu Youxiao, Emperor Xizong of the Ming Dynasty	天启 Tianqi	1621 ~ 1627

**明思宗朱由检**

Zhu Youjian, Emperor
Sizong of the Ming
Dynasty

崇祯

Chongzhen

1628 ~ 1644

**清太祖****爱新觉罗·努尔哈赤**

Aisin Gioro·Nurgaci,
Emperor Taizu of the Qing
Dynasty

天命

Tianming

1616 ~ 1626

**清太宗****爱新觉罗·皇太极**

Aisin Gioro·Huang Taiji,
Emperor Taizong of the
Qing Dynasty

天聪、崇德

Tiancong,
Chongde

1627 ~ 1643

**清世祖****爱新觉罗·福临**

Aisin Gioro·Fulin, Emperor
Shizu of the Qing Dynasty

顺治

Shunzhi

1644 ~ 1661

**清圣祖****爱新觉罗·玄烨**

Aisin Gioro·Xuanye,
Emperor Shengzu of the
Qing Dynasty

康熙

Kangxi

1662 ~ 1722