



邢台神韻

XINGTAISHENYUN

韻神台耶



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韻神台耶



# 序 言

天地造化了大自然，造化了万物，也造化了邢台的秀美山川与悠久丰厚的历史文明。

邢台又称牛城，位于河北省南部，西扼太行关隘之险，东临滏阳通达之便，北借京津门户之荫，南收豫中商邑之利，素有“鸛水之滨，襄国故都，依山凭险，地腴民丰”之誉。

邢台是一个拥有3500年文化积淀的古城。人类之初，这里便是华夏沃野。商代祖乙迁都于邢，西周姬苴封侯于邢，后赵石勒建都于邢……。特定的地理环境和丰富的自然资源，赋予邢台良好的发展条件。在漫长的历史岁月里，繁衍生息在这块土地上的邢台人民，用勤劳的双手和无穷的智慧，创造了众多石破天惊的奇迹，为博大精深的华夏文明做出了卓越贡献。同时也涌现出许多彪炳史册的杰出人物，著名的政治家、军事家石勒、魏征、宋璟、郭威、柴荣、刘秉忠，著名医学家扁鹊，著名科学家僧一行、郭守敬，著名农民领袖张角、赵三多、景廷宾等，就曾生长或生活在这里。

邢台又是个钟灵毓秀之地。这里的山，雄险奇秀；这里的水，清幽绵长。至于名胜古迹、名人佚事，众口皆碑。是故宋代著名诗人范成大情不自禁地发出“太行东麓照邢州，万叠烟螺紫翠浮”之兴叹。

新中国成立之后，邢台的经济、社会和城乡面貌发生了巨大变化。特别是改革开放以来，邢台的经济持续快速健康发展，工业经济特色突出，民营经济“半壁江山”灿烂辉煌；民主法制建设稳步推进，精神文明建设硕果累累；城市功能完善配套，城镇化水平日新月异。邢台已成为华北平原上一座新兴的工业城市和镶嵌在冀南大地上的一颗璀璨明珠。

进入新世纪以来，中共邢台市委、邢台市人民政府高度重视改革开放工作，全力构筑发展环境，精心打造经济与旅游精品，衷心欢迎海内外宾朋、有识之士来邢开展交流、投资兴业、观光度假，携手共创邢台的美好未来。

中共邢台市委书记：董经伟

邢台市人民政府市长：张洪义

## Preface

Thanks to the creative powers of Heaven and Earth, Xingtai gets a graceful landscape and long-standing historical civilization.

Xingtai, also named "the city of OX", lies in the south of Hebei province. In the west it controls the entrance to Taihang Mountains, in the east it has free passage by the waterway of Fuyang River, in the north it faces the gateway of Beijing and Tianjin, and in the south it can get reaps from the plentiful central plains. So this place had a good reputation in the history, what is known as: lying by the Yuanshui Rive, a place where the capital of Xiang Kingdom lay, backing by mountains as the natural barriers, people here living in plenty on so rich land.

Xingtai is an old city with 3500 years' civilization. When mankind appeared, here was fertile fields of China. In Shang Dynasty, Zu Yi moved his capital to this place, Ji Ju was granted the title of marquis here in Western Zhou Dynasty; Shi Le, king of Kingdom Houzhao, set his capital here.....The special geographical conditions and rich natural materials grant Xingtai with good development conditions. Year in year out, the native of Xingtai, who have labored, lived and multiplied on this land, have created numerous remarkable miracles with their untiring hands and endless wisdom. They make brilliant contributions to Chinese civilization. Many outstanding figures, whose achievements will shine through the ages, emerged from here. Among them there were famous statesmen and strategists including Shi Le, Wei Zheng, Songjing, Guo Wei, Chai Rong, Liu Bingzhong; famous scientists like Monk Yixing, Guo Shoujing; medical scientist, Bian Que as well as some farmer leaders in history such as Zhang Jiao, Zhao Sanduo and Jing Tingbin.

Xingtai is a place pregnant with beauty and productive of talent. The hills here are grand, precipitous, fantastic and beautiful, the rivers here are clear, quiet and long. As for historical sites and famous people, they and their stories are universally acclaimed. So Fan Chengda, the well-known poet of Song Dynasty, couldn't help giving his high praise, "Xingzhou is shone at the foot of Taihang Mountains, like ranges of mist-covered spiral shells with purple jadeite floating on them."

Since the PRC was founded, Xingtai has met great changes in every fields. Especially since the policy of reforming and opening was carried out, Xingtai has got quick and health development, its industry is distinguished for the local features, its private business is becoming stronger and stronger. The construction of democratic rights and legal system are advancing steadily while numerous and significant results have been seen on spiritual civilization. The city has formed a complete system in function and the level of urbanization is promoted with each passing day. Xingtai is becoming a new industrial city in North China Plain and it is like a bright pearl inlaid on the land of northern Hebei.

In the new century, the municipal Party committee and government are paying high attention to reforming and opening, they are making great efforts to improve developing environment. We cordially welcome guests and friends abroad and at home for economic and technical interchange, investment and sightseeing here. Let's join our hands to create a magnificent prospects of Xingtai City.

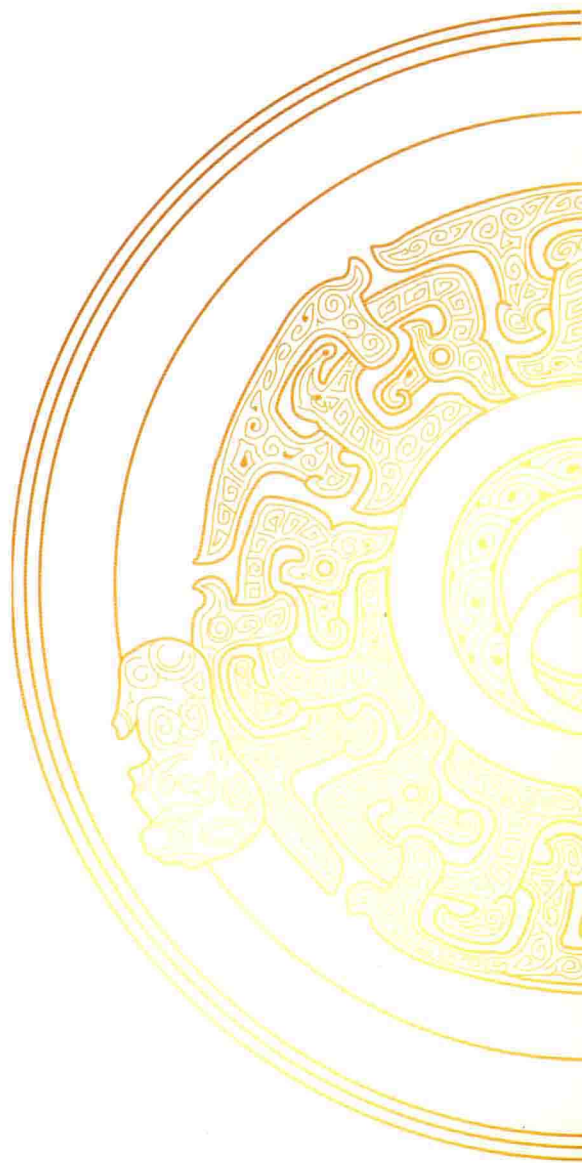
Secretary of CPC Xingtai Municipal Committee: Dong Jingwei  
Mayor of People's Government of Xingtai City: Zhang Hongyi

# 邢台概说

邢台市位于首都北京正南380公里，西依太行与山西毗邻，东隔卫运河与山东相望，北与石家庄、衡水两市交界，南与赵都邯郸接壤。总面积12486平方公里（市区建成面积42.5平方公里），人口668万（市区人口60万）。邢台为河北省直辖地级市，现辖三区（桥东区、桥西区、大曹庄管理区），两市（沙河市、南宫市），十五县（邢台县、临城县、内邱县、柏乡县、隆尧县、任县、南和县、宁晋县、巨鹿县、新河县、广宗县、平乡县、清河县、临西县和威县）。邢台地处太行山脉与华北平原交汇处，地势西高东低，地貌以“两山一丘七分平原”之状自西向东排列。西部山区海拔平均在100—1000米之间，最高山峰海拔1822米；东部平原为华北大平原的一部分，海拔在100米以下。邢台属于温带大陆性季风气候，湿热同季，四季分明，年平均气温12℃—14℃，无霜期177—205天。年降水量530毫米，水资源总量为17.03亿立方米。邢台市矿产资源丰富，农副产品齐全。矿藏主要有煤、铁、菱镁矿、石墨、大理石、蓝晶石、石膏、瓷土、金刚砂等30余种，其中蓝晶石储量为全国第一，瓷土、石膏储量为华北第一。农副产品主要盛产小麦、棉花、玉米、花生、豆类，有“粮仓棉海”之称。干鲜果品主要有核桃、板栗、苹果、柿子、红枣、枸杞、串枝红杏等。邢台市地处京津外围，交通十分便利，京广、京九铁路、京深高速、106、107国道纵贯南北，银青高速、邢威高速、邢和、邢左、邢昔公路横穿东西。邢台市通信设施完善，各县市区、乡、村均已开通程控电话，互联网等信息设施与中国沿海发达地区同步发展。全市经济和社会各项事业的发展势头强劲、蒸蒸日上。

## Introduction to Xingtai

The city of Xingtai is 380 kilometers away to the right south of Beijing, western Xingtai is at the foot of Taihang Mountains and borders on Shanxi province, in the east it is apart from Shandong province by Wei River, to its north are Shijiazhuang and Hengshui and its southern border is connected with Handan, ancient capital of Kingdom Zhao. Its total area is 12,486 square kilometers (completed urban area is 42.5 square kilometers) and population 6.68 million (600000 people are in urban district). Xingtai is a prefecture-level city directly under the province and it has jurisdiction over three districts (Qiaodong, Qiaoxi and Dacaozhuang) two county-level cities (Shahe and Nangong) and fifteen counties (Xingtai, Lincheng, Neiqiu, Baixiang, Longyao, Renxian, Nanhe, Ningjin, Julu, Xinhe, Guangzong, Pingxiang, Qinghe, Linxi and Weixian). Xingtai lies on the joint of Taihang Mountains and North China Plains, and its physical feature is high in the west and low in the east. The landforms are mountain (1/5), hill (1/10) and plain (7/10) ranging from the west to east. The average height of western mountain area is 100-1000 meters above sea level with the highest peak 1,822 meters, while the eastern section, which is part of North China Plains, is less than 100 meters above sea level. The climate in Xingtai is a temperate continental monsoon one, it is damp and hot in the same season and four seasons are obvious, the annual average temperature here is 12-14 degrees centigrade with frost-free period 177-205 days. Annual precipitation here is 530 millimeters and the total water resources are 1.703 billion cubic meters. Xingtai's mineral resources are very rich, it has over 30 kinds of minerals such as coal, iron, magnesite, graphite, marble, cyanite, gypsum, porcelain clay and carborundum etc, among them, reserves of cyanite top first in our country and the resources of porcelain clay and gypsum are the richest in North China. Farm and sideline products are all in readiness, crops mainly growing here are wheat, cotton, maize, peanut and bean. So Xingtai has the name of "natural granary and cotton sea". Dried and fresh fruits mainly include walnut, Chinese chestnut, apple, persimmon, red date, Chinese wolfberry and apricot etc. Xingtai has advantages in transportation, Beijing-Guangzhou Railway, Beijing-Jiulong Railway, Beijing-Shenzhen Expressway, No 106 and 107 National Highway pass through from its south to north and Yinchuan-Qingdao Expressway, Xingtai-Weixian Expressway, Xingtai-Heshun Highway, Xingtai-Zuoquan Highway and Xingtai-Xiyang Highway cross from its east to west. The city of Xingtai has perfect communication facilities, program-controlled telephone has been used in the whole area, information services such as Internet are developing in step with the coastal developed areas. Economic and social undertakings are growing strongly and becoming more prosperous.





巍巍太行名城 燕赵大地古都

# 邢襄史话



## History of Xingtai

Xingtai has a long and glorious history and it can be tracked to 3500 years ago. In remote ages, it was one of the major places which Chinese ancestor lived in. It is said that Yao, legendary sage king in ancient China abdicated and handed over the crown to Shun on a mount named Dalu, which now lies in the west of Xingtai. So historical data said that this place was "Yao's fief, Shun's area and Yu's country".

When mankind entered into the civilized times, this place had seen four kingdoms founded and three capitals seated here. The 17th century BC, clansmen of Jing (or Xing) from a Jiang's family, who had originally lived in western China, moved towards the east. First they went to Xingqiu where now northern Henan is, then they came to southern Hebei, here they named the place after their name of clan, i.e. Jing that is Xingtai now called. The 15th century BC, Zuyi, emperor of Shang Dynasty, had ever seated his capital here until six generations later Emperor Pan'geng moved the capital to Yin. The times lasted for more than 100 years. The 10th century BC saw Emperor Cheng of Zhou Dynasty granted this place to Ji Ju, so Kingdom Xing came into being. 475 BC, Xiangzi Zhao was granted Xing as his manor, then he allied with others to capture Xing and moved his capital here, so this place also was named Xiang. In year 319, King Shile founded his Kingdom Zhao and seated the capital here.

Ancient Xingtai also saw the first emperor of Yuan Dynasty be granted titles, as well as many peasant uprisings originated here.

XING TAI SHEN YUN

新世纪 新邢台

邢襄史话

邢台的文明史可以追溯到三千五百年以前。上古时代，这里就是华夏先民的主要活动区域之一。相传炎帝于舜，即发生在位于今邢台市西部的一座名叫「大麓」的山上，故史称其为「尧之封、舜之壤、禹之邦」。

人类历史进入文明社会以后，这里曾四度建国，三次定都。公元前十七世纪，西方姜姓并族（邢族）顺河水东移，初徙豫北，以族名命地为「井」（邢），复弃之为墟，故名为邢丘；再徙冀南，亦以族名命地为井（邢）即今邢台。公元前十五世纪，商代祖乙帝曾迁都于此，下经祖辛、沃甲、祖丁、南庚、阳甲至盘庚迁殷，共计六王都邢，历时百余年。公元前十世纪，周成王封姬亶于邢地，始有邢国。公元前四百七十五年，晋定公封赵襄子以邢为采邑，邢称襄国。公元前四百五十三年，赵襄子联合韩魏共灭智伯，赵襄子自晋阳迁都于此。公元三百一十九年，石勒于襄国称赵王，国号「赵」（后赵），定元年，都襄国。

古邢州还是元太祖忽必烈的受封之地。汉末波澜壮阔的黄巾起义、清末揭天动地的义和团运动也都发源于此。





远古时代，宇宙洪荒，有一对伉俪携游此间，

但见山川俊秀，河流纵横，天高云淡，沃野无边，

花红柳绿，草长莺飞，夫妻二人流连忘返，遂采茅

割木，筑室搭屋，永远地停下了云游的脚步。他们

披星戴月，刀耕火种，亦渔亦猎，终于感动上苍，

遣神牛降世，帮犁助播，从此生产日盛，人丁日

旺，遂筑城建镇，以求安居乐业。城镇形成之初，

有洪水来犯。水发之时，神牛即俯卧于城头与洪

魔斗法，水凶城固，水涨城高，黎民百姓，无害无

忧。后人为感念神牛之功德，以「卧牛」名其城。

从空间形态上看，古邢台恰似一头巨型卧

牛，头南尾北，身长5.5公里，体宽1.5公里，周身由

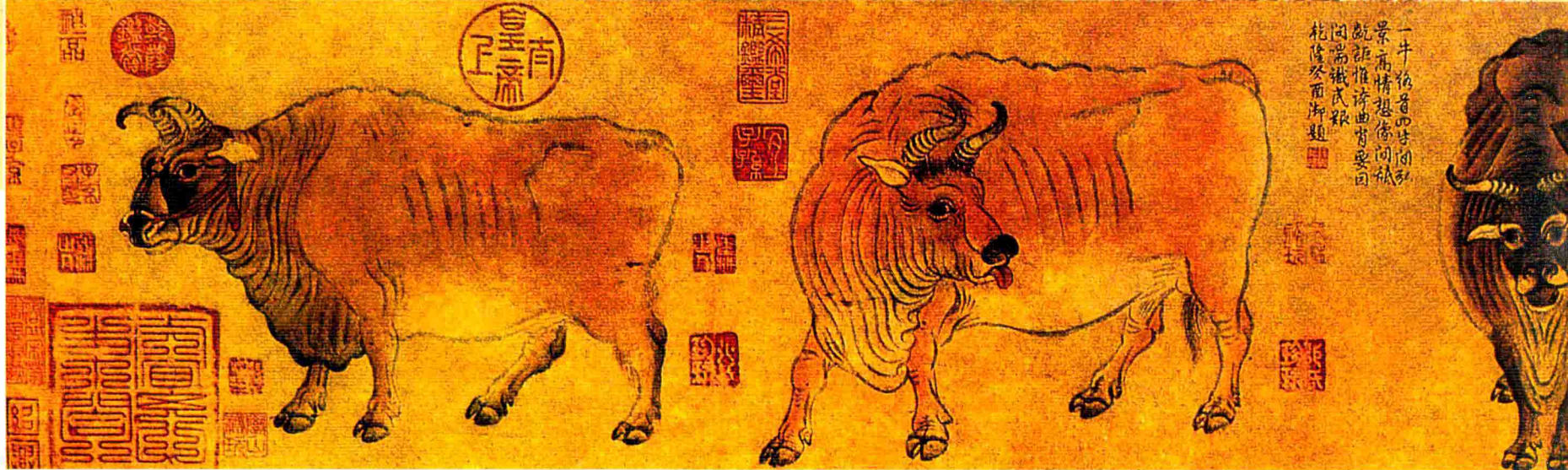
护城墙和护城河组成。

一九八三年，邢台市人民政府为神牛塑像，

树碑立传，意在号召全市人民以神牛坚韧不拔、

自强不息之精神自勉自励，为振兴邢台而努力奋

斗。



一牛独首四牛同  
景高情想倚同秋  
既推推济曲背要回  
闲需眠氏跟  
乾隆癸酉游题

卧牛传说

卧牛传说

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新世纪 新邢台

卧牛传说

XING TAI SHEN YUN

# 一个美丽的传说——卧牛城

## The graceful legend of Xingtai

Long long ago,there was a couple in Xingtai.They worked day and night,with slash-and-burn cultivation,fished and hunted,and moved the God at last,who sent supernatural ox to the people.Hitherto,product and population became more and more properous with the days going,and the people built the city and town to live and work in peace and contentment,But soon flood happened to attack.At this moment,the supernatural ox bent and lay on the citywall,struggled for the flood with the magic.And the city became firmly cohen the flood fierce,the boat went up when the water rose.So flood did no harmless to the common people.Therefore,the city—"OX city" was named after this heroic thing by descendants to gratitude for the supernatural OX.

Looking down at it,the entire shape of the city is like a giant resting OX,facing south,with its body 4.5 kilometres long,1.5 kilometres wide,around it are city moat and wall.

In 1983,Xingtai People's Government statued for the supernatural OX,built up its public image,which meant to call up all the people of the city to encourage themselves vigorously with supernatural OX's spirit of persistence and dauntlessness,and to strive to develope Xingtai Vigorously.



## 【灿烂的商周文明】

邢台市历史悠久,源远流长,是商周文明的重要发源地之一。由市区东先贤遗址、葛家庄遗址和市展销中心遗址发掘、出土的大量商代遗物,可推测商王祖乙迁邢前后,邢都的大致布局——王宫位于城中央,城西为居民生活区,城东为手工业作坊区。成为我国历史上早期城市的雏形,反映了我国古代劳动人民的高度智慧。

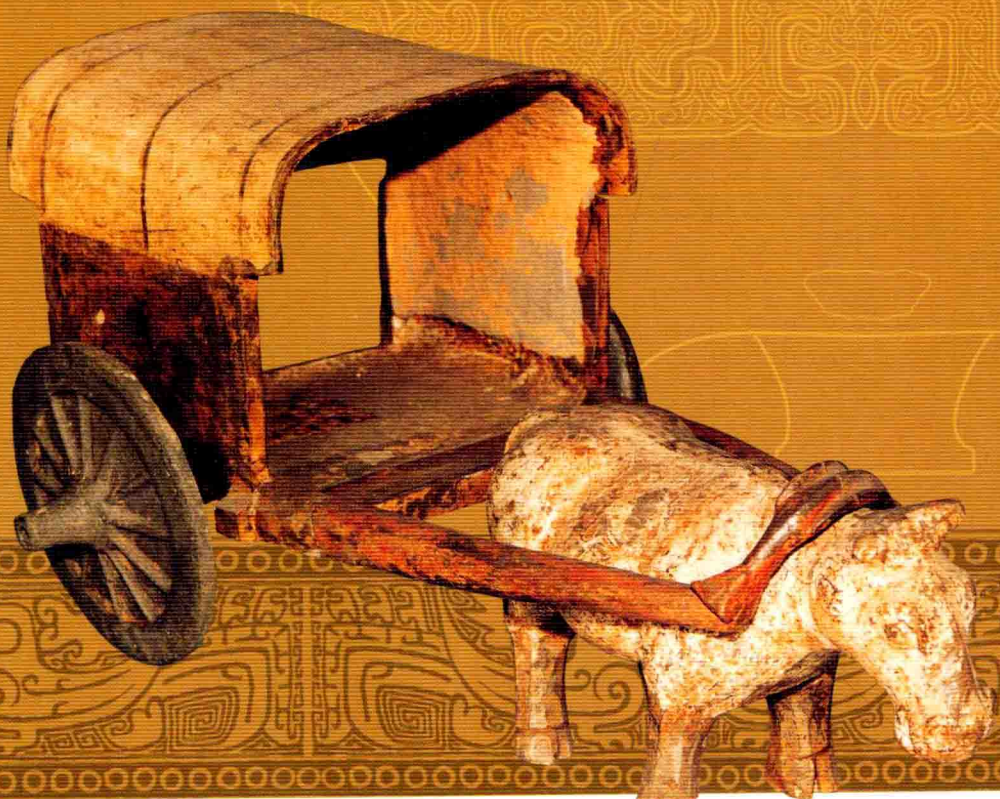
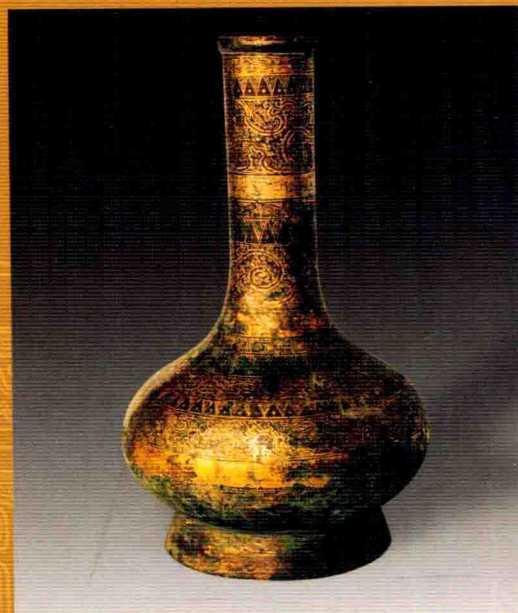
葛家庄西周贵族墓葬群五座大墓,一座为中字型,四座为甲字型。

这五座墓葬均有随葬车马坑,其中一座不仅在墓道南侧有车马坑,墓道内还有六辆随葬马车,而且车的饰件相当考究。此外,还出土了一些原始瓷器、陶器、玉器和铜器,特别是还出土了一块玉佩,与在山西晋侯墓里出土的玉佩极为相似,足以证明当时此地文明的发达程度。

## The Bright Civilization of Shang and Zhou Dynasty

The history of Xingtai is long, has a distant source and a long stream, is one of the major originated land of the civilization of Shang-zhou Dynasty. According to the many remains of Shang Dynasty in the Xianxian Ruins on the urban east, Gejia zhuang ruins, and the exhibition centre of Xingtai, we could deduce the rough lay out of Xingdu around about Shang Emperor Zuyi moved to xing-the palace located in the city centre, the residence district on the west, the handicraft workshop on the east, which was the embryonic form of early city in China history and reflected the highly wisdom of the ancient people of our country.

There are "中" type and "甲" type big graves in Gejiazhuang west in West-Zhou Dynasty. These 5 graves had hollows to bury vehicle-horses followed, one of which had not only vehicle-horse hollows in the south of tomb, but also six carriages on the tomb passage, moreover, the decorations of vehicles were fairly exquisite. In addition, some relics were unearthed, such as some primitive procelain wares, pottery, jade article and bronze especially a jade to wear, is fairly similar to the one in the Jinhou grave in Shanxi Province, and which proved sufficiently the developed level of the local civilization at that time.



## 【沙丘遗事】

中国历史上第一座皇家宫苑——沙丘宫平台遗址，位于邢台市广宗县大平台村。

商时，此处建有离宫别馆，商纣王“酒池”、“肉林”即出于此。据《史记·殷本纪》载：“（纣王）置广沙丘平台……大聚乐戏于沙丘，以酒为池，悬肉为林，使男女裸相逐其间，为长夜饮。”贪酒淫乐，肆意妄为，商纣亡国。

战国时，以“胡服骑射”而名垂史册的赵武灵王，晚年因废嫡立庶引起内乱，被其子赵惠文王围困沙丘宫苑，三月余饿死于此。

公元前210年，秦始皇第五次出巡，中途患病，七月行至沙丘，于沙丘宫平台病死。其次子胡亥、丞相李斯、宦官赵高等，密不发丧，诈诏立胡亥为太子，废扶苏。

秦汉以来，沙丘宫遗址成为一方名胜，文人骚客来此访古探幽，吟咏不断。有名的如“武灵遗恨满沙丘，赵氏英名从此休”、“鱼分龙臭曾兹台，野寺清钟入夜哀”。清朝康熙年间广宗县知县吴存礼的一首七律《沙丘宫怀古》，堪为其中代表。诗云：“闲来凭吊数春秋，阅尽沧桑土一抔。本籍兵争百战得，却同瓦解片时休。祖龙霸业车中恨，主父雄心宫里愁。唯有朦胧沙上月，至今犹自照荒丘。”

## Story about Shaqiu In History

Platform site of Shaqiu palace, which was the first royal palace in Chinese history, lies in Dapingtai of Guangzong County Xingtai.

In Shang Dynasty, the temporary dwelling palace was built here, "lake of wine" and "forests of meat" were sourced from here. It was recorded by Yin's Own History from Record of Historian that King Zhou built Shaqiu platform.....He had a ball with accompaniment at Shaqiu, made a lake of wine and hang meat as forest, then made men and naked chase each other among it, all the night he drank and enjoyed this game. King Zhou was excessively fond of drinking and decadent music and acted recklessly so that Shang Dynasty was ruined in his hand.

During the period of Warring States, King Wuling of Zhao, who was famous for reforming dress for arrow-shooting in history, was pinned down by his son, King Huiwen at Shaqiu palace and starved to death after over seven months. Because in his later years, he deposed his eldest son and set another one that caused civil strife.

210 years BC, the first emperor of Qin went on an inspection tour, but he fell ill in halfway. In July, he reached Shaqiu and died here. Huhai, his second son, Li Si, the Prime minister and Zhao Gao, the eunuch, didn't announce his death and made a fault imperial to set Huhai crown prince and depose Fusu.

Since Qin and Han Dynasties, the site of Shaqiu palace had been a place of interests, many scholars and poets came here for visiting and pondering on the past and recited poetry with a cadence about it. Such famous poem as: "Shaqiu was full of King Wuling's eternal regret, From then on his heroic name went away." "Once a lot of delicious food was put on this platform, Now the bell from wild temple sounds sorrow at night." During the period of Kangxi Emperor in Qing Dynasty, Wu Cunli, Guangzong County magistrate, composed a poem named Recalling Antiquity at Shaqiu Palace, which could be considered the representative work. It said, "In my spare time, I came here to visit and ponder on the past, Seeing only handful of earth left. (Monarchs) Having thought to gain the everything by war, But they got nothing only regretful tears. Zu Long couldn't realize his achievement and left pity, Zhu Fu's ambitions also fell through here. Now only the hazy moon over the barren hillock, is still shining quiet."



## 【科学巨星——郭守敬】

郭守敬(1231-1316),字若思,邢台人,元代杰出的天文学家、水利专家、数学家、仪器仪表制造专家。他一生科技成就有十几项遥遥领先世界水平,为全人类科学事业做出了巨大贡献。二十世纪六十年代,中国邮电部发行了两枚郭守敬纪念邮票;七十年代,国际天文学组织,将月球背面的一座环形山和太空中编号为2012号的小行星,分别以郭守敬的名字命名。

1986年建于邢台的郭守敬纪念馆,是研究郭守敬的中心和全国科普教育基地。

### Scientific Huge Star—Guoshoujing

Guo Shoujing(1231-1316),another name Ruosi.He was born in Xingtai and was a outstanding astronomer,the expert of water conservancy,mathematician and instrument making expert in Yuan Dynasty.More than 10 achievements of far away is in the world level in science and technology of Guo Shoujing have been made contribution for the whole human scientific cause.In 1960s',Chinese Ministry of Post and Telecommunication published two commemorative stamps to respect Guo Shoujing;a annular mountain of moon reverse side and a little star with serial number of No.2012 were named Guo Shoujing by the Organization of International Astronomy in 1970s'.

Guo Shoujing Memorial Hall was built in 1986,it is the central of studing Guo Shoujing and the nation-wide general educational base.

## 【义和英烈赵三多】

燕赵多慷慨悲歌之士。中国历史上第一次有组织、有纲领、由张角领导的黄巾军起义，震惊中外的义和团运动都发源于邢台。1898年10月（光绪24年8月），威县沙柳寨人赵三多等聚集义和拳民3000余人，头裹红巾，祭旗起义。他们攻无不克，战无不胜，引起中外反动势力的极度恐慌。慈禧太后令直隶总督袁世凯迅速围剿。德、日、法军6300余人也从北京开往广宗助剿。赵三多被叛徒出卖而被捕，在狱中绝食7天，英勇就义。现威县建有义和团纪念馆，为河北省爱国主义教育基地。

### The Justice Group Leader-Zhao Sanduo

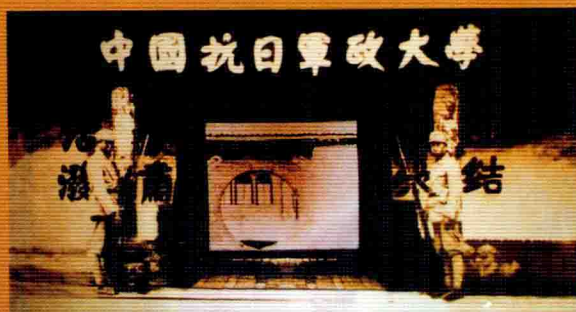
At the end of 19th century, with the imperialism for Chinese aggression aggravating. The Justice Group movement Xingtai as a originate land against emperor, had broken out.

In October 1898, Zhao Sanduo led more than 3,000 fist chieftains Sha Liuzhai village in Wei County rise in revolt. They were all-conquering and the force stretched to Beijing and Tianjin area rapidly. The Chinese and foreign reactionary force were getting extremely panic with the development of the Justice Group. In May, 1902, Yuan Shikai dispatched the troops to the South Hebei to surround and suppress Justice Group. The foreign allied army also sent more than 6,000 aggressors escorted Nangong County. Because of acts of treason Zhao Sanduo was captured and put into prison, but he was unyielding to face the butcher's knife and died after 7 days' hunger.

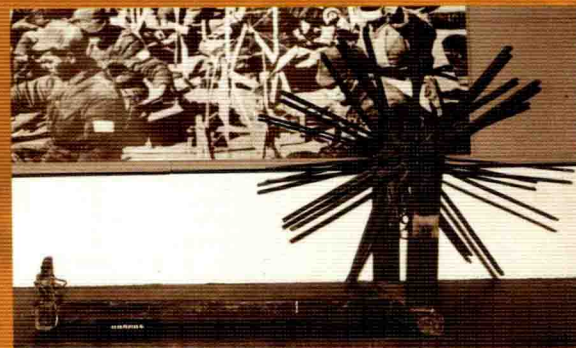




中国人民抗日军政大学纪念馆



中国人民抗日军政大学旧址



抗大学员用过的纺线车

## 【抗大旧址——浆水】

抗日军政大学前身是“中国抗日红军大学”，1936年6月1日在陕北瓦窑堡创建，1937年1月20日改名为“中国人民抗日军政大学”（简称抗大）。她担负着为民族解放事业造就大批干部的光荣使命。1938年底，随着党的战略重点的转移，抗大奉命迁往华北敌后办学。1940年11月，转战至邢台县浆水、前南峪一带驻防。

抗大在浆水时期，正是抗日战争进行得最艰苦的岁月。在极其困难、险恶的环境中，抗大坚持教育与实践相结合，在战争中学习战争，不断拓宽办学的渠道。四年间共培养了3期军政干部计十多万人，为取得抗日战争的胜利，做出了不可磨灭的贡献。

### The Former Site of Resistance against Japan—Jiangshui

The predecessor of Military-political University of resistance against Japan is the "Chinese Red Army University of Resistance against Japan". It was founded in Wa Yaobao in Shanbei Province on June 1, 1936, and renamed "the Chinese People's Military-Political University of Resistance against Japan" (abbreviation fighting Big University). Her honorable mission was to bring up many cadress for national liberation in 1938. Fighting University moved the enemy's rear area of north China with the strategy's shifting of party and then fighting to Jiangshui, QianNanyu in Xingtai in northwest of Hebei in November 1940.

It was the most hard years for the War of Resistance Against Japan That Fighting University lied in Jiangshui. The Fighting University insisted education and practice combine, study war in war, wide the channel of running school in the extremely difficult dangerous environment. More than ten thousand military-political cadres of 3 issue had graduated during four years. She had made great contribution to get the victory of Resistance Against Japan.





刘伯承、邓小平在太行山抗日根据地



刘伯承、邓小平在冀南抗日根据地中心南宫



129师东进纵队司令部旧址

## 【冀南烈士陵园】

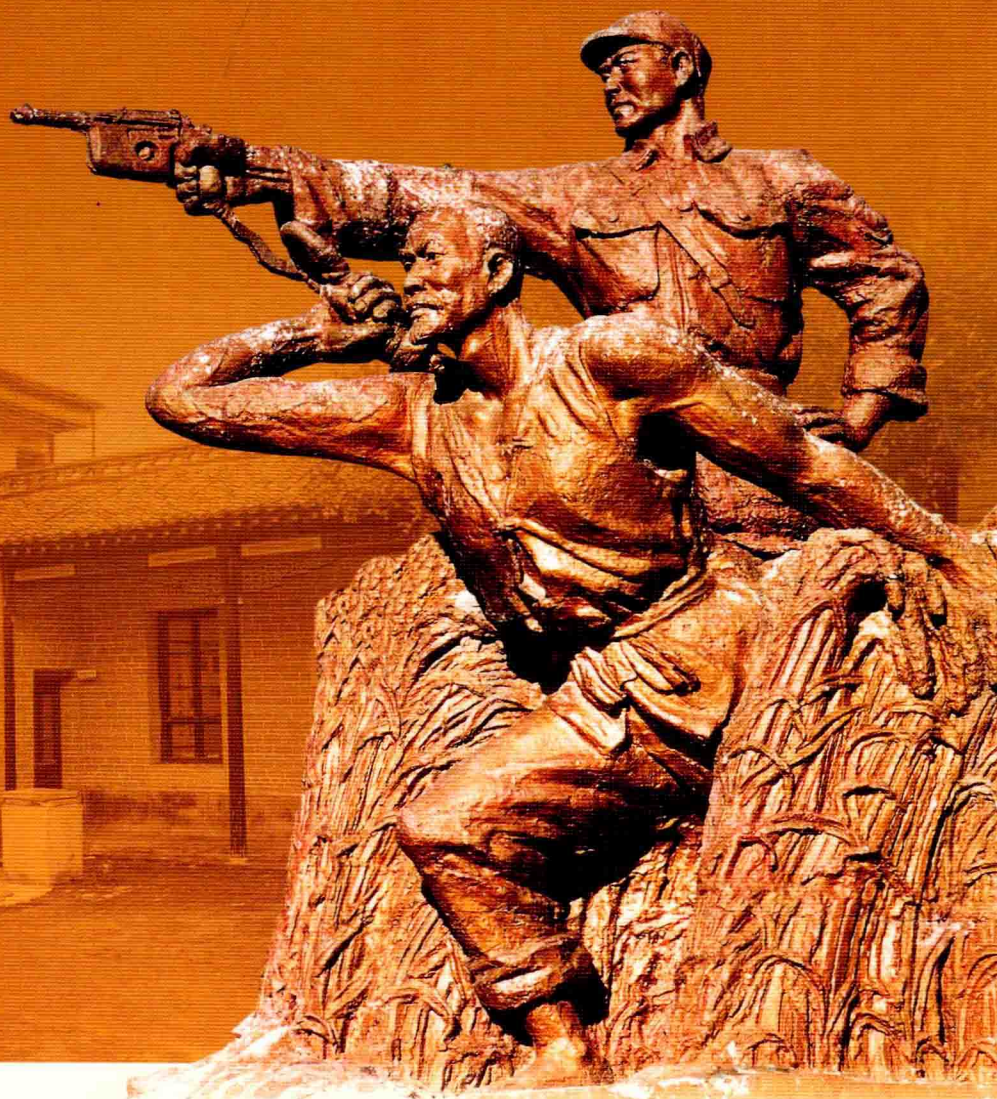
冀南烈士陵园坐落在南宫市区，1947年由冀南行署兴建。陵园占地面积25.69万平方米，有707名烈士安葬在这里。纪念塔上刻有毛主席的题词：“为国牺牲，永垂不朽”。纪念堂内陈列着冀南区土地革命、抗日战争、解放战争时期的历史图片和部分文物，陈列着革命先烈的遗像、遗物、遗著及烈士的生平事迹。

抗日战争时期，在刘伯承、邓小平的领导下，冀南抗日军民同日本展开了艰苦卓绝的斗争，成功地粉碎了敌人的“铁壁合围”战略，歼敌53000余人，为取得抗日战争的全面胜利做出了巨大贡献。

### South Hebei Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery

Located in the downtown of Nangong City, South Hebei Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery was built by South Hebei Administrative Office in 1947. It covers an area of 256900 square metres and some 707 revolutionary martyrs was buried here. On the memorial tower is the inscription of Chairman Mao Zedong, "It is immortal to lay down one's life for the state". In the memorial hall there are on display the historical pictures and relics recording the affairs took place in south Hebei during the Land Revolution, the War of Resistance Against Japan and the Liberation War. The revolutionary martyrs' photos, relics, left things, posthumous work and life stories are also shown here.

During the War of Resistance Against Japan, the army and the people of south Hebei, led by General Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping, successfully smashed the enemy's "Iron Bastion Surround" plan. They had annihilated over 53000 enemy troops and did great achievement for all-round victory of the war.



# 天大地大 不如党的恩情大

一九六六年三月八日，  
邢台发生了强烈地震，在  
遭受房塌地陷的危难时刻，  
「毛主席派人来了！周  
总理来了！李先念副总理  
和曾山部长来了！解放军  
和医疗队来了！……」倍受  
感动的灾区人民从心底迸  
发出「天大地大不如党的恩  
情大，爹亲娘亲不如毛主席  
亲，千好万好不如社会  
主义好……」的心声。由  
此创编的革命歌曲「天大  
地大不如党的恩情大」唱  
彻大江南北。

