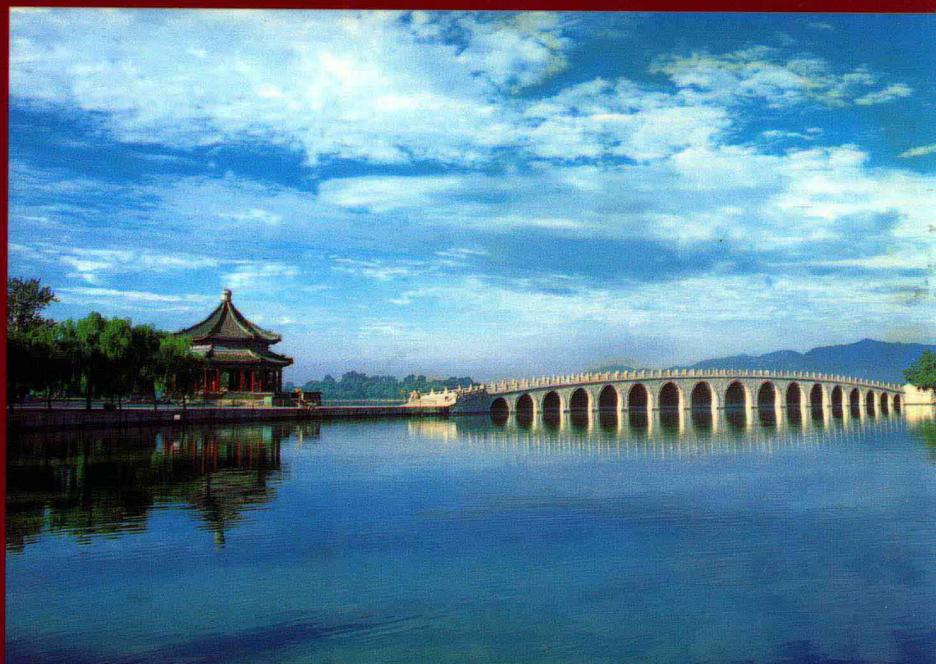
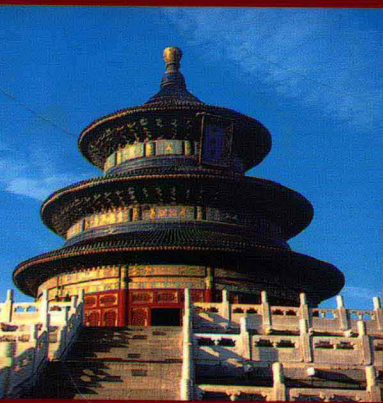




北京風景名勝

GREAT SITES OF BEIJING





北京风景名胜

BEIJING SCENIC SPOTS



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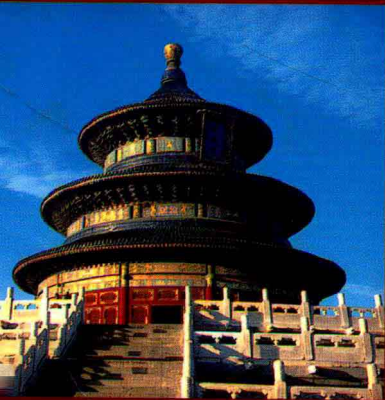
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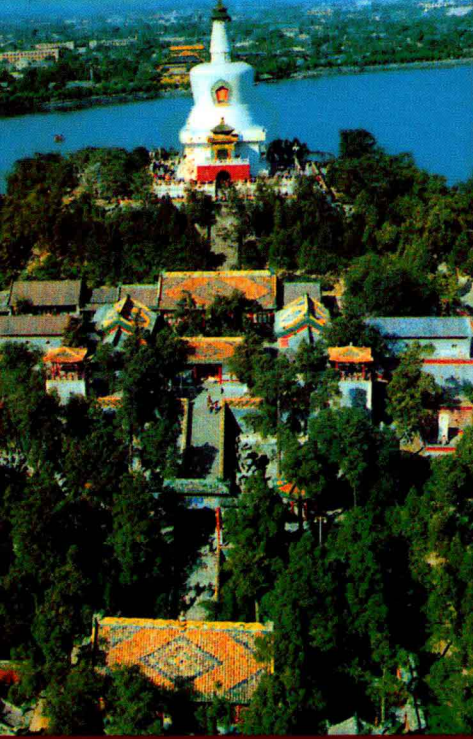
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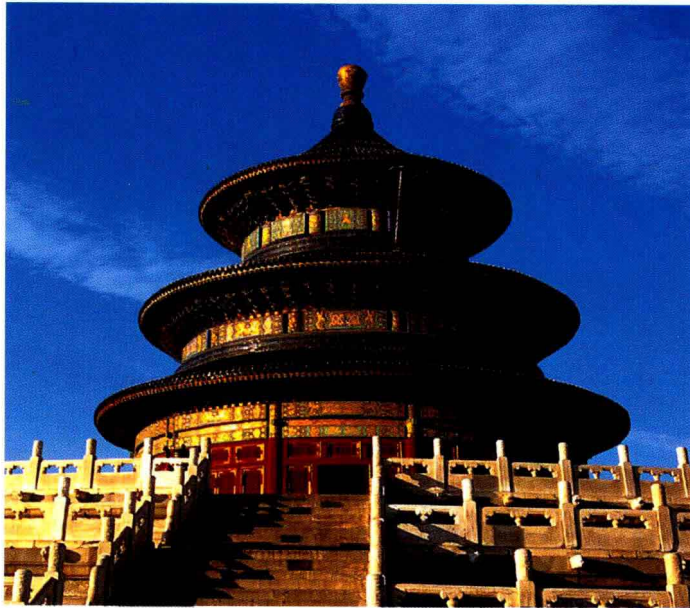


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北京風景名勝

GREAT SITES OF BEIJING



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北京漫话

A Glimpse of Beijing's History

中华人民共和国的首都——北京，是世界著名的历史文化名城。

1929年，考古学家在北京周口店龙骨山洞发现了第一个完整的“北京猿人”头骨化石，经研究证实，北京地区历经旧石器时代和新石器时代，这里曾经是人类文明的发祥地之一。

北京城起源于商代（约前17世纪初—约前11世纪）后期，那时这里有燕和蓟两个自然形成的方国。公元前1045年，周灭商，分封诸侯，周武王封帝尧之后于蓟，封召公奭于燕，北京始为方国之都。三千年来，尽管朝代屡屡更迭，城名也多次更换，但北京一直是中国北方的军事重镇和贸易中心，在其发展过程中，由偏居一隅的封国都城，跃居为几代名声赫赫的帝都。

北京地处华北平原北端，西、北、东三面环山，东南为平原。地理学家把这块平原形象地称为“北京湾”。古人曾以“北枕居庸，西峙太行，东连山海，南俯中原”来说明北京地理位置的重要。

公元10世纪上半叶，崛起于中国东北方的少数民族契丹族兵强马壮，越过拱卫在北京湾三面的莽莽群山，举兵南下，进入华北北部，攻占了蓟城，并把它定为辽（907—1125）的陪都，因为蓟位于它所辖区域的南部，所以改称南京，又称燕京。一个多世纪以后，中国东北方的另一个少数民族女真族起兵灭辽，建立了金，并于1153年迁都燕京，改称中都。女真族在燕京整整统治了100年，后因受到新兴蒙古族的进攻，被迫迁都汴京（今河南开封），随后蒙古族铁骑入占中都。1267年蒙古族首领忽必烈下令在中都东北郊筑建新城，4年后这位首领即在兴建中的都城内登上皇帝宝座。又过了15年，新城全部建成，这就是意大利旅行家马可·波罗在他游记中称之为“世界莫与能比”的元大都。从此，北京取代了长安、洛阳、汴梁等古都的地位，成为中国的政治、经济、军事、文化中心，并延至明（1368—1644）、清（1616—1911）两代。

公元1368年，朱元璋借助农民起义军的力量，推翻了元帝国，建立了明王朝，以应天（今江苏南京）为京师。朱元璋做了30年皇帝，死后，其孙朱允炆继位，史称建文帝。可惜好景不长，新帝的叔父燕王朱棣在自己的封地北平府起兵，发动“靖难之役”，经过三年的酷烈战争，于1402年攻入应天，夺取了帝位，翌年改元永乐，并诏“以北平为北京”，决定迁都北京。从此，全国各地的能工巧匠云集北京，开始营建城垣、宫殿、坛庙和苑囿，工程浩大，其规模远远超过了元大都。至1421年，主要工程基本完

工，朱棣正式迁都北京。

明代的北京城参照应天南京城的规制而建，分宫城、内城和外城四重，整座城池方方正正。城的四周建有高大坚固的砖墙，四面对称地洞开16个拱形门，门洞上的城楼飞檐凌空。立于城楼，可以远眺数十里。在城的中央，至今仍保存完好的紫禁城是它的核心。紫禁城的周围是整齐如畦、经纬分明的街巷，两旁排列着商铺、民居。弯曲的河流，美丽的苑囿，庄严神幻的古代祭坛和寺庙，戒备森严、建筑豪华的署衙官宅，错落其间，方直中融入环曲，对称中显现变化。这座具有恢宏气势和浓郁的东方色彩的古城，标志着中国的古代文明又进入到一个新的辉煌时期。

明朝的统治延续了270多年。1644年李自成领导的农民军打进北京城，皇帝朱由检走投无路，吊死在紫禁城后的煤山。同年，清世祖爱新觉罗·福临进关，入主北京，建立了清王朝。同历代王朝一样，新朝皇帝总要对他居住的京城大兴土木。由于民族歧视的缘故，清代实行旗、民分城居住的制度。八旗官兵及其家属圈占内城民宅，原来的居民一律搬至外城居住，北京城因此不得不增建官邸，扩充民房。1645年清皇室重建紫禁城的太和、中和、保和三大殿；1651年重修承天门，竣工后，改称天安门。其间，还开发和拓展了“三海”（南海、中海、北海）皇家园林。到了18世纪中叶，清代兴修园林之风大盛，仅在京城西北郊扩建和新建的大型园林就有5座。与此同时，信佛奉道流行，修庙造塔、建寺筑观成为时尚。据《乾隆京城全图》标绘，北京城有胡同1400余条，寺庙竟有1300余座。那时的北京城馆阁连绵，殿宇栉比，牌匾相望；市面店铺林立，商贾云集。清代国势达到极盛，成为亚洲最强大的国家。

遗憾的是，1840年以后，清朝国势日衰，特别是在1860年第二次鸦片战争时期，英法联军攻入北京，许多宫殿和著名的“三山五园”被联军放火烧毁，无数珍宝被劫掠到异国他乡。如今要重睹旧时北京的全部风貌和这里曾经出现过的某些波澜壮阔的历史场景已不可能。然而，当人们置身于它的城区或郊野，面对那些触目皆是的历史遗迹，却会使你感到过去的事物仿佛又回到了眼前。一座巍峨耸立的古塔，常常凝聚着一代匠人的艺术精华；一块风蚀斑驳的碑石，或许记载着一件轰动一时的壮举；一片荒草丛生、瓦砾狼藉的宫苑废址，往往引发人们无限的忧思。当人们走进紫禁城太和殿的时候，不能不联想到皇帝的金冠龙袍和奢靡无度；当人们登上万里长城的时候，眼前似乎浮现出“烽火连天远，铁骑鏖战急”的厮杀场景；当人们在颐和园昆明湖荡舟的时候，会情不自禁地体味到“若道湖光宛似镜，阿谁不是镜中人”的佳境……北京是一座宏大的历史博物馆，北京是一座巨大的游乐园。

我们从北京众多风景名胜中精选10景编辑成册，以飨读者。本书是北京悠久历史和美丽风姿的缩影，亦可作导游手册。愿朋友们喜欢它。

Beijing, capital of the People's Republic of China, is a famous historical and cultural city. In 1929 archaeologists discovered the fossil of a complete skull of a Peking Man in a cave in the Longgu Mountain, Zhoukoudian, Beijing. Study confirmed that Peking Man began to inhabit the region and lived through the Old and New Stone Ages and Beijing is one of the cradles of old civilisations.

Two dukedoms, Yan and Ji, were established and built the city of Ji during the late Shang Dynasty (c. 17th–11th century B.C.). The city was situated very close to the present city of Beijing. In 1045 B.C. the Zhou Dynasty (c. 11th century–256 B.C.) overthrew the Shang Dynasty and bestowed the land of Ji to a descendent of King Yao and the land of Yan to Shi, Duke of Zhao. The name of the city of Ji changed many times over 3,000 years, but it remained a strategic point and a trade centre and kept growing in size. It was made national capital for several dynasties.

Beijing lies at the northern tip of the North China Plains. To its west, north and east are mountain ranges; to its southeast is flat land. Geographers call the Beijing area "Beijing Bay". An ancient book describes Beijing as such: "Its head rests on the Juyong Pass; the Taihang Mountains rise to its west; to its east are mountains and the sea; and it overlooks a plain to its south."

In the early 10th century Qidan, a nomadic tribe in northeast China, grew strong, marched over the mountains into the north part of the North China Plains, took the city of Ji and made it secondary capital of the Liao Dynasty (907–1125). Because Ji was located in the southern part of their territory, the Qidan called it Nanjing, or South Capital, and also Yanjing. One century later, another tribe named Nüzhen overthrew the Liao Dynasty and established the Jin Dynasty (1115 – 1234). In 1153 they moved their capital to Yanjing and changed its name to Zhongdu. After another century, the Nüzhen were forced out of Zhongdu by the emerging power of Mongols and moved their capital to Bianjing (present-day Kaifeng in Henan Province). In 1267 Kublai Khan, chief of the Mongols, issued an order to build a new city to the northeast of the old city of Zhongdu. Kublai Khan ascended the throne in the new city four years later. But the new city was not totally completed in another 15 years. The new city was named Dadu, capital of the Yuan Dynasty, described by Marco Polo as a city "unmatchable in the world". Since then Beijing replaced Chang'an, Luoyang, Bianliang and other cities as the national capital and became the political, economic, military and cultural centre of China through the Yuan (1206 – 1368), Ming (1368 – 1644) and Qing (1644 – 1911) dynasties.

In 1368 Zhu Yuanzhang led a peasant uprising to overthrow the Yuan Dynasty and founded the Ming Dynasty. He set his capital in Yingtian (present-day Nanjing in Jiangsu Province). He stayed on the throne for 30 years and was succeeded by his grandson Zhu Yunwen (Emperor Wen Di). Zhu Di, Duke of Yan, a son of Zhu Yuanzhang, launched a war to usurp the power from his nephew, the new emperor. After three years of bloody wars, his troops occupied Yingtian in 1402. Zhu Di became Emperor Yong Le and moved the national capital from Yingtian to his base in Beijing. He summoned craftsmen from all over the country to renovate the city

wall and the imperial palace and build temples and gardens. The size of the city was greatly enlarged. By 1421 main projects had been completed and Zhu Di formally established his capital in Beijing.

The city of Beijing was a copy of the city of Nanjing. It was divided into four squares one inside another: the Imperial Palace, Imperial City, Inner City and Outer City. Sixteen gates in a symmetrical pattern were located on the four sides of the Inner City. Standing on an imposing city gate tower one could see as far as several dozen kilometres away. The Imperial Palace, also known as Forbidden City, was located in the centre of Beijing. Spreading from it in a neat pattern were streets flanked with stores and residential houses. Streams flew through lakes and gardens. Temples and official mansions had majestic buildings.

The Ming Dynasty lasted for 270 years. In 1644 Li Zicheng and his peasant rebels entered Beijing. Zhu Youjian, the last emperor of the Ming Dynasty, hanged himself on a hill behind the Imperial Palace. In the same year, Aisin Gioro Fu Lin, the chief of the Manchus, came to Beijing from north of the Great Wall, chased away Li Zicheng, and founded the Qing Dynasty. As earlier emperors, he carried out a large scale renovation of the city. The troops of the Manchu Eight Banners were allowed to take any houses they liked in the Inner City. The original residents were forced to move to the Outer City. Many grand mansions were built to accommodate the new rulers. In 1645 the imperial court began to rebuild the Taihe, Zhonghe and Baohe halls in the Imperial Palace and in 1651 to rebuild the Chengtian Gate, which, upon completion, was renamed Tian'anmen, or the Gate of Heavenly Peace. During the same period, the Nanhai (South Sea), Zhonghai (Middle Sea) and Beihai (North Sea) lakes were dredged and enlarged to become imperial gardens. Construction of gardens reached its heyday in the middle of the 18th century. Five large-scale gardens were built or renovated in the northeastern suburbs. Buddhism and Taoism were developing fast during the Qing Dynasty. A great number of temples were built. A map of the capital made during Emperor Qian Long's Reign marks out 1,400 side streets in Beijing and 1,300 temples. At that time, grand towers and halls stood one after another; stores lined many streets. China became the strongest country in Asia during the 18th century.

But the Qing Dynasty declined rapidly after 1840. In 1860, during the second Opium War, British and French troops invaded Beijing and looted and burnt the imperial gardens and palaces. Numerous treasures were taken out of China.

The present Beijing offers many places of historical significance. The ancient pagodas show the high artistic skills of the Chinese; inscriptions on stone tablets record major events; the ruins of looted imperial gardens bring back sorrowful memories; and the Forbidden City tells visitors how extravagant the life of emperors had been. One may envision the battle scenes when he stands on the Great Wall. Beijing is like a giant museum of history and a great amusement garden.

We present in this picture book 10 best sights in Beijing, representatives of Beijing's beauty.



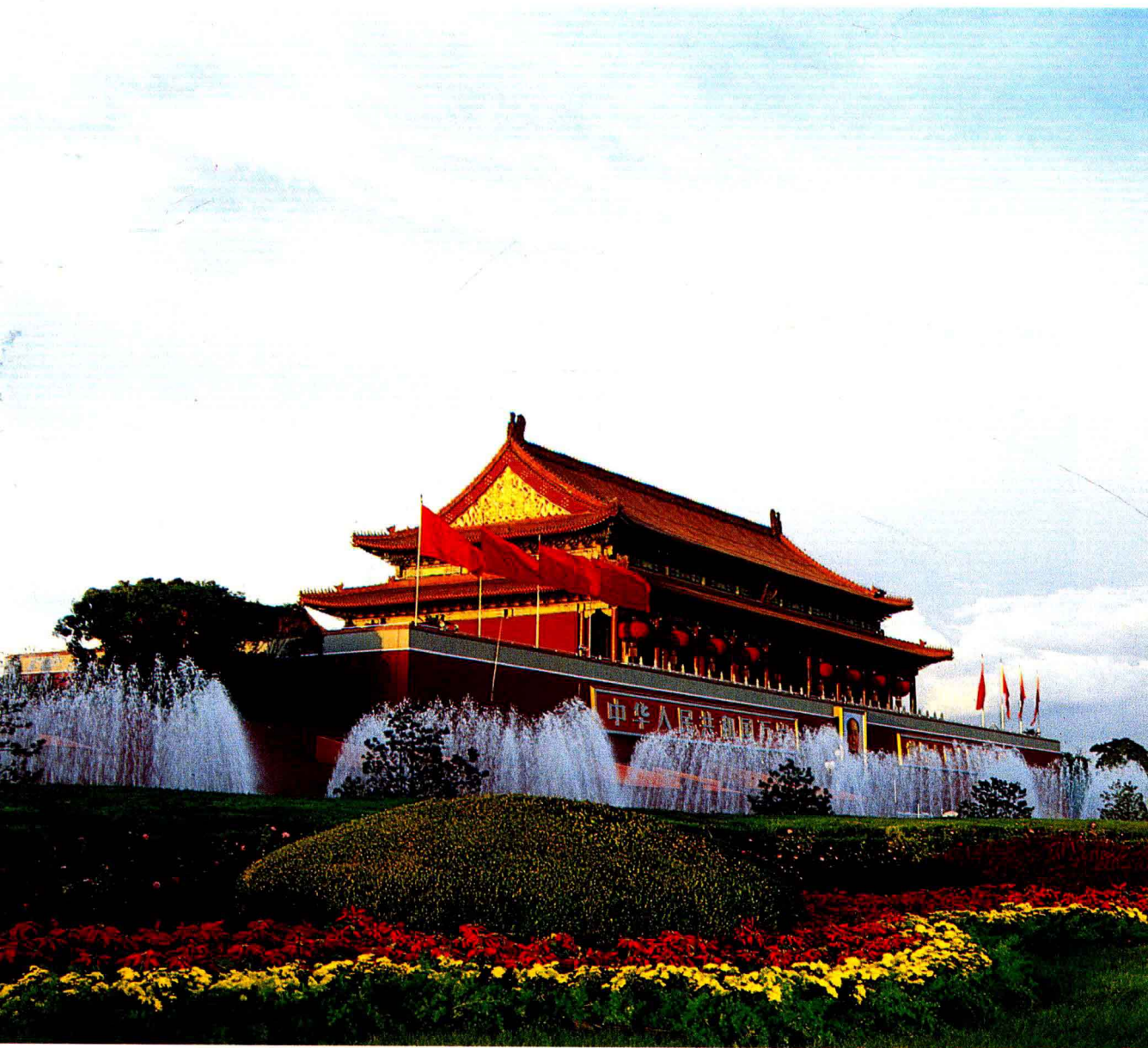
天安门

Tian'anmen Square

天安门始建于明永乐十五年（1417），称“承天门”；原为明、清两代皇城的正门。历史上曾几次被雷火焚烧，1651年重修后改称“天安门”。天安门原是皇帝颁发诏令和重大政务活动的出入之门，因此，其建筑規制甚高，五洞城门，重楼九楹；在中间门洞的前后各立汉白玉石华表一对，华表顶蹲石兽，柱身遍雕祥云腾龙，另有两对石狮前后镇守。新中国成立后，门前左右增设了观礼台，台前置花坛，每当春秋季节，这里花团锦簇，人头攒动，热闹非凡。观礼台前是原皇城的御河—金水河，河上横跨汉白玉石桥5座，桥栏上雕饰着精美的龙凤云图案。天安门城楼前是世界上最大的广场—天安门广场。

1949年10月1日，毛泽东主席在天安门城楼上宣告中华人民共和国成立。

Tian'anmen was the front gate of the Imperial Palace during the Ming and Qing dynasties. Originally built in 1417 and named Chengtianmen, it was burnt down and rebuilt several times. The present gate tower was rebuilt in 1651 and renamed Tian'anmen. Ming and Qing emperors would issue decrees from the gate tower. The gate has five openings and nine tiers of eaves. Two pairs of white marble pillars stand inside and outside the central opening. Each stone pillar has a stone beast crouching on top and carvings of clouds and a dragon around it. There are also two pairs of stone lions inside and outside the gate. After the founding of new China reviewing stands were built on the two sides of the gate. In spring and autumn flowers in front of the reviewing stands attract many visitors. Five white marble bridges span the Golden Water River which flows in front of Tian'anmen. In front of the gate is the world's largest open ground in the city — Tian'anmen Square. The late Chairman Mao Zedong proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic on the gate tower on October 1, 1949.



天安门城楼 为重楼庑殿顶，朱柱黄瓦，雄伟壮观，城楼已对公众开放，登楼远眺，更觉天安门广场宽广博大。

Gate Tower of Tian'anmen The grand city gate tower is open to the public. From it one has a whole view of Tian'anmen Square.

天安门广场 总面积44.5公顷，它的北侧为天安门，中央为人民英雄纪念碑，碑南是毛泽东主席纪念堂，东有中国历史博物馆，西有人民大会堂。广场布局严整，气势宏阔。

Tian'anmen Square The centre of Beijing occupies 44.5 hectares. Tian'anmen stands to its north; the Monument to the People's Heroes rises in the middle; south of the monument is the Memorial Hall of Chairman Mao Zedong; and to the east is the Museum of Chinese History and to its west is the Great Hall of the People.





人民大会堂 为全国人民代表大会的会址,也是人大常委会的办公处,总面积 17 万多平方米。正门檐部悬挂着中华人民共和国国徽。图为从天安门城楼看人民大会堂。

Great Hall of the People The 170,000-square-meter building serves as the meeting place of the National People's Congress. It houses the offices of the Standing Committee members. The national emblem hangs above the front gate. The picture was taken from the gate tower of Tian'anmen.

