

長城

The Great Wall

10  
6

---

# 長 城

郁 进 编  
成 大 林 摄 影

文 物 出 版 社

书名字集自云梦睡虎地秦墓竹简

封面设计：仇德虎

责任编辑：沈百昌 施 澜

## 长 城

郁 进 编

新华社摄影部风光组图片供稿

成大林 摄影

文物出版社出版

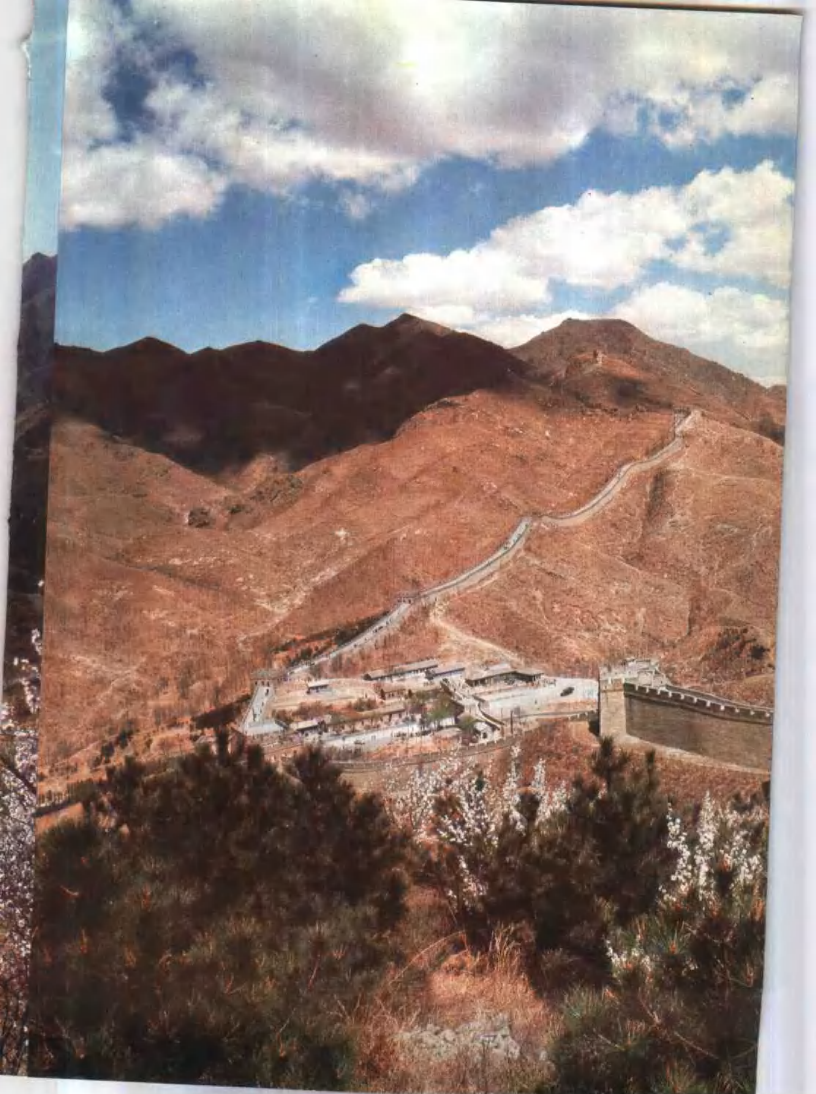
北京五四大街29号

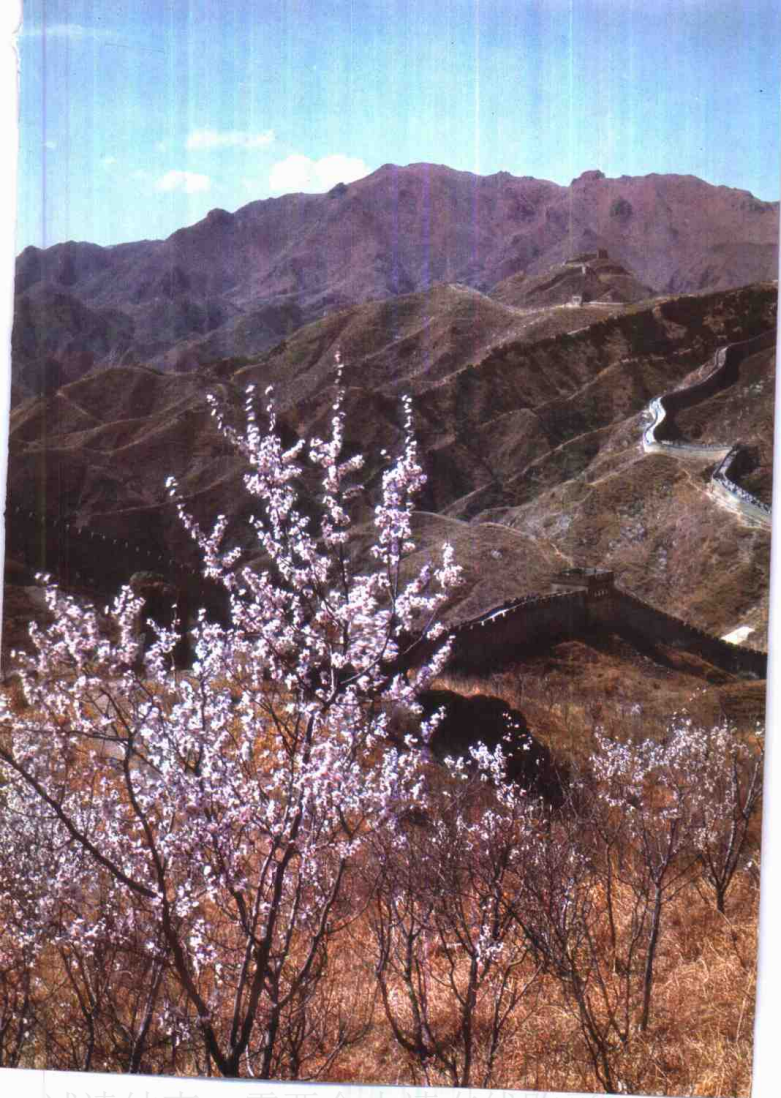
文物出版社印刷厂印刷

新华书店发行

1980年8月第一版第一次印刷

书号：8068·844 定价：8元





试读结束：需要全本请在线购买：[www.erto.com](http://www.erto.com)



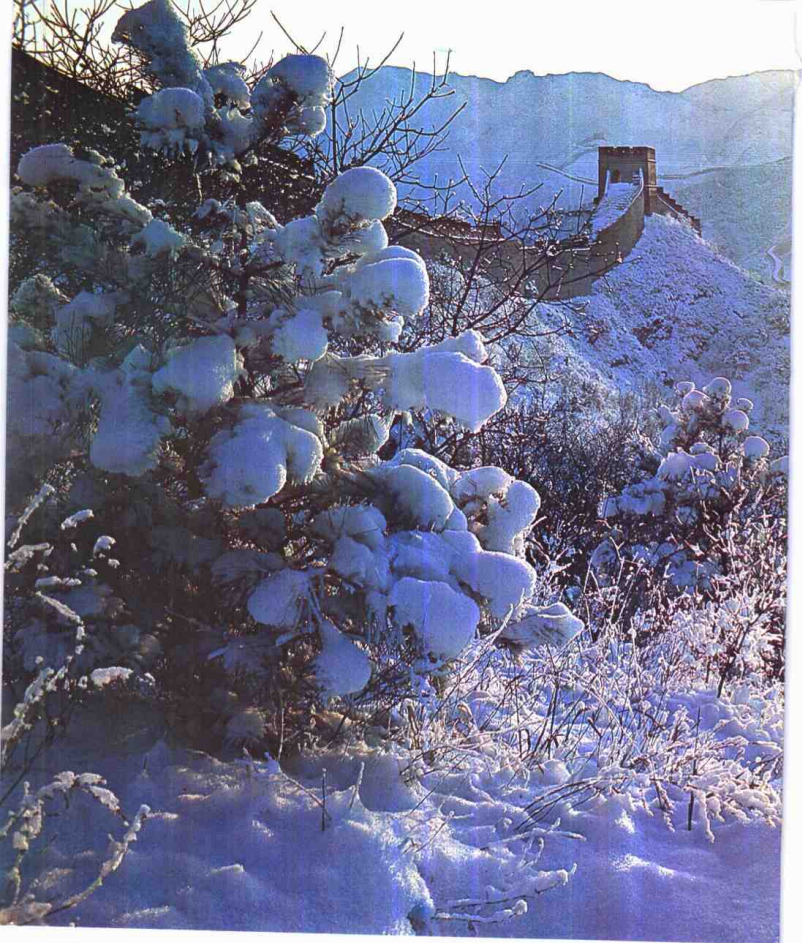


岭上红叶 毕羽年摄影

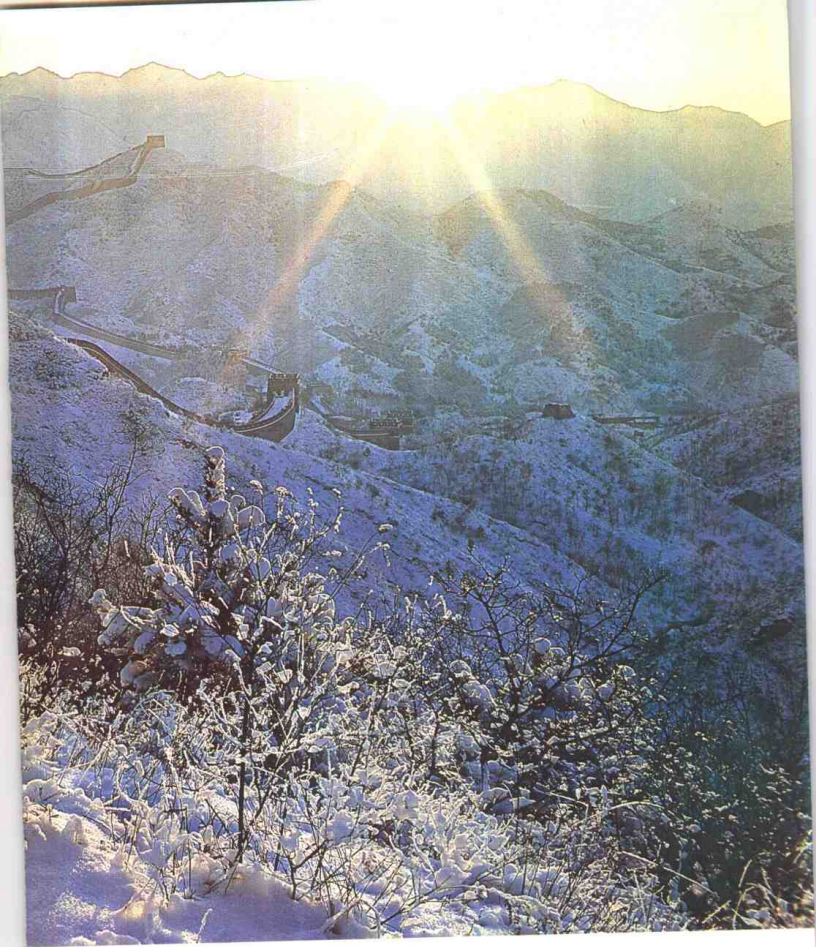
When the maple leaves turn red.

photo. Bi Yuenian

11/15



玉龙腾跃 解 逢摄影 Snow turns the Great Wall into a squirming dragon of jade. photo. Xie Feng





## 战国长城

公元前五至三世纪的“春秋”、“战国”之交，诸国并立，互争雄长，各于国界上修筑了漫长的城垣。据文字记载，楚国最早于公元前七世纪在今河南、湖北一带修筑长城，时称“方城”。接着，齐、魏、秦、燕、赵等国都在自己的国界上筑了长城。楚国在今河南境内筑第一长城；连小小的中山国，在今河北、山西交界处，也筑了南北走向的长城。至秦朝前，长城是我国古代黄河流域广大地区群雄分立的产品，有些已经从地面上消失了，有些在今天还屹立着。

### **The Great Wall around the fifth century B. C.**

Around the fifth century B. C. a number of states built separate barriers. The Great Wall of the state of Chu in what is now Henan province appeared as early as the seventh century B.C. Even the tiny state Zhongshan erected its own wall along the borderline between modern Hebei and Shanxi provinces. Of these separate establishments, some were destroyed, others have survived to this day.

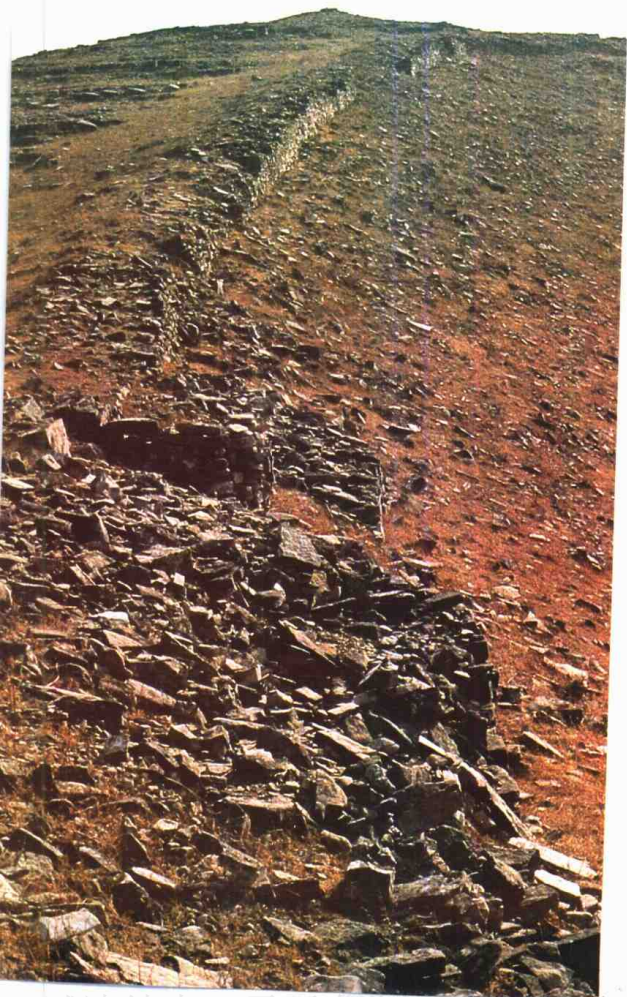
**齐长城** 建于公元前五世纪，在今山东境内，东西走向，西起齐阴，经泰山北麓，东达于海。这是莱芜（右上图）和长清（右下图）县境的齐长城遗迹。上图的墙身和垛口，系清代在遗迹上修缮的。

**The Great Wall of the state of Qi** built in the fifth century B.C., left such traces as can be seen in Laiwu (above) and Changqing (below) counties, Shandong province. At the Laiwu ruins signs of 17th-century repairs are obvious.



山东长清县境内的  
齐长城

The Great Wall  
of the state of  
Qi, in Changqing  
county, Shandong.





**魏长城** 有两道，公元前 361 年修筑的西北防秦防戎长城，由陕西华山西北起，经黄河河套达于固阳；公元前 356 年在今河南境内筑有东西走向的长城。这是陕西韩城县魏长城遗迹（上）及其细部（下） 罗哲文摄影

The state of Wei built two separate walls. The western one, a fortification against the powerful state of Qin as well as the Hun nomads, was finished by 361 B.C. Here shown are this wall as seen in Hancheng county, Shaanxi province (above) and its detail (below). (photo. Luo Zewen) Another wall of Wei, the eastern one, was built by 356 B.C.







**昭盟英金河北岸石佛山燕长城遗迹** 项春松摄影

Ruins of the Great Wall of the state of Yan at Mount Shifo, Jowuta League, Inner-Mongolia. photo. Xiang Chunsong

**燕长城** 也有两道，易水长城建于公元前334—前311年间，在今河北易县至文安东南；燕昭王在位时（公元前311—前279年）又修东北长城，从今河北张家口东北行，经内蒙古多伦、河北围场，东入内蒙古鄂乌达盟赤峰地区，穿过哲里木盟奈曼旗，东南至辽宁辽阳。昭盟境内遗迹有二道，都在北纬42—43°间，这里是中原通往我国北部边远地区的咽喉要道。

A wall built between 311 and 279 B.C. was one of the twin fortifications of the state of Yan. Ruins of this defence work lies near Chifeng, Inner-Mongolia. The other wall in what is now northern Hebei province came into being between 334 and 311 B. C.



奈曼旗土城子公社土城东墙遗迹 项春松摄影

Ruins of the Great Wall of the state of Yan near Naiman Banner,  
Inner-Mongolia. photo. Xiang Chunsong



建平县小五家土城夯土墙，夯层厚度为12—28厘米。 项春松摄影

In Jianping councing county, Inner-Mongolia, traces of the Yan wall can be found.  
photo. Xiang Chunsong

**赵长城** 有南北两道，主要为赵武灵王时所建。南道漳滏长城，筑于公元前333—307年，在漳河北岸，今河北临漳、磁县一带。云中、雁门、代郡长城，筑于公元前300年，在阴山山脉大青山、乌拉山间。

**The Zhao Great Wall** The southern Great Wall of the state of Zhao was constructed between 333 and 307 B.C. in the northern part of modern Henan province. Its counterpart, created in 300 B.C., ran between Mount Wula in the Yinshan mountains, Inner-Mongolia.

呼和浩特市西北郊乌素图西边的长城遗址。

The Great Wall at the foot of Mount Daqing, near Usutu, Inner-Mongolia.

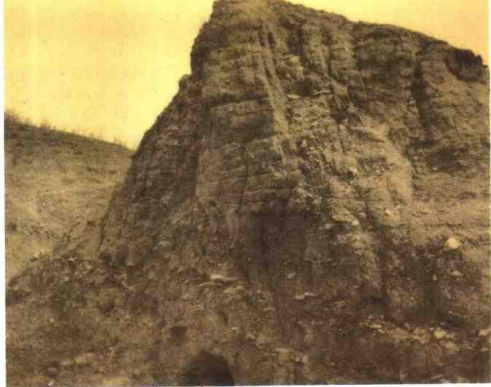


大青山下的赵长城，现存高4.5米，  
夯土层厚度9—12厘米，新层清晰。

陆思贤摄影

Remaining part (4.5 metres high)  
of this fortification near Huhehot,  
Inner-Mongolia.

photo. Lu Sixian



在乌素图附近的长城遗址，  
由东向西摄。陆思贤摄影

viewed from the east.

photo. Lu Sixian



在乌素图附近的长城遗址，  
由西向东摄。陆思贤摄影

viewed from the west.

photo. Lu Sixian



**秦长城** 公元前 221 年，“六王毕，四海一”，秦始皇统一中国，拆除诸侯国家分建的长城，并利旧燕、赵及秦本土的北方长城，连段扩建，西起临洮（今甘肃岷县），东达辽东，蜿蜒五千公里，这就是巍然屹立的世界上首万里长城。

秦王朝撤险塞，修直道，筑关津，置郡县，在塞内、阴山、北假一带筑亭障，以拒胡人，秦长城当若干世纪，在后来的明长城以北千余里。

**The Great Wall of Qin** It was the First Emperor of Qin who, after annexing the separate states, founded a unified empire in the third century B.C. that brought into being a whole system of fortifications by connecting and extending some of the walls already built while dismantling the others. This powerful defensive establishment, winding all the way from Gansu to Liaoning, lay more than 500 kilometres north of the modern Great Wall which was built in the 14th century.

呼和浩特市西北郊乌素图西边的长城遗址。

The Great Wall at the foot of Mount Daqing, near Usutu, Inner-Mongolia



陕西横山秦长城 罗哲文摄影

The Qin Great Wall, Hengshan county, Shaanxi. photo, Luo Zewen