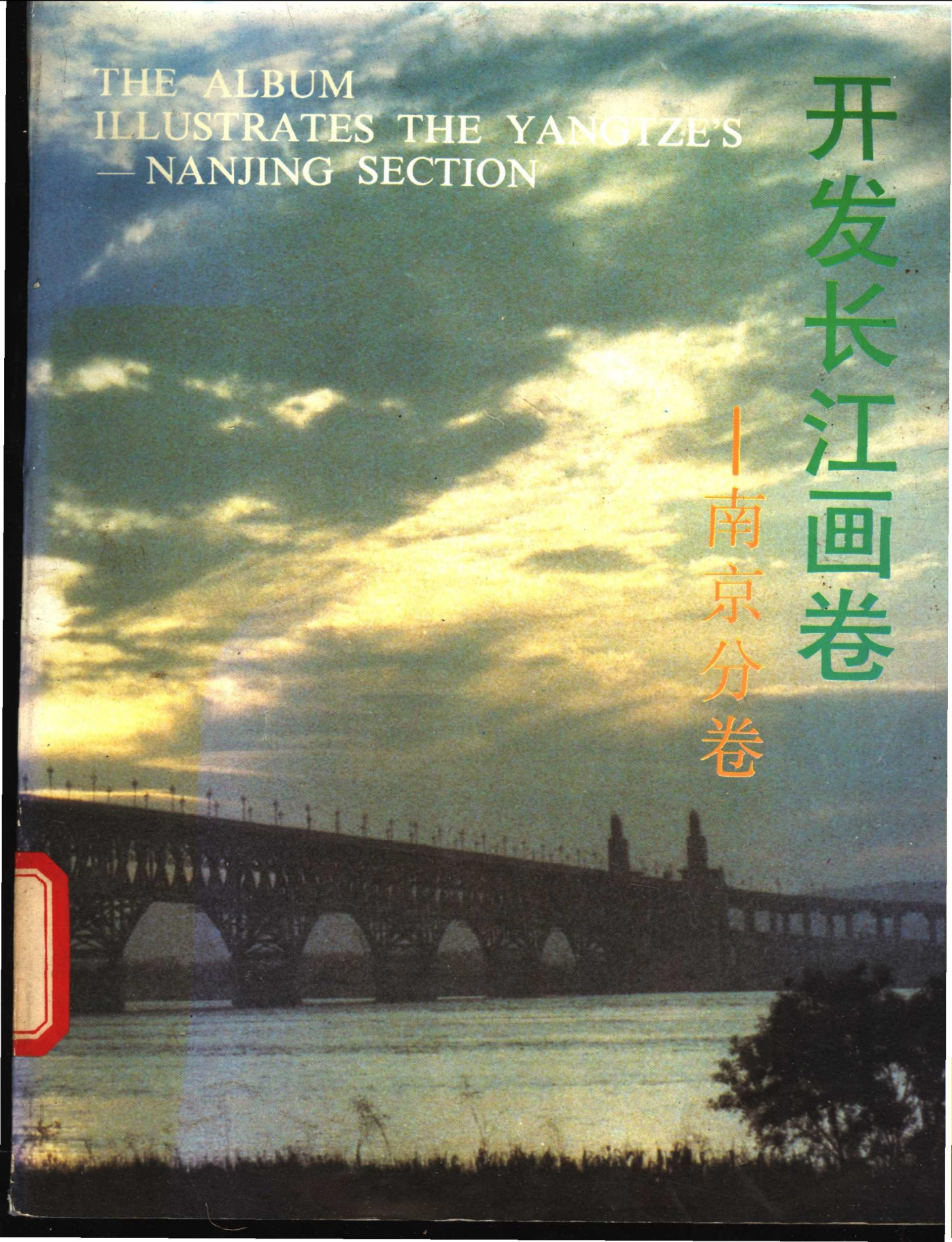


THE ALBUM
ILLUSTRATES THE YANGTZE'S
— NANJING SECTION

开发长江画卷

— 南京分卷



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土 洲





长江夕照 Evening glow over the Yangtze River

南京鸟瞰 Bird's-eye view of Nanjing



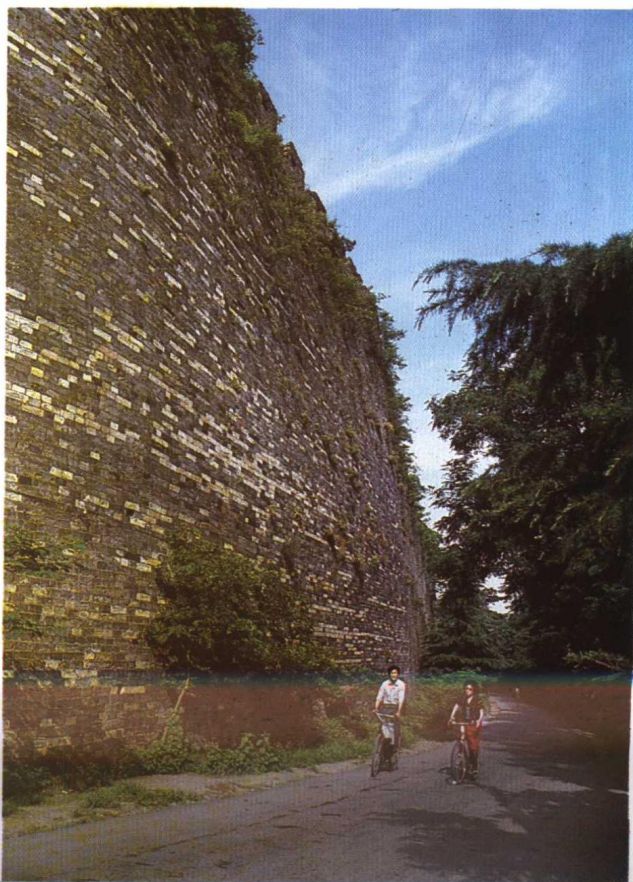




古秦淮河 Ancient Qinhuai River



明代古城
Ancient city of the Ming Dynasty



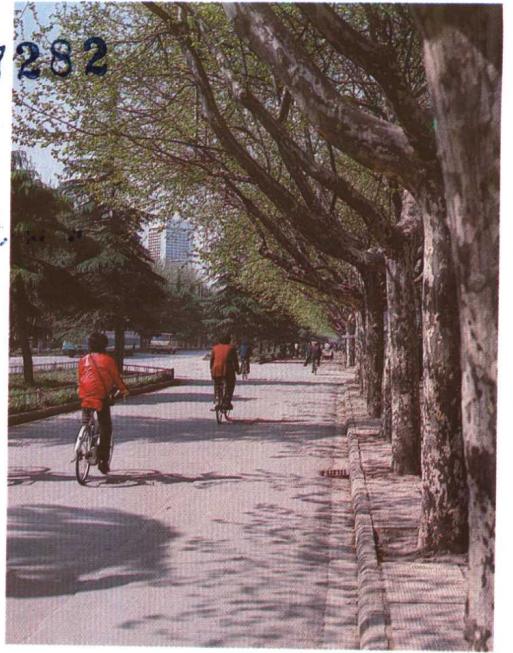
钟山远眺

A distant view of the Zhongshan Mountain

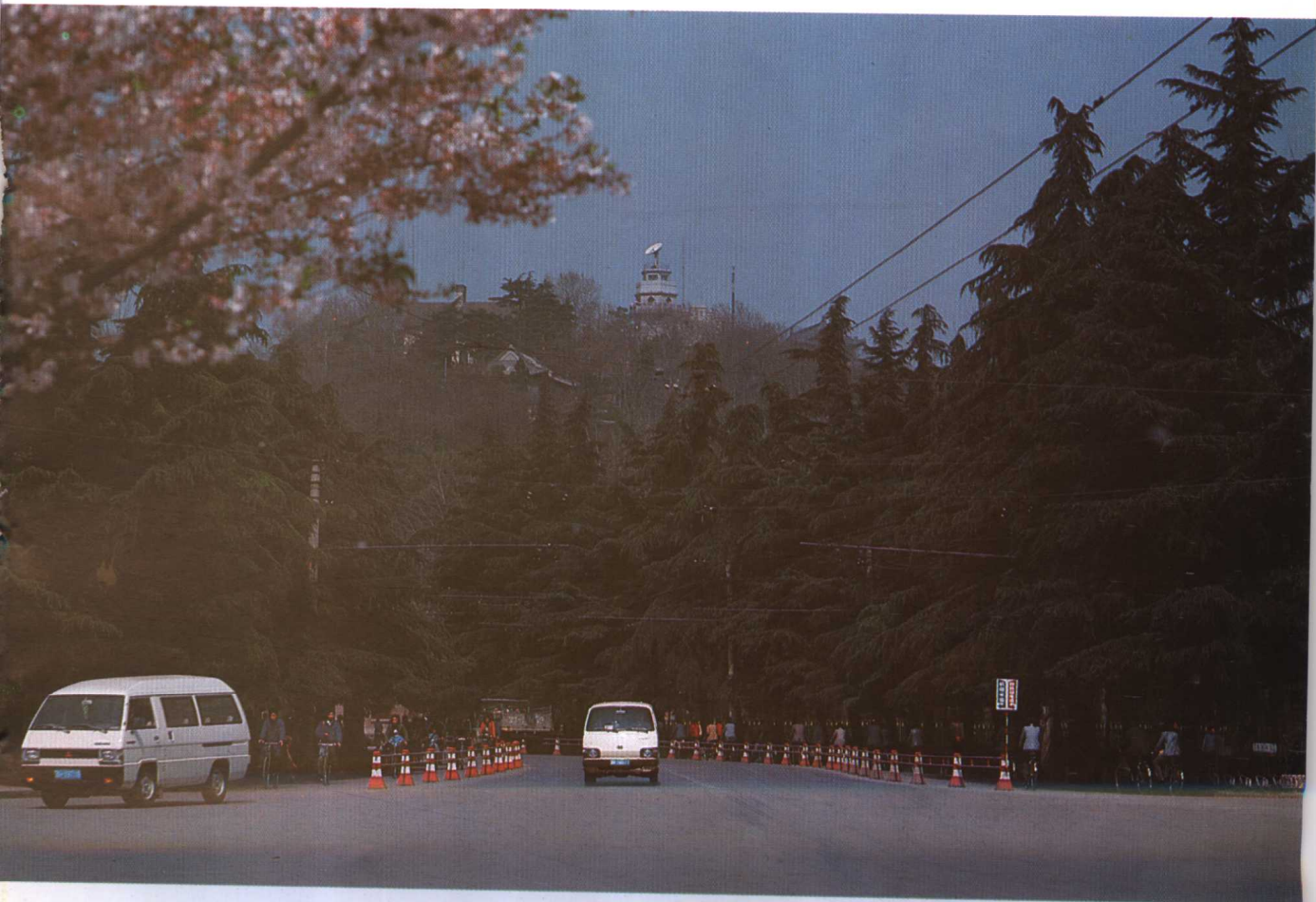
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林荫大道
Boulevards



龙盘虎踞话南京

凌 晨

南京是一座著名的文化古城。两千四百多年前，城垣即从这里崛起。公元三世纪以来，先后有十个朝代在此建都立国。历代王朝的更替，为她绘制了一幅幅成败兴亡的历史图画，也为后人留下了光辉灿烂的民族文化。今天，她与北京、西安、洛阳、开封、杭州并称为中国的六大古都。

洪荒过后建“越城”

距今五、六千年前，在现今南京城南的秦淮河、城北的金川河和长江两岸，分布着数十处原始村落。其中，最为有名的要数鼓楼西北侧的北阴阳营遗址。

北阴阳营遗址的面积约为一万平方米，共分东西两大部分，东部为居住区，西部为公共葬地。原始人的住房是草顶泥墙，面积大的有几十平方米，小的还不到十平方米。采集、捕捞和狩猎是原始人获取食物的主要手段，但他们已在从事种植水稻和饲养家畜了。他们的用具主要是石器、骨器、木

器和陶器，还有玉石制作的装饰品。据对出土文物上的图形分析，他们已能利用野麻或野藤之类的纤维织成粗布来缝制衣服。集中埋葬死者，是原始人们的一种习惯，而且每个死者都有一套随葬品。更令人惊异的是，在一些死者的口中、身边还发现了雨花玛瑙石。这表明，远在古代，南京人就非常酷爱雨花石了。

在距今三、四千年以前，南京的原始村落和劳动生产率已有很大发展。原始人已经学会了冶炼技术，能够铸造小型的青铜刀、斧、箭头，以及其他容器。他们在从事物质生产活动的同时，已有宗教迷信和音乐演奏等活动。

在春秋战国时期（公元前七七零至前二五六），南京地区先后成为吴、越、楚三个诸侯国的领地。越国灭吴后，于公元前四七二年在长干桥西南高地上筑有“越城”，周长一千余米，据说此城是越王勾践的大臣范蠡所建，故又名“范蠡城”。这是目前南京已知最早

的一座古城；其遗址现已不存。

其后，越国又被楚国所灭。公元前三三三年，楚威王在今城西清凉山上建“金陵邑”，作为长江下游的重要军事据点之一。“金陵”就成为南京最早的名称。

秦始皇（前二四六至前二一零）统一中国后，改金陵邑为秣陵县。到了汉代（前二零六至公元二二零），南京境内设有秣陵、丹阳、江乘和湖熟四个县。

东吴迁都石头城

汉朝灭亡后，统一的中国又出现了魏、蜀、吴三足鼎立的局面。公元一九五年，活跃于长江中下游的军事割据集团首领孙策，率军攻占了秣陵，建立起江东根据地。

据传，在“赤壁之战”前夕（公元二零八），刘备派大政治家、军事家诸葛亮出使江东，曾到南京，他观察了这里的山川形势后，作出了“钟龙盘，石头（今清凉山）虎踞，真乃帝王之宅也”的著名评语。孙策的弟弟孙权继位，于二一

BRIEF HISTORY OF NANJING

Ling Cheng

Nanjing, a famous ancient cultural city, began to take shape more than 2,400 years ago. From the third century on, it was served as the capital of ten different dynasties. The repeated replacement of one dynasty by another, like a series of historical pictures, displayed before it the successes and failures of imperial rulers and left behind a legacy of brilliant national culture. Today, Nanjing is one of China's six largest ancient capitals, the others being Beijing, Xian, Luoyang, Kaifen and Hangzhou.

"Yue Castle" Built in Fifth Century B.C.

As far back as 5,000 or 6,000 years ago, dozens of primitive hamlets scattered on the banks of several rivers. These rivers are known today as the Yangtze River and the Qinhuai and Jinchuan in the south and north of Nanjing respectively. The best known ruins of these hamlets are those of the North Yin Yan Barracks to the northwest of Drum Tower.

The site of the North Yin Yang Barracks, covering an area of about 10 thousand square meters, was divided into two parts. The eastern part was a residential section and the western part, a public burial place. The primitive men's houses had clay walls and thatched roofs. The big houses covered a floor space of a few dozen square meters, while the small ones, less than 10 square meters. Primitive men lived mainly by gathering fruits, going fishing and hunting. At the same time they went in for paddy planting and livestock raising. The utensils they used were mainly made of stone, bone, wood and earth, and jade

ornaments also appeared then. According to graphical analysis of the unearthed artifacts, primitive men could already weave coarse cloth from wild plant fibres, such as wild hemp and cane. It was a custom of theirs to bury the dead together with a set of burial articles for each. What is more surprising is that pieces of rainy-flower agate were found in the mouths or by the side of the dead. This shows that in ancient times the people of Nanjing were already fond of rainy-flower stones.

The primitive hamlets of Nanjing and their labour productivity developed considerably 3,000 or 4,000 years ago. Their inhabitants already knew the technique of smelting and could make small bronze swords, axes and arrow-heads as well as containers. In addition to material production, they were also engaged in religious and superstitious activities and gave music performances.

During the period of Spring and Autumn and Warring States (770-256 B.C.), the Nanjing area became the domain of three principalities known as Wu, Yue and Chu. After destroying Wu in 472 B.C., Principality Yue built the "Yue Castle" with a circumference of more than 1,000 meters on the highland southwest of today's Changgan Bridge. The castle, said to have been built by Fanli, a minister of King Goujian of Yue, was also called "Fangli Castle". It is the oldest of its kind known to Nanjing by now, but its ruins can no longer be found.

Later, Yue was wiped out by Principality Chu. In 333 B.C. King Wei of Chu built "Jinling City" on the Qingliang Hill west of today's Nanjing as one of its important

military strongholds on the lower reaches of the Yangtze. "Jinling" thus became the earliest name of Nanjing. After unifying China, Qin Shi Huang, the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty (246-210 B.C.), changed the name of Jinling City to Moling County. In the Han Dynasty (206 B.C. - 220 A.D.), there were four counties in the area of Nanjing - Moling, Danyang, Jiancheng and Hushu.

Eastern Wu Moving its Capital to Stone City

After the collapse of the Han Dynasty, unified China was divided into three kingdoms - Wei, Shu and Wu. In 195, Sun Ce, head of an armed separatist bloc operating along the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, led his army to occupy Moling and established a military base in Jiangdong (an area east of the Yangtze River).

It was said that on the eve of the Battle of Chibi (208 A.D.), Zhuge Liang, the great statesman and strategist of the time, arrived in Nanjing as he was sent by Liu Pei to Jiangdong on a diplomatic mission. After viewing the topographical features of mountains and rivers in the area, Zhuge Liang made the famous comment: "With the Zhong Shan Mountains coiling like a dragon and the Stone Hill (known as the Qingliang Hill today) crouching like a tiger, this is truly a residential quarter for emperors." After succeeding his older brother Sun Ce as the ruler of Jiangdong, Sun Quan moved his ruling centre from Jingkou (today's Zhenjiang city) to Moling in 211. The following year, he changed the name of Moling to "Jianye", indicating that he would

一年将统治中心由京口（今镇江市）迁至秣陵，第二年改“秣陵”为“建邺”，意思是说要在这一带“建帝王之大业”。同年在原楚国的金陵邑故址上修建了一座“石头城”，作为他的水军根据地。直至今日，石头城西部城基的天然石壁依然可见，其中一处奇石突起，形状怪异，犹如传说中鬼怪的面具，故俗称“鬼脸城”。

二二九年，孙权在武昌（今湖北鄂城）称帝，国号“吴”。当年秋天，孙权在江东大族的强烈要求下还都建邺。南京第一次成为我国古代的都城。

东晋“王马”共天下

由于统一是历史发展的主流，到二八零年，东吴彻底灭亡，西晋统一了中国。西晋时期（二六五至三一七），南京地区共有建邺、秣陵、湖熟、江宁和江乘五县。东吴的旧都属建邺县管辖。三一三年，建邺改名建康。不久，西晋王朝覆灭。当时镇守在建康的西晋

琅琊王司马睿很快以这里为中心，建立了东晋王朝（三一七至四二零）。由于这个王朝主要是在山东琅琊郡大族王氏的支持下建立的，实权都掌握在丞相王导和大将军王敦等人手中。所以，当时社会上流传着“王（氏）与马（司马氏），共天下”的民谣。

西晋末年，因北方战乱而渡江南下的汉族人达一百万以上。为了安顿这些人员，东晋政权建立了一套所谓“侨州”、“侨郡”、“侨县”制度。据记载，仅在都城设立的侨郡和侨县就有十来个，北来的人口甚至超过土著人口。从此，建康一改江南城市的风貌，逐渐形成融会南北风格于一体的全国性大城。

由于广大劳动人民不堪忍受东晋统治者的残酷压迫和剥削，于三九九年发动了一次大规模的农民起义——孙恩、卢循起义。这次起义，彻底动摇了东晋王朝的根基。到四二零年，终于为大将刘裕建立的“宋”政权所取代。

南朝京都兴与衰

东晋以后，宋、齐、梁、陈四代相继定都建康，史称南朝（四二零至五八九），这时建康城有了显著发展，市区范围达四百平方公里，人口超过一百万，是当时中国最大的城市。

建康的商业十分兴旺。城内城外共有大小集市一百多个，有些商品还形成了单独的市场。南朝的皇室、大族和寺院，也大都经商和发放高利贷，以牟取暴利。

建康的手工业也很发达。丝、帛和带有花纹的绢帛、织锦等，是建康地区的特产之一。一些冶炼作坊已能生产出高级的百炼钢，又叫“横法钢”。

建康与海内外的经济文化交往非常密切。在这一时期，南海诸国、朝鲜半岛上的高句丽和百济、日本以及波斯（今伊朗）的使者出入建康，络绎不绝，贸易往来，十分频繁。

经济的繁荣，带来了科学文化事业的大发展。历史上著

"perform his great undertaking as an emperor" here. In the same year, he built a "Stone City" at the old site of Chu's Jinling City as the base for his fleet. Today, the cliff used as the foundation for the western part of the city is still visible. At one point big stones in grotesque shapes jut out, looking like masks of the ghosts and monsters in legends. This is why the Stone City is also known as "Ghost's Face City".

In 229, Sun Quan made himself emperor at Wu Chang (today's E Chen City of Hubei Province) and named his kingdom Wu State. In the autumn of that year, he moved his capital back to Jianye to meet the strong demand of influential families in Jiangdong. Thus, for the first time Nanjing became a state capital

Wang and Ma Sharing Rulership in Eastern Jin

Unification was then the main trend of historical development. After the collapse of Eastern Wu in 280, Western Jin (256-317), unified China. during this period, there were five counties, Jianye, Moling, Hushu, Jiangning and Jiangchen in the Nanjing area. The former capital of Eastern Wu came under the jurisdiction of Jianye county. In 313, Jianye was renamed Jiankang and not long after that, the Western Jin Dynasty met its doom. Prince Sima Rui of Langya, who stationed at Jiankang then, soon made this area the centre of his activities and founded the Eastern Jin Dynasty (317-420). As this dynasty was founded mainly with the support of the prestigious Wang Family in Langya Prefecture in Shandong, its real power was in the hands of Prime Minister Wang Dao and Senior General Wang Dun. Hence this popular passage: "Wang and Ma (Sima) sharing rulership".

During the last years of Western Jin, more than one million people of the Han nationality went southwards across the Yangtze River because of the chaos caused by the war in the North. To resettle these people, the Eastern Jin state power set up a system under which some provinces, prefectures and counties would receive people from the north. According to records, about 10 such prefectures and counties were set up in the capital. There were more people from the north than the natives in these places. Since then, Jiankang lost the style and features peculiar to cities on the lower reaches of the Yangtze River and became a large national city with a style formed gradually by bringing into harmony the characteristics of the north and the south.

A large scale uprising known as Sun En and Lu Xun Uprising broke out in 399 as a result of the ruthless oppression and exploitation of the working people by the rulers of Eastern Jin. This uprising thoroughly shook the rule of the Eastern Jin Dynasty which was replaced in 420 by the Song dynasty founded by Senior General Liu Yu.

Ups and Downs of the Capital of Southern Dynasties

After Eastern Jin, the four dynasties of Song, Qi, Liang and Chen all made Jiankang their capital. this period was known as the Southern Dynasties (420-589) in history. During the period, Jiankang made remarkable progress. Its city proper was expanded to cover an area of 400 square kilometers and its population exceeded one million. It was the largest city in China then.

Trade in Jiankang was brisk. There were more than 100 fairs inside and outside the city and some goods even had their own

oriented markets. Royal families, influential families and monasteries also engaged in trade and practised usury to seek exorbitant profits.

Handicraft in Jiankang was also prospering. Among the special local products were brocade, silk and silk fabric with various patterns. Some smelting workshops could already make tempered steel of good quality. The city had close economic and cultural contacts with foreign countries. It was often visited by envoys from the countries along the South China Sea, from Kokureo and Bekze on the Korean Peninsula, and from Japan and Persia (now Iran). Trade exchanges with these countries were frequent.

Economic prosperity brought about a great development in science and culture. Many notables in history once lived in the city. They included scientist Zu Chongzhi, chemist and medical scientist Tao Jinghong, writers Xie Lingyun, Xie Tiao and Shen Yue, historians Fan Yan, Pei Songzhi and Xiao Zixian, artists Gu Kaizhi, Zhang Kuei, Dai Sengyou and Dai Yong and thinker Fan Zhen. All of them left behind a large number of immortal works.

The rulers of Southern Dynasties had high esteem for Buddhism and built numerous temples inside and outside the city. The flourishing of Buddhism at that time was vividly reflected in the following verse:

Southern Dynasties boasted
Four hundred and eighty temples,
Amidst misty rain were
Many balconies and towers.

The Thousand Buddhas Rock,

名的大科学家祖冲之, 化学家、医学家陶弘景, 文学家谢灵运、谢朓、沈约, 史学家范淹、裴松之、萧子显, 艺术家顾恺之、张彦、戴僧繇、戴颙, 思想家范缜, 等等, 都曾在这里生活过, 并且留下了许多不朽的作品。

南朝统治者推崇佛教, 在都城内外修建了无数寺庙。

“南朝四百八十寺, 多少楼台烟雨中”, 是对当时佛教盛况的真实反映, 位于今南京东北栖霞山的千佛岩, 就是南朝遗留下来的石窟寺之一。

正当南朝经济文化发展到高峰的时候, 而皇室、大族、官僚、僧侣对人民的剥削和压迫也达到了顶峰。建康人民多次奋起反抗, 统治阶级内部的矛盾也非常激烈。在梁武帝(五零二至五四七)末年, 爆发了一次破坏性极大、持续三年之久的“侯景之乱”。经过这次动乱, 建康城破烂不堪。五八九年, 南朝的最后王朝——陈, 被隋文帝所灭。东晋以来二百七十多年的分裂局面又归统一。

南唐偏安“江宁府”

隋军占领建康, 隋文帝(五八一至六零四)立即下令将建康的城邑和宫殿全部夷为耕地, 保留一座石头城, 并改名蒋州。在唐代(六一八至九零七), 南京城的名称变化最多。如名有蒋州和升州, 县名有丹阳、归化、金陵、白下、江宁、上元等。到了十世纪的五代十国时期, 南京逐渐恢复了元气, 并先后成为杨吴的重镇和南唐的首都。杨吴(九零八至九三七)建都于广陵(今扬州), 在金陵设置了升州大都督府, 后改为金陵府。南唐(九三七至九七五)建国后, 就以金陵为首都, 改称江宁府。

南唐虽是偏江南的一个小国, 但在经济和文化上却相当发达。中主李璟和后主煜都是著名的词人。在当时金陵画院里, 集中了许多有才华的画家, 他们的作品中有不少反映了江南的秀丽山川和南唐的历史人物, 具有极高的历史和艺术价值。

位于南京南郊祖堂山的“南唐二陵”, 分别为先主李昇和中主李璟的陵墓。其中李昇陵规模最大, 全长二十一米, 宽十米, 高五米多, 共分前、中、后三进, 大小墓室十三个。“南唐二陵”是江南地区现已发现的最大的地下宫殿, 是研究古代建筑、绘画、雕刻以及帝王陵墓制度等方面的珍贵实物资料。

明城雄姿甲天下

自九七五年至一三六八年的宋元两代, 金陵城还和南唐时一样, 变化不大。一三五六年, 朱元璋率军攻入集庆城(元代南京称为集庆路)自称吴国公, 改集庆路为应天府, 作为他统一全国的根据地。一三六八年, 朱元璋灭元, 同年在应天府当了皇帝, 国号明, 年号洪武, 将应天府改称京师或南京。现名“南京”起源于此。

朱元璋企图使明王朝千秋永固, 在南京修建了规模宏大的城墙。城周长三十三公里以

situated on the Quxia Hill in the northeast of today's Nanjing, is one of the grotto temples of the Southern Dynasties.

While the economy and culture of the Southern Dynasties were at the peak of their development, the exploitation and oppression of the people by the royal families, influential families, bureaucrats, monks and priests also reached the climax. The people in Jiankang revolted many times while the contradictions within the ruling classes were getting sharper and sharper. In the latter years of Emperor Wu of the Liang Dynasty (502-547) the "Armed Rebellion of Hou and Jing" broke out. the rebellion lasted for three years and Jiankang was seriously damaged. In 589, the Chen dynasty, the last of the Southern Dynasties, was destroyed by the first Sui emperor. This ended the split of China, a split lasting for more than 270 years since the Eastern Jin Dynasty, and the country was unified again.

Southern Tang Retaining Partial Sovereignty

Over "Jiangning Prefecture"

After his troops occupied Jiankang, the first Sui emperor (581-604) immediately ordered that all palaces and castles in the city except the Stone City be levelled to the ground, and their sites be turned into cultivated lands. He renamed the city Jiangzhou. In the Tang Dynasty (618-907), Nanjing changed its names very frequently. For instance, it was called Jiangzhou at one time and Shengzhou at another. As for its counties, they were Danyan, Guihua, Jinling, Baixia, Jiangning and Shangyuan.

Nanjing regained its vigour during the "Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms" in the 10th century. It was a place of strategic

importance for the Kingdom of Yang Wu (908-937) and later, became the capital of Southern Tang. Yang Wu made Guangling (now known as Yangzhou) its capital and set up the Shengzhou General governor Office at Jinling which was renamed Jinling Prefecture later. After the founding of Southern Tang (937-975), Jinling became the capital and was renamed Jiangning Prefecture.

Southern Tang was a small state on the south bank of the Yangtze River but it achieved quite a success in economic and cultural development. Li Jing, the second emperor, and Li Yu, the last emperor, were both famous poets. Many talented painters of the Jinling Imperial Art Academy at that time created numerous works with high historical and artistic value. These paintings recorded the beautiful landscapes in regions south of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River and portrayed historical figures of Southern Tang.

"Two Tombs of Southern Tang" at the Zhutang Hill in the southern suburb of Nanjing are those of the first emperor Li Bian and the second emperor Li Jing. The larger one is Li Bian's. It is 21 meters long, 10 meters wide and over five meters high. The tomb has 13 chambers arranged in three rows - front, middle and rear. The two tombs are the largest underground palaces found so far on the south bank of the Yangtze's lower reaches. They provide precious objects for the study of ancient architecture, paintings, sculptures and mausoleums of kings and emperors.

Ming City, the Most Majestic on the Earth

In the Song and Yuan Dynasties (975-1368), Jinling City did not change much. It remained the same

as it was in Southern Tang. In 1356, Zhu Yuanzhang led his troops to occupy Jiqing City (Nanjing was called Jiqing District in the Yuan Dynasty) and made himself Duke of Wu State. He renamed Jiqing as Yingtian Prefecture and made it a base for the unification of the whole country. In 1368, Zhu Yuanzhang wiped out the Yuan Dynasty and ascended the throne at Yingtian Prefecture. He named his dynasty Ming (brightness) and the title of his reign Hong Wu. He also changed the name of Yingtian Prefecture to Jingshi (capital) or Nanjing. This was the first time when Nanjing became known by its present name.

Zhu Yuanzhang intended to make the Ming dynasty eternal, so he built the Nanjing city wall on a grand scale. The wall, with a circumference of more than 33 kilometers, was 14 to 21 meters high, about 14 meters wide on the base and 4 to 9 meters wide on the top. Nanjing was one of the largest cities in the world then. This Ming city had 13 gates, the most impressive of which was Jubao Gate, now known as Zhonghua-men. It was 128 meters long from north to south, and 118 meters wide from east to west with an area of 15,000 square meters. It had three protective enclosures known as "trapped cities" and four arched doors. It also had 27 "Rooms for Soldiers". The large ones could hold some 1,000 guards and the small ones a few hundred. Because of its location and structure, the Gate was good for defending the city and repulsing the enemy's offensives. Its construction was a feat in the history of city-gate building.

Nanjing served as the imperial capital for 53 years. In 1421, the third Ming emperor, Zhu Di, moved his capital to Beijing but left

上，高十四至二十一米；城基宽十四米左右，顶宽四至九米。为当时世界上最大城池之一。明城共有城门十三座，而以聚宝门（今中华门）最为雄伟。门南北长一百二十八米，东西宽一百一十八米，面积一万五千平方米。共设瓮城三道，拱门四座。门内还设有“藏兵洞”二十七个，大的可藏千人，小的可藏数百人，城门险要，易守难攻，为古代城门建筑史上的一大创举。

南京作为明代首都只有五十三年时间。一四二一年，明成祖朱棣迁都北京，但仍在北京保留了皇宫和六部衙门，称为“留都”。

在整个明代，南京是全国最繁华的城市之一。据史书记载：“秦淮河灯船之盛，天下所无。两岸河房，雕栏画槛，绮窗丝障，十里珠帘……薄暮须臾，灯船毕集。火龙蜿蜒，光耀天地。扬捶击鼓，蹀顿波心。自聚宝门水关至通济门水关，喧阗达旦。”“十里秦淮”的这种繁华景象，可以说是明代南

京城的一个缩影，也是那时经济文化发展以后的必然现象。

值得一提的是，明代著名的航海家郑和曾以南京为基地，在一四零五至一四五年期间，先后七次航海到亚洲各国，进行友好访问，并建立了密切经济贸易关系。据记载，仅在一四二三年的一年之内，前来南京的各国使臣和商人多达一千二百余人。还有一些国家的国王也先后多次访问南京。

“太平”义旗飘天京

从十九世纪初开始，资本主义列强的魔掌逐步伸向我国。一八四二年六月，英国侵略军进犯长江口的门户——吴淞，八月到达南京。八月二十九日，清政府被迫在英国军舰汉华丽号上，签订了我国近代史上的第一个不平等条约——

“中英南京条约”。接着，南京又被辟为对外通商口岸。

面对帝国主义和本国封建势力的双重压迫，广大的中国人民前赴后继地进行顽强的反抗。太平天国革命便是这些反

抗运动中的一个高潮。

一八五一年一月，洪秀全领导的农民革命军在广西桂平金田村起义，建号“太平天国”。太平军经过三年多的艰苦奋斗，于一八五三年三月攻克南京。从这时起到一八六四年七月止，南京成为太平天国的首都，改名“天京”。

太平天国奠都天京以后，颁布了各种制度，制订了一系列政策，进行了各种社会改革。

《天朝田亩制度》是一个反映当时农民愿望的革命纲领。

“圣库制度”规定，凡是私藏金银就是“变妖”，定斩不留。天国还实行男女平等的政策，妇女在经济、政治上与男子享有同等的权利。在对外关系上，天国奉行平等和自主的原则，等等。

中华民国起与落

一九一一年，中国发生了伟大革命家孙中山领导的资产阶级民主革命，即“辛亥革命”。它推翻了清王朝的反动统治，结束了中国两千多年的封