

# 人类的瑰宝

## 中国的世界遗产

TREASURES OF MANKIND  
WORLD HERITAGE SITES  
IN CHINA

中国革命博物馆



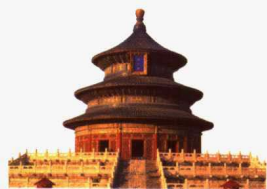
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## ——中国的世界遗产

中国革命博物馆



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# TREASURES OF MANKIND

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## WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN CHINA

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM  
OF CHINESE REVOLUTION HISTORY



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# 中国的世界遗产

WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN CHINA

莫高窟 ●

布达拉宫 大昭寺 罗布林卡 ●





嘉峪关长城

云冈石窟

八达岭长城

承德避暑山庄及周围庙宇

清东陵 山海关长城

颐和园

清西陵

北京故宫

天坛

周口店“北京人”遗址

平遥古城

泰山

孔庙 孔林 孔府

龙门石窟

秦始皇陵及兵马俑坑

九寨沟

黄龙

武当山古建筑群

苏州古典园林

青城山

都江堰

明显陵

黄山

峨眉山

大足石刻

庐山

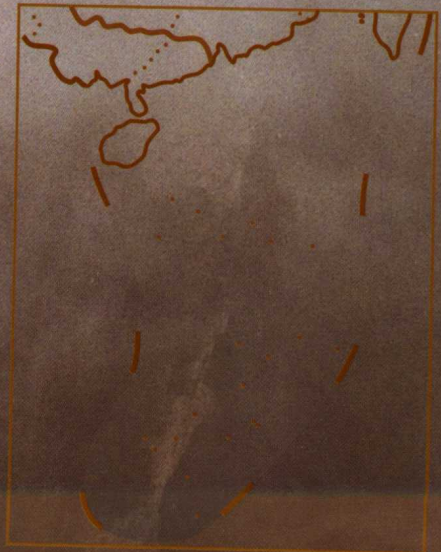
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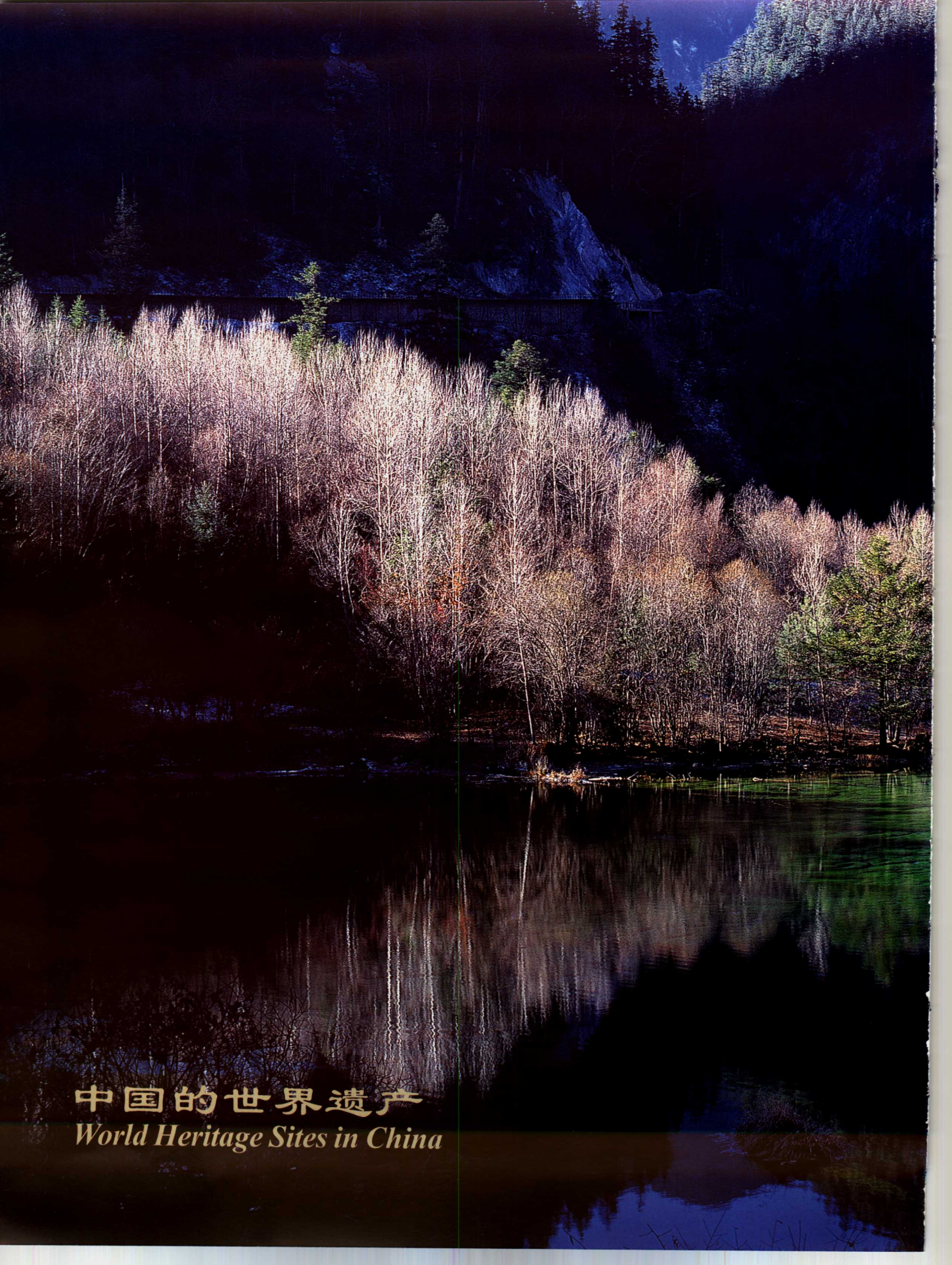
武陵源

武夷山

丽江古城







中国的世界遗产  
*World Heritage Sites in China*



人类的

TREASURES OF NATURE

人类



# 前言

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今年是联合国“文化遗产年”，也是联合国教科文组织大会通过《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》（又称《世界遗产公约》）30周年，中国政府空前加大了对中国世界遗产的宣传力度。由国家文物局、中华人民共和国建设部、中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会主办，中国革命博物馆和文化部文化艺术人才中心承办，组织开展了系列相关纪念宣传活动。为了配合纪念宣传活动，更好地弘扬中华文明，唤起全社会对中国世界遗产的关注和珍惜，激发人们对祖国的热爱，我们按照主办和承办单位的要求，特编辑出版了《人类的瑰宝——中国的世界遗产》大型图集。

自1985年签署《世界遗产公约》以来，到2001年12月，中国已有28处文化和自然遗产被联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会列入《世界遗产名录》，居世界第三位。这些世界遗产，不仅属于中国，而且是全人类的共同财富。

中国的世界遗产有三种类型：文化遗产；自然遗产；文化和自然双遗产。我国的文化遗产，是智慧的中国人民用勤劳的双手，在悠久的历史长河中创造的灿烂文化的结晶和代表，是世所惊叹的人类历史奇迹。我国的自然遗产，是由不胜枚举的奇山、奇水、奇树、奇花、奇兽、奇禽……组成的一个个人间仙境和神话世界，是真正的世界奇观。我国的文化和自然双遗产，则是我国深厚的历史文化底蕴与大自然神奇造化的巧妙融合与升华。我国千姿百态、异彩纷呈的世界遗产，无时无刻不在给人以文化和自然之美的熏陶。

本图集共采用中国的世界遗产图片近300幅。遵循以图为主的原则，为了防止出现文字过多而喧宾夺主，每幅图片只有极少量的文字说明。为了使读者了解每一处遗产地的全貌，图集中每一处遗产单位前均有1000字左右的简明文字介绍，并以中英文对照。

为了准确反映出中国世界遗产的内涵，图集所采用的均是各个遗产单位精心选择的最能反映当地遗产特色的图片。为使所提供图片更为真切、新颖、鲜活，不少遗产地特地组织专门人员拍摄了新的精美图片。图集编辑人员在编辑过程中，阅读、查阅了大量有关图书、资料，并以之为鉴，对图片和文字进行了精细的处理和加工。经过领导、专家审定，在文物出版社的大力支持和帮助下，本图集终于如期出版。

中国疆域辽阔，河山锦绣，文化、自然遗产极为丰富。在新的世纪里，中华大地一定会有更多的遗产单位被列入《世界遗产名录》。我们相信，在我国政府与全社会的热切关注和精心呵护下，中国的世界遗产必将放射出更加绚丽的光彩。

编者



# Foreword

The year 2002 is Cultural Heritage Year, as well as the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage by UNESCO. The Chinese government is making unprecedented efforts to publicize its World Heritage sites. Sponsored by the State Cultural Relics Bureau, the Ministry of Construction of the People's Republic of China and the UNESCO National Commission of the People's Republic of China, the National Museum of Chinese Revolution History and the Cultural and Artistic Personnel Center under the Ministry of Culture have carried out a series of commemorative and publicity activities, which include the editing and publishing of this large-format picture album, *Treasures of Mankind — World Heritage Sites in China*. We hope this book can help to spread knowledge of Chinese civilization, as well as attract concern and care for the World Heritage sites in China among the whole of society.

Since China's ratification of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in 1985, a total of 28 cultural and natural heritage sites in China had been inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee by December 2001, ranking third in the world. These World Heritage properties not only belong to China, but also to all mankind.

China's World Heritage properties fall within three types: cultural, natural and mixed properties. As the crystallization and quintessence of the brilliant civilization created by the Chinese people during their long history, the cultural heritage sites of China constitute astonishing miracles in human history. The natural heritage sites are wonders of the world, composed of numerous grotesque peaks, elegant waters, exotic flowers, and rare grasses, birds and beasts. The mixed heritage sites are miraculous combinations of China's long history and glorious culture, and the creations of Mother Nature.

This picture album collects nearly 300 photos of the World Heritage sites in China. The captions provide brief information on each photo, and a 1,000-word account of each site precedes the photos. The text is in both Chinese and English.

All the photos were meticulously selected by personnel caring for China's World Heritage sites, to demonstrate the distinctive feature of the sites. Some of the photos are newly taken by professionals and thus are first published here. The editors have made great efforts in editing the text and photos. Thanks to all these efforts, and support and help from the Cultural Relics Publishing House, this book was able to appear as scheduled.

Cultural and natural heritage sites abound in China's vast territory. We hope that in the new century more such sites will be entered in the World Heritage List. With the concern and protection of the Chinese government and the whole of Chinese society, China's World Heritage properties will manifest even more brilliant splendor.

**Compilers of *Treasures of Mankind — World Heritage Sites in China***

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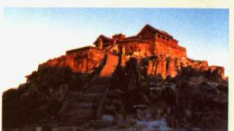
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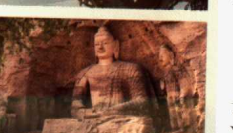
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# 人类的瑰宝

*Treasures of Mankind*



八达岭长城夕照 李明中 / 摄  
Badaling at dusk. Photo by Li Mingzhong

——中国的世界遗产  
*World Heritage Sites in China*





# 长 城

位于中国北方。现存明长城，东起辽宁省，西至甘肃省。1987年被联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会评为文化遗产，列入《世界遗产名录》。

Situated in northern China, the remaining Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty started from Liaoning Province in the east and terminated in Gansu Province in the west.

The UNESCO World Heritage Committee inscribed it on the World Heritage List in 1987 as a World Cultural Heritage site.

万里长城是中国古代一项伟大的军事防御工程。

长城始建于公元前7世纪的春秋战国时期。当时列国争霸，各诸侯国为了互相防御，纷纷在各自的边境上修筑起了长城防线，这就是早期的长城。这些长城自成体系，长短不一，互不联贯，史学家称为“诸侯互防”长城。公元前221年，秦始皇统一了六国，建立起统一的封建王朝。为了防止北方匈奴的侵扰，秦始皇派大将蒙恬率30万大军将燕、赵、秦三国北方长城连接起来，并进行了加固、增筑。秦长城西起临洮（今甘肃岷县），东到辽东，绵延5000余公里，是中国历史上的第一道万里长城。汉代也曾数次修筑长城。汉长城是中国历史上最长的长城，长达10000余公里，它的亭障、烽燧一直向西延伸到新疆的罗布泊地区。长城发展到明朝已达到了最高峰。明朝在270余年的统治中，曾多次大规模地修筑长城。明长城东起鸭绿江，西到嘉峪关，全长约7300公里。明长城是历史上规模最大、工程最坚固、功能最完善的长城。现保存比较完好的长城都是明长城。

长城的修筑从春秋战国开始，历经秦、汉、北魏、北齐、北周以及隋、金、明等20多个诸侯国和封建王朝，延续了2000多年，遗迹遍布我国今天的辽宁、吉林、河北、山西、陕西、甘肃等17个省、市、自治区，总长度超过了50000余公里。

长城翻山越岭，穿沙漠草原，跨河流峡谷，所经之处地形复杂，因而历代修建的长城在布局上始终遵循“因地形，用险制塞”的原则。在建筑材料和建筑结构上“就地取材、因地制宜”，有夯土夯筑、土坯垒砌、块石片石和砖石混合等结构；在沙漠中还采用红柳枝条、芦苇与砾石分层铺筑的结构。长城修筑时间延续之长，结构之奇特，工程量之巨大，施工之艰巨，堪称世界之最。

长城是由城墙、敌楼、关城、墩堡、营城、卫所、烽火台等多种防御工事组成的一个完整的防御工程体系。其中，山海关是明长城的重要关城，建筑造型美观，气势雄伟，号称“天下第一关”。嘉峪关是明代万里长城最西端的关城，也是现在保存最完整的一座古代关城。嘉峪关自古为军事要地和古代“丝绸之路”的交通要道。八达岭长城是中国现存长城中保留得最完好的一段长城。它横亘于崇山峻岭之中，地势险要，气势磅礴。八达岭长城已成为万里长城的代表和举世闻名的观光胜地。

历史上的长城作为重要的军事防御工程，对保卫当时中原地区人民生产生活的安定，推动边远地区经济的开发，促进民族间的融合与统一多民族国家的形成和发展，保障中西交通要道“丝绸之路”的畅通，都起到了重要作用。

绵延万里的巍巍长城作为见证中华民族悠久历史的实物丰碑，中国古代伟大的工程之一永存于中华大地。长城是我国各族人民劳动、智慧的结晶，象征着中华民族的血脉相承和坚强不屈的民族精神。



## The Great Wall

The Great Wall, an imposing ancient defense structure in China, is rated as one of the "Wonders of the World."

The Great Wall has its origin in defense walls built by individual states in the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States periods (770-221 BC). In 221 BC, Emperor Qin Shihuang unified the remaining six states, and established the Qin Dynasty (221 BC-207 BC), the first unified feudal dynasty in Chinese history. To ward off the nomadic Huns in the north, Emperor Qin Shihuang sent his general Meng Kuo with 300,000 men, to reinforce and join up the walls in the north. The joined walls extended over 5,000 km, being the first "ten-thousand-*li* Great Wall" (one *li*=0.5 km=0.3107 mi) in Chinese history. The following Han Dynasty (206 BC-220AD) continued to construct and improve the Great Wall several times, and extended it to 10,000 km, the longest Great Wall in Chinese history. Up to the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), which repaired and joined up gaps in the walls many times during its 276 years in power, the Great Wall reached its climax of development. Starting at the Yalu River in the east, and terminating at the Jiayuguan Pass in the west, the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty stretched for 7,300 km, and was the most consolidated Great Wall with the most complete functions in history. Nowadays, the best-preserved parts of the Great Wall date from the Ming Dynasty.

Construction and repair of the Great Wall lasted for more than 2,000 years, and traces of it can be found in 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, with a total length exceeding 50,000 km. Snaking along ridges and mountains, crossing deserts and prairies, and stretching along rivers and valleys, the Great Wall traverses a wide variety of landforms and was often built on the most precipitous terrain. Therefore, the construction of the Great Wall drew heavily on local resources for construction materials, and was carried out in line with local conditions.

The Great Wall is a complete defense system composed of walls, watchtowers, passes, blockhouses, garrison posts and towns, and beacon towers. The Shanhaiguan Pass, an important pass on the Ming Dynasty Great Wall, famous for its exquisite construction and incomparable magnificence, is called the "No. 1 Pass Under Heaven." The Jiayuguan Pass is the westernmost pass of the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty, and is the most completely preserved ancient pass. Since ancient times, it has been a place of military importance, and was a vital gateway along the ancient "Silk Road." The Badaling section is nowadays the best-preserved part of the Great Wall. Renowned for its strategic position and awe-inspiring grandeur, the Badaling section, traversing lofty ridges and towering mountains, has become a representative of the "ten-thousand-*li* Great Wall" and a world famous tourist attraction.

The Great Wall played an important role in protecting the stability of production and life of the people in the Central Plains, in promoting the economic development of the border and remote

regions, and in facilitating the merging of ethnic groups and the formation and development of a multi-ethnic nation, as well as in keeping the "Silk Road" unhindered.

As a monument of China's history and manifestation of the wisdom and tenacity of the Chinese people, the Great Wall has become a symbol of the Chinese nation.



