



中国历史文化名城

CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

北京

BEIJING



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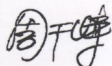
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总 序

保护和发展城市的历史文化是当今全世界都在关心的重要问题。我国以其光辉独特的历史屹立于世界民族之林，历史文化名城更是中华民族的瑰宝。1982年以来，政府已陆续命名了数批重点保护的国家级历史文化名城。保护历史文化不仅仅是历史文化名城的问题，每一个城市都有自己的历史文化，一个没有自己文化和文明的城市，是算不上一个现代化城市的。所以，各个城市特别是历史文化名城都应在保护中努力发展符合本身特色的文化、经济、旅游等事业，以求继往开来，永葆青春。国家历史文化名城研究中心组织编辑的《中国历史文化名城》系列画册，无疑将会对更好地宣传、保护、发展名城起到有益的作用。

全国历史文化名城保护专家委员会主任
中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士



PREFACE TO THE ALBUM SERIES

It is a matter of worldwide concern to protect and promote the history and culture of the cities. Chinese is recognized by the entire world for her brilliant history and culture, and the cities of historical and cultural fame are a treasure of the Chinese nation. Since 1982, the State has nominated several groups of cities of historical and cultural fame to be protected at the national level. The preservation of history and culture does not only concern the cities of historical and cultural fame. Every city, without exception, has its own history and culture. A city without history and culture cannot be considered a modern city. In the course of the protection, every city, especially those of historical and cultural fame, should therefore endeavor to promote its culture, economy, and tourism, etc. in the light of its own characteristics so as to blaze new trails and maintain its vitality. The series of album, "the Chinese Cities of Historical and Cultural Fame", edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities, will undoubtedly play a significant part in the promotion, protection, and development of the cities of fame.

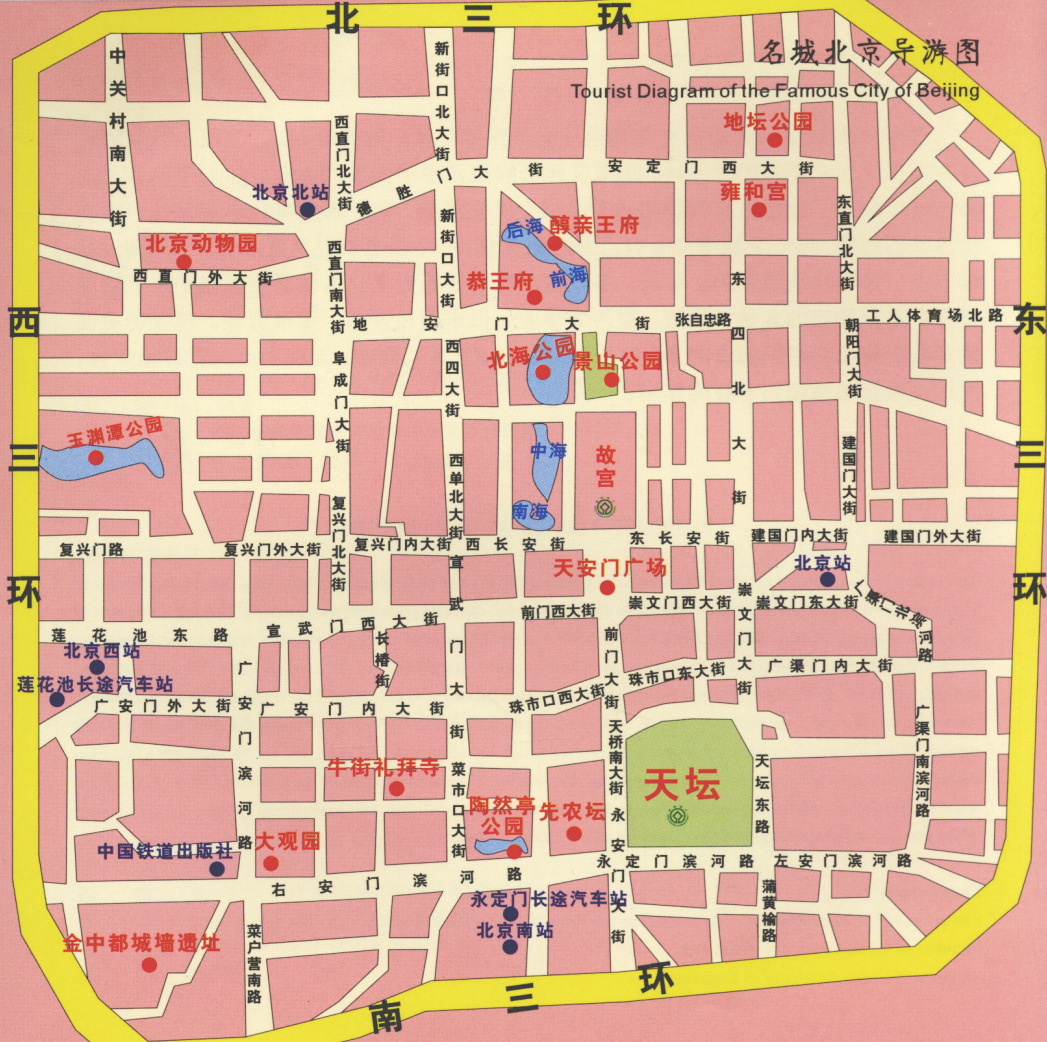
Zhou Ganzhi

Chairman of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame

Member of China Academy of Science

Member of China Academy of Engineering

Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Beijing



名城北京

北京，是中华人民共和国首都、直辖市，中国的政治、经济、文化、交通、旅游和国际交往的中心，国际著名的大都市。

北京历史悠久，距今70万至50万年前的旧石器时代，就有原始人群落的“北京人”在周口店活动，北京人后进化为距今18000年前的“山顶洞人”。公元前2000~公元前1000年，北京地区进入青铜器时代的“夏家店文化”，出现了奴隶制国家与城市的萌芽。约公元前1027年，周封召公于燕，这里出现城池。春秋中期，燕国并吞了蓟，并迁都于蓟城，从这时起，直到燕国被秦国所灭，蓟城一直是燕的都城。公元前226年，秦灭燕，占蓟城。

公元前221年秦始皇统一中国以后，蓟城遂成为秦以后的汉、隋、唐各朝的北方重镇。公元938年，辽在此建陪都南京；公元1153年，金海陵王迁都燕京，这里改称中都；1271年元世祖忽必烈定国号为元，改中都为大都，并作为首都。从此，北京取代长安等古都，成为中国这个多民族国家的政治中心。1368年，明太祖朱元璋派大将徐达攻占元大都，改名北平。以后，明成祖朱棣于永乐元年（1403年）改北平为北京。清军入关后的1644年，顺治帝定都北京。1911年，辛亥革命推翻清政府，中华民国



北京猿人头骨（新石器时代）
Skull of Peking Man
(Neolithic Age)



陶簋（商代）
Container for Cooked Grain,
Such as Millet and Rice
(Shang Dynasty)

初建时北京仍为首都；1928年首都迁往南京后，设北平特别市。1949年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立，改北平为北京，立为首都。自元以来，北京作为国都已

有800年历史。

古老的北京城在历朝历代的建设治理中，不断扩展、提升，

愈发显得规整、恢弘、厚重、壮丽，雄气十足。元大都以金代大宁宫（今北海）为中心建城，城市规模宏伟，宫殿建筑华丽，马可·波罗赞之为“世界莫能与之比”。明代在改建时，城墙由土筑改为砖砌，嘉靖年间又加筑外城。明清两代，全城建筑布局以紫禁城为中心，从南到北贯穿一条全长8公里的中轴线：其前朝后市，左祖右社（太庙与社稷坛）；殿宇辉煌，坛庙神奇；街道纵横，胡同交叉；河湖环绕，风景如画。全城既有平面布局，又有立体造型，完美地体现了东方格调与中华民族的传统风格。北京不仅是中国古都的典范，在世界城建史上也有极其重要的地位，而且给人类留下了故宫、天坛、颐和园等众多世界文化遗产。

北京成为新中国的首都后，古城的历史揭开了新的一页；改革开放以来，更发生了巨变，各项事业兴旺发达，城市建设日新月异。2008年奥运会在北京举办，这是世界人民赋予北京的一次历史性机遇，

进一步推动了北京的现代化建设进程。一个历史文化深厚、生态环境优美、城市新貌喜人的现代

化新北京，将展现在世人面前。淳朴好客、富有爱心的北京人民热忱欢迎海内外嘉宾的到来！

THE FAMOUS CITY OF BEIJING

Beijing, the capital of the People's Republic of China, is a municipality directly under the Central Government, and is the political, economic, cultural, communication, tourism and international association center of China, being an internationally well-known metropolis.

Beijing has a long history, and there were "Peking Men" of the primitive men's community living at Zhoukoudian in the Paleolithic age dating back from 700,000 to 500,000 years ago. The Peking Men later evolved into the "Upper Cave Men" dating back from 18,000 years ago. In BC2000~BC1000, the region of Beijing entered the Bronze Age of the "Xiajiadian Culture", there appeared the slave system country and embryo of city. In approx BC1027, Zhou Dynasty granted territory Yan to Lord Zhaocong, and a city came into being here. In the mid Spring and Autumn period, State Yan annexed Ji, and moved its capital to City Ji; since then on till BC221 when State Yan was destroyed by the powerful State Qin, City Ji had been always the capital of Yan. In BC226, Qin destroyed Yan and occupied City Ji. After BC221 when First Qin Emperor unified China, City Ji became the northern important post of all the dynasties of Han, Sui and Tang. In 938AD, Liao Dynasty established its second capital Nanjing (Southern Capital) here; in 1368, King Hailing of the Jin Dynasty moved his capital to Yanjing, and the place here was renamed into Zhongdu (Central Capital); in 1271 Emperor Shizu of the Yuan Dynasty Kublai determined his reigning dynasty title to be



Yuan, and renamed Zhongdu into Dadu (Grand Capital), which was made as the country's capital. Since then on, Beijing has replaced Changan and other ancient capitals to become the political center of the multi-nationality country of China. In 1368 Emperor Taizu of the Ming Dynasty Zhu Yuanzhang sent his general Xu Da to attack and occupy Dadu of the Yuan Dynasty and renamed it into Beiping; Emperor Chengzu of the Ming Dynasty Zhu Di renamed Beiping into Beijing (Northern Capital) in the first year of Yongle Period (1403). After Qing troops entered Shanhaiguan Pass in 1644, Emperor Shunzhi established his capital in Beijing. In 1911, the Revolution of 1911 overthrew the Qing Government, and Beijing remained the capital in the first years of the Republic of China; in 1928 after the capital moved to Nanjing, Beijing was established as a special municipality of Beiping. On October 1, 1949 the People's Republic of China was founded, Beijing was renamed into Beijing, and was made the State Capital. Since the Yuan Dynasty on, Beijing as a capital has got a history of 800 years.

Incessantly expanded and upgraded in the construction improvement of successive dynasties and generations, the ancient City of Beijing has been becoming more and more orderly planned, extensive, dignified, magnificent and extremely powerful. The city of Dadu of the Yuan Dynasty was built with the Daming (Great Tranquility) Palace (today's Beihai) as its center, and was of an imposing city scale and resplendent palace buildings, being praised by Marco Polo as "being



matchless in the world". In the reconstruction in the Ming Dynasty, the earth-built city walls were changed into brick-built ones; in the years under the reign of Emperor Jiajing the external city walls were added. In the two dynasties of Ming and Qing, the whole city took the Forbidden City as its center, with a central axis 8km long traversing through from north to south; and its front imperial court and back market as well as left forefathers' and right land god's (the Imperial Ancestral Temple and the Altar of Land and Grain) were of brilliant palaces and wonderful temples and altars, being a picturesque sight with its crisscross roads and streets as well as intercrossing lanes and alleys twined round by rivers and lakes. With both plane layout and stereo molding, the whole city perfectly embodies the Oriental pattern and the traditional style of Chinese Nation. Beijing is not only the model of the ancient capitals of China, but also occupies an extremely important place in the history of world architecture, and has left behind the Former



三羊铜尊（南北朝）
Pot with Three Sheep
Head Copper
(Northern and Southern Dynasties)

Imperial Palace, Temple of Heaven, Summer Palace and other world cultural heritages. After becoming the capital of the New China, Beijing has turned a new page of the history of the ancient city; since the reform and opening up, all the more tremendous changes have taken place, with all the undertakings being prosperous and developed and the city construction being altering with each passing day. The 2008 Olympic Games will be held in Beijing, which is a historical chance endowed to Beijing by the world people, and it will further push forward the progress of the modernization construction of Beijing. A new Beijing with its profound and in-depth history and culture as well as excellent ecological environment and pleasant new city look will display in front of the world people. The Beijing people who are honest and simple as well as hospitable and with abundant love are cordially welcoming the presence of the domestic and overseas honored guests.

图例 Legend



世界文化遗产
World Cultural Heritage



中国文化遗产
The Intangible Cultural Heritage in China



中国非物质文化遗产
The Chinese Cultural Heritage

文物保护单位

Unit of Cultural Relic

●●● 国家级 At the National Level

●● 省级 At the Provincial Level

● 市（县）级 At the Municipal (County) Level

○ 名城北京 THE FAMOUS CITY OF BEIJING

| | |
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1:15000

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明代古城图

Map of the Ancient City of the Ming Dynasty

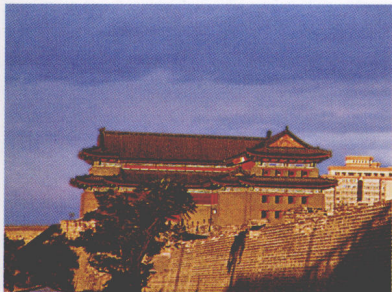


◎ 正阳门 ···

俗称“前门”，是明清两朝北京内城的正南门，属典型的古代城市防御性建筑。始建于明永乐十七年(1419年)，堪称京师九门之首。

ZHENG YANGMEN GATE

Popularly called “Front Gate”, it is the due south gate of the Beijing internal city wall in the two dynasties of Ming and Qing, and is a typical ancient city defense type building. First built in the seventeenth year under the reign of Emperor Yongle of the Ming Dynasty (1419), it deserves the name of the first of the nine gates of the capital city.



北京城东南角楼 ● ● ● Watchtower at the Southeast Corner of Beijing City Wall

preserved till now
arrow towers of the
Ming-Qing Beijing
Internal City Wall, it
has been reputed as
“Military Gate”, and
once served as an
important door leading
to North of the Great
Wall from the capital
city.

德胜门箭楼
Arrow Tower Over
Deshengmen Gate

◎ 德胜门箭楼 ●●

位于北二环路，始建于明正统四年（1439年）。为明清北京内城保存至今的三座箭楼之一，素有“军门”之称，曾是京师通往塞北的重要门户。

ARROW TOWER OVER DESHENG MEN GATE

Standing on the Second North Ring Road, it was first built in the fourth year in the Zhengtong Period of the Ming Dynasty (1439). One of the three



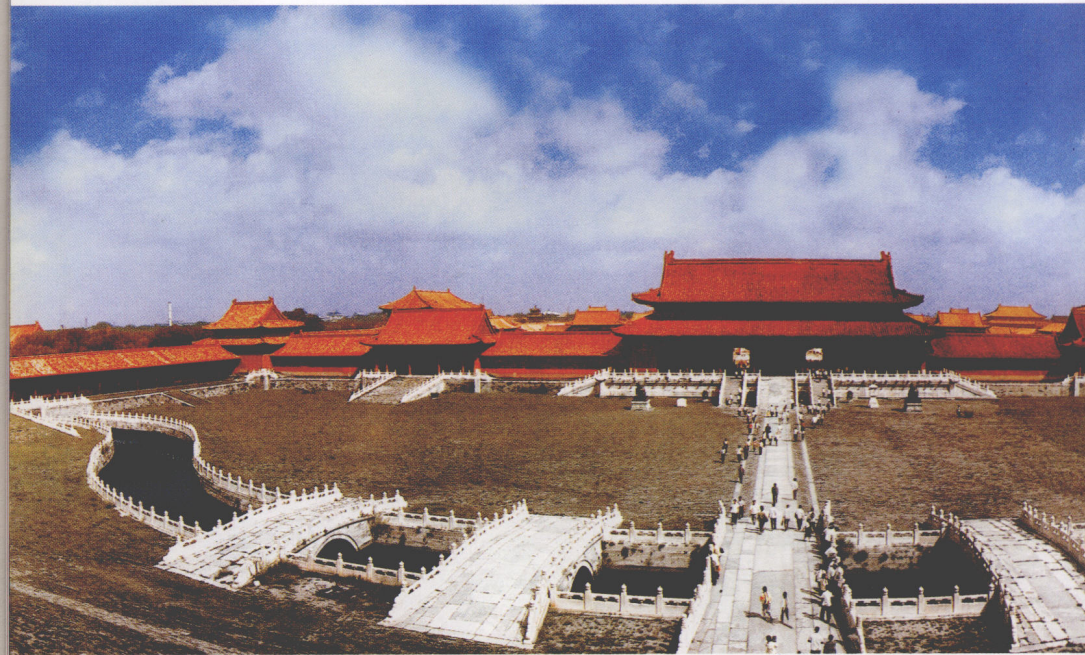


◎ 天安门 ···

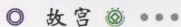
位于古城中心，为明清两代皇城的正门，现为中华人民共和国的象征。城楼通高37.4米，殿为木结构，双檐歇山式屋顶，殿宽九楹（62.77米）、进深五楹（27.25米），寓意皇帝的“九五至尊”。

TIAN'ANMEN GATE

Situated in the center of the ancient city, it is the main entrance gate of the imperial city wall of the two dynasties of Ming and Qing, and is the symbol of the People's Republic of China. The gate tower is of a total height of 37.4m, and the hall is of a wooden structure with a double-eave hip-and-gable roof; the hall is nine column wide (62.77m) and five column deep (27.25m), implying the royal prerogative position of the emperor.



故宫 Former Imperial Palace



位于天安门以北，旧称紫禁城，是明清两代皇宫，为中国现存最大最完整的古建筑群，屋宇计有9999间半。故宫建筑布局有外朝、内廷之分。外朝以太和、中和、保和三大殿为中心，是封建皇帝行使权力、举行盛典的地方；内廷以乾清宫、交泰殿、坤宁宫为中心，是帝王与后妃居住之所。

PALACE MUSEUM

Sited north of the Tiananmen Gate, it was called Forbidden City in the past, and served as the imperial palace for the two dynasties of Ming and Qing, being the largest and most integral ancient building group existing now in China with its houses amounting to 9,999 and a half. The architectural layout of the Former Imperial Palace is divided into the outer governmental court and



太和殿 Hall of Supreme Harmony



御花园 Imperial Garden

inner living yard. With the three major halls of Supreme Harmony, Central Harmony and Preserving Harmony as its center, the outer governmental court is the place for the emperor to exercise his power and hold grand ceremonies; while with the Palace of Heavenly Purity, Hall of Union and Palace of Earthly Tranquility as its center, the inner living yard is the place for the feudal emperor and his empress and concubines to live in.