

THE CAPITAL OF EMPEROR YAO
THE TEMPLE TO EMPEROR YAO
THE TOMB OF EMPEROR YAO

尧都

尧庙

尧陵



山西人民出版社

三晋揽胜

◎

刘长青

刘卫琪

／ 编著

SCENERY OF SHANXI

山西人民出版社

尧都·尧庙·尧陵

THE CAPITAL OF EMPEROR YAO

THE TEMPLE TO EMPEROR YAO

THE TOMB OF EMPEROR YAO



图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

尧都·尧庙·尧陵/刘长青, 刘卫琪编著. —太原: 山西人民出版社, 2005.4

(三晋揽胜丛书)

ISBN 7-203-05216-8

I. 尧... II. ①刘...②刘... III. 名胜古迹-简介-山西省 IV. K928.702.5

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 139411 号

尧都·尧庙·尧陵

著 者: 刘长青 刘卫琪

责任编辑: 赵虹霞

英文责编: 赵 玉

英文翻译: 王振春

摄 影: 张 旦

出 版 者: 山西人民出版社

地 址: 太原市建设南路 15 号

邮 编: 030012

电 话: 0351-4922220 (发行中心)

0351-4922208 (综合办)

E-mail: Fzxz@sxsccb.com (发行中心)

Web@sxsccb.com (信息室)

Renmshb@sxsccb.com (综合办)

网 址: www.sxsccb.com

经 销 者: 新华书店

承 印 者: 山西新华印业有限公司

新华印刷分公司

开 本: 889mm × 1194mm 1/32

印 张: 2.125

字 数: 45 千字

印 数: 1—3000 册

版 次: 2005 年 4 月第 1 版

印 次: 2005 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 10.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究 印装差错 负责调换

《三晋揽胜丛书》编委会

- 主 任 申维辰
- 副 主 任 申存良 谢洪涛
- 委 员 (以姓氏笔画为序)
- 王建武 申存良
- 申维辰 李广洁
- 张明旺 张彦彬
- 张继红 杭海路
- 赵建廷 郝建军
- 崔元和 谢洪涛
- 主 编 谢洪涛
- 副 主 编 张明旺 崔元和
- 王建武



揽

目录

概述 (英文)	[8]
尧庙的历史沿革	[13]
尧庙的建筑	[15]
尧都广场	[25]
尧都华表	[27]
千家姓纪念壁	[28]
中国地形立体微缩图	[28]
尧陵	[29]
姑射山 (仙洞沟)	[31]
山貌	[31]
天下“第一洞房”	[32]
神居洞	[33]
碧岩寺	[34]
福兴寺	[35]
铁佛洞	[37]
莲花洞	[37]
会仙台	[37]
平阳大中楼	[39]
大云寺 (铁佛寺)	[42]
元代戏台	[45]
魏村牛王庙戏台	[45]
东羊东岳庙戏台	[46]
王曲东岳庙戏台	[47]
临汾烈士陵园	[48]



陵园大门	[48]
纪念馆大门	[48]
临汾古城模型	[49]
徐向前元帅铜像	[50]
黄定基烈士铜像	[50]
王塘烈士铜像	[51]
攻坚战史纪念馆	[52]
革命英雄纪念馆	[52]
革命烈士纪念碑	[53]
传说故事	[54]
尧创制历法	[54]
关于禅让制的传说	[55]
康衢击壤	[57]
帝尧遗风	[58]
尧王的牧马山坡	[58]
教民稼穡	[59]
尧井亭	[59]
仙洞成婚	[60]
仓颉发明文字	[61]
尧陵传说	[63]
服务指南	[65]

攬

Contents

Brief Introduction	[8]
The history and changes of the Temple to Emperor Yao	[13]
The architecture of the Temple to Emperor Yao	[15]
Yaodu (Capital of Emperor Yao) Square	[25]
The ornamental column of Yaodu	[27]
The memorial wall of thousand family name	[28]
The mini-relief map of China	[28]
The Tomb of Emperor Yao	[29]
Gusheshan (Xiandong Valley)	[31]
The appearance of the mountain	[31]
The most famous wedding cave in China	[32]
Shenju Cave	[33]
Biyuan Temple	[34]
Fuxing Temple	[35]
Iron Buddha Cave	[37]
Lianhua Cave	[37]
Stage for meeting immortal	[37]
The Dazhong Tower of Pingyang	[39]
Dayun Temple (Iron Buddha Temple)	[42]
The ancient stage from Yuan Dynasty	[45]
The stage of Niuwang Temple in Wei Village	[45]
The stage of Dongyue Temple in Dongyang	[46]
The stage of Dongyue Temple in Wangqu	[47]
Linfen Cemetery for Martyrs	[48]
The front gate of the Cemetery for Martyrs	[48]
The memorial gate	[48]
The model of the ancient Linfen city	[49]
The bronze statue of the General Xu Xiangqian	[50]
The bronze statue of the General Huang Dingji	[50]
The bronze statue of the martyr Wang Yong	[51]
The memorial for the history of capturing the city through hard	

fighting	[52]
The memorial to the revolutionary heroes	[52]
The monument to the revolutionary martyrs	[53]
Legends	[54]
The Emperor Yao formulated the calendar	[54]
The legend about the demising system	[55]
Kangqu Jirang	[57]
The relique of Emperor Yao	[58]
The slope where Emperor Yao had pastured his horses	[58]
Educating the people for agriculture	[59]
The pavilion of Emperor Yao's well	[59]
Wedding in Fairy Cave	[60]
Cang Jie invented the Chinese characters	[61]
The legends of Tomb of Emperor Yao	[63]
Service guide	[65]



三晋揽胜

◎

刘长青

刘卫琪

／ 编著

SCENERY OF SHANXI

山西人民出版社

尧都·尧庙·尧陵

THE CAPITAL OF EMPEROR YAO

THE TEMPLE TO EMPEROR YAO

THE TOMB OF EMPEROR YAO



《三晋揽胜丛书》编委会

- 主 任 申维辰
- 副 主 任 申存良 谢洪涛
- 委 员 (以姓氏笔画为序)
- 王建武 申存良
- 申维辰 李广洁
- 张明旺 张彦彬
- 张继红 杭海路
- 赵建廷 郝建军
- 崔元和 谢洪涛
- 主 编 谢洪涛
- 副 主 编 张明旺 崔元和
- 王建武





攬

目录

概述 (英文)	[8]
尧庙的历史沿革	[13]
尧庙的建筑	[15]
尧都广场	[25]
尧都华表	[27]
千家姓纪念壁	[28]
中国地形立体微缩图	[28]
尧陵	[29]
姑射山 (仙洞沟)	[31]
山貌	[31]
天下“第一洞房”	[32]
神居洞	[33]
碧岩寺	[34]
福兴寺	[35]
铁佛洞	[37]
莲花洞	[37]
会仙台	[37]
平阳大中楼	[39]
大云寺 (铁佛寺)	[42]
元代戏台	[45]
魏村牛王庙戏台	[45]
东羊东岳庙戏台	[46]
王曲东岳庙戏台	[47]
临汾烈士陵园	[48]



陵园大门	[48]
纪念馆大门	[48]
临汾古城模型	[49]
徐向前元帅铜像	[50]
黄定基烈士铜像	[50]
王塘烈士铜像	[51]
攻坚战史纪念馆	[52]
革命英雄纪念馆	[52]
革命烈士纪念碑	[53]
传说故事	[54]
尧创制历法	[54]
关于禅让制的传说	[55]
康衢击壤	[57]
帝尧遗风	[58]
尧王的牧马山坡	[58]
教民稼穡	[59]
尧井亭	[59]
仙洞成婚	[60]
仓颉发明文字	[61]
尧陵传说	[63]
服务指南	[65]

攬

Contents

Brief Introduction	[8]
The history and changes of the Temple to Emperor Yao	[13]
The architecture of the Temple to Emperor Yao	[15]
Yaodu (Capital of Emperor Yao) Square	[25]
The ornamental column of Yaodu	[27]
The memorial wall of thousand family name	[28]
The mini-relief map of China	[28]
The Tomb of Emperor Yao	[29]
Gusheshan (Xiandong Valley)	[31]
The appearance of the mountain	[31]
The most famous wedding cave in China	[32]
Shenju Cave	[33]
Biyuan Temple	[34]
Fuxing Temple	[35]
Iron Buddha Cave	[37]
Lianhua Cave	[37]
Stage for meeting immortal	[37]
The Dazhong Tower of Pingyang	[39]
Dayun Temple (Iron Buddha Temple)	[42]
The ancient stage from Yuan Dynasty	[45]
The stage of Niuwang Temple in Wei Village	[45]
The stage of Dongyue Temple in Dongyang	[46]
The stage of Dongyue Temple in Wangqu	[47]
Linfen Cemetery for Martyrs	[48]
The front gate of the Cemetery for Martyrs	[48]
The memorial gate	[48]
The model of the ancient Linfen city	[49]
The bronze statue of the General Xu Xiangqian	[50]
The bronze statue of the General Huang Dingji	[50]
The bronze statue of the martyr Wang Yong	[51]
The memorial for the history of capturing the city through hard	

fighting	[52]
The memorial to the revolutionary heroes	[52]
The monument to the revolutionary martyrs	[53]
Legends	[54]
The Emperor Yao formulated the calendar	[54]
The legend about the demising system	[55]
Kangqu Jirang	[57]
The relique of Emperor Yao	[58]
The slope where Emperor Yao had pastured his horses	[58]
Educating the people for agriculture	[59]
The pavilion of Emperor Yao's well	[59]
Wedding in Fairy Cave	[60]
Cang Jie invented the Chinese characters	[61]
The legends of Tomb of Emperor Yao	[63]
Service guide	[65]



Brief Introduction

When we drive along Datong—Yuncheng Express Way from north to south, we can arrive the famous South—Shanxi Basin after passing through Hanxin Mountain Range. Just beside the bank of Fen River of the basin, there is the City of Linfen which has been famous in the whole country as an ancient capital in the history. The reason of why the city has been so famous is that the Emperor Yao, who has been considered as the earliest ancestor of our Chinese people, set his ancient capital at Pingyang about 4500 years ago, which is now known as Linfen City. According to the record of "the Biographies of Chinese Emperors from the Chinese Annals," the Emperor Yao, Surname as Qi, whose mother's Qindu, was born at Dan Ling after 14—months pregnancy by his mother, and named as Fang Xun. When he was 15 years old, he began to help the Emperor Zhi in ruling the country and he was honored as the Leud of Tang. With a high stature, he often dreamed of climbing to the heaven. He became the emperor as the successor of his brother when he was just 20 years old. He set the capital of the country in Pingyang meaning the place located to the south of the River Shui, which is located at the Longzi Temple on the west bank of Fen River in Linfen City. The proof of archeology says that the city was formed as early as the period of Emperor Yao. The establishment of the city was the original source of the country. So Pingyang—the capital of Yao had been the ancient center of the country in politics, economy and culture. As some scholars have said: "The most advanced historical stage of Chinese nation had been transferred into the area of southern Shanxi—Linfen." Setting Linfen as the capital, Emperor had created so many glorious things in the history of Chinese nation. He devised the earliest democratic political system of demise in Chinese history. It is said, the father of Yao—Emperor Ku had ruled the country for a very long time. After his death, his successor was the elder brother of Yao—Zhi. Yao became the emperor after the death of Zhi. After ruling the country for 50 years, Emperor Yao decided to choose some wisdom persons instead of his son Dan Zhu to be his inheritor. There is a legend saying that Emperor Yao decided to let the people of wisdom as Chao Fu, Xu You and Si Yue to be his successors, but they refused. Finally he found Shun who was also a wisdom person. Through three years of reviewing, Yao decided to remise the throne for Shun. He also asked his two daughters Erhuang and Nüying to get marriage with Shun and asked Shun to rule the country on behalf of him for 28 years. After his death, Shun became the emperor formally. Later, Shun demised the throne for Yu. Yao also had a creation in the sytem, he ordered to build a beautifully decorated wooden frame in the capital city, putting a wooden plate

on the frame. Those who had any suggestions or opinions to talk to the emperor could come to knock the plate. Whenever he heard the sound of the knocking, he came out of the palace to listen to what they wanted to say. It is said that the ornamental columns usually erecting in front of the Palaces later, including the ornamental column using white marble on Tiananmen Square of the capital Beijing, another one in front of the Palace of the Temple to Emperor Yao, all can be traced back from the wooden plate set up by Emperor Yao to know what the people wanted to tell him. Emperor Yao also made up the earliest legal system of China in the history. From the historical book "Shangshu, legal system of Yao" we can learn that there were five kinds of criminal laws during the period of Emperor Yao, including puncturing some words on the face, cutting the nose, cutting the foot, cutting the penis and cutting the head. It seemed cruel, but all these could be substitutional. For example, the criminal who was charged to be punctured on the face could wear black scarf as an substitution, who cutting nose could be replaced by wearing a straw hat, cutting feet by wearing some shoes made with hemp, cutting penis by wearing the dress covering the knees, cutting head by wearing cloth without collar. Then we can know that Emperor Yao was a kind emperor to his people. The calendar created by Emperor Yao has benefited Chinese people for more than thousands of years in the later generations. He appointed Xi Shi and He Shi as the officials in charge of astronomy to formulate the calendar, study the regularity of the changes of the universe including the stars, sun and moon, to determine the four seasons of spring, summer, autumn and winter and 366 days of a year to guide the agricultural production. Chinese characters were created since the period of Emperor Yao. According to the legend, it was in Xizhao Village of Linfen that Cang Jie made his creation of Chinese characters. Emperor Yao had been regarded as a good example throughout the history in China because of his simple and industrious life. He handled affairs fairly, concerned the life of the people, appointed wisdom people in the administration of the country. For an instance, he appointed Hou Ji as the official in charge of agriculture, Shun as Shitu in the administration of education, Xie as Sima commanding the army, Gaotao in charge of the law, Xishi and Heshi in charge of astronomy, Gun in charge of the water conservancy, Yi in charge of wiping out the four kinds of disasters, resulting in the peaceful country, excellent environment for the agriculture and happy life for the people in the whole country. As to the historical successes of Yao, "The Record of History" describes as follows: ruling the country fairly, remising the throne for others, selecting out some wisdom people