



JIAYUGUAN LOCATES IN THE THROAT OF HE XI CORRIDOR QILIAN SNOWY PEAKS  
LIES IN THE SOUTH AND MOUNT HEISHAN IN THE NORTH, TAQIAI RIVER FLOWS THROUGH  
THE CITY .THUS IT HAS AN IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHIC POSITION . SO FAR IT IS THE BEST  
PROTECTED GREAT WALL PASS.

JIAYUGUAN  
王平 / 主编

# 嘉峪关

世界文化遗产  
THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE



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## 前言

万里长城是我国古代各族劳动人民创造的世界上最伟大的建筑奇观，是世界古代七大奇迹之一。它象征着中国古代各族人民无限的创造力，表现了劳动人民的坚毅和智慧，是中华民族的光荣。1961年被国务院公布为第一批全国重点文物保护单位，1987年被联合国教科文组织列入《世界遗产名录》。长城如今已成为世界最具魅力的旅游胜景。

嘉峪关被誉为“天下第一雄关”，素有“河西第一隘口”之称。明洪武五年（1372年），宋国公冯胜攻取河西，“以嘉峪关为极边据防”，正式建关。关城包括内城、瓮城、罗城、外城、城壕等部分，建筑雄伟坚固，布局合理，结构严密。城下关禁重叠，层层设防；城上楼阁高耸，碉堡林立。形成城内有城，城外有壕，城垣纵横，重关并守之势。

嘉峪关地处河西走廊之咽喉，南依祁连雪峰，北凭黑山险阻，关城雄踞于两山之间，讨赖河横贯其间，地理位置十分重要，它是万里长城千百座雄关险隘中现存最完整的一座。

雄伟壮丽的嘉峪关周围，如同众星拱月，还散布着许多名胜古迹：悬壁长城，恍若从天而降，奇峻陡险；讨赖河墩，立壁千仞，是为“万里长城第一墩”；黑山岩画，蕴藏着千古奥秘，述说着远祖先民的故事；魏晋墓群，被誉为“地下画廊”，墓中的神笔古画，令人仿佛置身于长城内外昔日的历史辉煌之中。

这里有雄浑宽广的戈壁大漠、神奇美丽的冰川雪峰、牛羊成群的草原牧场、碧波荡漾的湖泊水乡，还有奇妙的雅丹地貌、险峻的讨赖河大峡谷、秀丽的新城草湖以及一望无际的胡杨林。如遇机缘，还可见到如梦似幻的海市蜃楼……得天独厚的地理优势和丰富多彩旅游资源，吸引了无数的观光游人。

今日嘉峪关，早已不是“酒泉西望玉门道，千山万壑皆白草”的荒凉景象。以长城为象征，以“钢铁”为基石。经过半个世纪的建设与发展，嘉峪关已成为一座新兴的现代工业旅游城市。

## PREFACE

The Great Wall , one of the Seven Wonders ,is the world's greatest architecture created by ancient Chinese people .It symbolizes unlimited diligence , wisdom ,creativity of Chinese nation .We Chinese are proud of it . In 1961 it was promulgated by the State Council to be the first national key units to be protected .Then in 1978, UNESCO listed it on the world heritage units. Great Wall has become the world most fascinating tourist sites. Jiayuguan is known as the No.1 Magnificent pass over Heaven or the No.1 pass in Hexi district. In Ming Dynasty, Hong Wu throne 5th (1372AD), minister Feng Sheng captured Hexi district. Their defense official built there, siding for Jiayuguan.This includes Inner city, Wengcheng, Guancheng and Outer city. Such construction is majestic, its layout is rational, and the structure is tight. Towering from the city, towns have slit and walls keep close.

Jiayuguan locates in the throat of Hexi corridor, Qilian Snowy Peaks lies in the south and Mount Heishan in the north, Taolai River flows through the city .Thus it has an important geographic position . So far, it is the best protected Great Wall pass.

Around Jiayuguan, dotted many scenic spots .Here are the Suspended-arm Great Wall and Taolai river mound, together with Mount Heishan rocking painting and graves of Wei and Jin dynasties. The area is endowed with beautiful sights, a long history and a galaxy of talent.

Here are Gobi desert, magic snowy peaks, and the grassland with herd grazing, the rippling lake, wonderful landscape yardan, beautiful Taolai valley and endless Euphrates poplar forests. One may fortunately enough to enjoy the fascinating mirage. The region seems half dream and half reality, with nature remaining unspoiled. It has already been an ideal resort for visitors.

In recent years, the municipal government exploits tourism resources based on the Great Wall and expands steel industry. High-speed development presents us a modern industrial tourism city, the barren old city has gone.



世界文化遗产 嘉峪关

THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE—JIAYUGUAN

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THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE - JIAYUGUAN

大美之視







### 甘肃敦煌汉长城

Dunhuang Great Wall of the Han Dynasty in Gansu

汉代长城，西部由酒泉至玉门直抵罗布泊，北部复秦时古塞，阴山以北增置亭障，东部亦复秦辽东古塞，至沮水为界，延至两万余里。

It starts from Jiuquan-Yumen and ends at Luobupo in the west, parallel with Qin Great Wall in the north and east, and there are more watchtowers in the north of Yinshan Mountain. It stretches for 10000 kilometers to Jushui.



### 甘肃敦煌小方盘城——西汉玉门都尉府遗址

Yumenguan Pass (Xiao fangpancheng) in Dunhuang, Gansu

玉门关遗址位于今甘肃敦煌西北70公里的戈壁滩上。汉武帝为切断与匈奴的联系，“凿空”西域通道，设河西四郡，据两关，玉门关为其一，另一关为其南的阳关。

Is Western-Han-Dynasty headquarter of Yuman Frontier Army, located in the Gobi desert about 70 kilometers northwest of Dunhuang city. Two Passes were built in Dunhuang for warding off Huns when Han Emperor Wudi ordered to open the road to and set up four prefectures in the West Region. One pass is Yumanguan and the other one is Yanguan located the south of the former one.

### 甘肃敦煌阳关附近的汉代烽燧

Yangguan Han-Dynasty Beacon Tower in Dunhuang, Gansu

在敦煌市南70公里处，是汉代阳关附近的重要烽燧。

lies 70 kilometers the south of Dunhuang City, an important beacon tower around the Yangguan Pass.



### 甘肃天祝乌鞘岭长城

Wushaoling Great Wall in Tianzhu, Gansu

乌鞘岭长城是河西走廊海拔最高的长城，在茫茫大草原上，汉代长城遗迹和明代长城在这里平行修筑，可见这里自古以来就是重要的军防地段。

The highest wall above the sea level in Hexi Corridor, two walls, the Han-Dynasty and the Ming walls parallel on the vast prairie to each other means Wushaoling has been a strategic area of military importance since ancient times.



### 甘肃山丹长城

The Great Wall in Shandan county, Gansu province





### 宁夏三关口长城

Sanguankou Great Wall in Ningxia or Ancient  
Chimukou Great Wall

三关口即古之赤木口。位于贺兰山中部，是阿拉善高原进入宁夏平原的咽喉要道，为银川城防“四险”之一。所谓三关，即从里而外设头道关、二道关和三道关，是贺兰山长城最著名的关口。

located in the central area of the Helanshan Mountain, the gateway to Ningxia Plain from Alashan Highland, one of the four defensive works for Yinchuan City, its so called Three Passes built one pass in another are the most renowned passes on Helanshan Mountain.



### 陕西榆林镇北台

Zhenbeitai of the Great Wall in Yulin, Shaanxi  
Province

### 山西偏关长城

Pianguan Great Wall (also Piantou) Fortress in Shanxi

偏关东达鸦角山，西逼黄河，地势东高西低，又称“偏头关”。地势险要，有“宣大以蔽京师，偏头以蔽全晋”之说。

Nestled against Yajiaoshan Mountain in the east, reaches the surging Yellow River in the west, and with the higher eastern part, it had been the focus of imperial rulers due to its strategic significance as a poem reads: "If Xuanda Pass can be a defense of the capital, Pianguan, more important, a defense of whole Shanxi Province".



### 天下第一关——山海关

Shanhaiguan Pass—the First Pass under the Heaven

山海关北枕燕山，南濒渤海，形势险要，历代为兵家必争之地，城周八里，共四门，东西筑有两罗城，连同南北翼长城及关城附近的城台、翼城，构成一套完整的防御工程，所谓“两京锁钥无双地，万里长城第一关”。

With the Great Wall stretching onto the rolling Yanshan Mountains in the north and into the Bohai Sea in the south, consisting of a main castle, two supporting castles in the east and west, and two semicircular protective walls in front of the main castle, four gates and watchtowers nearby, battlements that form a strong and powerful and complete defense system, it has been a bone of contention for military strategists since the ancient times. Thus it is considered the No. 1 pass of the Great Wall and the key to the defense of two ancient capitals - Beijing and Chang'an.







河北山海关长城旧貌  
The ancient Great Wall in Shanhaiguan ,  
Hebel province



河北山海关老龙头  
The Great Wall in Laolongtou, Shanhaiguan ,  
Hebei province

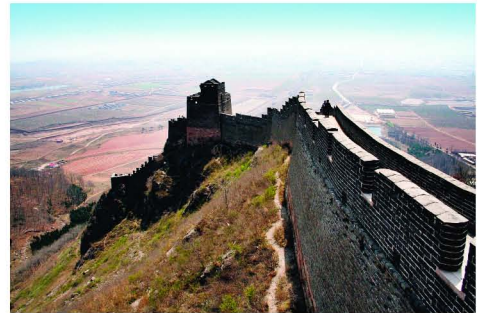


### 河北金山岭长城

Jinshanling Great Wall in heBei

金山岭长城是明代长城保存最为完整的段落之一。东接司马台，西抵古北口。地势险要，工程精细。城墙最高可达9米，雄伟壮观。

The best preserved part of the Ming Great Wall with many original features. It starts from the Simatal Tower In the east and ends at Gubeikou in the west and with its 9 meter highest part of wall, fine quality project and strategic significance it looks very magnificent.



### 河北角山长城

The great wall in Jiaoshan ,hebei



### 河北白羊峪长城神威楼

Hebei Aries valley floor, the Great Wall





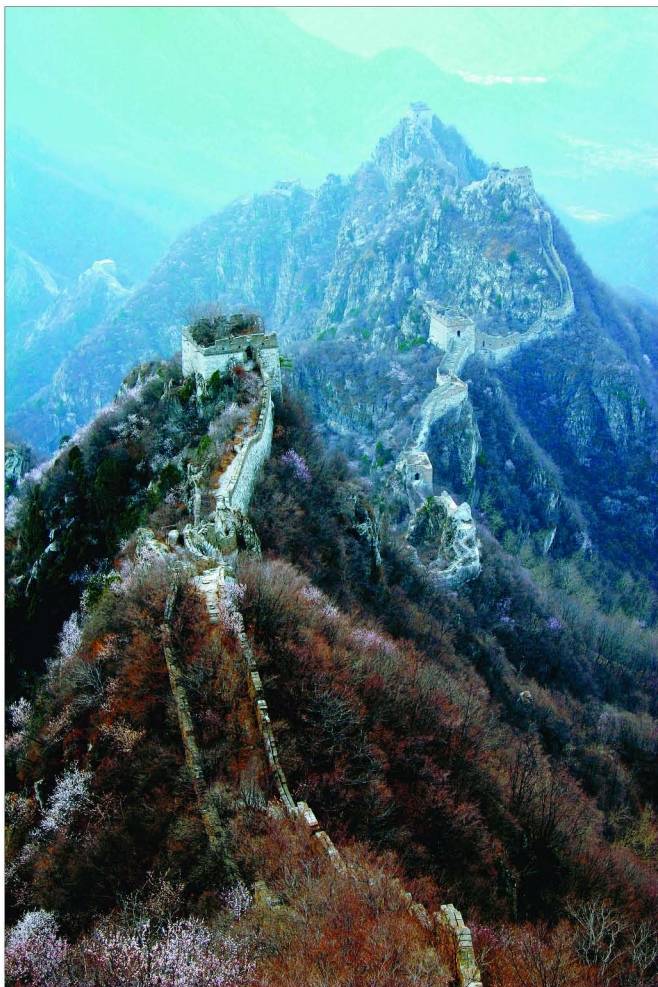
北京八达岭长城旧貌

The past of Beijing Badaling Great Wall



北京八达岭长城  
Beijing Badaling Great Wall





北京箭扣长城  
Nock Beijing Great Wall



北京古北口长城  
Gubeikou Beijing Great Wall



北京慕田峪长城  
Mutianyu Great Wall in Beijing

慕田峪长城群山环抱，峰秀岭峻，长城两侧均有垛口，敌楼密集，关隘险要，有“单边”、“箭扣”、“鹰飞倒仰”等著名险山墙。

Surrounded by green and high mountains, with Duokou on both sides of the wall and many defensive towers, is a strategic part of vital significance with its important walls called danbian, koujian and yanfeidaoyang.