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前言



《中国文化常识》、《中国历史常识》和《中国地理常识》是由中华人民共和国国务院侨务办公室组织北京华文学院、南京师范大学和安徽师范大学编写的一套汉语教学辅助读物，供海外华裔青少年通过课堂学习或自学的方式了解中国文化、历史、地理常识，同时供家长辅导孩子学习使用，在海外反响很好。

近年来，随着中国经济社会的迅速发展和国际影响的不断扩大，海外学习汉语的人数，尤其是非华裔汉语学习者人数大幅度增加。为了进一步适应广大海外汉语学习者了解中国文化的需求，促进中外文化交流，中华人民共和国国务院侨务办公室授权中国国家汉语国际推广领导小组办公室对《中国文化常识》、《中国历史常识》和《中国地理常识》进行改编。

《中国文化常识》、《中国历史常识》和《中国地理常识》改编本是一套面向世界各国汉语学习者的普及型、口语化的文化辅助读物，适用于海外对中国文化和汉语感兴趣的各类人员。在中华人民共和国国务院侨务办公室编写的中英文对照版基础上，此次改编增加了中文与德、法、日、韩、俄、泰、西班牙、阿拉伯语的对照版本。

中国国家汉语国际推广领导小组办公室委托高等教育出版社对《中国文化常识》、《中国历史常识》和《中国地理常识》进行改编，高等教育出版社对原书的部分内容进行了增删，修订了部分数据，重新遴选和修改了插图，并翻译出版英、德、泰语版本；外语教学与研究出版社翻译出版法、日、韩语版本；华语教学出版社翻译出版俄、西班牙、阿拉伯语版本。此次改编力求在原书强调科学性、思想性和实用性的基础上做进一步创新。希望本系列读物成为您了解中国的窗口，成为您通向汉语世界的桥梁。

此次改编得到了海内外诸多专家、学者和教师的关心与支持，他们提出了许多中肯的建议，在此向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

由于时间所限，书中不免会有疏漏和不当之处，希望使用者和专家学者不吝赐正，以供今后修订时改正。

中国国家汉语国际推广领导小组办公室

2006 年 11 月

Preface

Common Knowledge About Chinese Culture, *Common Knowledge About Chinese History* and *Common Knowledge About Chinese Geography* are a series of readers initiated by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The readers were jointly developed by Beijing Chinese Language College, Nanjing Normal University and Anhui Normal University. Serving as teaching aids for learners of Chinese, these readers make the general knowledge of Chinese culture, history and geography accessible to the young generation of overseas Chinese by means of either classroom delivery or self-study. These books are also for parents to help their children with the study. The previous versions of these readers were well received.



In recent years, with the rapid economic and social development in China and the rising of her international status, the world witnesses a phenomenal increase in learners of the Chinese language outside China, especially from non-Chinese ethnic groups. To meet the demand from overseas Chinese learners to better their knowledge about Chinese culture, and to foster cultural exchanges between China and the world, a revision of the above-mentioned readers has been decided by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. They assigned the Office of Chinese Language Council International to work out the new edition of *Common Knowledge About Chinese Culture*, *Common Knowledge About Chinese History* and *Common Knowledge About Chinese Geography*.

The revised version of *Common Knowledge About Chinese Culture*, *Common Knowledge About Chinese History* and *Common Knowledge About Chinese Geography* is intended to be a popular edition of learning aid for Chinese culture in a conversational style. These readers make Chinese culture, history and geography more accessible to all people. Based on the original Chinese-English version edited by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the newly-revised version has kept its bilingual format, only broadening the foreign language coverage to German, French, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Thai, Spanish and Arabic.

The Office of Chinese Language Council International delegates the revision of *Common Knowledge About Chinese Culture*, *Common Knowledge About Chinese History* and *Common Knowledge About Chinese Geography* to Higher Education Press, who adds and subtracts parts of the original Chinese version with amendments to some data and illustrations. The bilingual versions of Chinese-English, Chinese-German and Chinese-Thai are developed by Higher Education Press. The versions of Chinese-French, Chinese-Japanese and Chinese-Korean are developed by Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press. The Chinese-Russian, Chinese-Spanish and Chinese-Arabic versions are done by Sinolingua. All revisions are meant to be innovative while maintaining the original focus of being accurate, instructive and practical. It is our sincere hope that this series of readers become windows for you to know more about China, and bridges leading you to the world of Chinese.

We would especially like to express our sincere appreciation to many experts, scholars and Chinese teachers both at home and abroad for their pertinent suggestions.

Developed under a tight schedule, the new editions might be blotted with oversights and inappropriateness. We sincerely welcome readers, especially those better versed in the relevant fields to contribute ideas for the correction and future revision of these books.

The Office of Chinese Language Council International
November, 2006

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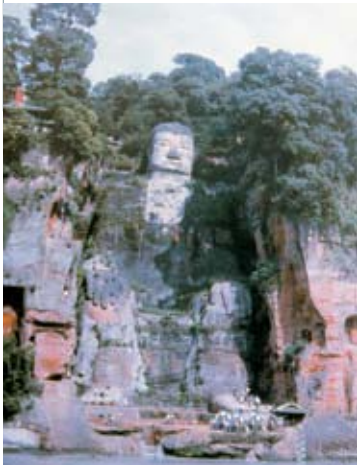
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中国概览

A General Survey of China



中国

的地理位置

China's Geographic Location in the World



中国位于欧亚大陆的东部，太平洋的西岸。

中国的陆上疆界长达2万多千米，拥有14个邻国，东邻朝鲜，东北部、北部和西北部与俄罗斯、蒙古国、哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦相邻，西部和西南部毗邻阿富汗、巴基斯坦、印度、尼泊尔、不丹，南接越南、老挝、缅甸。

大陆海岸线北起中朝边界的鸭绿江口，南到中越边界的北仑河口，总长1.8万多千米。中国濒临渤海、黄海、东海、南海四大海域和台湾岛东面的太平洋。沿海分布5000多个岛屿，台湾岛是中国的第一大岛。岛屿海岸线长1.4万千米。

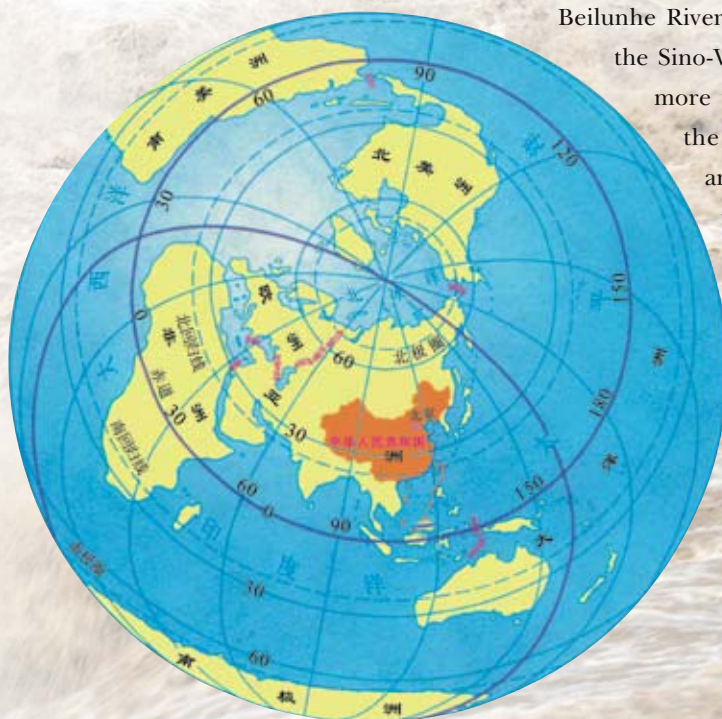


China's Geographic Location in the World

China is located in the east of the Eurasian Continent, to the west of the Pacific Ocean.

China has a land boundary of more than 20 000 km, bordering 14 countries, with DPR Korea to the east; Russia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to the north, northeast and northwest; Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal and Bhutan to the west and southwest; and Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar to the South.

China's coastline extends from the north at the estuary of Yalu River on the Sino-Korean border to the south at the estuary of Beilunhe River ("Song Ka Long" in Vietnamese) on the Sino-Vietnam border, with a total length of more than 18 000 km. China is flanked by the Bohai Sea, the Yellow Sea, the East and South China Seas, with the Pacific to the east. It has more than 5 000 islands along the coast, with the largest one being Taiwan Island. The total length of the coastline of China's islands is 14 000 km.



1. 中国的地形复杂多样
China's diversified topography
2. 中国的地理位置
China's geographic location in the world

1 | 2

你知道吗? Do you know?

同中国隔海相望的国家有日本、韩国、菲律宾、马来西亚、印度尼西亚和文莱。

China and the following countries face each other across the sea: Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei.

中国的版图

China's Territory



中国的行政区划
China's Administrative Divisions



中国行政区划简表

China's Administrative Divisions

序号 No.	全称 Full Name	简称 Abbreviation	行政中心 Administration Center
1	北京市 Beijing	京 Jing	北京 Beijing
2	天津市 Tianjin	津 Jin	天津 Tianjin
3	河北省 Hebei Province	冀 Ji	石家庄 Shijiazhuang
4	山西省 Shanxi Province	晋 Jin	太原 Taiyuan
5	内蒙古自治区 Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	内蒙古 Inner Mongolia	呼和浩特 Hohhot
6	辽宁省 Liaoning Province	辽 Liao	沈阳 Shenyang
7	吉林省 Jilin Province	吉 Ji	长春 Changchun
8	黑龙江省 Heilongjiang Province	黑 Hei	哈尔滨 Harbin
9	上海市 Shanghai	沪 Hu	上海 Shanghai
10	江苏省 Jiangsu Province	苏 Su	南京 Nanjing
11	浙江省 Zhejiang Province	浙 Zhe	杭州 Hangzhou
12	福建省 Fujian Province	闽 Min	福州 Fuzhou
13	安徽省 Anhui Province	皖 Wan	合肥 Hefei
14	江西省 Jiangxi Province	赣 Gan	南昌 Nanchang
15	山东省 Shandong Province	鲁 Lu	济南 Jinan
16	河南省 Henan Province	豫 Yu	郑州 Zhengzhou
17	湖北省 Hubei Province	鄂 E	武汉 Wuhan
18	湖南省 Hunan Province	湘 Xiang	长沙 Changsha
19	广东省 Guangdong Province	粤 Yue	广州 Guangzhou
20	海南省 Hainan Province	琼 Qiong	海口 Haikou
21	广西壮族自治区 Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	桂 Gui	南宁 Nanning
22	重庆市 Chongqing	渝 Yu	重庆 Chongqing
23	四川省 Sichuan Province	川或蜀 Chuan or Shu	成都 Chengdu
24	贵州省 Guizhou Province	贵或黔 Gui or Qian	贵阳 Guiyang
25	云南省 Yunnan Province	云或滇 Yun or Dian	昆明 Kunming
26	西藏自治区 Tibet Autonomous Region	藏 Zang	拉萨 Lhasa
27	陕西省 Shaanxi Province	陕或秦 Shaan or Qin	西安 Xi'an
28	甘肃省 Gansu Province	甘或陇 Gan or Long	兰州 Lanzhou
29	青海省 Qinghai Province	青 Qing	西宁 Xining
30	宁夏回族自治区 Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	宁 Ning	银川 Yinchuan
31	新疆维吾尔自治区 Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	新 Xin	乌鲁木齐 Urümqi
32	台湾省 Taiwan Province	台 Tai	台北 Taipei
33	香港特别行政区 Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	港 Gang	香港 Hong Kong
34	澳门特别行政区 Macao Special Administrative Region	澳 Ao	澳门 Macao

中国领土的最北端是黑龙江省漠河以北的黑龙江主航道中心线，最南端是南沙群岛的曾母暗沙。南北跨 50 个纬度左右，相距 5 500 千米。当东北进入隆冬季节的时候，南方的海南岛依然是一片夏季的景象。

中国领土的最东端是黑龙江和乌苏里江主航道中心线汇合处，最西端在新疆维吾尔自治区乌恰县西部的帕米尔高原上，东西跨经度 60 多度，相距 5 000 多千米。当东海之滨的渔民迎朝阳出海捕鱼的时候，

帕米尔高原的牧民还在深夜中酣睡呢！

中国的陆地国土面积为 960 万平方千米，仅次于俄罗斯、加拿大，居世界第三位。另外，还拥有 300 万平方千米的海洋国土。

目前，中国有 23 个省、5 个自治区、4 个直辖市和两个特别行政区。首都北京。

中国国土辽阔，资源丰富，江山多娇。中国是世界四大文明古国之一，中华民族在这块广阔的土地上，创造了光辉灿烂的东方文化。





China's Territory

The country stretches from north to south for about 50° in latitude, over a span of 5 500 km in distance, from the central line of the Heilongjiang River's main channel, north of Mohe county, to the Zengmu Reef of the Nansha Islands in the South China Sea. When the Northeast China hits the depth of winter, the Hainan Island in the south is still in its summer.

China's length spans for about 60° in longitude or more than 5 000 km in distance, from the junction of the central line of the Heilongjiang and Ussuri rivers in the east to the Pamir Highlands, west of Wuqia county, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in the far west. When fishermen living by the East China Sea sail out to work in the morning, herdsmen on the Pamir Highlands are still sound asleep at midnight.

China's land area is 9 600 000 km², ranking 3rd in the world after Russia and Canada. Besides, it also has a sea area of 3 000 000 km².

China has 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities directly under the central government and 2 special administrative regions, with Beijing as its capital.

As one of the four great countries with ancient civilization, China has a vast territory, abundant resources and beautiful scenery. Chinese people have created glorious oriental culture on this vast land.



1 | 2

1. 帕米尔高原
The Pamirs

2. 漠河的冬天
Winter at Mohe

中国的人口

China's Population

中国是世界上人口数量最多的国家，截至 2000 年 11 月 1 日，全国总人口为 12.95 亿，2005 年 1 月 6 日是中国“十三亿人口日”，今天中国人口已经超过 13 亿。中国人口约占世界总人口的 22% 左右。

中国的人口，地区分布不均匀。东部人口多，西部人口

少；平原地区人口多，山地、高原地区人口少。

在中国城乡人口构成中，城镇人口比重小，乡村人口比重大。1949 年以来，中国非农业人口有计划地稳步增长，非农业人口增长的速度将会加快，占总人口的比重也将不断增加。





China's Population

China accounts for the largest population in the world. By Nov. 1, 2000, the national population had amounted to 1.295 billion. January 6th of 2005 was China's "1.3-billion population day". At present, China's population exceeds 13 billion. Chinese people now constitute about 22% of the world's population.

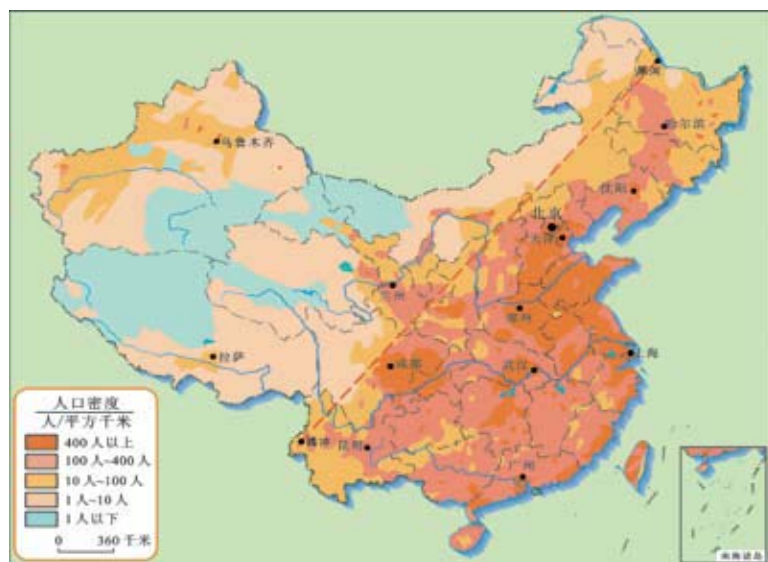
China's population is not evenly distributed across the country. The east of China has large population, while the west is sparsely populated. People abound in the plain areas, but are sparse in the mountainous and plateau regions.

The population in cities and towns contrasts sharply with that in the countryside—the former has small percentage in national population, while the latter constitutes a large proportion. Since 1949, China's non-rural population has increased steadily in a planned way. The growth of the non-rural population will accelerate even more and its percentage of the national population will also increase.

小资料 Data

2000年，中国人口的平均寿命达71.8岁。

Chinese people's average life expectancy extended to 71.8 years in 2000.



1. 人们聚集在天安门广场，欢度国庆
National Day celebration at Tian'anmen Square
2. 中国人口密度分布
Distribution of China's Population

统一的多民族大家庭

Unified Multi-ethnic Country



中国是一个统一的多民族国家，由汉、蒙古、回、藏、维吾尔、苗、彝、壮、布依、朝鲜、满等 56 个民族组成，实行民族平等的政策。

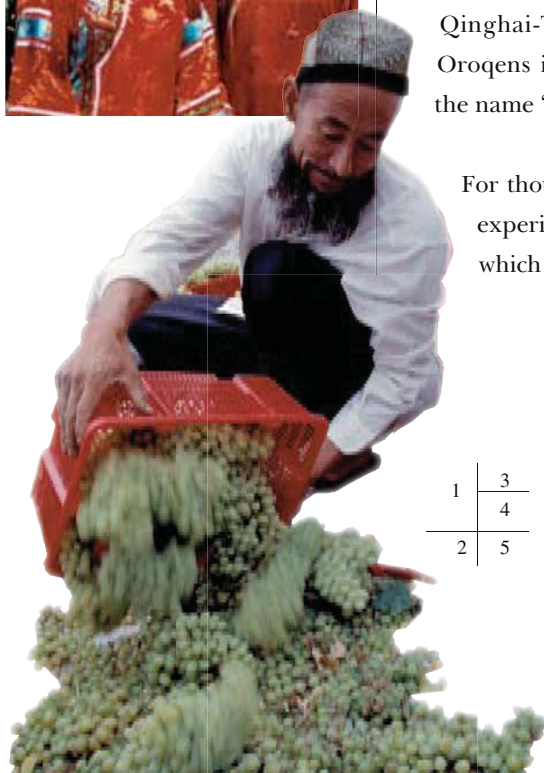
在各个民族中，汉族人口最多，约占全国总人口的 91.59 %。除汉族以外的 55 个民族统称为少数民族。第五次（截至 2000 年 11 月 1 日）人口普查结果显示少数民族总人口为 10 643 万，约占全国总人口的 8.41 %。

少数民族人口数量虽少，

但地区分布很广，主要分布在西北、西南和东北等地。维吾尔族主要分布在新疆，是一个能歌善舞的民族；蒙古族主要分布于内蒙古高原，被称为“草原民族”；藏族主要分布在青藏高原，被称为“高原之鹰”；鄂伦春族分布在兴安岭山地，被称为“山岭上人”。

千百年来，中国各族人民在不同的自然和社会历史条件下，形成了不同特色的风俗习惯。





Unified Multi-ethnic Country

China is a unified multi-ethnic country, comprising 56 nationalities such as Han, Mongolian, Hui, Tibetan, Uygur, Miao, Yi, Zhuang, Buyi, Korean, and Manchu, etc. The policy that all of the nationalities are equal has become a national practice.

The Han people comprise the largest population among all of the nationalities, making up 91.59 percent of the country's total population. The other 55 nationalities are called ethnic minorities. The fifth national census (up to Nov. 1, 2000) shows the population of all of the minorities is 106 430 000, accounting for about 8.41% of the national population.

Although the ethnic minorities are small in population, they are widely dispersed across the country, mainly in the Northwest, Southwest and Northeast. The Uygur, a people good at dancing and singing, mainly live in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The Mongols, distributed on the Inner Mongolian Plateau, are called "people of grassland". The Tibetan people by and large live on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, known as "eagle of the plateau". The Oroqens inhabit the Xing'anling mountains, which earns them the name "people on the mountains".

For thousands of years, Chinese people of various nationalities experienced different natural, historical and social conditions, which formed their own distinct customs.

你知道吗? Do you know?

1. 苗族
The Miao nationality
2. 傈僳族
The Lisu nationality
3. 侗族
The Dong nationality
4. 满族
The Manchu nationality
5. 维吾尔族
The Uygur nationality

1	3
	4
2	5

在中国, 还有一些至今未被正式识别的民族, 其人数共 74.9 万, 占全国总人口的 0.066%。

Up to now there are still some ethnic groups which haven't been officially identified in China. This part of the population amounts to 749 000, i.e. 0.066% of the total national population.