



C 华北地区

Chapter 1 North China

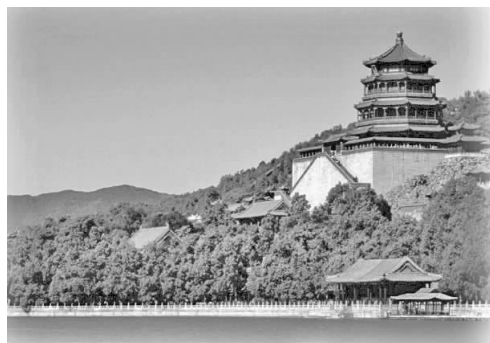


颐和园

Summer Palace

Natural Features

The Summer Palace is located on the western edge of Beijing, between the fourth and fifth ring roads, close to the western hills, 12km from central Beijing. It is the largest and best-preserved imperial garden in China. Its Chinese name, Yi He Yuan, translates as ‘Garden for Maintaining Health and Harmony’.



As its name implies, the Summer Palace was used as a summer residence by China's imperial rulers—as a retreat from the main imperial palace now known as the Palace Museum or Forbidden City—a pleasureground in the countryside, yet near to the city.

The gardens that became the Summer Palace date from the Jin Dynasty (1115 ~ 1234). Later, the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan (Yuan Dynasty, 1279 ~ 1368), who wanted to improve Beijing's water supply, ordered the construction of canals to transport water from the Western Hills to the Summer Palace. He also enlarged the lake (today's Kun Ming Lake) to act as a reservoir.

In 1750, Emperor Qian Long (1736 ~ 1796) of the Qing Dynasty (1644 ~ 1911) added substantially to the gardens of the Summer Palace. His appointed designers reproduced the styles of various palaces and gardens from around China. Kun



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Ming Lake was extended to imitate the West Lake in Hangzhou.

In 1860, the Anglo-French Allied Forces invaded Beijing and set fire to many of the buildings within the Summer Palace.



In 1886, Dowager Empress Ci Xi, with embezzled funds from the Imperial Navy, restored the grand gardens. The reconstruction and enlargement of the Summer Palace continued for ten years. After completion, she renamed the gardens ‘Yi He Yuan’ (Garden of Peace and Harmony).

In 1889, the Empress Dowager Ci Xi moved her administration to the renovated Yi He Yuan and the gardens that had long been an imperial pleasure ground became the primary Summer Palace.

A full-scale restoration began in 1903, and today’s Summer Palace is more or less the same as the palace rebuilt from then.

After the success of the 1911 Revolution, the Summer Palace was opened to the public. Then, after the last Qing Emperor Pu Yi was thrown out of the Palaces in 1924, the Summer Palace was turned into a park. The Summer Palace has become a popular and relaxing destination for both domestic and international tourists now.

The Summer Palace was designated a World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1998.

Special Mention

The palace is the largest and the best-preserved royal garden in the world with the richest cultural connotation, hence it is honored as a museum of royal gardens. Its general layout makes full use of the hill and the lake, together with the borrowed views from the peaks of the west mountain, which brings about infinite scenery variations with exceeding beauty. The buildings in the palace are the architectural cream from all parts of China. The administrative and residential areas in the east of the palace are typical of the quadrangle in northern China, where the enclosed courtyards are connected by various roofed causeways. The lake area in its south, however, is an imitation of West Lake of Hangzhou, where a dyke divides the lake in two, thus giving it an obvious touch of southern



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China landscape. On the north side of Longevity Hill, the scene is that of Tibetan lamasery, where stand white pagodas and buildings like blockhouses. And in the north, the Suzhou Market Street, with all kinds of shops and its crisscrossing water-courses, is again in the style of the waterscape in southern China.



Major Scenic Sites

Hall of Benevolence and Longevity Area

- East Palace Gate
- Hall of Benevolence and Longevity
- Hall of Jade Billows
- Hall of Joyful Longevity: Rock of Green Fungus
- Garden of Virtue and Harmony

Kunming Lake Area

- Kunming Lake
- Pavilion of Flourishing Culture
- Seventeen-arch Bridge
- Pavilion of Broad View
- Penglai Isle: Shrine for Universal Blessing Rain
- Six Bridges of West Dyke: Tower of Bright Scene

Long Gallery Area

- Long Gallery
- Hall of Oriole Singing
- Clear and Calm Boat

Longevity Hill Area

- Hall of Dispelling Clouds
- Tower of Buddhist Incense
- Prayer Wheel Repository



Treasure Cloud Pavilion
Sea of Wisdom
Pavilion of Great Happiness
Garden of Harmonious Interests
Rambling in Picture
Four Continents
Suzhou Market Street

Other Attractions Around the Place

Beijing arboretum
Fragrant Hills
Yuanmingyuan Park



颐和园

Summer Palace

自然概况

颐 颐和园位于北京西郊,在四环和五环之间,紧挨西山,距北京市中心 12 公里。颐和园是中国最大的皇家园林。其汉语意思为“颐养和谐之园”。

颐和园的英文名称“Summer Palace”(夏天的宫殿)意思是这里是皇帝在夏天的居住之地——一个离城不远、位于乡村的、供帝王后妃们逍遥游乐的紫禁城。

早在金代(1115 ~ 1234),颐和园就已经开始成为花园。随后,元朝(1279 ~ 1368)的忽必烈又改进北京的水系统,开挖运河把西山的水引到颐和园,他还扩建了昆明湖作为蓄水池。

1750 年,清朝(1644 ~ 1911)的乾隆皇帝再接再厉,把这个花园修建成了皇家园林。他让设计师们复制中国的各种园林风格汇集于此。昆明湖就是模仿杭州西湖而造的。

1860 年,英法联军侵略北京,纵火烧毁了这里的大部分建筑。

1886 年,慈禧太后挪用海军经费重建并扩建了这些花园,工程持续 10 年之久,完工后她将其改名为颐和园(颐养和谐之园)。

1889 年,慈禧连同她的行政部门一起搬到修复一新的颐和园。从此,颐和园



变成了首要的皇家夏日游乐场所。

1903 年,慈禧逃亡返回北京后,又对颐和园做了全方位的修复。今天的颐和园与修复后的颐和园大致相似。

1911 年革命成功后,颐和园开始对外开放。不过,颐和园成为真正的公园是 1924 年清朝的末代皇帝被赶出宫殿之后。如今,颐和园已成为中外游人喜欢游玩的好去处。

1998 年,颐和园被联合国教科文组织列入《世界遗产名录》。



特别提醒

颐和园是世界上建筑规模最大,保存最完整,文化内涵最丰富的皇家御苑,被誉为皇家园林博物馆。全园以山湖形式巧做安排,以西山群峰为借景,使园内景色变幻无穷,美不胜收。园内建筑吸收了中国各地建筑的精华。东部的宫殿区和内廷区,是典型的北方四合院风格。一个个封闭的院落由游廊连通;南部的湖泊区是仿杭州西湖景色,一道西堤把湖泊一分为二,具有浓郁的江南情调;万寿山的北面,是典型的西藏喇嘛庙宇风格,有白塔及城堡式建筑;北部的苏州街,店铺林立,水道纵通,又是典型的江南水乡风格。

主要景点

仁寿殿景区

东宫门	仁寿殿
玉澜堂	乐寿堂:青芝岫
德和园	

昆明湖景区

昆明湖	文昌阁
十七孔桥	廓如亭
蓬莱岛: 广润灵雨祠	西堤六桥: 景明楼

长廊景区

长廊	听鹈馆
清晏舫	

万寿山景区

排云殿	佛香阁
转轮藏	宝云阁
智慧海	景福阁



谐趣园:知鱼桥

画中游

四大部洲

苏州街

周边名胜

北京植物园

香山

圆明园



北戴河 Beidaihe

Natural Features

Set on the coast some 280 kilometers east of Beijing, the seaside holiday resort of Beidaihe is famous not only as a tourist center and as a good place to recuperate after illness, but also as one of the best places in the world to see migratory birds.



Beidaihe is a district belongs to Qin Huangdao City. It has a moderate area of about 70.3 square kilometers with a permanent of population of 60 000 people.



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However, its picturesque scenery and agreeable climate make it a world-famous summer resort.

China's Yanshan Mountain Range winds its way thousands of miles from the west to the eastern seaboard. It sends a number of waterways like the Henghe, Daihe, Yanghe and Luanhe rivers down to the Bohai Sea at Beidaihe. They create a vast area of wetlands, mud-banks, and lagoons with rich feeding and good places for birds to rest. Here migratory routes come together like great seasonal flocks of birds linking northeast Asia with south China, Indo-China, Australia and even far off east Africa.

Nature has richly endowed Beidaihe with bird species and of the 1198 found in China, 416 have been recorded at Beidaihe. This is a part of the world that plays host to 18 species of gulls, 3 of swans, and 6 of cranes.

Beidaihe has enjoyed a good reputation since 1893. It was then that a British engineer help build a railway line recognized that with its low hills, beaches and sea breezes, the headland was an ideal place to escape the summer heat of the interior. On his recommendation, the first holiday makers arrived. Beidaihe, until then a poor fishing village, quickly



became popular with diplomats, merchants, missionaries, and well-off Chinese.

Since the first two parties of Chinese bird enthusiasts visited Beidaihe in 1999, more and more domestic visitors have joined bird watching groups going there on vacation.

Special Mention

Back in the 1940s Danish scientist, Axel Hemmingsen, published a report saying that he had seen large numbers of cranes at Beidaihe, but no one followed up on this at the time. Then in 1985 guided by Hemmingsen's report, British ornithologist Doctor Martin Williams first came to Beidaihe. With the help of an official from the Beidaihe tourism authority, Dr. Williams visited Shijiutuo Island



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in nearby Leping County. What he discovered there was far beyond his expectations and he found many new kinds of birds. Since then, accompanied by his Chinese counterpart, Xu Weishu, he has brought many overseas professionals together in Beidaihe every year to enjoy watching the birds and carry out research.

Xu Weishu, vice director of the China Ornithological Society tells of the time when as many as 2 729 oriental white storks were recorded in Beidaihe, doubling the previous world record.

Look into the skies of Beidaihe in the first ten days of November every year and you will be sure to see flocks of red-crowned cranes and white cranes.

The year from May 1999 to May 2000 saw ten new species added to the list for Beidaihe.

Major Scenic Sites

Tiger Rock Park

Yingjiao Stones

Dove Nest Park

Lianfeng Hill

Wanghai Ting (Seaside Pavilion)

Lianhuashi (Lotus Stone Park)

Ocean Park

Yingjiao Pavilion

Other Attractions Around the Place

Nan Dai He

Changli Seashores

Golden Seacoast

Biluo Tower

Qinhuangdao Safari Park

Jade Island



北戴河 Beidaihe

自然概况

北京东面 280 公里处的沿海城市、避暑胜地北戴河, 不仅因其为旅游中心和康复疗养场所而著名, 也因其为世界上观赏鸟类的最佳地点之一而闻名于世。

北戴河是秦皇岛市的一个区, 面积不大, 只有 70.3 平方公里; 人口不多, 只有 6 万居民。然而北戴河那如诗如画的风景和四季如春的宜人气候却使它成为世界著名的避暑胜地。