



清华大学

Tsinghua University

General Information

Tsinghua University is one of the most famous universities in China. Located in the northwestern suburbs of Beijing—the capital city of China, Tsinghua University was built on the site of “Tsinghua Yuan”, a former royal garden of Qing Dynasty, with an area of 386.34 hectares. Tsinghua University is also one of the state “Project 211” universities. Tsinghua University is a national key comprehensive research-orientated university with science, engineering, literature, liberal arts, history, philosophy, economics, administration, law, education and medicine.



Tsinghua University was established in 1911 originally as “Tsinghua Xuetang,” a preparatory school for students who would be sent by the government to study in universities in the United States. The school was renamed “Tsinghua School” in



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1912. The university section was instituted in 1925 and undergraduate students were then enrolled. The name “National Tsinghua University” was adopted in 1928, and in 1929 the Research Institute was set up.

The university currently has over 7 100 faculty and staff, with 34 academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and 31 academicians of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, 77 special professors of “Cheungkong Scholars Program”, 5 teaching masters, 94 outstanding youth receiving national scientific fund, over 900 full professors and 1 200 associate professors (including 938 doctoral supervisors). Tsinghua University has a total enrolment of 26 934 students of all kinds, including 13 709 undergraduates, 6 467 master candidates, 4 997 doctoral candidates and 1 761 foreign students. The university comprises 13 colleges with 54 departments, over 130 institutes (research centers), 11 state key labs and 4 state engineering research centers. It has 60 specialties for undergraduates, 1 specialty for the second Bachelor’s degree, 26 doctorate or master programs in first-level disciplines, 1 single master program in first-level discipline, 17 doctorate or master programs in second-level disciplines, 38 single master program in second-level discipline, 170 specialties for master candidates and 128 specialties for doctoral candidates, 49 state key disciplines and 30 post-doctor research stations.

Tsinghua University Library consists of 4 professional libraries, namely library of humanities, library of economy and administration, library of architecture, library of art. It has a collection of more than 4 million books.

To fully implement the “China Education Reform and Development Program”, Tsinghua University has set new development targets for the next 15 years. Educational quality and effectiveness will be improved and disciplinary structure will be adjusted. Based on our strength in engineering, the university will promote the development of science and management departments. Humanities and social sciences will stress particular areas with high academic standards.

In less than 100 years, Tsinghua University has witnessed and shared the hardships and glories of the nation. The university’s motto of “Self-discipline and Social Commitment” has inspired many generations of Tsinghua teachers and students to struggle for the prosperity of China. Now, striving to build Tsinghua University into a world-class university by its 100th anniversary in 2011 has become the objective of each member of the teaching staff and the student body.

Glorious History

In 1911, Establishment of “Tsinghua Xue Tang”, later changed to “Tsinghua



School” (preparatory school for students to study in the USA).

In 1925, the university section was instituted and undergraduate students were then enrolled.

In 1928, the name “National Tsinghua University” was adopted with 16 departments in four schools: Liberal Arts, Law, Sciences, and Engineering.

In 1937, Tsinghua University moved to Changsha City and merged with Peking University and Nankai University to form “Changsha Temporary University”.

In 1938, National Temporary University of Changsha moved to Kunming and was renamed the National Southwestern Associated University.

In 1946, it returned to original campus - “Qing Hua Yuan” in Beijing, with 26 departments in five schools: Liberal Arts, Law, Sciences, Engineering, and Agriculture and 26 departments.

In 1952, a nationwide restructuring of institutes of higher education was initiated, and Tsinghua University became a multidisciplinary polytechnic university.

In 1984, the graduate school was formed and it was the first one in universities of the country.

In 1999, Tsinghua established the School of Arts and Design by merging with the Central Academy of Arts and Design.

In 2003, Huaxin Hospital and Yuquan Hospital which had belonged to the Ministry of Information and Industry merged to form the first accessorial hospital and the second accessorial hospital of the university.



清华大学

Tsinghua University

基本概况

清 华大学是中国著名高等学府，坐落于北京西北郊风景秀丽的清华园——清朝的皇室花园，占地达 386.34 公顷。清华大学是国家“211 工程”建设的高校，是一所具有理学、工学、文学、艺术学、历史学、哲学、经济学、管理学、法学、教育学和医学等学科的综合性和研究型大学。

清华大学的前身是清华学堂，成立于 1911 年，当初是清政府建立的留美预备



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学校。1912年更名为清华学校。1925年设立大学部,同年开办研究院(国学门),1928年更名为“国立清华大学”。

清华大学现有教职工7100余人,其中中国科学院院士34名、中国工程院院士31名、长江特聘教授77人、教学名师5人、国家杰出青年科学基金94人、900余名教授、1200余名副教授(其中博士生导师938名)。清华大学有26934名各类在校学生,其中普通本科学生13709人、硕士生6467人、博士生4997人、1761名留学生,共有13个学院54个系、130多个研究所(中心)、11个国家重点实验室、4个国家工程研究中心;60个本科专业,一个第二学士学位专业,博士、硕士学位授权的一级学科26个,有硕士学位授予权的一级学科一个。有博士、硕士学位授予权的二级学科17个,有硕士学位授权的二级学科38个,170个硕士点,128个博士点,49个全国重点学科,30个博士后流动站。

清华大学图书馆由校图书馆及人文、经管、法律、建筑和美术等专业图书馆组成,馆藏总量已经达到400多万册(件)。

为了全面贯彻“中国教育改革与发展规划”,清华大学制定了今后十五年的发展目标,要提高教学质量,调整学科建设,要以工科的雄厚实力为基础,推动理科和管理学科的发展,尤其要提高人文自然学科的学术水平。

在不到一百年的历史里,清华大学目睹并亲身经历了国家的荣辱,“自强不息、厚德载物”的校训激励着清华一代代师生为了祖国的繁荣昌盛而奋斗。当今,努力在2011年的百年圣诞之际把清华建设成世界一流大学已经成为每一个师生的奋斗目标。

历史变迁

1911年 建立“清华学堂”后更名为“清华学校”(留美预备学校)。

1925年 设立大学部,同年开办研究院。

1928年 更名为国立清华大学,有文、法、理、工4个学院,16个系。

1937年 南迁长沙与北京大学、南开大学联合组成国立长沙临时大学。

1938年 长沙临时大学迁到昆明,更名国立西南联合大学。

1946年 迁回北京清华园复校,有文、法、理、工、农5个学院,26个系。

1952年 经全国高校院系调整,成为多科性工业大学。

1984年 设立国内高校中第一个研究生院。

1999年 原中央工艺美术学院并入,成为清华大学美术学院。

2003年 原隶属信息产业部的华信医院(原酒仙桥医院)和玉泉医院正式并入。



北京大学

Peking University

General Information

Peking University is a national key comprehensive teaching and research orientated university emphasizing the liberal arts and science, and is also one of the first group of universities admitted to “Project 211”. Peking University, the former Jing Shi Da Xue Tang (the Metropolitan University) of the Qing Dynasty, opened in December 1898. The Metropolitan University was then not only the most prestigious institution of higher learning but also the highest administrative organization of education in China. In May 1912, the Metropolitan University was renamed “Peking University”. Mr. Yan Fu, an outstanding educationist and initiatory philosopher, was chosen as the first president. In December 1916, its presidency was taken up by Mr. Cai Yuanpei, an outstanding scientist, educationist and



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democratic revolutionary, who played an active role in the reform and development of the university.

Peking University is situated at the northeast of the Haidian District at the western suburbs of Beijing with an area of 2 661 581 m². The campus is known as “Yan Yuan”—the gardens of Yan. It stands near the Yuan Ming Gardens and the Summer Palace.

Peking University has a glorious revolutionary tradition. In 1919, the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal May 4th Movement was initiated from the university, which had been the centre of the Chinese New-Culture Movement and the earliest base for the dissemination of Marxism in China. Chen Duxiu, Li Dazhao and Mao Zedong, founders of the Chinese communist Party, as well as Lu Xun, a great writer, thinker and chief leader of the Chinese New-Culture Movement, all either taught or held offices in the university. In order to carry on the revolutionary tradition of the May 4th Movement, the university decided, after the new China was founded, that the 4th of May be set as the date on which to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the university.

Peking University has 4 574 faculty and staff, including 49 academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and 8 academicians of the Chinese Academy of Engineering (CAE), 9 academicians of the Third World Academy of Sciences, 14 chief scientists of “Project 973”, 57 special professors of “Cheungkong Scholars Program” and 2 691 full or associate professors (including 1287 doctoral supervisors). Peking University has a total enrolment of 29 617 students of all kinds, including 14 240 undergraduates, 8 498 master candidates, 4 234 doctoral candidates and 1 776 foreign students. The university comprises 5 councils, 45 colleges and departments, 271 institutes (research centers), 16 state key labs, 18 affiliated and teaching hospitals. It has 102 specialties for undergraduates, 4 specialties for the second Bachelor’s degree, 221 specialties for Master candidates and 199 specialties for Doctoral candidates, 81 state key disciplines and 35 post-doctor stations. Peking University ranks first in the number of the academicians of CAS, chief scientists, professors, doctorate tutors and Chang Jiang scholars as well as the number of state key disciplines and labs.

Peking University Library is the largest university library in Asia and has a collection of 7.03 million volumes.

Peking University has made an effective combination of the research on important scientific issues with the training of personnel with high level specialized knowl-



edge and professional skill as demanded by the country's socialist modernization. The university has become a center for teaching and research and a comprehensive university of the new type, consisting of diverse branches of learning such as pure and applied sciences, social sciences, the humanities, medical sciences and sciences of management and education.

“Member of Peking University” is a glorious name which represents not only excellence and brilliance but also diligence and duty. The tradition of Peking University has infiltrates the blood of every member of Peking University, urging on him to strive his best and devote himself to Peking University today and China in the future.

Glorious History

Peking University, the former Jing Shi Da Xue Tang (the Metropolitan University), was founded in December 1898. In May 1912, the Metropolitan University was renamed “Peking University”. In 1917, its presidency was taken up by Mr. Cai Yuanpei, an outstanding scientist, educationist and democratic revolutionary, who played an



active role in the reform and development of the university. By 1919, the university developed into the country's largest institution of higher learning, with 14 departments and an enrollment of more than 2 000 students.

During the War of Resistance Against Japan, Peking University moved to Kunming, a city in Yunnan Province, together with Tsinghua University and Nankai University, formed the National Southwestern Associated University. In 1946, after the victory of the war, Peking University moved back to Beiping (then the name of Beijing). At that time, the university comprised six schools (Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture), and a research institute for the humanities. The total enrollment of student grew to 3 000.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the government carried out, in 1952, a nationwide readjustment of colleges and universities with the aim to promote higher education and quicken the training of personnel with specialized



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knowledge and skill by pooling the country's manpower and material resources. After the readjustment, Peking University became a university comprising departments of both liberal arts and sciences and emphasizing the teaching and research of basic sciences. By 1962, the total enrollment grew to 10 671 undergraduate students and 280 graduate students.

In April 2000, a new Peking University was founded on the basis of the merging of Peking University and Beijing University of Medical Sciences.



北京大学 Peking University

基本概况



北京大学是一所以文理教学和
研究和研究为主的综合性
全国重点大学,是国家首批“211
工程”建设的高校。北京大学创办于
1898年11月,初名京师大学堂,是
第一所国立综合性大学,当时既是
中国的最高学府,也是中国最高的
教育行政机关。1912年5月,京师
大学堂改名北京大学,著名的教育
家、启蒙思想家严复出任北京大学

第一任校长。1916年12月,著名的科学家、教育家、民主革命家蔡元培先生出任校长,对学校的改革和发展发挥了积极的作用。

北京大学位于北京西郊海淀区的东北部,占地2 661 581平方米。北京大学校园又称燕园,与圆明园、颐和园相毗邻。

北京大学具有光荣的革命传统,作为新文化运动的中心和中国最早传播马克思主义和民主科学思想的发祥地,1919年的反帝反封建主义的“五四”运动就是从北大点燃。中国共产党的创始人陈独秀、李大钊、毛泽东以及著名作家、思想家、中国新文化运动的领导人鲁迅等一批杰出人才都曾在北京大学任职或任教。新中国成立后,为了继承“五四”运动的革命传统,学校决定每年的5月4日为北京大学的



成立纪念日。

北京大学现有教职工 4 574 人,其中中国科学院院士 49 名、中国工程院院士 8 名、第三世界科学院院士 9 名、“973 项目”首席科学家 14 人、长江特聘教授 57 人、2 691 名教授或副教授(其中博士生导师 1 287 名)。北京大学有 29 617 名各类在校学生,其中普通本科学生 14 240 人、硕士生 8 498 人、博士生 4 234 人,1 776 名留学生。共有 5 个学部、45 个院系、271 个研究所(中心)、16 个国家重点实验室、18 个附属和教学医院;102 个本科专业、4 个第二学士学位专业、221 个硕士点、199 个博士点、81 个全国重点学科、35 个博士后科研流动站。北京大学的中科院院士、“973 项目”首席科学家、教授、博士生导师、长江学者以及国家重点学科、重点实验室的数目,均居全国高等院校之首。



北京大学图书馆为亚洲最大的大学图书馆,现有藏书 703 万余册。北京大学注重将重大科学研究和培养我国社会主义现代化建设所需要的高水平专业技术人才相结合,已经成为一所以教学科研为中心的,拥有自然科学、应用科学、社会科学、人文科学、医药科学、管理科学、教育科学等多种学科的新型综合性大学。“北大人”——这个光辉的名字不仅代表着优秀与才华,更代表着勤奋和责任。北大的传统渗透到每个北大人的血液里,鞭策每一个北大人不懈努力,为今日之北大与明日之中国而奋斗不息。