

北京 篇



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颐和园

颐和园是中国现存最完好、规模最宏大的古代园林，1998年被列入“世界文化遗产”。颐和园原为封建帝王的行宫和花园，远在金贞元元年（1153年）即在这里修建“西山八院”之一的“金山行宫”。

颐和园地处北京西北郊外，规模宏大，包括万寿山、昆明湖两大部分，园内山水秀美，建筑宏伟。全园有各式宫殿、园林建筑3000余间，布局可分为行政、生活、游览三个区域。行政区，以仁寿殿为中心，是清代慈禧太后和光绪皇帝办理朝事，会见朝臣、使节的地方。生活居住区，以玉澜堂、宜芸馆、乐寿堂为主体，是慈禧、光绪及后妃居住之地。风景游览区，以万寿山前山、后山，后湖，昆明湖为主，是全园的主要组成部分。

在世界古典园林中享有盛誉的颐和园，布局和谐，浑然一体。绚丽多姿的各式建筑，体现了中国造园艺术的高超水平。



The Summer Palace

The Summer Palace is the best preserved and the largest ancient imperial garden in China. It was listed as the world cultural heritage site in 1988. It was originally built as the imperial garden and palace for short stays. As early as the first year of Zhenyuan of the Jin Dynasty (1153), the Golden Hill Palace was built on this site as one of the “Eight Courtyards in Western Hill”.

The Summer Palace is located in the western suburbs of Beijing, comprising Longevity Hill and Kunming Lake. Inside the garden are beautiful hills and magnificent buildings. About 3,000 palaces and gardens of different styles are divided into three areas for administration, living and sight-seeing respectively. In the area for administration, there is the Hall of Benevolence and Longevity, where Empress Dowager Cixi, Emperor Guangxu used to work and meet officials and diplomatic envoys. The Hall of Jade Ripples, Yiyun Hall and the Hall of Happiness and Longevity are the living places for Empress Dowager Cixi and Emperor Guangxu and his concubines. The scenic area mainly comprises the Front Hill, the Back Hill, the Back Lakes and the Kunming Lake.

The Summer Palace as a classical garden enjoys great reputation in the world for its harmonious design and diversity of the magnificent buildings, which represents the top level of artistic design in Chinese garden-building.

