

PART 1

触摸最风雅的东方神韵——亚洲世界文化遗产

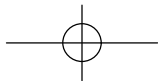
Unit 1 深厚广博魅力永恒：中国世界文化遗产

Unit 2 古香古色与现代元素的混搭：韩国、日本世界文化遗产

Unit 3 远古奇迹背后的秘密：东南亚世界文化遗产

Unit 4 传说中“圣地”的吸引力：南亚西亚世界文化遗产





1.1

长城——历史的城墙 The Great Wall – Wall of History

列入世界文化遗产年份：1987 年

荣誉：世界新七大奇迹之一

发源地：中国

起始点：辽宁虎山——嘉峪关

推荐景点：山海关长城——万里长城入海处；
嘉峪关长城——“天下第一雄关”

经典故事：孟姜女哭长城

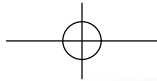
名句：不到长城非好汉

长城是中国也是世界上修建时间最长、工程量最大的一项古代军事防御工程，它并非简单孤立的一线城墙，而是由点到线、由线到面，把长城沿线的隘口、军堡、关城和军事重镇连接成一张严密的网，形成一个完整的防御体系。自公元前七八世纪开始，延续不断修筑了 2 000 多年，分布于中国北部和中部的广大土地上，总计长度达 5 万多千米，被称之为“上下两千多年，纵横十万余里”。如此浩大的工程不仅在中国，就是在世界上，也是绝无仅有的，因而在几百年前就与罗马斗兽场、比萨斜塔等并列为中古世界七大奇迹之一。长城带古代的经济、文化结构与古代民族的构成格局，决定了中国古代农业经济地区与畜牧业经济地区的关系集中表现于长城一线，其农业经济、文化与畜牧业经济、文化的对立统一也沿长城一线展开。与此相适应的，无论是民族间政治、经济、文化上的联合与交流，还是民族间军事、政治上的斗争，都沿长城一线展开。它对于主体民族的形成与发展，主体民族与长城带各民族的关系，以至整个中华民族的形成与发展都曾起过重要作用。

如今，长城已失去了它的军事用途，更多地体现了中华民族坚不可摧、永存于世的伟大意志和力量。它是我国古代劳动人民创造的伟大奇迹，是中国悠久历史的见证。这座稀世珍宝是中华民族的骄傲，也是整个世界的骄傲。

In 220 B.C., under Qin Shi Huang, sections of earlier fortifications (防御工事) were joined together to form a united defense system against invasions from the north. Construction continued up to the Ming Dynasty (1368—





1644), when the Great Wall became the world's largest military structure. Its historic and strategic importance is matched only by its architectural significance.

The Great Wall integrally (完整地) preserves all the material and spiritual elements and historical and cultural information that carry its outstanding universal value. The complete route of the Great Wall over 20,000 kilometers, as well as elements constructed in different historical periods which constitute the complicated defense system of the property, including walls, fortresses, passes (关口) and beacon towers, have been preserved to the present day. The building methods of the Great Wall in different times and places have been integrally maintained, while the unparalleled (空前的) national and cultural significance of the Great Wall to China is still recognized today.

There is a traditional love story from China, set at the time of the building of the Great Wall of China.

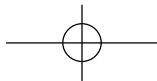
Over 2,000 years ago, in China, there lived a young man called Fan Xiliang and his young sweetheart, Meng Jiangnv. They loved each other very much and looked forward to (期待) getting married and living happily ever after. But, on the day of their wedding, a terrible thing happened. The Emperor of China was building a Great Wall to keep out his enemies and protect his people. He needed thousands of men to build this Great Wall, and often he had to force them to work for him. Fan Xiliang was one of these men, and on the very day of his wedding he was dragged away to work on building the Great Wall.

For five long years, Meng Jiangnv waiting at home for her husband to return, but he never came. One night, while she was sleeping, Meng Jiangnv dreamed that she saw her husband, wearing very thin clothes and shivering with cold (冷得发抖). When she woke up she immediately started to make some warm, padded clothes for Fan Xiliang, and as soon as they were made she set out to look for him.

Meng Jiangnv bravely made the very long journey on foot, crossing mountains and rivers in her search for her husband. When, after many moons, she came to the Great Wall, she looked everywhere for her husband, but she couldn't find him. Eventually she found someone who had known her husband, but he sadly told her that Fan Xiliang had died and was buried somewhere under the Great Wall, along with many thousands of other men.

Meng Jiangnv was heart-broken. She sat down at the foot of the Great Wall and wept. She wept day and night for her beloved husband, knowing that she would never see him again. She wept so much that her weeping caused a great stretch (一大段) of the Great Wall to fall down. In the rubble (碎石) she found the bones of her husband, and she gathered them together so that he could be properly buried.

The Emperor was very angry that Meng Jiangnv had made his Great Wall fall



down, and ordered that she should be brought to him, to be punished. But when he met her and saw how beautiful this sorrowful (悲伤的) lady was, he fell in love and decided to marry her.

Meng Jiangnv had no choice but to agree, but she asked the Emperor for one favor before she married him: that Fan Xiliang be given a grand funeral. As soon as the funeral was over, she decided to escape the Emperor and to be with her husband forever, and she threw herself gladly into the sea, to drown. The people of China built a temple near the Great Wall in memory of (纪念) this beautiful, loyal lady, who loved her husband so much.



用英语畅谈 The Great Wall 黄金句

- ☺ Its historic and strategic importance is matched only by its architectural significance.
长城唯有在建筑学上的价值，足以与其在历史和战略上的重要性相媲美。
- ☺ The Great Wall integrally preserves all the material and spiritual elements and historical and cultural information that carry its outstanding universal value.
长城完整地保留了所有物质和精神要素以及历史和文化信息，彰显了其自身显著的普世价值。
- ☺ The building methods of the Great Wall in different times and places have been integrally maintained.
长城在不同时期、不同地域的建筑方法都得到了完好的传承。
- ☺ The Emperor of China was building a Great Wall to keep out his enemies and protect his people.
中国的皇帝打算修建长城，抵抗外敌、保护人民。
- ☺ Meng Jiangnv wept so much that her weeping caused a great stretch of the Great Wall to fall down.
孟姜女哭得很厉害，甚至把长城都哭倒了一大段。
- ☺ The people of China built a temple near the Great Wall in memory of this beautiful, loyal lady, who loved her husband so much.
人们在长城附近修建了一座庙宇，以纪念这位美丽、忠贞、深爱丈夫的女子。

用英语畅谈 The Great Wall

A Traditional Love Story about the Great Wall 长城上的爱情传说



Evan (问)	Gary (答)
Gary, do you know that there is a love story about the Great Wall?	No, tell me about it.
Over 2,000 years ago, in China, there lived a young man called Fan Xiliang and his young sweetheart, Meng Jiangnv. And the Emperor of China was building a Great Wall to keep out his enemies and protect his people.	Did Fan Xiliang have to build the Great Wall?
Yes. On the very day of his wedding he was dragged away to work on building the Great Wall.	There left Meng Jiangnv only. What happened then?
For five long years, Meng Jiangnv was waiting at home for her husband to return, but he never came. So she decided to look for her husband.	Did she find him?
She found someone who had known her husband, but he sadly told her that Fan Xiliang had died and was buried somewhere under the Great Wall.	She must feel heart-broken.
You're right. Meng Jiangnv wept so much that her weeping caused a great stretch of the Great Wall to fall down.	What a shame.

埃文：盖理，你知道长城有个爱情故事吗？

盖理：不知道，快给我讲讲。

埃文：2 000 多年前，有一个叫范喜良的年轻人，他的妻子就是孟姜女。当时，中国的皇帝打算修建长城，抵抗外敌、保护人民。

盖理：范喜良要去修长城吗？

埃文：是的，就在两个人成亲那天，他被人抓去修长城。

盖理：那就只剩下孟姜女一个人了。接下来发生了什么？

埃文：五年过去了，孟姜女一直在家里等丈夫，但是他根本没回来过。于是，她决定去找他。

盖理：那她找到了吗？

埃文：她找到一个认识她丈夫的人，结果不幸的是，她丈夫已经死了，被埋在长城里。

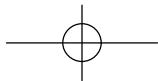
盖理：孟姜女肯定伤心死了。

埃文：没错。孟姜女哭得很厉害，甚至把长城都哭倒了一大段。

盖理：好遗憾啊。

PART 1

5



1.2

孔庙、孔林、孔府——圣人的足迹

The Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion — Traces of Sage Confucius

列入世界文化遗产年份：1994 年

孔子尊称：“至圣先师”、“万世师表”

发源地：中国

东方圣城：曲阜

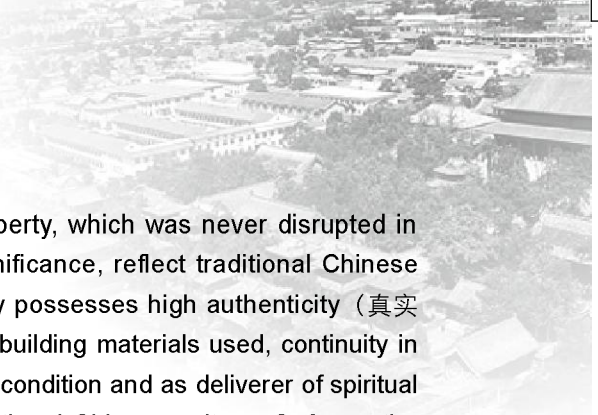
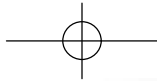
孔子粉丝：刘邦等历代皇帝

历史之最：中国使用时间最长的庙宇

著名景点：杏坛、奎文阁、大成殿、十三碑亭等

曲阜的孔府、孔庙、孔林，统称“三孔”，是中国历代纪念孔子、推崇儒学的表征，以其丰厚的文化积淀、悠久历史、宏大规模、丰富文物珍藏以及科学艺术价值而著称。孔府有“天下第一家”之称，是孔子嫡系长期居住的府第，也是中国封建社会官衙与内宅合一的典型建筑。孔庙是我国历代封建王朝祭祀孔子的庙宇，位于曲阜城中央，是一组具有东方建筑特色、规模宏大、气势雄伟的古代建筑群，被古建筑学家称为世界建筑史上“唯一的孤例”。孔夫子生前在此开坛授学，首创儒家文化，为此后 2000 多年的中国历史深深地打上了儒学烙印。以孔子为代表的儒家文化，按照自己的理想塑造了整个中国的思想、政治和社会体系，成为整个中国文化的基石，因此有着 5 000 多年悠久历史的曲阜获得了“东方圣城”的美誉。孔林是孔子及其家族的专用墓地，也是目前世界上延时最久、面积最大的氏族墓地。自汉高祖刘邦于公元前 195 年 12 月，以最高的太牢之礼亲自到曲阜祭祀孔子以来，无论太平盛世还是烽火连天，历代亲王都要亲自致祭，或派官员致祭。“三孔”因在中国历史和世界东方文化中的显著地位，而被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产，同时曲阜被世人尊崇为世界三大圣城之一。

As a heritage site embodying the core value of traditional Chinese culture—Confucianism, incorporating the Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion, the property area covers all the necessary elements for demonstrating its historical values and setting. The Temple reflects the paramount (至高无上的) position of Confucianism in traditional Chinese culture. The Cemetery, as a graveyard for Confucius and his descendants (后代), provides integral and most important material evidence for the development of the Kong Clan. The Kong Family Mansion, as the office and residence for the direct descendants of Confucius, testifies to the eminent status enjoyed by the Kong family in traditional



Chinese society because of Confucianism.

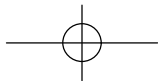
The maintenance and protection of the property, which was never disrupted in Chinese history due to the property's great significance, reflect traditional Chinese conservation intervention methods. The property possesses high authenticity (真实性) in terms of design of the building complex, building materials used, continuity in construction technology, preservation of historical condition and as deliverer of spiritual values, which are all faithful expressions of traditional Chinese culture. Qufu, as the hometown of Confucius, has always been the most congregated inhabitation (居住) of his descendants, and today, the surroundings of the property still provides the most important residence for the offspring (后代) of Confucius. This social phenomenon and situation also contributes to the authenticity of the property.

Confucius (551—479 B.C.) was a renowned philosopher, politician, and educator in the Spring and Autumn Period. The system of belief that he created was adopted as the pre-eminent ideology in feudal (封建制度的) Chinese society for more than two thousand years: he was the "Sacred First Teacher" and "Sacred Model Teacher for Ten Thousand Years".

Two years after his death Duke Gun of Lu consecrated (献出) his former house in Qufu as a temple, within which were preserved his clothing, musical instruments, carriage, and books. Emperor Liu Bang of the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.— 220 A.D.) visited Qufu to offer sacrifices to the memory of Confucius and his example was followed by high officials. The temple was rebuilt in 153 A.D., and it was repaired and renovated several times in subsequent (后来的) centuries. In 611 A.D. the Temple was rebuilt again, and this time the original three-room house effectively disappeared as a component of the complex.

Much enlargement and extension was carried out in the 7th—10th centuries; in 1012 during the Song Dynasty it was expanded into three sections with four courtyards, containing over three hundred rooms, and in 1194 a further extension increased the number of rooms to over 400. It was devastated by fire and vandalism (破坏他人财产的行为) in 1214, but rebuilding was commenced, so that by 1302 it had attained its former scale. An enclosure wall (围墙) was built in 1331, on the model of an imperial palace. Following another disastrous fire in 1499 it was rebuilt once again, to its present scale. Further fires resulted in the rebuilding on a more lavish scale of structures such as the Dacheng Hail. From the time of Liu Bang's visit, many Emperors visited the Temple to pay homage to Confucius, and it was given the highest rank among Chinese temples at a grand ceremony in 1906.

When Confucius died in 479 B.C., he was buried on the bank of the Si River, 1km north of Qufu, beneath a tomb in the form of an axe, with a brick platform for sacrifices. When Emperor Wu Di of the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.— 24 A.D.) accepted



proposals to "eliminate the hundred schools of thought and respect only Confucianism", the Tomb became an important place of veneration (敬仰) and pilgrimage (朝拜), and it was progressively enlarged and ornamented in the following centuries. By the 200 A.D., more than fifty tombs of Confucius's descendants had accumulated around the main tomb. Stelae commemorating him began to be erected in 1244 and in 1331 Kong Sihui began building the wall and gate of the Cemetery, and this work continued with the addition of gate towers, arches, pavilions, and the access road from the north gate of the city of Qufu (1594). By the late 18th century, the Cemetery was extended to cover an area of 3.6km, enclosed by a perimeter wall of over 7km.

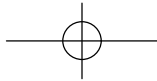
The descendants of Confucius lived and worked in the Kong Family Mansion, guarding and tending the Temple and Cemetery, and were given titles of nobility by successive Emperors. The hereditary title of Duke Yan Sheng granted by Emperor Ren Zhong of the Song Dynasty (960—1279) was borne by successive direct male descendants until 1935, when the title of the 77th generation direct descendant was changed to "State Master of Sacrifice and First Teacher".

The site of the Mansion was moved in 1377 a short distance from the Temple, with which it had formerly been directly linked. The new Mansion was expanded in 1503 to comprise three rows of buildings, with a total of 560 rooms, and nine courtyards. It was completely renovated in 1838 at Imperial cost, but the new structure was destroyed by fire in 1885, only to be rebuilt, once again at Imperial cost, two years later.



用英语畅谈 The Temple and Cemetery of Confucius 黄金句

- 😊 The Temple reflects the paramount position of Confucianism in traditional Chinese culture.
孔庙彰显了儒家思想在中国传统文化中至高无上的地位。
- 😊 The Cemetery, as a graveyard for Confucius and his descendants, provides integral and most important material evidence for the development of the Kong Clan.
孔林是孔子及其后人的墓地，为孔氏家族的延续提供了完整且最为重要的证据。
- 😊 Confucius was a renowned philosopher, politician, and educator in the Spring and Autumn Period.
孔子是春秋时代著名的哲学家、政治家和教育家。



- 😊 Confucius was the “Sacred First Teacher” and “Sacred Model Teacher for Ten Thousand Years”.

孔子被尊称为“至圣先师”和“万世师表”。

- 😊 From the time of Liu Bang's visit, many Emperors visited the Temple to pay homage to Confucius.

自刘邦开始，许多帝王都会来孔庙祭祀，以表达对孔子的敬意。

- 😊 The descendants of Confucius lived and worked in the Kong Family Mansion, guarding and tending the Temple and Cemetery.

孔子的后人居住、工作的地方就是孔府，他们守卫并照管着孔庙和孔林。

用英语畅谈 The Temple and Cemetery of Confucius

Visit to the Temple of Confucius 参观孔庙



🗨 Evan (问)	🗨 Gary (答)
We have arrived at the Temple of Confucius.	Great. Have you bought the tickets?
Yes. I booked two tickets online.	Let's go inside. I can't wait.
OK.	This place is really huge. Was it like this all the time?
Actually, it has been rebuilt for many times.	I see.
The Temple reflects the paramount position of Confucianism in traditional Chinese culture.	No wonder he was the "Sacred First Teacher" and "Sacred Model Teacher for Ten Thousand Years".
Yep. From the time of Liu Bang's visit, many Emperors visited the Temple to pay homage to Confucius.	

埃文：我们到孔庙了。

埃文：嗯，我在网上订了两张。

埃文：好的。

埃文：事实上，这里被修缮了好多次。

埃文：孔庙彰显了儒家思想在中国传统文化中至高无上的地位。

埃文：是啊，自刘邦开始，许多帝王都会来孔庙祭祀，以表达对孔子的敬意。

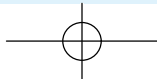
盖理：太棒了！你买票了吗？

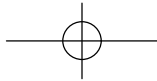
盖理：我们进去吧。我已经等不及了。

盖理：这里真大，它一直都是这样的吗？

盖理：原来是这样。

盖理：难怪孔子被尊称为“至圣先师”和“万世师表”。





1.3

明清故宫——世界最大的宫殿建筑

Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties—World's Largest Palace Complex

列入世界文化遗产年份：1987 年

荣誉：世界五大宫之一（世界五大宫：北京故宫、法国凡尔赛宫、英国白金汉宫、美国白宫、俄罗斯克里姆林宫）

发源地：中国

文化遗产价值：无与伦比的古代建筑杰作；珍稀文物的宝库；中国古代帝王宫殿建筑之瑰宝；促进同世界各国的文化交流

传奇数字：传说故宫有殿宇宫室 9999 间半

馆藏精品：《清明上河图》、金瓯永固杯、平复帖等

主要建筑：四大门、三大殿、后三宫

故宫位于北京市中心，也称“紫禁城”。紫禁城是中国五个多世纪以来的最高权力中心，是明清时代中国文明无价的历史见证。这里曾居住过 24 个皇帝，是明清两代（公元 1368 年至 1911 年）的皇宫，现辟为“故宫博物院”。故宫的整个建筑金碧辉煌、庄严绚丽，被誉为世界五大宫（北京故宫、法国凡尔赛宫、英国白金汉宫、美国白宫、俄罗斯克里姆林宫）之一，并被联合国科教文组织列为“世界文化遗产”。故宫的宫殿建筑是中国现存最大、最完整的古建筑群，总面积达 72 万多平方米，实有殿宇宫室 8 700 多间，被称为“殿宇之海”，加之其以传统的皇家色彩——红黄为主，使其更为气魄宏伟，极为壮观。无论是平面布局、立体效果，还是形式上的雄伟堂皇，都堪称无与伦比的杰作。

The Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties have been well protected in the past century. After the collapse of the Qing dynasty, the two palace complexes were declared by the state as the Palace Museums in 1925 and 1926 respectively. In 1961, they were among the first group of the State Priority Protected Sites designated by the State Council, and were repaired and protected according to the conservation principles of cultural relics (文化遗产). As a result, all the main buildings and majority of ancillary buildings (辅助建筑) have remained intact.

