



千年羊城

MILLENNIUM-OLD CITY WITH
LEGEND OF RAMS



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FAIRY TALE OF THE FIVE RAMS 五羊传说

如同世界上许多著名的城市那样，广州城的历史，也是由一个神话开始。传说在很古的时候，有五位仙人骑着五只神羊从海上踏浪而来，他们将手持的五色稻穗抛向这片大地，祝福人间从此永无饥荒。这片神奇的大地就是广州。因此，广州也称之为“羊城”、“穗城”。

Like many other renowned cities in the world, Guangzhou 's history begins with a fairy tale. Legend has it that in ancient times, five celestial beings descended upon the town on the backs of five rams riding on the sea waves. They tossed rice spikes onto the land, chanting in unison: " Let this land be free of famine forever. " This magical land is Guangzhou. Hence, Guangzhou is nicknamed " the City of Rams " or " the City of Rice Spikes " .





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FORMATION OF GUANGZHOU

广州建城

早在六七千年前的新石器时期，广州就有先民生活。公元前 214 年，南海尉任嚣在这里筑番禺城（俗称任嚣城），是广州最早的建城时间。秦末汉初，赵佗在岭南建南越国，定都番禺（今广州），南汉、南明两个王朝也在此建都。三国时期的吴国，“划交州东部为广州”，广州之名由此而来。1921 年 2 月 15 日建广州市。至今，广州建城已有 2200 多年。

The ancestors of the Cantonese people lived in Guangzhou as early as six or seven thousand years ago, namely, in the New Stone Age. In 214 BC, Nanhai governor Ren Xiao ordered the construction of Panyu Town (commonly known as “Ren Xiao Town”), which is the origin of Guangzhou as recorded in historical annals. At the turn of the Qin (221BC-206BC) and Han (202BC-220) dynasties, Zhao Tuo built the Kingdom of Nanyue (also known as Southern Yue) in Lingnan and made Panyu (present-day Guangzhou) the capital of the kingdom. Panyu was also the capital city of the Nanhan (Southern Han) and Nanming (Southern Ming) dynasties. During the Three Kingdoms Period (220-280), the State of Wu “allocated eastern Jiaozhou to set up Guangzhou”. This is the first official appearance of the name “Guangzhou”, which has been in use for more than 2,200 years ever since. The modern Guangzhou Municipality was founded on Feb. 15, 1921.



For more than two thousand years, Guangzhou had always been a major port for China's foreign trade. During the reign of Emperor Wudi of the Western Han Dynasty (202BC-8AD), a Chinese fleet set sail from Guangzhou and visited Southeast Asia and South Asia for trading. During the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220), the sea route was extended as far as the Persian Gulf. By the Tang Dynasty (618-907), Guangzhou had become one of the biggest ports in the East and the starting point of the world's longest shipping route, known as "Guangzhou Foreign Sea Route". The imperial court even sent officials to Guangzhou to manage the city's expanding foreign trade. During the Song Dynasty (960-1279), Shibosi, China's first foreign trade management office was set up in Guangzhou. In the 13th Century, the city had foreign trade with over 140 countries and regions. Later, in the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties, Guangzhou was a specially-opened port, and for a considerable length of time, China's only port for foreign trade.

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MILLENNIUM-OLD COMMERCIAL CITY

千年商都

2000 多年来，广州一直是中国对外贸易的重要港口城市。汉武帝时期，中国船队从广州出发，远航至东南亚和南亚诸国通商贸易；东汉时期航线更远达波斯湾。唐代时广州已发展成为世界著名的东方大港，也是当时世界最长的海路航线“广州通夷海道”的起点，中央王朝首先委派专门管理对外贸易的官员市舶使到广州。宋代在广州首设全国第一个管理外贸的机构市舶司。在 13 世纪，广州已与 140 多个国家和地区有贸易往来。明清时期，广州更是特殊开放的口岸，较长一段时间内曾是全国唯一的对外贸易港口城市。





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A HEROIC CITY 英雄城市

广州是具有光荣革命传统的英雄城市。在近代史上，有三元里人民反抗帝国主义侵略的抗英斗争，1911年孙中山领导的反对封建统治的“三·二九”起义，1927年中国共产党领导的广州起义。所以，广州既是中国资产阶级民主革命的策源地，又是无产阶级政党领导人民群众进行革命斗争的英雄城市。

Guangzhou is a heroic city with glorious revolutionary traditions. In Guangzhou's pre-modern history, people at Sanyuanli rose up to fight against British invaders while Sun Yat-sen engineered the March 29 Uprising against the feudal rule in 1911, and the Communist Party of China launched the Guangzhou Uprising in 1927. In a word, Guangzhou is not only the cradle of the democratic revolution of the Chinese bourgeoisie but also a heroic city where proletarian party leaders staged various revolutionary activities.

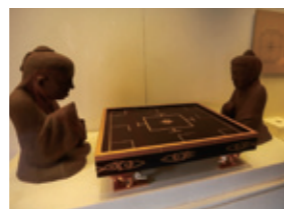




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HISTORICAL SITES

历史古迹



广州是一个有 2200 多年历史的文化名城，是南越、南汉、南明三朝古都所在地。历代留下的许多历史文化古迹，生动地反映了广州在各个历史阶段的发展。

全市已公布的国家、省、市三级文物保护单位共 424 处，西汉南越王墓、光孝寺、六榕寺、怀圣寺等都有 1000 多年的历史。此外还有始建于隋朝的南海神庙，明朝的八仙观、镇海楼、莲花塔，清朝的陈家祠、余荫山房等。近代革命历史纪念地有毛泽东同志主办农民运动讲习所旧址、广州起义烈士陵园、黄花岗七十二烈士墓、黄埔军校旧址、中山纪念堂、洪秀全故居等。

Guangzhou, a renowned Chinese historical and cultural city boasting over 2,200 years of history, was the capital of three ancient dynasties • Nanyue (203BC - 111BC), Nanhan (917 - 971) and Nanming (1644 - 1662). There are numerous historical and cultural sites remaining in the city, vividly reflecting the city's development through different periods of history.

The city is home to 424 cultural heritage sites protected at the national, provincial and municipal levels. The Mausoleum of the Nanyue King of the Western Han Dynasty, the Guangxiao Temple, the Temple of Six Banyan Trees, and the Huaisheng Mosque are all more than one thousand years old. Other major heritage sites include the Nanhai God (South Sea God) Temple first built during the Sui Dynasty (581 - 618), the Taoist Temple of Five Celestials, Zhenhai Tower and Lotus Pagoda from the Ming Dynasty, as well as the Chen Clan Academy and Yu Yam Villa from the Qing Dynasty. Main modern revolutionary sites include the Institute of Peasant Movement founded by Comrade Mao Zedong, the Cemetery of Guangzhou Uprising Martyrs, the Huanghuagang Mausoleum of 72 Martyrs, the Site of the former Huangpu Military Academy (also Whampoa Military Academy), Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, and the Former Residence of Hong Xiuquan, etc.

