

<<明朝帝后陵>>

图书基本信息

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前言

The Great Ming dynasty (1368-1644) was a very important period in China's feudal history . Zhu Yuanzhang , the founding emperor of Ming , was a highly legendary figure among the emperors in Chinese history . Born in the family of a tenant farmer . Zhu Yuanzhang (1328-1398) had only a few months' education under a private tutor before he gave up schooling and began to herd cattle for another family . His home district was then struck by drought , locusts and pestilence , and his parents , brothers and nephews died of illness one after another . As he was unable to make a living at 16 , he became a monk , wandered from place to place and lived by begging for alms . This experience in his youth-ful days enabled him to understand deeply the hardships of life and the sufferings of the people of the lower social stratum . In 1352 . when he was 24 , he joined with determination the insurgent peasant army against the Yuan regime (1271-1368) . As he was able to read and write and was courageous , intelligent and resourceful . he was trusted by the leaders of the insurgent army . With the help of the elders in his home area , he soon organized an army of his own and battled continually for 17 years . After unifying all the insurgent peasant armies , he succeeded in overthrowing the rule of the Yuan dynasty in the Central Plains and founding the Great Ming dynasty with its capital in Nanjing in 1368 . Zhu Yuanzhang did not like the location of Nanjing because it was on the left side of a river . He also disliked in particular the location of his palace because it was higher on the front side and lower in the back . In search for a new capital , he traveled to Bianliang (Kaifeng in Henan Province , today) , the former capital of the Song dynasty, in the fourth month of the first year of his reign to make an on-the-spot investigation . Although he was not quite satisfied with Bianliang , he announced on his return to Nanjing that he was to make Bianliang the northern capital . The following year , the question of moving the capital became once again a subject of discussion .

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内容概要

古代帝后陵墓不仅是当时墓葬的最高等级形式，而且也是当时政治制度、宫廷礼俗，以及建筑、艺术诸领域的综合反映。

就如上意义而言，一部帝王的墓葬文化史，实则即是一部浓缩了的社会发展史。

明朝，处于中国封建社会的晚期。

从明太祖朱元璋扫平群雄，于公元1368年称帝南京，继而推翻元朝统治，到李自成农民起义军于公元1644年攻破北京城，崇祯皇帝朱由检自缢煤山，其统治时间长达277年，先后有16位皇帝君临天下。在这16位皇帝中，除建文帝朱允炆因“靖难之役”，南京城破，宫中起火，下落不明，没有留下陵墓外，其余15帝或生前，或死后均建有陵墓并保存至今。

本书对明朝帝王后宫王妃陵的墓主、陵寝制度、历史沿革变迁及轶闻趣事进行介绍，资料详实、图文并茂，融学术性、知识性和趣味性于一体。

对弘扬祖国文化，读者全面了解明陵历史具有重要意义。

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