

<<中国博物馆>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

China has an ancient civilization with a very long history. Understanding its solely through the study of documents is clearly inadequate. A wealth of objects and remains has been preserved on China's vast territory and underground; much of which has been collected and is exhibited in various kinds of museums. This raw material of history can, in a certain sense, be considered more valuable for our understanding of the past of China than documents and historical records. Among the sixty-one museums selected for this book, many have been designated as key protected cultural sites by China. Some have been included in the UNESCO List of World Cultural Heritage Sites. We hope that this volume can serve visitors as a guide to understanding these museums.

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作者简介

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章节摘录

版权页：插图： (around 1.7 million years ago to 10,000 years ago), the Early Neolithic period (around 10,000 years ago to 5,000 years ago) and the Late Neolithic period (around 5000 to 4000 years ago). In the Paleolithic section you can see China's earliest "sapiens" called Yuanmou Man, the slightly later Lantian Man, Beijing Man, Jinniushan Man, and also Shandingdong Man. The last had already entered the homo sapiens period. These ancestors wrote the first page in the chapter of China's history. Stone tools that they created, the seeds they collected, bones of the animals that they hunted are all documented in the exhibition cases. The bone-made needle and the teeth and shells that the Shandingdong Man used for jewelry indicate that, by his time, mankind had already begun to sew clothing and have an awareness of aesthetics. From around 10,000 years ago, mankind began to polish stone tools, make ceramics, weave cloth, and engage in other handicrafts production. The distribution of clans also began to be more widespread. In the exhibit, rice kernels from some 8,000 years ago, bone implements of some 7,000 years ago, and the model of a matriarchal village unearthed in Shaanxi Province from some 6,000 years ago can be seen. From around 5,000 years ago, agricultural techniques were well advanced and besides being able to provide for his own basic needs, man was able to produce a certain surplus. This led to a system of private ownership and the development of classes. At this time, special handicraft industries appeared, also the rudiments of writing, cultural arts and religion. In the exhibits, one can see important ritual implements of the period made from stone and jade. The slave society was mankind's first class society in history. The exhibition displaying this period is divided into five sections: Xia dynasty, Shang dynasty, Western Zhou, and Spring and Autumn periods, and one that covers all tribes or "nationalities" from Xia to Spring and Autumn. The Xia (2070-1600 BC) was the first dynasty in Chinese history.

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《中国博物馆(英文版)》介绍的这些精彩的博物馆，很多是国家重点文物保护单位，有些并已被联合国教科文组织列入世界文化遗产名录。

我们希望《中国博物馆(英文版)》能成为国内外公众按图索骥的人文导游指南。

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