

















天坛简介

天坛是明清两代皇帝祭天、祈谷的祭祀建筑群。建于明永乐十八年(1420年)。现存建筑虽大部分为清代所建，但其布局仍为明嘉靖设制后所遗。坛域面积273万平方米，设内外两道坛墙，南为方形，北为圆形，两道坛墙将坛域分为内坛和外坛。内坛有祈年殿、圜丘、皇穹宇及皇帝祭天前进行斋戒的高宫等古建筑，另外还有丹陛桥、长廊、七星石、九龙柏等景观。外坛现存主要古建筑为神乐署，是明清时期演习祭祀礼乐的场所。

天坛是中国古代王朝现存等级最高、最完整、最有特色的坛庙建筑群之一。1961年公布为全国重点文物保护单位，1998年列入《世界文化遗产名录》，2007年评为全国AAAAA级旅游景区，2009年评为全国文明风景旅游区。

A Brief Introduction to the Temple of Heaven

The Temple of Heaven, built in 1420, used to be the place where the emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties worshipped the God of Heaven and offered sacrifices to pray for bumper harvests and favorable rain. Most of the structures we see today were constructed in the Qing Dynasty in compliance with the layout system set in Jiajing's reign of the Ming Dynasty. The compound wall was built in a semi-circle in the north and a square in the south. Surrounded by double annular walls, the Temple of Heaven is divided into an inner part and an outer part. The whole area is 273 hectares. In the inner part stand ancient architectural complexes including the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests, the Circular Mound Altar, the Imperial Vault of Heaven and the Abstinence Palace which served as a residence for the emperors during the period of abstinence before the rituals, as well as the Red stairway Bridge, the Long Corridor, the Seven-Star Stones, the Nine-dragon Cypress, etc. The main structure in the outer part is the Divine Music Administration, where the musicians and dancers rehearsed ritual music for ceremonies during the Ming and Qing dynasties.

The Temple of Heaven is one of the ancient Chinese temples of its kind that still stand with supreme status integrity and characteristics. In 1961 it was designated a "State Priority Protected Site", and in 1998, it was inscribed on the "World Heritage List". In 2007, it was listed among the national AAAAA scenic areas in China and in 2009 among national model scenic areas.





























