



建国基业·天安门广场建筑群建设

TIAN'ANMEN SQUARE ARCHITECTURAL COMPLEX

伟大开篇，铸就城市经典

GREAT BEGINNING, FOUNDING OF A CITY CLASSIC

70年前，1949年10月1日下午三点，天安门广场，毛泽东主席用他那带着湖南口音的洪亮声音，向全世界庄严宣告：中华人民共和国中央人民政府成立了！这一庄严宣布开辟了中国历史新纪元。开国大典的举办也让天安门广场变成了中华人民共和国的政治中心，变成了中国的象征。

在新中国诞生的同时，北京建院（当时名称为北京市国营永茂建筑公司设计部）同时诞生。作为一家与共和国同龄的大型国有建筑设计咨询机构，北京建院是新中国第一家建筑设计院，像一粒种子似的，承担起首都的建设任务。

从建国初的天安门城楼（落架修缮）、观礼台建设，到以人民大会堂、中国革命历史博物馆为代表的1959年“国庆十周年”十大工程，再到毛主席纪念堂、国旗基座、广场改造、全国人大常委会办公楼、全国人大常委会会议厅改扩建等一系列工程都位于天安门广场这片神圣的区域。北京建院为这片共和国的心脏地带贡献了自己的智慧和心血，正如北京建院党委书记、董事长徐全胜所说，“北京建院在积极投身于城市建设的同时见证着首都北京的变迁”。

天安门广场的建设不仅在中国的发展进程中意义重大，同时也具有极高的历史和艺术价值。2007年，人民大会堂入选《北京优秀近现代建筑保护名录（第一批）》；2011年，天安门观礼台荣获北京国际设计周“设计北京大奖”；2013年，天安门广场建筑群获菲迪克百年重大建筑项目优秀奖。

It was seventy years ago, at three o'clock in the afternoon on October 1, 1949, at Tian'anmen Square, that Chairman Mao Zedong made a solemn announcement to the whole world with a resonant voice: The State Council of the People's Republic of China is established today! This was opening up a

new era in the history of China. After the founding ceremony, Tian'anmen Square then became the political center of the People's Republic of China, the symbol of China.

BIAD was founded along with the birth of PRC. As the first large-scale state-owned architectural design and consulting institute, BIAD shouldered the responsibility of the construction work in the capital.

At this sacred place of Tian'anmen Square, BIAD was devoting all of its wisdom and efforts to this piece of heartland of the PRC, including a redevelopment project of the Tian'anmen Rostrum and construction of a viewing platform.

The 10 Projects marking the 10th national anniversary in 1959, includes the Great Hall of the People, the Chinese Revolution Museum and Chinese History Museum, Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, the base for the national flag, the renovation of the square, establishment of office building and extension and renovation of the Conference Hall of the Standing Committee of National People's Congress of the Republic etc. Just as Mr. Xu Quansheng, BIAD's chairman and Party secretary, said: "BIAD is actively participating in the city construction and witnessing the changes of Capital Beijing."

The construction of Tian'anmen Square not only marks a great milestone in the development of China, but also has a high historical and artistic value. In 2007, the Great Hall of the People was listed into the "Conservation List of Beijing Outstanding Modern and Contemporary Architecture (First Group)"; in 2011, the viewing platform of Tian'anmen Square was awarded the "Beijing Design Award" during the Beijing Design Week; in 2013, the Tian'anmen Square Architectural Complex was given an award for merit by the FIDIC Centennial Awards.



天安门建筑群

Tiananmen Square

天安门城楼重建工程 / 天安门观礼台

The Restoration Project of the Tian'anmen Square Rostrum /
Tian'anmen Square Viewing Platform

天安门城楼重建工程

Restoration Project of the
Tian'anmen Square Rostrum

建成时间 Completion Year : 1970

1969—1970年的天安门城楼重建工程，由周恩来总理担任总指挥，是建国20年来最大的古建筑项目，也是清代晚期以来少有的大型古建筑修建工程。尤其天安门城楼是载入国徽的，显得更加神圣。

In 1969—1970, the restoration project of the Tian'anmen Square Rostrum, led by Premier Zhou Enlai, was the biggest historical architecture project in the first 20 years after the birth of PRC, and also a rare large-scale restoration project since the late Qing Dynasty. It became more sacred when the rostrum was crowned with the National Emblem.

天安门观礼台

Tian'anmen Square Viewing Platform

建成时间 Completion Year : 1954

建设面积 Building Area : 4 008m²

天安门观礼台位于天安门前方东西两侧，看台平缓的坡度成功地弱化了它巨大的体积，为拥有500多年历史的天安门城楼营造了更加恢弘的气势。中国的建筑学界曾经评论：“这观礼台好就好在让人感觉不到它的存在。”

The Tian'anmen Square Viewing Platform is located on both the east and west sides in front of the square, with a gentle slope to deliberately diminish its enormous size but increase the magnificence of the Tian'anmen Square Rostrum which has a history of more than 500 years. The academic community of Chinese architecture studies once commented: "The advantage of this viewing platform is that it doesn't make people feel its existence."





毛主席纪念堂

Chairman Mao Memorial Hall

建成时间 Completion Year :1977

建设面积 Building Area :28 225m²

毛主席纪念堂是天安门广场南侧的核心建筑。平面布局严整，造型简洁，给人以稳重平衡的感觉，具有强烈的中心感和庄严肃穆的艺术效果。建筑从开始设计到土建竣工仅用了6个月的时间，创造了我国建筑史上的新纪录。

The Chairman Mao Memorial Hall is the core piece of architecture at the south end of Tian'anmen Square. With a clear layout and simple form, the hall gives a modest but balanced feeling to people, and a strong sense of center with a solemn artistic effect. The construction took only six months from the beginning of design to the completion of construction, creating a new record in the history of Chinese architecture.



人民大会堂

Great Hall of the People

建成时间 Completion Year :1959

建设面积 Building Area :171 800m²

人民大会堂是1959年“国庆十周年”十大工程之一，从1958年9月开始征集建筑方案，仅用了10个多月的时间，其精美程度，不仅远远超过我国当时原有同类建筑水平，在世界上也属一流。

The Great Hall of the People is one of the 10 projects of the 10th national anniversary. It took less than 11 months from the submission of the architectural designs in September 1958, to the completion in August 1959. However, its exquisiteness not only far exceeded the construction level in our country at that time for similar architecture but was even first class in the world in the 1950s.





中国革命博物馆与中国历史博物馆

Chinese Revolution Museum and Chinese History Museum

建成时间 Completion Year :1959

建设面积 Building Area :65 152m²

中国革命博物馆与中国历史博物馆是1959年“国庆十周年”十大工程之一，是中国建立的第一座国家博物馆。建筑坐落在一个宽大的基座上，设计采用院落式建筑布局，革命、历史两个博物馆分别位于南北两个院落，中间前部的院子有空廊通向广场，同时与南北两个院子相连贯。

The Chinese Revolution Museum and Chinese History Museum is one of the top 10 projects built for the 10th national anniversary in 1959, and the first national museum built in China. The structure sits on a large base and adopts the layout of courtyard-style architecture. The two museums of revolution and history are respectively located in the north and south courtyards, which are connected by an open corridor leading from the front courtyard to the square in the middle.







人民大会堂

Great Hall of the People