Forbidden City

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The Forbidden City was the Chinese imperial palace from the Ming dynasty to the end of the Qing dynasty—the years 1420 to 1912. It is located in the centre of Beijing, China, and now houses the Palace Museum. It served as the home of emperors and their households as well as the ceremonial and political centre of Chinese government for almost 500 years.



History



After the fall of the Yuan dynasty, the Hongwu Emperor of the Ming dynasty moved the capital from Northern Beijing to southern Nanjing, and in 1369 ordered to raze the Yuan palaces to the ground.

His son, Yongle, in 1402 usurped the throne and became Emperor.

To build the Forbidden city was ordered by the Yongle Emperor



Construction lasted 15
years, demanding the
labor of a hundred
thousand skilled
craftsmen — masters of
stone carving, wood,
artists.

The forbidden city, as it is depicted in the figure of the Ming dynasty



View of the Grand
Throne Room in the
forbidden city, the
Jacques-Nicolas Bellin,
1756

By October 1644, the Manchus had achieved supremacy in Northern China, and the Prince Regent, Dorgon proclaimed the Qing dynasty as a successor to the Mines. In the forbidden city, the ceremony of the announcement of the young Shunzhi Emperor ruler of China.



In 1914, in the Outer Palace, the Museum was founded.



The four-poster bed, adorned with magic mushrooms is just one of the hundreds of thousands of Museum exhibits

The food court on the Six Western Palaces



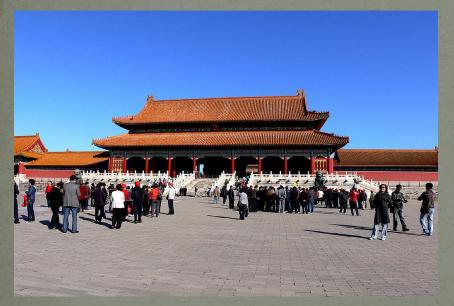


The plan of the Forbidden city



Gate of Supreme harmony

Tower North-West corner of the Forbidden city from the double rainbow





Imperial roof decoration of highest status on the roof ridge of the Hall of Supreme harmony

Yellow — the color of the Emperor. So almost all roofs in the forbidden city with yellow glazed tiles.



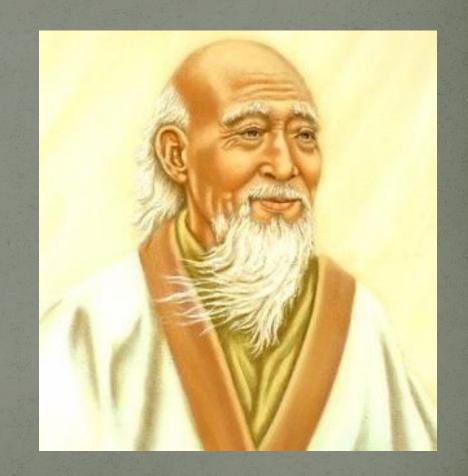
All the main halls of the Outer and Inner palaces are organized into groups of three — format Ziani trigrams, symbolizing the Sky. On the other hand, the residences of the Inner court are organized into groups of six to format trigram kun symbolizing the Earth



Slanted roof slopes of the buildings are decorated with a number of statuettes led by a man riding a Phoenix followed by an Imperial dragon. The number of statuettes represents the status of the building.



The layout of buildings follows ancient traditions, recorded in the Li Chi



Thank you for your attention!