

長 沙

Changsha

中 國

China

加入網絡

Year of designation

2017

City of Media Art

媒體藝術之都

城市介紹 City Information

长沙，湖南省省会，是长江中游地区重要的中心城市，全国“两型社会”综合配套改革试验区、中国重要的粮食生产基地，长江中游城市群和长江经济带重要的节点城市。

长沙是首批国家历史文化名城，历经三千年城名、城址不变，有“屈贾之乡”、“楚汉名城”、“潇湘洙泗”之称。有马王堆汉墓、四羊方尊、三国吴

简、岳麓书院、铜官窑等历史遗迹。凝练出“经世致用、兼收并蓄”的湖湘文化。长沙既是清末维新运动和旧民主主义革命策源地之一，又是新民主主义的发祥地之一。走出了黄兴、蔡锷、刘少奇等名人。



**Member of the UNESCO
Creative Cities Network
Since 2017**

长沙是中国（大陆）国际形象最佳城市、东亚文化之都、世界“媒体艺术之都”。打造了“电视湘军”、“出版湘军”、“动漫湘军”等文化品牌。

长沙有高校 58 所，独立科研机构 97 家，两院院士 52 名，国家工程技术研究中心 14 家，国家重点工程实验室 15 个；有杂交水稻育种、“天河”超级计算机、国内首台 3D 烧结打印机等科研成果。

Changsha, the capital city of Hunan Province, is a center city in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River, serving as the National Pilot Reform Zone for Resource Conservation and Environmental Protection, an important national grain production base and a key node city of the urban agglomeration in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River and the Yangtze River Economic Belt.

Changsha is one of the first famous historical and cultural cities in China, with its name and geographical location remaining unchanged for 3000 years. It's reputed as the hometown of Qu Yuan and Jia Yi (cultural masters in ancient periods of the Kingdom of Chu and Han Dynasty) and cradle of talents. Abundant historical relics can be found here such as Mawangdui Tomb of the Han dynasty, the Four-goat Square zun, Bamboo Strips of the Wu Kingdom in the Three Kingdoms Period, Yuelu Academy, Tongguan Kiln etc. Carrying the idea of usefulness and inclusiveness as is in Hunan culture, Changsha is not only one of the birthplaces of the Modernization Movement in the late Qing Dynasty and the Old Democratic Revolution, but also the New Democratic Revolution. And it is home to a number of famous figures including Huang Xing, Cai E and Liu Shaoqi.

Changsha has been awarded as the City with the Best International Image in inland China, Cultural City of East Asia and the UNESCO City of Media Arts, with a number

of cultural brands created in TV, publication, animation etc. It boasts 58 institutions of higher learning, 97 independent research institutions, 52 academicians of Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chinese Academy of Engineering, 14 national engineering technology research center and 15 National Key Laboratory of Engineering. A series of scientific fruits have been achieved here, such as hybrid rice breeding, Tianhe Supercomputer, the first 3D sintering printer in China etc.

