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郭李振 钦杰

翻编著





编者的话

几十年来,汉语作为外语教学,无论在中国国内还是在世界各国都有很大的发展。人们有理由相信,在新的世纪里,随着中国经济的快速发展,世界上学习汉语的人将日益增多。一个世界范围内的汉语热压中的人将足世界各国人民学习汉语的需要,近年来国内外编写出版的各种汉语教材不下几百种,但它为编写出版的各种汉语教学用的。作为一种外语教学,编写、出版课堂教学用的。作为一种外语教学,但是为了使广大学习者在课堂以外也能有书看、不可缺少的,但是为了使广大学习者在课堂以外也能有书看、有组织者计划地编会提高汉语水平、了解中国文化,有组织有计划地编写上进合各种汉语水平的外国留学生阅读的课外读物,应该说也是极其必要的,非常有益的。为此,我们编写了这套《中国古代历史人物故事》丛书。

作为课外读物,《中国古代历史人物故事》丛书适 合具有一定汉语水平的读者阅读。丛书全套十四册, 包括先秦两册,秦汉两册,魏晋南北朝一册,隋唐五 代两册,宋辽金西夏两册,元一册,明两册,清两册。

《中国古代历史人物故事》丛书上下跨越五千年, 在这五千年的历史长河中,编者选择了三百多个各种 有代表性的历史人物,通过故事形式讲述他们的事迹。 这些历史人物,有各个朝代有名的帝王、将相,也有 在历史上产生过重要影响的文学家、艺术家、科学家, 有为中华民族的繁荣发展而奋斗的民族英雄,也有祸 国殃民留下千古骂名的历史罪人。

丛书每册大约三十个历史人物,每个历史人物的 篇幅都在1500~3000字之间,少数人物内容多,分为 上、下两篇。每册15万字左右,全套丛书200万字。

编者在编写《中国古代历史人物故事》丛书时遵循了下列三个原则:

- 1. 通俗浅显的语言。汉语水平等级大纲中甲、乙两级词(3028)是我们编写的词汇基础,换句话说,掌握3,000个左右汉语常用词的外国留学生,借助书中提供的生词就能看懂书中所写的人物故事。读者对象的汉语水平决定了我们编写的语言难度。紧紧把握住语言的难易程度是我们编写这套丛书始终关注的大问题。
- 2. 故事性和可读性的结合。有名的历史人物总是留有大量丰富的生平事迹材料,在编写中,我们着重选取有趣的典型事件,突出故事情节,用通俗浅显的语言写出来,使故事性和可读性更好地相结合,以激发读者的阅读兴趣。
- 3. 注重阅读技能的培养。每篇故事除有生词、注释帮助读者读懂故事内容外,考虑到读者已具有一定的猜读能力和生成新词的能力,因此,有些词,如"穷人"、"长久"、"官兵"、"杀害"等,它们虽然都在甲、乙级词之外,但不列为生词,因为组成这些词

的词素的意义读者已掌握了。与此同时,对某些虽是生词,但在上下文中不起关键作用,不影响读懂故事内容的字词,或留给读者去猜读,或在词字后面的括号里把它们的汉语拼音标出来,如战场(zhànchǎng)、报仇(chóu)、援(yuán)助等,读者可根据需要去查看词典。此外,丛书不是课堂教材而是课外读物,生词的挑选不以册为单位而以篇为单位,这样便于读者随时翻开某一篇来阅读。书后不另附词汇总表。

为帮助读者更好地理解各个历史人物,每个历史 阶段都有一篇前言,简明扼要地介绍了这一历史时期 的情况。根据需要,有的文章附有历史地图,有的附 有人物插图。

这套丛书是由五个大学十几位老师负责编写的。 他们是:

主编:北京语言大学 黄政澄教授

先秦:北京师范大学 马燕华教授等

秦汉:北京语言大学 李振杰教授

魏晋南北朝:北京语言大学 黄政澄教授

隋唐五代:北京语言大学 李延祜教授

宋辽金西夏:天津商学院 郭雪玲讲师

元:上海戏剧学院 张 欣讲师

明:中国人民大学 李 泉教授等

清:北京语言大学 许义强讲师

编者都是长期从事对外汉语教学的老师,他们都 参与过对外汉语教学各类教材的编写,不仅有丰富的 教学经验,而且也有丰富的编写教材的经验。但是编 写如此大型的课外阅读丛书,对他们来说还是第一次。由于经验和能力所限,书中不尽人意的地方在所难免,希望广大读者和使用者提出批评建议。

这套丛书的出版与北京语言大学出版社的几位领 导和编辑的大力支持和关心是分不开的,在此向他们 表示衷心的感谢。

> 编者 2005 年 5 月

Editor's Notes

For decades, teaching Chinese as a foreign language has had a great development both in China and other parts of the world. We have reason to believe that, with the rapid growth of China's economy, the number of those who desire to learn Chinese will be on a steady increase. The craze for Chinese learning in the world is also on the rise. In order to meet the needs of foreign learners of Chinese from different parts of the world, dozens of Chinese textbooks for them have been published. Most of them, however, have been designed for classroom use. For the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language, these textbooks are of course very important and essential. However, in order that large numbers of learners have something to read after class, have more opportunity to raise their level of Chinese, and learn about Chinese culture, it is extremely necessary and helpful to regularly compile some outside-class reading materials for different levels of foreign students. For this, we have compiled this Stories of Chinese Historical Figures Series.

As reading materials outside class, this series is intended to the readers who have reached a certain level of Chinese. This series consists of 14 volumes: 2 for the Pre-Qin Period, 2 for the Qin-Han Period, 1 for the Period from the Wei-Jin to the Northern and Southern Dynasties, 2 for the Period from the Sui-Tang to the Five Dynasties, 2 for the Song, Liao, Jin, and Western Xia Dynasties, 1 for the Yuan Dynasty, 2 for the Ming Dynasty, and 2 for the Qing Dynasty.

The stories in this series span 5,000 years, and in such a long

history, we have selected more than 300 various representative figures and related their life stories. Of these historical figures, some are emperors, generals and ministers, some are influential writers, artists and scientists, some are national heroes who strived for the prosperity of the Chinese nation, and some are disasters who earned themselves eternal infamy and are condemned by history.

Each volume contains about 30 historical figures, and each story is about 1,500 to 3,000 Chinese characters. A few stories, which are comparatively long, have been divided into two parts. Each volume contains about 150,000 Chinese characters, and the whole series is 2,000,000 Chinese characters altogether.

In compiling this series, we keep to the three principles as follows:

- 1. The easy and simple language. The words we use belong to Level A and Level B (3028 words altogether) in the Guideline of Graded Chinese Vocabulary; in other words, foreign students can understand the stories if they have mastered a vocabulary of about 3,000 common Chinese words, and with the aid of new words provided in the book. The Chinese level of the target readers has confined the language we use, which has always been our concern in course of the compilation of this series.
- 2. The vivid and readable plot. There are plenty of materials about the life stories of famous historical figures. In course of compilation, we have mainly selected interesting and typical events, with more emphasis on the plot of a story, and tell the story in easy and simple language. The good combination of vividness and readability can arouse the interest of readers in reading.
 - 3. Emphasis on the training in reading skills. In each story, apart

from the sections of new words and notes to help the readers understand the story, considering that readers have had some ability to guess and produce new words, though some words, such as 穷人, 长久, 官兵 and 杀害, are not listed in Levels A and B, they are not included in the new words, because readers have already grasped the meaning of the components of the words. Meanwhile, though being new words, they are not important in context, and readers can still understand the plot or guess their meanings. Sometimes we give out the pinyin in brackets following the word or character, for example, 战场(zhànchǎng), 报仇(bàochóu), 援(yuán) 助, and readers can look them up in a dictionary if necessary. Moreover, this series is for after-class reading, not on classroom basis, and the selection of new words is based on each story, regardless of the whole volume, therefore, readers can choose any chapter to read. No vocabulary is annexed at the back of each volume.

In order to help readers better comprehend every historical figure, we provide a brief introduction to each historical period. Furthermore, a chronology of every historical stage can be found as an annex. Readers can also find the historical maps or figures in some chapters.

This series is the joint result of more than ten teachers from five universities. Huang Zhengcheng of Beijing Language and Culture University is editor in chief of this series. Ma Yanhua et al., Beijing Normal University, contributed to the Pre-Qin Period volume; Li Zhenjie, Beijing Language and Culture University, to the Qin-Han Period volume; Huang Zhengcheng, Beijing Language and Culture University, to the Period from the Wei-Jin to the Northern and Southern Dynasties volume; Li Yanhu, Beijing Language and Culture University, to the Period from the Sui-Tang to the Five Dynasties volume; Guo Xueling,

Tianjin Business College, to the Song, Liao, Jin and Western Xia Dynasties volume; Zhang Xin, Shanghai Theatrical College, to the Yuan Dynasty volume; Li Quan et al., China Renmin University, to the Ming Dynasty volume; and Xu Yiqiang, Beijing Language and Culture University, to the Qing Dynasty volume.

All the compilers are teachers who have long been engaged in the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language, with experience in the compilation of different types of Chinese textbooks for foreigners. They are very experienced both in Chinese teaching and textbook compilation. However, it is the first time for them to take part in such a large project—the compilation of reading materials outside class. We welcome good comments and suggestions from readers.

The publication of this series should be attributed to the concern and support from the presidents and editors of Beijing Language and Culture University Press. We would like to thank them.

Compilers
May 2005

漸 言

公元前221年,秦王嬴政最后灭掉齐国,从而结束了诸侯割据称雄的局面,建立起一个中央集权的统一国家。为了显示自己的无限权威,嬴政自称为皇帝,这是中国历史上第一次使用"皇帝"这个词,嬴政自称为皇。秦始皇把全国划分为三十六个行政单位,称为郡,郡下面设立县,郡县的最高行政长官都中处,可以随时调动。这种制度大力加强了中央对地方的统治。秦始皇还制定了一系列政策和措施,对时的统治。秦始皇还制定了一系列政策和措施,但进了国家的统一,促进了经济、文化的发展。但是对时民力,使人民长期疲惫不堪。秦二世更加昏庸残暴,登上皇位后,大规模修建宫殿,加重了对人民人民再也无法忍耐下去,公元前209年暴发了陈胜、吴广领导的农民大起义。

由于缺乏政治、军事斗争的经验,陈胜、吴广领导的农民起义很快就失败了。后来,项羽、刘邦领导的两支起义军,推翻了秦王朝的统治。为了争夺统治权,项羽和刘邦展开了长达五年的战争,最后刘邦战胜了项羽,于公元前 202 年建立汉朝,国都设在长安(今陕西省西安)。从公元前 202 年到公元 8 年王莽登上皇位废除汉朝政权为止,这一历史阶段称为西汉,

也称前汉。西汉王朝共经历十二个皇帝,统治210年。

西汉王朝建立后,采取了一系列比较进步的政策来巩固中央集权,促进社会经济、文化发展。到了汉武帝时代,西汉进入全盛阶段,政治上实现了高度的中央集权;军事上打败了北方的强敌匈奴,开辟了通往西域的商道,大大扩展了疆域;经济、文化等各个方面也都有了很大的发展。到了汉宣帝时,西汉达到了全盛的顶点。

西汉后期,由于地主和大工商业主的残酷剥削,农民的生活水平不断下降。大批贫苦农民沦为奴隶,有的饿死,他们被迫起来反抗,农民起义接连不断。代表上层豪强的王莽,试图解决尖锐的社会矛盾,他废除了西汉王朝自己做了皇帝,建立起新王朝,并采取一些变革措施,以此来欺骗人民,但最终还是被农民起义军推翻了。从公元8年王莽当上皇帝到公元23年被推翻,新王朝仅存在了15年。

王莽末年的农民起义军主要有三支:一是南方的绿林,二是东方的赤眉,三是北方的铜马。南阳的大豪强刘秀兄弟也起兵加入绿林军,在与王莽军队的战斗中,刘秀起了重要的作用。后来,绿林军推举为皇帝,恢复汉朝,改年号为更始,刘玄被称为军,为皇帝,恢复汉朝为号召,在河北地区广泛各级,争取民心,得到了一些官吏和地主的支持。他武败了一些地方豪强势力,镇压收编了铜马等农民起处军,力量逐渐强大,于公元25年6月称帝,东汉从此开始。那一年十月,刘秀进入洛阳,把洛阳定为国都。

因为洛阳在西汉国都长安东面,所以被称为东汉,又称为后汉。

刘秀建立起东汉王朝以后,采取了一系列措施来 缓解社会矛盾,促进社会生产的发展;但由于他是豪 强势力的政治代表, 当然不敢去触动豪强的切身利益。 在东汉前期, 以外戚为代表的豪强, 独揽朝廷大权。 后来,下层豪强为了分享政治权力,找到宦官作为他 们的代表。外戚是指皇帝母亲和妻子的父亲、兄弟。 东汉的皇帝登位时大多很幼小, 只能由外戚来帮助管 理朝廷政务, 这样国家大权便落到外戚手中。宦官本 来是宫中专门侍候皇帝的奴才,但皇帝有事都要通过 他们去做,因此,他们就有了一定的权力; 幼小的皇 帝长大后, 要从外戚手里夺回自己的权力, 便依靠宦 官的力量。因此,掌握着朝廷大权的外戚和宦官为了 争夺对朝廷的控制、经常展开激烈、残酷的斗争。但 不管哪个集团掌握朝廷大权,都同样贪婪地掠夺社会 财富, 残酷剥削欺压人民。一部分正直的官吏和广大 知识分子对此愤愤不平, 经常通过不同的方式表达他 们的不满和反抗。桓帝统治时, 宦官几乎控制了全部 朝廷大权,他们贪赃枉法,胡作非为,引起人们极大 的愤慨; 京都和全国各地的学生以及一些正直的官吏 结成政治团体, 评论朝廷政治, 褒贬人物, 对宦官展 开猛烈的抨击。但他们的反抗遭到了朝廷的残酷镇压, 宦官从此更加猖狂了。

公元189年灵帝死去,外戚何进掌握了朝廷大权, 他策划依靠大豪强董卓铲除宦官,但宦官首先动手杀 掉何进,大豪强袁绍乘机杀掉宦官二千多人,宦官全部被消灭了。董卓到了洛阳后,赶走了袁绍,杀掉太后,立汉献帝。这样,外戚和宦官都一起被消灭,东汉王朝实际上也灭亡了。从此,豪强们展开武装混战,整个国家陷入空前大破坏的分裂时期。

秦汉经历了四百余年,是中国历史上的重要时期,在各个领域都出现了一批杰出的人物。我们从中选出一些有影响的人物来介绍,尽量突出人物故事的情节,增强可读性。这些人物大多在历史上作出了一定贡献,或者具有高尚的情操;但也有少数被人唾弃的人物,通过他们的生平事迹和丑行,读者可以了解到某些历史事件的真实情况,受到一些有益的启发。

本书主要是为具有一定汉语水平的外国读者编写的,在材料取舍、词语选用和注释等方面,都尽量考虑他们的接受能力和兴趣。限于编者的知识水平,书中肯定会有疏漏和不足之处,诚心期待专家和读者的批评指正。

编者 2005 年 6 月

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