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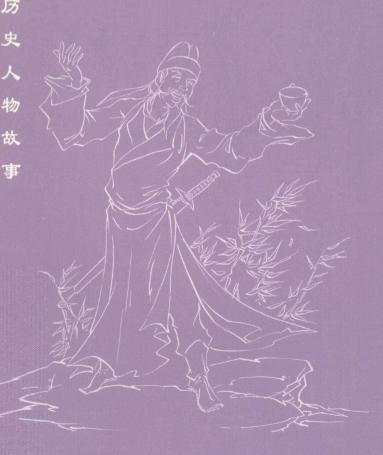
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隋唐五代人物故事上

李廷祜 编著







梁 骁 翻译

隋唐五代人物故事上中国古代历史人物故事





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,世界上平习汉语的人将日益增多。一个世界范围内的汉语热正在兴起。为满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,但它的编写、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、对使是为了使广大学习者在课堂以外也能有书看、有组织者,但是为了使广大学习者在课堂以外也能有书看、有组织音、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

自东汉末年以来的四百年里,除了西晋曾短期统一外,中国一直处于分裂状态。公元 581 年隋朝建立,公元 589 年隋灭掉江南的陈朝,中国再一次统一。

隋文帝杨坚做皇帝 20 多年,是中国历史上少有的节俭的君主。他对人民的赋税和徭役相对减轻,提出了一些富民的宽松政策,使人民有了一个和平生产的环境。隋文帝奖励清官,严惩贪官,连自已的儿子也不放过。他还制定了比较宽大的刑法。这期间,全国户口和财富有了很大增加。

 渊领导的军队取得了政权,于公元618年建立了唐朝。

唐高祖李渊掌权时,因为多年战争的破坏,社会 经济很难一下子恢复。唐朝政权的巩固和经济的发展, 是在他儿子唐太宗李世民时实现的。唐太宗时时提醒 自己,不要忘了隋朝灭亡的教训,在安定的时候要想 到危险;百姓是水,政权是船,水可以托浮着船,也 可以把船打翻;要广泛听取意见,不能偏听偏信;要 善于用有才能的人,不要用小人。他采取了一些减轻 人民负担、发展生产的有利政策,使唐朝经济得到极 大的发展,历史上称作"贞观之治"。

唐太宗死后,唐高宗继位。高宗身体不好,性格懦弱,大权落在了皇后武则天手里。武则天聪明能干有文化,在高宗死后,干脆自己做了皇帝,改国号为周,成了中国历史上唯一的女皇帝。她做了15年皇帝,82岁时又被迫让位给儿子唐中宗李显,恢复事者大权又落在了中宗的妻子韦皇后手中,准备自己当女皇。这时中宗的侄妻早春死了中宗,准备自己当父亲睿宗李旦恢复自己的父亲睿宗李旦恢复自帝)。不久,睿宗把皇帝让给了李隆基,这就是唐玄宗。

在唐玄宗掌权的前期,唐朝的综合国力达到了顶点,成了世界东方经济文化的中心,历史上称作"开元之治"。可到了后期,唐玄宗让胜利冲昏了头脑,骄傲起来。他让奸诈的宰相李林甫、杨国忠等管理国家大事,自己却整天花天酒地。结果他和杨贵妃最宠爱

的野心家安禄山和安禄山的副将史思明发动了叛乱, 这就是"安史之乱"。"安史之乱"严重地打击了唐朝 政权,从此大唐帝国开始由兴盛走向衰落。

唐朝晚期的皇帝中再也没出现过像唐太宗、唐玄宗那样的人物。掌握军权的官吏独霸一方,中央政府管辖的地方越来越小,财政收入减少,官吏和军队人数却越来越多。这大大加重人民的负担,最后终于引发了全国大起义,其中以黄巢领导的农民起义军势力最为强大。黄巢起义虽然失败了,但是却使唐王朝走向了灭亡的道路。中国开始了五代十国时期,重新陷入了分裂局面。

从公元907年到960年,短短54年间,在北方中原一带先后更替了五个朝代:后梁、后唐、后晋、后汉、后周。从公元902年到979年的78年间,在南方及山西地区存在过10个小国,它们是:吴、前蜀、楚、闽、吴越、南汉、荆南、后蜀、南唐、北汉。历史上称这一时期为"五代十国"。

唐的文化非常发达,经济也很繁荣,是中国历史上最繁荣的时期之一。在文学、书法、绘画、音乐、舞蹈、雕塑、科技、建筑、医药、工艺、天文历法、农业技术等各个方面都出现了不少艺术家、科学家和能工巧匠。尤其是诗歌创作达到了封建社会的最高峰,出现了李白、杜甫、白居易、韩愈、柳宗元等伟大的诗人、散文家。这个时期对外文化交流也非常发达。长安有大批外国留学生在这里学习。著名僧人玄奘去天竺取回了大量佛经。鉴真和尚东渡日本,传播了佛

法和中国文化。文成公主和吐蕃首领松赞干布的结合, 促进了中国各民族间的文化交流和友好往来。

唐朝时出现的"词"这种新的文学体裁,在五代十国时期日渐成熟,出现了不少词作家。受其影响,词这种文学体裁到了宋代成了文学创作的主流。

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薛道衡

隋朝诗人

薛道衡(Xuē Dàohéng)是河东汾阳(Fényáng,现在山西省万荣县)人,六岁时就死了父母。他特别喜欢学习,13岁时写的文章就让人感到惊讶(jīngyà)。他在南北朝[®]时期的北齐、北周都做过官,也是隋朝[®]的大臣(dàchén)。

北齐的时候,他负责接待南朝陈³⁰的使节(shǐjié)傅绰(Fù Zǎi)。傅绰写了一首诗赠给他。他也写了一首,受到了对方的称赞。有人说:"傅绰这不是拿蚯蚓钓鱼吗?"把傅绰的诗比成蚯蚓,把薛道衡的诗比成鱼,说明两个人的诗差得很多。

隋朝的时候,薛道衡到南方的陈朝做使节。陈的皇帝陈后主和大臣都爱作诗。薛道衡作的诗,陈朝的人都争着传看朗读。他作过一首诗《人日思归》,陈朝人看了前两句:"入春才七日,离家已二年",并没觉得特别的好,可当读到下面两句:"人归落雁后,思发在花前"时,便非常佩服,认为薛道衡确实是名副其实的诗人。这两句诗的意思是:大雁(yàn)都从北方飞到南方了,而我却还没有回去。但是我要回故乡的想法却早在春天花开以前就产生了。也就是说,在春天花还没开的时候就想回故乡,现在秋天快完了,冬天要到了,大雁都从北方飞回来