



CHINA: A GREAT COUNTRY IN THE EAST ( II )

中国那个地方(二)

# 华夏春秋

## EMINENT FIGURES IN CHINESE HISTORY



北京语言大学出版社



in

the

East

(II)

Eminent Figures  
in Chinese History

华夏春秋

英译 傅勇  
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# 前言

《中国那个地方》画册是中国国家对外汉语教学领导小组办公室委托北京语言大学出版社编辑出版的向海外华裔子女介绍中国基本情况的课外读物。本书分四册：

- 第一册 《龙的故乡》介绍中国概况；
- 第二册 《华夏春秋》介绍中国历史文化人物；
- 第三册 《九州名胜》介绍中国自然和文化名胜；
- 第四册 《中华物产》介绍中国特有物产。

本书配有汉语拼音和英文译文，图片采自中国《人民画报》社和中国图片网。

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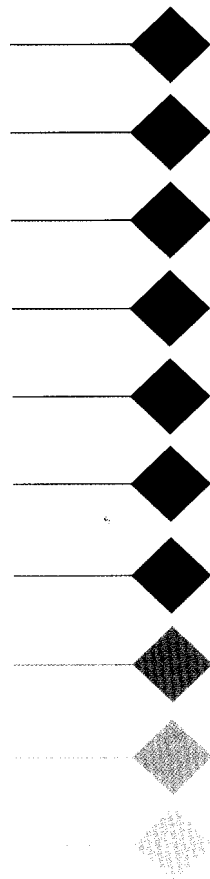


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## 第1课 “炎黄子孙”的由来

炎帝和黄帝，是中国历史传说中的人物，他们一直被尊为中华民族始祖。  
Yándì hé Huángdì, shì Zhōngguó lìshǐ chuánshuō zhōng de rénwù, tāmen yìzhí bèi zūn wéi Zhōnghuá Mínzú de shǐzǔ.

从古至今，中国人一直把自炎黄以来所创造的灿烂文化称为“炎黄文化”，分布在世界各地的中华儿女，也都认为自己 是炎黄子孙。  
Cóng gǔ zhì jīn, Zhōngguórén yìzhí bǎ zì Yán Huáng yǐlái suǒ chuàngzào de cǎnlǎn wénhuà chēngwéi “Yán Huáng Wénhuà”, fēnbù zài shìjiè gè dì de Zhōnghuá ěrnǚ, yě dōu rènwéi zìjǐ shì Yán Huáng zǐsūn.

## The Origin of “The Descendants of Yandi and Huangdi”

Yandi and Huangdi were two legendary heroes who have been honored as the ancestors of Chinese people.

From ancient times to the present, they have been reputed to be the origins of the Chinese culture and the Chinese in all parts of the world also regard themselves as the descendants of Yandi and Huangdi. Today the identity of Yandi and Huangdi served as a symbol of Chinese unification.



## 第2课 大禹治水

大禹是中国神话传说中的治水专家。他的父亲叫鲧，也是治水能手。但是，他们治水的方法有些不同。鲧采用堵塞的办法，可是洪水太大了，根本堵不住。大禹总结了父亲治水的经验教训，把筑堤堵塞跟开渠疏导结合起来，创造了以疏导为主的治水方法，成功地治理了洪水。

Dà yǔ shì Zhōngguó shénhuà chuānshuō zhōng de zhìshuǐ zhuānjiā. Tā de fùqīn jiào Gǔn, yě shì zhìshuǐ néngshǒu. Dànshì, tāmen zhìshuǐ de fāngfǎ yǒuxiē bùtóng. Gǔn cǎiyòng dǔsèi de bànfǎ, kěshì hōngshuǐ tài dà le, gēnběn dǔ bu zhù. Dà yǔ zǒngjié le fùqīn zhìshuǐ de jīngyàn jiàoxùn, bǎ zhùdī dǔsè gēn kāiqú shūdǎo jiéhé qǐlái, chuàngzǎo le yǐ shūdǎo wéi zhǔ de zhìshuǐ fāngfǎ, chénggōng de zhìlǐ le hōngshuǐ.

## Yu the Great Pacifying the Flood

According to the Chinese myth, both Yu and his father Gun were considered as experts in controlling the flood. However, the father and the son adopted different methods. Gun tried to contain the waters within dikes, and he did not succeed. Then Yu succeeded to the labors commenced by his father. Besides building dikes like what Gun had done, he cut channels and built projects to drain the waters away to the sea. He finally succeeded in pacifying the flood.





### 第3课 孔子和《论语》

孔子是中国春秋时代鲁国人，中国古代伟大的思想家和教育家。据说当时他的学生有三千人，其中最优秀的有七十二人。孔子的话，被他的学生记录下来，编成了一本书，名字叫《论语》。《论语》中记录了许多孔子关于教育的思想，比如：“不耻下问”“三人行，必有我师”。

Kǒngzǐ shì Zhōngguó Chūnqiū shídài Lǔguórén, Zhōngguó gǔdài wěidà de sīxiǎngjiā hé jiàoyùjiā. Jùshuō dāngshí tā de xuésheng yǒu sān qiān rén, qízhōng zuì yōuxiù de yǒu qīshí'èr rén. Kǒngzǐ de huà, bèi tā de xuésheng jìlù xiàlái, biānchéng le yì běn shū, míngzi jiào 《lúnyǔ》. 《lúnyǔ》 zhōng jìlù le xǔduō Kǒngzǐ guānyú jiàoyù de sīxiǎng, bǐrú: “bù chǐ xià wèn” “sān rén xíng, bì yǒu wǒ shī”.

### Confucius and His *Analects*

Confucius, a native of the state of Lu in the Spring and Autumn Period, is the greatest philosopher and educator in ancient Chinese civilization. Among the three thousand pupils he had, seventy-two were notable. His disciples compiled what he had taught them into a book known as Lun Yu (*Analects*) which covered almost all the Confucian maxims—e.g. “Open-minded study” (Do not feel ashamed to ask one’s subordinates or people below), “When three walk together, there must be one who can teach me.”





#### 第4课 孙武与《孙子兵法》

公元 前 506 年，位于 长江 下游 的 吴国，以 3 万 军队 去 攻  
Gōngyuán qián 506 nián, wèiyú Chángjiāng Xiàyóu de Wúguó, yǐ 3 wàn jūnduì qū gōng-  
打 有 20 万 军队 的 楚国，结果 大 胜，创造 了 战争 史上 以 少  
dǎ yǒu 20 wàn jūnduì de Chǔguó, jiéguǒ dà shèng, chuàngzǎo le zhànzhēng shǐ shàng yǐ shǎo  
胜 多 的 奇迹。创造 这个 奇迹 的，就是 孙武 和 他的 兵法。  
shèng duō de qíjì. Chuàngzǎo zhège qíjì de, jiù shì Sūn Wǔ hé tā de bīngfǎ.

孙武 本来 是 春秋 末期 的 齐国人，后来 去了 吴国，在那儿 专心 研究  
Sūn Wǔ běnlái shì Chūnqiū mòqī de Qíguórén, hòulái qù le Wúguó, zài nàr zhuānxīn yánjiū  
兵法，并 把 研究 成果 写成 专著，这就是 对 古今 中 外 都  
bīngfǎ, bìng bǎ yánjiū chéngguǒ xiěchéng zhuānzhù, zhè jiù shì duì gǔ jīn zhōng wài dōu  
产生 很 大 影响 的 军事 著作——《孙子兵法》。  
chǎnshēng hěn dà yǐngxiǎng de jūnshì zhùzuò——《Sūnzǐ Bīngfǎ》.

#### Sun Wu and His *Essentials of War*

In 506 BC, Wu, a state located in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, launched an attack on the state of Chu. As a result, Wu defeated the enemy troops of two hundred thousand men with an inferior force of thirty thousand men. This victory could be attributed to Sun Wu, the leader of the Wu forces, and his military tactics.

Sun Wu was a native of Qi living in the last years of the Spring and Autumn Period, but he went to Wu and studied military science there. *The Essentials of War* (13 chapters in total) was his masterpiece on military strategy and tactics, which enjoys a high popularity the world over.





## 第5课 投江而死的诗人屈原

屈原生活在战国时代的楚国，曾经辅佐过楚怀王变革政治。屈原希望通过实行法治和任用贤能把楚国变成一个富强的大国，但是，屈原的做法得罪了贵族势力，楚怀王听信了这些人的谗言，不再信任他。屈原很痛苦，于是写下了著名的长诗《离骚》。最后，屈原看到楚国政治极端腐败，楚国的都城又被秦攻破，他无力挽救楚国的危亡，又不愿做秦国的臣民，就投汨罗江而死。

### Qu Yuan: the Poet Drowning in the River

A native of Chu in the Warring Period, Qu Yuan once served King Huai of Chu as a high official. He cherished the hope that Chu would someday be strong, and he proposed political reforms in the government, by which the country would be ruled according to law and administered by the able. His proposal, however, went against the interests of the aristocrat class, who therefore often launched to the king slanderous attacks on him. Consequently the king gave ear to slanders against Qu Yuan and did not trust him any more. Overwhelmed with sorrow, Qu Yuan wrote *Li Sao* (*Song of Encountering Sorrow*), a long lyric poem of lament, which is considered as an immortal masterpiece. Eventually Qu Yuan was so sad at the fate of his country and so unwilling to succumb to Qin, which had occupied the capital of Chu, that he drowned himself in the Milo River in Hunan.



屈子行吟



## 第6课 秦始皇统一中国

秦始皇是战国末年秦国的国王。公元前230年至公元前221年，他先后灭掉韩、魏、楚、燕、赵、齐六国，建立了中国历史上第一个统一的中央集权的封建国家——秦朝。

Zhōngguó lìshǐ shàng dì-yī ge tǒngyī de zhōngyāng jíquǎn de fēngjiàn guójiā——Qíncháo.

秦始皇做了许多了不起的大事。比如：统一中国，统一文字，统一度量衡，废除分封，设置郡县，修万里长城。

tǒngyī dùlianghéng, fèichú fēnfēng, shèzhì jūnxiàn, xiū Wànlǐ Chángchéng.

### The First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty

Qin Shi-huang was the king of Qin in the period of Warring States. From 230 BC to 221 BC, Qin succeeded in annexing all the other six states, Han, Wei, Chu, Yan, Zhao, and Qi. For the first time in Chinese history the whole country was unified under a strong centralized, autocratic feudal government.

Qin Shi-huang ruled with great skill. For example, the officials were titled aristocrats, yet their positions were not hereditary. The country was divided into provinces which were subdivided into counties. For the first time a standard written language was applied throughout the whole country. So were currency, weights, and measures. Qin also built the Great Wall that zigzagged for 10,000 *li*.





河北秦皇岛市秦始皇雕像 / 王凤梅 摄影





## 第7课 与秦始皇齐名的汉武帝

汉武帝在位 54 年，最大的功绩有三个方面：一是抗击匈奴，  
Hǎnwǔdì zàiwèi 54 nián, zuì dà de gōngjì yǒu sān ge fāngmiàn: yī shì kāngjī Xiōngnú,  
巩固了祖国的疆域。匈奴是生活在蒙古高原上的一个  
gǒnggù le zǔguó de jiāngyù. Xiōngnú shì shēnghuó zài Měnggǔ Gāoyuán shàng de yí ge  
古老的游牧民族，常常依仗骑兵侵扰中原。汉武帝通过  
gǔlǎo de yóumù mínzú, chángcháng yīzhàng qíbing qīnrǎo zhōngyuán. Hǎnwǔdì tōngguò  
战争手段，彻底把匈奴打败了，此后 50 年间边疆平静。二是  
zhànzhēng shǒuduàn, chèdǐ bǎ Xiōngnú dǎbāi le, cǐhòu 50 nián jiān biānjiāng píngjìng. Èr shì  
完善政治、经济制度。三是征集古代遗书，设立太学（相当于现在  
wánshàn zhèngzhì, jīngjì zhìdù. Sān shì zhēngjí gǔdài yíshū, shèlì Tàixué (xiāngdāngyú xiànzài  
的大学)，推动文化和教育事业的复兴和发展。  
de dàxué), tuīdòng wénhuà hé jiàoyù shìyè de fùxīng hé fāzhǎn.

### Han Wu-di: An Emperor Equally Famous With Qin Shi-huang

Emperor Wu-di of the Han Dynasty was very competent and clear-sighted. His achievements in his 54-year reign can be roughly summarized in the following three points. First, he undertook military expeditions against the Huns to safeguard the border regions. To the north of the Middle Kingdom there lived an ancient nomadic tribe named Huns, whose cavalry had enabled them to continually conduct raids southwards into the Middle Kingdom. Emperor Wu-di succeeded in launching a full military attack on the Huns and drove them out. For nearly half a century, the border regions were secured. Secondly, Emperor Wu-di managed to perfect the political and economic systems of the country. Thirdly, Emperor Wu-di made efforts to improve the national culture and education. He called for the collection of the ancient classics and set up an imperial university for the study of these classics.