

A SERIES OF PICTURES ABOUT THE HISTORY OF XIXIA DYNASTY

# 西夏史画

XIXIA SHIHUA

甘肃人民美术出版社

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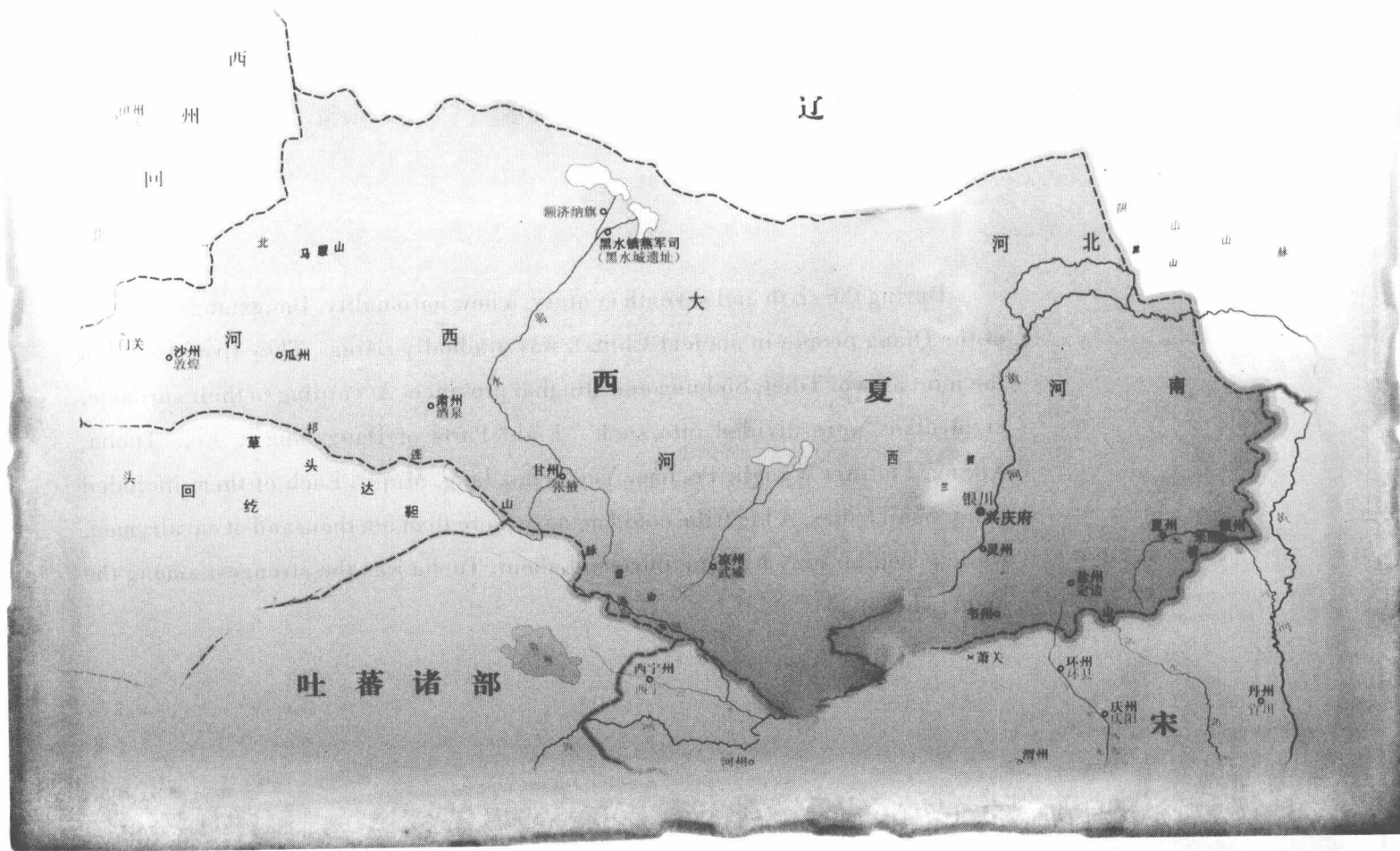
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# 西夏疆域图





## 西夏史画

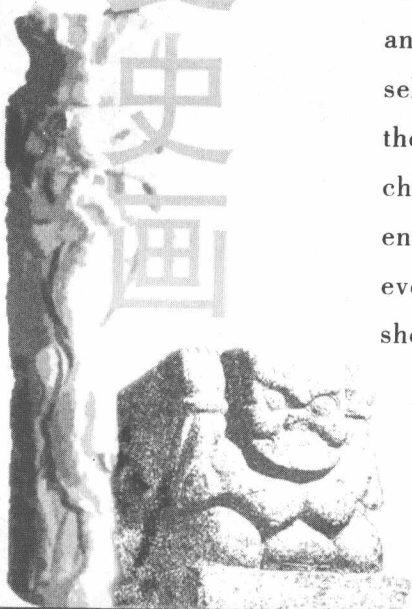
公元6世纪至7世纪，在我国四川、青海、西藏的交界地区，渐渐兴起了一个新的民族——党项族。他们以姓氏为名，划分为八个部落，通常人称“党项八部”。这八个部落是：拓跋氏、细封氏、费听氏、往利氏、颇超氏、野利氏、房当氏、米擒氏。一姓之中，又分许多小部落，“大者万余骑，小者数千骑”。八个部落中，以拓跋氏最为强大。

During the sixth and seventh century, a new nationality, Dangxiang (a branch of the Qiang people in ancient China), was gradually rising. They lived freely in the joint area of Tibet, Sichuan and Qinghai province. According to their surname, eight clans were divided into such "Eight Parts of Dangxiang", i.e.: Tuoba, Xifeng, Feiting, Wangli, Pochao, Yeli, Fangdang, Miqin. Each of them included many small tribes. A big tribe could manage more than ten thousand of cavalymen, while a smaller only had one thousand about. Tuoba was the strongest among the eight tribes in particular.



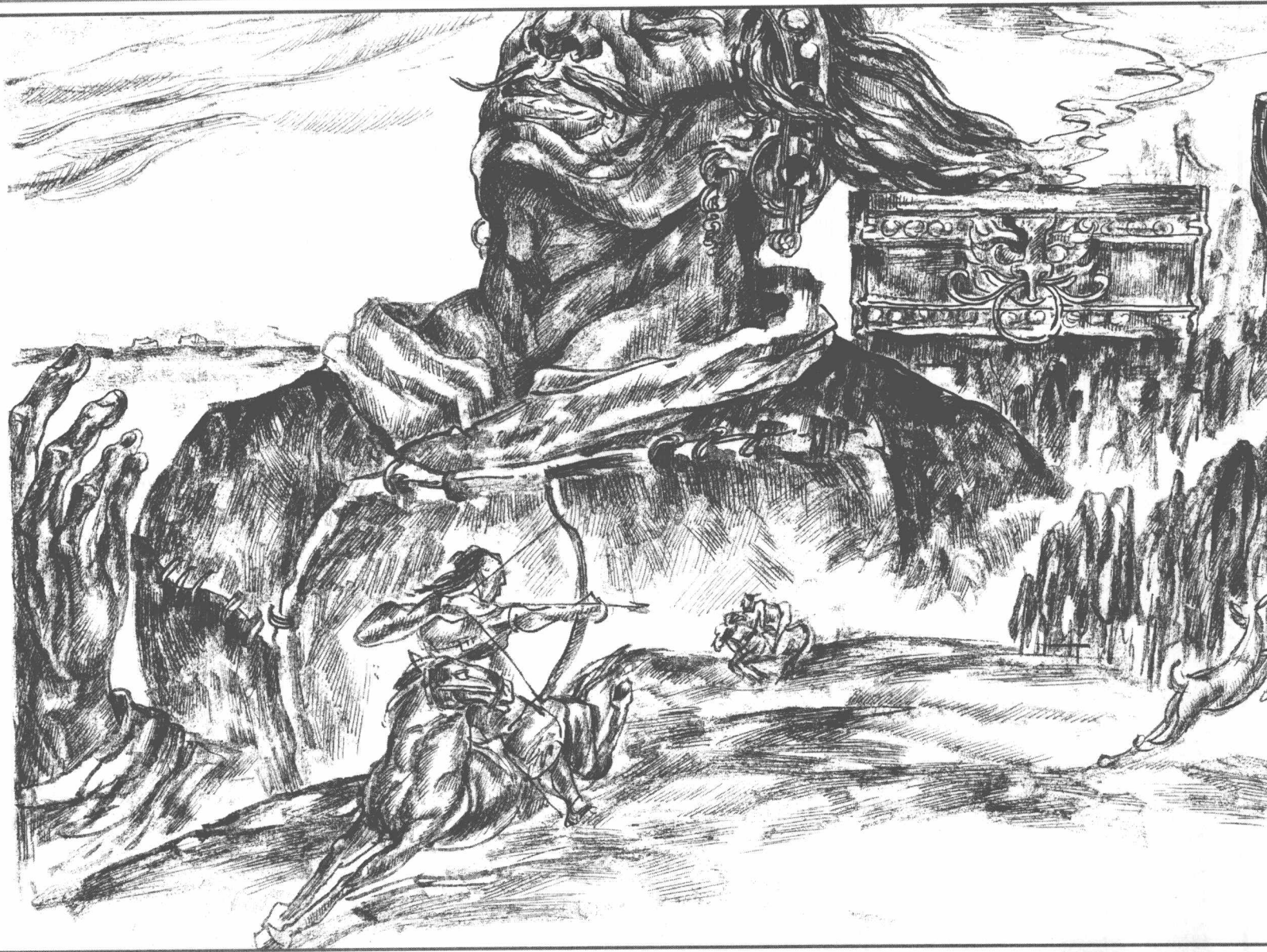


## 西夏史画



党项人身材高大，面目黧黑，喜欢穿耳戴环，穿毛布和兽皮做的衣服。他们擅长骑马射箭，喜欢打猎，过着原始的游牧部落生活。平常日子里，党项人各自为业，不相往来；受到外族侵害时，大家齐心协力，“斗殴烧房”，妇女儿童一齐上阵。党项人崇拜天神，各部落三年一聚会，杀牛羊以祭天。党项人死后，实行火葬。

People of Dangxiang were tall and dark. They had deep set eyes and white teeth. They liked wearing big earrings and fur clothes. They were good at riding and arrow-shooting as well as hunting. They lived a primitive nomadic life and a self-orientated life without communicating each other at ordinary time. However, they would unite closely to fight enemies when they were invaded; women and children also took part in the combat with men. They fought hard and burned their enemy's houses. The people believed in heaven, and different tribes got together every three years and offered the sacrifices to the heaven by killing cattle and sheep. Dangxiang people accepted cremation after their death.



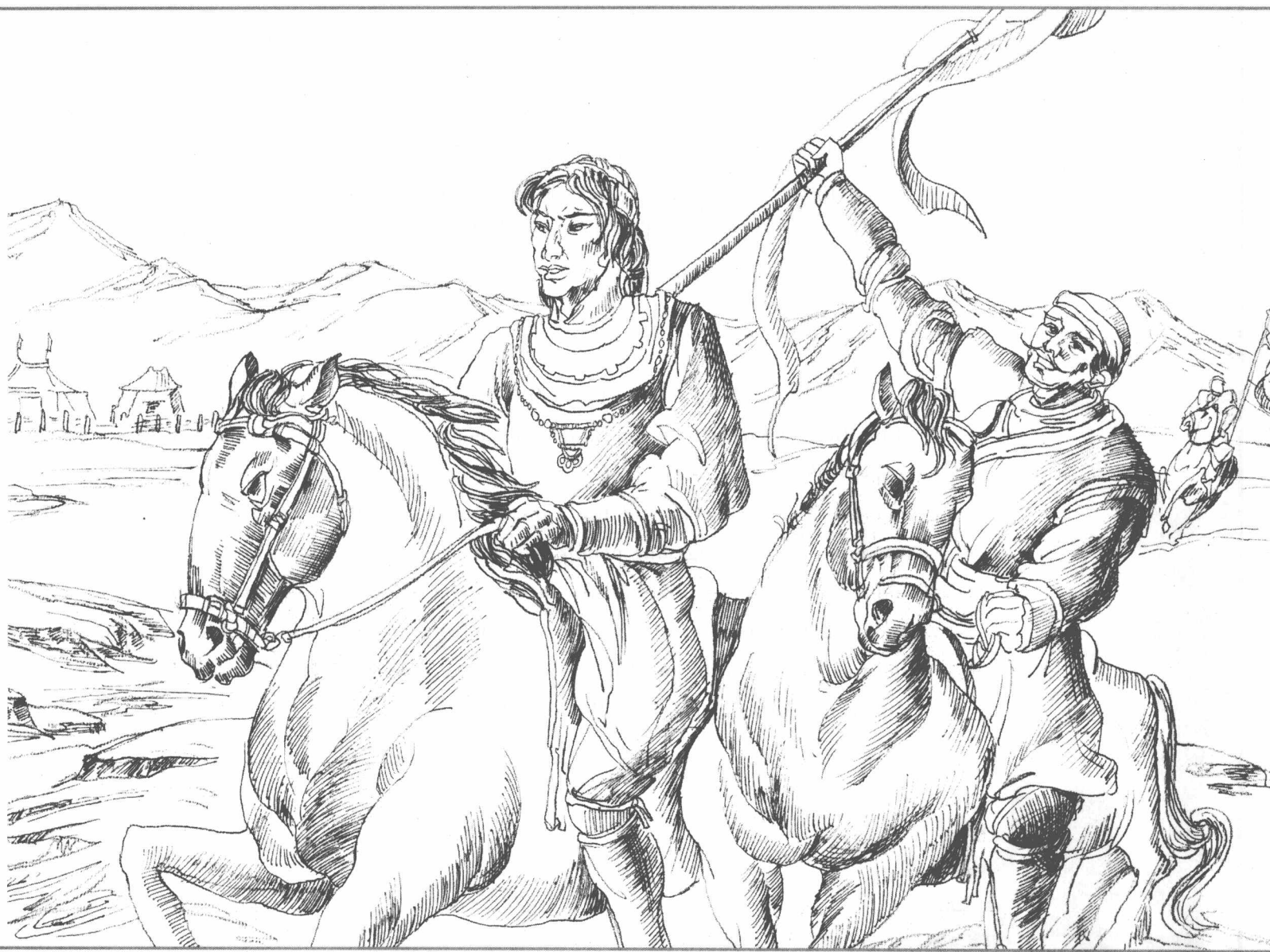


## 西夏史画

到隋文帝时，党项族逐渐迁移到今甘肃、四川之间的岷山地区，西夏文古诗《夏圣根赞歌》中唱的就是这里：“黔首石城漠水边，赤面父塚白高河，长弭药人在彼方。”歌词大意是，黑首之众居住在漠水之滨，赤面之众居住在白高河畔，那里正是弭药国啊！

It was recorded in lots of the ancient Xixia poems that Dangxiang People gradually immigrated to the Min Mountain area, which is between Gansu and Sichuan Province where it was good for them to live, during the Wen King of Sui Dynasty.



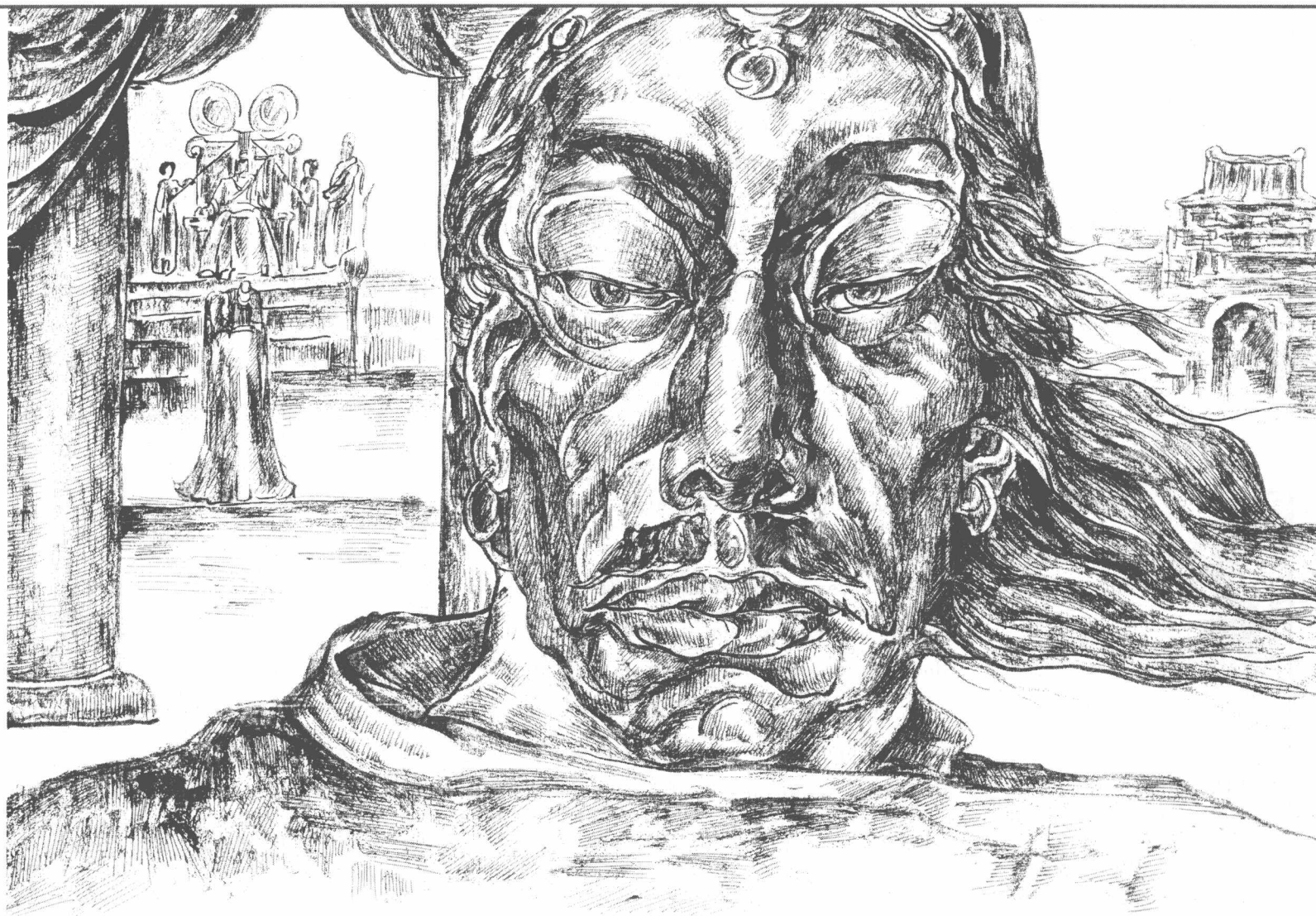




## 西夏史画

唐贞观三年（629），党项细封部落首领步赖率领部族归附唐朝，党项各部落纷纷仿效。唐王朝在党项人居地设置了懿、嵯、麟、可等32个州，任命各部落首领为刺史。拓跋部落首领赤辞被任命为西戎州都督，并赐李姓。他就是后来西夏帝王的祖先。

In 629 (the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of Emperor Zhen Guan ruled period in Tang Dynasty), the chief Bulai of Xifeng tribe led Dangxiang people to submit to the Tang Dynasty. As a result, the other Dangxiang tribes followed the example of Bulai one after another. The government of the Tang Dynasty set up 32 states in the region inhabited of the Dangxiang people, such as Yizhou, Cuozhou, Linzhou, Kezhou and so on , and appointed all the heads of the parts prefecture governor. Chici, the head of the Tuoba Tribe, was appointed as the principal officer of Xirongzhou, and was surnamed the royal family name “Li” by the emperor of Tang Dynasty. He was the earliest ancestor of the Xixia Dynasy.

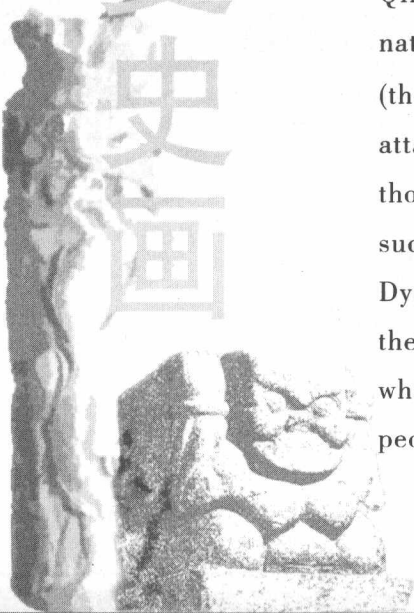




## 西夏史画

唐朝初年，吐蕃族渐渐崛起于青藏高原，建立了强大的吐蕃王朝。吐蕃人不断扰掠外族，使党项人受到了严重的侵袭。唐贞观十二年（638）吐蕃人攻打党项、白兰等族，将20万人屯居于党项领地。不堪忍受吐蕃扰掠的党项人向唐朝提出内迁请求。唐王朝将原来设在陇西地区的静边州都督府移置庆州（今甘肃庆阳），用来安置党项部族。

In the early Tang Dynasty, Tubo people (one of the nationalities) emerged in Qingzang Plateau and established a powerful Tubo Dynasty. They attacked other nationalities continuously, which threatened Dangxiang people seriously. In 638 (the 12<sup>th</sup> year of the Emperor Zhen Guan ruled period in Tang Dynasty), Tubo attacked other nationalities including Dangxiang and Bailan. They gathered 200 thousand soldiers into the area of Dangxiang. Dangxiang people couldn't stand such invasion from Tubo. Therefore, they requested the emperor of the Tang Dynasty to migrate them to inland area. As a result, the Tang government relocated the originally principal office from Jingbian zhou in Longxi area to Qing Zhou, which was today's Qingyang city in Gansu Province for placating Dangxiang people.

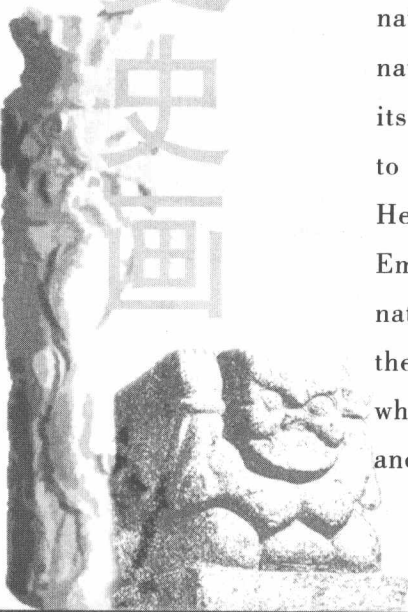




## 西夏史画

唐代宗广德元年（763），吐蕃与吐谷浑、回鹘等族联合叛乱。担心居地相邻的党项族与吐蕃族相互联络，威胁京城，唐王朝将居住在静边等地的六府党项迁到银州（今陕西米脂）、夏州（今陕西横山）一带。为了安抚党项人，唐代宗还召见了拓跋朝光、拓跋乞梅等五位党项大首领。此后，居住在庆州一带的党项部落被称作东山部落，居住在夏州一带的被称作平夏部落。此即西夏的先祖拓跋部落。

In 763, (the first year of emperor Guangde in the Tang Dynasty), Tuoba nationality initiated rebellion together with Tuguhun nationality and the Huihu nationality. Being worried about the possible joint hands between nationalities and its neighbor Tubo nationality, Tang government decided to relocated Dangxiang to Yinzhou (today's Mizhi county in Shanxi province ) and Xiazhou (today's Henshan county in Shanxi Province). In order to comfort the Dangxiang people, the Emperor Daizong of the Tang Dynasty invited the five principals of Dangxiang nationality including Tuoba Chaoguang, Tuoba Qimei for interview. From then on, the Dangxiang Tribes that lived in Qingzhou area were called "Dongshan Tribe", while those that lived in Xiazhou area were called "Pingxia Tribe". It was the ancestors of the Xixia Dynasty—"Tuobo Tribe".







内迁后的党项族依然过着传统的畜牧生活，他们逐渐开始同其他民族交易自己畜牧的马、牛、羊、骆驼，而且大做青白盐、茶叶等物品的转手贸易，出现了一批专以贸易为生的党项商人。唐玄宗时，“于银夏境内授以闲田”，鼓励党项人从事农业生产。在唐王朝的扶持下，党项人逐渐定居，开始学习农耕技术。

The Dangxiang people still lived on their traditional nomadic life as usual as before they were related to inland, they began to exchange other items with their horses, cattle, sheep and camels with other nationalities. During the trading, some of the Dangxiang people also learned to carry out second-hand deal including salt, tea and so on, even more useful things. They had become wise businessmen who relied on trade. At that period, in order to encourage Dangxiang people to engage in agricultural production, “More leisure lands in the area of Yinchuan and Xiazhou were granted” by the emperor of the Tang Dynasty, Xuanzong. With the help of Tang Dynasty, Dangxiang people fixed their residential area and began to learn agricultural skills.