

大明帝国

The Great Ming Empire V

Tender Scholar Emperor Zhu Yuanzhen (Volume 2)

系列⑤

建文帝卷 ①

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- 壬午殉难与建文悲歌和建文情结
- 建文帝“躲猫猫”躲到哪里去呢？



东南大学出版社

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第5章

靖难之役与建文失国

中国历史上以地方诸侯或武装举兵造反夺取中央政权的“叛乱”事件不计其数，但最终都没有成功，唯独明初的“靖难之役”（或言“靖难战争”）却是个例外。让人看不懂的是，“靖难战争”偏偏是在朱元璋处心积虑、不择手段地加强专制主义中央集权之后由地方藩王首先挑起的，这到底是为什么？更令人大惑不解的是，一个拥有兵力、财力诸多方面绝对优势的堂堂大一统帝国君主，居然打不过一个起兵兵力不足1000、粮草寥寥、困居一隅的地方藩王，而且还低三下四地一再向这个“叛乱”臣子求和……

● “靖难”兵起与建文朝北方军事防御体系的瓦解

● “靖难”誓师，超级演员

朱棣起兵造反一夜之间拿下北平城，按常规来说，他的将士士气正旺着，理应迅速打出北平城去，这在兵法上叫一鼓作气。但朱棣并没有那样做，而是在北平休整。（《明史·金忠传》卷150）

经过三天整顿后的建文元年（1399）七月初七日，北平城内秩序已经得到完全控制了，朱棣就把将士们召集在一起，举行起兵誓师仪式，正式打出“清君侧，靖国难”的旗号。朱棣慷慨激昂地说：

“我太祖高皇帝、孝慈高皇后嫡子，国家至亲。受祚以来，惟知循法守分。今幼主嗣位，信任奸宄，横起大祸，屠戮我家。我父皇

母后创业艰难，封建诸子，藩屏天下，传续无穷。一旦残灭，皇天后土，实所共鉴。《祖训》云：‘朝无正臣，内有奸恶，必训兵讨之，以清君侧之恶。’今祸迫予躬，实欲求生，不得已也。义与奸恶不共戴天，必奉行天讨，以安社稷。天地神明，照鉴予心”（《奉天靖难记》卷1；《明太宗实录》卷2，两者略异，笔者注）。

你看人家朱棣不愧为当政治家的料，他确实在这方面与他的“老爸”一个德性：胆大、心黑加上脸皮厚，这就是传统中国专制社会里政治家成功的第一大秘诀。

● “盗有道，非常道”：“清君侧，靖国难”

看了上述朱棣发表的这段颇有煽动性的“演说”，我们大概可以得出这样几点印象：

第一，装作无辜和可怜，博得别人的同情。从这点来说，朱棣绝对是个煽情高手。什么“我太祖高皇帝、孝慈高皇后嫡子，国家至亲。受祚以来，惟知循法守分。今幼主嗣位，信任奸宄，横起大祸，屠戮我家”。使人听了不得不恻然涕下，人们自然会说，堂堂高皇帝的“嫡子”现在多可怜啊！凡是在场的有正义之心的人，听了这演说都会有一种“路见不平，拔刀相助”的感觉。因此说假如朱棣生活在600年后的今天，要是从事演艺工作的话，那么我想他绝对是超级明星大腕了，其“粉丝”恐怕要有上亿了。

第二，追究“国难”的祸首，无形之中把起兵谋反说成了“正义”之举，这叫“盗有道，非常道”。朱棣向人们解释自己为什么要起兵时是这样说道的：“今幼主嗣位，信任奸宄，横起大祸。”就是说我们现在刚刚继位的皇上年幼，他宠信奸臣，我们大明出了“国难”了，否则我的那5个兄弟为什么被废的废，被抓的抓呢？既然有了“国难”，那我们怎么办？他就引用所谓的合法依据，告诉人们他之所以起兵是因为太祖高皇帝朱元璋曾立下的《皇明祖训》中有语：“朝无正臣，内有奸恶，必训兵讨之，以清君侧之恶。”并强调：“今祸迫予躬，实欲求生，不得已也。”换言之，我是被迫害得没有办法，为了求生才不得已起兵的。

这样，原本在传统社会里起兵造反的“乱臣贼子”一下子被说