

# 龙

## 的传说

2

林珊  
著



时代文艺出版社

● 英汉对照 ●

# 龙的传说

林珊 著

②

时代文艺出版社



## 目 录

让历史当我们的镜子 .....	1
华人姓氏的来源 .....	7
从五千年前说起 .....	15
中国历代兴衰的浪潮 .....	22
划龙舟找寻爱国诗人 .....	29
采纳忠言, 宽宏大量的齐桓公 .....	37
三千年前周公之礼流传至今 .....	48
相互敬重, 珍贵友谊 .....	57
天字第一号女间谍 .....	66
致富格言的来源 .....	77
教人百战百胜的兵书 .....	85
老子的智慧在水里 .....	93
再谈谈老子的价值观 .....	100
庄子教人如何逍遥 .....	108
孔子教人怎样用人 .....	117
断腿军师最后的胜利 .....	124
茅坑和仓库出不同的老鼠 .....	136
跳出“茅坑老鼠”的格局 .....	145
想永远做皇帝的人 .....	155
利润无穷的投资 .....	163
泰山为什么高? 大海为什么深? .....	172



从容赴死大刺客 .....	180
美玉所闯的祸 .....	189
相如力保和氏璧 .....	196
两千年前的极峰会议 .....	204
国家利益在一切之上 .....	211
华人对玉石情有独钟 .....	218
重新认识两千年前的历史文明 .....	227
“二世祖”断送了秦朝天下 .....	234
能用英雄豪杰就可得天下 .....	242
替老人穿鞋而悟忍耐之道 .....	249
萧何月下追韩信 .....	258
韩信军功太大反遭杀身 .....	266
第一个平民皇帝刘邦 .....	274
棋盘上的神仙境界 .....	281
书法是心灵至高享受 .....	290
从中国画谈到齐白石千锤百炼的艺术 .....	296
富家千金甘随穷小子卖酒 .....	305
“万岁,万万岁”的起源 .....	313
忍辱偷生为完成伟大使命 .....	322
为后世树立好榜样的皇帝 .....	329
两位开天辟地的皇帝 .....	338
清明是华人优良的传统 .....	345
历史巨轮默默转向 .....	358
连绵不断的巨城 .....	367
手抱琵琶,心怀国难 .....	376
雄心奔越长城之外 .....	385
利苍夫人千年不烂的身体 .....	393



历史上最著名的结拜兄弟 .....	401
少年曹操 .....	409
伟大的政治家诸葛亮 .....	417
三顾茅庐为求顶尖人物 .....	424
不图虚名的曹丞相 .....	432
诸葛亮为什么要出美人计 .....	439
诸葛亮草船借箭 .....	447
“兵不厌诈” .....	455
赤壁之战粉碎曹操美梦 .....	462
赤壁怀古 .....	471
赤壁之战——曹操致命的错误 .....	479
曹操的三个小天才 .....	486
曹植七步成诗的故事 .....	494
被聪明所误的天才 .....	502
救国女英雄貂蝉 .....	510
中国妇女的黑暗时期 .....	520
这就将龙儿交给你! .....	529
怎样不战而胜 .....	537
诸葛亮大开城门吓退敌人 .....	545
动荡中产生的名言 .....	552
三国多姿多彩的成语 .....	559
司马昭居心何在? .....	567
三国时代的结束 .....	574
三国后的统一并未带来繁荣 .....	580
三百年大分裂 .....	586
周处除三害,一害是自己 .....	593
回到大自然怀抱中去的诗人 .....	601



以弱胜强的淝水之战 .....	607
不曾交锋的著名战役 .....	614
兵法上进与退的战略 .....	622
君臣关系与国家太平 .....	629
以法治追求理想世界 .....	636
君与臣之间 .....	645
不顾亲情的时代 .....	652
门第森严的南北朝 .....	659
注重防病的中医 .....	666
日本盛行的围棋起源于中国 .....	676
难寻知音人 祖父的琴声 .....	685
广陵散寄怀 .....	693
洛阳纸为何贵? .....	701
“书圣”王羲之 .....	708
“画圣”顾恺之 .....	714
天才是寂寞的 .....	721
“祖率”就是“圆周率” .....	729
救苦救难的观世音菩萨 .....	737
举世瞩目的敦煌壁画 .....	744
微笑的石头 .....	751
赵州桥屹立千年 .....	758
中国古代的大统一和大运河 .....	766
隋朝灭亡的启示 .....	773
敢于虎口拔牙的魏徵 .....	781



## 想永远做皇帝的人

公元前 246 年，在位才三年的秦国国王嬴异人就去世了。他的儿子嬴政（也就是 25 年后的秦始皇）当时才十三岁，继位称王。国家的实权都掌握在宰相吕不韦手里。二十六岁，他开始东征西讨，陆续吞并了韩、赵、魏、楚、燕、齐六个国家。

这时天下已经统一，三十八岁的国王嬴政洋洋得意，自以为功迹超过古代的三皇五帝，于是不再称国王，改称皇帝。这是“皇”和“帝”第一次结合。以后就成为一个固定名词，在中国历史上沿用了两千多年。又因为他是第一个皇帝，所以自称“始皇帝”。外国人这时开始认识中国，称中国为 China 就是 Chin 秦的译音。

全国统一了，该怎样来治理这样大的国家呢？他开创专制制度，实行中央集权，把全国分成三十六郡，郡下设县。可是当时各郡县的马路有宽有窄，马车有



大有小，这样如果中央的兵车不能很快地开到各郡各县，那怎么管得住呢？所以，秦始皇就规定所有的马车，车轴上两个车轮的距离，一律改为六尺，马路一律宽三十尺，每隔三丈还种上青松。

交通一方便，商业跟着发达起来了，这就需要统一货币和度、量、衡。就是度布的尺寸，量米的升斗，秤肉的斤两都要一律，买东西的钱币也要一律。人民的生活现在方便得多了。可是各郡各县的语言、文字还不相同，那也无法沟通。

首都的文告是用生漆写在羊皮上的，这文告到了西南各地就没人认识。西南人民把文字刻在竹片上，这竹片到了首都也没人看得懂。这样政令不能下达，民情也不能上诉，上下不能沟通，那可怎么管得住呢？秦始皇费了好大的劲儿，把语言和文字统一了，这也就是我们今天所用的普通话和汉字的前身。

这时候北方的边疆，常有外敌侵犯。秦始皇为了保卫领土完整，就动用了几十万人力，把以前各国所修的城墙，连接起来成了今天的万里长城。从月球上看下来，地球上唯一看得见的人工工程就是这座长城。

秦始皇统一了中国，又统一了马车、马路、语言、文字、钱币和度量衡，现在又修了长城，正是意气风发，荣华富贵的时候。这一年他四十七岁，看见自己





的帝国这样强大，就想永远做皇帝。他派了几千人到海外寻找长生不老的草药，结果什么也找不到。

这些人后来流落在日本，据说就成了日本人的祖先。再过三年，秦始皇五十岁就死了。

他的儿子——秦二世，远不如他，才继位三年，秦朝就亡了。所以现在还有人把只会吃、喝、玩、乐的花花大少，叫做“二世祖”。

秦朝一共只有十五年。秦始皇用许多残酷的手段，镇压人民，自己专制骄傲，所以不能长久。



## THE MAN WHO YEARNED TO RULE FOREVER

Ying Zheng, succeeded to the throne at the age of 13 after his father, the King of Qin, died in 246 B. C. .

But actual power lay in the hands of the prime minister. So nine years later, when he was 22, Ying Zheng dismissed the prime minister.

From the age of 26, Ying Zheng led his army to attack the other neighbouring states, conquering Han, Zhao, Wei, Chu, Yan and Qi, one by one.

By the age of 38, Ying Zheng had brought the whole country under his control.

He considered this an unsurpassed achievement compared to the rulers of prehistoric times - the three Huang and five Di.

He discarded the original title of king and coined a



new one, huang di.

Huang and di were used as one phrase for the first time in Chinese language. This usage has lasted for more than 2, 000 years.

Being the first huang di or emperor, Ying Zheng called himself Shi Huang Di or founder of the huang di.

Around that time, foreigners began to learn about the country and they named it after the Qin (or Chin) dynasty, hence the name, China.

Shi Huang Di used autocratic rule to centralise power. The country was divided into 36 prefectures. which were further sub - divided into counties.

In different parts of the country, roads and horse carriages varied in width and sizes, making it difficult for the central government' s carriages to have quick acces to every prefecture and county.

Shi Huang Di then ordered all horse carriages to have 2 - metre - long axles. roads to be 10m wide and a pine tree be planted along every 10m of road.

Commercial activities thrived as a result of transport mobility.

This, in turn, called for a standardised system of



measurement. The same units of measurement were used for the length of cloth, weight of rice and meat and currency.

People enjoyed more conveniences in their daily life. But their language, whether written or spoken, still posed a problem.

In the capital, notices were written in raw lacquer on sheep's skin while in the south - western part of the country, they were carved on bamboo slips.

When notices from the capital reached the people in the southwest, they could not be deciphered and vice versa.

Information could not be disseminated and gathered effectively, posing a problem for political control.

Shi Huang Di took great pains to standardise the language throughout the land giving China the precursor of what is known today as Mandarin and Han (or Chinese) characters.

While China was undergoing drastic changes in its society, ethnic minorities outside continued to attack her northern borders.

To preserve the entity of his kingdom, Shi Huang Di decided to stop these intrusions once and for all.



Hundreds of thousands of men were conscripted to build walls to link up isolated stretches of city walls which had been built earlier to keep out invading armies.

The completed project was the famous Great Wall of China. Running 6, 700 km, the Great Wall remains the only man-made object on earth visible from the moon.

Shi Huang Di rode on the crest of Success, being responsible for the unification of China, the standardisation of a system of measurement and construction of the Great Wall of China.

One day, when he was 47, the sight of his vast empire moved him so much that he yearned to rule forever.

In his bid for longevity, thousands of people were sent overseas to search for an elixir.

It was never found, of course. But these people found their way to Japan and settled there and are said to be the forefathers of the Japanese.

Shi Huang Di died at the age of 50.

However, his heir, Qin Er Shi, inherited none of his father's ability or talent. He reigned for only three years before the Qin empire was destroyed.

Up to this day, Er Shih Zu is a favourite term to de-



scribe rich man' s sons who are good for nothing.

The Qin Dynasty ruled China for 15 years. during which Shi Huang Di ruled with despotism and implemented a harsh and highhanded system of penalty and reward.

This might explain for the short - lived glory of the dynasty.



## 利润无穷的投资

战国时期，秦王国的第三任国王嬴稷，在位长达五十六年。当他在位第五十个年头的时候——公元前257年，立儿子嬴柱为太子，准备作王位的继承人。当时太子妃华阳夫人，没有儿子，其他许多嫔妃都有儿子，加起来总有二十多个。其中有一个，名叫嬴异人，由于亲生母亲的身份低微，不受王室疼爱，被祖父嬴稷送到赵国去当人质。

在那个时代，一国为了向另一国保证友好，都会把自己王室的成员，送一个去，作为抵押。嬴异人因为有二十多个兄弟，当然继承王位的希望非常微小。

可是后来峰回路转，出现了奇迹，嬴异人成了第五任秦国国王！

事情是这样的。一天，赵国首都来了一个韩国的大商人吕不韦。由于偶然的机缘，吕不韦结识了嬴异人，很同情他的处境。吕不韦回家后，问自己的父亲：



“投资农业，利润大概多少？”

“十倍。”

“投资珠宝呢？”

“一百倍。”

“投资一个国王呢？”

“啊，无穷无尽！”

吕不韦跳起来，说：

“他是一个难得的商品，我先投资，以后可以赚大钱！”这是历史上非常著名的一句话：“此奇货可居也”。

就这样，吕不韦再拜访嬴异人，对他说：

“我可以光大你的门户！”

嬴异人嘲笑说：

“留点劲儿光大你自己的门户吧！”

“我当然要光大自己的门户，不过要在光大了你的门户之后。”

嬴异人心中一动：“这怎么说？”

接着立刻请他到内屋去密谈。吕不韦说：

“你的祖父，秦国的国王老啦，随时会死，也就是说你的父亲，随时会继位当王。他当了王，当然要立太子，你想不想当太子，继承王位？”

“当然想，可是我的老哥嬴傒，已经是公认的继





承人，哪里轮得到我？”

“没关系，华阳夫人有权力决定。我愿意拿出我的全部家产，二十四万两黄金，为你活动，争取王位。”

嬴异人想不到自己的命运会突然好转，这一线希望，照亮了他的前途。他立刻眉飞色舞地脱口而出：“如果真的有这么一天，你就是我的丞相，秦国的治理权，你有一半！”

吕不韦果然一次付给嬴异人十二万两黄金，为的是叫他过豪华而奢侈的生活，天天高朋满座，好制造声望、名誉，来符合将来当太子的地位。他自己携带另一半——十二万两黄金——到秦国去，先设法结交华阳夫人的姐姐，献上珍奇名贵的礼物。利用老姐，传话给华阳夫人，说在赵国的庶子嬴异人时常思念爹娘，说“夫人就是我的天！”另外再提醒华阳夫人，要趁爱宠的今日，赶快立一个嫡子来继承父王，寄托自己的后半生。

华阳夫人果然被这番话说动，后来把嬴异人立为太子。

另一方面，吕不韦加紧控制在赵国的嬴异人。有一次当嬴异人在他家作客的时候。他叫自己的小老婆，一个绝色的美女，跳舞和敬酒。嬴异人醉眼花心，一