



文化的脉络

Ancient Emperors

古代帝王

「风流人物，各领风骚」

戚嘉璈◎编著



全国百佳图书出版单位
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开国皇帝

Founding Emperors

中国历史上，曾涌现出一些叱咤风云、扭转乾坤的开国皇帝。他们是朝代的创立者，是王朝的奠基人，几乎每一位都具有传奇的一生、璀璨的功绩。正因为有了这些开国之君，中国的历史才得以展开新的篇章，才具有鲜活的生命力。

There have emerged some founding emperors in Chinese history who shook heaven and earth and turned things around. They were the founders of their respective dynasties. Almost every one of them lived a legendary life, attaining brilliant merits and achievements. It is these founding fathers who opened new chapters in Chinese history and brought forth fresh vitality to China.





> 统一华夏秦始皇

秦始皇是第一位统一中国的开国皇帝，13岁即王位，22岁开始亲理朝政，先后灭韩、赵、魏、楚、燕、齐六国，39岁时完成了灭六国大业，在位37年。秦始皇建立了皇帝制度，废除了分封制，代以郡县制，统一文字、货币和度量衡，北击匈奴，南征百越，修筑万里长城……他将中国推向了大一统时代，奠定了中国两千余年政治制度的基本格局，对中国和世界历史产生了深远影响，被誉为“千古一帝”。虽然秦始皇一生功绩卓著，但他同时也是一位暴君，实行暴政，秦朝仅二世而亡，他有不可推卸的责任。

统一全国

战国末期，齐、楚、燕、韩、

> Reunification of China by the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty

Qin Shi Huang (the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty) was the first founding emperor who reunified China. He ascended the throne at the age of 13, began the management of state affairs in person at the age of 22, completed the great cause of eliminating the six nations of Han, Zhao, Wei, Chu, Yan and Qi at the age of 39 and ruled the country for a total of 37 years. Qin Shi Huang was the first to establish the emperor system, abolished the system of enfeoffment (a form of feudalism) and replaced it with the system of prefectures and counties. He also unified the writing system of the Chinese language, the currency system, and also the measurement systems. During his reign, he fought the Huns in the north, conquered Baiyue tribes in the south and built the Great



• 秦始皇画像

秦始皇（前259—前210），名嬴政，秦朝的开国皇帝，中国历史上伟大的政治家、改革家、战略家、军事家。

Portrait of the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty

Qin Shi Huang (the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty, 259 B.C.-210 B.C.), named Ying Zheng, was the founding emperor of the Qin Dynasty. He was a great statesman, reformer, strategist and military commander of China.

赵、魏、秦这七个诸侯国连年征战，在军事、政治、外交等各个方面的斗争都十分激烈。秦王嬴政亲政后，逐步确立了自己的绝对权威。从公元前230年起，嬴政全面发动了兼并六国的统一战争。

公元前230年，秦军进攻韩国。韩国几乎没进行任何抵抗，就被秦军迅速攻下其都城。韩国灭亡。

Wall. He ushered China into an era of grand unification and laid down the foundation of the political system lasting 2,000 years in China. He produced far-reaching effects on the Chinese as well as world history and is therefore praised as the unique emperor through the ages. Although Qin Shi Huang achieved remarkable things during his lifetime, he was also a tyrant who imposed despotic rules over the people. The Qin Dynasty lasted for only two generations and Qin Shi Huang had inexcusable responsibilities for its demise.

Reunification of China

Toward the end of the Warring States Period (475 B.C.-221 B.C.), many wars waged among the seven states of Qi, Chu, Yan, Han, Zhao, Wei and Qin, areas engaged in fierce competition regarding their military, politics and diplomacy. After ascension to his throne, Ying Zheng, monarch of the Qin State, gradually secured his absolute authority. Starting from 230 B.C., Ying Zheng launched a comprehensive war of reunification against the six other states.

In 230 B.C., the Qin army marched into the State of Han, which barely put up any resistance before its capital city was



• 荆轲刺秦王

公元前227年，燕国太子为阻挡秦国的攻势，曾派勇士荆轲刺杀秦王嬴政，但并未成功。

Qin Shi Huang and Jing Ke, the Assassin

In 227 B.C., in an effort to deter the Qin's assault, the prince of Yan sent a warrior, Jing Ke, to assassinate the Qin Shi Huang. The assassination failed.

公元前225年，秦军进攻魏国都城大梁，遭到顽强抵抗。秦国采取水攻的策略，将黄河水引入大梁。三个月后，大梁城墙终于塌陷。魏国灭亡。

公元前224年，秦军进攻楚国，俘虏楚王负刍。楚国又立新君。第二年，秦军再次大败楚军，杀死楚国新君。楚国灭亡。

公元前229年，秦军进攻赵国。

quickly seized. Han was finished as an independent state.

In 225 B.C., the Qin army assailed Wei's capital city Daliang, and met with strong resistance. However, the Qin army adopted a strategy that diverted the water of the Yellow River into Daliang. Three months later, the city walls collapsed and the Wei State was eliminated.

In 224 B.C., the Qin army attacked the State of Chu and captured Fu Chu, the King of Chu. The Chu State then enthroned a new monarch. In the following year, however, when the Qin army defeated Chu again, they slew the new king and eliminate Chu.

In 229 B.C., the Qin army attacked the State of Zhao. The Zhao army was led by the country's famous general Li Mu. Both sides were locked in stalemate for a whole year. Then Qin decided to sow discord among the enemy and bribed Guo Kai, the minion favored by the King of Zhao, in order to frame Li Mu. Li Mu was consequently put to death by the King of Zhao. After that, the Zhao army was left with no one to lead its resistance against the Qin army. Zhao was then inevitably conquered by Qin in 228 B.C. when the Qin army stormed Zhao's capital city Handan. The State Zhao was



赵国由名将李牧率兵抵抗，双方相持达一年之久。于是，秦国使用反间计，以重金贿赂赵王身边的宠臣郭开，让其诬陷李牧，结果李牧被赵王处死。如此一来，赵国无人能统兵抗秦。秦军在公元前228年攻入赵国都城邯郸。公元前222年，赵国灭亡。

公元前226年，秦军进攻燕国，顺利攻陷燕国都城蓟，燕王迁到辽东。公元前222年，燕国灭亡。

公元前221年，秦军进攻齐国，几乎没有遇到任何抵抗便攻下齐国都城临淄。齐国灭亡。

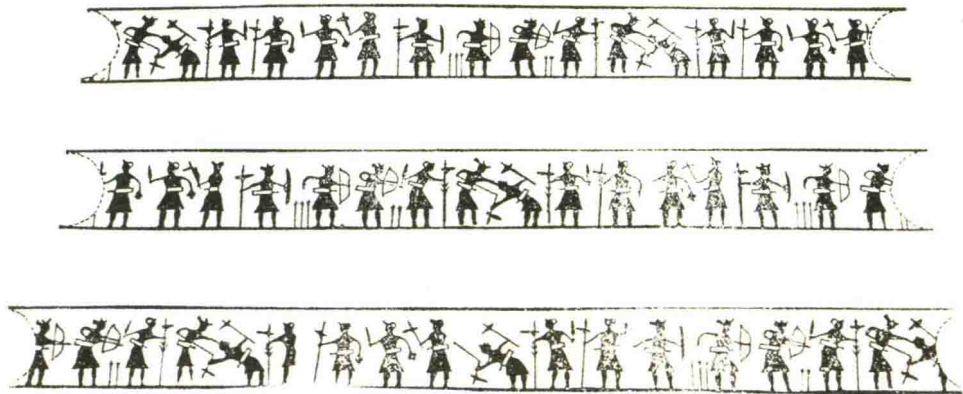
从攻打韩国开始到最终灭六

perished in 222 B.C.

In 226 B.C., the Qin army attacked the State of Yan and successfully captured Yan's capital city, Ji. The king of Yan moved to Liaodong. However, the Yan State was perished as well in 222 B.C.

In 221 B.C., the Qin army commenced an assault on the State of Qi, and met with barely any resistance before it took Qi's capital city, Linzi. The Qi State was exterminated.

From its assault on Han to the destruction of all the six states, Qin spent only 10 years unifying China. Qin's annexation of the other six states marked the end of the disintegrated state of China



• 战国铜器纹饰中的攻战图

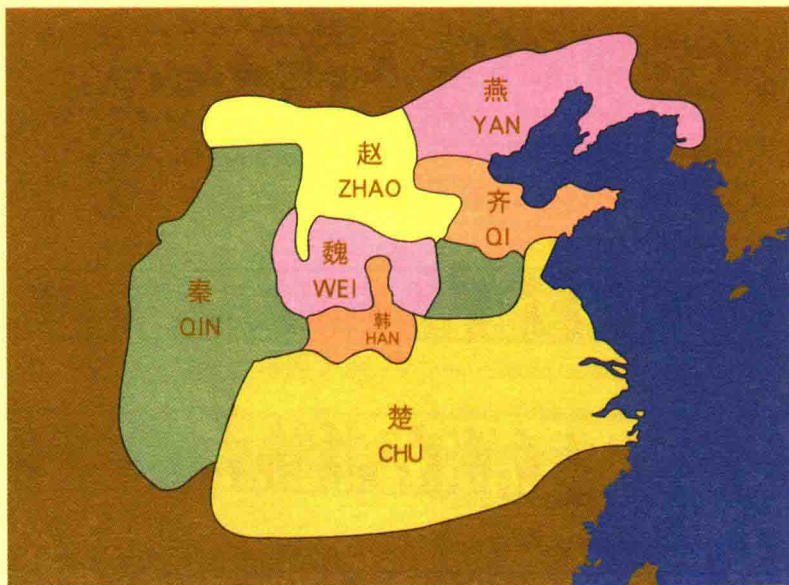
Scene of a Battlefield on the Patterned Bronze Ware (Warring States Period, 475 B.C.-221 B.C.)

战国七雄

“战国七雄”是战国时期七个强大的诸侯国的统称，这七国分别是齐、楚、燕、韩、赵、魏、秦。这七国同时并存，各据一方，彼此之间常年混战。公元前221年，秦国灭掉了最后一个诸侯国齐国，统一了中国。

The Seven Warring States

The Seven Warring States collectively refers to the seven strong vassal states during the Warring States Period. These seven states were the states of Qi, Chu, Yan, Han, Zhao, Wei and Qin. They occupied their own land but waged wars among themselves year round. It wasn't until 221 B.C. but that the Qin State successfully eliminated all the other six states and reunified China.



• 战国七雄形势图

Situation Map of the Seven Warring States



国，秦国只用了短短十年的时间。吞并六国，标志着中国结束了春秋战国以来的分裂局面。从此，中国建立了第一个统一的中央集权的封建国家。

始称“皇帝”

秦朝以前，中国的统治者最高的称号是“王”。但秦始皇认为自己的功劳胜过之前的王，所以最终

since the Spring and Autumn Period and Warring States Period (770 B.C. -221 B.C.). China was established as a unified and centralized feudal state.

Origin of the Title “Emperor”

Prior to the Qin Dynasty (221B.C.-206 B.C.), the title for the highest ruler in China was “king”. However, the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty (Qin Shi Huang) believed that he accomplished more achievements than any of the previous kings and therefore changed his own appellation to “emperor”. Qin Shi Huang was the first one in Chinese history to use the title “emperor”. Therefore, he proclaimed himself the First Emperor so that all the successors to the throne were called by their generation number, such as “the second generation”, “the third generation” and so on. Thereafter, the title of “emperor” became the proprietary title of the supreme ruler in Chinese feudal society.

After establishing the title of



• 秦始皇蜡像

Wax Statue of the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty

将自己的尊号改为“皇帝”。秦始皇是中国历史上第一个使用“皇帝”称号的君主，因此自称“始皇帝”，而让后世继承皇位者以数计，为“二世”“三世”……此后，“皇帝”成为中国封建社会最高统治者的专称。

秦始皇确定皇帝的称号后，为了加强集权，对原来的中央和地方管理体制进行了变革，在中央设立三公九卿，在地方实行郡县制。

三公指的是丞相、御史大夫、太尉。丞相是百官之长，其职责是协助皇帝处理全国的政事。御史大夫负责监察工作，同时还要帮助丞相处理政事。太尉的职责是协助皇帝处理军事事务，是中央政府中的最高军事长官，有权领兵作战，但军队的调动权归皇帝。

“emperor”, Qin Shi Huang reformed the administration system of the central and local governments in order to reinforce the centralization of state power. Three state councilors and nine ministers were set up in the central government and the prefecture and county system was implemented in local administration.

The three councilors referred to the prime minister, the general inspector and the grand commandant. As head of all the officials, the prime minister carried the responsibility of assisting the emperor in dealing with various political affairs of the country. The general inspector was responsible for overseeing and supervision work and helping the prime minister to handle public affairs. The grand commandant assisted the emperor in managing military affairs. He was the highest military officer in the central



• 秦代玉带钩

带钩是中国古代贵族和文人武士用以系腰带的挂钩。

Jade Belt Hook (Qin Dynasty, 221 B.C.-206 B.C.)

The belt hook was used by ancient Chinese noble people as well as scholars and warriors.



• 秦代弦纹陶罐

Ceramic Ware with the Bow-string Pattern
(Qin Dynasty, 221 B.C.-206 B.C.)

九卿是三公之下的官吏，分掌朝廷和国家的不同行政事务，分别受丞相、御史大夫和太尉的领导，并直接听命于皇帝。

郡县制即全国分为三十六郡（后来随着边疆的开拓，又增设了若干郡，至秦灭亡，秦共设置过四十八郡）。郡是秦朝在地方设置的最高行政机构，由郡守、郡尉、监察史负责掌管一郡的事务。县是郡之下的第二级行政机构，由县令、县丞、县尉及户史掌管一县的事务。郡守、县令的任免均须由皇帝决定。

government and held the authority to lead troops into battle, although the power to mobilize the army was still in the emperor's possession.

The nine ministers were the officials under the three councilors who were in charge of different administrative affairs of the imperial court and the country. They were led by the prime minister, the general inspector and the grand commandant respectively, taking direct orders from the emperor.

The prefecture and county system divided the country into 36 prefectures (later, with the expansion of Qin's territory, several more prefectures were added so that by the end of the Qin Dynasty, there was a total of 48 prefectures established). Prefectures were the highest local administrations set up by the Qin Dynasty, whose affairs were handled by the prefecture governor, the prefecture commandant and the supervisor. Counties were the second-level administrative bodies under the prefecture, run by the county magistrate, deputy magistrate, county commandant and history recorder. The appointment and removal of prefecture governors and county magistrates were determined by the emperor.



统一文字、货币、度量衡

战国时期，由于七雄并立时间很长，各国在文字、货币、度量衡等方面有很大差异。秦始皇统一全国后，为了加强统治、维护统一，实行了通行文字、货币、度量衡的措施。

公元前221年，秦始皇颁布了“书同文”的诏令，规定以秦國小篆为通行字体。除了小篆以外，秦朝还流行隶书。隶书笔画方折、结构平整、书写方便，不仅在民间使用甚广，而且各级政府的官方文体也多用隶书，只有少数重要诏书除外。秦始皇统一文字，有利于中国



Unification of Writing, Currency and Measurement Systems

Due to the long co-existence of the seven states during the Warring States Period (475 B.C. -221 B.C.), the writing, currency and measurement systems differed greatly from state to state. After Qin Shi Huang reunified the country, he put great effort into the unification of writing, currency, as well as measurement in order to strengthen his rule and solidify the unity of the country.

In 221 B.C., the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty (Qin Shi Huang) promulgated the edict of “writing in the same characters”, setting the small seal script of Qin as the standard script. In addition to the small seal script, the clerical script was also widely used during the Qin Dynasty (221 B.C.-206 B.C.). The characters written in the

• 秦代木牒

在纸没有被发明出来以前，古人把用来写字的狭长的竹片或木条称做“竹简”或“木简”，把用来写字的较宽的竹片或木板称做“竹牒”或“木牒”。

Inscribed Wooden Tablets (Qin Dynasty, 221 B.C.-206 B.C.)

Prior to the invention of paper, people used to write words on long and narrow pieces of bamboo or wood, called “bamboo slips” and “wooden slips” respectively. Wider bamboo and wooden pieces called “bamboo tablet” and “wooden tablet” respectively were also used.



• 秦代竹简

这是已发现的中国年代最早的古隶书，笔势流畅，清丽秀劲。

Bamboo Slips from the Qin Dynasty (221B.C.-206 B.C.)

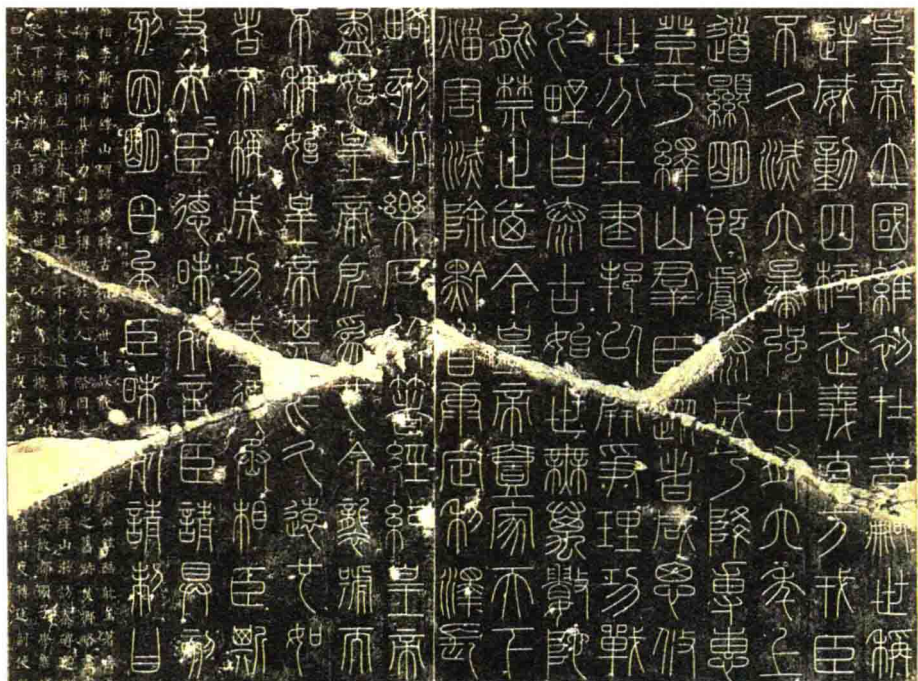
This is the earliest sample of writing in ancient clerical script ever discovered in China, with smooth strokes in an elegant style.

的统一和发展。从此，汉字的结构基本定型。

同时，秦始皇下令统一全国货币。他首先将铸币权收归国家，禁止地方和私人铸币；其次明确规定法定货币为黄金和铜钱，铜钱为圆形方孔钱。此后圆形方孔便成为中国封建社会货币的基本形制，沿用了两千多年。秦始皇统一货

clerical script involved using straight strokes that were easy to write. It was not in use across wider society but was widely used in official documents at all levels of government apart from a small number of important edicts. The unification of the writing system by Qin Shi Huang was conducive to the unity and development of China. Since then on, the basic structures of Chinese characters were established.

At the same time, Qin Shi Huang also ordered the unification of the currency used in the country. First, he took back the coinage rights of the state by prohibiting local and private coinage. Next, he ordered that gold and copper coins should be established as the legal currency. Copper coins were round in shape with a square hole in the center, which later became the basic shape of the currency used in China's feudal society for more than 2,000 years. Qin Shi Huang's unification of the currency created more markets and



• 峰山刻石（后代仿刻）

今天能见到的秦代小篆书迹，以秦始皇出巡各地所立刻石之文最为著名。秦始皇在位期间，曾先后五次出巡，刻石七块以宣功纪行，峰山刻石就是其中的一个。这些刻石文，所用书体是标准的小篆。

Engravings on Mount Yi (Imitated Inscription by Later Generation)

The most well known trace of Qin's small seal script nowadays is the stone carvings left by Qin Shi Huang during his inspection tour of the country. During his reign, Qin Shi Huang made successively five inspection tours and inscribed seven stones with words to publicize his merits and record his deeds. Engravings on Mount Yi is one of these stones, carved in the standard small seal script.

币后，方便了市场流通，加速了经济的发展。

面对春秋战国时期各国度量衡混乱、计量单位不统一的状况，秦始皇下令以秦国的度量衡为标准。度制以寸、尺、丈、引为单位，以

accelerated economic development.

Facing the chaotic measurement system left by the Spring and Autumn Period and Warring States Period(770 B.C.-221 B.C.), Qin Shi Huang set the measurement system of Qin as the standard, including the length