

中国

A Kaleidoscope of Chinese Culture

中国文化

3

百题

中国人物之一

Chinese Figures (1)



北京语言大学出版社
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
UNIVERSITY PRESS



“十一五”国家重点图书与音像制品出版规划项目

A national key publishing project

中国 文化 3

A Kaleidoscope
of Chinese Culture

Chinese Figures (1)

中国人物之一

百题



北京语言大学出版社

BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国文化百题: 第3辑/《中国文化百题》编写组编.

—北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2009. 8

(感知中国)

ISBN 978-7-5619-2393-1

I. 中… II. 中… III. ①汉语—对外汉语教学—教学参考资料 ②文化—基本知识—中国 IV. H195.4 G12

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2009)第128254号

【中国文化百题·第3辑】

责任印制: 陈 辉

出版发行: **北京语言大学出版社**

社 址: 北京市海淀区学院路15号 邮政编码: 100083

网 址: www.blcup.com

电 话: 发行部 82303648 / 3591 / 3651

编辑部 82303287/3367

读者服务部 82303653 / 3908

网上订购电话 82303668

客户服务信箱 service@blcup.net

印 刷: 北京联兴盛业印刷股份有限公司

经 销: 全国新华书店

版 次: 2010年4月第1版 2010年4月第1次印刷

开 本: 889毫米×1194毫米 1/32 印张: 1.75

字 数: 49千字 印数: 1—2000册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5619-2393-1 / H·09115

98000

凡有印装质量问题, 本社负责调换。电话: 82303590

【序】

让中国走向世界， 让世界感知中国

随着中国经济的高速发展，中国的影响在全球不断扩大，全世界都把关注的目光投向这个古老而伟大的国家，同时也希望了解中国的过去和现在，从中探求它高速发展的原动力。

中国是人类文明的一个重要发源地，是一个有着5000年悠久历史的文明古国。中国人发明的纸、印刷术、指南针和火药，同瓷器、丝绸等一起传向世界各地，促进了中国与世界各国文化的交流；中国人所创造的诗歌、绘画、音乐、舞蹈、戏剧，表达了对道德伦理的重视与对自然的热爱，构成了中国文艺精神的内核；中国传统节日形式多样、内容丰富，是中华民族精神和情感的重要载体；中国传统建筑如都城、宫殿、寺庙、民居、园林等，反映了历史时代风貌，融入了中国人的思想观念与文化精神；中国人对外来文化兼容并包的精神，使中国文化不断发扬光大……

【 Preface 】

Helping the world to learn more about China

With the rapid development of its economy, China is getting more and more influential in the world. People all over the world are casting their eyes on this great old nation and their interest to learn more about China's past and present is growing. They want to find out what has been driving this nation to develop at such a great speed.

Being an old country with 5,000 years of history, China is an important birthplace of human civilization. The great inventions of Chinese, such as paper, gunpowder, the compass, the technology of printing, along with china and silk, have spread to the world and enhanced the cultural exchange between China and other nations; the poems, painting, music, dance and drama created by Chinese people all express their love for nature and their emphasis on ethics and moral obligations, which constitute the essence of Chinese culture and art; the rich and colorful traditional Chinese festivals of various kinds show the passions and emotions of Chinese nation; the traditional architecture of China, such as ancient cities, palaces, temples, common residences and classical gardens, has reflected the Chinese culture and spirit of different eras in history; and the all-embracing attitude Chinese people take towards foreign cultures has further developed and promoted the Chinese culture.

世界需要了解中国，中国更需要把文明的精粹和光彩展示给世界。正是基于这种强烈的愿望，北京语言大学出版社与视点文化传播有限公司合作，历时三年精心打造了《中国文化百题》这个全面介绍中国文化的影视巨作。该片荟萃了中国文化的精华，涵盖了中国文明与艺术、中国风俗、中国儒释道、中国各地与中国民族、中国名胜古迹等内容。它以简练生动的语言，清晰优美的画面，使观众在快捷、直观了解中国文化的同时，从中领略到中国文化的精神实质，可以称得上是一部立体的中国文化百科全书。

希望《中国文化百题》带给您充满惊喜的文化之旅，让您真正走进中国，感知中国！

北京语言大学出版社社长

戚继祥

【目录 CONTENTS】

- 序
Preface
- 2 ■ 黄帝
Huangdi
- 6 ■ 尧舜
Yao and Shun
- 10 ■ 秦始皇
The First Emperor of Qin
- 14 ■ 屈原
Qu Yuan
- 18 ■ 司马迁
Sima Qian
- 22 ■ 张仲景
Zhang Zhongjing
- 26 ■ 张衡
Zhang Heng
- 30 ■ 蔡伦
Cai Lun
- 34 ■ 毕昇
Bi Sheng
- 38 ■ 李时珍
Li Shizhen
- 42 ■ 附录：词汇及短语列表
Appendix: List of Words and Expressions

The world needs to know China, while China also needs to show the world the splendor of its culture. Based on these needs, Beijing Language and Culture University Press, along with Viewpoint Culture Communication Co., Ltd, has put great efforts of 3 years into this large-scale DVD product, *A Kaleidoscope of Chinese Culture*, which gives a comprehensive introduction to Chinese culture. This DVD series covers the quintessence of Chinese culture, including Chinese civilization and art, Chinese customs, Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism, different ethnic groups, and famous places of historic interest and scenic beauty. With brief and vivid commentary, and clear and beautiful pictures, it brings readers to the core of Chinese culture in a convenient and direct way. *A Kaleidoscope of Chinese Culture* can truly be called a solid multimedia encyclopedia of Chinese culture.

It is our sincere hope that this product will set you on an exciting journey of Chinese culture filled with pleasant surprises and will help you to learn more about China.

戚法祥

President

Beijing Language
and Culture University Press

黄帝

Huángdì

Huángdì, shì chuānshuō

黄帝，是传说

zhōng shànggǔ dìwáng

中 上古 帝王

Xuānyuánshì de chēnghào,

轩辕氏 的称号，

xìng Gōngsūn, yīnwèi shēng

姓 公孙，因为 生

zài xuānyuán zhī qiū, suǒyǐ chēngwéi Xuānyuánshì. Tā shì

在 轩辕 之 丘，所以 称为 轩辕氏。他 是

Zhōngguó chuānshuō shídài de dàibiǎo rénwù, yě shì Zhōnghuá

中国 传说 时代 的 代表 人物，也是 中华

Mínzú de shǐzǔ.

民族 的 始祖。



Yuǎngǔ shídài, Huángdì yǔ Yándì, Chīyóu shì sān ge

远古 时代，黄帝 与 炎帝、蚩尤 是 三个

zhòngyào de bùluò shǒulǐng, tāmen zhījiān fāshēngle duō cì

重要 的 部落 首领，他们 之间 发生了 多次

zhànzhēng. Zuìhòu, Chīyóu zhànbài bèi shā, Yándì bèi dǎbài hòu,

战争。最后，蚩尤 战败 被 杀，炎帝 被 打败 后，

yǔ Huángdì de bùluò hébīng chéng Huáxiàzú, Huángdì chéngwéi

与 黄帝 的 部落 合并 成 华夏族，黄帝 成为

bùluò liánméng de shǒulǐng. Huángdì yǔ Yándì yìqǐ diàndìng le

部落 联盟 的 首领。黄帝 与 炎帝 一起 奠定了

Zhōnghuá Mínzú de jīchǔ, suǒyǐ, lìdài Zhōngguó rén dōu chēng

中华 民族 的 基础，所以，历代 中国 人都 称

zìjǐ shì "Yán-Huáng zǐsūn".

自己 是 “炎黄 子孙”。

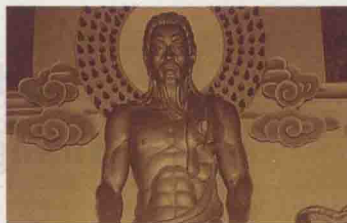


Huangdi

Huangdi, popularly known as the “Yellow Emperor”, was a tribal leader in ancient antiquity. His original family name was Gongsun; because he was born on a hill called Xuanyuan, he was also known as “the man from Xuanyuan”. He is probably the most famous figure of legend in China, and is considered by the Chinese people to be their original ancestor.



By overcoming two rival tribal leaders, Chiyao who was killed in battle and Yandi who surrendered and joined his tribe, Huangdi established himself as the unchallenged leader of a tribal alliance called Cathay, which later developed into the Chinese nation. This episode in ancient history has given rise to another commonly-used name for the Chinese nation – the “descendants of Huangdi and Yandi”.



Zài gǔdài chuánshuō lì, Huángdì chángcháng bèi miáoshù chéng wú suǒ bù néng de shén. Tā fāmíng le chē, chuán, guō, jìngzi, zhìzào dāo qiāng gōng jiàn; tā tuī suàn lìfǎ, chuànglì le shùxué hé yīxué; tā de qīzi Léizǔ dàilǐng bǎixìng kāikěn tiánǐ, bōzhòng bǎigǔ, zhòng sāng yǎng cán zuò yīfu. Kěyǐ shuō, Huángdì zàiwèi qījiān, tiānxià shì yí piàn fánróng měihǎo de jǐngxiàng.
在古代传说里，黄帝常常被描述成无所不能的神。他发明了车、船、锅、镜子，制造刀枪弓箭；他推算历法，创立了数学和医学；他的妻子嫫祖带领百姓开垦田地，播种百谷，种桑养蚕做衣服。可以说，黄帝在位期间，天下是一片繁荣美好的景象。

Mùqián gōngrèn de Huángdì líng zuòluò zài Shǎnxī Shěng Huánglíng Xiàn jìng nèi, cóng Chūnqiū Zhànguó shídài kāishǐ, Zhōnghuá Mínzú jiù yǒu jìsì Huángdì de huódòng. Liǎngqiān qībǎi duō nián lái, dào Huángdì líng jìbài zǔxiān de Zhōngguó rén luòyì bùjué.
目前公认的黄帝陵坐落在陕西省黄陵县境内，从春秋战国时代开始，中华民族就有祭祀黄帝的活动。2700多年来，到黄帝陵祭拜祖先的中国人络绎不绝。

In mythology, Huangdi is described as a highly-talented individual credited with many inventions, including a road vehicle, the boat, the cooking pot, the mirror, and various weapons, including swords and bows and arrows. He was also the inventor of the first calendar, and founded the study disciplines of mathematics and medicine. His wife led the tribe in cultivating the land to grow crops; she also taught them to produce mulberries and keep silkworms for making cloth. The legend has it that peace and prosperity prevailed throughout the land under Huangdi's rule.

The Mausoleum of Huangdi is in Huangling County, Shaanxi Province. Ever since the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods, ceremonies have been held here each year to commemorate him. This tradition has continued uninterrupted for the past 2700 years.



尧舜

Yáo Shùn



Zài shànggǔ chuánshuō zhōng, Yáo、Shùn shì Huángdì yǐhòu de liǎng wèi zhòngyào de bùluò liánméng shǒulǐng.
在上古传说中，尧、舜是黄帝以后的两位重要的部落联盟首领。

Yáo shì yí wèi xiánnéng de shǒulǐng, tā zàiwèi qījiān shòudào bǎixìng de yōngdài, tiānxià zhìlǐ de fēicháng héxié. Tóngshí, Yáo yě shì yí wèi fēicháng jiǎnpǔ de shǒulǐng, tā zhù zài máowū lì, chī lièzhì de mǐfàn, hē yěcài tāng, shēnshang chuānzhe pǔsù de yīfú, yīncǐ bǎixìng dōu hěn zūnjīng tā.
尧是一位贤能的首领，他在位期间受到百姓的拥戴，天下治理得非常和谐。同时，尧也是一位非常俭朴的首领，他住在茅屋里，吃劣质的米饭，喝野菜汤，身上穿着朴素的衣服，因此百姓都很尊敬他。

Shùn shì yí wèi pǐndé gāoshàng de shǒulǐng, tā de xíngwéi chángcháng néng yǐngxiǎng dào zhōuwéi de rén. Shùn zài lì Shān gēng tián, lì Shān de rén jiù biànde hěn qiānràng, bù zài zhēngqiǎng tiándì. Yīncǐ, rénmen dōu yuànyì kào jìn Shùn jūzhù. Shùn zài yí ge dìfāng zhùshàng sān nián, nàlǐ jiù chéngle cūnluò.
舜是一位品德高尚的首领，他的行为常常能影响到周围的人。舜在历山耕田，历山的人就变得很谦让，不再争抢田地。因此，人们都愿意靠近舜居住。舜在一个地方住上三年，那里就成了村落。



Yao and Shun

According to legend, Yao and Shun were the two tribal leaders who succeeded Huangdi.

Yao was a very able leader who enjoyed huge popularity among his people. Under his rule, the world was at peace and everyone was happy. Yao led a very simple life, eating very basic, even coarse food and dressing like everyone else. He was respected by the common people.

Shun was known for his great virtue, which influenced everyone around him. He was said to have spent some time in Lishan, after which all the people there stopped squabbling among themselves over who owned the land. Everyone wanted to be close to Shun. If ever he stayed somewhere, it was said that within three years that place would become prosperous.



Nà shíhòu, bùluò liánméng shǒulǐng shì tōngguò tuīxuǎn chǎnshēng de. Yáo nián
 那 时 候，部 落 联 盟 首 领 是 通 过 推 选 产 生 的。尧 年
 lǎo le, zhàokāi bùluò liánméng huìyì, dàjiā jiù bǎ yǒu cáidé de Shùn tuījǔ wéi
 老 了，召 开 部 落 联 盟 会 议，大 家 就 把 有 才 德 的 舜 推 举 为
 jìchéng rén. Shùn nián lǎo le, yě cǎiqǔ tóngyàng de bànfǎ bǎ wèizhì ràng gěi zhì shuǐ
 继 承 人。舜 年 老 了，也 采 取 同 样 的 办 法 把 位 置 让 给 治 水
 yǒu gōng de Yǔ. Zhè zhǒng gēngtì shǒulǐng wèizhì de bànfǎ, lìshǐ shàng jiàozuò
 有 功 的 禹。这 种 更 替 首 领 位 置 的 办 法，历 史 上 叫 做
 “shànràng”, Shànràngzhì shíjī shàng shì yǐ chuán xián wéi zōngzhǐ de mǐnzhǔ xuǎnjǔ
 “禅 让”。禅 让 制 实 际 上 是 以 传 贤 为 宗 旨 的 民 主 选 举
 zhìdù. Hòulái, zhè ge zhìdù bèi Yǔ de érzi Xià Qǐ pòhuài le, tā jìchéng le fùqīn
 制 度。后 来，这 个 制 度 被 禹 的 儿 子 夏 启 破 坏 了，他 继 承 了 父 亲
 Yǔ de wángwèi, cóng'ér bǎ shànràngzhì gǎichéng le “yǐ jiā wéi tiānxià” de shìxízhì.
 禹 的 王 位，从 而 把 禅 让 制 改 成 了 “以 家 为 天 下” 的 世 袭 制。





In those days, leadership of the tribal alliance was decided by election, not by inheritance. When Yao was getting old, he held a meeting, at which Shun was elected as his successor. When Shun got old, he handed his reign in the same way to Yu, who proved his worth in the course of subduing the regular flooding. The election was called “abdicating in favor of someone more able”. It is the oldest form of democratic election in human society. It was a laudable practice that was sadly short-lived, for Yu’s son, Xiaqi, stopped it by seizing power from his father without the tribe’s approval. Starting from him, the system of hereditary rule lasted for several thousand years.



秦 始皇

Qín Shǐhuáng



Qín Shǐhuáng (gōngyuánqián èr wǔ jiǔ nián ~ gōngyuánqián
秦 始皇 (公元前 259 年 ~ 公元前
èr yī líng nián), Zhōngguó dì-yī ge fēngjiàn wángcháo —
210 年), 中国 第一个 封建 王朝 —
Qíncháo de dì-yī ge huángdì.
秦朝 的 第一个 皇帝。

Gōngyuánqián èr èr yī nián, Qínwáng Yíngzhèng xiānhòu
公元前 221 年, 秦王 嬴政 先后
dǎbàile Zhànguó qī xióng zhōng de qí tā liù guó, tǒngyīle
打败了 战国 七 雄 中 的 其他 六 国, 统一了
Zhōngguó, jiànliè Qíncháo. Yíngzhèng rènwéi zìjǐ de dìguó
中国, 建立了 秦朝。 嬴政 认为 自己 的 帝国
huì shìshì dàidài yánxù xiàqu, suǒyǐ bǎ zìjǐ chēngwéi Shǐ
会 世世代代 延续 下去, 所以 把 自己 称为 始
Huángdì. Kěshì, Qíncháo de bàozhèng què bǎ lǎobǎixìng
皇帝。 可是, 秦朝 的 暴政 却 把 老百姓
bīdào le juéjìng, gōngyuánqián èr líng jiǔ nián, Chén Shèng,
逼到了 绝境, 公元前 209 年, 陈胜、
Wú Guǎng fādòngle nóngmín qǐyì, tuīfānle Qíncháo de tǒngzhì.
吴广 发动了 农民 起义, 推翻了 秦朝 的 统治。
Zhìcǐ, Qíncháo zài dì-èr dài jiù jiéshùle wángcháo de
至此, 秦朝 在 第二 代 就 结束了 王朝 的
mìngyùn.
命运。

Qín Shǐhuáng dāngzhèng qījiān, jiànliè yí tào xiāngdāng
秦 始皇 当政 期间, 建立了一 套 相当
wánzhèng de zhōngyāng jíquán zhìdù, yě jiànlièle xǔduō duì
完整 的 中央 集权 制度, 也 建立了许多 对
hòushì yǐngxiǎng jùdà de gōngjì.
后世 影响 巨大 的 功绩。