

CONFUCIUS I

诸子百家国风画传
The Pictorial Biographies of Great Thinkers

孔子

◆ 图 / 文 郭德福 ◆ 译 秦悦

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前言

2014年3月，中国国家主席习近平在联合国教科文组织总部的演讲中指出：『中华文明经历了5000多年的历史变迁，但始终一脉相承，积淀着中华民族最深层的精神追求，代表着中华民族独特的精神标识，为中华民族生生不息、发展壮大提供了丰厚滋养。』中华传统文化是潺潺流水，润物无声，滋养了世代中国人的精神家园。在中华文化波澜壮阔的历史画卷中，诸子百家文化就是其中浓墨重彩的一页。

充满先贤智慧的诸子百家文化，是集中华传统文化、哲学、艺术于一体的文明宝藏：反对暴力，期盼人与人之间和睦相处、以礼相待，这是儒家思想的『仁』道；平等博爱，止息不义战争，这是墨家思想的『兼爱非攻』；遵循自然、万物和谐，这是道家思想的『道法自然』；论兵却主张『不战而屈人之兵』，这是充满智慧光芒的兵家思想……诸子百家的思想，正包含着人们所努力构造的幸福世界中的重要基石。这是中华民族的财富，也是世界文明的重要组成部分。

近代以来，上海作为中华文明走向世界的一个重要窗口，担当着向世界展示中国文化华彩精粹的重要使命。建设充满活力的国际文化大都市，上海更需要放眼全球、放眼全国，以『海纳百川』的精神打造中华文化精品，推动中华文化走向世界。

这套由国务院新闻办公室支持，上海市府新闻办公室发起，山东省政府新闻办公室、河南省政府新闻办公室协力出版的《诸子百家国风画传》丛书，化繁难为轻逸，化艰深为平易，充满了思想美、故事美、人性美、艺术美。它将诸子思想中的妙笔华章与国画家的水墨丹青巧妙结合，书香墨趣将诸子的音容笑貌、神采风骨生动地呈现在读者面前。它向世界打开了中华传统文化之门，同时也为中华文化拓展国际文化交流，进行了新的尝试和创新，提供了新的载体和通道。

灿如云霞的中华文化让世人心向往之。诸子百家文化精神正如追逐理性、自由与美的古希腊人文精神一般，是人类共同的文化财富。希望诸位读者从这套书出发，分享故事，体验艺术，感悟哲理，开始一段美轮美奂的中华传统文化探源之旅。

二〇一四年九月

Preface

In March of 2014, President Xi Jinping pointed out in his speech delivered in the headquarters of UNESCO, “Having gone through over 5000 years of vicissitudes, the Chinese civilization has always kept to its original root. Unique in representing China spiritually, it contains some most profound pursuits of the Chinese nation and provides it with abundant nourishment for existence and development.” The Chinese traditional culture is just like trickling water irrigating and nurturing the spiritual realm of Chinese people. In the long and splendid picture of Chinese cultural history, the contributions of great thinkers are the most glorious chapter.

The wisdom and philosophies of these great thinkers crystallized culture, philosophy and art in our Chinese civilization: Confucian “Benevolence”, Mohist “Universal love”, Taoist “modeling itself after Nature” and the military teaching about “the attaining victory in war without fighting” are still holding the stage. These fascinating thoughts constitute the cornerstones of an ideal world Chinese people dream of having. These spiritual assets not only belong to Chinese people but also constitute an integral part of the world civilization.

As an important window in modern times, Shanghai has assumed a mission to demonstrate the brilliance of Chinese culture. To construct a dynamic international cultural metropolis and to promote Chinese culture to the world, Shanghai needs a mind so open to the entire country and entire world and a mind so tolerant as the vast ocean admitting hundreds of rivers.

The Pictorial Biographies of Great Thinkers supported by Information Office of State Council and Information Office of Shanghai Municipality is a close cooperation between Information Office of Shandong Provincial People's Government and Information Office of Henan Provincial People's Government. This series in Chinese painting style simplified the complicated history into simple stories revealing the beauty of human nature and artistic creation. The ink painting presented vividly the personalities of great thinkers, attracting reader to explore their great thoughts and ideas. The pictorial biographies helped open the door of Chinese traditional culture to the world, and this attempt also provided a new carrier and channel for cultural exchange.

The brilliant Chinese culture is fascinating. Like the pursuit for reason, freedom and beauty in ancient Greek humanism, the legacy from these great thinkers is also the cultural assets shared by all the humanities. It is hoped that readers can embark on a journey to explore traditional Chinese culture through reading these books.

September 2014



编者的话

《孔子画传》艺术地描绘了孔子好学求索、以学济世的人生。本书由著名画家郭德福潜心十年研究创作，他数次行走在山东、河南的大地上，循着孔子的足迹，遍寻遗址遗迹，连深藏在洛阳城区菜市场里的「孔子问礼老子处」石碑都几经辗转地找到。这为还原生活中的孔子，准备了翔实科学的史实依据。孔子形象的确立，更是通过对孔子家乡曲阜不同年龄男性的写生和对孔子直系后人形象的综合概括，描绘出更接近真实的孔子形象。在艺术手法方面，作者吸收欧洲群像、肖像历史画的多种表现形式和绘画理念，与传统中国水墨画技法相融合，用水墨淋漓的服饰景物与写实生动的人物面容相衬托，让画面具有一种既真切又虚幻的历史沧桑感。在内容方面，以往读者甚至学者都没有关注到的孔子家庭生活、亲情瞬间、日常细节、四时风俗等，均首度在画中展现。此外，孔子在授徒、讲学、周游列国中的故事，都通过画面灵动再现，让人们以一种更加亲切的方式走进孔子的世界。

（左图为《先师孔子》）

Editor's Words

Confucius by the famous painter Guo Defu highlights Confucius' entire life in seeking knowledge and helping the world with the knowledge he sought. Mr. Guo spent a decade portraying Confucius. He made field trips to Shandong Province and Henan Province to visit historical sites where Confucius is believed to have left his footprints. Mr. Guo even took pains to find out in an outdoor market where the stone stele in memory of Confucius consulting Lao-tse actually stood. To present a faithful portrait of Confucius' image, Mr. Guo interviewed Confucius' direct male descendants of different ages. Mr. Guo's artistic creation combined the skills and concepts of European group portrait with traditional Chinese painting style, and so his ink painting of clothes completed the realistic depiction of Confucius expression. Confucius' life seems so real to the readers. Mr. Guo captured and represented for the first time what usually goes unnoticed: touching moments in Confucius family life, customs and practices at that time. Mr. Guo's vivid and thorough delineation of Confucius' teaching, lecture tours and his visits to different vassal states made Confucius' world very approachable to ordinary readers.

(The picture is Confucius The Saint)

孔子画传

CONFUCIUS



目录

Contents 上册

孔子尼山学步图	02	Toddler Confucius
孔母教子图	04	A loving and strict-teaching mother
孔母颜征在购礼器玩具图	06	Sacrificial vessels as toys
孔母讲述叔梁纥爱国故事图	08	Father as a hero
孔子十五志学图	10	A young man with great ambition
青年孔子赴宴被拒图	12	A humiliating banquet
青年孔子问歌器图	14	An inquisitive Confucius
孔子、元官氏、孔鲤戏雪图	16	A happy family playing with snow
孔子爱畜牧歌图	18	Singing songs for livestock
青年孔子悟乐图	20	Comprehending the music by King Wen
孔子阖家守岁讲古迎春图	22	Celebrating the New Year
孔子阖家爆竹迎春图	24	Welcoming the spring
孔子有教无类办学图	26	Teaching without discrimination
孔子杏坛春早图	28	An apricot-blooming classroom
孔子行教图	30	The teaching principle of Confucius
孔子讲学图	32	The teaching style of Confucius
孔子师生沂水沐浴图	34	A swimming fun
孔子倡导安全驾车图	36	Confucius on safe driving
孔子驾车奋进图	38	Driving carriage
孔子师生射箭比赛图	40	An archery competition
孔子颜回徒步图	42	Going for a walk with Yan Hui
孔子跑步奋进图	44	A fleet-footed Confucius
孔子力抬城关图	46	Lifting the latch
孔子乐山乐水图	48	The nature-loving Confucius
孔子师生登东山小鲁图	50	Climbing Dongshan Mountain with disciples
孔子师生登泰山小天下图	52	Climbing Mount Tai with disciples
孔子泛舟图	54	Boating on Sishui River
孔子子路观山鸡图	56	Pheasants in the mountain
孔子为子张书带图	58	Confucius' words on robe as a reminder
孔子为友人之母「浴椁」图	60	Painting the coffin for a friend's mother
孔子见老子图	62	Meeting Lao-tse
孔子老子阅典图	64	Two great minds browsing the classics
孔子老子论经图	66	Two great minds discussing the classics
孔子见老子问礼图	68	Touring the worship palaces
孔子老子褒弘三乐图	70	A discussion about music
老子寄语孔子图	72	Lao-tse's advice for Confucius
孔子悟龙图	74	Confucius' understanding of the dragon
孔子回车图	76	Giving way to kids
孔子「老者安之、朋友信之、少者怀之」图	78	The aspirations of Confucius
孔子赞颜回图	80	Confucius praising Yan Hui
孔子闻韶图	82	Enjoying Shao music
孔子与友人和歌图	84	Singing songs with friends
孔子政在节财图	86	Practice frugality to administer a country
孔子临淄观齐国友人蹴鞠图	88	Watching Cuju football

孔子画传

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目录

Contents 上册

孔子尼山学步图	02	Toddler Confucius
孔母教子图	04	A loving and strict-teaching mother
孔母颜征在购礼器玩具图	06	Sacred vessels as toys
孔母讲述叔梁纥爱国故事图	08	Father as a hero
孔子十五志学图	10	A young man with great ambition
青年孔子赴宴被拒图	12	A humiliating banquet
青年孔子问欹器图	14	An inquisitive Confucius
孔子、元官氏、孔鲤戏雪图	16	A happy family playing with snow
孔子爱畜牧歌图	18	Singing songs for livestock
青年孔子悟乐图	20	Comprehending the music by King Wen
孔子阖家守岁讲古迎春图	22	Celebrating the New Year
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孔子有教无类办学图	26	Teaching without discrimination
孔子杏坛春早图	28	An apricot-blooming classroom
孔子行教图	30	The teaching principle of Confucius
孔子讲学图	32	The teaching style of Confucius
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孔子驾车奋进图	38	Driving carriage
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孔子泛舟图	54	Boating on Sishui River
孔子子路观山鸡图	56	Pheasants in the mountain
孔子为子张书带图	58	Confucius' words on robe as a reminder
孔子为友人之母「浴椁」图	60	Painting the coffin for a friend's mother
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孔子老子论经图	66	Two great minds discussing the classics
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老子寄语孔子图	72	Lao-tse's advice for Confucius
孔子悟龙图	74	Confucius' understanding of the dragon
孔子回车图	76	Giving way to kids
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孔子赞颜回图	80	Confucius praising Yan Hui
孔子闻韶图	82	Enjoying Shao music
孔子与友人和歌图	84	Singing songs with friends
孔子政在节财图	86	Practice frugality to administer a country
孔子临淄观齐国友人蹴鞠图	88	Watching Cuju football



◎孔子尼山学步图
Toddler Confucius

公元前551年9月28日，鲁国“以勇力闻于诸侯”的武士叔梁纥梦想成真，他的妻子颜征在于尼山陬邑昌平乡（今山东曲阜东南）产下一名健康的男婴。夫妻俩大喜过望，遂以尼山为念为孩子取名孔丘（字仲尼）。

孔子的父亲叔梁纥此时被封为陬邑宰，因老年得子，他对孔子宠爱有加，呵护备至。一岁多的小孔丘蹒跚学步，一家人其乐融融。仁爱之心在孔子幼小的心灵中扎根。



◎夫子洞

相传为孔子出生处，又名坤灵洞，位于尼山脚下。尼山，原名尼丘山，因避孔子讳，后人改称尼山。

Shu Lianghe, a warrior in the State of Lu “known for his prowess among nobles”, had his dream come true on September 28, 551 BC. His wife Yan Zhengzai gave birth to a healthy boy in a place called Zouyi at the foot of Mount Nishan. They were so thrilled with this unexpected birth of a son that they named the boy Kongqiu (Confucius) after Ni Mountain (an honorary

title Zhongni). Confucius’ father, Shu Lianghe, was a governor (similar to a sheriff) of Zouyi. Delighted with the blessing of having a male descendent at an advanced age, he adored his little boy and showered all of his love on Kong Qiu. The toddler brought so much happiness and harmony to the family, and benevolence started to take root in his heart.



曾子曰：“吾日三省吾身。为人谋而不忠乎？与朋友交而不信乎？传不习乎？”（《论语·学而》）

孔子三岁丧父，母亲颜征在独自承担起养育儿子的重担。孔母带着年幼的孔子迁到曲阜城内阙里居住，靠洗衣、种地为生，生活非常清苦，却不忘教孔子识

字读书。孔母勤劳坚毅、善良尚学的优秀品德，对孔子产生了深远的影响。



◎孔母教子图

A loving and strict-teaching mother

Confucius' father died when he was three. His mother Yan Zhengzai shouldered all the responsibility of bringing him up. Mother and Confucius moved into a cottage in the city of Qufu, the capital of the State of Lu, and earned a livelihood by washing and farming. Though living a poor life,

Mother never gave up nurturing and educating Confucius under very difficult circumstances. She took loving care not only of his daily life but also his studies. Mother's kind and patient teaching exerted a profound impact upon Confucius.



孔子曰：“不知命，无以为君子也；不知礼，无以立也；不知言，无以知人也。”（《论语·尧曰》）

据《孔子世家考》记载，即使在生活最困苦的时候，孔母仍购买礼器给孔子做玩具，鼓励孔子勤奋好学、讲求礼仪，可见孔母的忘我之爱。孔子五六岁时就对

祭祀产生了兴趣，经常模仿大人，陈设祭器，练习各种祭拜礼仪。



◎孔母颜征在购礼器玩具图
Sacrificial vessels as toys

According to *The Family Tree of Confucius*, Mother bought sacrificial vessels for Confucius to play with even when they were struggling for survival. Confucius showed great interest in sacrificial rituals when he was a little child. He often learned

how to arrange the vessels and practiced different sacrificial rituals. Mother encouraged Confucius to study hard and advocate traditional rites.



仰之弥高，钻之弥坚。（《论语·子罕》）

孔母很重视儿子的品德教育，她在教孔子识字读书之际常讲孔父叔梁纥的英雄故事。孔父是孔母敬佩的爱国英雄，多次为鲁国立下战功。孔父曾勇率三百

甲兵，射杀敌将，护送鲁国大夫臧纥突围，又杀回防邑，击败入侵敌军。这些故事深深地刻在少年孔子的心里。



◎孔母讲述叔梁纥爱国故事图

Father as a hero

Mother attached great importance to the cultivation of virtues. Mother always told him stories about his father who was full of valor and heroic spirit. Confucius' father, Shu Lianghe, was a hero winning many battles for the State of Lu. In one of the

battles, Shu Lianghe led several hundreds of soldiers to guard their master's escape and successfully broke through the encirclement.