

中国古代帝王故事
CHINESE KINGS AND EMPERORS

陈桥兵变

Mutiny at Chenqiao

Edited by
Zhao Zhenwan
主编 / 赵镇琬



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前言



中国有很多古老美丽的故事和传说，这些故事都充满了纯真的思想和深邃的人文气息，因此便构成了中华民族的精神象征之一，这些故事更巩固了中国人的同源意识。

在这套“幼学启蒙丛书”中，内容涵盖了大家所熟悉的民俗故事、神话故事、节日故事、名胜传说与古代名医、贤哲、名相、名将、帝王、智童、科学家、智谋、诗书故事等，总计八十册。为了让孩子们了解祖先们活动的广阔天地和历代的政治变迁、科学发展与文学艺术上的成就，我们运用最精练的文字与生动的插画，将其一一呈现给中国儿童，并使得这些久远的历史人物，轻松地进入儿童的思想领域，与他们的血脉相连接。

身为中国人，对中华民族的认知，就好像一个做儿女的，应该了解他的大家庭一样，如此他才会对这个家庭有感情、有责任。我们希望这套书的出版，能够引导孩子在人生记忆力最好的时候，去了解祖国历史的脉络、认同中华民族的生活轨迹与精神内涵，从而拥有高瞻远瞩的智慧，成为一个心胸开阔、人格健全的人。

“幼学启蒙丛书”，是为中国儿童编辑的，为这一套丛书撰稿和绘图的儿童文学工作者，都以传统文学和艺术观点来诠释中国古老的神话、传说和历史，我们希望这套丛书能为每一个中国家庭、每一个中国儿童所喜爱。

赵镇琬

Preface

China is a beautiful treasure-house of ancient tales and folklore. Here are stories filled with sincere reflection echoing the vast and deep spirit of our culture and civilization. These represent the best of Chinese culture—tales that uphold a people's sense of their common origin.

This collection of *First Books for Early Learning* offers stories familiar to all of us. Drawn from folklore and mythology, along with the origins of special days in the traditional calendar and of famous places, these eighty books also recall ancient physicians, philosophers and thinkers, figures famed for statecraft, generals, royalty, prodigies and scientists, remembered through tales of wisdom and great poetry.

To give Chinese children all over the world an understanding of their ancestors' lives, and the changes through the different ages of China's history, scientific development and achievements in arts and literature, we have brought together concise language with most vivid illustrations. These ancient historical figures also give inspiration and ideas to children to connect with their own roots.

As Chinese, we know Chinese history well as a son or a daughter knows his or her family. Only with such knowledge can one possess a depth of passion and a sense of responsibility. It is our wish that this collection will guide children at an early age to learn from the history of our nation and to identify with the social progress and philosophical spirit of the Chinese people. We hope our children will develop wider horizons of wisdom to become open-minded yet with a rooted outlook on life.

First Books for Early Learning was originally compiled in Chinese for the children of China. The writers and artists who contributed to this collection have used the perspective of traditional literature and arts to interpret Chinese mythology, legends and history. We hope this collection will be enjoyed by Chinese people—and, now in translation, also by people all over the world—and all children who want to learn more about China.

Zhao Zhenwan



赵匡胤是宋朝的开国皇帝。他出生在五代十国时期一个将门家庭，父亲赵弘殷是后唐禁军的一名军官。受到家庭的影响，赵匡胤从小弃文习武，练就了一身好武艺。

Zhao Kuangyin was the founding emperor of the Song Dynasty (960-1279). He was born into a general's family during the Five Dynasties and Ten States Period (907-979). His father, Zhao Hongyin, was an officer in the imperial guards of the Later Tang Dynasty (923-936). Under his family's influence, Zhao Kuangyin had given up a scholarly education, and from childhood concentrated on training in the martial arts. His accomplishments in such arts were outstanding.

赵匡胤少年时就胸怀大志。二十岁那年，他辞别了居住在洛阳的父母妻子，毅然外出，浪迹天涯，到处寻找实现自己理想的机会。

As a young man Zhao Kuangyin had great ambitions for himself. The year he turned 20 he bid his parents and wife farewell and left Luoyang. He traveled far, wandering about, looking for opportunities to realize his dreams and ambitions.





后来赵匡胤应募从军，投到后汉大将郭威帐下，当了一名普通士兵。不久，后汉内部发生冲突，郭威夺取政权，建立了后周王朝，当了皇帝。因拥立郭威称帝有功，赵匡胤被提升为后周禁军的一名小军官。郭威死后，他的义子柴荣继承帝位。柴荣素知赵匡胤才能超众，作战勇敢机智，便又提拔他为管理禁军的高级将领。

Later, Zhao Kuangyin responded to calls to serve in the military and join the army. He enlisted as a common soldier under the supervision of Guo Wei, senior general of the Later Han Dynasty (947-950). Soon after, with internal conflicts within the Later Han court, Guo Wei successfully raised a rebellion against the Later Han throne. Guo Wei crowned himself monarch, and established the Later Zhou Dynasty (951-960). As Zhao Kuangyin played a role in the rebellion, he was promoted by Guo Wei to become a junior officer of the imperial guards. After Guo Wei's death, his adopted son, Chai Rong, became the King of the Later Zhou Dynasty. Chai Rong had always been aware of Zhao Kuangyin's outstanding ability as a military leader, and knew him to be a brave and fierce fighter – a warrior with quick wits. He promoted Zhao Kuangyin to the position of senior general of the imperial guards.

柴荣对赵匡胤十分信任和器重。他即位称帝后，曾多次率大军出征北汉、辽国、后蜀、南唐等割据政权，企图统一中国。每次出征，他总是把赵匡胤带在身边，并委以重任。赵匡胤也总是能够克敌制胜，屡建奇功。

Chai Rong placed great trust in Zhao Kuangyin and came to heavily rely on him. After Chai Rong took over the throne, in his endeavors to unify China he many times led his powerful army to invade the states of Northern Han, Liao, Later Shu, Southern Tang, and other powers arising through divisions. During each of his conquering expeditions, Chai Rong always made sure Zhao Kuangyin stayed by his side, and always entrusted him with the most important missions. Zhao Kuangyin, in return, won most of those battles and provided the most outstanding service to the King.



