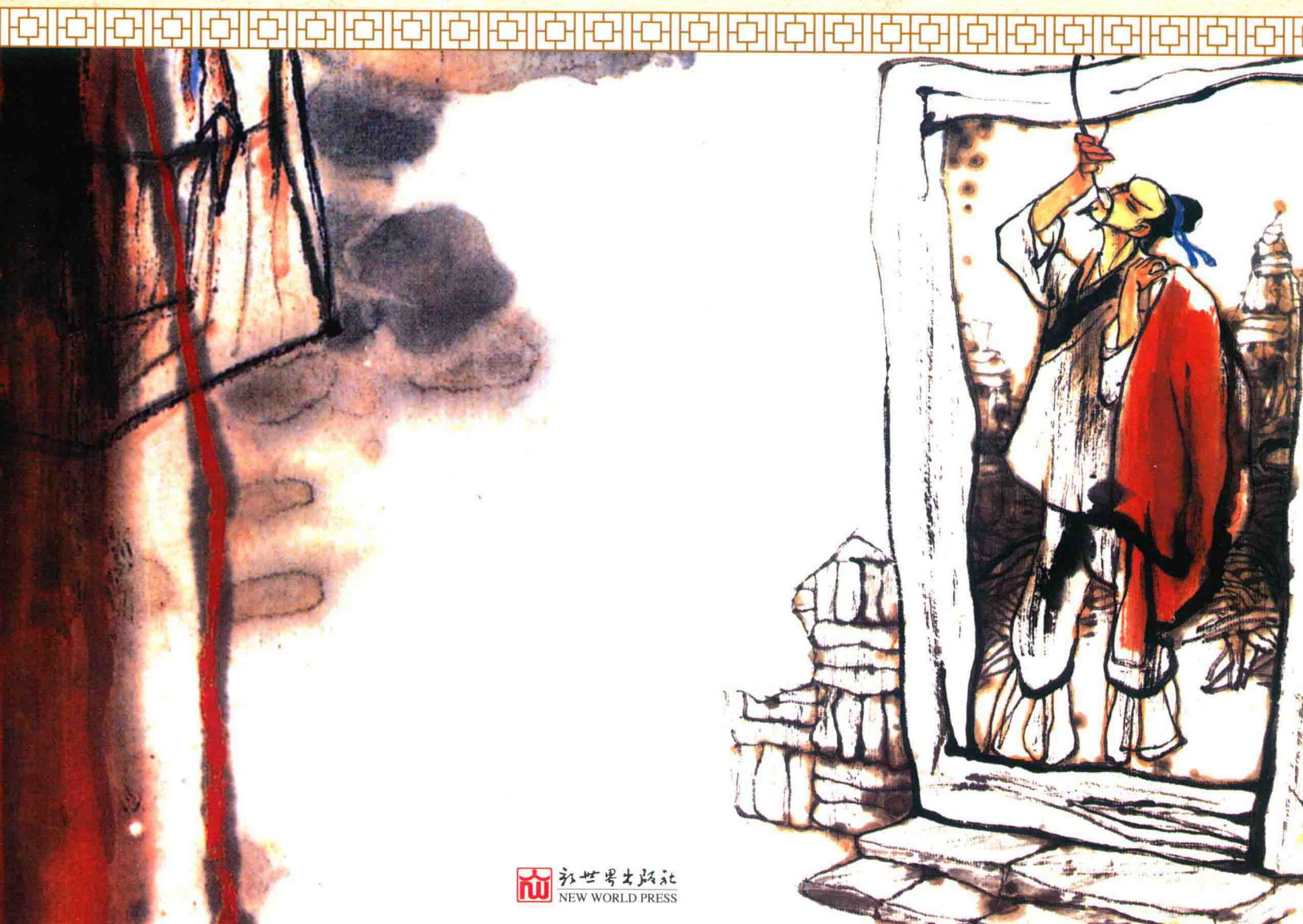


中国古代帝王故事
CHINESE KINGS AND EMPERORS

Edited by
Zhao Zhenwan
主编 / 赵镇琬

卧薪尝胆

Brushwood for a Bed and
Gall Juice for Flavor



| 中国古代帝王故事 |

卧薪尝胆

文 / 三元 图 / 袁大仪 王启民

主编 / 赵镇琬



 新世界出版社
NEW WORLD PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国古代帝王故事. 卧薪尝胆 : 汉英对照 / 赵镇琬
主编 ; 三元文 ; 袁大仪, 王启民图 ; (加) 余霞芳译
. — 北京 : 新世界出版社, 2016. 6
(幼学启蒙丛书)
ISBN 978-7-5104-5754-8

I. ①中… II. ①赵… ②三… ③袁… ④王… ⑤余…
III. ①儿童故事—作品集—中国—汉、英 IV.
①I287.5

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2016)第108666号

Brushwood for a Bed and Gall Juice for Flavor 卧薪尝胆

主 编: 赵镇琬
撰 文: 三 元
绘 图: 袁大仪 王启民
翻 译: Yuvonne Yee
责任编辑: 李淑娟 葛文聪
英文审定: May Yee Krisantha Sri Bhaggiyadatta 徐明强
装帧设计: 清鑫工作室
责任印制: 李一鸣 黄厚清
出版发行: 新世界出版社
社 址: 北京西城区百万庄大街24号(100037)
发行部: (010) 6899 5968 (010) 6899 8705 (传真)
总编室: (010) 6899 5424 (010) 6832 6679 (传真)
<http://www.nwp.cn>
<http://www.nwp.com.cn>
版权部: +8610 6899 6306
版权部电子信箱: nwpcd@sina.com
印刷: 小森印刷(北京)有限公司
经销: 新华书店
开本: 787×1092 1/12
字数: 28千字 印张: 3
版次: 2016年8月第1版 2016年8月北京第1次印刷
书号: ISBN 978-7-5104-5754-8
定价: 23.90元

版权所有, 侵权必究

凡购本社图书, 如有缺页、倒页、脱页等印装错误, 可随时退换。

客服电话: (010)6899 8638

| 中国古代帝王故事 |

卧薪尝胆

文 / 三元 图 / 袁大仪 王启民

主编 / 赵镇琬



First Edition 2016

Edited by Zhao Zhenwan

Translated by Yuvonne Yee

Revised by May Yee and Krisantha Sri Bhaggiyadatta

Copyright by New World Press, Beijing, China

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means without permission in writing from the publisher.

ISBN 978-7-5104-5754-8

Published by

NEW WORLD PRESS

24 Baiwanzhuang Street, Beijing 100037, China

Distributed by

NEW WORLD PRESS

24 Baiwanzhuang Street, Beijing 100037, China

Tel: 86-10-68995968

Fax: 86-10-68998705

Website: <http://www.nwp.com.cn>

E-mail: nwpcd@sina.com

Printed in the People's Republic of China

Brushwood for a Bed and
Gall Juice for Flavor

Written by San Yuan

Illustrated by Yuan Dayi and Wang Qimin

Edited by Zhao Zhenwan



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



春秋末年，越国有一位杰出的国君，名叫勾践。在他当政的时候，越国与邻国吴国常发生战争。

有一次，吴国趁勾践的父亲发表丧的机会，兴兵攻打。越国军队在勾践的统率下，英勇抵抗，结果在槁李（今浙江省嘉兴市）败了吴军，吴王阖闾也受伤死去。

At the end of the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 BC), in the State of Yue, there was an outstanding king named Gou Jian. During his rule, the State of Yue fought many wars against its neighbor, the State of Wu.

Once, on seeing the occasion of the funeral of Gou Jian's father as an opportunity to invade, the State of Wu attacked. The Yue army under Gou Jian's leadership fought valiantly and defeated the Wu army in Zuili (today's Jiaxing City in Zhejiang Province). The King of Wu, He Lü, was wounded and eventually died.

阖闾死后，他的儿子夫差（chāi）即位为吴王。夫差为报杀父之仇，日夜操练军队，准备再次攻打越国。勾践听到消息后，企图先发制人，仓促兴师，进攻吴国。结果越军大败。吴军乘胜追击，占领会稽（今浙江省绍兴市），把勾践围困在会稽山上。

After King He Lü's death, his son Fu Chai was crowned King of Wu. Fu Chai was determined to avenge his father. He spiritedly trained his army day and night and prepared to launch a second attack on the State of Yue. After King Gou Jian learned of this, he attempted to stay one step ahead of King Fu Chai. In haste, without making due preparation, he invaded the State of Wu, such that his Yue army suffered a great loss. In their triumph, the Wu army chased King Gou Jian all the way to Kuaiji (today's Shaoxing City in Zhejiang Province). In the end they conquered Kuaiji and surrounded Mount Kuaiji, where King Gou Jian had fled.





勾践追悔莫及，只好向吴王夫差求和。勾践作为越国的人质，被夫差带回吴国，囚于阖闾墓旁边的一间石屋里，给吴王喂马。

King Gou Jian greatly regretted his rash decision. He had no other option but to surrender to Fu Chai and plead for peace. King Fu Chai took Gou Jian hostage and returned to the State of Wu. Gou Jian was imprisoned in a small stone house beside King He Lü's tomb. He was also given the task of feeding King Fu Chai's horses.



夫差每次坐车出去，总是让勾践给他牵马或随行，使勾践受尽了屈辱。

Each time King Fu Chai went out in his chariot, it was Gou Jian who would hold the reins of the horse and walk alongside. This ensured that Gou Jian was truly humiliated.

