

中国古代帝王故事  
CHINESE KINGS AND EMPERORS

Edited by  
Zhao Zhenwan

主编 / 赵镇琬

# 煤山自缢

Suicide by Hanging on Coal Hill



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文 / 宏生 图 / 侯滨

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# Suicide by Hanging *on Coal Hill*

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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







到过北京景山公园的游人，大都要寻访一下景山的一棵老槐树，因为明朝末代皇帝朱由检就是在这棵树上自缢而死的。景山，明朝称煤山，因明朝初年修建宫殿时曾在这里堆放煤炭而得名。后来，清朝人把煤山改称景山，相沿至今。

Many Chinese visitors to Jingshan Park in Beijing look for an ancient pagoda tree. It was from a branch of this tree that the last Emperor of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), Zhu Youjian, hanged himself. Jingshan used to be called "Coal Hill" during the Ming Dynasty. It was so named in the early years of the Ming Dynasty because when the palace was being built, coal was stored here. It was later that the Qing Dynasty renamed it Jingshan, meaning "Scenic Hill." This name Jingshan has been used ever since.



朱由检做皇帝的时候，年号崇祯，人们又称他为崇祯帝。在他当政的十七年间，大明王朝已经日薄西山，气息奄奄，陷入了朝不保夕的困境。当时，明朝统治者残酷压榨老百姓，加上各地连年闹灾荒，有不少地方还出现了人吃人的惨景，农民起义如雨后春笋，到处爆发。

When Zhu Youjian was Emperor, the title of his reign (1628-1644) was Chongzhen, and it is for this reason that he was known as Emperor Chongzhen. During his 17-year rule, the Ming Dynasty was already at its end, breathing its last breath. One did not know in the morning if it could last until the end of the day. At that time, the rulers of the Ming Dynasty were mercilessly robbing the ordinary people. On top of that, many natural disasters occurred year after year, one after another. In some regions tragedies and famines reached unthinkable levels. Peasants soon took up arms to revolt. Such uprisings sprang up everywhere like bamboo shoots breaking out of the ground in the spring.









在各路起义军中，闯王李自成领导的队伍力量最大。崇祯十七年正月，李自成在西安建立大顺政权。不久，李自成率大顺军东渡黄河，攻克太原，而后兵分两路，直指明朝国都北京。

Among the many revolts, an army led by Li Zicheng, who proclaimed himself King Chuang, was the biggest and most powerful. In the first lunar month of the 17th year of the Chongzhen reign in 1644, Li Zicheng established the Dashun Regime in Xi'an. Soon after that, Li Zicheng led the army of the Dashun to cross the Yellow River, landing on the eastern banks. Li Zicheng led a successful invasion into Taiyuan. The Dashun army then split into two, marching directly to the capital city of the Ming Dynasty, Beijing.



大顺军来势迅猛，明朝政权岌岌可危。这时，有的大臣奏议要崇祯帝迁避南京，遭到拒绝。崇祯帝焦急地向大臣们询问有什么退敌良策，众大臣一个个默不作声，他叹息说：“朕非亡国之君，诸臣尽亡国之臣！”说罢，气得拂袖而去。

The Dashun army launched itself with great speed and force. The Ming monarchy was in grave danger and set to fall at any time. Some Ming court officials presented proposals to Emperor Chongzhen to move the capital south to the city of Nanjing. This was overruled by the Emperor. Emperor Chongzhen in great anxiety then asked the court officials for ways to repel the enemy. These officials, every one of them, grew mute. The Emperor heaved a great sigh and declared, "I, the Emperor, am not an Emperor who will be the cause of the demise of this empire. Yet all my court officials behave like they wish to undo an empire." Having said this, with a flick of his sleeve, he left, outraged.





