

中国古代帝王故事  
CHINESE KINGS AND EMPERORS

# 秦王平叛

The King of Qin Quells a Mutiny

Edited by  
Zhao Zhenwan  
主编 / 赵镇琬



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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国古代帝王故事. 秦王平叛: 汉英对照 / 赵镇琬  
主编; 宏生文; 常一诺图; (加) 余霞芳译. -- 北京:  
新世界出版社, 2016. 6  
(幼学启蒙丛书)  
ISBN 978-7-5104-5755-5

I. ①中… II. ①赵… ②宏… ③常… ④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108725号

## The King of Qin Quells a Mutiny 秦王平叛

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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](mailto: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: 25千字 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 978-7-5104-5755-5  
定价: 23.90元

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客服电话: (010)6899 8638

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**First Edition 2016**

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ISBN 978-7-5104-5755-5

*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](mailto:nwpcd@sina.com)

*Printed in the People's Republic of China*

# The King of Qin *Quells a Mutiny*

Written by Hong Sheng

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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.

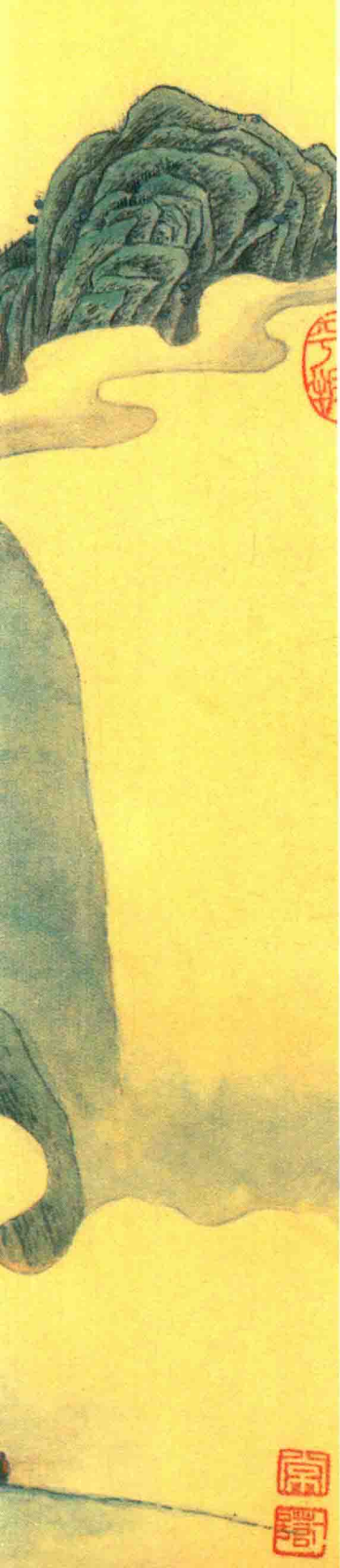
*First Books for Early Learning* was originally compiled in Chinese for the children of China. The writers and artists who contributed to this collection have used the perspective of traditional literature and arts to interpret Chinese mythology, legends and history. We hope this collection will be enjoyed 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









战国末年，秦国有一位具有雄才大略的杰出国君，名叫嬴政，人称秦王政。他就是后来吞并齐、楚、燕、韩、赵、魏六国，创建了中国历史上第一个中央集权封建制国家的秦始皇。

Ying Zheng was the King of the State of Qin at the end of the Warring States Period (475-221 BC). The people of Qin called him King Zheng of Qin. He was an outstanding ruler with bold vision and great talent. He created the first centralized government in China's history, by annexing the six states of Qi, Chu, Yan, Han, Zhao, and Wei, and launching China's feudal system, and later became the famous Qin Shi Huang, "the founding Emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221-206 BC)."

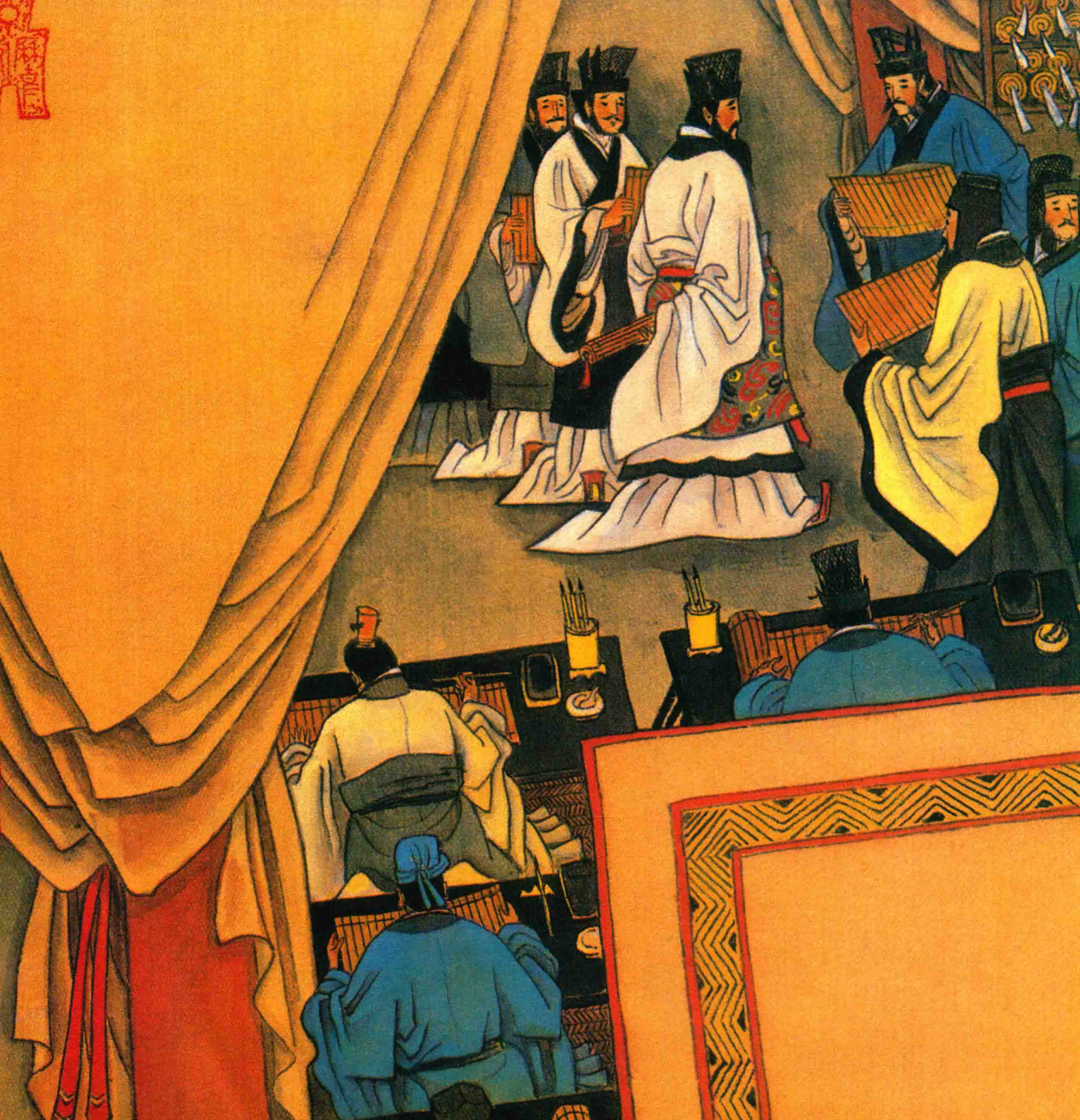
秦王政生长在战国七雄并立、割据混乱的动荡时代，从小便立下了统一中国的大志。他十三岁那年，父亲秦庄襄王去世，他便继位做了秦国的国君。但当时国家大权都掌握在他母亲赵太后和相国吕不韦手中，秦王政实际上成了他们的傀儡。

King Zheng of Qin had grown up in the Warring States Period, when there was chaos with seven powerful states each occupying a section of China. From a young age he nursed one ambition: to unify the states to make China one country. Ying Zheng was 13 years old when he became the ruler of Qin, after his father, King Zhuangxiang of Qin, died. Yet real power lay in the hands of his mother, Queen Dowager Zhao, and the Prime Minister, Lü Buwei. In reality King Zheng of Qin was just their puppet.











吕不韦因为过去扶助秦庄襄王有功，不仅当上相国，兼任秦王政的师傅，而且还以秦王政的父亲自居，号称“仲父”。为了树立自己的权势，他特意召集三千多名文人，主持编写了一部二十多万字的《吕氏春秋》，借以扩大自己的政治影响，巩固自己的统治地位。

Lü Buwei was credited with helping King Zhuangxiang stay in power. He had therefore been made the Prime Minister of Qin and also the instructor of the young King Zheng. Lü Buwei also behaved as if he were King Zheng's father and proclaimed himself as the young King's "Second Father." Wishing to consolidate his power base to rule, Lü Buwei called for over 3,000 scholars to compile and compose the 200,000-odd-character *The Annals of Lü Buwei*.



为了满足赵太后的欲望，曾经与她私通过的吕不韦又收买了一个名叫嫪毐（lào ǎi）的人，让他充当宦臣，去伺候太后。

To gratify the Queen Dowager Zhao's yearnings, Lü Buwei, who himself had an illicit affair with the Queen, worked out a deal with a man named Lao Ai. Lao Ai was sent to the Queen Dowager's private palace as a "eunuch" to wait upon her.







