

中華歷代開國帝王

李光華編

阿爾泰出版公司



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FOUNDING EMPERORS OF CHINESE DYNASTIES

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阿爾泰出版公司印行

中華民國七十二年九月初版

有著作權

翻印必究

650 (72~5)

中國著名帝王

著作者：李光華

出版者：阿爾泰出版社

行政院新聞局出版事業登記臺字第1444號

地址：臺北市博愛路五一號

電話：3 9 5 2 3 4 8

總經銷：黎明文化事業股份有限公司

地址：臺北市信義路2段213號11樓

臺北市長安東路一段五十六號

臺北市信義路二段213號地下樓

臺北市重慶南路一段四十九號

臺北市林森南路一〇七號

高雄市五福四路九十五號

電話：3 9 5 2 5 0 8

郵政劃撥 1 8 0 6 1 號

印刷者：大勵彩色印刷股份有限公司

地址：臺北市新生南路一段103巷25號

定價：一五〇元

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Altai Books

506, Nathan Road, Kowloon

Hong Kong

Printed by Friendship Printing Company Ltd.

9th floor, Block C Chiu Tat Factory Building

108-110, King Fuk Street, San Po Kong, Kowloon

Hong Kong

編者的話

我中華民族，雄居東亞，自黃帝開國迄今，已歷四千五百七十餘年，其以山河鍾秀，人才輩出，先聖先賢相繼奮鬥創造，慘淡經營，開拓國家建設，修明教化人倫，使中華民族成為世界上愛好和平自由的優秀民族，使中華文化成為世界上歷史悠久、淵源流長的燦爛文化，且對世界人類的進化，展現了偌大浸潤與提昇的貢獻，對世運治亂泰否趨向的移轉，也發生了舉足輕重的影響。可以說一部中華民族的歷史，就是我列祖列宗、聖豪賢哲開天闢地胼手胝足的奮鬥創造史，其興替盛衰，恒與世界人類的禍福休戚相關，這是我們身為黃帝後裔的中國人所應引以為榮，也是世界上愛好和平自由的民族與人類，所應共同體認的。

為了使讀者易於瞭解我國悠久歷史文化大系的全貌，乃選擇中國歷代開國創業帝王，依次簡述其顯赫事功，及其對國家民族與世界人類的貢獻，並附以珍貴之圖像與各代帝系及其年歷，以便讀者參閱，唯史籍浩瀚，瑕疵在所難免，尚祈社會先進賜予指正。

編輯要旨

- 一、本書排比依朝代先後爲序。
- 二、本書圖像限於正統開國帝王。
- 三、本書圖像 塑像藍本有三：
 - 甲、故宮博物院所藏帝王圖像。
 - 乙、明弘治十一（一四九八）年木刻本「歷代古人像贊」。
 - 丙、餘則取之「三才圖會」及族譜等書附圖。
- 四、本書以創業帝王爲限，故繼體之君概不列入。
- 五、本書小識宗正史而旁證他書。
- 六、本書於標題下以西元注明朝代長短及創業者在位年份。
- 七、古史年代多有問題，今擇其較確者爲之。
- 八、自夏代始，一代長短年期以故宮博物院所發表之「中國歷代年表」，董作賓之「年代世系表」、「中國年曆簡譜」爲本。旁考陳慶麟：「中國大事年表」，吳榮光：「歷代名人年譜」，萬國鼎：「中西對照歷代紀年圖表」，翦伯贊：「中外歷史年表」，賈虎臣：「中國歷代帝王譜系彙編」，齊召南：「歷代帝王年表」，邱祖武：「歷代帝皇系統圖」。
- 九、本書所列事蹟、世系、人名、地名等，凡史籍所載，衆說紛紜者，均擇其可靠者，注於下，俾供參考。
- 十、本書凡不能確考者，皆附「？」號存疑。

Editor's Notes

According to Chinese historical convention, the name of an emperor goes right after his posthumous title. Thus in the biographies of this pamphlet the posthumous title of an emperor is followed by his family and other names.

1. Dynasties arranged in this book follow the chronological order.
2. Owing to the shortage of preservation, the photos are only founding kings of the Dynasties.
3. The Photos are taken from:
 - a. The National Museum of the Chinese Republic;
 - b. "Portraits of Former Great men," wood-carvings, made in the eleventh year of Wan Chi, of the Ming Dynasty;
 - c. The rest are taken from portraits found in popular anthologies and San Ts'ai T'u Hui
4. We draw behind the short introduction of each portrait a tree-diagram of the emperor's family, to show the family position of the lacking portraits of other rulers.
5. We pay our attention mainly to the founding emperors in every Dynasty, while their successors are excluded, with only a few exceptions.
6. The introductions are based on official historical records, and we referred to other authoritative history books also.
7. The dates of the dynasties and emperors are given according to the Gregorian calendar.
8. Concerning the ancient history, the views are different, we choose those that bear strong evidence.
9. Starting from the Hsia Dynasty, the lengths of the Dynasties are based on to National Museum's "Chinese Dynasties and Reigns, Professor Tung Cho-pin's "Time Table of Former Ages," and "Concise Annual Record of Chinese History," and we further referred to Mr. Chan Hing Lin's "Time Table of Chinese Great Happenings," Wan Kwo Ting's, "Yearly Records of Chinese History, Mr. Chin Po Chan's "Timetable of Chinese and Foreign History, Mr. Ka Fu Son's "Collection Pedigrees of Chinese Emperors and their Family Members". Mr. Ch'ai Chiu Nam's "Time Table of Past Emperors and Chiu Chu Wu's" Diagram of the successive Dynasties."
10. For what we have recorded in our book, namely generations, names and places, we have referred to the most authoritative works and we have selected the most credible works for further reference.
11. As to those details about which we are not sure, we put beside them a question mark "?", pending further proof.

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五 帝

(紀元前二五九～二一八四年?)

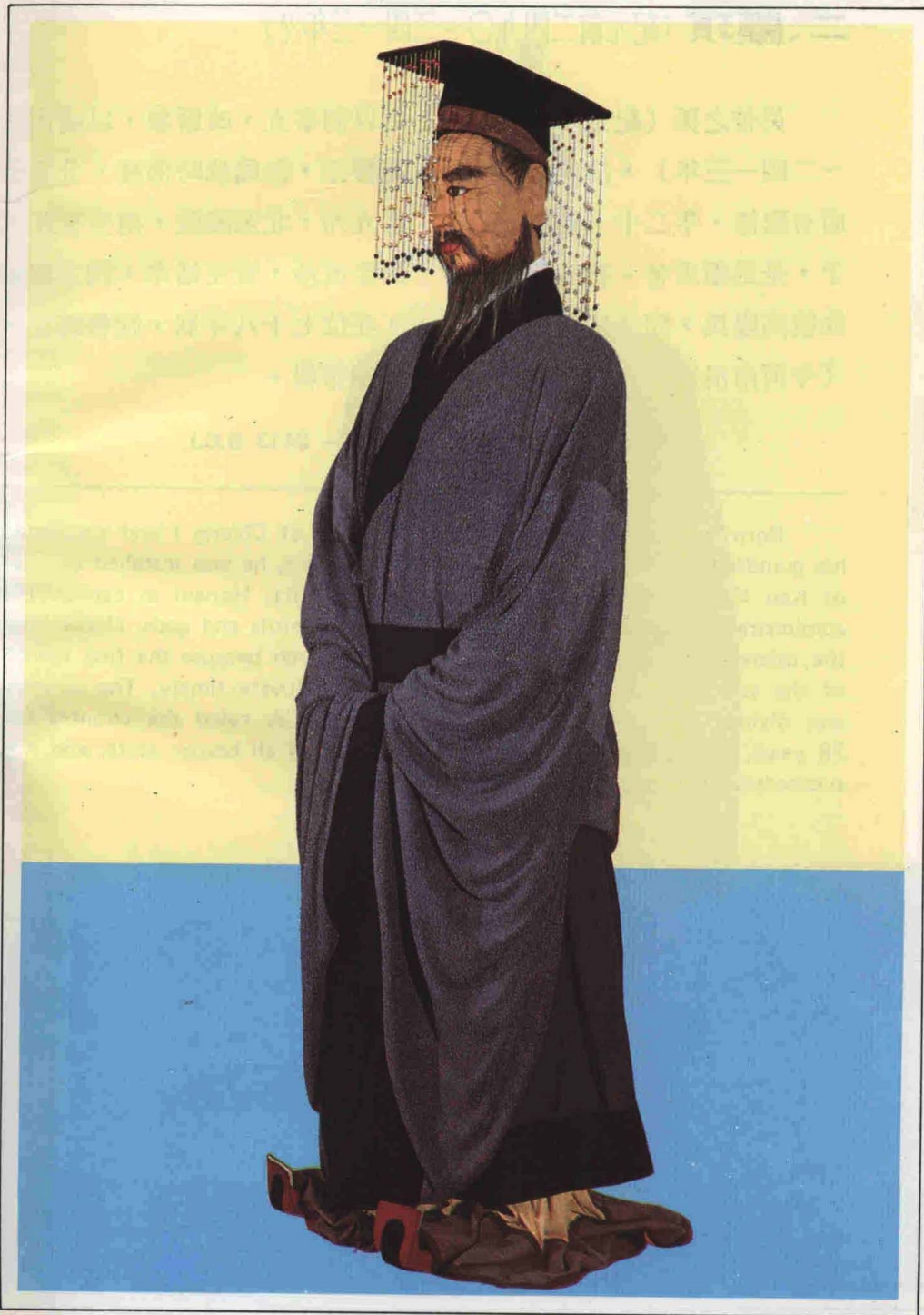
一、黃帝 (紀元前二五九一～二四九一年?)

姓公孫，名軒轅（紀元前二六〇七年～二四九一年?），國於有熊（今河南新鄭），故號有熊氏。時炎帝榆罔無道，諸侯相侵奪，帝乃修德振兵，敗榆罔於阪泉（今山西解縣鹽池上源），擒殺蚩尤於涿鹿（今山西安邑、解縣二縣境內），於是諸侯尊為天子，是為黃帝，邑於涿鹿之阿，又北逐葷粥，立制度，分官職，創文字，行甲子，定曆象，造律呂，製度量衡，作舟車，藝五穀，教民蠶絲，創興百制，澤流萬世。後世尊之為中華民族之祖，在位百年崩。

THE FIVE EMPERORS (2591 – 2184 B.C. ?)

Huang Ti (Yellow Emperor) Kung-sun Hsüan-yüan (2591–2491 B.C.)

Huang Ti the first of them built his capital at Yu Hsiung, therefore, historians name him Yu Hsiung Si. (historians also name his country as Yu Hsiung) At that time the emperor of China (restricted only to the lower valley of the Yellow River), Yen-Ti, named Yü-Wang, was so tyrannical and unjust that he was unable to prevent his tribal chiefs from attacking each other. Huang Ti resolved to cultivate morality and he built up a just army. He then defeated Yü-wang at Pan Ch'üan and captured and rightious executed Ch'ih Yu (The crafty chief of Southern barbarians which are first known in our historical records.) at Cho Lu. With all these merits, he was respectfully made Emperor by all the tribal chiefs. He rebuilt his capital near Cho Lu. Having driven the barbarians (Fun Yok, a type of barbarians first known in our northern border), he established an administrative Government, set up ranks of officials, introduced grammar of our language, proclaimed the use of a calendar, fixed the calculation of the lunar movement in the field of astronomy, created music and systems of weights and measures, invented boats and carts, taught his people the knowledge of agriculature to sow crops and raise silkworms. The foundation of Chinese civilization was thus laid. After one hundred years of significant ruling, he died in glory. For all ages, he has been hououred as the highest ancestor of the people of China.



黃 帝 公孫軒轅

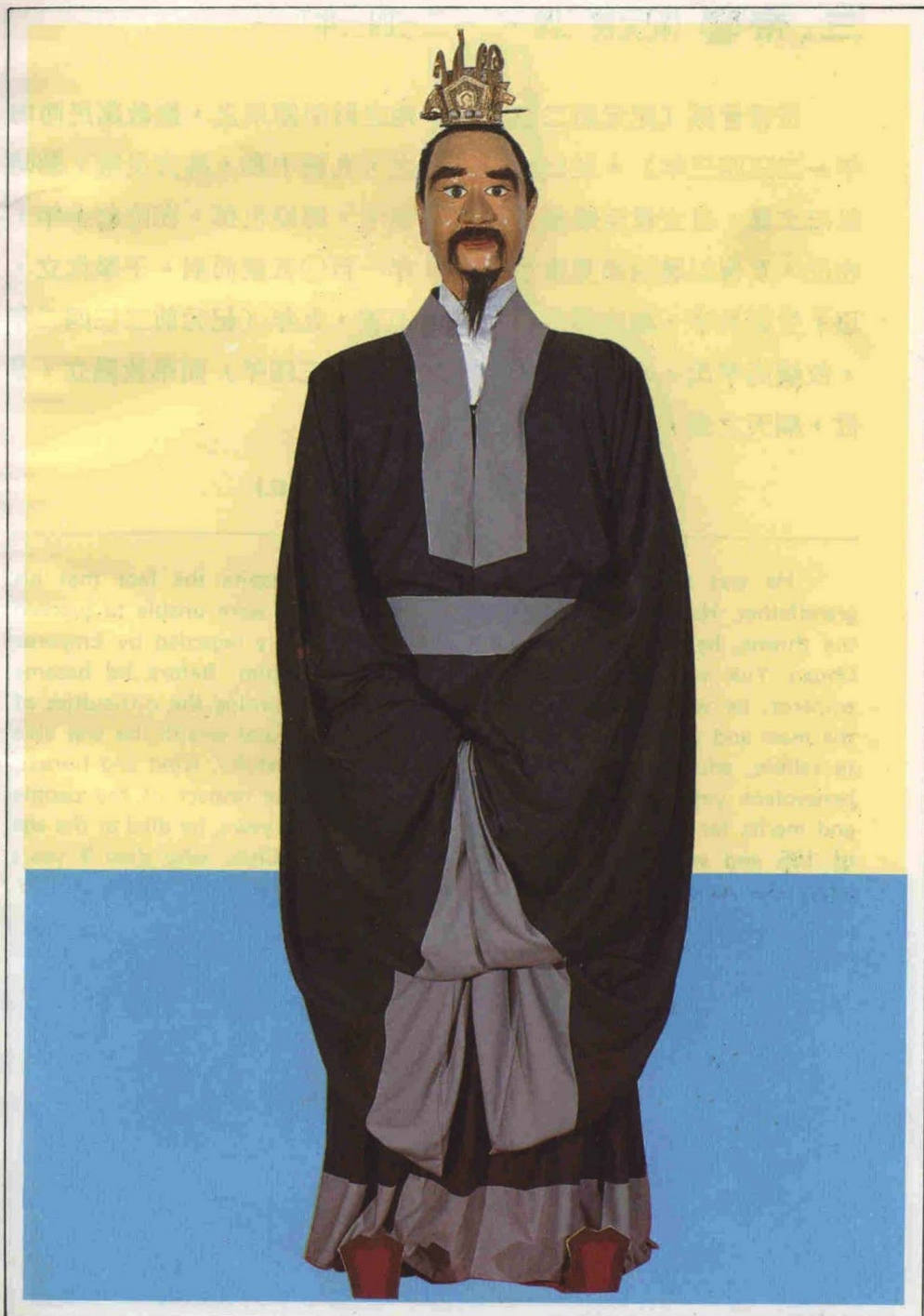
Huang Ti — kung — sun Hsüan — yüan

二、顓頊（紀元前二四九〇~二四一三年？）

黃帝之孫（紀元前二五〇四 ~二四一三年），昌意之子。生而有聖德，年二十，繼黃帝爲天子，是爲顓頊帝。初國於高陽，故號高陽氏，卽帝位後都於帝邱（今河南滑縣），爲政依鬼神之道以制事宜，改曆象，以建寅月爲曆元，教民依時佈種。分天下爲九州，北至幽陵，南至交趾，西至流沙，東至蟠木，四方咸服，在位七十八年崩，姪嚳繼位，是爲帝嚳。

Emperor Chuan Yuk (2490 – 2413 B.C.)

Born with high morality, he was the son of Ch'ang I and succeeded his grandfather, Huang Ti as Emperor. Before this, he was installed as ruler of Kau Yang with Ti Ch'iu (present Hua District, Honan) as capital. His administration was based upon the concept of spirits and gods. Under him, the calendar was changed in such a way that March became the first month of the year. The people were also taught to cultivate timely. The country was divided into nine administrative districts. Yuk ruled the country for 78 years, having enjoyed the willing obedience of all border state, and was succeeded by his nephew, Emperor K'u.



顓頊

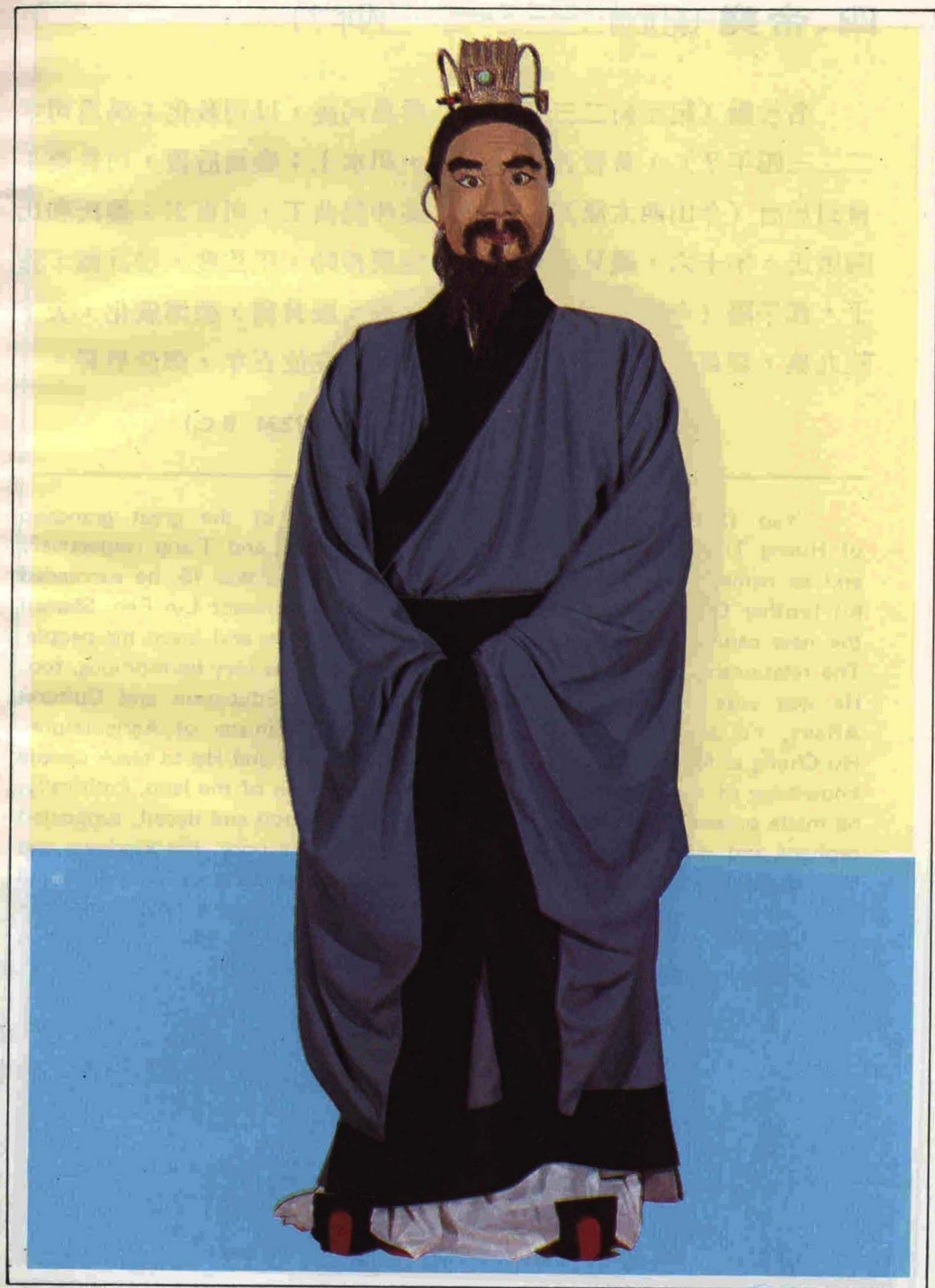
Emperor Chuan Yuk

三、帝嚳 (紀元前二四一二~二三四三年)

黃帝曾孫 (紀元前二四四七年~二三四三年)，父曰蟠極，祖曰玄囂，自玄囂至蟠極皆不得在位。及嚳以聰明而見重於帝顓頊，受封於辛，繼而得代爲天下，故號高辛氏。帝仁而威，惠而信，順天之義，知民之急，故取地之財而節用之，撫教萬民而誨之，九韶中和，萬方悅服，動時執中，德凝色郁。在位七十年，年一百〇五歲而崩。子摯代立，不善，九年 (紀元前二三四二年~二三三四年) 而弟放勳立，是爲帝堯。

Emperor K'u (2412 – 2343 B.C.)

He was the great grandson of Huang Ti. Despite the fact that his grandfather, Hsuen Hsiao and his father, Ch'iao Chih were unable to succeed the throne, he was, because of his intelligence, highly regarded by Emperor Chuan Yuk who later on passed the throne to him. Before he became emperor, he was made ruler of Hsiu. Capable in learning the difficulties of the mass and clever at making reasonable use of natural wealth, he was able to relieve, educate and encourage the people successfully. Kind and honest, benevolent yet dignified, he consequently gained the respect of the people and merits for his reign. After being emperor for 70 years, he died at the age of 105 and was succeeded by his less able son, Chih, who died 9 years later. The emperor followed was then one of the sage kings, Emperor Yao.



帝 嚳

Emperor K'u