

ZHENG  
ZHOU

郑州

典故

ALLUSIONS

成语篇

IDIOMS SECTION

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## 序

一座城市的魅力是由久远历史的沉淀和博大精深的民族文化凝结而成。这个城市从她诞生之日起,就饱经风霜,历尽沧桑。她的每一点进步,她的每一点发展,她的每一步铸造,她的每一步成熟,都在历史长河的寻觅、认同、继承、延续之中。

她,就是中华民族文明的发祥地之一,雄踞中华九州之中、地处中原腹地、黄河之滨的郑州。这里不仅有距今 8000 年的裴李岗文化、5000 年的大河村、4000 年的二里头等文化遗址,还有传说中的中华民族的人文始祖黄帝的出生地——轩辕之丘。

这里不仅是中华民族建立起的第一个奴隶制王朝——夏的都邑,还是商汤盛世的都城。在郑州城区内高高矗立在地面的商代城墙,虽然经历了几千年的风霜雨雪,仍然风采依旧。

这里不仅有被炎黄子孙称为“母亲河”的黄河,还有被地质学家誉为“五世同堂”的“天然地质博物馆”的中岳嵩山。它巍峨挺拔、危峰突兀的奇观,令人赞叹不已。

这里荟萃了佛、道、儒三教,有“天下第一名刹”美誉的中国佛教“禅宗祖庭”少林寺,少林武功享誉天下;有历代帝王祭祀中岳、被称为道教“第六洞天”的中岳庙,它是五岳中现存规模最大的古庙宇建筑群,其中的亭、台、楼、阁幽深雅致、庄严古朴;而宋代四大书院之一的嵩阳书院,以其产生出来的“程朱理学”学说,被誉为中国古代的“清华”、“北大”。

这里有我国现存最早的天文台遗址——观星台,是中国天文科学领域中的珍贵遗产;还有听不见钟声的石窟寺,产生于北魏时期的浮雕作品《帝后礼佛图》和飞天造像,以其栩栩如生的雕琢,被公认为中外现存石刻艺术中的珍品。

这里有规模庞大、建筑雄伟、埋葬着北宋时期七帝的皇陵,其石刻造像群的石雕技术水平之高是其他陵寝无法比拟





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的,堪称中国历史上最大的露天石刻博物馆;还有人们熟悉的中国象棋棋盘中两军对垒的“楚河汉界”,古人挥舞利刃,在黄河岸边、邙山之巔,划出一道长长深深的沟壑,写出煌煌史册中的神来之笔——“楚汉相争,鸿沟为界”。

豫剧、曲剧、越调等剧种,以其婉转动听、优美抒情的旋律,演绎着中原历史张张画卷;民歌民谣、民风民情,抒绘着中原人纯朴、善良的豪情……

回望历史,传承文明,促进发展,是我们编辑出版《郑州典故》系列丛书的初衷。

《郑州典故》系列丛书包括地名篇、成语篇、风情篇、名胜篇四个部分,其中《郑州典故》成语篇由49个成语故事组成。在内容和形式的结合上,本书围绕主题配以具体生动的插图,增加可读性、艺术性。整套丛书均采取中英文对照的语言,便于境外人士阅读。

在编辑出版《郑州典故》的过程中,我们得到了各有关部门的大力支持,得到了社会各界人士的鼎力相助,在此,表示衷心感谢。愿《郑州典故》的出版,为介绍郑州、促进交流、推动发展起到应有的作用。

编者

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## 暗箭伤人

多比喻暗中用阴险的手段伤害别人。典出于《左传·隐公十一年》。

公元前712年春秋时期，郑国（国都在今郑州新郑）的国君郑庄公得到鲁国和齐国的支持，准备出兵讨伐许国。那年夏天，郑庄公聚集诸将在校场检阅部队，发派兵车。老将颖考叔和年轻的将军公孙子都为了演武争雄、争夺兵车吵了起来。颖考叔见公孙子都来势汹汹，拉起兵车，转身就跑。公孙子都骄横惯了，在兵器架上拔起长戟，随后追出校场；等他



001





追上大路，颍考叔早已连影子也不见了。庄公连忙派人劝解。公孙子都于是怀恨在心。

到了秋天，郑庄公正式下令讨伐许国。郑军包围了许国都城。颍考叔奋勇当先，高举大旗，登上城头。公孙子都眼看颍考叔夺了头功，心里又是忌妒又是愤恨，便抽出箭来，一箭将颍考叔射了下来。另一将军认为颍考叔被敌人所杀，拾起大旗，继续战斗，终于攻破城池，夺下许城。这就是历史记载最早的一次“暗箭伤人”事件。

### *An Jian Shang Ren*

(Stab sb. in the back; injure sb. by underhand means) ;  
Originates from "The Eleventh Year of Duke Yin" in the *Zuo Qiuming's Chronicles*.

In 712 B. C. during the Spring and Autumn Period of the Eastern Zhou, with the support of Dukedoms of Lu and Qi, Duke Zhuang of Dukedom Zheng (Its capital was in modern Xinzheng City under Zhengzhou Municipality) planned to send a punitive expedition against State Xu. In that summer, when Duke Zhuang of Zheng was about to dispatch the war chariots after reviewing his troops in the drill ground, the old general Ying Kaoshu and the young general Gongsun Zidu began to quarrel over the chariots. Seeing Gongsun bearing down menacingly, Ying Kaoshu just turned to drive a chariot away, while the usually overbearing Gongsun Zidu gave instant chase with a halberd seized from the weapon rack but in vain, so he nursed a hatred.

When the autumn came, Duke Zhuang officially ordered to invade Xu. As the Zheng army encircled the capital of Xu, Ying Kaoshu fought bravely in the van and climbed up the city wall first, holding a big flag. Seeing that Ying was acquiring the highest merit, Gongsun got more jealous and detested, so he drew an arrow and shot Ying down. Another general thought that Ying was killed by the enemy, immediately picked up the flag

and continued the assault. Eventually the city was breached and conquered. This is the earliest incident of "stabbing sb. in the back" recorded in the history.



003



## 班荆道故



004

指老友相逢，共叙旧情。典出于《左传·襄公二十六年》：“班荆相与食，而言复故。”班：铺开。

春秋时，王子牟受封于申，被称为申公。申公犯了罪，偷偷跑掉了，有人造谣说：“是他女婿伍举泄密送他走的。”伍举害怕，赶忙躲到了临近的郑国。到了郑国，伍举仍觉得不保险，因为郑国毕竟是个小国，恐怕无力庇护自己，于是，就准



备再逃到北方大国晋国去。恰巧蔡国大夫声子因公被派往晋国,路过郑国时在郑国都城(今郑州新郑)的郊外碰见了伍举。他俩本来就是很要好的朋友,他乡遇故知,双方都出乎意料,格外高兴,于是便铺设荆条,席地而坐,不拘礼节,吃些东西谈天叙旧。“班荆道故”便由此产生并演化为成语。后来,声子说服楚国,帮助伍举恢复了名誉和爵位。

### *Ban Jing Dao Gu*

(Sit on twigs of the chaste tree placed on the ground and talk about the past—regardless of formalities because of long-standing friendship) : Originates from “The Twenty-sixth Year of Duke Xiang” in the *Zuo Qiuming's Chronicles*.

During the Spring and Autumn Period, Prince Mu was conferred the land named Shen and thus called Duke Shen. Later Duke Shen committed a crime but sneaked away. A rumour said that it was his son-in-law Wu Ju who divulged the secret and sent him away. Out of fright, Wu Ju hurriedly concealed himself in the neighbouring Dukedom Zheng, but he still felt insecure as he knew that Zheng was just a small country and possibly unable to provide protection. So he was about to flee to Dukedom Jin, a big country in the north. All in coincidence, Shengzi, a senior official of state Cai, met with Wu Ju at the outskirts of the capital of Zheng, while he was heading for Jin on an official business trip. Being very good friends and meeting with each other unexpectedly in a foreign country, both of them were so pleased that they broke off some twigs of the chaste tree, placed them on the ground and sat on them, indulged themselves in talking about the past things, eating something occasionally, completely regardless of formalities. Hence the idiom “ban jing dao gu”. Some time later, Shengzi helped Wu Ju convincing Kingdom Chu to rehabilitate the latter's reputation and rank of nobility.





## 包藏祸心

指怀着害人的念头。典出于《左传·昭公元年》：“将恃大国之安靖己，而无乃包藏祸心以图之？”

春秋时，有一次楚国公子围访问郑国（国都在今郑州新郑）。因楚为大国，郑为小国，郑国想同楚国交好，郑国大夫公孙段便将女儿许给公子围为妻。不料楚国却因此想趁迎亲之机派兵入郑，吞并郑国。郑国之相子产知道楚国别有用心，便派子羽出面婉言拒绝：“郑国城小，迎亲人多，婚礼就在城外举行吧。”公子围派代表接见子羽说：“婚姻大事，岂可野外举行，不让我们进城岂不让天下人耻笑。而且公子围离国时，曾恭恭敬敬地到祖庙祭告过祖先要到郑国迎亲，进不了郑国岂不是欺骗了祖先！”这时，子羽改用强硬的口气，直截了当地说：“郑国虽小，小并非错误；因小而仰赖大国并疏于防备，那才是最大的错误。郑国与楚国联姻，本想寻求保护，可是，你们却包藏祸心，打算暗攻我国，这是绝对不能容忍的！”

公子围见阴谋败露，料想郑国已经有了防备，只得放弃

