

历史名臣文天祥

Wen Tianxiang, a Renowned Minister in History



文天祥（1236—1283）是中国历史上的名臣，江西人。他从小爱读历史上忠臣烈士的传记，立志要向他们学习，年轻时就考中了状元。

Wen Tianxiang (1236-1283) born in Jiangxi Province, was a renowned minister in Chinese history. Still a child, he became fond of reading biographies of loyal ministers, and decided to model himself on them. Later, he achieved the first place in an imperial civil examination in his youth.

忽必烈建立元朝以后，开始进攻南宋，一路南下逼近临安（南宋首都，今杭州）。这时南宋朝廷连忙号召各地派兵救援。文天祥在江西响应，组织了几万义军，准备赶到临安去。有个朋友劝他说：“你用这些临时招来的人马去抵抗元军，好比赶着羊群去跟猛虎搏斗，还是不要去吧！”文天祥说：“国家危急，却没有人为国出力，难道不叫人痛心吗？我明知道自己力量有限，宁愿为国献身。”

After Kublai Khan's foundation of Yuan Dynasty, he began to attack the Southern Song Dynasty. When Kublai Khan's armies approached Lin'an (today's Hangzhou), the capital of the Southern Song Dynasty, the Southern Song court hurriedly called on forces from all over south China to its rescue. Wen Tianxiang thus raised a volunteer force of tens of thousands of people in his home province, ready to hurry over to Lin'an. A friend of his tried to dissuade him out of doing so, saying, "Now you're attempting to resist the Yuan army with these temporarily conscripted people, it makes no difference from driving a flock of sheep to fight a fierce tiger. You'd better not go." With regards to this friend's kindness, Wen

小资料 · Data

《正气歌》 *Song of Integrity*

天地有正气，杂然赋流形。
下则为河岳，上则为日星。
于人曰浩然，沛乎塞苍冥。
皇路当清夷，含和吐明庭。
时穷节乃见，一一垂丹青。
在齐太史简，在晋董狐笔。
在秦张良椎，在汉苏武节。
为严将军头，为嵇侍中血。
为张睢阳齿，为颜常山舌。
或为辽东帽，清操厉冰雪。
或为出师表，鬼神泣壮烈。
或为渡江楫，慷慨吞胡羯。
或为击贼笏，逆竖头破裂。
是气所磅礴，凜烈万古存。
当其贯日月，生死安足论。
地维赖以立，天柱赖以尊。
三纲实系命，道义为之根。
嗟予遘阳九，隤也实不力。
楚囚纓其冠，传车送穷北。
鼎镬甘如飴，求之不可得。
阴房闃鬼火，春院闭天黑。
牛骥同一皂，鸡栖凤凰食。
一朝蒙雾露，分作沟中瘠。
如此再寒暑，百沴自辟易。
嗟哉沮洳场，为我安乐国。
岂有他繆巧，阴阳不能贼。
顾此耿耿在，仰视浮云白。
悠悠我心悲，苍天曷有极。
哲人已日远，典刑在夙昔。
风檐展书读，古道照颜色。

There is integrity that is embodied in various forms.

On the earth it is mountains and rivers, in the sky it is the sun and stars.

In man it is the noble spirit that fills up the whole world.

The imperial road should be cleared of barbarians and be flooded with light.

(转至下页)
(Go to the next page)

(接上页)
(Continued from previous page)

In times of great danger man's high moral principle shows itself and leaves its record in history.

This is revealed in the records of Qi, and the writings of Dong Hu of Jin.

It was Zhang Liang's revenge on Qin and Su Wu's moral courage in the Han Dynasty.

It was General Yan's head, and Shizhong Ji's blood.

It was Zhang Juyang's teeth, and Yan Changshan's tongue.

It was the Liaodong hat that could withstand ice and snow.

It was Zhuge Liang's memorial which was so heroic that it moved the immortals.

It was the river-crossing oar that wiped out the nomad invaders.

It was the scepter that crushed treacherous rebel's heads.

Integrity is so majestic that it will never die out.

It shoots up to the sun and the moon, and life and death are of no importance before it.

It supports both the earth and the sky.

Our lives hinge on our cardinal guides and our foundation rests on our morality.

But now everything is upside down.

Divested of his headgear this prisoner is kept behind prison bars in the north.

He would be only glad to be burned in the barbarian's crucible.

Ghost flame rages in the room and the courtyard is wrapped in darkness.

Oxen and steeds live in the same fold and chickens and phoenixes share the same food.

The earth is shrouded in mist and fog.

If things go on like this, miseries and disasters will spread.

I'm sad that this swamp used to be my paradise-like homeland.

Fallacies can't become truth nor can Yin and Yang be confused.

So I'm worried and look up at the white clouds floating in the sky.

My heart is full of sorrow and I wonder where the sky will end.

The ancient sages are far away, my execution is nearing.

I open a book to read, and there is sunshine on the ancient words.

Tianxiang replied, "The country is now in peril, but nobody will exert himself for it. Isn't it distressing? I know my strength is limited, but I would rather sacrifice my life for the country."

南宋朝廷在危急中任命文天祥为右丞相,去和元军谈判。文天祥被元军扣留,在押往大都(今北京)的途中,他趁机逃走。

In danger of perdition, the Southern Song Dynasty appointed Wen Tianxiang as the Deputy Prime Minister, and dispatched him to negotiate with the Yuan army. Wen was detained by the Yuan side, but managed to escape when he was escorted to Dadu (today's Beijing).

南宋灭亡以后,文天祥逃到福州、广东,重新组织力量抗击元军,最终因力量悬殊,被元军抓住,随后被押往大都。

After the fall of the Southern Song Dynasty, Wen Tianxiang fled to Fuzhou and Guangdong, organizing forces once again to resist the Yuan army. Because of the disparity of forces, however, he was captured and then escorted to Dadu.

文天祥在大都被关了3年多,宁愿死也不肯投降。元世祖忽必烈亲自劝他说:“你的忠心,我也完全了解。现在你如果能改变主意,做元朝的臣子,我仍旧让你当丞相。”文天祥回答说:“宋朝已经灭亡,我只求一死,别的没什么可说了。”1283年,年仅47岁的文天祥去世。

Wen Tianxiang spent three years as a prisoner in Dadu, refusing to surrender to the enemy in spite of the threat of death. It is said that Kublai Khan (Emperor Shizu, founder of the Yuan Dynasty) tried to persuade Wen in person, offering the latter the post of prime minister if he would defect, but Wen replied, "Now that the Song Dynasty has come to an end, I would be only glad to die." Wen Tianxiang died in 1283, at the age of 47.

文天祥在监狱中写下的《正气歌》,成为千古传颂的不朽诗篇。

The Song of Integrity, which he wrote behind prison bars, is regarded as a classic of its kind.



1. 文天祥像

A portrait of Wen Tianxiang

2. 江西省吉安县文天祥纪念馆

Wen Tianxiang Memorial Hall, Jifan, Jiangxi Province