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消失的古国 (2011)

伊犁河畔 第1集

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This is Zhaosu County of Xinjiang Yili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture,

这里是新疆伊犁哈萨克自治州的昭苏县，

新疆 (xīn jiāng) Xinjiang; Uighur autonomous region 新疆维吾尔自治区. 伊犁哈萨克自治州 (yī lí hā sà kè zì zhì zhōu) Ili Kazakh autonomous prefecture in Xinjiang. 昭苏县 (zhāo sū xiàn) Zhaosu county or Mongghulküre nahiyisi in Ili Kazakh autonomous prefecture 伊犁哈萨克自治州 (yī lí hā sà kè zì zhì zhōu), Xinjiang.

Today is the horse race of Zhaosu Tianma Festival,

今天是昭苏天马节的赛马比赛，

昭苏 (zhāo sū) Zhaosu county or Mongghulküre nahiyisi in Ili Kazakh autonomous prefecture 伊犁哈萨克自治州 (yī lí hā sà kè zì zhì zhōu), Xinjiang. 天马 (tiān mǎ) celestial horse (mythology); fine horse; Ferghana horse; (western mythology) Pegasus. 赛马 (sài mǎ) horse race; horse racing.

Early in the morning, the riders started their final training before the race.

一大早骑手们就开始了比赛前的最后训练。

一大早 (yī dà zǎo) at dawn; at first light; first thing in the morning.

Three mountains and two basins are typical topographic features of Xinjiang.

三山夹两盆是新疆典型的地形地貌特点，

三山 (sān shān) Sanshan district of Wuhu city 芜湖市 (wú hú shì), Anhui. 典型 (diǎn xíng) model; typical case; archetype; typical; representative. 地形 (dì xíng) topography; terrain; landform. 地貌 (dì mào) relief; landform (geology).

Kunlun Mountain by the Three Mountain Guide,

三山指南边的昆仑山，

指南 (zhǐ nán) to guide; guidebook. 昆仑山 (kūn lún shān) Kunlun Mountain range.

Tianshan in the middle,

中间的天山，

天山 (tiān shān) Tianshan mountain range between Xinjiang and Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan.

Northeast Altai Mountains,

东北阿尔泰山，

东北 (dōng běi) Northeast China; Manchuria. 阿尔泰山 (ā ěr tài shān) Altai mountain range in Xinjiang and Siberia.

The two basins sandwiched between the three mountains and the Tarim Basin and Jungar Basin,

夹在三山之间的两盆及塔里木盆地和准格尔盆地，

之间 (zhī jiān) between; among; inter-. 塔里木盆地 (tǎ lǐ mù pén dì) Tarim Basin depression in southern Xinjiang. 准格尔盆地 (zhǔn gé ěr pén dì) Junggar or Dsungarian basin in Xinjiang between the Altai and TianShan ranges.

The Yili area is located in the valley of the Tianshan branch of Xinjiang.

Heading southeast,

Because it is surrounded by mountains on three sides,

A river named Yili babbles through it,

Hence the name of this piece of land.

The Yili River Basin is fertile,

Rich in products,

pleasant weather,

Breeding the endless prairie,

Since ancient times, it has become a paradise for the life of nomads.

After the gunfire,

The magnificent spectacle of galloping horses has unfolded,

Riders from all over the world and China drive their own horses,

Galloping on the grassland like a gallop,

伊利地区位于新疆天山支脉的峡谷当中，

呈东南走向，

由于它三面环山，

一条名叫伊犁的河流从中潺潺流过，

这一片土地便因此得名。

伊犁河流域土地肥沃，

物产丰富，

气候宜人，

孕育着一望无际的大草原，

自古便成为游牧民族生活的天堂。

枪声响过之后，

万马奔腾的壮丽奇观已经展开，

来自世界各地和中国国内的骑手驾驭着各自的良驹，

风驰电掣般的驰骋在草原，

脉(mài) arteries and veins; vein (on a leaf, insect wing etc). 峡谷(xiá gǔ) canyon; gill; ravine.

呈(chéng) to present to a superior; memorial; petition; to present (a certain appearance); to assume (a shape); to be (a certain color). 东南(dōng nán) southeast. 走向(zǒu xiàng) direction; strike (i.e. angle of inclination in geology); inclination; trend; to move towards; to head for.

名叫(míng jiào) called; named. 伊犁(yī lí) the Ili river basin around Turpan in Xinjiang; abbr. for 伊犁哈萨克自治州(yī lí hā sà kè zì zhì zhōu), Ili Kazakh autonomous prefecture. 河流(hé liú) river. 从中(cóng zhōng) from within; therefrom. 潺潺(chán chán) murmur; babble (sound of water).

得名(dé míng) to get one's name; named (after sth).

伊犁河(yī lí hé) Ili River in central Asia. 流域(liú yù) river basin; valley; drainage area. 肥沃(féi wò) fertile.

物产(wù chǎn) products; produce; natural resources.

宜人(yí rén) nice; pleasant; charming; hospitable to people.

孕育(yùn yù) to be pregnant; to produce offspring; to nurture (a development, school of thought, artwork etc); fig. replete with (culture etc). 一望无际(yī wàng wú jì) as far as the eye can see (idiom). 大草原(dà cǎo yuán) prairie; savanna.

自古(zì gǔ) (since) ancient times; (from) time immemorial. 游牧(yóu mù) nomadic; to move about in search of pasture; to rove around as a nomad. 天堂(tiān táng) paradise; heaven.

声响(shēng xiǎng) sound; noise.

万马奔腾(wàn mǎ bēn téng) lit. ten thousand stampeding horses (idiom); fig. with great momentum; going full speed ahead. 壮丽(zhuàng lì) magnificence; magnificent; majestic; glorious. 奇观(qí guān) spectacle; impressive sight.

世界各地(shì jiè gè dì) all over the world; everywhere; in all parts of the world. 驾驭(jià yù) to urge on (of horse); to drive; to steer; to handle; to manage; to master; to dominate. 驹(jū) colt.

风驰电掣(fēng chí diàn chè) fast as lightning. 驰骋(chí chěng) to gallop; to rush headlong. 草原(cǎo yuán) grassland; prairie.

When a horse huddles on the same platform,

People are looking for traces of a legendary ancient Chinese god horse among the horses with great interest.

This horse has infinite endurance and endurance,

Is one of the oldest horse breeds in the world,

It has been domesticated for more than 3000 years.

Zhaosu has always been one of the regions with the most abundant horse breed resources in China and even in the world.

It is also recognized as one of the birthplaces of modern horse breeds in the world.

The Wusun State, which was built on the Yili Grassland in history, is rich in good horses.

Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty originally called this kind of horse Tianma,

Until later he got a hard-earned BMW from Dawan,

Named the sweaty BMW Tianma,

Changed Wusunma's name to Xijima.

Today in Zhaosu Horse Farm,

Existing BMWs worth more than tens of millions of dollars,

当一匹匹马同台**骠**骑的时候,

人们在**马群**中饶有**兴趣**的寻找一种传说中的中国古代**神马**的**踪影**。

这种**马**拥有**无穷持久力**和**耐力**,

是世界上最**古老**的**马种**之一,

至今已有3000多年的**驯养**历史。

昭苏**历来**是中国**乃至**世界**原始地方马品种**资源最丰富的地区之一,

也是**公认**的世界现代**马品种**的**发源地**之一。

历史上建立在**伊利草原**上的**乌孙国**盛产**良马**,

汉武帝最初称这种**马**为**天马**,

直到后来他得到**大宛国**的**汗血宝马**之后,

就将**汗血宝马**命名为**天马**,

将**乌孙马**更名为**西极马**。

今天在昭苏**马场**里,

既有**身价**超过**千万美金**的**汗血宝马**,

骠 (piào) white horse.

马群 (mǎ qún) herd of horses. **饶有兴趣** (ráo yǒu xìng qù) engrossing. **神马** (shén mǎ) mythical horse; Internet slang for 什么 (shén me). **踪影** (zōng yǐng) trace; vestige; presence.

拥有 (yōng yǒu) to have; to possess. **无穷** (wú qióng) endless; boundless; inexhaustible. **持久** (chí jiǔ) lasting; enduring; persistent; permanent; protracted; endurance; persistence; to last long. **耐力** (nài lì) endurance.

古老 (gǔ lǎo) ancient; old; age-old. **之一** (zhī yī) one of (sth); one out of a multitude; one (third, quarter, percent etc).

驯养 (xùn yǎng) to domesticate; to raise and train.

历来 (lì lái) always; throughout (a period of time); (of) all-time. **乃至** (nǎi zhì) and even; to go so far as to. **原始** (yuán shǐ) first; original; primitive; original (document etc). **品种** (pǐn zhǒng) breed; variety.

公认 (gōng rèn) publicly known (to be); accepted (as). **发源地** (fā yuán dì) place of origin; birthplace; source.

历史上 (lì shǐ shàng) historical; in history. **乌孙国** (wū sūn guó) Wusun kingdom of central Asia (c. 300 BC-300 AD). **盛产** (shèng chǎn) to produce in abundance; to be rich in. **良马** (liáng mǎ) good horse.

汉武帝 (hàn wǔ dì) Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty (141-87 BC).

大宛 (dà yuān) ancient state of central Asia. **汗血宝马** (hàn xuè bǎo mǎ) Ferghana horse.

命名 (mìng míng) to give a name to; to dub; to christen; to designate; named after; naming.

乌 (wū) crow; black. **名为** (míng wéi) to be called; to be known as.

既有 (jì yǒu) existing. **身价** (shēn jià) social status; price of a slave; price of a person (a sportsman etc); worth; value (of stocks, valuables etc). **美金** (měi jīn) US dollar; USD.

There are also excellent horse breeds from other parts of the world,

Together they nurtured the new Ilima,

Give Zhaosu a reputation as the hometown of horses in China.

As the Yili grassland with excellent congenital conditions,

Not only suitable for pasture growth and horse survival and reproduction,

And it must go through the main road when stuck on the Silk Road,

It has been a battleground for military strategists since ancient times.

For a long time,

The seemingly vast and fertile grassland,

In fact, there are many crises hidden,

Chasing the best living space is the eternal theme of the grassland tribe.

Today I drove on the Yili grassland in western Xinjiang,

In the middle of a green landscape,

还有来自世界其他各地的优良马种,

他们共同培育着新的伊犁马,

赋予昭苏中国天马之乡的美誉。

作为先天条件绝佳的伊犁草原,

不仅适合牧草生长和马匹生存繁衍,

而且卡在丝绸之路必经要道,

自古便是兵家必争之地。

在漫长的一段时间里,

看似广袤富饶的草原,

实际上隐藏着重重危机,

追逐最佳生存空间是草原部族永恒的主题。

今天开车在新疆西部的伊犁草原上奔驰,

在一片绿油油的风景中间,

各地 (gè dì) in all parts of (a country); various regions. 优良 (yōu liáng) fine; good; first-rate.

培育 (péi yù) to train; to breed. 利马 (lì mǎ) Lima, capital of Peru.

赋予 (fù yǔ) to assign; to entrust (a task); to give; to bestow. 美誉 (měi yù) fame; good reputation; famous for sth.

先天 (xiān tiān) inborn; innate; natural. 绝佳 (jué jiā) exceptionally good.

牧草 (mù cǎo) pasture; forage grass; pasturage. 马匹 (mǎ pǐ) horse. 生存 (shēng cún) to exist; to survive. 繁衍 (fán yǎn) to multiply; to reproduce; to increase gradually in number or quantity.

丝绸之路 (sī chóu zhī lù) the Silk Road. 必经 (bì jīng) unavoidable; the only (road, entrance etc). 要道 (yào dào) major road; thoroughfare; main road.

便是 (biàn shì) (emphasizes that sth is precisely or exactly as stated); precisely; exactly; even; if; just like; in the same way as. 兵家 (bīng jiā) the School of the Military, one of the Hundred Schools of Thought 诸子百家 (zhū zǐ bǎi jiā) of the Warring States Period (475-220 BC).

漫长 (màn cháng) very long; endless.

看似 (kàn sì) to look as if; to seem. 广袤 (guǎng mào) vast. 富饶 (fù ráo) fertile; richly provided.

实际上 (shí jì shàng) in fact; in reality; as a matter of fact; in practice. 隐藏 (yǐn cáng) to hide; to conceal; to mask; to shelter; to harbor (i.e. keep sth hidden); to hide oneself; to lie low; to nestle; hidden; implicit; private; covert; recessed (lighting). 重重 (chóng chóng) layer upon layer; one after another. 危机 (wēi jī) crisis.

追逐 (zhuī zhú) to chase; to pursue vigorously. 最佳 (zuì jiā) optimum; optimal; peak; best (athlete, movie etc). 部族 (bù zú) tribe; tribal. 永恒 (yǒng héng) eternal; everlasting; fig. to pass into eternity (i.e. to die).

开车 (kāi chē) to drive a car. 西部 (xī bù) western part. 奔驰 (bēn chí) Benz (name); Mercedes-Benz, German car maker.

绿油油 (lǜ yóu yóu) lush green; verdant.

From time to time, hilly mounds pop up,	不时冒出一座座小山势的土墩，	不时 (bù shí) from time to time; now and then; occasionally; frequently. 山势 (shān shì) topography of a mountain; features of a mountain. 墩 (dūn) block; gate pillar; pier; classifier for clusters of plants; classifier for rounds in a card game: trick.
It is often confusing.	常常使人迷惑。	常常 (cháng cháng) frequently; often. 迷惑 (mí huò) to puzzle; to confuse; to baffle.
Their small circumference is one or two hundred meters,	它们小的周长一二百米，	它们 (tā men) they (for inanimate objects). 小的 (xiǎo de) I (when talking to a superior). 周长 (zhōu cháng) perimeter; circumference. 一二 (yī èr) one or two; a few.
Seven or eight meters high,	高七八米，	
The big bottom circumference can reach more than 350 meters,	大的底周可达三百五十多米，	五十 (wǔ shí) fifty.
More than twenty meters high.	高二十多米。	二十多 (èr shí duō) over 20.
Thousands of these mounds or three or five in a row,	成千上万座这样的土墩或三五座一排，	成千上万 (chéng qiān shàng wàn) lit. by the thousands and tens of thousands (idiom); untold numbers; innumerable; thousands upon thousands. 三五 (sān wǔ) several; three or five. 一排 (yī pái) row.
Or a row of a dozen seats,	或十几座一排，	十几 (shí jǐ) more than ten; a dozen or more.
Scattered in the grasslands and farmland,	散布在草原和农田里，	散布 (sàn bù) to disseminate. 农田 (nóng tián) farmland; cultivated land.
What are these mounds?	这些土墩究竟是什么呢？	
After excavation and demonstration by archaeological experts,	经过考古专家的发掘与论证，	考古 (kǎo gǔ) archaeology. 发掘 (fā jué) to excavate; to explore; (fig.) to unearth; to tap into. 论证 (lùn zhèng) to prove a point; to expound on; to demonstrate or prove (through argument); proof.
The true colors of these mounds finally surfaced,	这些土墩的真面目终于浮出水面，	真面目 (zhēn miàn mù) true identity; true colors. 浮出水面 (fú chū shuǐ miàn) to float up (idiom); to become evident; to surface; to appear.
Many of them are the tombs of ancient Wusun people.	它们很多是古代乌孙人的墓地。	墓地 (mù dì) cemetery; graveyard.
Wusun State went to Chang'an for eight thousand nine hundred miles,	乌孙国去长安八千九百里，	长安 (cháng ān) Chang'an (ancient name of Xi'an 西安 (xī ān)) capital of China during Tang Dynasty 唐朝 (táng cháo); now 长安区 (cháng ān qū), a district of Xi'an.
East and the Huns,	东与匈奴，	匈奴 (xiōng nú) Xiongnu, a people of the Eastern Steppe who created an empire that flourished around the time of the Qin and Han dynasties.
Northwest and Kangju,	西北与康居，	西北 (xī běi) Northwest China (Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xinjiang).

West and Dayuan,

The south is connected with the city and other countries.

According to the records of “Han Shu · Western Regions Biography”,

The location of Wusun State is roughly in the Yili River Basin today.

People nowadays feel extremely mysterious about its existence,

Just because the memory is strange.

In fact, putting aside the core of Wusun’s history,

People will be surprised to find

The former Wusun culture is connected with the Central Plains culture,

The entanglement is not only political and economic factors,

There are also personal emotions of important figures at historical nodes.

The Wusun people occupied the Yili River Basin for five centuries.

It should leave a lot of traces in history,

But the information about Wusun is not full.

People can’t help asking,

西与大苑,

南与城郭诸国相接。

按照《汉书·西域传》的记载,

乌孙国的位置大致就在今天的伊犁河流域。

现在的人们对于它的存在感到无比神秘,

只因为记忆的陌生。

其实抛开乌孙历史的内核,

人们会惊讶的发现,

曾经的乌孙文化与中原文化一支血脉相连,

这其中的纠葛不仅有政治经济的因素,

还有历史节点上重要人物的个人情感蕴含其中。

乌孙人占有伊犁河流域长达五个世纪之久,

按道理应该会在历史上留下很多痕迹,

但是关于乌孙的资料却并不充盈。

人们不禁要追问,

苑 (yuàn) park.

城郭 (chéng guō) a city wall. 诸 (zhū) all; various. 相接 (xiāng jiē) to merge with; interlinking; to join with; to interlock.

汉书 (hàn shū) History of the Former Han Dynasty, second of the 24 dynastic histories 二十四史 (èr shí sì shǐ), composed by Ban Gu 班固 (bān gù) in 82 during Eastern Han (later Han), 100 scrolls. 西域 (xī yù) Western Regions (Han Dynasty term for regions beyond Yumen Pass 玉门关 (yù mén guān)). 记载 (jì zǎi) to write down; to record; written account.

大致 (dà zhì) more or less; roughly; approximately.

感到 (gǎn dào) to feel; to sense; to have the feeling that; to think that; to move; to affect. 无比 (wú bǐ) incomparable; matchless.

抛开 (pāo kāi) to throw out; to get rid of. 内核 (nèi hé) kernel (computer science).

惊讶 (jīng yà) amazed; astonished; to surprise; amazing; astonishment; awe.

原文 (yuán wén) original text. 血脉 (xuè mài) blood vessels. 相连 (xiāng lián) to link; to join; link; connection.

纠葛 (jiū gé) entanglement; dispute.

节点 (jié diǎn) node. 蕴含 (yùn hán) to contain; to accumulate.

占有 (zhàn yǒu) to have; to own; to hold; to occupy; to possess; to account for (a high proportion etc). 长达 (cháng dá) to extend as long as; to lengthen out to.

痕迹 (hén jì) vestige; mark; trace.

充盈 (chōng yíng) abundant; plentiful.

不禁 (bù jīn) can't help (doing sth); can't refrain from. 追问 (zhuī wèn) to question closely; to investigate in detail; to examine minutely; to get to the heart of the matter.

This came up more than two thousand years ago,

And played an important role in the struggle between the Han and the Huns.

In the end, why did it suddenly disappear completely?

Where can I find his trace?

Bronze Warrior Figurines,

This national treasure-class cultural relic in the collection of Yili Prefecture Museum,

In the early 1980s,

Unearthed in the Gongnais prairie in Xinyuan County, Yili Prefecture.

The samurai is made of red copper,

Kneeling on the floor with his right leg naked.

Archaeological experts determined that this was a work of the Cypriot people,

The Serbs are the earliest ancient people in the Yili River Basin.

According to the research of domestic and foreign experts,

After the Cypriots,

这个在两千多年前兴起,

并且在汉和匈奴的斗争中扮演着重要角色的西域大国,

最后为什么却突然消失得干干净净?

从哪里才能寻找到他曾经的踪迹呢?

青铜武士俑,

这件伊犁州博物馆珍藏着的国宝级文物,

于20世纪80年代初,

出土于伊犁地区新源县境内的巩奈斯大草原。

武士由红铜合模铸成,

上身赤裸右腿跪地。

考古专家认定这是一件塞人的作品,

而塞人正是伊犁河流域最早的古代民族。

根据国内外专家的研究,

继塞人之后,

年前 (nián qián) before the end of the year; before the new year. 兴起 (xīng qǐ) to rise; to spring up; to burgeon; to be aroused; to come into vogue.

斗争 (dòu zhēng) a struggle; fight; battle. 扮演 (bàn yǎn) to play the role of; to act. 大国 (dà guó) a power (i.e. a dominant country).

踪迹 (zōng jì) tracks; trail; footprint; trace; vestige.

青铜 (qīng tóng) bronze (alloy of copper 铜 and tin 锡). 武士 (wǔ shì) warrior; samurai. 俑 (yǒng) wooden figures buried with the dead.

州 (zhōu) prefecture; (old) province; (old) administrative division; state (e.g. of US); oblast (Russia); canton (Switzerland). 珍藏 (zhēn cáng) collection; to collect (valuables). 国宝 (guó bǎo) national treasure. 文物 (wén wù) cultural relic; historical relic.

年代初 (nián dài chū) beginning of an age; beginning of a decade.

出土 (chū tǔ) to dig up; to appear in an excavation; unearthed; to come up out of the ground. 新源县 (xīn yuán xiàn) Xinyuan county or Künes nahiyisi in Ili Kazakh autonomous prefecture 伊犁哈萨克自治州 (yī lí hā sà kè zì zhì zhōu), Xinjiang. 境内 (jìng nèi) within the borders; internal (to a country, province, city etc); domestic. 巩 (gǒng) secure; solid.

红铜 (hóng tóng) copper (chemistry); see also 铜 (tóng). 铸成 (zhù chéng) to cast in metal; (fig.) to forge; to fashion.

上身 (shàng shēn) upper part of the body. 赤裸 (chì luǒ) naked; bare. 跪 (guì) to kneel.

认定 (rèn dìng) to maintain (that sth is true); to determine (a fact); determination (of an amount); of the firm opinion; to believe firmly; to set one's mind on; to identify with. 塞 (sāi) to stop up; to squeeze in; to stuff; cork; stopper.

正是 (zhèng shì) (emphasizes that sth is precisely or exactly as stated); precisely; exactly; even; if; just like; in the same way as.

国内外 (guó nèi wài) domestic and international; at home and abroad.

The more developed tribe is Wusun.

Wusun is a fusion of the Serbs and other ethnic groups,

And inherited some of their cultural customs and developed.

Therefore, the appearance of the ancient Wusun people has part of the inheritance of the Sai people.

It has the characteristics of both the Europa race and the Mongolian race.

Underground on the east bank of the river in Shat Kirgiz Nationality Township, Zhaosu County,

There are 50 Wusun ancient tombs.

There are also at least three burial groups in Nilek County,

Most of these tombs are arranged in a north-south direction,

Most of them have wooden coffin structures and funerary objects of different sizes.

This is a painted pottery pot unearthed in Nilek County,

It belongs to the early Iron Age culture.

Pottery is produced as a family sideline,

And around AD,

发展起来比较大的**部落**就是乌孙。

乌孙正是**融合**了塞人及其他民族,

并**继承**了他们的一些文化**习俗**发展起来的。

因此古代乌孙人的**容貌**有塞人的部分**遗传**,

兼具欧罗巴人种和蒙古人种的特征。

昭苏县夏特柯尔克孜民族乡**河东岸坡地下**,

存在着有50座乌孙**古墓**。

在**尼勒克县**也至少有三处**墓葬群**,

这些**墓**多数呈**南北**向排列,

大都有不同规模的**木椁**结构和**陪葬品**。

这是尼勒克县出土的**彩陶**壶,

属于**早期铁器**时代文化。

制陶是作为一种家庭**副业**而产生的,

而到了**公元前**后,

部落 (bù luò) tribe.

融合 (róng hé) a mixture; an amalgam; fusion; welding together; to be in harmony with (nature); to harmonize with; to fit in.

继承 (jì chéng) to inherit; to succeed to (the throne etc); to carry on (a tradition etc). **习俗** (xí sú) custom; tradition; local tradition; convention.

容貌 (róng mào) one's appearance; one's aspect; looks; features. **遗传** (yí chuán) heredity; to inherit (a trait); to pass on (to one's offspring).

兼具 (jiān jù) to combine; to have both. **欧罗巴** (ōu luó bā) Europe. **人种** (rén zhǒng) race (of people). **蒙古人** (měng gǔ rén) Mongol.

柯尔克孜 (kē ěr kè zī) Kyrgyz ethnic group of Xinjiang. **河东** (hé dōng) Hedong district of Linyi city 临沂市 (lín yí shì), Shandong. **坡** (pō) slope; sloping; slanted. **地下** (dì xià) underground; subterranean; covert.

古墓 (gǔ mù) old tomb (archaeology).

尼勒克县 (ní lè kè xiàn) Nilka county or Nilqa nahiyisi in Ili Kazakh autonomous prefecture 伊犁哈萨克自治州 (yī lí hā sà kè zì zhì zhōu), Xinjiang. **墓葬群** (mù zàng qún) burial complex (archaeology).

墓 (mù) grave; tomb; mausoleum. **多数** (duō shù) majority; most. **南北** (nán běi) north and south; north to south.

大都 (dà dōu) for the most part; on the whole; also pr. (dà dū). **椁** (guǒ) outer coffin. **陪葬品** (péi zàng pǐn) funerary objects (items buried together with the dead).

陶 (táo) pottery; pleased.

早期 (zǎo qī) early period; early phase; early stage. **铁器** (tiě qì) hardware; ironware.

制陶 (zhì táo) to manufacture pottery. **副业** (fù yè) sideline; side occupation.

公元前 (gōng yuán qián) BCE (before the Common Era); BC (before Christ).

The pottery manufacturing industry in Wusun has been quite common and developed.

What's even more amazing is that this one is named Human Face Animal Foot,

The straight mouth of the bronze square plate,

Wide edge,

The flat bottom is 23 cm high,

Length and width are each 76 cm,

It weighs 46 kg.

It looks like a giant tray now,

It was unearthed from Chabaqal Xibe Autonomous County in 1983.

Horseback archery,

Chasing prey,

The herdsmen who once lived here,

After cooking the hunted food,

Contained in a special container.

Bronze square plate with human face and animal feet,

It was originally thought to be used by people of that era to store meat and other items.

乌孙的**陶器制造业**已经相当普遍和发达,

更加令人惊叹的是这间取名为**人面兽足**,

青铜方盘的**铜器**直口、

宽沿、

平底高23厘米,

长宽各76厘米,

重46公斤。

形似现在的**巨型托盘**,

1983年从**查伯查尔锡伯自治县**出土。

骑马射箭,

追逐猎物,

曾经生活在这里的**牧民**,

将**猎获**的食物进行**烹调**后,

盛装在专门的**容器**里。

人面兽足青铜方盘,

最初被认为是那个时代的**人用来盛放肉类等物品**的。

陶器 (táo qì) pottery. **制造业** (zhì zào yè) manufacturing industry.

更加 (gèng jiā) more (than sth else); even more. **令人** (lìng rén) to cause one (to do sth); to make one (angry, delighted etc). **惊叹** (jīng tàn) to exclaim in admiration; a gasp of surprise. **取名** (qǔ míng) to name; to be named; to christen; to seek fame. **为人** (wèi rén) for sb; for others' interest. **兽** (shòu) beast; animal; beastly; bestial.

铜器 (tóng qì) copper ware; bronze ware.

沿 (yán) along; to follow (a line, tradition etc); to carry on; to trim (a border with braid, tape etc); border; edge.

平底 (píng dǐ) flat bottomed; low heeled.

形似 (xíng sì) similar in shape and appearance. **巨型** (jù xíng) giant; enormous. **托盘** (tuō pán) tray; salver; pallet.

伯 (bó) father's elder brother; senior; paternal elder uncle; eldest of brothers; respectful form of address; Count, third of five orders of nobility 五等爵位 (wǔ děng jué wèi). **锡伯** (xī bó) Xibo ethnic group of northeast China. **自治县** (zì zhì xiàn) autonomous county.

骑马 (qí mǎ) to ride a horse. **射箭** (shè jiàn) archery; to shoot an arrow.

猎物 (liè wù) prey.

牧民 (mù mín) herdsman.

猎 (liè) hunting. **获** (huò) to catch; to obtain; to capture. **烹调** (pēng tiáo) to cook; cooking.

盛装 (shèng zhuāng) splendid clothes; rich attire; one's Sunday best. **容器** (róng qì) receptacle; vessel; (computing) container.

用来 (yòng lái) to be used for. **盛** (shèng) flourishing; vigorous; magnificent; extensively. **肉类** (ròu lèi) meat. **物品** (wù pǐn) articles; goods; materials.

Its characteristic is that all four feet of the square plate are all animal hoof-shaped.

On the base of the foot, there are embossed human face patterns.

1980s,

In the Nulasai ditch on the south bank of the Kashi River in Nileke County,

People found an ancient copper mine site,

According to the determination of carbon 14 isotope,

The ancient copper mine site of Nulasai is about 2500 years ago,

This is a testament to the casting of bronze warriors,

Bronze square plates and other bronze ware sources,

It also reflects the rich geological mines in the Yili area.

The Cypriots and the Wusun people who later lived on the grasslands,

It should have mastered higher mining and smelting technology more than 2,000 years ago.

And also has its own unique method in identifying minerals.

but,

它的特色在于方盘的四只脚一律都是兽蹄形的，

而在足基部铸有浮雕人面纹。

上世纪80年代，

在尼勒克县喀什河南岸奴拉赛沟中，

人们发现了一处古铜矿遗址，

根据碳14同位素的测定，

奴拉赛古铜矿遗址距今2500年左右，

这正印证了铸造青铜武士勇、

青铜方盘等青铜器的材料来源，

同时也反映出伊犁地区丰富的地质矿仓。

塞人以及后来在草原上生活的乌孙人，

应该在2000多年前已经掌握了较高的采矿和冶炼技术。

并且在鉴定矿产上也有自己独特的方法。

不过，

蹄(tí) hoof; pig's trotters. 形(xíng) to appear; to look; form; shape.

铸(zhù) to cast or found metals. 浮雕(fú diāo) relief sculpture. 纹(wén) line; trace; mark; pattern; grain (of wood etc).

喀什(kā shí) Kashgar or Qeshqer (Kāshí) city and prefecture in the west of Xinjiang near Kyrgyzstan. 河南(hé nán) Henan province (Honan) in central China, abbr. 豫, capital Zhengzhou 郑州(zhèng zhōu). 奴(nú) slave.

铜矿(tóng kuàng) copper mine; copper ore. 遗址(yí zhǐ) ruins; historic relics.

碳(tàn) carbon (chemistry). 同位素(tóng wèi sù) isotope. 测定(cè dìng) to survey and evaluate.

距今(jù jīn) before the present; (a long period) ago.

印证(yìn zhèng) to seal; to confirm; to corroborate; to verify. 铸造(zhù zào) to cast (pour metal into a mold).

青铜器(qīng tóng qì) bronze implement; refers to ancient bronze artifacts, from c. 2,000 BC. 来源(lái yuán) source (of information etc); origin.

地质(dì zhì) geology. 仓(cāng) barn; granary; storehouse; cabin; hold (in ship).

采矿(cǎi kuàng) mining. 冶炼(yě liàn) to smelt metal.

鉴定(jiàn dìng) to appraise; to identify; to evaluate. 矿产(kuàng chǎn) minerals.

Compared with similar artifacts unearthed in Kyrgyzstan,

People later believed that these bronze square plates with human face and animal feet unearthed from Wusun ancient tomb,

Not a food container,

It should be the altar of Zoroastrianism,

Used to set fire to offering sacrifices.

Zoroastrianism is a religion that originated in the ancient Persian Empire.

Faith is bright,

Therefore it is also called Zoroastrianism.

Around the fourth century BC,

Zoroastrianism is called to enter Xinjiang from Persia via Central Asia.

Since the worship objects of Zoroastrianism are basically the same as those of primitive nature worship that prevail in Xinjiang,

Therefore, it is easily accepted by local residents.

As the first foreign religion introduced into the Yili area,

Zoroastrianism was first believed by the Cypriots.

对照吉尔吉斯斯坦出土的类似文物，

人们后来认为这些从乌孙古墓里出土的人面兽足青铜方盘，

并不是食物容器，

而应该是祆教的祭台，

用来点火供奉祭品。

祆教是发源于古代波斯帝国的一种宗教，

信仰光明，

因此也被称为拜火教。

大约在公元前四世纪前后，

祆教叫由波斯经中亚进入新疆。

由于祆教的崇拜对象与新疆盛行的原始自然崇拜物基本相同，

因此容易被当地居民接受。

作为最早传入伊犁地区的外来宗教，

祆教首先被塞人所信仰。

对照 (duì zhào) to contrast; to compare; to place side by side for comparison (as parallel texts); to check. 吉尔吉斯斯坦 (jǐ ěr jí sī tān) Kyrgyzstan. 类似 (lèi sì) similar; analogous.

祆教 (xiān jiào) Zoroastrianism. 祭 (jì) to offer sacrifice; festive occasion.

点火 (diǎn huǒ) to ignite; to light a fire; to agitate; to start an engine; ignition; fig. to stir up trouble. 供奉 (gòng fèng) to consecrate; to enshrine and worship; an offering (to one's ancestors); a sacrifice (to a God). 祭品 (jì pǐn) offering.

源于 (yuán yú) has its origins in. 波斯 (bō sī) Persia. 帝国 (dì guó) empire; imperial. 宗教 (zōng jiào) religion.

信仰 (xìn yǎng) to believe in (a religion); firm belief; conviction.

称为 (chēng wéi) called; to call sth (by a name); to name. 拜火教 (bài huǒ jiào) sun worship; Zoroastrianism; see also 祆教 (xiān jiào).

前后 (qián hòu) around; from beginning to end; all around; front and rear.

中亚 (zhōng yà) Central Asia.

崇拜 (chóng bài) to worship; adoration. 盛行 (shèng xíng) to be in vogue; to be prevalent.

当地居民 (dāng dì jū mín) a local person; the local population.

传入 (chuán rù) to import; transmitted inwards; afferent. 外来 (wài lái) external; foreign; outside.

According to archaeological findings,

There are many Serbian descent into the Wusun people,

It may also inherit the beliefs of the Maoist religion.

Cultural relics unearthed from the mound tomb,

Little by little, reveal the life information of the ancient Wusun people.

The capital of Wusun Kingdom mentioned in "Hanshu-Biography of the Western Regions" is called Chigu City.

So where is Akakani Castle?

Today, between the green hills and green spaces of the Xia Te Ancient Road in Zhaosu County,

Towering a white marble statue of a woman,

The statue is holy as snow,

She is the princess Liu Xijun who married Wusun during the Western Han Dynasty.

It is said that this princess married in the Han Dynasty has an intricate relationship with Chigu Castle.

The Russian Semenov wrote in his "Tianshan Travel Notes",

The Chinese court in 107 BC,

根据考古发现,

乌孙人中融入了很多塞人血统,

可能也继承了祆教的信仰。

从土墩墓出土的文物,

一点一点向人们展露古代乌孙人的生活信息。

《汉书·西域传》曾提到的乌孙国的都城叫赤谷城。

那么赤谷城在哪里呢?

今天在昭苏县夏特古道的青山绿地之间,

耸立着一位女子的汉白玉雕像,

雕像圣洁如雪,

她就是西汉时期远嫁乌孙的公主刘细君。

据说这位汉朝嫁来的公主与赤谷城就有着千丝万缕的关系。

俄国人谢苗诺夫在他的《天山游记》中写道,

中国朝廷在公元前107年,

人中 (rén zhōng) philtrum; infranasal depression; the "human center" acupuncture point. 融入 (róng rù) to blend into; to integrate; to assimilate; to merge. 血统 (xuè tǒng) blood relationship; lineage; parentage.

祆教 (ǎo jiào) Zoroastrianism.

一点一点 (yī diǎn yī diǎn) little by little; bit by bit; gradually. 展露 (zhǎn lù) to expose; to reveal.

提到 (tí dào) to mention; to raise (a subject); to refer to. 都城 (dū chéng) capital city. 赤 (chì) red; scarlet; bare; naked. 谷城 (gǔ chéng) Gucheng county in Xiangfan 襄樊 (xiāng fán), Hubei.

古道 (gǔ dào) ancient road; precepts of the antiquity. 青山 (qīng shān) Qingshan district of Wuhan city 武汉市 (wǔ hàn shì), Hubei; Qingshan district of Baotou city 包头市 (bāo tóu shì), Inner Mongolia. 绿地 (lǜ dì) green area (e.g. urban park or garden).

耸立 (sǒng lì) to stand tall; to tower aloft. 女子 (nǚ zǐ) woman; female. 汉白玉 (hàn bái yù) white marble; a type of white marble used for building and sculpting. 雕像 (diāo xiàng) sculpture; (carved) statue.

圣洁 (shèng jié) pure and holy.

西汉 (xī hàn) Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-8 AD), also called 前汉 (qián hàn), Former Han Dynasty. 刘 (liú) surname Liu.

这位 (zhè wèi) this (person). 汉朝 (hàn cháo) Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD). 有着 (yǒu zhe) to have; to possess. 千丝万缕 (qiān sī wàn lǚ) linked in countless ways.

俄国人 (é guó rén) Russian (person). 诺 (nuò) to consent; to promise; (literary) yes!. 游记 (yóu jì) travel notes.

朝廷 (cháo tíng) court; imperial household; dynasty.

Betrothed his princess to King Wusun, named Kunmo,

将自己的公主许配给封号为昆莫的乌孙王，

配给 (pèi jǐ) to ration; to allocate. 封号 (fēng hào) title granted to a person (archaic); to ban an (online) account. 昆 (kūn) used in place names, notably Kunlun Mountains 昆仑 (kūn lún); (also used for transliteration). 莫 (mò) do not; there is none who.

Built the first Chinese-style palace for this queen in the main station area of King Wusun,

为这个王后在乌孙王的主要驻扎区修造了第一个中国式宫殿，

王后 (wáng hòu) queen. 驻扎 (zhù zhā) to station; to garrison (troops). 修造 (xiū zào) to build; to repair. 中国式 (zhōng guó shì) Chinese style; à la chinoise. 宫殿 (gōng diàn) palace.

The Chinese call this palace Chigu City.

中国人把这个宫殿叫做赤谷城。

中国人 (zhōng guó rén) Chinese person. 叫做 (jiào zuò) to be called; to be known as.

This means that,

这就是说，

就是说 (jiù shì shuō) in other words; that is.

The reason why the Wusun people, who originally lived a nomadic migration life, built a fixed capital,

本来过着游牧迁徙庐帐生活的乌孙人之所以建造一个固定的都城，

迁徙 (qiān xǐ) to migrate; to move. 庐 (lú) hut. 帐 (zhàng) covering veil; canopy; screen; tent; variant of 账 (zhàng). 之所以 (zhī suǒ yǐ) the reason why. 建造 (jiàn zào) to construct; to build.

It may be to take care of Princess Xijun's living habits.

可能是为了照顾细君公主的生活习惯。

In 1988,

1988年，

Subei Hai, a professor in the History Department of Xinjiang University, after deducing,

新疆大学历史系教授苏北海经过推断，

苏 (sū) Perilla frutescens (Chinese basil or wild red basil); place name; to revive; used as phonetic in transliteration. 北海 (běi hǎi) Beihai, park in Beijing to the northwest of the Forbidden City; the North Sea (Europe); Beihai prefecture-level city and seaport in Guangxi; Bohai Sea; Lake Baikal. 推断 (tuī duàn) to infer; to deduce; to predict; to extrapolate.

Put forward the view that Wusun has two capitals.

提出了乌孙有两个都城的观点。

提出 (tí chū) to raise (an issue); to propose; to put forward; to suggest; to post (on a website); to withdraw (cash).

He thought King Wusun would take his tribe back and forth between the two cities every year,

他认为乌孙王每年会带着族人往返于两都之间，

每年 (měi nián) every year; each year; yearly. 族人 (zú rén) clansman; clan members; relatives; ethnic minority.

Among them, the area on the south bank of the Turks River is the summer capital of Wusun people.

其中特克斯河南岸地区为乌孙人夏都，

特克斯河 (tè kè sī hé) Tekes River in southeast Kazakhstan and northwest China, a tributary of the Ili River 伊犁河 (yī lí hé). 南岸 (nán àn) Nananqu district of central Chongqing municipality, formerly in Sichuan.

The southeast of Lake Issyk-Kul is the winter capital of Wusun people.

伊塞克湖东南为乌孙人冬都。

伊塞克湖 (yī sāi kè hú) Lake Issyk Kul in Kyrgyzstan.

Lake Issyk-Kul is known as a salt lake,

伊塞克湖以盐湖著称，

盐湖 (yán hú) salt lake. 著称 (zhù chēng) to be widely known as.

Due to the high salt content of the lake,

So it doesn't freeze all year round,

Unique scenery,

The climate is relatively warm in winter,

It meets the needs of nomadic people's winter transition.

Archaeology also found this imprint of Wusun people's life.

The Tekes River is one of the three tributaries of the Yili River system.

The climate on both sides of the valley is cool in summer,

This is not only the most concentrated place of the existing Wusun ancient tombs,

And also found a lot of Han cultural relics.

This is also speculation by experts,

Here is another important reason for Wusun Xiadu.

Han Dynasty bronze mirrors excavated from ancient tombs in Tekes County,

Bronze daggers and painted pottery,

All show that there has long been a close relationship with Zhongyuan.

由于湖水含盐量较高,

所以终年不结冰,

风光独特,

冬季气候相对暖和,

符合游牧民族冬季转场的需要。

考古也发现这一带有乌孙人生活的印记。

特克斯河是伊犁河水系三大支流之一,

河谷两岸夏季气候凉爽,

这里不仅是现存乌孙古墓最集中的地方,

而且还发现了大量的汉文化遗迹。

这也是专家们猜测,

这里就是乌孙夏都的另一个重要原因。

从特克斯县古墓挖掘出的汉代铜镜、

青铜短剑和彩陶等,

都说明这里和中原早就有着密切联系。

湖(hú) lake.

终年(zhōng nián) entire year; throughout the year; age at death. 结冰(jié bīng) to freeze.

风光(fēng guāng) scene; view; sight; landscape; to be well-regarded; to be well-off; grand (dialect); impressive (dialect).

冬季(dōng jì) winter.

一带(yī dài) region; district. 印记(yìn jì) imprint; trace.

水系(shuǐ xì) drainage system. 支流(zhī liú) tributary (river).

河谷(hé gǔ) river valley. 两岸(liǎng àn) bilateral; both shores; both sides; both coasts; Taiwan and mainland. 夏季(xià jì) summer. 凉爽(liáng shuǎng) cool and refreshing.

现存(xiàn cún) extant; existent; in stock.

大量(dà liàng) great amount; large quantity; bulk; numerous; generous; magnanimous. 汉文(hàn wén) Chinese written language; Chinese literature esp. as taught abroad. 遗迹(yí jì) trace; vestige; historical remains; remnant.

猜测(cāi cè) to guess; to conjecture; to surmise.

另一(lìng yī) another; the other.

特克斯县(tè kè sī xiàn) Tekes County in Ili Kazakh autonomous prefecture 伊犁哈萨克自治州(yī lí hā sà kè zì zhì zhōu), Xinjiang. 挖掘(wā jué) to excavate; to dig; to unearth. 汉代(hàn dài) the Han dynasty (206 BC-220 AD). 镜(jìng) mirror; lens.

短剑(duǎn jiàn) dagger.

中原(zhōng yuán) Central Plain, the middle and lower regions of the Yellow river, including Henan, western Shandong, southern Shanxi and Hebei. 早就(zǎo jiù) already at an earlier time.

Princess Xijun married
Wusunhou,

Because he couldn't adapt to
the nomadic life, he built his
own palace.

It is very likely that this palace
was built in the east of Wusun
State,

Closer to the Han Dynasty.

This can't help but make
people curious,

As the first princess married to
the grassland in the Han
Dynasty,

Why did King Wusun build her
capital specially?

What kind of peaceful way did
the peace-making policy open
up for the Central Plains
dynasty and the countries of
the Western Regions?

On the ancient map of China,

Huns,

The finished glyph distribution
of the location of Han and
Wusun.

The Huns are in the middle,

Occupy the vast area
northwest of the Great Wall,

The Western Han Dynasty and
Wusun are located just east and
west of the Xiongnu.

At that time, the Huns not only
controlled the countries of the
Western Regions,

And often invaded the borders
of the Western Han Dynasty,

细君公主远嫁乌孙后,

因为不能适应游牧生活而
自造**宫室**居。

很可能这个宫室就建在乌
孙国**东部**,

更**靠近**汉朝的地方。

这不禁让人好奇,

作为汉朝第一位嫁到草原
的和亲公主,

乌孙王**为何特意**为她建
都?

和亲**政策**究竟为中原**王朝**
和西域**各国**开辟了怎样一
条和平**途径**呢?

在中国古代地图上,

匈奴、

汉和乌孙三国的位置**成品**
字形分布。

匈奴**居中**,

占领着长城西北的**广大**
地域,

西汉和乌孙正好位于匈奴
以东和**以西**。

在当时匈奴不仅控制着西
域诸国,

而且经常**侵扰**西汉**边境**,

宫 (gōng) palace; temple; castration (as corporal punishment);
first note in pentatonic scale. **室** (shì) room; work unit; grave;
scabbard; family or clan; one of the 28 constellations of Chinese
astronomy.

东部 (dōng bù) the east; eastern part.

靠近 (kào jìn) near; to approach.

这不 (zhè bu) (coll.) As a matter of fact, ... (used to introduce
evidence for what one has just asserted).

为何 (wèi hé) why. **特意** (tè yì) specially; intentionally. **建**
都 (jiàn dū) to establish a capital.

政策 (zhèng cè) policy. **王朝** (wáng cháo) dynasty. **各国** (gè
guó) each country; every country; various countries. **开辟** (kāi
pì) to open up; to set up; to establish. **途径** (tú jìng) way;
channel.

居中 (jū zhōng) positioned between (two parties); to mediate
between.

成品 (chéng pǐn) finished goods; a finished product. **字形** (zì
xíng) form of a Chinese character; variant of 字型 (zì xíng).

占领 (zhàn lǐng) to occupy (a territory); to hold. **大地** (dà
dì) earth; mother earth.

以东 (yǐ dōng) to the east of (suffix). **以西** (yǐ xī) to the west of
(suffix).

侵扰 (qīn rǎo) to invade and harass. **边境** (biān jìng) frontier;
border.

A serious threat to the security of the Central Plains Dynasty.	对中原王朝的安全构成严重威胁。	
In order to maintain peace on the border during the Western Han Dynasty Emperor Wu,	西汉汉武帝时期为了 维持 边境和平,	维持 (wéi chí) to keep; to maintain; to preserve.
Completely defeated the Huns,	彻底击败 匈奴,	击败 (jī bài) to defeat; to beat.
Sent messengers to contact the Western Regions,	曾 派遣使者 联络西域,	派遣 (pài qiǎn) to send (on a mission); to dispatch. 使者 (shǐ zhě) emissary; envoy. 联络 (lián luò) to get in touch with; to contact; to stay in contact (with); liaison; (math.) connection.
And began to form political alliances with these small countries in a core form,	并开始以核心形式和这些小国 结成 政治 联盟 ,	结成 (jié chéng) to form; to forge (alliances etc). 联盟 (lián méng) alliance; union; coalition.
Work together to deal with the oppression of the Huns.	共同 对付 匈奴的 压迫 。	对付 (duì fu) to handle; to deal with; to cope; to get by with. 压迫 (yā pò) to oppress; to repress; to constrict; oppression; stress (physics).
Zhang Qian, who was once an envoy to the Western Regions,	曾经 出使 西域的 张骞 ,	出使 (chū shǐ) to go abroad as ambassador; to be sent on a diplomatic mission. 张骞 (zhāng qiān) Zhang Qian (-114 BC), Han dynasty explorer of 2nd century BC.
Suggest that the Han Dynasty alliance with Wusun, the largest kingdom in the Western Regions,	建议汉王朝 结盟 西域地区最大的王国乌孙,	结盟 (jié méng) to form an alliance; to ally oneself with; allied with; aligned; to bond with.
He returned to Dunhuang from the east,	是他 东归 敦煌 就地 ,	东归 (dōng guī) lit. to return east; fig. to return to one's homeland. 敦煌 (dūn huáng) Dunhuang county level city in Jiuquan 酒泉, Gansu. 就地 (jiù dì) locally; on the spot.
At the same time, the princess married and became brothers with Wusun.	同时下嫁公主与乌孙 结为 兄弟。	
such,	这样,	
One can break the right arm of the Huns,	一来 可以断匈奴 右臂 ,	一来 (yī lái) on one hand,... 臂 (bì) arm.
Clamp the Huns.	钳制 住匈奴。	钳制 (qián zhì) to suppress; to muzzle; to gag.
Erzewusun was one of the most important tribes connecting the east and west grasslands in the Han Dynasty.	二则乌孙是汉代 连接 东西方 草原交通的 最重要 部族之一,	连接 (lián jiē) to link; to join; to attach; connection; a link (on web page). 东西方 (dōng xī fāng) east and west; east to west.
Be married to Wusun,	与乌孙 结亲 ,	结亲 (jié qīn) to marry.

Conducive to the westward development of Western Han forces.

有利于西汉势力的向西发展。

势力 (shì lì) power; (ability to) influence. 向西 (xiàng xī) westward.

It is said that the king of Wusun Kingdom Hunting Jiaomi has a legendary life experience.

据说乌孙国的国王猎骄靡的身世相当传奇。

靡 (mí) rice gruel; rotten; to waste (money). 身世 (shēn shì) one's life experience; one's lot; one's past history.

According to the “Book of Han·Zhang Qian”,

《汉书·张骞传》记载，

In the Western Han Dynasty Emperor Wen,

西汉文帝时，

汉文帝 (hàn wén dì) Emperor Wen of Han (202-157 BC), fourth Han emperor, personal name Liu Heng 刘恒 (liú héng), reigned 180-157 BC.

Wusun was attacked by the Dayue tribe,

乌孙被大月氏部落攻击，

大月氏 (dà yuè zhī) Tokhara; Tokharians (historic people of central Asia). 攻击 (gōng jī) to attack; to accuse; to charge; an attack (terrorist or military).

The leader Kunmo was killed.

头领昆莫被杀。

头领 (tóu líng) head person; leader.

Kunmo's young son, Hunter, was fed by wild wolves and crows while fleeing.

昆莫的幼子猎骄靡在逃亡途中因被野狼和乌鸦喂食，

靡 (mǐ) extravagant; go with fashion; not. 逃亡 (táo wáng) to flee; flight (from danger); fugitive. 途中 (tú zhōng) en route. 狼 (láng) wolf. 乌鸦 (wū yā) crow; raven. 喂食 (wèi shí) to feed.

And he was adopted as a god by the Hun King Mouton,

而被匈奴王冒顿视为神灵而收养，

视为 (shì wéi) to view as; to see as; to consider to be; to deem. 神灵 (shén líng) god; spirit; demon; occult or supernatural entities in general. 收养 (shōu yǎng) to take in and care for (an elderly person, a dog etc); to adopt (a child); adoption.

He grew up to be a general of the Xiongnu court.

并成长为匈奴王庭的一名履立战功的将军。

履 (lǚ) shoe; to tread on. 战功 (zhàn gōng) outstanding military service. 将军 (jiāng jūn) general; high-ranking military officer; to check or checkmate; fig. to embarrass; to challenge; to put sb on the spot.

Around 113 BC,

大约在公元前113年，

Maodun's heir, Lao Shangdanyu, was appointed to lead an expedition to the Yili River,

冒顿的继承人老上单于指派猎骄靡率军远征伊犁河、

继承人 (jì chéng rén) heir; successor. 单于 (chán yú) chanyu (Han Dynasty name for chiefs of Xiongnu Huns 匈奴 (xiōng nú)). 指派 (zhǐ pài) to assign; to appoint; assignment. 率 (shuài) to lead; to command; rash; hasty; frank; straightforward; generally; usually. 远征 (yuǎn zhēng) an expedition, esp. military; march to remote regions.

Dayueshi in the Chu River Basin,

楚河流域的大月氏，

In the end, Hunting Pride won a big victory.

最终猎骄靡大获全胜。

最终 (zuì zhōng) final; ultimate. 大获全胜 (dà huò quán shèng) to seize total victory (idiom); an overwhelming victory; to win by a landslide (in election).

As a bonus,

作为奖励，

奖励 (jiǎng lì) to reward; reward (as encouragement).

Lao Shangdanyu left the nomadic lands around the Yili River Basin and Issyk-Kul Lake to the hunting arrogant,

On behalf of the Xiongnu court, he is monitoring the vassals of the Western Regions thousands of miles away.

Hunting the newly owned land,

Developed in the Middle Tianshan Mountain in the Tianshan Mountains, one of the largest mountain systems in Asia,

And its mountain basin.

north,

east,

Surrounded by mountains on three sides,

The west opens to welcome the humid air from the west,

It became a wet island in the arid zone of Eurasia.

At the same time, it is located on the north line of the Silk Road and the main road of the new Eurasian Continental Bridge,

It is a center for the exchange of materials between the East and the West and a place where cultures gather.

For the nomads,

Occupied the Yili grassland,

老上单于把伊犁河流域与伊塞克湖周围的游牧地留给猎骄靡，

替匈奴王庭监视着万里之遥的西域属国。

猎骄靡新拥有的这片土地，

发育于亚洲最大山系之一的天山山脉的中天山，

及其山间盆地。

北、

东、

南三面环山，

西部开口迎接西来湿润的气流，

成为亚欧大陆干旱地带的一块湿岛。

同时地处丝绸之路北线和新亚欧大陆桥的要道，

是东西方物资交流中心和文化荟萃之地。

对于游牧民族来说，

占据了伊犁草原，

牧地 (mù dì) pasture; grazing land. 留给 (liú gěi) to set aside for.

监视 (jiān shì) to monitor; to keep a close watch over; surveillance. 万里 (wàn lǐ) Wanli township in New Taipei City 新北市 (xīn běi shì), Taiwan. 遥 (yáo) distant; remote; far; far away. 属国 (shǔ guó) vassal state.

发育 (fā yù) to develop; to mature; growth; development; (sexually) mature. 大山 (dà shān) Dashan, stage name of Canadian Mark Henry Rowswell (1965-), actor and well-known TV personality in PRC. 山脉 (shān mài) mountain range. 中天 (zhōng tiān) culmination (astronomy).

及其 (jí qí) and; as well as. 盆地 (pén dì) (geography) basin; depression.

开口 (kāi kǒu) to open one's mouth; to start to talk. 气流 (qì liú) stream of air; airflow; slipstream; draft; breath; turbulence (of aircraft).

亚欧大陆 (yà ōu dà lù) Eurasian continent. 干旱 (gān hàn) drought; arid; dry. 地带 (dì dài) zone. 一块 (yī kuài) one block; one piece; one (unit of money); together; in the same place; in company. 岛 (dǎo) island.

地处 (dì chǔ) to be located at; to be situated in. 亚欧大陆桥 (yà ōu dà lù qiáo) Eurasian land bridge (rail line linking China and Europe).

物资 (wù zī) goods; supplies. 荟萃 (huì cuì) collecting together (of distinguished people or exquisite objects); to gather; to assemble.

占据 (zhàn jù) to occupy; to hold.

It is equivalent to occupying a natural development advantage,

It also occupies an excellent military location.

The name Wusun means a nation that means unity and unity,

Migrating to the Yili River Basin and Issyk-Kul Lake Basin,

Finally a new chapter of development has begun.

Wusun has always admired the Han Dynasty,

However, because of the barriers of the Huns, they could not directly contact the Han Dynasty.

Although he was helped by the Huns to restore the country,

Endure the rule and slavery of the Huns.

With the increase of national power,

Wusun longed to get rid of the control of the Huns.

But due to being weaker than the Huns in military power,

For a while, Wusun did not dare to pose as a pro-han.

The attitude of alienating the Huns.

就等于占据了天然的发展优势,

也占据了绝佳的军事地理位置。

乌孙这个名字含有团结联合之意的民族,

迁徙到伊犁河流域与伊塞克湖流域,

终于展开了新的发展篇章。

乌孙对汉王朝一直很仰慕,

但是苦于匈奴的阻隔无法和汉朝直接接触。

虽然曾得到匈奴的帮助复国,

忍受匈奴的统治和奴役。

随着国力的增强,

乌孙渴望摆脱匈奴的控制。

但由于在军事力量上弱于匈奴,

一时之间乌孙并不敢摆出亲汉,

而疏远匈奴的态度。

天然 (tiān rán) natural.

地理位置 (dì lǐ wèi zhì) geographical location.

含有 (hán yǒu) to contain; including. 团结 (tuán jié) to unite; unity; solidarity; united.

篇章 (piān zhāng) writing; sections and chapters.

仰慕 (yǎng mù) to admire.

阻隔 (zǔ gé) to separate; to cut off.

忍受 (rěn shòu) to bear; to endure. 统治 (tǒng zhì) to rule (a country); to govern; rule; regime. 奴役 (nú yì) to enslave; slavery.

国力 (guó lì) a nation's power. 增强 (zēng qiáng) to increase; to strengthen.

渴望 (kě wàng) to thirst for; to long for. 摆脱 (bǎi tuō) to break away from; to cast off (old ideas etc); to get rid of; to break away (from); to break out (of); to free oneself from; to extricate oneself.

军事力量 (jūn shì lì liang) military strength; military force(s).

一时 (yī shí) a period of time; a while; for a short while; temporary; momentary; at the same time. 摆出 (bǎi chū) to assume; to adopt (a look, pose, manner etc); to bring out for display.

疏远 (shū yuǎn) to drift apart; to become estranged; to alienate; estrangement.

In order to persuade King Wusun to move closer to the Han Dynasty,

Under the instruction of Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty,

Zhang Qian once again traveled thousands of miles to reach King Wusun's account.

The intention was to persuade King Wusun to fight against the Huns with Liejiao and the Western Han Alliance.

However, unable to judge the true strength of the Western Han Dynasty and fear of revenge by the Huns,

The aging hunter was unable to give a positive answer to Zhang Qian.

Without any choice,

Zhang Qian made a decisive decision,

Suggested that Wusun send envoys to follow him eastward,

See the national power of the Han Dynasty,

To persuade Wusun Lianhan.

Came to Chang'an, the capital of the Western Han Dynasty,

The envoy of Wusun was shocked by the sight in front of him,

The walls are high,

The streets are bustling,

The trade is endless,

为了说服乌孙王向汉朝**靠拢**,

在汉武帝的**授意**之下,

张骞**又一次**跋涉万里来到了乌孙王的大帐**之内**,

意图劝服乌孙王猎骄靡与西汉联盟**夹击**匈奴。

然而在无法判断西汉的**真实实力**和**畏惧**匈奴**报复**的心理下,

年迈的猎骄靡无法对张骞**做出**肯定的**答复**。

无奈之下,

张骞**当机立断**,

提议乌孙**派出**使者**跟随**自己东归,

见识一下**大汉**朝的国力,

以此说服物乌孙连汉。

来到西汉的都城长安,

乌孙使者被**眼前**的**景象**所**震撼**,

城墙高筑,

街市**熙攘**,

贸易**不绝**,

靠拢 (kào lǒng) to draw close to.

授意 (shòu yì) to inspire; to incite. **之下** (zhī xià) under; beneath; less than.

又一次 (yòu yī cì) yet again; once again; once more. **跋涉** (bá shè) to trudge; to trek. **来到** (lái dào) to come; to arrive. **之内** (zhī nèi) inside; within.

意图 (yì tú) intent; intention; to intend. **劝服** (quàn fú) prevail; convince. **夹击** (jiā jī) pincer attack; attack from two or more sides; converging attack; attack on a flank; fork in chess, with one piece making two attacks.

实力 (shí lì) strength. **畏惧** (wèi jù) to fear; to dread; foreboding. **报复** (bào fù) to make reprisals; to retaliate; revenge; retaliation.

年迈 (nián mài) old; aged. **做出** (zuò chū) to put out; to issue. **答复** (dá fù) to answer; to reply; Reply to: (in email header).

当机立断 (dāng jī lì duàn) to make prompt decisions (idiom).

提议 (tí yì) proposal; suggestion; to propose; to suggest. **派出** (pài chū) to send; to dispatch. **跟随** (gēn suí) to follow.

见识 (jiàn shì) to gain first-hand knowledge of sth; to experience for oneself; knowledge; experience; insight. **大汉** (dà hàn) big person; the great Han dynasty.

以此 (yǐ cǐ) with this; thereby; thus; because of this.

眼前 (yǎn qián) before one's eyes; now; at present. **景象** (jǐng xiàng) scene; sight (to behold). **震撼** (zhèn hàn) to shake; to shock; to stun; shocking; stunning; shock.

城墙 (chéng qiáng) city wall.

熙攘 (xī rǎng) restless.

不绝 (bù jué) unending; uninterrupted.

There is a scene where the country is rich and the people are strong.

一派国富民强的景象。

富民 (fù mǐn) Fumin county in Kunming 昆明 (kūn míng), Yunnan.

Wusun expressed their willingness to move closer to the Han Dynasty.

乌孙纷纷表示愿意向汉朝靠拢。

But the news of Wusun's kiss Han left quietly,

但是乌孙亲汉的消息不静而走,

Soon it reached the ears of the Huns.

很快就传到了匈奴人的耳朵里。

The Huns threatened to take military action,

匈奴单于扬言要采取军事行动,

扬言 (yáng yán) to put about (a story, plan, threat etc); to let it be known (esp. of threat or malicious story); to threaten. 军事行动 (jūn shì xíng dòng) military operation.

King Wusunhun became arrogant and nervous.

乌孙王猎骄靡不由的紧张的起来,

不由 (bù yóu) can't help (doing sth).

Send an envoy quickly,

赶紧派使者,

Proposed to the Han Dynasty with 1,000 Wusunliang horses as a bride price,

以1000匹乌孙良马作为聘礼向汉朝求婚,

聘礼 (pìn lǐ) betrothal gift. 求婚 (qiú hūn) to propose marriage.

I hope that the marriage relationship between the two countries will prevent the Huns from invading.

希望以两国的婚姻关系阻碍匈奴的侵略。

两国 (liǎng guó) both countries; two countries. 呵 (hē) expel breath; my goodness. 侵略 (qīn lüè) invasion; encroachment.

In the era of cold weapons,

在冷兵器时代,

兵器 (bīng qì) weaponry; weapons; arms.

Horse is the most important strategic material,

马是最重要的战略物资,

战略 (zhàn lüè) strategy.

Scimitar Lima formulated the law of survival,

弯刀烈马制定了生存法则,

制定 (zhì dìng) to draw up; to formulate. 法则 (fǎ zé) law; rule; code.

Get so many Wusunliang horses,

得到这么多的乌孙良马,

Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty was very happy to allow marriage.

汉武帝十分高兴准许和亲。

准许 (zhǔn xǔ) to allow; to grant; to permit.

105 BC,

公元前105年,

Liu Xijun, a 16-year-old Han family clan, was selected by Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty.

年仅16岁的汉室宗亲刘细君被汉武帝选中,

选中 (xuǎn zhòng) to choose; to pick; to settle upon; to decide upon a candidate; to be selected for some role.

Marry the hunter arrogant,

嫁给猎骄靡，

However, in order to prevent Hunting Jiaojian from moving closer to the Han Dynasty, the Huns

但是匈奴人为阻止猎骄靡向汉王朝靠拢，

人为 (rén wéi) artificial; man-made; having human cause or origin; human attempt or effort.

Not to be outdone to marry his princess to King Wusun,

也不甘示弱的要把自己的公主嫁给乌孙王，

不甘示弱 (bù gān shì ruò) not to be outdone.

King Wusun, who was in a dilemma, simply married the two princesses.

夹在中间左右为难的乌孙王干脆两个公主都娶，

为难 (wéi nán) to feel embarrassed or awkward; to make things difficult (for someone); to find things difficult (to do or manage).

In this way, Wusun temporarily achieved a delicate balance between the Han Dynasty and the Xiongnu.

这样乌孙暂时在汉朝和匈奴之间取得了微妙的平衡。

取得 (qǔ dé) to acquire; to get; to obtain. 微妙 (wēi miào) subtle.

Just a few months later,

仅仅几个月之后，

仅仅 (jǐn jǐn) barely; only; merely; only (this and nothing more). 几个 (jǐ ge) a few; several; how many.

Two convoys aiming at Wusun Wang Court,

两辆以乌孙王庭为目的的车队，

车队 (chē duì) motorcade; fleet.

Always guarding the Han princess from Chang'an,

一直护卫着长安来的汉家公主，

护卫 (hù wèi) to guard; to protect; bodyguard (for officials in ancient times). 家公 (jiā gōng) head of a family; (polite) my father; (polite) my grandfather; your esteemed father.

The other one was carrying the Princess Xiongnu from Mobei on a mighty journey.

另一只则载着漠北来的匈奴公主浩浩荡荡的启程了，

漠北 (mò běi) Outer Mongolia (lit. north of the Gobi Desert). 浩浩荡荡 (hào hào dàng dàng) grandiose; majestic. 启程 (qǐ chéng) to set out on a journey.

Princess diplomacy,

公主外交，

The first mixed game between the Han, Hungarian and Uzbek,

汉匈乌三方的第一次混合博弈，

匈 (xiōng) Hungary; Hungarian; abbr. for 匈牙利 (xiōng yá lì). 第一次 (dì yī cì) the first time; first; number one. 混合 (hùn hé) to mix; to blend; hybrid; composite. 博弈 (bó yì) games (such as chess, dice etc); gambling; contest.

Will be staged in the Yili River Basin,

即将在伊犁河流域上演，

即将 (jí jiāng) on the eve of; to be about to; to be on the verge of. 上演 (shàng yǎn) to screen (a movie); to stage (a play); a screening; a staging.

Wang Wusun named the princess of the Han Dynasty the right wife,

乌孙王封汉朝公主为右夫人，

夫人 (fū ren) lady; madam; Mrs..

He also named the princess who was married from the Huns as Mrs. Zuo,

又把从匈奴领取迎娶的公主封为左夫人，

领取 (lǐng qǔ) to receive; to draw; to get. 迎娶 (yíng qǔ) (of a groom) to escort the bride to the wedding ceremony; fig. to take as one's wife; to marry.

Although there are mostly ladies on the left and the right,

But there are still high and low points.

Contrary to the Han Dynasty Zun Right,

In Wusun, the left is the bigger one,

This means that Princess Xijun was suppressed by Princess Hun,

Not only that,

Growing up in the Central Plains since childhood, Xijun is also very unaccustomed to nomadic life.

But in order to change the political pattern of the Western Regions,

Complete strategic alliances in a relatively simple way,

The daughter of the clan who married and married off shoulders the national mission,

As a last resort, personal happiness must be sacrificed.

My family will marry me,

The king of Wusun from a foreign country.

The dome is the room and the felt is the wall,

虽然一左一右多为夫人，

但是**依旧**有**高低轻薄**之分。

和汉朝尊右相反，

在乌孙则是**以左为大**，

这**意味着**细君公主受到了匈奴公主的**压制**，

不仅如此，

自幼生长在中原细君对游牧生活也非常不习惯，

但为了改变西域政治**格局**，

通过相对简单的方式完成**战略联盟**，

远嫁和亲的**宗室之女**肩负着国家**使命**，

不得已要**牺牲**个人的幸福。

吾家嫁我兮**天一方**，

远托**异国**兮**乌孙王**。

穹庐为**室**兮**毡**为**墙**，

依旧 (yī jiù) as before; still. **高低** (gāo dī) height; altitude (aviation); pitch (music); ups and downs (success or failure); whether sth is right or wrong; comparative strength, weight, depth, stature; (spoken interjection) anyway, whatever; eventually, in the end. **轻薄** (qīng bó) light (weight); frivolous; a philanderer; to scorn; disrespectful.

是以 (shì yǐ) therefore; thus; so.

意味着 (yì wèi zhe) to signify; to mean; to imply. **压制** (yā zhì) to suppress; to inhibit; to stifle.

不仅如此 (bù jǐn rú cǐ) not only that, but ...

自幼 (zì yòu) since childhood.

格局 (gé jú) structure; pattern; layout.

宗室 (zōng shì) imperial clan; member of the imperial clan; clansman; ancestral shrine. **肩负** (jiān fù) to shoulder (a burden); to bear; to suffer (a disadvantage). **使命** (shǐ mìng) mission; long-term task to which one devotes oneself; a calling.

不得已 (bù dé yǐ) to act against one's will; to have no alternative but to; to have to; to have no choice; must. **牺牲** (xī shēng) to sacrifice one's life; to sacrifice (sth valued); beast slaughtered as a sacrifice.

吾 (wú) I; my (old). **兮** (xī) (particle in old Chinese similar to 啊). **一方** (yī fāng) a party (in a contract or legal case); one side; area; region.

异国 (yì guó) exotic; foreign.

穹庐 (qióng lú) yurt (round tent). **毡** (zhān) felt (fabric).

Feed on meat and butter as pulp.

以肉为食兮酪为浆。

酪 (lào) curdled milk or fruit juice; also pr. (luò). 浆 (jiāng) broth; serum; to starch.

I always think about my heart hurt,

居常土思兮心内伤，

内伤 (nèi shāng) internal injury; disorder of internal organs (due to improper nutrition, overexertion etc).

Wish to return home for the Huang Hu.

愿为黄鹄兮归故乡。

鹄 (gù) center or bull's eye of an archery target (old); goal; target. 故乡 (gù xiāng) home; homeland; native place.

A song of Huanghu sings endless princess's sadness.

一曲黄湖歌道不尽公主内心的凄凉。

曲 (qǔ) tune; song. 不尽 (bù jìn) not completely; endlessly. 内心 (nèi xīn) heart; innermost being; (math.) incenter. 凄凉 (qī liáng) desolate (place).

In order for the princesses of the Han Dynasty to adapt to life on the grassland,

为了让汉朝公主适应草原生活，

The ideal ways to please her,

比较理想的种种办法取悦于她，

种种 (zhǒng zhǒng) all kinds of. 取悦 (qǔ yuè) to try to please.

And decided to build a settlement for Princess Xijun.

并决定为细君公主修建定居点。

修建 (xiū jiàn) to build; to construct. 定居点 (dìng jū diǎn) settlement.

It is said that the location of this palace is called the Scarlet City,

据说这个宫殿的所在地就被叫做赤骨城，

所在地 (suǒ zài dì) location; site. 骨 (gǔ) bone.

However, when Princess Xijun was still adapting to life in Wusun country,

然而在细君公主尚为适应乌孙国生活的时候，

Hunting pride because of his old age,

猎骄靡因自己年迈，

I want to pass her on to my grandson,

欲将她转嫁给自己的孙子，

欲 (yù) to wish for; to desire; variant of 欲 (yù). 转嫁 (zhuǎn jià) to remarry (of widow); to pass on (blame, cost, obligation, unpleasant consequence etc); to transfer (blame, guilt); to pass the buck. 孙子 (sūn zǐ) Sun Tzu, also known as Sun Wu 孙武 (sūn wǔ) (c. 500 BC, dates of birth and death uncertain), general, strategist and philosopher of the Spring and Autumn Period (700-475 BC), believed to be the author of the "Art of War" 孙子兵法 (sūn zǐ bīng fǎ), one of the Seven Military Classics of ancient China 武经七书 (wǔ jīng qī shū).

That is, the future army must be slack.

也就是日后的军须靡。

也就是 (yě jiù shì) that is; i.e.. 日后 (rì hòu) sometime; someday (in the future).

This kind of primitive marriage custom that Wusun retains,

这种乌孙保留着的原始的婚俗现象，

俗 (sú) custom; convention; popular; common; coarse; vulgar; secular.

In the eyes of Princess Xijun, it was an act of rebelliousness.

在细君公主看来却是有悖
轮常大逆不道的行为。

看来 (kàn lai) apparently; it seems that. 却是 (què shì) nevertheless; actually; the fact is 悖 (bèi) to go against; to be contrary to; perverse; rebellious. 大逆不道 (dà nì bù dào) disgraceful (of behavior that is unfilial, rebellious or otherwise in grave breach of the norms of society).

So she wrote to Emperor Wu of Han,

于是她上书汉武帝，

上书 (shàng shū) to write a letter (to the authorities); to present a petition.

Request to return to homeland.

请求返回故土。

故土 (gù tǔ) native country; one's homeland.

The horseshoe of the messenger crossed the Gobi Desert with a heart of homesickness,

信使的马蹄带着一颗思乡
的心越过了戈壁沙漠，

信使 (xìn shǐ) messenger; courier. 马蹄 (mǎ tí) horse's hoof; horseshoe; Chinese water chestnut (*Eleocharis dulcis* or *E. congesta*). 思乡 (sī xiāng) to be homesick. 越过 (yuè guò) to cross over; to transcend; to cover distance; to overcome; to rise above. 戈壁沙漠 (gē bì shā mò) Gobi Desert.

Through the alpine forest,

穿过了高山森林，

穿过 (chuān guò) to pass through. 高山 (gāo shān) high mountain; alpine.

Struggling to run on the Silk Road,

奋力奔驰在丝绸之路上，

奋力 (fèn lì) to do everything one can; to spare no effort; to strive.

In Princess Xijun's anxious hope,

在细君公主焦急的盼望之
中，

焦急 (jiāo jí) anxiety; anxious. 之中 (zhī zhōng) inside; among; in the midst of (doing sth); during.

Time passed day by day,

时间一天天的过去了，

天天 (tiān tiān) every day. 过去 (guò qu) (verb suffix).

But the reply brought back by the messenger was "from the vulgar,

但是信使带回来的回复却
是“从其俗，

Desire to destroy Hu with Wusun."

欲与乌孙共灭胡”。

Emperor Wu of Han's decisive attitude completely shattered the princess's heart.

汉武帝如此决绝的态度彻
底粉碎了公主的心。

如此 (rú cǐ) in this way; so. 决绝 (jué jué) to sever all relations with sb; determined; decisive. 粉碎 (fěn suì) to crush; to smash; to shatter.

As a result, Princess Xijun's heart disease was branded.

由此细君公主烙下心病。

由此 (yóu cǐ) hereby; from this. 烙 (lào) to brand; to iron; to bake (in a pan). 心病 (xīn bìng) anxiety; sore point; secret worry; mental disorder; heart disease (medicine).

Five years after she married to the grassland,

在她嫁到草原5年后，

Only 21 years old,

年仅21岁，

Then I ended up depressed.

便抑郁而终。

抑郁 (yì yù) depressed; despondent; gloomy; depression.

Thinking of the vast prairie back then,

遥想当年茫茫大草原，

当年 (dàng nián) that very same year. 茫茫 (máng máng) boundless; vast and obscure.

Where is the home of Princess Xijun?

Some scholars believe that her tomb may be in the area on the south bank of the Turks River around Xiadu.

And another part of scholars believe that

In history, Zhaosu County was also the main activity area of Wucun people.

At the same time, it has an important passage connecting the north and south of Tianshan Mountains,

Schattdecor Trail.

This is a way to return to your hometown,

Xijun, who missed his hometown, may be buried on this ancient road of hope for hometown.

So under the snowy Muzart peaks surrounded by clouds and trees,

Chate Crossing,

The Zhaosu people built a modern cemetery for Princess Xijun.

On the magnanimous grassland,

In ancient solemnity,

Among the huge Wusun tombs,

The newly-built princess statue is so gentle,

究竟何处才是细君公主的归宿？

一部分学者认为她的墓葬或许是在下渡周边特克斯河南岸地区，

而另一部分学者则认为，

历史上昭苏县也是乌村人的主要活动区域，

同时它拥有连接天山南北的一条重要通道，

夏特古道。

这是一条可以返回故乡的通道，

思念故乡的细君或许就埋在这条望乡的古道上。

于是在云木缭绕的木扎尔特雪峰下，

夏特古道口，

昭苏人为细君公主修建了一座现代墓地。

在坦荡如砥的草原上，

在古老庄重、

气势庞大的乌孙古墓群中，

新建的公主雕像是那样的温婉、

何处 (hé chù) whence; where. 归宿 (guī sù) place to return to; home; final destination; ending.

一部分 (yī bù fen) portion; part of; subset. 学者 (xué zhě) scholar. 墓葬 (mù zàng) (archeology) grave; tomb. 在下 (zài xià) under; myself (humble). 渡 (dù) to cross; to pass through; to ferry. 周边 (zhōu biān) periphery; rim; surroundings; all around; perimeter; peripheral (computing); spin-offs.

村 (cūn) village. 区域 (qū yù) area; region; district.

通道 (tōng dào) Tongdao Dong autonomous county in Huaihua 怀化 (huái huà), Hunan.

思念 (sī niàn) to think of; to long for; to miss. 埋 (mái) to blame.

缭绕 (liáo rào) to curl up; to linger on (sound). 扎 (zhā) to prick; to run or stick (a needle etc) into; jug (a classifier for liquids such as beer). 雪峰 (xuě fēng) snowy peak.

坦荡 (tǎn dàng) magnanimous; broad and level. 砥 (dǐ) baffle (pier); whetstone.

庄重 (zhuāng zhòng) grave; solemn; dignified.

气势 (qì shì) imposing manner; loftiness; grandeur; energetic looks; vigor. 庞大 (páng dà) huge; enormous; tremendous.

新建 (xīn jiàn) Xinjian county in Nanchang 南昌, Jiangxi. 那样 (nà yàng) that kind; that sort. 温婉 (wēn wǎn) sweet-tempered; gentle.

Restrained,

Just like a gentleman who
knows books and gifts,

Sad and silent,

Hi also silently.

In order to check and balance
the Huns to stabilize their
position,

Jun Xu, who had just come to
power, continued to play the
diplomatic card of General
Heqin, who coincidentally
agreed with Emperor Wu of
Han after the death of Princess
Xijun.

The exchange and integration
of the two nations has become
a historical necessity,

This is caused by nature,

geography,

survive,

surroundings,

culture,

economic,

It is determined by political
factors.

In 101 BC, he and his team
were under the escort of
Brigade Shi Cong,

Leaving the city of Chang'an
mightily,

Started the long westbound
road.

Hear it clearly.

内敛,

一如知书识礼的细君,

悲也默默、

喜也默默。

为了制衡匈奴稳固自己的
地位,

刚刚上台的军须靡在细君
公主死后和汉武帝不约而
同的将和亲这张外交牌继
续打了下去。

两个民族的交流与融合成
为历史的必然,

这是由自然、

地理、

生存、

环境、

文化、

经济、

政治等因素综合决定的。

公元前101年和亲队伍在大
队史丛的护卫下,

浩浩荡荡地离开了长安
城,

开始了漫漫西行的道路。

听清楚了。

内敛 (nèi liǎn) introverted; reserved; (artistic style) understated.

一如 (yī rú) to be just like.

默默 (mò mò) in silence; not speaking.

制衡 (zhì héng) to check and balance (power); checks and
balances. 稳固 (wěn gù) stable; steady; firm; to stabilize.

刚刚 (gāng gang) just recently; just a moment ago. 上台 (shàng
tái) to rise to power (in politics); to go on stage (in the
theater). 死后 (sǐ hòu) after death; posthumous. 不约而同 (bù
yuē ér tóng) to agree by chance (idiom); taking the same action
without prior consultation. 下去 (xià qù) to go down; to
descend; to go on; to continue; (of a servant) to withdraw.

队伍 (duì wǔ) ranks; troops; queue; line; procession. 大队 (dà
duì) group; a large body of; production brigade; military
group. 丛 (cóng) cluster; collection; collection of books; thicket.

漫漫 (màn màn) long; endless; boundless. 道路 (dào lù) road;
path; way.

This time Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty has chosen thousands of choices,

For Jun Xu Mi, she chose a princess with a temperament and personality opposite to that of Xi Jun.

This time it is Liu Jieyou.

In fact, the newcomers are relieved,

And immediately faced the princess Xijun's situation back then,

She was also named Madame Right,

Was also suppressed by Mrs. Left of the Huns,

The same indifferent relationship with the husband and the army,

Miss hometown the same.

But the one who supported her to go,

In addition to a hearty personality,

There is also a strong spiritual power.

This is what she personally tried to do in Wusun through this marriage,

To restore her former family honor.

Princess Jieyou was born in the royal family,

这一次汉武帝千挑万选,

为军须靡选择了一位脾气性格与细君截然相反的公主。

这遍是刘解忧。

实际上初来乍到的解忧,

也立刻面临了细君公主当年的境遇,

她一样受封为右夫人,

一样受到了匈奴左夫人的压制,

一样与夫君军须靡关系冷漠,

一样的思念家乡。

不过支撑她走下去的,

除了爽朗的性格,

还有一个强大的精神力量。

这就是她个人力图通过这次和亲在乌孙有所作为,

借此恢复她曾经的家族荣誉。

解忧公主出身皇族,

千挑万选 (qiān tiāo wàn xuǎn) to select very carefully.

截然 (jié rán) completely; sharply (differing).

忧 (yōu) to worry; to concern oneself with; worried; anxiety; sorrow; (literary) to observe mourning.

初来乍到 (chū lái zhà dào) to be a newcomer; just off the boat.

境遇 (jìng yù) circumstance.

受封 (shòu fēng) to receive fief and title; to be enfeoffed; (fig.) to be rewarded by the emperor.

冷漠 (lěng mò) cold and detached towards sb; lack of regard; indifference; neglect.

支撑 (zhī chēng) to prop up; to support; strut; brace.

爽朗 (shuǎng lǎng) clear and bright (of weather); straightforward; candid; open.

强大 (qiáng dà) large; formidable; powerful; strong.

力图 (lì tú) to try hard to; to strive to. 有所 (yǒu suǒ) somewhat; to some extent.

借此 (jiè cǐ) using this as a pretext; thereby. 家族 (jiā zú) family; clan. 荣誉 (róng yù) honor; credit; glory; (honorable) reputation; honorary.

出身 (chū shēn) to be born of; to come from; family background; class origin.

Grandfather Liu Wu was once the king of Chu who dominated the party.

祖父刘戊曾是霸居一方的楚王，

祖父(zǔ fù) father's father; paternal grandfather. 戊(wù) fifth of the ten Heavenly Stems 十天干(shí tiān gān); fifth in order; letter "E" or Roman "V" in list "A, B, C", or "I, II, III" etc; penta. 霸(bà) hegemon; tyrant; lord; feudal chief; to rule by force; to usurp; (in modern advertising) master.

But because my grandfather participated in the Seven Kingdoms Rebellion and was defeated,

但是由于祖父参与了七国之乱而兵败身亡，

身亡(shēn wáng) to die.

Since then the whole family has plummeted.

从此整个家族一落千丈。

一落千丈(yī luò qiān zhàng) lit. to drop a thousand zhang in one fall (idiom); fig. (of business, popularity etc) to suffer a sudden, devastating decline; to take a dive.

Princess Jieyou was once reduced to a common citizen on the streets of Chang'an.

解忧公主一度沦落成为长安街头的市井庶民，

一度(yī dù) for a time; at one time; one time; once. 沦落(lún luò) to degenerate; impoverished; to fall (into poverty); to be reduced (to begging). 街头(jiē tóu) street. 市井(shì jǐng) marketplace; town; the street (urban milieu); the haunts of the common people. 庶民(shù mín) the multitude of common people (in highbrow literature); plebeian.

In order to revive the family,

为了重振家族，

Princess Jieyou gritted her teeth,

解忧公主咬紧牙关，

咬紧牙关(yǎo jǐn yá guān) lit. to bite the teeth tightly (idiom); fig. to grit one's teeth and bear the pain; to bite the bullet.

Endure the humiliation,

忍辱负重，

忍辱负重(rěn rǔ fù zhòng) to endure humiliation as part of an important mission (idiom); to suffer in silence.

Finally lived in Wusun Country.

终于在乌孙国生活了下来。

However, after a few years,

然而几年之后，

几年(jǐ nián) a few years; several years; how many years.

But the relationship between Wusun and the Xiongnu became closer.

乌孙与匈奴的关系却日渐亲密起来，

日渐(rì jiàn) to progress (or increase, change etc) day by day; more (or better etc) with each passing day. 亲密(qīn mì) intimate; close.

The reason is that Mrs. Right of the Huns gave birth to a son for Jun Xumi.

原因就在于匈奴右夫人为君须靡生了一个儿子，

But Princess Jieyou never came out.

而解忧公主始终无所出。

Facing such a crisis,

面对这样的危机，

Princess Jieyou is not downcast,

解忧公主并没有垂头丧气，

垂头丧气(chuí tóu sàng qì) hanging one's head dispiritedly (idiom); dejected; crestfallen.

She is waiting patiently for a turnaround.

她在耐心地等待转机。

转机(zhuǎn jī) (to take) a turn for the better; to change planes.

At this moment, Jun Xumi passed away,

This means that Princess Jieyou is also facing transference,

Unlike the princess Xijun who was sad to death,

Princess Jieyou accepted all this calmly.

However, it was the remarriage that was unusual in Wusun this time,

It promoted a new situation in which the three parties of the Han and the Huns and even the entire Western Regions turned upside down in the future.

Princess Jieyou's new husband, Weng Guimi, is Jun Xu's cousin.

He is also a politician who has done something in the history of Wucun,

And have always admired the culture of the Central Plains,

Therefore, it is very compatible with Princess Jieyou.

So the relationship between Han and Wu got closer,

The messengers of both sides are on the way.

Simultaneously,

The exchanges between the Han Dynasty and other countries in the Western Regions also became more frequent.

The Silk Road flourished for a while,

就在这个时候君须靡去世了，

这意味着解忧公主也**同样**面临转婚，

与曾经悲伤**致死**的细君公主不同，

解忧公主**坦然**接受了这一切。

然而正是这次在乌孙**寻常**不过的**改嫁**，

推动了日后汉匈奴三方乃至整个西域**天翻地覆**的**新局面**。

解忧公主的新夫君**翁**归靡是君须靡的**堂弟**，

在乌村历史上也是一位有所作为的**政治家**，

并且一直仰慕中原文化，

因此与解忧公主非常**合得来**。

于是汉乌之间的关系走得**更近了**，

双方信使**不绝于途**。

同时，

汉朝与西域其他各国之间的**往来**也日渐**频繁**，

丝绸之路**繁荣**一时，

同样 (tóng yàng) same; equal; equivalent.

致死 (zhì sǐ) deadly.

坦然 (tǎn rán) calm; undisturbed.

寻常 (xún cháng) usual; common; ordinary. **改嫁** (gǎi jià) to remarry (of a woman).

推动 (tuī dòng) to push (for acceptance of a plan); to push forward; to promote; to actuate. **天翻地覆** (tiān fān dì fù) sky and the earth turning upside down (idiom); fig. complete confusion; everything turned on its head. **局面** (jú miàn) aspect; phase; situation.

翁 (wēng) elderly man; father; father-in-law; neck feathers of a bird (old). **堂弟** (táng dì) younger male patrilineal cousin.

政治家 (zhèng zhì jiā) statesman; politician.

合得来 (hé de lái) to get along well; compatible; also written 和得来 (hé de lái).

不绝于途 (bù jué yú tú) to come and go in an incessant stream.

往来 (wǎng lái) dealings; contacts; to go back and forth. **频繁** (pín fán) frequently; often.

Countries in the Western Regions also rushed to communicate with the Han Dynasty,

In this way, the silk of the Central Plains gradually became the clothing of the upper class of Wusun.

And as a dowry product for the family,

A group of farmers and public craftsmen also followed the princess,

Chigu Town also began to have a grain cultivation industry,

Jie You and Weng Guimi know each other,

There are three men and two women,

Since then, they have had an important influence on Wusun's historical stage.

What is more valuable is her help and influence on her husband Guimi.

It played an extremely important role in stabilizing Wusun's own country and Han-Ukraine relations.

In politics, Weng Guimi resolutely changed the past,

The vacillating attitude between the Huns and the Han Dynasty,

Belongs to the Han Dynasty.

Princess Jieyou's influence on Weng Guimi's pro-Han immediately caused the Huns' hatred.

西域各国也**争相**与汉朝交往,

这样中原的丝绸逐渐成为乌孙**上层**人物的**衣料**,

而作为和亲的**陪嫁品**,

一批农民和**工匠**也跟随公主**前来**,

赤谷城也开始有了**粮食栽培**业,

解忧与翁归靡**夫妇**两人相知相守,

育有三男两女,

以后都曾在乌孙的**历史舞台**上产生过重要影响。

更加**可贵**的是她对于夫君翁归靡的帮助和影响。

在稳定乌孙**本国**和汉乌关系中起到了极其重要的作用。

在政治上翁归靡坚决改变过去,

在匈奴与汉朝之间**摇摆不定**的态度,

归附了汉朝。

解忧公主对翁归靡亲汉的**影响力**立即引起了匈奴的**仇视**。

争相 (zhēng xiāng) to fall over each other in their eagerness to...

上层 (shàng céng) upper layer. **衣料** (yī liào) material for clothing.

陪嫁 (péi jià) dowry.

匠 (jiàng) craftsman. **前来** (qián lái) to come (formal); before; previously.

有了 (yǒu le) I've got a solution!; to have a bun in the oven (abbr. for 有了胎 (yǒu le tāi)). **栽培** (zāi péi) to grow; to cultivate; to train; to educate; to patronize.

夫妇 (fū fù) a (married) couple; husband and wife. **人相** (rén xiàng) physiognomy.

育有 (yù yǒu) to be the parent of (a child).

舞台 (wǔ tái) stage; arena; fig. in the limelight.

可贵 (kě guì) to be treasured; praiseworthy.

本国 (běn guó) one's own country.

摇摆不定 (yáo bǎi bù dìng) indecisive; wavering.

归附 (guī fù) to realign one's allegiance (to another religion, ruler etc); to submit.

影响力 (yǐng xiǎng lì) influence; impact. **仇视** (chóu shì) to view sb as an enemy; to be hateful towards.

74 BC,	公元前74年,	
The Xiongnu Shanyu dispatched a large army commander to drive straight into the hinterland of Wusun,	匈奴单于 调遣 大军 长驱直入 乌孙 腹地 ,	调遣 (diào qiǎn) to dispatch; to assign; a dispatch. 大军 (dà jūn) army; main forces. 长驱直入 (cháng qū zhí rù) to march straight in unchallenged (military) (idiom); (fig.) to push deep into the heart of sth; to flood in. 腹地 (fù dì) hinterland; interior; outback.
Intend to conquer the city,	意欲 攻城略地 ,	攻城略地 (gōng chéng lüè dì) to take cities and seize territories (idiom).
And sent a special envoy to Chigu City	并派出 特使 到赤谷城扬威,	特使 (tè shǐ) special envoy; special ambassador.
Ask Weng Guimi to hand over Princess Jieyou,	要求翁归靡 交出 解忧公主,	交出 (jiāo chū) to hand over.
And cut off all contacts with the Han Dynasty,	并与汉朝 断绝 一切往来,	断绝 (duàn jué) to sever; to break off.
Otherwise, we will never give up.	否则 绝不 罢兵。	绝不 (jué bù) in no way; not in the least; absolutely not. 罢 (bà) to stop; to cease; to dismiss; to suspend; to quit; to finish.
Facing threats,	面临威胁,	
Chigu City began to fan the flames for the pro-Huns.	赤谷城为亲匈奴的一派开始 煽 风点火,	煽 (shān) to fan into a flame; to incite.
Advocating to meet the requirements of Xiongnu Shanyu,	主张满足匈奴单于的要求,	
Hand over the worry-free princess.	交出解忧公主。	
People in the city were panicked for a while,	一时间 城内 人心惶惶 ,	一时间 (yī shí jiān) for a moment; momentarily. 人心 (rén xīn) popular feeling; the will of the people. 惶惶 (huáng huáng) alarmed; anxious.
Someone is fighting,	有人主战,	
Somebody descends,	有人主降,	
Weng Gui was in a dilemma for a while,	翁归靡一时也左右为难,	
We have persuaded Weng Guimi to stabilize the situation during the day,	白天 已经说服翁归靡 稳住 局势,	白天 (bái tiān) daytime; during the day; day. 稳 (wěn) settled; steady; stable. 局势 (jú shì) situation; state (of affairs).
At night, I wrote a letter for help to the Han court,	在 夜晚 又给汉朝朝廷写 求援 信,	夜晚 (yè wǎn) night. 求援 (qiú yuán) to ask for help.

In her opinion,	在她看来,	
As long as this letter is sent to the court,	只要这封信送到朝廷,	
The Emperor of Han decreed to send troops,	汉皇下旨派兵,	旨(zhǐ) imperial decree; purport; aim; purpose. 派兵(pài bīng) to dispatch troops.
The crisis can be solved.	危机就可迎刃而解。	迎刃而解(yíng rèn ér jiě) lit. (bamboo) splits when it meets the knife's edge (idiom); fig. easily solved.
However, what surprised the princess was that the Han ting at this moment was already overwhelmed.	然而让公主意外的是此刻的汉廷已自顾不暇,	此刻(cǐ kè) this moment; now; at present. 廷(tíng) palace courtyard. 不暇(bù xiá) to have no time (for sth); to be too busy (to do sth).
After the death of Emperor Zhaodi of Han Dynasty, Huo Guang, the power minister, abandoned the new emperor	汉昭帝驾崩后权臣霍光废新帝,	昭(zhāo) bright; clear; manifest; to show clearly. 驾崩(jià bēng) death of king or emperor; demise. 臣(chén) state official or subject in dynastic China; I, your servant (used in addressing the sovereign); Kangxi radical 131. 霍(huò) suddenly.
The ministers are struggling to decide who is the king,	大臣们在为立谁为君而步步惊心,	大臣(dà chén) chancellor (of a monarchy); cabinet minister. 步步(bù bù) step by step; at every step. 惊心(jīng xīn) staggering; shocking; frightened.
Where can I take care of it to rescue Wusun State, which is thousands of miles away.	哪里顾得上去解救远在千里之外的乌孙国的危难。	上去(shàng qù) to go up. 解救(jiě jiù) to rescue; to help out of difficulties; to save the situation. 千里之外(qiān lǐ zhī wài) thousand miles distant. 危难(wēi nàn) calamity.
Princess Jieyou can only save herself,	解忧公主只有自救,	
She persuaded some Wusun nobles who were on the fence,	她拉拢劝服了一些骑墙派的乌孙贵族,	拉拢(lā lǒng) to rope in; fig. to involve sb; to entice. 骑墙(qí qiáng) to sit on the fence; to take both sides in a dispute. 贵族(guì zú) lord; nobility; nobleman; noblewoman; aristocrat; aristocracy.
Efforts to feed the war horse to promote fat,	着力为战马加料催膘,	着力(zhuó lì) to put effort into sth; to try really hard. 战马(zhàn mǎ) warhorse. 加料(jiā liào) to feed in; to load (raw material, supplies, fuel etc); to supply; fortified (with added material). 催膘(cuī biāo) to feed livestock with highly nutritional food in order to fatten them up in a short time.
Expand Dahan Guards.	扩充大汉近卫。	扩充(kuò chōng) to expand.
After fighting hard,	经过奋力抗击,	抗击(kàng jī) to resist (an aggressor); to oppose (a menace).
So that the Xiongnu cavalry can never enter the Yili River Valley,	使匈奴铁骑始终不能进入伊犁河谷,	铁骑(tiě qí) armored horses; crack horsemen. 谷(gǔ) valley.
Thus stabilized the hearts of the army and the people.	从而稳定了军心民心。	民心(mín xīn) popular sentiment.

After Emperor Xuan of Han came to the throne,

汉宣帝即位后,

汉宣帝 (hàn xuān dì) Emperor Xuan (91-48 BC) of the Former Han Dynasty, reigned 74-48 BC. 即位 (jí wèi) to succeed to the throne; accession.

Princess Jieyou and Weng Guimi once again jointly wrote to Han Ting,

解忧公主和翁归靡再次联名上书汉廷,

再次 (zài cì) one more time; again; one more; once again. 联名 (lián míng) jointly (signed, declared, sponsored).

Chen Wuhan joined forces with the east and the west to attack the Huns against the enemy,

力陈乌汉联手东西两面夹击匈奴的却敌之策,

联手 (lián shǒu) lit. to join hands; to act together. 两面 (liǎng miàn) both sides.

Live up to the pro-union,

不负和亲联盟,

At this time, in order to maintain the Xiongnu rule over the Western Regions,

而此时匈奴为维持其对西域的统治,

此时 (cǐ shí) now; this moment.

Also acted quickly in the military,

也在军事上迅速行动,

They use the Barkol grassland as their base,

他们以巴里坤草原为基地,

巴里坤草原 (bā lǐ kūn cǎo yuán) Barkol grasslands near Hami in Xinjiang. 基地 (jī dì) base (of operations); industrial or military base; al-Qaeda.

Tuntian car division,

屯田车师,

屯 (tún) to station (soldiers); to store up; village. 田 (tián) field; farm.

Attack Wusu,

进攻乌苏,

进攻 (jìn gōng) to attack; to assault; to go on the offensive; attack; assault; offense (sports). 乌苏 (wū sū) Wusu city in Tacheng prefecture 塔城地区 (tǎ chéng dì qū), Xinjiang.

Trying to control the area north of Tianshan,

试图控制住天山以北地区,

试图 (shì tú) to attempt; to try. 以北 (yǐ běi) to the north of (suffix).

Separate the connection between Wusun and Han Dynasty.

隔断乌孙与汉朝的联系。

隔断 (gé duàn) partition; to stand between; wall or fence serving as partition.

71 BC,

公元前71年,

After full preparation,

在经过充分准备以后,

The Han Dynasty sent a large army of 150,000 horses to defeat the Huns.

汉王朝发大兵十五万骑讨伐匈奴。

十五 (shí wǔ) fifteen; 15. 讨伐 (tǎo fá) to suppress by armed force; to send a punitive expedition against; to crusade against.

In this battle,

在这场战役中,

战役 (zhàn yì) military campaign.

Weng Guimi personally went on the expedition,

翁归靡亲自披挂出征,

披挂 (pī guà) to put on a suit of armor; to put on dress; to wear. 出征 (chū zhēng) to go into battle; to campaign (military).

Chang Hui, the envoy of the Han Dynasty, walked with the army holding the Han Dynasty talisman.

Fifty thousand Wusun Jing rode thousands of miles,

Go straight to the court of the Huns.

In this battle, the Han-Ukraine coalition won a complete victory,

So that the Xiongnu's vitality in the Western Regions was greatly injured.

However, the Huns did not admit defeat,

Is the twelfth lunar month,

He personally led more than ten thousand cavalry to attack Wusun,

Unexpectedly, the sneak attack outweighed the loss,

And on the way home, he encountered a heavy snow that has not happened in a century.

And failed miserably again.

From the end of 70 BC to the beginning of 69 BC,

The severe snow disaster covered the entire Xiongnu area,

汉朝使臣常惠手持汉朝符节**随**军而行，

五万乌孙精骑**千里奔袭**，

直捣匈奴的王庭。

这一**仗**汉乌**联军**获得**全胜**，

使匈奴在西域的**元气**大伤。

然而匈奴单于并不**服输**，

是年**腊月**，

他亲自**率领**万余**骑兵****偷袭**乌孙，

却不料**偷袭****得不偿失**，

并且在归途中**偏偏****遭遇**了**百年不遇**的**大雪**，

而再次**惨遭**失败。

公元前**70年末**至公元前**69年初**，

特大**雪灾****覆盖**了匈奴**全境**，

随 (suí) to follow; to comply with; varying according to...; to allow; subsequently.

千里 (qiān lǐ) a thousand miles; a thousand li (i.e. 500 kilometers); a long distance. **奔袭** (bēn xí) long-range raid.

直捣 (zhí dǎo) to storm; to attack directly.

仗 (zhàng) weaponry; to hold (a weapon); to wield; to rely on; to depend on; war; battle. **联军** (lián jūn) allied armies. **全胜** (quán shèng) total victory; to excel by far; name of a tank; slam.

元气 (yuán qì) strength; vigor; vitality; (TCM) vital energy.

服输 (fú shū) to concede; to admit defeat; to admit sth is wrong after insisting it is right.

腊月 (là yuè) twelfth lunar month.

率领 (shuài lǐng) to lead; to command; to head. **骑兵** (qí bīng) cavalry. **偷袭** (tōu xí) to mount a sneak attack; to raid.

不料 (bù liào) unexpectedly; to one's surprise. **得不偿失** (dé bù cháng shī) the gains do not make up for the losses (idiom).

偏偏 (piān piān) (indicates that sth turns out just the opposite of what one would wish) unfortunately; as it happened; (indicates that sth is the opposite of what would be normal or reasonable) stubbornly; contrarily; against reason; (indicates that sb or a group is singled out) precisely; only; of all people. **遭遇** (zāo yù) to meet with; to encounter; (bitter) experience. **百年不遇** (bǎi nián bù yù) only met with once every hundred years (drought, flood etc). **大雪** (dà xuě) Daxue or Great Snow, 21st of the 24 solar terms 二十四节气 7th-21st December.

惨遭 (cǎn zāo) to suffer (defeat, death etc).

年末 (nián mò) end of the year. **年初** (nián chū) beginning of the year.

覆盖 (fù gài) to cover.

Numerous Huns and livestock froze to death.

匈奴百姓与牲畜冻死不计其数。

百姓 (bǎi xìng) common people. 牲畜 (shèng chù) domesticated animals; livestock. 冻死 (dòng sǐ) to freeze to death; to die off in winter. 不计其数 (bù jì qí shù) lit. their number cannot be counted (idiom); fig. countless; innumerable.

So some small tribes in the north of the desert took advantage of the fire and robbed them.

于是大漠之北的一些小部落趁火打劫，

大漠 (dà mò) desert. 趁火打劫 (chèn huǒ dǎ jié) to loot a burning house; to profit from sb's misfortune (idiom).

Fight against the Huns with the Wusun people,

同乌孙人一起夹击匈奴，

The Huns were defeated.

匈奴一败涂地。

一败涂地 (yī bài tú dì) failed and wiped over the floor (idiom); to fail utterly; a crushing defeat; beaten and in a hopeless position.

In 60 BC,

公元前60年，

As the Huns rushed to the Han Dynasty,

随着匈奴日逐王降汉，

The Han Dynasty government set up the Western Region Supervision Mansion,

汉朝政府设西域督护府，

督 (dū) to supervise and direct; army title (archaic). 护 (hù) to protect.

The Western Regions have now been incorporated into the territory of the Han Dynasty.

西域至此纳入汉朝的版图。

至此 (zhì cǐ) up until now; so far. 纳入 (nà rù) to bring into; to channel into; to integrate into; to incorporate. 版图 (bǎn tú) domain; territory.

Wusun also captured more than 40,000 soldiers from the Huns,

乌孙也从匈奴俘获了超过4万的降卒，

俘获 (fú huò) to capture (enemy property or personnel); capture (physics: absorption of subatomic particle by an atom or nucleus). 卒 (zú) soldier; servant; to finish; to die; finally; at last; pawn in Chinese chess.

It became the strongest country in the Western Regions.

一跃成为了西域最强国。

强国 (qiáng guó) (ironically) mainland China (Taiwan & Hong Kong usage).

In 64 BC,

公元前64年，

Weng Guimi wrote to Han Ting,

翁归靡上书汉廷，

Willing to establish the grandson of the Han Dynasty,

愿立汉朝外孙，

外孙 (wài sūn) daughter's son; grandson; descendant via the female line.

That is, he and Princess Jieyou's eldest son Yuan Guimi are heirs,

也就是他与解忧公主的长子元贵靡为嗣，

长子 (zhǎng zǐ) Zhangzi county in Shanxi 山西 (shān xī). 嗣 (sì) succession (to a title); to inherit; continuing (a tradition); posterity.

Request to hire a princess of the Han Dynasty as his wife,

请求为其聘一位汉朝公主为妻，

Further close the relationship between the Ukhan and the Han.

Finally, Liu Xiangfu, the niece of Princess Jieyou, was selected.

Become the newly appointed princess.

However, just when the family and family arrived in Dunhuang mightily,

Weng Guimi died suddenly of illness.

The position of the leader of the Western Regions of Wusun Kingdom has only been maintained for ten years.

It ended with Weng Guimi's sudden death,

The marriage contract with relatives was also cancelled,

Princess Jieyou once again fell into an embarrassed situation.

Weng Guimi's younger brother,

The mud of Princess Xiongnu took the opportunity to run to understand the throne of Princess You's eldest son,

Mastered power,

It also adopted a pro-Hun and anti-Han policy,

And asked Princess Jieyou to pass on to him.

Faced with the demands of mud,

进一步密切乌汉之间的关系。

最终解忧公主的侄女刘相夫被选定，

成为新一任的和亲公主。

然而就在和亲的队伍浩浩荡荡抵达敦煌之时，

翁归靡却突然病逝，

乌孙国西域领头羊的地位仅仅维持了十载，

随着翁归靡的猝死而一同终结，

和亲婚约也随之取消，

解忧公主再次陷入四面楚歌的处境。

翁归靡的弟弟，

匈奴公主所生的泥靡趁机挤兑了解忧公主长子的王位，

掌握了大权，

还采取了亲匈奴反汉的政策，

并要求解忧公主转嫁给他。

面对泥靡的要求，

进一步 (jìn yī bù) one step further; to move forward a step; further onwards.

侄女 (zhí nǚ) niece; brother's daughter. 选定 (xuǎn dìng) to select; to choose; to settle on.

抵达 (dǐ dá) to arrive; to reach (a destination).

病逝 (bìng shì) to die of illness.

领头羊 (lǐng tóu yáng) bellwether.

猝死 (cù sǐ) sudden death (in medicine, sporting competitions etc). 一同 (yī tóng) along; together. 终结 (zhōng jié) end; conclusion; to come to an end; to terminate (sth).

婚约 (hūn yuē) engagement; wedding contract. 随之 (suí zhī) thereupon; subsequently; accordingly.

陷入 (xiàn rù) to sink into; to get caught up in; to land in (a predicament). 四面楚歌 (sì miàn chǔ gē) lit. on all sides, the songs of Chu (idiom); fig. surrounded by enemies, isolated and without help. 处境 (chǔ jìng) situation (of a person).

所生 (suǒ shēng) parents (father and mother). 泥 (ní) mud; clay; paste; pulp. 趁机 (chèn jī) to seize an opportunity; to take advantage of situation. 挤兑 (jǐ duì) a run on a bank. 王位 (wáng wèi) title of king; kingship.

大权 (dà quán) power; authority.

Princess Jieyou accepted the dowry on the surface,

解忧公主表面**收下了**聘礼,

收下 (shōu xià) to accept; to receive.

Secretly planned a Hongmen banquet,

暗中却策划出了一出**鸿门宴**,

暗中 (àn zhōng) in the dark; in secret; on the sly; surreptitiously. **策划** (cè huà) to plot; to scheme; to bring about; to engineer; planning; producer; planner. **鸿门宴** (hóng mén yàn) Feast at Hongmen; (fig.) banquet set up with the aim of murdering a guest; refers to a famous episode in 206 BC when future Han emperor Liu Bang 刘邦 (liú bāng) escaped attempted murder by his rival Xiang Yu 项羽 (xiàng yǔ).

Prepare to kill the mud.

准备**杀掉**泥靡。

杀掉 (shā diào) to kill.

Unfortunately the plan failed,

可惜计划失败,

Mud escaped,

泥靡**逃脱**,

逃脱 (táo tuō) to run away; to escape.

Princess Jieyou immediately decisively killed Ni Mi's cronies.

解忧公主立刻**果断****斩杀**了泥靡的**亲信**。

果断 (guǒ duàn) firm; decisive. **斩杀** (zhǎn shā) to behead. **亲信** (qīn xìn) trusted aide.

Arrange the defense of Chigu Castle,

布置好赤谷城的**防卫**,

布置 (bù zhì) to put in order; to arrange; to decorate; to fix up; to deploy. **防卫** (fáng wèi) to defend; defensive; defense.

Waiting for Mu Mi's revenge.

静待泥靡的**报复**。

However, Ni Mi was shocked.

不过泥靡**被吓破了胆**,

Don't dare to act rashly.

不敢**轻举妄动**。

轻举妄动 (qīng jǔ wàng dòng) to act blindly without thinking (idiom).

53 BC,

公元前53年,

Yuan Guimi's half-brother Wu slaughtered Nimi,

元贵靡的**异母**兄弟乌就屠**袭杀**了泥靡,

异母 (yì mǔ) (of siblings) having the same father but different mothers. **屠** (tú) to slaughter (animals for food); to massacre. **袭** (xí) to attack; to inherit; classifier for suits (esp. of funeral robes).

In the Han Dynasty, Liwu was slaughtered as Xiao Kunmo,

汉朝立乌就屠为小昆莫,

Yuan Guimi is a great Kunmo.

元贵靡为大昆莫。

51 BC,

公元前51年,

With the permission of Emperor Han Xuan,

在得到汉宣帝的**应允**下,

应允 (yìng yǔn) to give one's assent; to consent.

Princess Jieyou finally returned to Chang'an,

解忧公主终于回到了长安,

Emperor Han Xuan received the princess of the Han who was nearly 70 years old in the form of a princess.

Two years later, Princess Jieyou and Changan passed away.

After Princess Jieyou left, Wusun Kingdom continued to split,

By the Eastern Han Dynasty, it has gradually declined.

In 437 AD,

Wusun accompanied the mission of the sixteen countries in the Western Regions to pay tribute to the Northern Wei Dynasty,

This is the last record Wusun left in the history books.

At this time, Wusun has become a small mountain country fleeing in the green forest,

Then it disappeared completely.

Why did Wusun country disappear,

This is already the mystery of the ages.

In the middle of the 15th century,

A collection of nomadic tribes from the Golden Horde,

汉宣帝以公主的**规格**接待了这位年近70**功高盖世**的大汉公主，

两年后解忧公主与长安**辞世**。

解忧公主离开后的乌孙国不断**分裂**，

到**东汉**时期已日渐**衰落**。

公元437年，

乌孙**随同**西域**十六国使团**入**贡**于**北魏**，

这是乌孙在**史书**上留下的最后记录了。

这时的乌孙已成为逃亡在**葱林**中的一个小山国，

后来就完全消失了。

乌孙国究竟因何消失，

这已经是**千古**之迷了。

15世纪**中叶**，

从**金帐汗国****分列**出来的一些游牧部落的**集合体**，

规格 (guī gé) standard; norm; specification. **功** (gōng) meritorious deed or service; achievement; result; service; accomplishment; work (physics). **盖世** (gài shì) unrivalled; matchless.

辞世 (cí shì) to die; to depart this life (euphemism); same as 去世.

分裂 (fēn liè) to split up; to divide; to break up; fission; schism.

东汉 (dōng hàn) Eastern or later Han dynasty, 25-220. **衰落** (shuāi luò) to fall; to drop; to decline; to deteriorate; to go downhill.

随同 (suí tóng) accompanying. **十六国** (shí liù guó) Sixteen Kingdoms of Five non-Han people (ruling most of China 304-439); also written 五胡十六国. **使团** (shǐ tuán) diplomatic mission. **贡** (gòng) to offer tribute; tribute; gifts. **北魏** (běi wèi) Wei of the Northern Dynasties (386-534), founded by the Tuoba 拓跋 branch of Xianbei 鲜卑.

史书 (shǐ shū) history book.

这时 (zhè shí) at this time; at this moment. **葱** (cōng) scallion; green onion.

千古 (qiān gǔ) for all eternity; throughout all ages.

中叶 (zhōng yè) mid- (e.g. mid-century); middle period.

金帐汗国 (jīn zhàng hán guó) Golden Horde (ancient state). **分列** (fēn liè) to divide into rows; to identify subcategories; to break down into constituent parts; breakdown; disaggregation. **集合体** (jí hé tǐ) aggregate; ensemble; bundle.

They got the name Kazakh meaning asylum or escaping,

他们得名**哈萨克**意即**避难者**或者**脱离者**,

哈萨克 (hā sà kè) Kazakhstan; Kazakh ethnic group in PRC. **意即** (yì jí) which means; (this) means (that). **避难** (bì nàn) refuge; to take refuge; to seek asylum (political etc). **脱离** (tuō lí) to separate oneself from; to break away from; diastasis (medicine); abscission; abjunction (botany).

Some people say that this is the meaning of white swan or freedom fighter.

也有人说这是白**天鹅**或者自由**战士**的意思。

鹅 (é) goose. **战士** (zhàn shì) fighter; soldier; warrior.

An important tribe among the Kazakhs is called Wusun.

而**哈萨克人**中一个重要的部落就叫**乌孙**。

哈萨克人 (hā sà kè rén) Kazakh person; Kazakh people.

Experts generally believe that Wusun is one of the origins of modern Kazakhs.

专家们普遍认为**乌孙**就是现代**哈萨克族**的族源之一,

哈萨克族 (hā sà kè zú) Kazakh ethnic group of Xinjiang.

Yurt is called “Yu” in Kazakh.

毡房**哈萨克语**称之为”**宇**“。

房 (fáng) house; room; branch of an extended family; classifier for family members (or concubines). **哈萨克语** (hā sà kè yǔ) Kazakh language. **称之为** (chēng zhī wéi) to call it...; known as....

It is not only easy to carry,

它不仅**携带**方便,

携带 (xié dài) to carry (on one's person); to support (old); Taiwan pr. (xī dài).

And durable,

而且**坚固耐用**,

坚固 (jiān gù) firm; firmly; hard; stable. **耐用** (nài yòng) durable.

Comfortable living,

居住舒适,

居住 (jū zhù) to reside; to dwell; to live in a place; resident in.

It has been loved by Kazakh herdsmen for thousands of years.

千百年来一直为**哈萨克牧民**所**喜爱**。

百年 (bǎi nián) hundred years; century; lifetime. **喜爱** (xǐ ài) to like; to love; to be fond of; favorite.

The materials of the yurt are almost entirely local materials,

毡房的材料**几乎完全是就地取材**,

几乎完全 (jī hū wán quán) almost entirely; almost completely. **就地取材** (jiù dì qǔ cái) to draw on local resources; using materials at hand.

The skeleton is made of red willow wood in the Gobi,

骨架是**戈壁**上的**红柳木**做的,

骨架 (gǔ jià) framework; skeleton. **戈壁** (gē bì) Gobi (desert). **柳** (liǔ) willow.

The outer wall fence is made of Achnatherum splendens,

外围的**墙篱**是**芨芨草**编,

外围 (wài wéi) surrounding. **篱** (lí) a fence. **芨** (jí) Bletilla hyacinthina (mucilaginous); Acronym for the Chinese Elder tree 董草.

The joints are fixed with cowhide rope and tendon,

各**连接处**都用**牛皮**的**绳子**和**牛筋**连接**固定**,

牛皮 (niú pí) cowhide; leather; fig. flexible and tough; boasting; big talk. **筋** (jīn) muscle; tendon; veins visible under the skin; sth resembling tendons or veins (e.g. fiber in a vegetable).

Both light and strong.

既**轻便**又**牢固**。

轻便 (qīng biàn) lightweight and portable; light and convenient. **牢固** (láo gù) firm; secure.

The door frame and door are made of pine trees,

门框和**门**用**松树**制作,

门框 (mén kuàng) door frame. **松树** (sōng shù) pine; pine tree.

Otherwise,	除此 以外 ,	以外 (yǐ wài) apart from; other than; except for; external; outside of; on the other side of; beyond.
To use a lot of felt and wool rope,	要用大量的毡子和毛绳,	毡子 (zhān zi) felt (fabric).
The whole yurt structure does not need a nail,	整个毡房 构架 不用一枚 钉子 、	构架 (gòu jià) structure. 枚 (méi) classifier for coins, rings, badges, pearls, sporting medals, rockets, satellites etc; tree trunk; whip; wooden peg, used as a gag for marching soldiers (old). 钉子 (dīng zi) nail; snag; saboteur.
Metal tools such as wedges.	楔子 等金属工具。	楔子 (xiē zi) wedge; peg; stopper; prologue (in some modern novels); prologue or interlude in Yuan dynasty drama.
The felts used in the yurts are all handmade by hardworking and intelligent Kazakh women.	毡房所用的 毛毡 都是 勤劳 聪慧 的哈萨克族妇女手工制作的,	毛毡 (máo zhān) felt. 勤劳 (qín láo) hardworking; industrious; diligent. 聪慧 (cōng huì) bright; witty; intelligent.
First use a wooden stick to loosen the wool,	先用 木棍 将羊毛 敲打 松散 ,	木棍 (mù gùn) wooden stick. 羊毛 (yáng máo) fleece; wool; woolen. 敲打 (qiāo dǎ) to beat sb; to beat (a drum). 松散 (sōng sǎn) to relax; loose; not consolidated; not rigorous.
Sprinkle water to get wet,	洒水 打湿,	洒水 (sǎ shuǐ) to sprinkle.
Spread on the flat ground and compact,	铺 在 平整 的地上 压实 ,	铺 (pù) plank bed; place to sleep; shop; store; (old) relay station. 平整 (píng zhěng) smooth; level; to level off; to flatten (remove bumps). 压实 (yā shí) to compress; to compact.
Many people have repeatedly rolled it.	再有多人反复 卷压 而成。	压 (yā) to press; to push down; to keep under (control); pressure.
Since the yurt is made of white felt,	由于毡房是用 白色 毡子 做成 ,	白色 (bái sè) white; fig. reactionary; anti-communist.
People call it a white palace,	人们称之为 白色 的 宫殿 ,	
It is an important creation of the Kazakh ancestors.	它是哈萨克族 先民 的 重要 创造 。	先民 (xiān mín) forebears.
Time has washed away all the joys and sorrows of the past,	时间 涤荡 了一切曾经的 悲欢 离合 ,	涤荡 (dí dàng) to wash off. 悲欢离合 (bēi huān lí hé) joys and sorrows; partings and reunions; the vicissitudes of life.
No civilization can exist independently,	任何一种文明都 不可能 独立 存在,	不可能 (bù kě néng) impossible; cannot; not able.
Different routes lead to the same goal,	殊途 同归,	殊途同归 (shū tú tóng guī) different routes to the same destination (idiom); fig. different means of achieve the same end.
Whether it is the Han Dynasty,	无论是汉王朝、	
The alliance and rivalry between Wusun and even the Xiongnu,	乌孙乃至匈奴曾经的 相互 结盟 与 抗衡 ,	相互 (xiāng hù) each other; mutual. 抗衡 (kàng héng) contend against.

Or the personal efforts made
by heroes in this process,

All of them melt the barriers
continuously in the blending of
civilizations,

The process of reshaping a
whole.

More importantly, all choices
and efforts conform to the
general trend of historical
development.

No matter how difficult the
process is,

People are always looking
forward to a simple life and
innocent relationship.

还是英雄人物在这一过程
做出的个人努力，

都是在文明的交融中将隔
阂不断的融化，

重塑一个整体所经历的过
程。

更加重要的是一切的选择
和努力都顺应历史发展的
大趋势，

无论过程如何艰险，

人们始终对淳朴的生活与
纯真的关系充满了期待。

交融 (jiāo róng) to blend; to mix. 中将 (zhōng jiàng) lieutenant
general; vice admiral; air marshal. 隔阂 (gé
hé) misunderstanding; estrangement; (language etc) barrier. 融
化 (róng huà) to melt; to thaw; to dissolve; to blend into; to
combine; to fuse.

重塑 (chóng sù) to reconstruct (an art object); to remodel.

顺应 (shùn yìng) to comply; to conform to; in tune with;
adapting to; to adjust to.

艰险 (jiān xiǎn) difficult and dangerous; hardships and perils.

淳朴 (chún pǔ) simple and honest; unsophisticated; guileless. 纯
真 (chún zhēn) innocent and unaffected; pure and
unadulterated.