



中国通史 (2016)

第1集：中华道路

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This is a magical land,

这是一片神奇的土地，

神奇 (shén qí) magical; mystical; miraculous. 土地 (tǔ dì) land; soil; territory.

The majestic and splendid mountains and rivers breed infinite vitality,

雄伟壮观的锦绣山河孕育着无限生机，

雄伟 (xióng wěi) grand; imposing; magnificent; majestic. 壮观 (zhuàng guān) spectacular; magnificent sight. 锦绣 (jǐn xiù) beautiful. 山河 (shān hé) mountains and rivers; the whole country. 孕育 (yùn yù) to be pregnant; to produce offspring; to nurture (a development, school of thought, artwork etc); fig. replete with (culture etc). 无限 (wú xiàn) unlimited; unbounded. 生机 (shēng jī) opportunity to live; to reprieve from death; life force; vitality.

A great country was born.

诞生了一个伟大的国家。

诞生 (dàn shēng) to be born. 伟大 (wěi dà) huge; great; grand; worthy of the greatest admiration; important (contribution etc).

China is a vast land,

中国这是一片广袤的土地，

广袤 (guǎng mào) vast.

The long and glorious ancient civilization carries a rich history and culture,

悠久辉煌的古老文明承载着丰富的历史文化，

悠久 (yōu jiǔ) long (tradition, history etc). 辉煌 (huī huáng) splendid; glorious. 古老 (gǔ lǎo) ancient; old; age-old. 文明 (wén míng) civilized; civilization; culture. 承载 (chéng zài) to bear the weight; to sustain. 丰厚 (fēng hòu) generous; ample.

To shape a great nation,

塑造出一个伟大的民族，

塑造 (sù zào) to model; to mold; (fig.) to create (a character, a market, an image etc); (literature) to portray (in words).

Chinese nation.

中华民族。

中华民族 (zhōng huá mín zú) the Chinese people.

In this magical and vast land,

在这片神奇而广袤的土地上，

土 (tǔ) earth; dust; clay; local; indigenous; crude opium; unsophisticated; one of the eight categories of ancient musical instruments 八音 (bā yīn).

Historical dramas are constantly staged,	一场场历史大剧 不断上演 ,	不断 (bù duàn) unceasing; uninterrupted; continuous; constant. 上演 (shàng yǎn) to screen (a movie); to stage (a play); a screening; a staging.
Numerous twists and turns are testing the nation and sentient beings on this land,	无数的曲折与坎坷 考验着这片土地上的民族与 众生 ,	无数 (wú shù) countless; numberless; innumerable. 曲折 (qū zhé) winding; (fig.) complicated. 坎坷 (kǎn kě) bumpy (of a road); rough (of life); to be down on one's luck; to be full of frustrations and dashed hopes. 考验 (kǎo yàn) to test; to put to the test; trial; ordeal. 众生 (zhòng shēng) all living things.
Self-improvement,	自强不息 ,	自强不息 (zì qiáng bù xī) to strive unremittingly; self-improvement.
Honesty,	厚德载物 ,	厚德载物 (hòu dé zài wù) with great virtue one can take charge of the world (idiom).
Dare to explore,	勇于探索 ,	勇于 (yǒng yú) to dare to; to be brave enough to. 探索 (tàn suǒ) to explore; to probe.
Keep your home,	尽守家园 ,	守 (shǒu) to guard; to defend; to keep watch; to abide by the law; to observe (rules or ritual); nearby; adjoining. 家园 (jiā yuán) home; homeland.
Love peace goes deep into the blood of the Chinese.	爱好和平 深入 中国人 的 血液 。	和平 (hé píng) peace; peaceful. 深入 (shēn rù) to penetrate deeply; thorough. 中国人 (zhōng guó rén) Chinese person. 血液 (xuè yè) blood.
No matter the wind or rain,	无论 风雨飘摇 ,	风雨飘摇 (fēng yǔ piāo yáo) tossed about by the wind and rain (idiom); (of a situation) unstable.
Difficult,	困难重重 ,	重重 (chóng chóng) layer upon layer; one after another.
Chinese people can face up to difficulties,	中国人 都能 迎难而上 ,	
Hard work,	顽强奋斗 ,	顽强 (wán qiáng) tenacious; hard to defeat. 奋斗 (fèn dòu) to strive; to struggle.
overcome obstacles,	渡过难关 ,	渡过 (dù guò) to cross over; to pass through. 难关 (nán guān) difficulty; crisis.
Seek the truth to solve the problem.	寻求 到 解决问题 的 真理 。	寻求 (xún qiú) to seek; to look for. 真理 (zhēn lǐ) truth.
Regardless of the smoke,	无论 烟雾弥漫 ,	烟雾 (yān wù) smoke; mist; vapor; smog; fumes. 弥漫 (mí màn) to pervade; to fill the air; diffuse; everywhere present; about to inundate (water); permeated by (smoke); filled with (dust); to saturate (the air with fog, smoke etc).
Obstacles,	障碍重重 ,	障碍 (zhàng ài) barrier; obstruction; hindrance; impediment; obstacle.

Chinese people can be tenacious,	中国人都能够 坚韧不拔 ,	坚韧不拔 (jiān rèn bù bá) firm and indomitable (idiom); tenacious and unyielding.
Calm,	沉着冷静 ,	沉着 (chén zhuó) steady; calm and collected; not nervous.
Choose the path that suits you,	选择出适合自己的 道路 ,	道路 (dào lù) road; path; way.
Create the happiness of China and mankind.	缔造 中国与 人类 的幸福。	缔造 (dì zào) to found; to create. 人类 (rén lèi) humanity; human race; mankind.
This is the history of China,	这就是中国的 历史 ,	
Rich and colorful,	丰富而多彩 ,	多彩 (duō cǎi) colorful; flamboyant.
Twists and turns and brilliant,	曲折而灿烂 ,	灿烂 (càn làn) to glitter; brilliant; splendid.
Continuous and continuous,	绵延而不断 ,	绵延 (mián yán) continuous (esp. of mountain ranges); to stretch long and unbroken; a continuous link; sostenuto (sustained, in music).
Take root and bloom in this land,	在这片土地上生根 绽放 ,	绽放 (zhàn fàng) to blossom.
Deduct countless legendary past events.	演绎 出无数的 传奇往事 。	演绎 (yǎn yì) (of a story etc) to unfold; to play out; to develop (a technique etc); to enact; (logic) to deduce; to infer. 往事 (wǎng shì) past events; former happenings.
These ancient histories are our precious heritage,	这些古老的历史是我们 宝贵 的 遗产 ,	宝贵 (bǎo guì) valuable; precious; to value; to treasure; to set store by. 遗产 (yí chǎn) heritage; legacy; inheritance; bequest.
Over time and new.	历久而弥新 。	弥 (mí) full; to fill; completely; more.
It is like a lighthouse illuminating our future road to revival,	它像一座 灯塔 照亮 着我们 未来 的 复兴 之路,	灯塔 (dēng tǎ) lighthouse. 照亮 (zhào liàng) to illuminate; to light up; lighting. 未来 (wèi lái) future; tomorrow; approaching; coming; pending. 复兴 (fù xīng) Fuxing district of Handan city 邯郸市 (hán dān shì), Hebei; Fuxing or Fuhsing township in Taoyuan county 桃园县 (táo yuán xiàn), north Taiwan.
She is like a mother who guards the cradle of our dreams.	她像一位母亲 守护 着我们 梦 的 摇篮 。	守护 (shǒu hù) to guard; to protect. 摇篮 (yáo lán) cradle.
Between 800 BC and 200 BC,	公元前 800年到 公元前 200年间,	公元前 (gōng yuán qián) BCE (before the Common Era); BC (before Christ). 年间 (nián jiān) in the years of; during those years; period (of dynasty or decade).
Around 30 degrees north latitude of the human planet,	人类 星球 的 北纬 30度 上下 ,	星球 (xīng qiú) celestial body (e.g. planet, satellite etc); heavenly body. 北纬 (běi wěi) latitude north. 上 (shàng) up and down; top and bottom; old and new; length; about.

<p>The stars of the east and the west are shining,</p> <p>Lao Tzu,</p> <p>Confucius,</p> <p>Sakyamuni,</p> <p>Aristotle,</p> <p>Mencius,</p> <p>Zhuangzi,</p> <p>Great thinkers like Mozi may appear together or appear one after another.</p> <p>This era in the West is called the Axial Age,</p> <p>In the East, it is called a hundred schools of thought,</p> <p>Whether in the East or the West,</p> <p>This era is called the era of human discovery and awakening.</p>	<p>东方西方群星璀璨,</p> <p>老子、</p> <p>孔子、</p> <p>释迦摩尼、</p> <p>亚里士多德、</p> <p>孟子、</p> <p>庄子、</p> <p>墨子这些伟大的思想家或联袂登场或接踵而出。</p> <p>在西方这个时代称为轴心时代,</p> <p>在东方称之为百家争鸣,</p> <p>无论在东方还是西方,</p> <p>这个时代都被称为人的发现和觉醒的时代。</p>	<p>东方 (dōng fāng) east. 西方 (xī fāng) the West; the Occident; Western countries. 璀璨 (cuǐ càn) bright; resplendent.</p> <p>老子 (lǎo zi) Laozi or Lao-tze (c. 500 BC), Chinese philosopher, the founder of Taoism; the sacred book of Daoism, 道德经 by Laozi.</p> <p>孔子 (kǒng zi) Confucius (551-479 BC), Chinese thinker and social philosopher, also known as 孔夫子 (kǒng fū zǐ).</p> <p>释迦 (shì jiā) Sakya (name of a north Indian tribe); abbr. for 释迦牟尼 Sakyamuni Buddha; sugar apple. 摩尼 (mó ní) Manes (3rd century AD), Persian prophet and founder of Manichaeism.</p> <p>亚里士多德 (yà lì shì duō dé) Aristotle (384-322 BC), Greek philosopher.</p> <p>孟子 (mèng zǐ) Mencius (c. 372-c. 289 BC), Confucian philosopher second only to Confucius; book of the same name, one of the classics of Confucianism.</p> <p>庄子 (zhuāng zǐ) Zhuangzi (369-286 BC), Daoist author.</p> <p>墨子 (mò zǐ) Mozi (c. 470-391 BC), founder of the Mohist School 墨家 (mò jiā) of the Warring States Period (475-220 BC). 思想家 (sī xiǎng jiā) thinker. 联袂 (lián mèi) jointly; as a group; together. 登场 (dēng chǎng) to go on stage; fig. to appear on the scene; used in advertising to mean new product. 接踵 (jiē zhǒng) to follow on sb's heels.</p> <p>时代 (shí dài) age; era; epoch; period (in one's life). 称为 (chēng wéi) called; to call sth (by a name); to name. 轴心 (zhóu xīn) axle; (fig.) central element; key element; axis (alliance of nations).</p> <p>称之为 (chēng zhī wéi) to call it...; known as.... 百家争鸣 (bǎi jiā zhēng míng) a hundred schools of thought contend (idiom); refers to the classical philosophic schools of the Warring States period 475-221 BC.</p> <p>称 (chēng) to weigh; to state; to name; name; appellation; to praise. 为人 (wèi rén) for sb; for others' interest. 觉醒 (jué xǐng) to awaken; to come to realize; awakened to the truth; the truth dawns upon one; scales fall from the eyes; to become aware.</p>
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This is the Mozi Memorial Hall
in Tengzhou City,

这里是**位于滕州市的墨子纪念馆**,

位于 (wèi yú) to be located at; to be situated at; to lie. **滕州市** (téng zhōu shì) Tengzhou county level city in Zaozhuang **枣庄** (zǎo zhuāng shì), Shandong. **纪念馆** (jì niàn guǎn) memorial hall; commemorative museum.

Unlike other thinkers,

和**别的**思想家不同,

别的 (bié de) else; other.

The statue of Mozi is very
unique,

墨子的**塑像**极具**特立独行之状**,

塑像 (sù xiàng) (molded or modeled) statue. **特立独行** (tè lì dú xíng) to be unconventional; independence of action. **状** (zhuàng) accusation; suit; state; condition; strong; great; -shaped.

He is wearing a commoner and
carrying a bag on his
shoulders,

他**身着布衣**肩**背行囊**,

身着 (shēn zhuó) to wear. **布衣** (bù yī) plain cotton clothing; (literary) the common people. **肩** (jiān) shoulder; to shoulder (responsibilities etc). **行囊** (xíng náng) traveling bag; luggage.

Looks like a walker in the dust.

俨然是一位**风尘仆仆的行者**。

俨然 (yǎn rán) just like; solemn; dignified; neatly laid out. **风尘仆仆** (fēng chén pú pú) lit. covered in dust (idiom); fig. travel-worn. **行者** (xíng zhě) pedestrian; walker; itinerant monk.

Mozi's life was accompanied by
various ingenious inventions,

墨子的一生**相伴着**各种**各样**鬼斧**神工**般的**发明**,

一生 (yī shēng) all one's life; throughout one's life. **相伴** (xiāng bàn) to accompany sb; to accompany each other. **各种各样** (gè zhǒng gè yàng) various kinds; all sorts. **鬼斧神工** (guǐ fǔ shén gōng) supernaturally fine craft (idiom); the work of the Gods; uncanny workmanship; superlative craftsmanship. **发明** (fā míng) to invent; an invention.

And these inventions were
cleverly applied to Mozi's
thought practice.

而这些**发明**被**巧妙的****运用到**墨子
的**思想实践**当中。

巧妙 (qiǎo miào) ingenious; clever; ingenuity; artifice. **运用** (yùn yòng) to use; to put to use. **思想** (sī xiǎng) thought; thinking; idea; ideology. **实践** (shí jiàn) practice; to put into practice; to live up to (a promise); to carry out (a project).

In the chaotic war,

在**纷乱的****战火**间,

纷乱 (fēn luàn) numerous and disorderly. **战火** (zhàn huǒ) conflagration; the fire of war.

Mozi and his disciples are more
like a group of ascetics,

墨子和他的**弟子**更像一个**苦行僧****团体**,

弟子 (dì zǐ) disciple; follower. **苦行** (kǔ xíng) ascetic practice. **僧** (sēng) monk; Sangha, the Buddhist monastic order. **团体** (tuán tǐ) group; organization; team.

Has the strongest will,

有着**最坚定的****意志**,

有着 (yǒu zhe) to have; to possess. **坚定** (jiān dìng) firm; steady; staunch; resolute. **意志** (yì zhì) will; willpower; determination.

Everyone can go through fire
and water,

人人皆可**赴汤蹈火**,

皆可 (jiē kě) both OK; all acceptable. **赴汤蹈火** (fù tāng dǎo huǒ) to go through water and tread on fire (idiom); not afraid of any difficulty.

Die hard,

死不**旋踵**,

旋踵 (xuán zhǒng) to turn on one's heel; in the twinkling of an eye; instantly.

They spare no effort to promote "Jian Ai",

他们不遗余力地宣传“兼爱”、

不遗余力 (bù yí yú lì) to spare no pains or effort (idiom); to do one's utmost. **宣传 (xuān chuán)** to disseminate; to give publicity to; propaganda. **兼爱 (jiān ài)** "universal love", principle advocated by Mozi **墨子 (mò zǐ)**, stressing that people should care for everyone equally.

"Non-attack" proposition,

”非攻”主张,

非 (fēi) to not be; not; wrong; incorrect; non-; un-; in-; to reproach or blame; (colloquial) to insist on; simply must. **攻 (gōng)** to attack; to accuse; to study. **主张 (zhǔ zhāng)** to advocate; to stand for; view; position; stand; proposition; viewpoint; assertion.

Cum love,

兼爱,

Without the love of any relatives,

没有任何亲属贵贱的爱,

亲属 (qīn shǔ) kin; kindred; relatives. **贵贱 (guì jiàn)** noble and lowly; high versus low social hierarchy of ruler to people, father to son, husband to wife in Confucianism.

Non-offensive means opposing war.

非攻就是反对战争。

战争 (zhàn zhēng) war; conflict.

Unlike Mozi's radical old-world thinking,

与墨子激进的旧世思想不同,

激进 (jī jìn) radical; extreme; extremist.

Taoism, represented by Lao Zhuang, advocates quietness and inaction,

以老庄为代表的道家主张清静无为,

老庄 (lǎo zhuāng) Laozi and Zhuangzi (or Lao-tze and Chuang-tze), the founders of Daoism. **代表 (dài biǎo)** representative; delegate; to represent; to stand for; on behalf of; in the name of. **道家 (dào jiā)** Daoist School of the Warring States Period (475-221 BC), based on the teachings of Laozi or Lao-tze **老子 (lǎo zǐ)** (c. 500 BC-) and Zhuangzi **庄子 (zhuāng zǐ)** (369-286 BC). **清静 (qīng jìng)** quiet; peaceful and quiet. **无为 (wú wéi)** the Daoist doctrine of inaction; let things take their own course; laissez-faire.

Comply with natural political thoughts.

顺应自然的政治思想。

顺应 (shùn yìng) to comply; to conform to; in tune with; adapting to; to adjust to. **政治思想 (zhèng zhì sī xiǎng)** political thought; ideology.

Countless thinkers and schools of thought emerged in that era,

在那个时代还涌现出无数的思想家和学派,

涌现 (yǒng xiàn) to emerge in large numbers; to spring up; to emerge prominently. **学派 (xué pài)** school of thought.

The Yin-Yang family who advocated that all changes in the world be attributed to the five elements of Yin and Yang was born,

诞生了主张将世界万物变化归结于阴阳五行的阴阳家，

万物 (wàn wù) all living things. 归结 (guī jié) to sum up; to conclude; in a nutshell; the end (of a story). 阴阳 (yīn yáng) yin and yang. 五行 (wǔ xíng) five phases of Chinese philosophy: wood 木, fire 火, earth 土, metal 金, water 水. 阴阳家 (yīn yáng jiā) School of Yin-Yang of the Warring States Period (475-221 BC) founded by Zou Yan 邹衍 (zōu yǎn).

Legalists who govern the world according to law,

依法治世的法家，

依法 (yī fǎ) legal (proceedings); according to law. 治 (zhì) to rule; to govern; to manage; to control; to harness (a river); to treat (a disease); to wipe out (a pest); to punish; to research. 法家 (fǎ jiā) Legalist School of the Warring States Period (475-221 BC) founded by Han Fei 韩非 (hán fēi) and Li Si 李斯 (lǐ sī), later adopted by Shang Yang 商鞅 (shāng yāng) whose reforms helped establish the supremacy of the Qin Dynasty 秦代 (qín dài) (221-207 BC).

Lobbying strategists from various countries,

游说各国的纵横家，

游说 (yóu shuì) to lobby; to campaign; to promote (an idea, a product); (old) to visit various rulers and promote one's political ideas (in the Warring States period). 各国 (gè guó) each country; every country; various countries. 纵横家 (zòng héng jiā) School of Diplomacy of the Warring States Period (475-221 BC) whose leading advocates were Su Qin 苏秦 (sū qín) and Zhang Yi 张仪 (zhāng yí).

They explore nature from different angles,

他们从不同角度来探寻自然、

角度 (jiǎo dù) angle; point of view. 探寻 (tàn xún) to search; to seek; to explore.

The true meaning of how people get along with society,

人与社会如何相处的真谛，

如何 (rú hé) how; what way; what. 相处 (xiāng chǔ) to be in contact (with sb); to associate; to interact; to get along (well, poorly). 真谛 (zhēn dì) the real meaning; the true essence.

It can be said that there are different opinions.

可谓众说纷纭。

可谓 (kě wèi) it could even be said. 众说纷纭 (zhòng shuō fēn yún) opinions differ (idiom).

However, all these thoughts are inextricably related to a school,

然而所有的这些思想都与一个学派有着千丝万缕的关系，

千丝万缕 (qiān sī wàn lǚ) linked in countless ways.

This school is Confucianism.

这一学派就是儒家。

儒家 (rú jiā) Confucian school, founded by Confucius 孔子 (kǒng zǐ) (551-479 BC) and Mencius 孟子 (mèng zǐ) (c. 372-c. 289 BC).

The founder of Confucianism was the saint Confucius who was regarded as the teacher of all ages by later generations.

儒家的创始人正是被后人奉为万世师表的圣人孔子。

儒(rú) scholar; Confucian. 家的(jiā de) (old) wife. 创始人(chuàng shǐ rén) creator; founder; initiator. 正是(zhèng shì) (emphasizes that sth is precisely or exactly as stated); precisely; exactly; even; if; just like; in the same way as. 后人(hòu rén) later generation. 奉(fèng) to offer (tribute); to present respectfully (to superior, ancestor, deity etc); to esteem; to revere; to believe in (a religion); to wait upon; to accept orders (from superior). 万世师表(wàn shì shī biǎo) model teacher of every age (idiom); eternal paragon; refers to Confucius (551-479 BC) 孔子(kǒng zǐ). 圣人(shèng rén) saint; sage; refers to Confucius 孔子(kǒng zǐ); the current reigning Emperor.

When Confucius started,

孔子在开始的时候,

He reflected on his understanding of people,

他就反思对人的理解,

反思(fǎn sī) to think back over sth; to review; to revisit; to rethink; reflection; reassessment.

Man is a comprehensive man,

人就是全面的人,

全面(quán miàn) all-around; comprehensive; total; overall.

And how through human consciousness,

而且怎么样通过人的自觉,

自觉(zì jué) conscious; aware; on one's own initiative; conscientious.

People's own efforts,

人自己的努力,

One's own cultivation can be grown up.

人自己的修养能够成人。

修养(xiū yǎng) accomplishment; training; self-cultivation. 成人(chéng rén) adult.

Zi said:

子曰:

子曰(zǐ yuē) Confucius says:.

“Do review after learning,

“学而时习之,

Don't say so?

不亦说乎?

亦(yì) also.

Friends come from far away.

有朋自远方来。

远方(yuǎn fāng) far away; a distant location.

With benevolence,

以仁义、

仁义(rén yì) benevolence and righteousness.

Li Yue,

礼乐、

礼乐(lǐ yuè) (Confucianism) rites and music (the means of regulating society).

The rule of morality is the basic content,

德治教化为基本内容,

德治(dé zhì) rule by virtue; rule by setting virtuous example (Confucian ideal). 教化(jiào huà) to enlighten; to civilize; to indoctrinate; to train (an animal). 基本(jī běn) basic; fundamental; main; elementary.

The individual pursued by Confucius,

孔子追求的个体、

追求(zhuī qiú) to pursue (a goal etc) stubbornly; to seek after; to woo. 个体(gè tǐ) individual.

Home country,

家国、

Harmony in the world,

天下的**和谐**,

和谐 (hé xié) harmonious; harmony; (euphemism) to censor.

Confucius' ideas have become the most important ideas in traditional Chinese society for more than two thousand years.

孔子的主张成为两千多年**以来**中国**传统**社会最重要的思想。

以来 (yǐ lái) since (a previous event). **传统** (chuán tǒng) tradition; traditional; convention; conventional.

When Confucius was alive,

孔子**在世**时,

在世 (zài shì) to be alive.

His ideas can never be used by the princes,

他的主张**始终**不能为各**诸侯国**所用,

始终 (shǐ zhōng) from beginning to end; all along. **诸侯国** (zhū hóu guó) vassal state.

Drifting is like a dog at home.

颠沛流离时如**丧家之犬**。

颠沛流离 (diān pèi liú lí) homeless and miserable (idiom); to wander about in a desperate plight; to drift. **丧家之犬** (sàng jiā zhī quǎn) stray dog (idiom).

More than a hundred years after Confucius passed away,

孔子**逝世**一百多年后,

逝世 (shì shì) to pass away; to die.

A Saint Mencius once again walked on the road of preaching Confucianism,

亚圣孟子再次行走在**宣扬儒学**的道路上,

亚圣 (yà shèng) Second Sage, traditional title of Mencius **孟子** (mèng zǐ) in Confucian studies. **再次** (zài cì) one more time; again; one more; once again. **行走** (xíng zǒu) to walk. **宣扬** (xuān yáng) to proclaim; to make public or well known. **儒学** (rú xué) Confucianism.

However, his benevolent policy still failed to be accepted by any king.

然而他的**仁政**主张**依然**没能被任何一位**君王**接受。

仁政 (rén zhèng) benevolent policy; humane government. **依然** (yī rán) still; as before. **君王** (jūn wáng) sovereign king.

In the following years,

在**接下来的**岁月里,

接下来 (jiē xià lái) to accept; to take; next; following. **岁月** (suì yuè) years; time.

Confucianism still hasn't become the school of governance,

儒学依然没能成为**治世之学**,

内部 (nèi bù) interior; inside (part, section); internal. **裂痕** (liè hén) crack; gap; split.

There were even cracks inside.

甚至**内部**还出现了**裂痕**。

Li Si, a protégé of the great Confucian Xunzi, is even more so because he led the burning of books and Confucianism.

大儒荀子的**得意门生李斯**更因为**主导焚书坑儒**,

荀子 (xún zǐ) Xun Zi or Hsun Tzu (c. 310-237 BC), Confucian philosopher and author of On learning 劝学. **得意门生** (dé yì mén shēng) favorite pupil. **李斯** (lǐ sī) Li Si (c. 280-208 BC), Legalist philosopher, calligrapher and prime minister of Qin kingdom and Qin dynasty from 246 to 208 BC. **主导** (zhǔ dǎo) leading; dominant; prevailing; to lead; to direct; to dominate. **焚书坑儒** (fén shū kēng rú) to burn the Confucian classics and bury alive the Confucian scholars (acts supposedly committed by the first emperor **秦始皇** (qín shǐ huáng)).

And by many Confucianists as the greatest enemy.

Confucianism fell into a deep valley during the Qin Dynasty,

Confucianism seems to be annihilated forever in the cloud of history.

In the Confucian Cultural Relics Archives of Qufu, Shandong,

A collection of painted silks from the Ming Dynasty Chenghua Hongzhi period,

36 pictures of “The Sacred Sites of Confucius”,

Most of the sacred sites show the life of Confucius.

However, the “Hangao Sacrifice to Lu” picture in it depicts an unexpected scene.

Tai Lao Li mainly refers to the whole cow,

Whole pig,

而被众多的儒者视为最大的仇敌。

秦朝时期儒学坠入深谷，

儒家思想似乎将永远湮灭于历史烟云之中。

在山东曲阜孔府文物档案馆，

珍藏着出自明朝成化弘治年间彩绘绢本，

《孔子圣迹图》36幅，

圣迹图大部分展示的是孔子颠沛流离的一生。

然而其中的《汉高祀鲁》图却描绘了一幅令人意想不到的场景。

太牢礼主要指的是全牛、

全猪、

众多 (zhòng duō) numerous. 儒者 (rú zhě) Confucian. 视为 (shì wéi) to view as; to see as; to consider to be; to deem. 仇敌 (chóu dí) enemy.

秦朝 (qín cháo) Qin Dynasty (221-207 BC). 时期 (shí qī) period; phase. 坠入 (zhuì rù) to drop into; to fall into. 深谷 (shēn gǔ) deep valley; ravine.

儒家思想 (rú jiā sī xiǎng) Confucian thoughts; the thinking of the Confucian school. 似乎 (sì hū) apparently; to seem; to appear; as if; seemingly. 湮灭 (yīn miè) to destroy; to disappear; annihilation. 之中 (zhī zhōng) inside; among; in the midst of (doing sth); during.

山东 (shān dōng) Shandong province (Shantung) in northeast China, abbr. 鲁, capital 济南. 曲阜 (qū fù) Qufu county level city in Jinan 济宁 (jǐ níng), Shandong; hometown of Confucius 孔子 (kǒng zǐ). 孔 (kǒng) hole; classifier for cave dwellings. 府 (fǔ) seat of government; government repository (archive); official residence; mansion; presidential palace; (honorific) Your home; prefecture (from Tang to Qing times). 文物 (wén wù) cultural relic; historical relic. 档案馆 (dàng àn guǎn) archive library.

珍藏 (zhēn cáng) collection; to collect (valuables). 出自 (chū zì) to come from. 明朝 (míng zhāo) tomorrow morning; the following morning. 弘治 (hóng zhì) Hongzhi Emperor, reign name of ninth Ming emperor 朱祐樘 (zhū yòu táng) (1470-1505), reigned 1487-1505, Temple name 明孝宗 (míng xiào zōng). 彩绘 (cǎi huì) painted; colored painted-on designs. 绢 (juàn) thin, tough silk fabric.

圣迹 (shèng jì) Holy relic; miracle. 幅 (fú) width; roll; classifier for textiles or pictures.

大部分 (dà bù fen) in large part; the greater part; the majority. 展示 (zhǎn shì) to reveal; to display; to show; to exhibit sth.

祀 (sì) to sacrifice; to offer libation to. 描绘 (miáo huì) to describe; to portray. 令人 (lìng rén) to cause one (to do sth); to make one (angry, delighted etc). 意想不到 (yì xiǎng bù dào) unexpected; previously unimagined. 场景 (chǎng jǐng) scene; scenario; setting.

牢 (láo) firm; sturdy; fold (for animals); sacrifice; prison.

Whole sheep,

全羊,

This is also a relatively high-level sacrificial etiquette,

这个也是规格比较高的一种祭祀礼仪,

规格 (guī gé) standard; norm; specification. 祭祀 (jì sì) to offer sacrifices to the gods or ancestors. 礼仪 (lǐ yí) etiquette; ceremony.

Liu Bang Sikong,

刘邦祀孔,

刘邦 (liú bāng) Liu Bang (256 or 247-195 BC), bandit leader who became first Han emperor Han Gaozu 汉高祖 (reigned 202-195 BC).

Opened the emperors of the past,

开了历代帝王,

历代 (lì dài) successive generations; successive dynasties; past dynasties. 帝王 (dì wáng) regent; monarch.

The first to worship Confucius.

祭祀孔子的先河。

先河 (xiān hé) priority; sth advocated first; refers to ancient tradition: Worship the river first, then the sea..

Eighteen years after the book-burning catastrophe,

焚书浩劫十八年之后,

焚 (fén) to burn. 浩劫 (hào jié) calamity; catastrophe; apocalypse. 十八 (shí bā) eighteen; 18.

Liu Bang, the founding emperor of the Han Dynasty, paid homage to Confucius with the most solemn Taiiao ceremony.

汉朝开国皇帝刘邦用最隆重的太牢礼来拜祭孔子,

汉朝 (hàn cháo) Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD). 开国 (kāi guó) to found a state; to open a closed country. 皇帝 (huáng dì) emperor. 隆重 (lóng zhòng) grand; prosperous; ceremonious; solemn. 拜祭 (bài jì) to worship; to observe religious rites; to pay one's respects (to one's ancestors etc).

This is the first public worship of Confucius by the highest ruler in historical records.

这是史料记载中最高统治者第一次公开祭拜孔子,

史料 (shǐ liào) historical material or data. 记载 (jì zài) to write down; to record; written account. 最高 (zuì gāo) tallest; highest; supreme (court etc). 统治者 (tǒng zhì zhě) ruler. 第一次 (dì yī cì) the first time; first; number one. 公开 (gōng kāi) public; to publish; to make public. 祭拜 (jì bài) to offer sacrifice (to one's ancestors).

It seems that Confucianism has regained its vitality.

似乎昭示着儒家思想重获生机。

昭示 (zhāo shì) to declare publicly; to make clear. 重获 (chóng huò) recovery; to recover.

however,

然而,

Liu Bang only needs to use Confucian courtesy to feel and demonstrate the authority of a generation of emperors.

刘邦仅仅需要用儒家的礼来感受与彰显一代帝王的威仪。

仅仅 (jǐn jǐn) barely; only; merely; only (this and nothing more). 感受 (gǎn shòu) to sense; perception; to feel (through the senses); to experience; a feeling; an impression; an experience. 彰显 (zhāng xiǎn) to manifest. 一代 (yī dài) generation. 威仪 (wēi yí) majestic presence; awe-inspiring manner.

The Han Dynasty that just emerged from the war,

刚从战乱中走出的汉王朝,

战乱 (zhàn luàn) chaos of war. 走出 (zǒu chū) to leave (a room etc); to go out through (a door etc). 王朝 (wáng cháo) dynasty.

The whole society needs to recuperate,

整个社会需要休养生息,

整个 (zhěng gè) whole; entire; total. 休养生息 (xiū yǎng shēng xī) to recover; to recuperate.

The Taoist thought of ruling by doing nothing was the thought needed by the rulers in the early Han Dynasty.

The real revival of Confucianism came in the era of Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty more than 60 years after the establishment of the Han Dynasty.

This era exudes the light of prosperity,

But behind the prosperity are complex social contradictions,

There is an urgent need for a whole set of positive and promising new ideas for governing the country.

At this time, the great scholar Dong Zhongshu came out,

Dong Zhongshu is best known to the world,

It was proposed to Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty to ban a hundred schools,

Dominant Confucianism's advice.

however,

无为而治的道家思想才是汉初统治者所需要的思想。

儒家思想的真正复兴在汉朝建立六十多年之后的汉武帝时代，

这个时代散发着盛世的光芒，

但繁荣的背后隐藏着复杂的社会矛盾，

急需一整套积极有为的治国新思想。

这个时候大儒董仲舒应运而生，

董仲舒最为世人所熟知的，

是向汉武帝提出了罢黜百家，

独尊儒术的建议。

然而，

初 (chū) at first; (at the) beginning; first; junior; basic.

建立 (jiàn lì) to establish; to set up; to found. 六十 (liù shí) sixty; 60. 汉武帝 (hàn wǔ dì) Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty (141-87 BC).

散发 (sàn fā) to distribute; to emit; to issue. 盛世 (shèng shì) a flourishing period; period of prosperity; a golden age. 光芒 (guāng máng) rays of light; brilliant rays; radiance.

繁荣 (fán róng) prosperous; booming (economy). 背后 (bèi hòu) behind; at the back; in the rear; behind sb's back. 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). 矛盾 (máo dùn) contradiction; conflicting views; contradictory.

急需 (jí xū) to urgently need; urgent need. 整套 (zhěng tào) entire set. 有为 (yǒu wéi) promising; to show promise. 治国 (zhì guó) to rule a country. 新思想 (xīn sī xiǎng) new ideas.

董仲舒 (dǒng zhòng shū) Dong Zhongshu (179-104 BC), philosopher influential in establishing Confucianism as the established system of values of former Han dynasty. 应运 (yìng yùn) to conform with destiny; as the occasion demands.

最为 (zuì wéi) the most. 世人 (shì rén) people (in general); people around the world; everyone. 熟知 (shú zhī) to be well acquainted with.

提出 (tí chū) to raise (an issue); to propose; to put forward; to suggest; to post (on a website); to withdraw (cash). 罢黜 (bà chù) to dismiss from office; to ban; to reject. 百家 (bǎi jiā) many schools of thought; many people or households.

独尊儒术 (dú zūn rú shù) dismiss the hundred schools, revere only the Confucians (slogan of the Former Han dynasty).

The so-called ousting of a hundred schools is not to abandon all kinds of ideas.

Confucianism has absorbed the Yin-Yang family,

Legalist,

The essence of Mohist and many other thoughts,

Become an improved Neo-Confucianism.

At this time Confucianism is upholding benevolence,

Righteousness,

ceremony,

Based on music,

Advocating the maintenance of unified centralization,

Emphasize the hierarchical concept of imperial power,

Confucianism jumped into classics,

Confucianism thus truly became the country's political ruling thought.

In a country,

It should have a unified subject culture,

所谓罢黜百家并不是**废弃**各种思想,

儒家**汲取**了阴阳家、

法家、

墨家等众多思想的**精华**,

成为经过**改良**后的新儒学。

此时的儒学在**秉持仁、**

义、

礼、

乐的基础上,

主张**维护大一统的中央集权**,

强调尊卑有序的皇权等级观念,

儒学**一跃而为经学**,

儒家思想**由此真正成为国家的政治统治思想**。

在一个国家里面,

它应该有一个**统一的主体文化**,

所谓 (suǒ wèi) so-called; what is called. **废弃** (fèi qì) to discard; to abandon (old ways); to invalidate.

汲取 (jí qǔ) to draw; to derive; to absorb.

墨家 (mò jiā) Mohist School of the Warring States Period (475-220 BC), founded by the philosopher **墨子** (mò zǐ). **精华** (jīng huá) best feature; most important part of an object; quintessence; essence; soul.

改良 (gǎi liáng) to improve (sth); to reform (a system).

此时 (cǐ shí) now; this moment. **秉持** (bǐng chí) to uphold; to hold fast to. **仁** (rén) humane; kernel.

义 (yì) justice; righteousness; meaning; foster (father etc); adopted; artificial (tooth, limb etc); relationship; friendship.

维护 (wéi hù) to defend; to safeguard; to protect; to uphold; to maintain. **大一统** (dà yī tǒng) unification (of the nation); large scale unification. **中央集权** (zhōng yāng jí quán) centralized state power.

强调 (qiáng diào) to emphasize (a statement); to stress. **尊卑** (zūn bēi) superior and subordinate; social ranking. **有序** (yǒu xù) regular; orderly; successive; in order. **皇权** (huáng quán) imperial power. **等级** (děng jí) grade; rank; status. **观念** (guān niàn) notion; thought; concept; sense; views; ideology; general impressions.

跃 (yuè) to jump; to leap. **经学** (jīng xué) study of the Confucian classics.

由此 (yóu cǐ) hereby; from this. **政治** (zhèng zhì) politics; political. **统治** (tǒng zhì) to rule (a country); to govern; rule; regime.

统一 (tǒng yī) to unify; to unite; to integrate. **主体** (zhǔ tǐ) main part; bulk; body; subject; agent.

Otherwise it is just a mess of sand.	否则它就是一盘散沙。	一盘散沙 (yī pán sǎn shā) lit. like a sheet of loose sand; fig. unable to cooperate (idiom).
So it must have a mainstream,	所以它一定要有一个主流的,	一定要 (yī dìng yào) must. 主流 (zhǔ liú) main stream (of a river); fig. the essential point; main viewpoint of a matter; mainstream (culture etc).
The leading thought,	起主导作用的思想,	
As a core of national culture.	作为民族文化的一个核心。	作为 (zuò wéi) one's conduct; deed; activity; accomplishment; achievement; to act as; as (in the capacity of); qua; to view as; to look upon (sth as); to take sth to be. 核心 (hé xīn) core; nucleus.
In the late Eastern Han Dynasty,	在东汉后期,	东汉 (dōng hàn) Eastern or later Han dynasty, 25-220. 后期 (hòu qī) late stage; later period.
Buddhism has begun to spread into China,	佛教已经开始传入中国,	佛教 (fó jiào) Buddhism. 传入 (chuán rù) to import; transmitted inwards; afferent.
In the heyday of Tang Dynasty,	盛唐时期,	盛 (shèng) flourishing; vigorous; magnificent; extensively. 唐 (táng) to exaggerate; empty; in vain; old variant of 塘 (táng).
Confucianism and Buddhism,	儒学和佛、	佛 (fó) Buddha; Buddhism.
Taoism is active in politics and the people.	道均活跃在政坛与民间。	均 (jūn) equal; even; all; uniform. 活跃 (huó yuè) active; lively; excited; to enliven; to brighten up. 政坛 (zhèng tán) political circles. 民间 (mín jiān) among the people; popular; folk; non-governmental; involving people rather than governments.
however,	然而,	
With the decline of the Tang Dynasty,	随着唐王朝的衰落,	衰落 (shuāi luò) to fall; to drop; to decline; to deteriorate; to go downhill.
Hundreds of years of war and chaos,	数百年战乱不已、	百年 (bǎi nián) hundred years; century; lifetime. 不已 (bù yǐ) endlessly; incessantly.
Chaotic,	混乱不堪,	混乱 (hùn luàn) confusion; chaos; disorder. 不堪 (bù kān) cannot bear; cannot stand; utterly; extremely.
Confucianism has once again entered a trough.	儒学又一次走入低谷。	又一次 (yòu yī cì) yet again; once again; once more. 走入 (zǒu rù) to walk into. 低谷 (dī gǔ) valley; trough (as opposed to peaks); fig. low point; lowest ebb; nadir of one's fortunes.
When China re-established a partially unified dynasty,	当中国重新建立起一个局部统一的王朝,	局部 (jú bù) part; local.
During the Song Dynasty,	宋朝时,	宋朝 (sòng cháo) Song Dynasty (960-1279); also Song of Southern dynasties 南朝宋 (420-479).

A large number of Confucian thinkers came into being once again,

一大批儒学思想家再次应运而生，

大批 (dà pī) large quantities of. 应运而生 (yìng yùn ér shēng) to emerge to meet a historic destiny (idiom); to arise at an opportune time; able to take advantage of an opportunity; to rise to the occasion.

Among them, Zhou Dunyi,

其中以周敦颐、

周敦颐 (zhōu dūn yí) Zhou Dunyi (1017-1073), Song dynasty neo-Confucian scholar.

Zhang Zai,

张载、

载 (zǎi) to record in writing; to carry (i.e. publish in a newspaper etc); Taiwan pr. (zài); year.

Cheng Hao,

程颢、

程颢 (chéng hào) Cheng Hao (1032-1085), Song neo-Confucian scholar.

Cheng Yi,

程颐、

程颐 (chéng yí) Cheng Yi (1033-1107), Song neo-Confucian scholar.

The Confucian Heart Theory represented by Zhu Xi,

朱熹为代表的儒家心学说，

朱熹 (zhū xī) Zhu Xi or Chu Hsi (1130-1200), also known as Master Zhu 朱子, Song dynasty Confucian writer and propagandist, founder of neo-Confucianism. 学说 (xué shuō) theory; doctrine.

Known as Cheng Zhu Lixue.

被称为程朱理学。

理学 (lǐ xué) School of Principle; Neo-Confucian Rationalistic School (from Song to mid-Qing times, c. 1000-1750, typified by the teachings of Cheng Hao 程颢 (chéng hào), Cheng Yi 程颐 (chéng yí) and Zhu Xi 朱熹 (zhū xī)).

Cheng-Zhu Neo-Confucianism continues to uphold the basic Confucian thought of governing the country with etiquette,

程朱理学继续秉持着以礼治国的儒家基本思想，

Patriarchal,

使宗法、

宗 (zōng) school; sect; purpose; model; ancestor; clan; to take as one's model (in academic or artistic work); classifier for batches, items, cases (medical or legal), reservoirs.

Chastity,

贞节、

贞节 (zhēn jié) chastity; virginity (of women); moral integrity (of men); loyalty; constancy.

Notions such as filial piety are popular,

孝道等观念大行其道，

孝道 (xiào dao) filial piety (Confucian virtue); to be a good son or daughter. 大行其道 (dà xíng qí dào) rampant; very popular.

Become the official mainstream thought that can stabilize Song Dynasty rule most,

成为最能稳固宋朝统治的官方主流思想，

稳固 (wěn gù) stable; steady; firm; to stabilize. 官方 (guān fāng) government; official (approved or issued by an authority).

Confucianism was revitalized from this.

儒家思想由此再度振兴。

再度 (zài dù) once more; once again; one more time. 振兴 (zhèn xīng) to revive; to revitalize; to invigorate; to re-energize.

however,	然而,	
After more than five hundred years of development,	经过五百多年的发展,	
In the early Ming Dynasty,	到了明朝 前期 ,	前期 (qián qī) preceding period; early stage.
Cheng Zhu's Confucianism is solidified in a rigid book.	程朱理学被 凝固 在了 刻板 的 书本 当中。	凝固 (níng gù) to freeze; to solidify; to congeal; fig. with rapt attention. 刻板 (kè bǎn) stiff; inflexible; mechanical; stubborn; to cut blocks for printing. 书本 (shū běn) book.
The thoughts that were once active have become conservative and rigid,	曾经 活跃的思想已经变得 保守与僵化 ,	曾经 (céng jīng) once; already; former; previously; ever; (past tense marker used before verb or clause). 保守 (bǎo shǒu) conservative; to guard; to keep. 僵化 (jiāng huà) to become rigid.
Confucianism at this time needs to show its strong vitality and youthful breath,	此时的儒家思想需要 展现出 它 强大的生命力和青春气息 ,	展现 (zhǎn xiàn) to come out; to emerge; to reveal; to display. 强大 (qiáng dà) large; formidable; powerful; strong. 生命力 (shēng mìng lì) vitality. 青春 (qīng chūn) youth; youthfulness. 气息 (qì xī) breath; smell; odor; flavor.
In most imperial examination scholars Chen Chen Xiangyin,	在 大多数 科举士子 陈陈相因 ,	大多数 (dà duō shù) (great) majority. 科举 (kē jǔ) imperial examination. 士子 (shì zǐ) official; scholar (old). 陈陈相因 (chén chén xiāng yīn) to follow a set routine.
While guarding Zhuzi's portal,	谨守 朱子 门户 之时,	谨守 (jǐn shǒu) to adhere strictly (to the rules). 朱子 (zhū zǐ) Master Zhu, another name for Zhu Xi 朱熹. 门户 (mén hù) door; strategic gateway; portal; faction; sect; family status; family; web portal; (old) brothel.
This 16-year-old madman has traveled to the northern frontier,	这位 十六岁 的 狂狷 少年已 游历 了 北部边塞 ,	这位 (zhè wèi) this (person). 十六 (shí liù) sixteen; 16. 狂 (kuáng) mad; wild; violent. 狷 (juàn) nimble; variant of 狷 (juàn); impetuous; rash. 少年 (shào nián) early youth; youngster; (literary) youth; young man. 游历 (yóu lì) to tour; to travel. 北部 (běi bù) northern part. 边塞 (biān sài) frontier fortress.
Kairan has the ambition to know the four directions,	楷然 有 经略四方 之志,	楷 (kǎi) model; pattern; regular script (calligraphic style). 然 (rán) correct; right; so; thus; like this; -ly. 略 (lüè) plan; strategy; outline; summary; slightly; rather; to rob; to plunder; to summarize; to omit. 四方 (sì fāng) four-way; four-sided; in all directions; everywhere.
He is Wang Yangming,	他就是 王阳明 ,	王阳明 (wáng yáng míng) Wang Yangming (1472-1529), Ming dynasty Neo-Confucian philosopher, influential in the School of Mind 心学 (xīn xué).

Unruly personality doomed his rough and legendary life,

不羈的个性注定了他坎坷而传奇的人生,

不羈 (bù jī) unruly; uninhibited. 个性 (gè xìng) individuality; personality. 注定 (zhù dìng) to foreordain; to be bound to; to be destined to; to be doomed to; inevitably. 人生 (rén shēng) life (one's time on earth).

It also promotes the birth of a Confucian sage.

也在助推着一位儒家圣者的诞生。

圣者 (shèng zhě) holy one; saint.

Rich experience and good thinking,

丰富的阅历和不错的思考,

阅历 (yuè lì) to experience; experience. 思考 (sī kǎo) to reflect on; to ponder over.

Let Wang Yangming have a new understanding between Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism,

让王阳明在儒释道之间有了崭新的领悟,

释 (shì) to explain; to release; Buddha (abbr. for 释迦牟尼 (shì jiā móu ní)); Buddhism. 之间 (zhī jiān) between; among; inter-. 有了 (yǒu le) I've got a solution!; to have a bun in the oven (abbr. for 有了胎 (yǒu le tāi)). 崭新 (zhǎn xīn) brand new. 领悟 (lǐng wù) to understand; to comprehend.

He is not limited to the tenancy doctrine,

他不拘于承租教条,

不拘 (bù jū) not stick to; not confine oneself to; whatever. 承租 (chéng zū) to rent; to lease. 教条 (jiào tiáo) doctrine; dogma; creed; dogmatic.

Continue to introduce the mind is reason,

持续推出了心即理,

持续 (chí xù) to continue; to persist; sustainable; preservation. 推出 (tuī chū) to push out; to release; to launch; to publish; to recommend. 即 (jí) namely; that is; i.e.; prompt; at once; at present; even if; prompted (by the occasion); to approach; to come into contact; to assume (office); to draw near.

Propositions such as the unity of knowledge and action,

知行合一等命题,

合一 (hé yī) to unite. 命题 (mìng tí) proposition (logic, math.); to assign an essay topic.

To build his Yangming Xinxue,

构筑起他的阳明心学,

构筑 (gòu zhù) to build; to construct. 阳明 (yáng míng) Yangming district of Mudanjiang city 牡丹江市, Heilongjiang. 心学 (xīn xué) School of Mind; Neo-Confucian Idealistic School (from Song to mid-Qing times, c. 1000-1750, typified by the teachings of Wang Yangming 王阳明 (wáng yáng míng)).

Completed another self-renewal of Confucianism.

完成了儒家思想的又一次自我更新。

自我 (zì wǒ) self-; ego (psychology). 更新 (gēng xīn) to replace the old with new; to renew; to renovate; to upgrade; to update; to regenerate.

After he absorbed all kinds of different ideas,

他是吸收了各种不同的思想以后,

吸收 (xī shōu) to absorb; to assimilate; to ingest; to recruit.

His identity grows stronger.

他的认同更壮大。

认同 (rèn tóng) to approve of; to endorse; to acknowledge; to recognize; to identify oneself with. 壮大 (zhuàng dà) to expand; to strengthen.

At the same time he has the ability of self-criticism and self-reflection,

So that he can rebuild it once and again,

Redevelopment,

These are relatively broad and nurturing,

This is an important factor that Confucianism has enabled the Chinese nation to have a long history.

Traditional Chinese thought takes Confucianism as the mainstream,

Confucianism,

law,

release,

Tao and other thoughts blend with each other,

affect each other,

Evolution.

In the historical development of China's feudal society for more than 2,000 years,

These thoughts affect people's behavior widely,

Etiquette and ethics,

Political ideas,

Influencing the success or failure of many regimes.

同时他有自我**批判**和自我反思的能力,

使得他能够**一度一度**的重新再**建**,

重新发展,

比较**宽广**的这些润育的,

这是儒家使得中华民族能够**源远流长**的重要**因素**。

中国的传统思想以儒家思想**为主**,

儒、

法、

释、

道等各种思想**相互交融**,

相互影响、

演变。

在中国**2000多年**的**封建社会历史**发展中,

这些思想**广泛**影响着人们的行为**举止**、

礼仪**道德**、

政治观念,

影响着**诸多政权**的**成败兴亡**。

批判 (pī pàn) to criticize; critique.

使得 (shǐ de) usable; workable; feasible; doable; to make; to cause. **一度** (yī dù) for a time; at one time; one time; once. **再建** (zài jiàn) to reconstruct; to build another.

宽广 (kuān guǎng) wide; broad; extensive; vast.

源远流长 (yuán yuǎn liú cháng) lit. source is distant and the flow is long (idiom); fig. sth goes back to the dim and distant past; a lot of water has flowed under the bridge since then. **因素** (yīn sù) element; factor.

为主 (wéi zhǔ) to rely mainly on; to attach most importance to.

相互 (xiāng hù) each other; mutual. **交融** (jiāo róng) to blend; to mix.

演变 (yǎn biàn) to develop; to evolve; development; evolution.

封建社会 (fēng jiàn shè huì) feudal society. **发展中** (fā zhǎn zhōng) developing; under development; in the pipeline.

广泛影响 (guǎng fàn yǐng xiǎng) wide ranging influence. **行为** (xíng wéi) action; conduct; behavior; activity. **举止** (jǔ zhǐ) bearing; manner; mien.

道德 (dào dé) virtue; morality; ethics.

诸多 (zhū duō) (used for abstract things) a good deal, a lot of. **政权** (zhèng quán) regime; political power. **成败** (chéng bài) success or failure. **兴亡** (xīng wáng) to flourish and decay; rise and fall.

In 361 BC,	公元前361年,	
Shang Yang, who is proficient in legalist criminal and denomination,	精通法家刑名之术的商鞅,	精通 (jīng tōng) to be proficient in; to master (a subject). 刑名 (xíng míng) criminal law (abbr. for pre-Han legalist school 刑名之学); name of crime. 商鞅 (shāng yāng) Shang Yang (c. 390-338 BC), legalist philosopher and statesman of the state of Qin 秦国 (qín guó), whose reforms paved the way for the eventual unification of the Chinese empire by the Qin dynasty 秦朝 (qín cháo).
To Qin Xiaogong, who is eager to dominate,	向急于称霸图强的秦孝公,	急于 (jí yú) eager to; in a hurry to. 称霸 (chēng bà) lit. to proclaim oneself hegemon; to take a leading role; to build a personal fiefdom. 秦孝公 (qín xiào gōng) Duke Xiao of Qin, 秦国 (qín guó), ruled 361-338 BC during the Warring States Period.
Proposed reforms guided by legalists,	提出了以法家为指导的变法,	指导 (zhǐ dǎo) to guide; to give directions; to direct; to coach; guidance; tuition. 变法 (biàn fǎ) to change the laws; political reform; unconventional method.
The power of the country,	强国之术,	强国 (qiáng guó) (ironically) mainland China (Taiwan & Hong Kong usage).
Has been highly recognized by Qin Xiaogong.	得到了秦孝公的高度认同。	高度 (gāo dù) height; altitude; elevation; high degree; highly.
Shang Yang formulated a series of strict laws,	商鞅制定出了一系列严密的法律,	制定 (zhì dìng) to draw up; to formulate. 一系列 (yī xì liè) a series of; a string of. 严密 (yán mì) strict; tight (organization, surveillance etc).
And get implemented,	并得到实施,	实施 (shí shī) to implement; to carry out.
Make the Qin country rise successfully.	使秦国成功崛起。	秦国 (qín guó) the state of Qin, one of the seven states of the Warring States Period (475-220 BC). 崛起 (jué qǐ) to rise abruptly (to a towering position); to tower over; to spring up; to emerge suddenly; the emergence (e.g. of a power).
138 years after Shang Yang's reform,	在商鞅变法138年后,	商鞅变法 (shāng yāng biàn fǎ) Shang Yang's political reform of Qin state 秦国 of 356 BC and 350 BC, that put it on the road to world domination.
Qin Shihuang unified the six countries,	秦始皇统一六国,	秦始皇 (qín shǐ huáng) Qin Shihuang (259-210 BC), the first emperor.
Build a strong Qin Dynasty.	建立强大的秦朝。	

However, after the severe penalties achieved the unification of Qin,

然而**严刑峻法**在**成就了秦的统一**之后,

严刑 (yán xíng) strict law; cruel punishment; to carry out cruel law rigorously. **峻** (jùn) (of mountains) high; harsh or severe. **成就** (chéng jiù) accomplishment; success; achievement; to achieve (a result); to create; to bring about. **秦** (qín) surname Qin; Qin dynasty (221-207 BC) of the first emperor **秦始皇** (qín shǐ huáng); abbr. for **陕西** (shǎn xī).

But it led to the rapid demise of the Qin Dynasty.

却又**导致了秦朝的迅速灭亡**。

导致 (dǎo zhì) to lead to; to create; to cause; to bring about. **迅速** (xùn sù) rapid; speedy; fast. **灭亡** (miè wáng) to be destroyed; to become extinct; to perish; to die out; to destroy; to exterminate.

The rise and fall of the dynasty in just 15 years shows this truth,

仅仅15年的**王朝兴衰**昭示着这样一个**道理**,

兴衰 (xīng shuāi) prosperity and decline (of a kingdom); rise and fall. **道理** (dào lǐ) reason; argument; sense; principle; basis; justification.

The long-term stability of a country cannot rely solely on strict legal systems.

一个国家的**长治久安**不能**光靠严苛的法律制度**。

长治久安 (cháng zhì jiǔ ān) long-term peace and stability (of governments). **靠** (kào) to lean against or on; to stand by the side of; to come near to; to depend on; to trust; to fuck (vulgar); traditional military costume drama where the performers wear armor (old). **严苛** (yán kē) severe; harsh. **制度** (zhì dù) system (e.g. political, administrative etc); institution.

The rule of law is necessary,

依法治国是**必要的**,

依法治国 (yī fǎ zhì guó) to rule according to the law. **必要** (bì yào) necessary; essential; indispensable; required.

But as the politicians of the early Han Dynasty said in their summary of the fall of the Qin Dynasty,

但是就像汉初的**政治家**对**秦朝灭亡**的总结所说的**那样**,

政治家 (zhèng zhì jiā) statesman; politician. **那样** (nà yàng) that kind; that sort.

The law cannot be arbitrarily,

徒法不能以**自行**,

徒 (tú) disciple; apprentice; believer; on foot; bare or empty; to no avail; only; prison sentence. **自行** (zì xíng) voluntary; autonomous; by oneself; self-.

Just relying on the law is not enough.

仅仅**依靠法律**也是**不行的**。

依靠 (yī kào) to rely on sth (for support etc); to depend on. **不行** (bù xíng) won't do; be out of the question; be no good; not work; not be capable.

·From early Zhou to King Qin,

·**从周初到秦王**,

After nearly a thousand years of exploration,

经过**近千年**的探索,

千年 (qiān nián) millennium.

Rule the country with etiquette,

以**礼治国**,

Both schemes of rule of law have been proposed and implemented.

以**法治**国两种**方案**均已提出并**实践**。

法治 (fǎ zhì) rule of law; to rule by law. **方案** (fāng àn) plan; program (for action etc); proposal; proposed bill.

However, how to successfully combine the two organically?

Make it reasonable to govern the country and the people.

Qin Shihuang could not solve these problems,

The talented and roughly Han Wudi also failed to solve it completely.

In his later years, Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty had a lot of problems with the national policy.

The burden on farmers is getting heavier,

The once prosperous Han Dynasty was on the verge of a crisis of repeating the mistakes of the King Qin.

In 89 BC,

Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty deeply reflected and reviewed the mistakes he had made over the years,

Promulgated the “Luntai Zhao”,

Announcing the rest of Israel,

Think of the new national policy of enriching the people.

然而究竟该怎样成功的将二者有机结合,

使之合理的治国安民。

这些问题秦始皇没能解决,

雄才大略的汉武帝也没能彻底解决。

汉武帝晚年好大喜功的国策弊端丛生,

农民负担越来越重,

一度强盛的汉朝走上了重蹈秦王覆辙的危机边缘。

公元前89年,

汉武帝深刻反省和检讨自己多年来所犯的错误,

颁布了《轮台诏》,

宣布了以民休息、

思富养民的新国策。

二者(èr zhě) both; both of them; neither. 有机(yǒu jī) organic. 结合(jié hé) to combine; to link; to integrate; binding.

合理(hé lǐ) rational; reasonable; fair.

雄才大略(xióng cái dà lüè) great skill and strategy. 彻底(chè dǐ) thorough; thoroughly; complete.

晚年(wǎn nián) one's later years. 好大喜功(hào dà xǐ gōng) to rejoice in grandiose deeds; to strive to achieve extraordinary things. 国策(guó cè) a national policy. 弊端(bì duān) malpractice; abuse; corrupt practice. 丛生(cóng shēng) growing as a thicket; overgrown; breaking out everywhere (of disease, social disorder etc).

农民(nóng mín) peasant; farmer. 负担(fù dān) burden; to bear a burden.

强盛(qiáng shèng) rich and powerful. 重蹈(chóng dǎo) to repeat; to follow the same road as. 覆辙(fù zhé) disastrous policy. 危机(wēi jī) crisis. 边缘(biān yuán) edge; fringe; verge; brink; periphery; marginal; borderline.

深刻(shēn kè) profound; deep; deep-going. 反省(fǎn xǐng) to reflect upon oneself; to examine one's conscience; to question oneself; to search one's soul. 检讨(jiǎn tǎo) to examine or inspect; self-criticism; review. 多年来(duō nián lái) for the past many years. 犯(fàn) to violate; to offend; to assault; criminal; crime; to make a mistake; recurrence (of mistake or sth bad).

颁布(bān bù) to issue; to proclaim; to enact (laws, decrees etc). 轮台(lún tái) Būgūr nahiyisi or Luntai county in Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang 巴音郭楞蒙古自治州(bā yīn guō léng měng gǔ zì zhì zhōu), Xinjiang. 诏(zhào) imperial order.

宣布(xuān bù) to declare; to announce; to proclaim.

养(yǎng) to raise (animals); to bring up (children); to keep (pets); to support; to give birth.

The mourning edict of an emperor,

千古一帝的哀痛之诏，

千古 (qiān gǔ) for all eternity; throughout all ages. 帝 (dì) emperor. 哀痛 (āi tòng) to grieve; to mourn; deep sorrow; grief.

Not only saved the Western Han Dynasty, which was about to return,

不仅挽救了即将复亡的西汉王朝，

挽救 (wǎn jiù) to save; to remedy; to rescue. 即将 (jí jiāng) on the eve of; to be about to; to be on the verge of. 亡 (wáng) to die; to lose; to be gone; to flee; deceased. 西汉 (xī hàn) Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-8 AD), also called 前汉 (qián hàn), Former Han Dynasty.

He also opened up a broad space for thinking about how to govern the country.

他也为如何治国理政打开了广阔
的思考空间。

治国理政 (zhì guó lǐ zhèng) to manage state affairs; to govern the country. 广阔 (guǎng kuò) wide; vast. 空间 (kōng jiān) space; room; (fig.) scope; leeway; (astronomy) outer space; (physics, math.) space.

For more than 2000 years,

2000多年来，

The rulers of the past dynasties are constantly exploring and moving forward in practice,

历朝历代的执政者都在实践中不断
探索前行，

朝 (zhāo) morning. 执政者 (zhí zhèng zhě) ruler. 前行 (qián xíng) (literary) to go forward.

The traditional Chinese political system has gradually matured and improved.

中国传统政治制度逐步得到成熟
与完善。

逐步 (zhú bù) progressively; step by step. 成熟 (chéng shú) mature; ripe; to mature; to ripen; Taiwan pr. (chéng shóu). 完善 (wán shàn) (of systems, facilities etc) comprehensive; well-developed; excellent; to refine; to improve.

In order to encourage the people to reclaim a lot of wasteland and farm,

为了促使百姓大量垦荒种田，

促使 (cù shǐ) to induce; to promote; to urge; to impel; to bring about; to provoke; to drive (sb to do sth); to catalyze; to actuate; to contribute to (some development). 百姓 (bǎi xìng) common people. 大量 (dà liàng) great amount; large quantity; bulk; numerous; generous; magnanimous. 垦荒 (kěn huāng) to open up land (for agriculture). 种田 (zhòng tián) to farm; farming.

The equal land system was promulgated and implemented during the Northern Wei Dynasty,

均田制在北魏时期颁布执行，

均田制 (jūn tián zhì) equal-field system of Wei of the Northern dynasties 北魏 and Tang 唐 dynasties. 北魏 (běi wèi) Wei of the Northern Dynasties (386-534), founded by the Tuoba 拓跋 branch of Xianbei 鲜卑. 执行 (zhí xíng) to implement; to carry out; to execute; to run.

And was inherited by Sui and Tang Dynasties.

并被隋唐所继承。

隋唐 (suí táng) Sui (581-617) and Tang dynasties (618-907). 继承 (jì chéng) to inherit; to succeed to (the throne etc); to carry on (a tradition etc).

Three provinces and six ministries were produced as a central government system with a tightly organized political organization in ancient China.

Was determined in the Sui Dynasty,

The Sui Dynasty opened a precedent for imperial examinations,

Become the most important talent selection method in ancient China.

Perfect system,

The emergence of talent,

Increased productivity,

To stabilize the Tang Dynasty society,

The country is rich and the people strong,

Open-minded,

Cultural prosperity,

It formed another peak of civilization in our feudal society.

However, the powerful Tang Dynasty did not survive for long.

The essence of the feudal system is despotism.

三省六部制作为中国**古代政治组织**严密的**中央官制**,

在**隋朝**被**确定**下来,

隋朝开启了**科举考试**的先河,

成为中国古代最重要的人才选拔**方式**。

制度的完善,

人才的涌现,

生产力的提高,

使**唐王朝**社会**稳定**,

国富民强,

思想开放,

文化繁荣,

形成了**我国**封建社会又一**文明高峰**。

然而强大的**唐王朝**也没能**做到**历久**长存**。

封建制度的它的本质是**专制主义**。

古代 (gǔ dài) ancient times; olden times. **组织** (zǔ zhī) to organize; organization; organized system; nerve; tissue. **中央** (zhōng yāng) central; middle; center; central authorities (of a state). **官制** (guān zhì) the civil service system; the bureaucratic system.

隋朝 (suí cháo) Sui dynasty (581-617). **确定** (què dìng) definite; certain; fixed; to fix (on sth); to determine; to be sure; to ensure; to make certain; to ascertain; to clinch; to recognize; to confirm; OK (on computer dialog box).

科举考试 (kē jǔ kǎo shì) imperial examinations (in former times).

人才 (rén cái) talent; talented person; looks; attractive looks. **选拔** (xuǎn bá) to select the best. **方式** (fāng shì) way; manner; style; mode; pattern.

生产力 (shēng chǎn lì) production capability; productive force; productivity.

稳定 (wěn dìng) steady; stable; stability; to stabilize; to pacify.

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

开放 (kāi fàng) to bloom; to open; to be open (to the public); to open up (to the outside); to be open-minded; unrestrained by convention; unconstrained in one's sexuality.

形成 (xíng chéng) to form; to take shape. **我国** (wǒ guó) our country; China. **高峰** (gāo fēng) peak; summit; height.

做到 (zuò dào) to accomplish; to achieve. **长存** (cháng cún) to exist forever.

封建制度 (fēng jiàn zhì dù) feudalism. **本质** (běn zhì) essence; nature; innate character; intrinsic quality. **专制主义** (zhuān zhì zhǔ yì) absolutism; despotism; autocracy.

So if centralization is a decline,

In other words, when the emperor himself appeared faint,

No matter how good the system is, it is difficult to persist.

In the legendary Shaolin boxing routines of the past dynasties,

There is a set of mysterious boxing methods called Taizu Changquan thirty-six styles.

It is said that it was founded by Song Taizu Zhao Kuangyin,

Zhao Kuangyin, who came out of troubled times, took almost 12 years.

The addition of the yellow robe was realized through the Chen Qiaoyi soldiers change.

During the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period,

Mutiny and coup have become the main theme of the times.

If this problem cannot be solved,

那么如果说中央集权是衰落,

或者说皇帝本人出现了昏庸的情况下,

再好的制度它也很难坚持下去。

在历代传奇的少林拳术套路中,

有一套神秘的拳法被称为太祖长拳三十六式。

据说正是宋太祖赵匡胤所创立的,

从乱世走出来的赵匡胤差不多只用了12年的时间,

就通过陈桥驿兵变实现了黄袍加身。

五代十国时期,

兵变与政变竟成为时代的主旋律。

如果这个难题无法解决,

本人 (běn rén) the person himself; I (humble form used in speeches); oneself; myself; in person; personal. **昏庸** (hūn yōng) muddleheaded.

再好 (zài hǎo) even better. **坚持下去** (jiān chí xià qù) to press on.

少林 (shào lín) the Shaolin monastery and martial arts school. **拳术** (quán shù) Chinese boxing; fisticuffs. **套路** (tào lù) sequence of movements in martial arts; routine; pattern; standard method.

有一套 (yǒu yī tào) to have a skill; to be savvy; to know how to do sth. **神秘** (shén mì) mysterious; mystery. **拳法** (quán fǎ) boxing; fighting technique. **太祖** (tài zǔ) Great Ancestor (posthumous title, e.g. for the founder of a dynasty). **长拳** (cháng quán) Changquan - Northern Shaolin (北少林) - Longfist - Martial Art. **三十** (sān shí) thirty; 30.

据说 (jù shuō) it is said that; reportedly. **宋太祖** (sòng tài zǔ) Emperor Taizu of Song, posthumous title of the founding Song emperor Zhao Kuangyin **赵匡胤** (927-976), reigned from 960. **赵匡胤** (zhào kuāng yìn) Zhao Kuangyin, personal name of founding Song emperor Song Taizu **宋太祖** (927-976). **创立** (chuàng lì) to establish; to set up; to found.

乱世 (luàn shì) the world in chaos; troubled times; (in Buddhism) the mortal world.

陈 (chén) to lay out; to exhibit; to display; to narrate; to state; to explain; to tell; old; stale. **驿** (yì) post horse; relay station. **兵变** (bīng biàn) mutiny; (Tw) to be dumped by one's girlfriend while serving in the army. **实现** (shí xiàn) to achieve; to implement; to realize; to bring about. **黄袍加身** (huáng páo jiā shēn) lit. to take the yellow gown (idiom); fig. to be made emperor; to take the crown.

五代十国 (wǔ dài shí guó) Five Dynasties (907-960) and Ten Kingdoms (902-979), period of political turmoil in ancient China.

政变 (zhèng biàn) coup d'état. **主旋律** (zhǔ xuán lǜ) theme or subject (music).

难题 (nán tí) difficult problem.

China will likely be divided forever and fail to form a unified country.

However, what Zhao Kuangyin did next really showed the style of an emperor who started a great dynasty.

Song Taizu is in politics,

military,

Financial aspects,

Through a series of measures,

Effectively contain the mutiny at the institutional level,

Achieved the long-term unity of the country,

Ended the cycle of history.

In order to suppress the martial artist,

Song Taizu also put a large number of civil servants in important positions,

Rule the world with scholar-bureaucrats,

Stabilize the entire country again.

In fact, whether you reuse civil servants or military generals,

There is a stubborn disease in Chinese politics in all dynasties,

This is corruption cannot be solved,

中国将可能永远**分裂**而无法形成一个统一的国家。

然而赵匡胤接下来的**做法**才真正**显示**了一位开启伟大王朝的帝王的**风范**。

宋太祖在政治、

军事、

财政各方面，

通过**推行**一系列**措施**，

在制度**层面**上有效的**遏制**住兵变，

实现了国家的**长久**统一，

终结了历史的**轮回**。

为了**压制**武夫**悍将**，

宋太祖还将一大批**文臣**放到重要的**岗位**，

与**士大夫**共治天下，

使整个国家重新稳定下来。

其实无论**重用**文臣还是**武将**，

在中国历代政治中都有一个**顽疾**，

这就是**腐败**解决**不了**，

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

做法 (zuò fǎ) way of handling sth; method for making; work method; recipe; practice. **显示** (xiǎn shì) to show; to illustrate; to display; to demonstrate. **风范** (fēng fàn) air; manner; model; paragon; demeanor.

军事 (jūn shì) military affairs; military matters; military.

财政 (cái zhèng) finances (public); financial.

推行 (tuī xíng) to put into effect; to carry out. **措施** (cuò shī) measure; step.

层面 (céng miàn) aspect; facet; level (political, psychological, spiritual etc); (geology) bedding plane. **遏制** (è zhì) to check; to contain; to hold back; to keep within limits; to constrain; to restrain.

长久 (cháng jiǔ) (for a) long time.

终结 (jié le) that's that; that's it; that will do. **轮回** (lún huí) to reincarnate; reincarnation (Buddhism); (of the seasons etc) to follow each other cyclically; cycle.

压制 (yā zhì) to suppress; to inhibit; to stifle. **武** (wǔ) martial; military. **悍** (hàn) heroic; intrepid; valiant; dauntless; fierce; ferocious; violent.

文臣 (wén chén) civilian court official (in former times). **岗位** (gǎng wèi) a post; a job.

士大夫 (shì dà fū) scholar officials.

重用 (zhòng yòng) to put in an important position. **武将** (wǔ jiàng) general; military leader; fierce man.

中都 (zhōng dū) Zhongdu, capital of China during the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234), modern day Beijing. **顽疾** (wán jí) ineradicable disease; fig. deep-seated problem; perennial problem.

腐败 (fǔ bài) corruption; to corrupt; to rot; rotten. **不了** (bù liǎo) unable to; without end.

Any strong foundation will rot and collapse.

任何强大的**根基**都会**腐朽坍塌**。

根基 (gēn jī) foundation. **腐朽** (fǔ xiǔ) rotten; decayed; decadent; degenerate. **坍塌** (tān tā) to collapse.

This is Nanjing Ming City Wall,

这里是**南京明城墙**,

南京 (nán jīng) Nanjing subprovincial city on the Changjiang, capital of Jiangsu province 江苏; capital of China at different historical periods. **城墙** (chéng qiáng) city wall.

After 600 years of wind and rain,

600多年的**风雨**之后,

风雨 (fēng yǔ) wind and rain; the elements; trials and hardships.

The Ming city wall is as towering as before,

明城墙亦如**当年巍峨**,

当年 (dàng nián) that very same year. **巍峨** (wēi é) lofty; towering; majestic.

When you approach the Ming city wall, you will find

走近明城墙会发现,

走近 (zǒu jìn) to approach; to draw near to.

An inscription written on every brick of the city wall.

城墙的**每一块墙砖**上都刻写的**铭文**。

一块 (yī kuài) one block; one piece; one (unit of money); together; in the same place; in company. **砖** (zhuān) brick. **上都** (shàng dū) Shangdu, also known as Xanadu, summer capital of the Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368). **刻写** (kè xiě) to inscribe. **铭文** (míng wén) inscription.

House,

府、

State,

州、

州 (zhōu) prefecture; (old) province; (old) administrative division; state (e.g. of US); oblast (Russia); canton (Switzerland).

County three-level magistrate,

县三级地方官,

县 (xiàn) county. **三级** (sān jí) grade 3; third class; category C. **地方官** (dì fāng guān) local official.

Official officials and related documents,

正式的**官员**和**相关的文书**,

官员 (guān yuán) official (in an organization or government); administrator. **相关** (xiāng guān) related; relevant; pertinent; to be interrelated; (statistics) correlation. **文书** (wén shū) document; official correspondence; secretary; secretariat.

Which is the official,

也就是吏,

也就是 (yě jiù shì) that is; i.e.. **吏** (lì) minor government official or functionary (old).

The names of officials and local officials must all be engraved on it,

官和吏的名字全部要刻在**上面**,

官 (guān) government official; governmental; official; public; organ of the body. **上面** (shàng miàn) on top of; above-mentioned; also pr. (shàng mian).

Every brick must have such a system.

每一块**砖都要有**这样的**一个制度**。

要有 (yào yǒu) to need; to require; must have.

The exact source can be found for hundreds of millions of bricks,

几亿块**砖都能找到准确的出处**,

出处 (chū chù) source (esp. of quotation or literary allusion); origin; where sth comes from.

Such a system ensured that the Ming city wall remained standing for centuries.

Zhu Yuanzhang, who suffered from corruption and exploitation by officials in the Yuan Dynasty,

After the Ming Dynasty was established,

They took a high-pressure attitude to fight corruption,

Zhu Yuanzhang even used torture to punish corrupt officials.

Hongwu fifteen years,

All the officials involved in the air seal case for more than 1,300 years were dealt with.

Three years later,

The case of household officials' grain corruption was verified,

There are more than 30,000 people who have been sentenced to death from the ranks of the six ministers and the magistrates.

这样的制度保证了明城墙**历经**几个世纪**屹立不倒**。

曾经**深受**元代官员**腐败盘剥**之苦的**朱元璋**,

在明朝建立后,

便**采取**高压**态势**反腐,

朱元璋还不**惜**使用**酷刑**来**惩治**贪官。

洪武十五年,

涉及空印案的一千三百多年官员**全部**受到**处理**,

三年后,

户部官员**粮食**贪污案**被**查实,

自**六部**左右**侍郎**以下至**地方官**被**判处**死刑者**三万**余人,

历经 (lì jīng) to experience; to go through. **几个** (jǐ ge) a few; several; how many. **屹立** (yì lì) to tower; to stand straight (of person's bearing). **倒** (dǎo) to fall; to collapse; to lie horizontally; to overthrow; to fail; to go bankrupt; to change (trains or buses); to move around; to resell at a profit.

深受 (shēn shòu) to receive in no small measure. **元** (yuán) the Yuan or Mongol dynasty (1279-1368). **盘剥** (pán bō) to exploit; to practice usury. **朱元璋** (zhū yuán zhāng) Zhu Yuanzhang, personal name of first Ming dynasty emperor Hongwu 洪武 (hóng wǔ).

采取 (cǎi qǔ) to adopt or carry out (measures, policies, course of action); to take. **高压** (gāo yā) high pressure; high-handed. **态势** (tài shì) posture; situation. **反腐** (fǎn fǔ) anti-corruption.

不惜 (bù xī) not stint; not spare; not hesitate (to do sth); not scruple (to do sth). **酷刑** (kù xíng) cruelty; torture. **惩治** (chéng zhì) to punish. **贪官** (tān guān) corrupt official; grasping functionary; greedy mandarin.

洪武 (hóng wǔ) Hongwu Emperor, also written Hungwu Ti, reign name of first Ming emperor Zhu Yuanzhang 朱元璋 (zhū yuán zhāng) (1328-1398), reigned 1386-1398, Temple name 明太祖 (míng tài zǔ). **十五** (shí wǔ) fifteen; 15.

涉及 (shè jí) to involve; to touch upon (a topic). **处理** (chǔ lǐ) to handle; to treat; to deal with; to process; to deal with a criminal case; to mete out punishment; to offer for sale at a reduced price; to punish.

户部 (hù bù) Ministry of Revenue in imperial China. **粮食** (liáng shí) foodstuff; cereals. **贪污** (tān wū) to be corrupt; corruption; to embezzle.

侍郎 (shì láng) ancient official title; assistant minister. **处死** (chǔ sǐ) an execution; to put sb to death. **刑** (xíng) punishment; penalty; sentence; torture; corporal punishment. **余** (yú) extra; surplus; remaining; remainder after division; (following numerical value) or more; in excess of (some number); residue (math.); after; I; me.

Almost all officials from the court were swept away.

Zhu Yuanzhang's results in punishing corrupt officials are very obvious.

Said at the time,

The wind has changed for a while,

Without impurity, we love our people,

But corruption and anti-corruption are a game process.

If your anti-power is great,

There will be less corruption,

If your counterforce is small,

Corruption will increase,

This is a game between heavenly principles and human desires,

So this is not a problem of the system itself,

This is a question of whether to resolutely implement the system.

Zhu Yuanzhang devoted his whole life,

Are working hard for the beautiful world in his heart,

But corruption and feudalism are inherent,

Zhu Yuanzhang cannot and cannot completely curb corruption.

几乎把**朝廷**上下官员**一扫而空**。

朱元璋惩治**贪官污吏**的结果效果非常**明显**,

当时说,

一时世风丕变,

无不洁己爱民,

但是**贪腐**和**反贪腐**是一个**博弈**的过程,

如果你反的**力量大**,

贪腐就会少,

如果你反的**力量小**,

贪腐就会多,

这是**天理**和**人欲**之间的**博弈**,

所以这不是**制度本身**的问题,

这是是否**坚决**执行**制度**的问题。

朱元璋**倾**其一生,

都在为他**心中**那个**美好**的世界而努力,

但**腐败**与**封建制度****与生俱来**,

朱元璋不能也**不可能**完全遏制住**腐败**。

朝廷 (cháo tíng) court; imperial household; dynasty. **一扫而空** (yī sǎo ér kōng) to sweep clean; to clean out.

贪官污吏 (tān guān wū lì) grasping officials, corrupt mandarins (idiom); abuse and corruption. **明显** (míng xiǎn) clear; distinct; obvious.

一时 (yī shí) a period of time; a while; for a short while; temporary; momentary; at the same time. **世风** (shì fēng) public morals. **丕变** (pī biàn) radical change.

无不 (wú bù) none lacking; none missing; everything is there; everyone without exception. **洁** (jié) clean. **爱民** (ài mín) Aimin district of Mudanjiang city 牡丹江市, Heilongjiang.

贪腐 (tān fǔ) corruption. **反贪腐** (fǎn tān fǔ) anti-corruption. **博弈** (bó yì) games (such as chess, dice etc); gambling; contest.

力量 (lì liang) power; force; strength.

天理 (tiān lǐ) Heaven's law; the natural order of things. **欲** (yù) to wish for; to desire; variant of 欲 (yù).

本身 (běn shēn) itself; in itself; per se.

坚决 (jiān jué) firm; resolute; determined.

倾 (qīng) to overturn; to collapse; to lean; to tend; to incline; to pour out.

心中 (xīn zhōng) central point; in one's thoughts; in one's heart. **美好** (měi hǎo) beautiful; fine.

与生俱来 (yǔ shēng jù lái) inherent; innate.

不可能 (bù kě néng) impossible; cannot; not able.

When the last moment of
Emperor Chongzhen came,

当崇祯皇帝的最后时刻来临时，

崇祯 (chóng zhēn) Chongzhen, reign name of last Ming emperor (1628-1644). 时刻 (shí kè) time; juncture; moment; period of time; constantly; always. 来临 (lái lín) to approach; to come closer.

All the officials have long
disappeared,

所有的官员早已不见踪迹，

早已 (zǎo yǐ) long ago; for a long time. 不见 (bù jiàn) not to see; not to meet; to have disappeared; to be missing. 踪迹 (zōng jì) tracks; trail; footprint; trace; vestige.

This diligent emperor truly
became a widow,

这位勤勉的皇帝真正成为了孤家寡人，

勤勉 (qín miǎn) diligence; diligent; industrious. 孤家寡人 (gū jiā guǎ rén) one who is cut off from others (idiom); one who has chosen to follow a solitary path; (can also be an indirect way of referring to an unmarried person).

He could only express his
hatred for corrupt officials with
a bloody beard.

他只有用血衣遗诏表达对腐败官员的痛恨。

有用 (yǒu yòng) useful. 血衣 (xuè yī) bloody garment. 遗诏 (yí zhào) posthumous edict (of former emperor). 表达 (biǎo dá) to express; to convey. 痛恨 (tòng hèn) to detest; to loathe; to abhor.

I have been on the pole for
seventeen years,

朕自登极十七载，

朕 (zhèn) I; we (imperial use); subtle. 登极 (dēng jí) to ascend the throne. 十七 (shí qī) seventeen; 17.

Three invitations to heaven,

三邀天罪，

致 (zhì) fine; delicate. 虏 (lǔ) prisoner of war; to capture; to take prisoner; (old) northern barbarian; slave. 陷 (xiàn) pitfall; trap; to get stuck; to sink; to cave in; to frame (false charge); to capture (a city in battle); to fall (to the enemy); defect. 三次 (sān cì) third; three times; (math.) degree three, cubic (equation).

Three times,

致虏陷地三次，

The rebels rushed to the
capital,

逆贼直逼京师，

逆贼 (nì zéi) renegade; traitor and bandit. 逼 (bī) to force (sb to do sth); to compel; to press for; to extort; to press on towards; to press up to; to close in on; euphemistic variant of 戾 (lì). 京师 (jīng shī) capital of a country (literary).

The ministers mistaken me,

诸臣误朕也，

诸 (zhū) all; various. 臣 (chén) state official or subject in dynastic China; I, your servant (used in addressing the sovereign); Kangxi radical 131. 误 (wù) mistake; error; to miss; to harm; to delay; to neglect; mistakenly.

I have no face to see the
emperor and the underground,

朕无颜见先皇与地下，

颜 (yán) Japanese variant of 颜 (yán). 先皇 (xiān huáng) the late Emperor. 地下 (dì xià) underground; subterranean; covert.

Will be covered,

将发覆面，

覆 (fù) to cover; to overflow; to overturn; to capsize.

Let the thief split my corpse,	任贼分裂朕尸，	贼 (zéi) thief; traitor; wily; deceitful; evil; extremely. 尸 (shī) person representing the dead (during burial ceremonies); to put a corpse on display (after execution); variant of 尸 (shī); corpse.
Can kill all civil servants,	可将文官尽皆杀死，	尽皆 (jìn jiē) all; without exception; complete; whole; entirely. 杀死 (shā sǐ) to kill.
Do not damage the mausoleum,	勿坏陵寝，	勿 (wù) do not. 陵寝 (líng qǐn) tomb (of king or emperor).
Don't hurt my people alone.	勿伤我百姓一人。	伤 (shāng) to injure; injury; wound.
In the history of China,	在中国的历史上，	历史上 (lì shǐ shàng) historical; in history.
The tragedy of the decline and fall of the dynasty has been staged continuously,	王朝的衰亡悲剧曾不断上演，	衰亡 (shuāi wáng) to decline; to die out; decline and fall. 悲剧 (bēi jù) tragedy. 曾 (céng) once; already; ever (in the past); former; previously; (past tense marker used before verb or clause).
When the singing of the backyard flowers,	当后庭花的歌声，	后庭 (hòu tíng) backyard; imperial harem; (slang) anus. 歌声 (gē shēng) singing voice; fig. original voice of a poet.
It kept ringing in the harem of Chen Dynasty,	在陈朝后宫不断响起，	后宫 (hòu gōng) harem; chambers of imperial concubines.
Empress Chen, who is indulging in licentious play, is not far from the king of subjugation.	沉溺于荒淫玩乐的陈后主已离亡国之君不远了，	沉溺 (chén nì) to indulge in; to wallow; absorbed in; deeply engrossed; addicted. 荒淫 (huāng yín) licentious. 玩乐 (wán lè) to play around; to disport oneself. 亡国 (wáng guó) (of a nation) to be destroyed; subjugation; vanquished nation.
When Zhou Youwang smiled to win his concubine,	当周幽王为了博得爱妃一笑，	周幽王 (zhōu yōu wáng) King You of Zhou (795-771 BC), last king of Western Zhou 西周 (xī zhōu). 博得 (bó dé) to win; to gain. 妃 (fēi) imperial concubine.
Summon the princes with beacon smoke,	以烽烟召集诸侯，	烽烟 (fēng yān) fire beacon (used as alarm signal over long distance). 召集 (zhào jí) to convene; to gather. 诸侯 (zhū hóu) feudal vassal; feudal princes, esp. the monarchs (dukes or princes) of the several vassal states 诸侯国 of Zhou during Western Zhou and Spring and Autumn periods 11th-5th century BC; subordinate warlord; local official.
When the ruling event is regarded as a trifle,	将执政大事视为儿戏的时候，	执政 (zhí zhèng) to hold power; in office. 大事 (dà shì) major event; major political event (war or change of regime); major social event (wedding or funeral); (do sth) in a big way. 儿戏 (ér xì) child's play; trifling matter.
The demise of the Western Zhou Dynasty is imminent,	西周的灭亡也就迫在眉睫了，	西周 (xī zhōu) Western Zhou (1027-771 BC). 迫在眉睫 (pò zài méi jié) pressing in on one's eyelashes (idiom); imminent.

When King Shang Zhou believed that as long as the destiny protects,

当**商纣王**相信只要**天命护佑**,

商纣王 (shāng zhòu wáng) King Zhou of Shang (11th century BC), notorious as a cruel tyrant. **天命** (tiān mìng) Mandate of Heaven; destiny; fate; one's life span. **佑** (yòu) to assist; to protect.

When he can unscrupulously poison living beings,

他就可以**肆无忌惮地荼毒生灵**的时候,

肆无忌惮 (sì wú jì dàn) absolutely unrestrained; unbridled; without the slightest scruple. **荼毒生灵** (tú dú shēng líng) to torment the people (idiom).

The demise of the Shang Dynasty is also inevitable.

商朝的灭亡也就**同样在所难免**。

商朝 (shāng cháo) Shang Dynasty (c. 1600-1046 BC). **同样** (tóng yàng) same; equal; equivalent. **在所难免** (zài suǒ nán miǎn) to be unavoidable (idiom).

Political corruption will inevitably lead to intensification of social conflicts,

政治腐败必然导致**社会矛盾激化**,

必然 (bì rán) inevitable; certain; necessity.

When the contradiction intensifies beyond reconciliation,

当**矛盾激化到无可调解**的时候,

无可 (wú kě) can't. **调解** (tiáo jiě) to mediate; to bring parties to an agreement.

Cruel wars often become the only solution.

残酷的战争往往成为**唯一**的解决之道。

残酷 (cán kù) cruel; cruelty. **唯一** (wéi yī) only; sole.

This is an important divination three thousand years ago,

这是**三千年前**的一次**重要占卜**,

年前 (nián qián) before the end of the year; before the new year. **占卜** (zhān bǔ) to divine.

In 1046 BC,

公元前 1046 年,

King Zhou Wu assembled an army to send troops to attack merchants.

周武王集结**大军**即将**出兵伐商**。

周武王 (zhōu wǔ wáng) King Wu of Zhou (-1043), personal name Ji Fa 姬发, reigned 1046-1043 BC as first king of Western Zhou dynasty 1046-1043 BC. **集结** (jí jié) to assemble; to concentrate; to mass; to build up; to marshal. **大军** (dà jūn) army; main forces. **出兵** (chū bīng) to send troops. **伐** (fá) to cut down; to fell; to dispatch an expedition against; to attack; to boast; Taiwan pr. (fā).

at that time,

在那个时代,

Everyone in the world believes in the destiny of ghosts and gods,

世人无不**信奉天命鬼神**,

信奉 (xìn fèng) belief; to believe (in sth). **鬼神** (guǐ shén) supernatural beings.

And use divination to discover the will of heaven,

并以**占卜**的方式来**探知上天**的**旨意**,

探知 (tàn zhī) to find out; to ascertain; to get an idea of. **上天** (shàng tiān) Heaven; Providence; God; the day before; the sky above; to fly to the sky; to take off and fly into space; to die; to pass away. **旨意** (zhǐ yì) decree; order.

The signs are not lucky,	兆象并不吉利,	兆 (zhào) omen; to foretell; million; mega-; trillion; tera-; billion (old). 象 (xiàng) elephant; shape; form; appearance; to imitate. 不吉利 (bù jí lì) ominous.
however,	然而,	
King Zhou Wu decisively ordered the dispatch of troops.	周武王果断下令出兵。	果断 (guǒ duàn) firm; decisive. 下令 (xià lìng) to give an order; to command.
Destiny is hard to violate,	天命难违,	违 (wéi) to disobey; to violate; to separate; to go against.
The unlucky signs seemed to be fulfilled.	不吉利的兆象似乎开始应验。	应验 (yìng yàn) to come true; to come about as predicted; to be fulfilled.
When Zhou Wu's army arrived in Muye,	当周武王的军队到达牧野,	军队 (jūn duì) army; troops. 到达 (dào dá) to reach; to arrive. 牧野 (mù yě) Muye district of Xinxiang city 新乡市 (xīn xiāng shì), Henan.
When the decisive battle with the merchant army is imminent,	与商军决战在即之时,	军 (jūn) army; military; arms. 决战 (jué zhàn) decisive battle. 在即 (zài jí) near at hand; imminent; within sight.
The storm swept across the earth,	狂风暴雨横扫大地,	狂风暴雨 (kuáng fēng bào yǔ) howling wind and torrential rain (idiom); (fig.) difficult, dangerous situation. 横扫 (héng sǎo) to sweep away; to sweep across. 大地 (dà dì) earth; mother earth.
The weather was suddenly very bad,	天气突然间异常恶劣,	突然间 (tū rán jiān) suddenly. 异常 (yì cháng) exceptional; abnormal; an anomaly. 恶劣 (è liè) vile; nasty; of very poor quality.
God seems to be angry.	上天似乎在发怒。	发怒 (fā nù) to get angry.
Zhou Wu's pre-war mobilization order resounded in the night sky,	周武王的战前动员令响彻夜空,	战 (zhàn) to fight; fight; war; battle. 动员 (dòng yuán) to mobilize; to arouse; mobilization. 令 (lìng) to order; to command; an order; warrant; writ; to cause; to make sth happen; virtuous; honorific title; season; government position (old). 响彻 (xiǎng chè) to resound; to resonate. 夜空 (yè kōng) night sky.
Reverberating between heaven and earth.	回荡在天地之间。	回荡 (huí dàng) to resound; to reverberate; to echo. 天地 (tiān dì) heaven and earth; world; scope; field of activity.
King Zhou Wu again defy the fate,	周武王再次违抗了天命,	违抗 (wéi kàng) to disobey.
The bloody Makino battle started immediately,	流血漂杵的牧野之战随即打响,	流血 (liú xuè) to bleed; to shed blood. 杵 (chǔ) pestle; to poke. 随即 (suí jí) immediately; presently; following which. 打响 (dǎ xiǎng) to start shooting or firing; to win an initial success; to succeed (of a plan).

Zhou Jun won a big victory,

周军大获全胜，

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

The Zhou Dynasty has since replaced the Shang Dynasty.

周朝从此取代了商朝。

周朝 (zhōu cháo) Zhou Dynasty; Western Zhou 西周 (1046-771 BC) and Eastern Zhou 东周 (770-221 BC). 从此 (cóng cǐ) from now on; since then; henceforth. 取代 (qǔ dài) to replace; to supersede; to supplant; (chemistry) substitution.

War not only tests the decision of the commander,

战争不仅考验着指挥者的决策，

指挥者 (zhǐ huī zhě) conductor; director. 决策 (jué cè) strategic decision; decision-making; policy decision; to determine policy.

It also confirms how the Chinese defeated the old self,

更印证着中国人如何战胜旧我，

印证 (yìn zhèng) to seal; to confirm; to corroborate; to verify. 战胜 (zhàn shèng) to prevail over; to defeat; to surmount.

The determination to break new ground.

开辟新天地的决心。

开辟 (kāi pì) to open up; to set up; to establish. 新天地 (xīn tiān dì) Xintian di (shopping, eating and entertainment district of Shanghai). 决心 (jué xīn) determination; resolution; determined; firm and resolute; to make up one's mind.

King Wu Zhou broke through the view of destiny that Xia and Shang had pursued,

周武王冲破了夏商以来奉行的天命观，

冲破 (chōng pò) breakthrough; to overcome an obstacle quickly. 奉行 (fèng xíng) to pursue (a course, a policy).

So the Chinese began to walk out of the world of superstitious fate and ghosts.

使中国人从迷信天命与鬼神的世界中开始走了出来。

迷信 (mí xìn) superstition; to have a superstitious belief (in sth).

The rituals of the Zhou Dynasty that pay attention to ethics appeared.

注重伦理道德的周礼出现了。

注重 (zhù zhòng) to pay attention to; to emphasize. 伦理 (lún lǐ) ethics. 周礼 (zhōu lǐ) the Rites of Zhou (in Confucianism).

Going without a king is a way of getting rid of the destiny,

无王法走是一种摆脱天命，

王法 (wáng fǎ) the law; the law of the land; the law of a state (in former times); criterion. 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.

To get rid of the destiny initially,

初步摆脱天命，

初步 (chū bù) initial; preliminary; tentative.

A concrete manifestation of military operations that are moving towards a personnel-oriented political concept.

In thousands of years of Chinese history,

The war not only changed the Chinese view of destiny and the world in the most intense way,

At the same time, the war has tested and shaped the character of this great nation with extraordinary destructive power.

Two thousand years ago,

An important war is brewing from a strategy.

Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty first sent people to lure the Xiongnu leaders to Mayi,

Then sent 300,000 troops to ambush,

To wipe out the Huns' army.

During the 60 years since the establishment of the Han Dynasty,

走向以人事为主要的政治理念的军事行动当中的一种具体的体现。

在长达数千年的中国历史中,

战争不仅以最激烈的方式改变着中国人的天命观和世界观,

同时战争更以超乎寻常的摧枯拉朽的力量考验并塑造着这个伟大民族的性格。

两千多年前,

一场重要的战争从一个谋略开始酝酿。

汉武帝首先派人引诱匈奴首领前往马邑,

然后派出三十万军队埋伏,

要全歼匈奴大军。

汉朝建立的六十多年时间里,

走向 (zǒu xiàng) direction; strike (i.e. angle of inclination in geology); inclination; trend; to move towards; to head for. 人事 (rén shì) personnel; human resources; human affairs; ways of the world; (euphemism) sexuality; the facts of life. 理念 (lǐ niàn) idea; concept; philosophy; theory. 军事行动 (jūn shì xíng dòng) military operation. 具体 (jù tǐ) concrete; definite; specific. 体现 (tǐ xiàn) to embody; to reflect; to incarnate.

长达 (cháng dá) to extend as long as; to lengthen out to.

激烈 (jī liè) intense; acute; fierce. 世界观 (shì jiè guān) worldview; world outlook; Weltanschauung.

超乎寻常 (chāo hū xún cháng) out of the ordinary; exceptional. 摧 (cuī) to break; to destroy; to devastate; to ravage; to repress. 枯 (kū) dried up. 朽 (xiǔ) rotten.

谋略 (móu lüè) stratagem; strategy; resourcefulness. 酝酿 (yùn niàng) (of alcohol) to ferment; (of a crisis) to be brewing; to mull over (an issue); to hold exploratory discussions.

派 (pài) clique; school; group; faction; to dispatch; to send; to assign; to appoint; pi (Greek letter Ππ); the circular ratio pi = 3.1415926; (loanword) pie. 引诱 (yǐn yòu) to coerce (sb into doing sth bad); to lure (into a trap); to seduce. 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. 首领 (shǒu lǐng) head; boss; chief. 前往 (qián wǎng) to leave for; to proceed towards; to go. 邑 (yì) city; village.

派出 (pài chū) to send; to dispatch. 埋伏 (mái fú) to ambush; to lie in wait for; to lie low; ambush.

全歼 (quán jiān) to annihilate; to wipe out completely; to exterminate.

Has been bullied by the Huns,

一直**饱受**匈奴的**欺辱**,

饱受 (bǎo shòu) to endure; to suffer; to be subjected to. **欺辱** (qī rǔ) to humiliate; humiliation.

Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty hoped to change this situation.

汉武帝希望改变这个**局面**。

局面 (jú miàn) aspect; phase; situation.

However, the Xiongnu leader noticed the ambush army,

然而匈奴首领**察觉**到埋伏的军队,

察觉 (chá jué) to sense; to perceive; to become aware of; to detect.

Ma Yi's plot did not succeed.

马邑之**谋**没有成功。

谋 (móu) to plan; to seek; scheme.

Emperor Wu of Han had to face a major decision,

汉武帝不得不**面临**一个**重大**的**抉择**,

面临 (miàn lín) to face sth; to be confronted with. **重大** (zhòng dà) great; important; major; significant. **抉择** (jué zé) to choose (literary).

It's a petition to seek peace from the Huns,

是**委曲求全**向匈奴**求和**,

委曲求全 (wěi qū qiú quán) to accept a compromise. **求和** (qiú hé) to sue for peace; to look for a draw (chess); summation (math).

Or will the whole country start a fierce battle with the Huns?

还是**举全国**之力与匈奴**展开**一场**充满凶险**的**决战**?

全国 (quán guó) whole nation; nationwide; countrywide; national. **展开** (zhǎn kāi) to unfold; to carry out; to be in full swing; to launch. **充满** (chōng mǎn) full of; brimming with; very full; permeated. **凶险** (xiōng xiǎn) dangerous; ruthless; treacherous.

Emperor Wu of Han finally chose the latter.

汉武帝**最终**选择了**后者**。

最终 (zuì zhōng) final; ultimate. **后者** (hòu zhě) the latter.

Since 133 BC,

从公元前133年开始,

There was a 52-year war between the Han and Hungarians,

汉匈之间展开了长达**五十二年**的**战争**,

匈 (xiōng) Hungary; Hungarian; abbr. for 匈牙利 (xiōng yá lì). **十二** (shí èr) twelve; 12.

Hannan,

汉南、

汉南 (hàn nán) Hannan district of Wuhan city 武汉市 (wǔ hàn shì), Hubei.

Hexi,

河西、

河西 (hé xī) land west of the Yellow river; Shaanxi, Qinghai and Gansu provinces.

The three battles of Monan will begin.

漠南三大战役随之**开启**。

漠南 (mò nán) Inner Mongolia (lit. south of the Gobi Desert). **大战** (dà zhàn) war; to wage war. **役** (yì) forced labor; corvée; obligatory task; military service; to use as servant; to enserf; servant (old); war; campaign; battle. **随之** (suí zhī) thereupon; subsequently; accordingly.

In the war of blood and fire,

在**血与火**的**战争**中,

Li Guang,

李广、

李广 (lǐ guǎng) Li Guang (-119 BC), Han dynasty general, nicknamed Flying General 飞将军 and much feared by the Xiongnu 匈奴.

Wei Qing,

卫青、

卫 (wèi) to guard; to protect; to defend; abbr. for 卫生, hygiene; health; abbr. for 卫生间, toilet. 青 (qīng) nature's color; green or blue; greenish black; youth; young (of people).

Heroes such as Huo Qubing were born successively.

霍去病等英雄先后诞生。

霍 (huò) suddenly. 英雄 (yīng xióng) hero. 先后 (xiān hòu) early or late; priority; in succession; one after another.

Li Guang has always been a soldier,

李广从来先将士，

将士 (jiàng shì) officers and soldiers.

Li Guang was not willing to learn from Sun Wu.

李广未肯学孙吴。

未 (wèi) not yet; did not; have not; not; 8th earthly branch: 1-3 p.m., 6th solar month (7th July-6th August), year of the Sheep; ancient Chinese compass point: 210°. 孙吴 (sūn wú) Sunwu county in Heihe 黑河 (hēi hé), Heilongjiang.

But so that Dragon City Fei will be there,

但使龙城飞将在，

龙城 (lóng chéng) Longcheng district of Chaoyang city 朝阳市, Liaoning.

Do not teach Huma Du Yinshan.

不教胡马度阴山。

胡 (hú) beard; mustache; whiskers. 阴山 (yīn shān) Yin mountains in Inner Mongolia.

These magnificent poems have reproduced their heroic soul countless times,

这些壮丽的诗歌无数次再现了他们的英魂，

壮丽 (zhuàng lì) magnificence; magnificent; majestic; glorious. 诗歌 (shī gē) poem. 再现 (zài xiàn) to recreate; to reconstruct (a historical relic). 英 (yīng) United Kingdom; British; England; English; abbr. for 英国 (yīng guó). 魂 (hún) soul; spirit; immortal soul, i.e. that can be detached from the body.

Their iron and blood,

他们的铁血豪情、

豪 (háo) grand; heroic.

Top Gun,

壮志凌云，

壮志 (zhuàng zhì) great goal; magnificent aspiration. 凌云 (líng yún) Lingyun county in Baise 百色 (bǎi sè), Guangxi.

Since then, it has been integrated into the blood of the Chinese nation.

从此融入了中华民族的血液当中。

融入 (róng rù) to blend into; to integrate; to assimilate; to merge.

After three major battles,

经过三大战役以后，

战役 (zhàn yì) military campaign.

Basically solved the Xiongnu's border problems completely,

基本上彻底解决了匈奴的边患问题，

基本上 (jī běn shàng) basically; on the whole. 边患 (biān huàn) foreign invasion; disaster on border due to incursion.

To ensure the healthy development of the Chinese nation,

保证了中华民族健康发展，

There is no such guarantee in the military,

没有军事上的这种保证，

Military victory.	军事上 胜利 。	胜利 (shèng lì) victory.
What is China now?	中国现在是什么个样子?	
It's hard to say.	就 不好 说了。	不好说 (bù hǎo shuō) hard to say; unpleasant to say; can't be sure.
War not only tests the soldiers on the battlefield,	战争不仅考验着 战场 上的将士,	战场 (zhàn chǎng) battlefield.
It also tests the entire nation.	同样考验着整个民族。	
After the war broke out,	战争全面 爆发 后,	爆发 (bào fā) to break out; to erupt; to explode; to burst out.
Military supplies are expensive.	军需 供应 花费 巨大。	军需 (jūn xū) military supplies. 供应 (gōng yìng) to supply; to provide; to offer. 花费 (huā fèi) expense; cost; to spend (time or money); expenditure. 巨大 (jù dà) huge; immense; very large; tremendous; gigantic; enormous.
Years later,	多年之后,	
The wealth accumulated by the Han Dynasty has been exhausted.	汉王朝 积攒 下来的 财富 已 消耗 殆尽 。	积攒 (jī zǎn) to save bit by bit; to accumulate. 财富 (cái fù) wealth; riches. 消耗 (xiāo hào) to use up; to consume. 殆尽 (dài jìn) nearly exhausted; practically nothing left.
In extremely difficult circumstances,	在极 艰难 的情况下,	艰难 (jiān nán) difficult; hard; challenging.
Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty did not compromise,	汉武帝并没有 妥协 ,	妥协 (tuǒ xié) to compromise; to reach terms; a compromise.
Through fiscal reforms,	通过 财政 改革 ,	改革 (gǎi gé) reform; to reform.
The Han Dynasty regrouped its powerful national power.	汉王朝重新集结起强大的 国力 。	国力 (guó lì) a nation's power.
During the Western Han Dynasty, there used to be a river running from east to west.	西汉时期这里曾有一条东西走向的 河流 ,	河流 (hé liú) river.
Shule River,	疏勒 河,	疏勒 (shū lè) Shule ancient name for modern Kashgar; Shule county in Kashgar prefecture 喀什地区 (kā shí dì qū), west Xinjiang.
Army and food,	军队 以及 粮食、	以及 (yǐ jí) as well as; too; and.
weapon,	兵器 、	兵器 (bīng qì) weaponry; weapons; arms.
War horses and other strategic materials,	战马 等 战略 物资,	战马 (zhàn mǎ) warhorse. 战略 (zhàn lüè) strategy. 物资 (wù zī) goods; supplies.

It is through the Shule River that it is continuously transported from the mainland to here,

Shouts,

Trumpets,

Neighing,

Interweave reverb here all night.

In the Northwest Desert,

The Western Han Dynasty and the Xiongnu fought the longest and largest battle in the history of the Western Regions.

The Huns completely surrendered,

The Han army finally controlled the Western Regions portal.

The majesty of the Han Dynasty.

Fought through this series of wars.

Finally, we have the strong man,

Although far away, such determination and such will will be punishable.

The Chinese nation is not a militant nation,

Not a conservative nation,

正是通过疏勒河源源不断从内地运到这里，

呐喊声、

号子声，

嘶鸣声，

在这里彻夜交织混响。

在西北荒漠中，

西汉与匈奴进行过西域有史以来最长最大的阵地战，

匈奴军队彻底臣服，

汉军最终控制了西域门户。

汉代的雄风。

通过这一系列的战争打出来的。

最后我们才有犯强汉者，

虽远必诛这样的决心和这样的意志。

中华民族并不是好战的民族，

也不是保守的民族，

源源不断 (yuán yuán bù duàn) a steady flow (idiom); an unending stream. 内地 (nèi dì) mainland China (PRC excluding Hong Kong and Macau, but including islands such as Hainan); Japan (used in Taiwan during Japanese colonization).

呐喊 (nà hǎn) shout; rallying cry; cheering; to shout.

号子 (hào zi) work chant; prison cell; type; sort; mark; sign; signal; (Tw) brokerage firm.

嘶鸣 (sī míng) to whinny (of a horse); to neigh.

彻夜 (chè yè) the whole night. 交织 (jiāo zhī) to interweave. 混 (hùn) to mix; to mingle; muddled; to drift along; to muddle along; to pass for; to get along with sb; thoughtless; reckless.

西北 (xī běi) Northwest China (Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xinjiang). 荒漠 (huāng mò) barren.

西域 (xī yù) Western Regions (Han Dynasty term for regions beyond Yumen Pass 玉门关 (yù mén guān)). 有史以来 (yǒu shǐ yǐ lái) since the beginning of history. 阵地 (zhèn dì) position; front.

臣服 (chén fú) to acknowledge allegiance to (some regime); to serve.

控制 (kòng zhì) control; to exercise control over; to contain.

汉代 (hàn dài) the Han dynasty (206 BC-220 AD). 雄风 (xióng fēng) lit. powerful wind; awe-inspiring.

通过这一系列的战争打出来的。

诛 (zhū) to put (a criminal) to death; to punish.

好战 (hào zhàn) warlike.

Closure of the country is only the product of certain historical periods.

闭关锁国只是某些特定历史时段的产物。

闭关锁国 (bì guān suǒ guó) to close the passes and seal off the country; to close a country to exclude foreign contact. 某些 (mǒu xiē) some; certain (things). 特定 (tè dìng) special; specific; designated; particular. 时段 (shí duàn) time interval; work shift; time slot; the twelve two-hour divisions of the day. 产物 (chǎn wù) product; result (of).

Since ancient times, the Chinese have a strong pioneering spirit and desire for foreign exchanges.

自古以来中国人有着强烈的开拓精神和对外交流的愿望，

自古以来 (zì gǔ yǐ lái) since ancient times. 强烈 (qiáng liè) intense; (violently) strong. 开拓 (kāi tuò) to break new ground (for agriculture); to open up (a new seam); to develop (border regions); fig. to open up (new horizons). 精神 (jīng shén) spirit; mind; consciousness; thought; mental; psychological; essence; gist. 对外 (duì wài) external; foreign; pertaining to external or foreign (affairs). 愿望 (yuàn wàng) desire; wish.

The Silk Road was first pioneered by the Chinese.

丝绸之路最早便是由中国人开拓出来的，

丝绸之路 (sī chóu zhī lù) the Silk 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.

Before Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty,

在汉武帝之前，

No one has walked the road between East and West for thousands of years,

东西方之间的道路几千年来从来没有人走过，

东西方 (dōng xī fāng) east and west; east to west. 从来没有 (cóng lái méi yǒu) have never; never before. 走过 (zǒu guò) to walk past; to pass by.

In 138 BC,

公元前138年，

Zhang Qian embarked on the journey of hollowing out,

张骞踏上了凿空的征程，

张骞 (zhāng qiān) Zhang Qian (-114 BC), Han dynasty explorer of 2nd century BC. 踏上 (tà shàng) to set foot on; to step on or into. 凿空 (záo kōng) to open an aperture; (extended meaning) to cut a way through; to open up a road. 征程 (zhēng chéng) journey; expedition; voyage.

After 23 years of hard exploration,

在长达23年的艰苦探索中，

艰苦 (jiān kǔ) difficult; hard; arduous.

Zhang Qian made two missions to the Western Regions,

张骞两次出使西域，

出使 (chū shǐ) to go abroad as ambassador; to be sent on a diplomatic mission.

In the end, the Central Plains and the farther West Asia,

最终使中原与更远的西亚、

中原 (zhōng yuán) Central Plain, the middle and lower regions of the Yellow river, including Henan, western Shandong, southern Shanxi and Hebei. 西亚 (xī yà) Southwest Asia.

South Asia,

南亚、

南亚 (nán yà) southern Asia.

Europe,

欧洲、

欧洲 (ōu zhōu) Europe; abbr. for 欧罗巴洲 (ōu luó bā zhōu).

Africa has established direct or indirect links.

The Silk Road has thus become the most important channel connecting the East and the West.

Never stopped,

Become a valuable legacy of human civilization exchanges.

To such an unknown world,

We want to open up,

We have to understand,

To communicate with him,

I will never give up until I reach my goal,

Tenacious spirit.

The Chinese have never stopped exploring the ocean.

The Maritime Silk Road has been formed in the Han and Tang Dynasties,

In the Yuan Dynasty, the golden age of navigation had come,

Sea trade is unprecedentedly active,

They laid the foundation for foreign exchanges in the early Ming Dynasty,

Eventually a brighter miracle in the history of world navigation was produced,

非洲建立了直接或**间接**的联系。

丝绸之路由此成为**连接**东西方世界的最重要的**通道**,

从此**再也**没有**间断**,

成为人类文明交流的宝贵遗产。

我们对这样一个**未知**的世界,

我们要进行开拓,

我们要了解,

要跟他进行交通,

不达目的**誓不罢休**,

顽强的精神。

中国人对海洋的探索也从来没有**停止**过,

汉唐时期**海上**丝绸之路已经形成,

到**元朝**时**航海**的**黄金时代**来临了,

海上贸易空前活跃,

他们为**明代**早期的对外交流**奠定**了基础,

最终**产生**了世界航海**史上**更璀璨的**奇迹**,

非洲 (fēi zhōu) Africa; abbr. for 阿非利加洲 (ā fēi lì jiā zhōu). **间接** (jiàn jiē) indirect.

连接 (lián jiē) to link; to join; to attach; connection; a link (on web page). **通道** (tōng dào) Tongdao Dong autonomous county in Huaihua 怀化 (huái huà), Hunan.

再也 (zài yě) (not) any more. **间断** (jiàn duàn) disconnected; interrupted; suspended.

未知 (wèi zhī) unknown.

誓 (shì) oath; vow; to swear; to pledge. **罢休** (bà xiū) to give up; to abandon (a goal etc); to let sth go; forget it; let the matter drop.

停止 (tíng zhǐ) to stop; to halt; to cease.

海上 (hǎi shàng) maritime.

元朝 (yuán cháo) Yuan or Mongol dynasty (1279-1368). **航海** (háng hǎi) sailing; navigation; voyage by sea. **黄金时代** (huáng jīn shí dài) golden age.

贸易 (mào yì) (commercial) trade. **空前** (kōng qián) unprecedented.

明代 (míng dài) the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). **早期** (zǎo qī) early period; early phase; early stage. **奠定** (diàn dìng) to establish; to fix; to settle.

产生 (chǎn shēng) to arise; to come into being; to come about; to give rise to; to bring into being; to bring about; to produce; to engender; to generate; to appear; appearance; emergence; generation; production; yield. **史上** (shǐ shàng) in history. **奇迹** (qí jì) miracle; miraculous; wonder; marvel.

Zheng He went to the West.

郑和下西洋。

郑和 (zhèng hé) Zheng He (1371-1433), famous early Ming dynasty admiral and explorer. 下西洋 (xià xī yáng) to sail West (from China); refers to Zhenghe's 15th century expeditions to the Western Pacific.

This is the grand occasion of Zheng He's maiden voyage to the West.

这是郑和船队首航西洋的盛况。

船队 (chuán duì) fleet (of ships). 西洋 (xī yáng) the West (Europe and North America); countries of the Indian Ocean (traditional). 盛况 (shèng kuàng) grand occasion.

Hundreds of ships lined up on the sea,

几百艘船只在海面上排开,

艘 (sōu) classifier for ships; Taiwan pr. (sāo). 船只 (chuán zhī) ship; boat; vessel. 海面 (hǎi miàn) sea level; sea surface.

Thousands of sails,

上千张风帆,

风帆 (fēng fān) sail; sailing boat.

Cover the sky,

遮天蔽日,

遮天蔽日 (zhē tiān bì rì) lit. hiding the sky and covering the earth (idiom); fig. earth-shattering; omnipresent; of universal importance.

It forms the majestic beauty of the sky with clouds and sails galloping day and night.

形成云帆高张昼夜星驰的旷世美景。

帆 (fān) sail; Taiwan pr. (fán), except 帆布 (fān bù) canvas. 昼夜 (zhòu yè) day and night; period of 24 hours; continuously, without stop. 星驰 (xīng chí) rapidly. 旷世 (kuàng shì) incomparable; none to compare with at that time. 美景 (měi jǐng) beautiful scenery.

Zheng He went to the West seven times,

郑和先后七次下西洋,

即便 (jí biàn) even if; even though; right away; immediately.

However, no matter how powerful it is,

然而即便有再强大的力量,

征服 (zhēng fú) to conquer; to subdue; to vanquish. 侵略 (qīn lüè) invasion; encroachment.

They do not conquer or invade other countries.

他们并不去征服和侵略别国。

而是 (ér shì) rather. 传播 (chuán bō) to disseminate; to propagate; to spread. 价值观 (jià zhí guān) system of values.

It is actively spreading the values of peace and friendship of the Chinese people,

而是积极传播着中国人和平友好的价值观,

先进 (xiān jìn) advanced (technology); to advance. 技艺 (jì yì) skill; art.

And bring a variety of advanced skills to the Quartet.

并将各种各样的先进技艺带到四方。

行动 (xíng dòng) operation; action; to move; mobile.

Zheng He's action,

郑和的这个行动,

外国 (wài guó) foreign (country). 地理 (dì lǐ) geography. 等等 (děng děng) et cetera; and so on ...; wait a minute!; hold on!

And the so-called great geographic discoveries in foreign countries,

和外国的所谓地理大发现等等一些行动,

性质 (xìng zhì) nature; characteristic.

There are many differences in its nature,

在它的性质上还有很多不同的地方,

We want to show our national
prestige,

我们是要**张扬国威**,

张扬 (zhāng yáng) to display ostentatiously; to bring
out into the open; to make public; to spread around;
flamboyant; brash. **国威** (guó wēi) national prestige.

To promote Chinese culture,

要宣传中国的文化,

In the end they all reached the
same different civilizations,

最后都**达到**了同样的不同文明,

达到 (dá dào) to reach; to achieve; to attain.

Different cultures,

不同文化,

contact,

接触、

接触 (jiē chù) to touch; to contact; access; in touch
with.

communicate with,

交流、

Such a result of fusion.

融合的这样一个结果。

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

Whether it is the “Land Silk
Road” or the “Maritime Silk
Road”,

无论是“**陆上丝绸之路**”还是
“**海上丝绸之路**”，

陆上 (lù shàng) land-based; on land.

Both show the Chinese
people’s exploration,

都展示着中国人探索、

Innovation,

创新、

创新 (chuàng xīn) innovation; to bring forth new ideas;
to blaze new trails.

Tolerance,

包容、

包容 (bāo róng) to pardon; to forgive; to show
tolerance; to contain; to hold; inclusive.

An open spirit,

开放的精神**风貌**,

风貌 (fēng mào) style; manner; ethos.

As a result, open cities have
formed.

一个个开放的**都市**也因此形成。

一个个 (yī gè gè) each and every one. **都市** (dū
shì) city; metropolis.

Prosperous Tang Chang’an,

盛唐**长安**、

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.

Northern Song Dynasty
Bianliang,

北宋**汴梁**、

北宋 (běi sòng) the Northern Song Dynasty
(960-1127). **汴梁** (biàn liáng) old name of Kaifeng 开封
(kāi fēng).

Yuan Dadu,

元**大都**,

大都 (dà dōu) for the most part; on the whole; also pr.
(dà dū).

Both were the most developed
in the world at that time,

无一不是当时世界上最**发达**、

发达 (fā dá) developed (country etc); flourishing; to
develop.

The most civilized city.

最文明的**都市**。

The population of Chang'an in the heyday of Tang Dynasty reached 1 million,

It was the most populous city in the world at that time,

Exotic customs can be seen everywhere,

Foreign merchants in the market,

Pipa players in the square,

And those Hu women with high nose and deep mist,

The Hu Xuanmu they are good at has the kind of enthusiasm and unrestrainedness that is lacking in traditional Chinese song and dance.

In fact, the complexion is so easy,

Colorful clothes,

A foreign population who speaks different languages,

Created the unique charm of Chang'an City,

It also shows the broad mind of the Chinese to embrace all rivers.

The culture of the Tang Dynasty,

盛唐时期的长安城人口达到100万,

是当时世界上人口最多的城市,

异域风俗随处可见,

市场里的外国商人,

广场上的琵琶演奏者,

还有那些高鼻深雾的胡族女子,

他们所擅长的胡旋木更具有中国传统歌舞中所缺少的那种热烈与奔放。

事实上正是肤色舒易,

衣饰多彩,

操着不同语言的外来人口,

造就了长安城独特的魅力,

也展示出中国人海纳百川的宽广胸怀。

唐朝的文化,

人口 (rén kǒu) population; people.

最多 (zuì duō) at most; maximum; greatest (amount); maximal.

异域 (yì yù) foreign country; alien land. 风俗 (fēng sú) social custom. 随处 (suí chù) everywhere; anywhere. 可见 (kě jiàn) it can clearly be seen (that this is the case); it is (thus) clear; clear; visible.

市场 (shì chǎng) marketplace; market (also in abstract). 商人 (shāng rén) merchant; businessman.

广场 (guǎng chǎng) public square; plaza. 琵琶 (pí pa) pipa, Chinese lute, with 4 strings, a large pear-shaped body and a fretted fingerboard. 演奏者 (yǎn zòu zhě) performer; musician.

雾 (wù) fog; mist. 女子 (nǚ zǐ) woman; female.

擅长 (shàn cháng) to be good at; to be expert in. 旋木 (xuàn mù) wood turning; woodwork lathe. 歌舞 (gē wǔ) singing and dancing. 那种 (nà zhǒng) that; that kind of; that sort of; that type of. 热烈 (rè liè) enthusiastic; ardent; warm. 奔放 (bēn fàng) bold and unrestrained; untrammelled.

事实上 (shì shí shàng) in fact; in reality; actually; as a matter of fact; de facto; ipso facto. 肤色 (fū sè) skin color.

衣饰 (yī shì) clothes and ornaments.

操 (cāo) to grasp; to hold; to operate; to manage; to control; to steer; to exercise; to drill (practice); to play; to speak (a language). 外来人 (wài lái rén) foreigner.

造就 (zào jiù) to bring up; to train; to contribute to; achievements (usually of young people). 独特 (dú tè) unique; distinct; having special characteristics. 魅力 (mèi lì) charm; fascination; glamor; charisma.

海纳百川 (hǎi nà bǎi chuān) all rivers run into the sea; use different means to obtain the same result (idiom). 胸怀 (xiōng huái) one's bosom (the seat of emotions); breast; broad-minded and open; to think about; to cherish.

唐朝 (táng cháo) Tang dynasty (618-907).

It shows a very broad mind,

它是**表现**出一种很**宽阔**的胸怀，

表现 (biǎo xiàn) to show; to show off; to display; to manifest; expression; manifestation; show; display; performance (at work etc); behavior. **宽阔** (kuān kuò) expansive; wide; width; thickness.

You have no cultural confidence,

你没有文化的自信，

You can't boldly absorb a large amount of foreign culture,

你就不能够**大胆**的**大量**的**吸收外来文化**，

大胆 (dà dǎn) brazen; audacious; outrageous; bold; daring; fearless. **外来** (wài lái) external; foreign; outside.

Not to be able to build on one's own inherent culture,

更不能够在自己**固有**文化的基础上，

固有 (gù yǒu) intrinsic to sth; inherent; native.

Absorb and integrate foreign cultural factors to create a new culture.

吸收融合外来文化的因素来**创造出新**的文化。

创造 (chuàng zào) to create; to bring about; to produce; to set (a record). **出新** (chū xīn) to make new advances; to move forwards.

In the process of the integration of the Chinese nation,

在中华民族融合的过程中，

Some ethnic groups come from far away,

有的民族从远方而来，

有的 (yǒu de) (there are) some (who are...); some (exist).

I would rather give up my own tradition,

宁愿舍弃自己的传统，

宁愿 (nìng yuàn) would rather; better. **舍弃** (shě qì) to give up; to abandon; to abort.

Must also be integrated into this land.

也一定要融合到这片土地。

Some ethnic groups have adopted the method of reunification,

有的民族则通过和亲**归附**的方式，

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

Naturally integrated into this land,

自然的融合到这片土地，

Other nations have violently collided with wars,

还有的民族以战争等激烈的**碰撞**，

碰撞 (pèng zhuàng) to collide; collision.

Finally integrated into this land.

最终融入到这片土地。

September 493,

公元493年9月，

公元 (gōng yuán) CE (Common Era); Christian Era; AD (Anno Domini).

Emperor Xiaowen of the Northern Wei Dynasty led 300,000 troops and civil and military courtiers to start their journey to the south.

北魏**孝文帝**亲**率**30万大军和**文武朝臣**开始了他们的**南迁**之旅，

孝 (xiào) filial piety or obedience; mourning apparel. **率** (shuài) to lead; to command; rash; hasty; frank; straightforward; generally; usually. **文武** (wén wǔ) civil and military. **朝臣** (cháo chén) court councilor. **迁** (qiān) to move; to shift; to change (a position or location etc); to promote.

There was wind and rain along the way,

沿途之上风雨交加，

沿途 (yán tú) along the sides of the road; by the wayside. 上风 (shàng fēng) on the up; currently winning; rising (in popularity etc). 交加 (jiāo jiā) to occur at the same time (of two things); to be mingled; to accompany each other.

Muddy roads,

道路泥泞，

泥泞 (ní nìng) muddy; mud.

The march is very hard,

行军十分艰苦，

行军 (xíng jūn) a march (army); to march.

Finally, Emperor Xiaowen moved the capital to Luoyang, the hinterland of the Central Plains as he wished.

最终孝文帝如愿迁都中原腹地洛阳，

如愿 (rú yuàn) to have one's wishes fulfilled. 迁都 (qiān dū) to move the capital (city). 腹地 (fù dì) hinterland; interior; outback. 洛阳 (luò yáng) Luoyang prefecture-level city in Henan, an old capital from pre-Han times.

Thus began a drastic reform of Sinicization.

由此开启了大刀阔斧的汉化改革。

大刀阔斧 (dà dāo kuò fǔ) bold and decisive. 汉化 (hàn huà) to sinicize; sinicization; (software) Chinese localization.

Emperor Xiaowen took the lead in marrying the local Han people,

孝文帝带头与当地汉族通婚，

带头 (dài tóu) to take the lead; to be the first; to set an example. 当地 (dāng dì) local. 汉族 (hàn zú) Han ethnic group. 通婚 (tōng hūn) to intermarry.

Stipulate that Chinese is the official language,

规定汉语为官方语言，

官方语言 (guān fāng yǔ yán) official language.

Change the Xianbei surname to Han,

将鲜卑族姓改为汉姓，

鲜卑族 (xiān bēi zú) Xianbei or Xianbi, historic ethnic group of northern nomads. 改为 (gǎi wéi) to change into. 汉姓 (hàn xìng) Han surname; Chinese surname.

Step up the restoration of the Confucian Temple,

加紧修复孔庙，

加紧 (jiā jǐn) to intensify; to speed up; to step up. 修复 (xiū fù) to restore; to renovate; restoration; (computing) to fix (a bug). 孔庙 (kǒng miào) Confucian temple.

Worship Confucius.

祭拜孔子。

He also issued a decree,

他还颁布了一道法令，

一道 (yī dào) together. 法令 (fǎ lìng) decree; ordinance.

All the natives of Xianbei who moved to Luoyang were changed to Luoyang County, Henan County.

将迁到洛阳的鲜卑人籍贯全部改为河南郡洛阳县。

鲜卑 (xiān bēi) Xianbei or Xianbi, group of northern nomadic peoples. 籍贯 (jí guān) one's native place; place of ancestry; registered birthplace. 河南 (hé nán) Henan province (Honan) in central China, abbr. 豫, capital Zhengzhou 郑州 (zhèng zhōu). 郡 (jùn) canton; county; region.

Such drastic reforms have inspired various contradictions,

如此激烈的改革激发了各种矛盾，

如此 (rú cǐ) in this way; so. 激发 (jī fā) to arouse; to excite.

The Northern Wei regime quickly died down,

北魏政权迅速消亡，

消亡 (xiāo wáng) to die out; to wither away.

However, as the leader of the Xianbei tribe,

Emperor Xiaowen completed his most sacred mission,

The Xianbei ethnic group is fully integrated into the big family of the Chinese nation,

And live and multiply with this land for generations.

Through peaceful communication among nations,

Into the big family of the Chinese nation,

Become an integral part of the Chinese nation,

These are all common to the formation and development of the Chinese nation.

In 641 AD,

A team is about to depart from Chang'an,

The most important person in this team is a 16-year-old woman,

He put on his wedding gown,

Put on red makeup,

About to leave the homeland,

Married far to Tubo,

然而作为鲜卑族的首领，

孝文帝完成了他最神圣的使命，

鲜卑族群完全融入到中华民族的大家庭当中，

并与这片土地世代生息繁衍。

通过民族间的和平的交往，

融入到中华民族的大家庭当中来，

成为中华民族的一个组成部分，

这都是对中华民族的形成与发展的一个共性。

公元641年，

一支队伍即将从长安出发，

这支队伍中最重要的**人物**是一位16岁的女子，

他披上了**嫁衣**，

画上了**红妆**，

即将离开**故土**，

远嫁到**吐蕃**，

神圣 (shén shèng) divine; hallow; holy; sacred. **使命** (shǐ mìng) mission; long-term task to which one devotes oneself; a calling.

庭 (tíng) main hall; front courtyard; law court.

世代 (shì dài) for many generations; generation; era; age. **生息** (shēng xī) to inhabit; to live (in a habitat). **繁衍** (fán yǎn) to multiply; to reproduce; to increase gradually in number or quantity.

交往 (jiāo wǎng) to associate (with); to have contact (with); to hang out (with); to date; (interpersonal) relationship; association; contact.

组成部分 (zù chéng bù fèn) part; component; ingredient; constituent.

共性 (gòng xìng) overall character.

队伍 (duì wǔ) ranks; troops; queue; line; procession.

人物 (rén wù) person; character (in a play, novel etc); protagonist.

披 (pī) to drape over one's shoulders; to open; to unroll; to split open; to spread out. **嫁** (jià) (of a woman) to marry; to marry off a daughter; to shift (blame etc). **衣** (yī) to dress; to wear; to put on (clothes).

红妆 (hóng zhuāng) splendid gay female clothing.

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

吐蕃 (tǔ bō) Tubo or Tufan, old name for Tibet; the Tibetan Tubo dynasty 7th-11th century AD; also pr. (tǔ fān).

Became the wife of its leader Songtsen Gambo,	成为其首领 松赞干布 的 夫人 ,	松赞干布 (sōng zàn gān bù) Songtsen Gampo or Songzain Gambo (604-650) Tibetan emperor, founder of the Tubo 吐蕃 dynasty. 夫人 (fū ren) lady; madam; Mrs..
He is Princess Wencheng of the Tang Dynasty.	他就是唐朝的 文成公主 。	文成 (wén chéng) Wencheng county in Wenzhou 温州 (wēn zhōu), Zhejiang. 公主 (gōng zhǔ) princess.
Her dowry is very special,	她的 嫁妆 极为 特殊 ,	嫁妆 (jià zhuang) dowry. 极为 (jí wéi) extremely; exceedingly. 特殊 (tè shū) special; particular; unusual; extraordinary.
Including cloth,	包括 了 布匹 、	包括 (bāo kuò) to comprise; to include; to involve; to incorporate; to consist of. 布匹 (bù pǐ) cloth (by the yard).
Textile tools,	纺织 工具、	纺织 (fǎng zhī) spinning and weaving. 工具 (gōng jù) tool; instrument; utensil; means (to achieve a goal etc).
farm tools,	农具 、	农具 (nóng jù) farm implements; farm tools.
Crop seeds,	农作物 种子,	农作物 (nóng zuò wù) (farm) crops. 种子 (zhǒng zi) seed.
And the most important thing is that there are a large number of books and classics,	而最重要的是还有大量的 图书 典籍 、	图书 (tú shū) books (in a library or bookstore). 典籍 (diǎn jí) ancient books or records.
Science & Technology,	科学技术 ,	科学技术 (kē xué jì shù) science and technology.
Princess Wencheng's dowry brought to Tibet from Chang'an,	文成公主 从 长安 带到 西藏 的 嫁妆 ,	西藏 (xī zàng) Tibet; Xizang or Tibetan autonomous region 西藏自治区.
They were the most advanced cultural achievements in the world at that time.	都是当时世界上最先进的 文化 成果 。	成果 (chéng guǒ) result; achievement; gain; profit.
Princess Wencheng's dowry team is also different.	文成公主 的 陪嫁 队伍也 与众不同 ,	陪嫁 (péi jià) dowry. 与众不同 (yǔ zhòng bù tóng) to stand out from the masses (idiom).
Among the more than 600 people accompanying him included blacksmiths,	在 随行 的 600多人 中 包括 了 铁匠 、	随行 (suí xíng) to accompany. 人中 (rén zhōng) philtum; infranasal depression; the "human center" acupuncture point. 铁匠 (tiě jiàng) blacksmith; ironworker.
carpenter,	木匠 、	木匠 (mù jiàng) carpenter.
Agronomists and other skilled craftsmen and technicians.	农艺师 等 能工巧匠 和 技术人员 。	农艺 (nóng yì) agriculture. 巧匠 (qiǎo jiàng) skilled workman. 技术人员 (jì shù rén yuán) technical staff.

Princess Wencheng's marriage is of extraordinary significance to the economic and social development of Tibet.

It laid a solid foundation for Tibet to be included in China's territory 500 years later.

How many ethnic groups are there in Europe,

He has many countries,

But how many ethnic groups are there in China,

He is just a country,

It's just such a trend of a big historical development.

So there are divisions in Chinese history,

There is unity,

But in the end, we must move towards unity.

This is not the personal favorite of any politician,

There is still a unique path for the development of Chinese history.

This is a magical land,

Every nation living here deeply loves this land,

Together they have created a great Chinese nation.

In 1124 AD,

A team of 10,000 people is about to be forced to leave this land.

文成公主的远嫁对西藏经济社会的发展具有非凡的意义，

为500年后西藏纳入中国版图奠定了坚实的基础。

欧洲往往有多少个民族，

他就有多少个国家，

但是在中国往往是有多少个民族，

他只是一个国家，

只是一个大的历史发展的这样一个趋向。

所以中国历史上有分裂，

有统一，

但是最终还是要走向统一。

这不是哪一个政治家个人的喜爱，

还是有中国历史发展的独特的道路。

这是一片神奇的土地，

生活在这里的每一个民族都深深的热爱着这片土地，

共同铸就了伟大的中华民族。

公元1124年，

一支一万人组成的队伍即将被迫离开这片土地。

非凡 (fēi fán) out of the ordinary; unusually (good, talented etc). 意义 (yì yì) sense; meaning; significance; importance.

纳入 (nà rù) to bring into; to channel into; to integrate into; to incorporate. 版图 (bǎn tú) domain; territory. 坚实 (jiān shí) firm and substantial; solid.

趋向 (qū xiàng) direction; trend; to incline.

哪一个 (nǎ yī ge) which. 个人 (gè rén) individual; personal; oneself. 喜爱 (xǐ ài) to like; to love; to be fond of; favorite.

深深 (shēn shēn) deep; profound. 热爱 (rè ài) to love ardently; to adore.

铸 (zhù) to cast or found metals.

万人 (wàn rén) ten thousand people; all the people; everyman. 组成 (zǔ chéng) to form; to make up; to constitute. 被迫 (bèi pò) to be compelled; to be forced.

After Jin destroyed Liao,

金灭辽之后,

灭 (miè) to extinguish or put out; to go out (of a fire etc); to exterminate or wipe out; to drown. 辽 (liáo) short name for Liaoning 辽宁 (liáo níng) province; Liao or Khitan dynasty (907-1125).

Yelu Dashi, a member of the royal family of the Liao Dynasty, had to lead his men to the west.

辽朝的皇族成员耶律大石不得不带领部下奔向西部。

成员 (chéng yuán) member. 耶律大石 (yē lǜ dà shí) Yollig Taxin or Yelü Dashi (1087-1143), Chinese-educated Khitan leader, founder of Western Liao 西辽 in Central Asia. 带领 (dài lǐng) to guide; to lead. 部下 (bù xià) troops under one's command; subordinate. 奔 (bēn) to hurry; to rush; to run quickly; to elope. 西部 (xī bù) western part.

This is obviously a painful journey,

这显然是一个痛苦的旅程,

显然 (xiǎn rán) clear; evident; obvious(ly). 痛苦 (tòng kǔ) pain; suffering; painful. 旅程 (lǚ chéng) journey; trip.

Many difficulties and dangers lie in front of us,

重重艰险横亘眼前,

艰险 (jiān xiǎn) difficult and dangerous; hardships and perils. 横 (héng) horizontal; across; (horizontal character stroke). 亘 (gèn) extending all the way across; running all the way through. 眼前 (yǎn qián) before one's eyes; now; at present.

The endless snow ridge,

绵延不断的雪岭,

岭 (lǐng) mountain range; mountain ridge.

The vast expanse of wasteland,

广袤无际的荒原,

无际 (wú jì) limitless; boundless. 荒原 (huāng yuán) wasteland.

Sandy desert,

风沙漫天的沙漠,

风沙 (fēng shā) sand blown by wind; sandstorm. 漫天 (màn tiān) lit. to fill the whole sky; everywhere; as far as the eye can see. 沙漠 (shā mò) desert.

They are all difficulties they must overcome.

都是他们必须克服的困难。

克服 (kè fú) (try to) overcome (hardships etc); to conquer; to put up with; to endure.

They go further and further,

他们越走越远,

Finally settled in the ancient city of Kyrgyzstan today (place name 00:39:31),

最终落脚到今日的吉尔吉斯斯坦的古城(地名00:39:31),

落脚 (luò jiǎo) to stay for a time; to stop over; to lodge; to sink down (into soft ground); leftovers. 今日 (jīn rì) today. 吉尔吉斯斯坦 (jǐ ěr jí sī sī tǎn) Kyrgyzstan. 古城 (gǔ chéng) ancient city. 地名 (dì míng) place name; toponym.

Xiliao was established.

建立了西辽。

西辽 (xī liáo) Western Liao, Khitan kingdom of central Asia 1132-1218.

However, this is not their ultimate spiritual destination,

然而这里并非他们最终的心灵归宿,

并非 (bìng fēi) really isn't. 心灵 (xīn líng) bright; smart; quick-witted; heart; thoughts; spirit. 归宿 (guī sù) place to return to; home; final destination; ending.

Yelv Dashi, the former
champion of the Liao Dynasty,

耶律大石这位辽朝曾经的**状元**,

状元 (zhuàng yuán) top scorer in the palace examination (highest rank of the Imperial examination system); see **榜眼 (bǎng yǎn)** and **探花 (tàn huā)**; top scorer in college entrance examination **高考 (gāo kǎo)**; (fig.) the most brilliantly talented person in the field; leading light.

Although a huge empire was
built,

虽然建立了一个**庞大的帝国**,

庞大 (páng dà) huge; enormous; tremendous. **帝国 (dì guó)** empire; imperial.

But eventually became a
wanderer wandering overseas.

但最终成为**漂泊海外**的**游子**。

漂泊 (piāo bó) to drift (in the tide); to rove; to lead a wandering existence; drifter; wanderer. **海外 (hǎi wài)** overseas; abroad. **游子 (yóu zǐ)** person living or traveling far from home.

Today, the population of the
Khitan tribe in Kyrgyzstan is
more than 500,000.

如今吉尔吉斯斯坦**契丹部落**的人
口达50多万,

如今 (rú jīn) nowadays; now. **契丹 (qì dān)** Qidan or Khitan, ethnic group in ancient China, a branch of the Eastern Hu people inhabiting the valley of the Xar Murun River in the upper reaches of the Liao River **辽河 (liáo hé)**. **部落 (bù luò)** tribe.

Although it has been thousands
of years since the ancestors left
China,

虽然据**先祖**离开中国的时间已经
千年,

先祖 (xiān zǔ) deceased grandfather; ancestry.

However, they still retain the
habits of their ancestors,

然而他们仍**保留着****祖辈**留下来的
生活习惯,

保留 (bǎo liú) to retain; to continue to have; to preserve; to maintain; to reserve; reservations; to hold back (approval or acceptance). **祖辈 (zǔ bèi)** ancestors; forefathers; ancestry.

They still look at the east,

他们依然**遥望着**东方,

遥望 (yáo wàng) to look into the distance.

Find the home of the soul.

寻找心灵的归宿。

寻找 (xún zhǎo) to seek; to look for.

For thousands of years,

千百年来,

Whether it's going west or
going to Southeast Asia,

无论是走西方还是**闯南洋**,

闯 (chuǎng) to rush; to charge; to dash; to break through; to temper oneself (through battling hardships). **南洋 (nán yáng)** Southeast Asia; South seas.

No matter where the Chinese
live in the world,

无论生活在世界哪个**角落**的**华**
人,

角落 (jiǎo luò) nook; corner. **华人 (huá rén)** ethnic Chinese person or people.

They all miss their homeland.

他们无不**思念**着故土。

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

Even if they stay in a foreign
country,

即便他们留在**异国**,

异国 (yì guó) exotic; foreign.

Their spiritual fate is still
pinned on this land.

他们的心灵归宿仍然**寄托**在这片
土地上。

寄托 (jì tuō) to entrust (to sb); to place (one's hope, energy etc) in; a thing in which you invest (your hope, energy etc).

Homesickness,

乡愁,

乡愁 (xiāng chóu) homesickness; nostalgia.

This homesickness is a great force.

这个乡愁是一个很伟大的力量。

This is a land with strong centripetal force.

这是一片具有强大**向心力**的土地。

向心力 (xiàng xīn lì) centripetal force; (fig.) cohering force; cohesion; team spirit.

Driven by this centripetal force,

在这种**向心力**的**驱使**下,

驱使 (qū shǐ) to urge; to prompt; to spur on; to order sb about.

National unity,

民族的**团结**、

团结 (tuán jié) to unite; unity; solidarity; united.

Unification of territory,

版图的**统一**、

Is what people want,

是**人心所向**、

人心所向 (rén xīn suǒ xiàng) that which is yearned for by the public.

No matter what era,

不管在什么时代,

The sense of unity has been deeply integrated into the blood of all nations.

统一的**意识**已深深融入到各民族的血液当中。

意识 (yì shí) consciousness; awareness; to be aware; to realize.

The people of all ethnic groups in this land are always indivisible,

这片土地上的各族**人民**总是无法**分割**、

人民 (rén mín) the people. **分割** (fēn gē) to cut up; to break up.

Together they created the great history of the Chinese nation.

他们共同创造了中华民族的**伟大历史**。

Chinese civilization is the only civilization in the world that has not been broken and continues to this day.

中华文明是世界上**几大古代文明**中**唯一不曾断裂延续至今**的文明。

中华 (zhōng huá) China (alternate formal name). **不曾** (bù céng) hasn't yet; hasn't ever. **断裂** (duàn liè) fracture; rupture; to break apart. **延续** (yán xù) to continue; to go on; to last. **至今** (zhì jīn) so far; to this day; until now.

Whether it's the classics,

无论是**经学**、

History,

史学、

史学 (shǐ xué) historiography.

literature,

文学、

文学 (wén xué) literature.

religion,

宗教、

宗教 (zōng jiào) religion.

art,

艺术、

And legislation,

还有**立法**、

立法 (lǐ fǎ) to enact laws; to legislate; legislation.

building,

建筑、

建筑 (jiàn zhù) to construct; building.

Various cultures are magnificent,

各种文化**蔚为大观**、

蔚为大观 (wèi wéi dà guān) to afford a magnificent sight (idiom); enchanting.

Influence each other and develop together.

互相影响共同发展。

Culture is the soul of a nation,

文化是一个民族的**灵魂**,

灵魂 (líng hún) soul; spirit.

Heroes are the spiritual
backbone of a nation,

英雄是一个民族的精神**脊梁**,

脊梁 (jǐ liang) backbone; spine.

This magical land has countless
beautiful legends,

这片神奇的土地有着无数美丽的
传说,

传说 (chuán shuō) legend; folklore; to repeat from
mouth to mouth; they say that....

Countless heroes were also
born.

也诞生出无数的英雄。

They all put their blood full of
passion,

他们都将自己**满腔**的**热血**,

满腔 (mǎn qiāng) one's heart filled with; full of (joy). **热
血** (rè xuè) hot blood; warm-blooded (animal);
endothermic (physiology).

Dedicated to this land without
reservation,

毫无保留地献给了这片土地上,

毫 (háo) hair; drawing brush; (in the) least; one
thousandth; currency unit, 0.1 yuan. **无保留** (wú bǎo
liú) without reservation; not holding anything back;
unconditional. **献** (xiàn) to offer; to present; to
dedicate; to donate; to show; to put on display; worthy
person (old).

Sang one after another
memorable eternal swan song,

唱出了一曲又一曲令人**回味无穷**
的**千古绝唱**,

曲 (qǔ) tune; song. **回味无穷** (huí wèi wú
qióng) leaving a rich aftertaste; (fig.) memorable;
lingering in memory. **绝唱** (jué chàng) most perfect
song.

Adds endless heroic charm to
this land.

为这片土地**增添**了**无穷**的英雄魅
力。

增添 (zēng tiān) to add; to increase. **无穷** (wú
qióng) endless; boundless; inexhaustible.

Chinese people in our lives are
all to be gentlemen,

我们人生中国人都是把做一个**君
子**,

君子 (jūn zǐ) nobleman; person of noble character.

Don't be a villain,

不要做**小人**,

小人 (xiǎo rén) person of low social status (old); I, me
(used to refer humbly to oneself); nasty person; vile
character.

Even one step higher we must
become saints and virtuous.

甚至再高一步我们要**成圣成贤**。

圣 (shèng) holy; sacred; saint; sage. **贤** (xián) worthy or
virtuous person; honorific used for a person of the same
or a younger generation.

So we Chinese have had a
sense of responsibility since
ancient times,

所以我们中国人自古以来就有**一
个担当**的意识,

担当 (dān dāng) to take upon oneself; to assume.

This responsibility is to serve
the world.

这个担当就是为天下担当。

This is the history of China for
thousands of years.

这就是中国几千年的历史。

He came from far away ancient
times,

他从**遥远**的古代走来,

遥远 (yáo yuǎn) distant; remote.

With profound thoughts,	带着 精深博大 的思想,	精深 (jīng shēn) refined; profound. 博大 (bó dà) enormous; broad; extensive.
With an awe-inspiring vigor,	带着 凛然不容侵犯 的风骨,	凛 (lǐn) cold; to shiver with cold; to tremble with fear; afraid; apprehensive; strict; stern; severe; austere; awe-inspiring; imposing; majestic. 不容 (bù róng) must not; cannot; to not allow; cannot tolerate. 侵犯 (qīn fàn) to infringe on; to encroach on; to violate; to assault. 风骨 (fēng gǔ) strength of character; vigorous style (of calligraphy).
With an attitude of tolerance and peace,	带着 包容和平 的心态,	心态 (xīn tài) attitude (of the heart); state of one's psyche; way of thinking; mentality.
With the spiritual pursuit of always exploring and moving forward,	带着永远探索不断 向前 的精神追求,	向前 (xiàng qián) forward; onward.
With a profound and broad cultural heritage,	带着 深厚宽广 的文化 底蕴 ,	深厚 (shēn hòu) deep; profound. 底蕴 (dǐ yùn) inside information; concrete details.
With wind and rain,	带着 风和雨 ,	
With vicissitudes of change,	带着 沧桑 变化,	沧桑 (cāng sāng) great changes; ups and downs; vicissitudes; abbr. of 沧海桑田 (cāng hǎi sāng tián).
The ups and downs of the world,	世事沉浮 ,	世事 (shì shì) affairs of life; things of the world. 沉浮 (chén fú) lit. sinking and floating; to bob up and down on water; ebb and flow; fig. rise and fall; ups and downs of fortune; vicissitudes.
Walking towards us with heavy or easy or tough steps,	迈着或沉重或轻松或坚韧 的步履向我们走来,	迈 (mài) to take a step; to stride. 沉重 (chén zhòng) heavy; hard; serious; critical. 坚韧 (jiān rèn) tough and durable; tenacious. 步履 (bù lǚ) gait; to walk.
He is our past,	他是我们的 过去 ,	过去 (guò qu) (verb suffix).
Is our experience,	是我们的 经验 ,	
It is an infinite treasure house we can learn from.	是我们可以 鉴戒 的 无穷宝库 。	鉴戒 (jiàn jiè) lesson from events of the past; warning. 宝库 (bǎo kù) treasure-house; treasury; treasure-trove (often fig., book of treasured wisdom).
Because of such a rich historical wealth,	正因为有如此 丰厚 的历史 财富 ,	
We can face all problems calmly.	我们可以 从容 面对 一切 难题 。	从容 (cóng róng) to go easy; unhurried; calm; Taiwan pr. (cōng róng). 面对 (miàn duì) to confront; to face.
Because of such a bumpy historical process,	正因为有如此 坎坷 的历史 进程 ,	进程 (jìn chéng) process; course.

We know how to cherish.

我们更懂得珍惜。

懂得 (dǒng de) to understand; to know; to comprehend. 珍惜 (zhēn xī) to treasure; to value; to cherish.

Because of such vast historical wisdom,

正因为有如此浩瀚的历史智慧，

浩瀚 (hào hàn) vast (of ocean); boundless. 智慧 (zhì huì) wisdom; knowledge; intelligent; intelligence.

We are full of confidence,

我们正充满底气，

底气 (dǐ qì) lung capacity; lung power; stamina; confidence.

Open to all rivers,

海纳百川，

Towards a bright future.

奔向美好的前程。

前程 (qián chéng) future (career etc) prospects.