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Bri**%**pert

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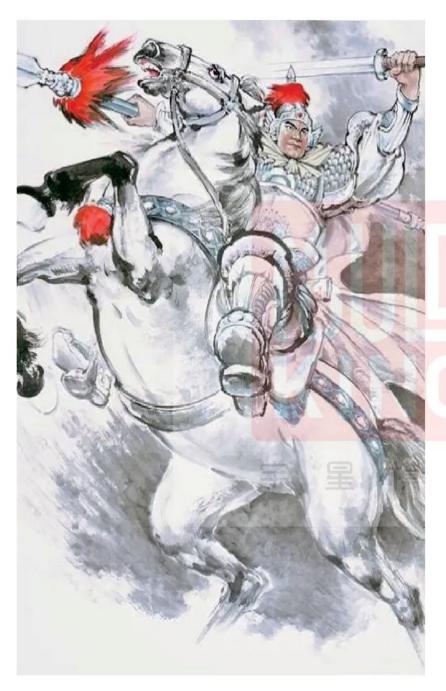


五虎上将,出自于《三国演义》,是指汉末三国时期,跟随刘备建立蜀汉政权的五位将军,分别为关羽、张飞、赵云、马超、黄忠。陈寿最早作《三国志》时,将五人并列合为一传,但还并未提出五虎上将的概念,而后经过漫长的历史演变,这五人被塑造成五虎将,并在文学作品、历史书籍、个人作品集都有不同程度的记录,在民间更是以艺术的形式被广为流传。随着时代的发展,五人的人物顺序也出现各种版本的改变。清乾隆皇帝主持修订的《四库全书》也有将五虎将收录。

Five Tiger Generals, from "The Romance of the Three Kingdoms", refers to the five generals who followed Liu Bei to establish the Shuhan regime during the Three Kingdoms period at the end of Han Dynasty in Chinese history, namely Guan Yu, Zhang Fei, Zhao Yun, Ma Chao, and Huang Zhong. When Chen Shou first wrote "Three Kingdoms", he put five people side by side into one biography, but he didn't put forward the concept of five generals. After a long historical evolution, these five people were shaped into the Five Tigers, and they were recorded to varying degrees in literary works, history books, and personal collections, and they were widely circulated among the people in the form of art. With the development of the times, the order of the characters of the five people has also changed in various versions. The "Siku Quanshu" presided over by Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty also included the Five Tiger Generals.

赵云,字子龙,常山真定人。身长八尺,姿颜雄 伟,汉末三国时期蜀汉名将,与关羽、张飞并称 "燕南三士"。汉末军阀混战,赵云受本郡推举, 率领义从加入公孙瓒。期间结识了汉室皇亲刘 备,但不久之后,赵云因为兄长去世而离开。赵 云离开公孙瓒大约七年后,在邺城与刘备相见, 从此追随刘备。赵云跟随刘备将近三十年,先后 参加过博望坡之战、长坂坡之战、江南平定战, 独自指挥过入川之战、汉水之战、箕谷之战,都 取得了非常好的战果。除了四处征战,赵云还先 后以偏将军任桂阳太守,以留营司马留守公安, 以翊军将军督江州。除此之外,赵云王平定益州 时引霍去病故事劝谏刘备将田宅归还百姓,又 干关羽、张飞被害之后劝读刘备不要伐吴,被后 世赞为有大臣局量的儒将,甚至被认为是三国 时期的完美人物。赵云去世后,于蜀汉景耀四 年(261年)被追谥为"顺平侯",其"常胜将军" 的形象在后世一直被广为流传。

Zhao Yun, courtesy name Zilong, was born in Changshan Zhending. Eight feet long, with a majestic appearance, a famous general of the Shu Han Dynasty in the late Han Dynasty and the Three Kingdoms period in Chinese history, and Guan Yu and Zhang Fei are also known as the "Three Men of Yannan". Zhao Yun followed Liu Bei for nearly 30 years. He participated in the Battle of Bowangpo, Changbanpo, and Jiangnan Pingding. In addition to fighting everywhere, Zhao Yun also successively served as the prefect of Guiyang as a general, stayed at the public security as a Sima in the camp, and supervised Jiangzhou as a general of Yijun. In addition, when Zhao Yun pacified Yizhou, he cited the story of Huo Qubing (a famous Chinese general) to persuade Liu Bei to return the fields and houses to the people, and after Guan Yu and Zhang Fei were killed, he advised Liu Bei not to attack Wu, so later generations praised him as a confucian general in the overall situation. He was even considered a perfect character during the Three Kingdoms period. After Zhao Yun's death, he was posthumously named "Shunping Hou" in the fourth year of Jingyao in the Shu Han Dynasty (261), and his image of "Ever-victorious General" has been widely circulated in later generations.



心系百姓

建安十七年(212年),刘备与刘璋决裂,从葭前进攻刘璋势力,并召 诸葛亮率至入蜀。

诸葛亮率领赵云与张《溯江西上,一路平定郡县,直到江州(今重 庆),然后兵分两路,诸葛亮、张飞走北路,赵云则另领一军走南路, 从外水沿长江而上进至江阳(今四川泸州)、群为,最后在成都会合。 刘备攻下成都之后,任命赵云为钩军将军。

刘备平定益州之后,有议论劝刘备将成都城中房舍及城外园地桑田 分赐给诸将。赵云反驳说:"从前霍云病曾说匈奴未灭,无用家为, 何况现在国贼不只像匈奴只有一个,还不到可以安定下来的时候, 必须等到天下的礼贼都平定之后,才可让众人返回家乡去种植桑 梓,回归故土云耕作田地,这样才是正道。益州的人民是第一次遭遇 到战争,应该将田宅房产归还给自姓,先让他们安居乐业,然后才能 叫他们服兵役,纳钱粮,也才能得到益州的民心。"刘备便听从赵云 的建议。

Caring for the people

In the seventeenth year of Liam'an (212), Liu Bei broke with Liu Zhang, attacked Liu Zhang's forces from Jiameng, and called Zhuge Liang to load his army into Shu.

Zhuge Liang led Zhao Yun and Zhang Fei back to Liangxi, all the way to pacify the prefectures and counties, until Jiangzhou (now Chongqing, China), and then divided into two groups, Zhuge Liang and Zhang Fei book the north road, and Zhao Yun led another army to go south, from the outer water along the Yangtze River to Jiangyang (now Luzhou, Sichuan, China), Qianwei, and finally meet in Chengdu. After Liu Bei captured Chengdu, he appointed Zhao Yun as the general of Yijun.

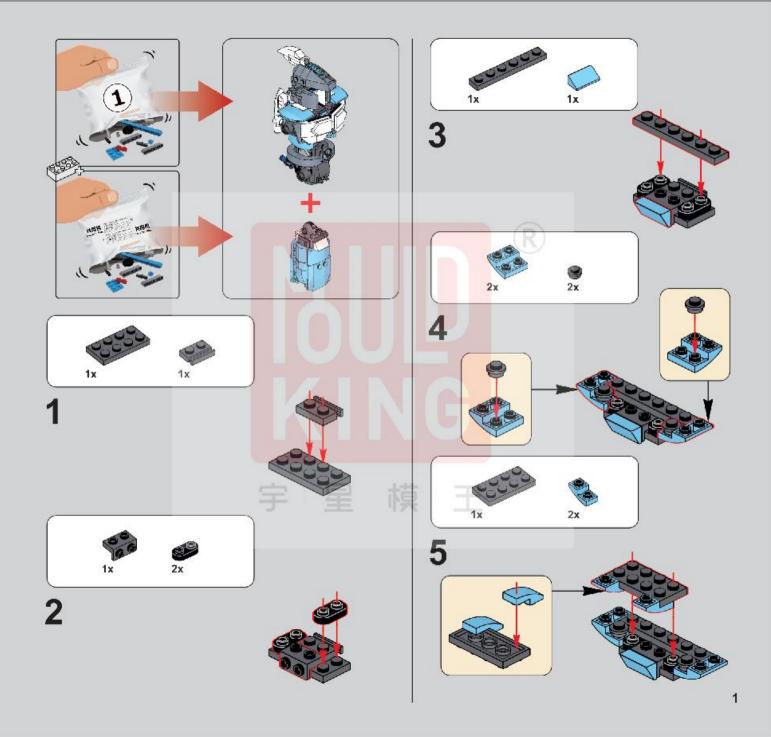
After tilu Bei pad fied Yizhou, someone persuaded Liu Bei to distribute the houses in Chengdu and the mulberry fields outside the city to the generals. Zhao Yun retorted: "In the past, Huo Qubing (famous general in Chinese history) once said that the enemy is not destroyed, and there is no way to make a home. What's more, there is not only one enemy, and it cannot be settled down. You must wait until the chaos and thieves in the world are calmed down before you can let the soldiers Returning home to cultivate the fields is the right way. The people of Yizhou have encountered war for the first time. We should return the fields, houses and real estate to them, let them live and work in beace and contentment first, and then call them into military service and let them pay money and food. Only in this way can we win the hearts of the people in Yizhou." Liu Bei followed Zhao Yun's suggestion.

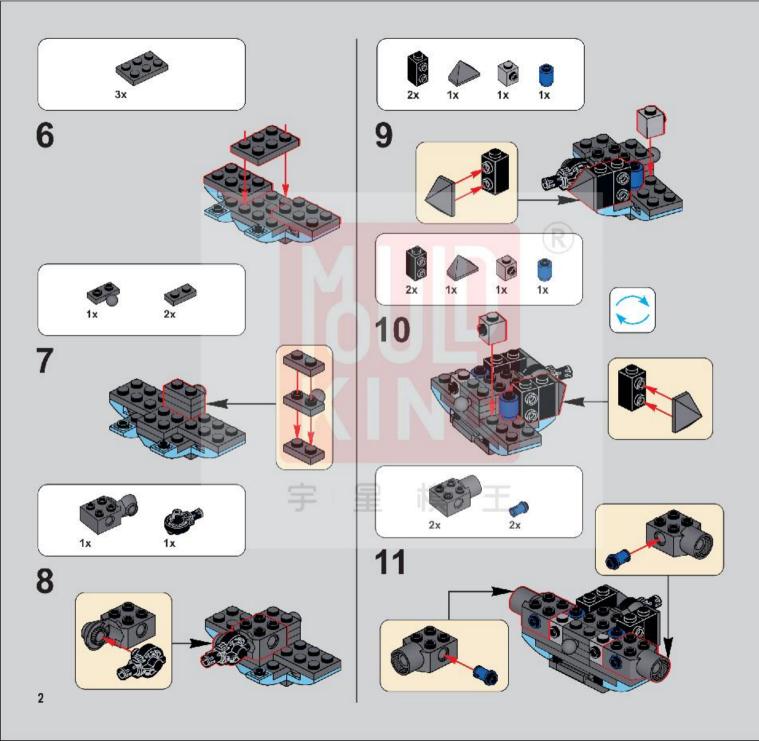


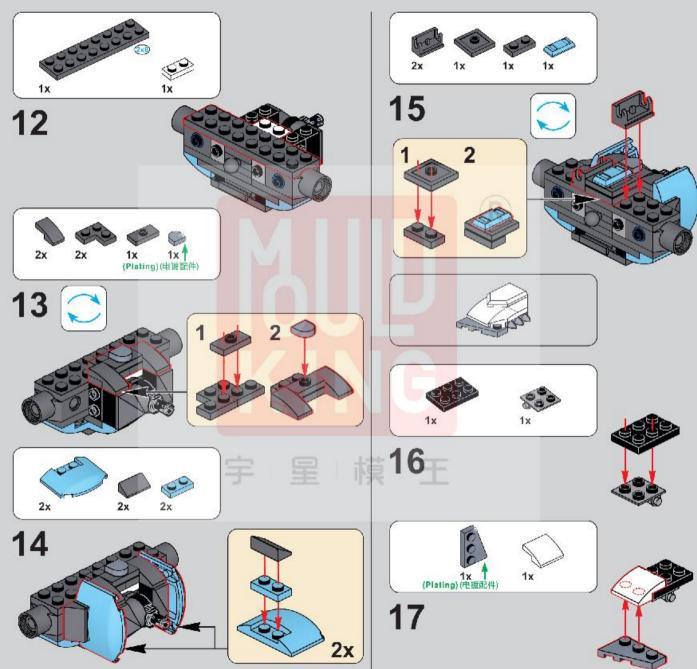
宇星模王

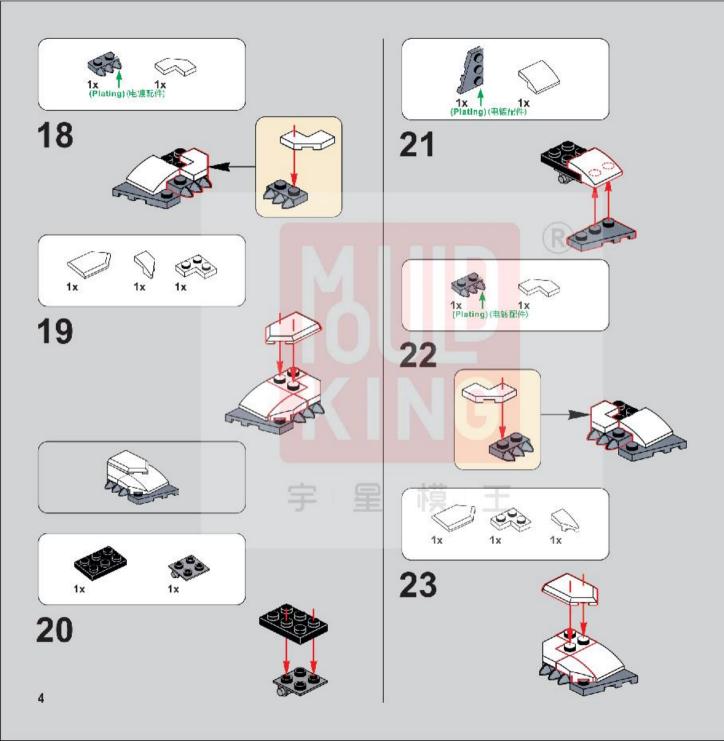
亮银枪又名涯角枪、龙胆亮银枪。古代十大名枪之一,为三国中赵云所使用的武器。赵子龙,左手青虹剑,右手亮银枪,跨下白龙马,一身白盔白甲,长坂坡单骑救主,于百万曹军中往返折杀,所向披靡,如此猛将乃常山赵云赵子龙是也。

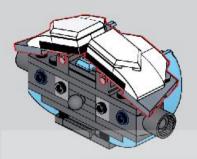
The bright silver gun is also known as the corner gun and the gentian bright silver gun. One of the top ten famous guns in ancient times, it is the weapon used by Zhao Yun in the Three Kingdoms in Chinese history. Zhao Zilong, with a blue rainbow sword in his left hand and a silver spear in his right hand, stepped off a white dragon horse, wearing a white helmet and white armor. Chang Banpo rode alone to save his master, and fought back and forth among millions of Cao troops. He is very invincible, Such a fierce general is Chang Shan Zhao Zilong.

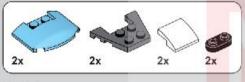


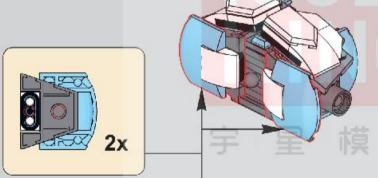


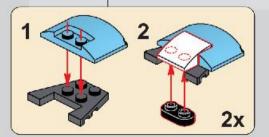


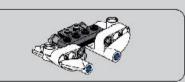






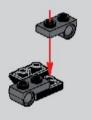




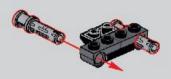


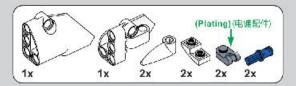


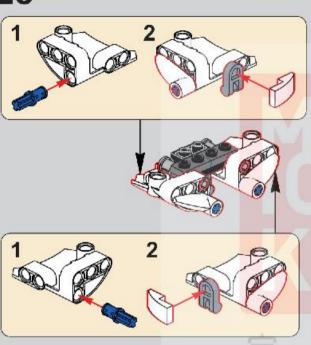
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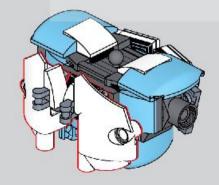


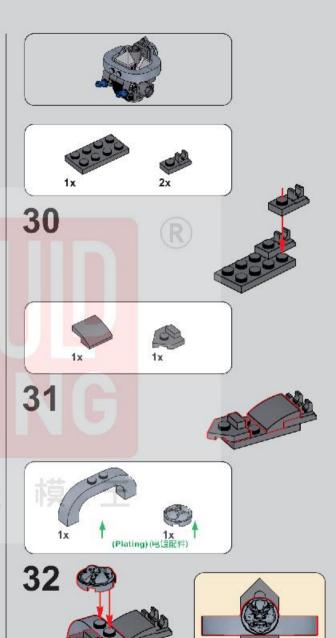


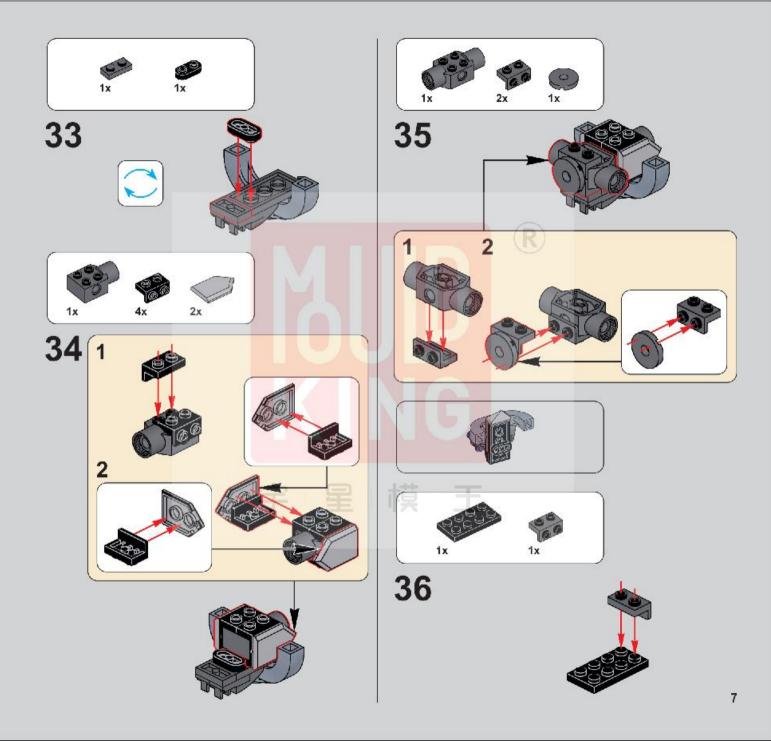


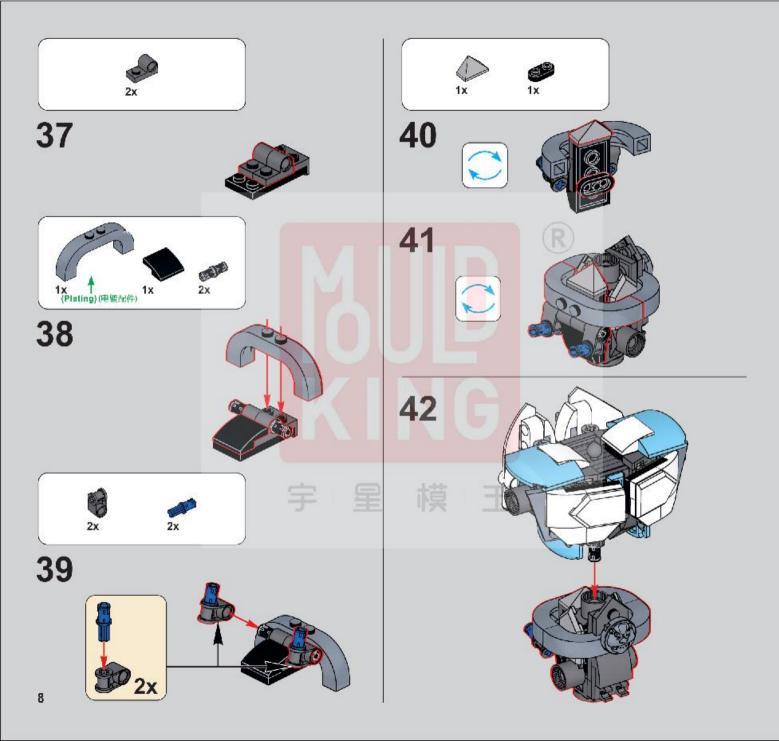


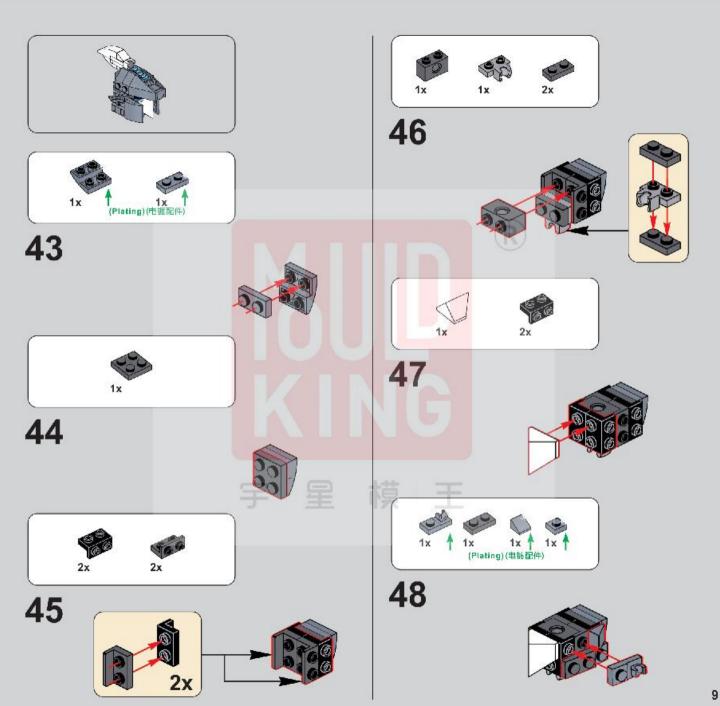


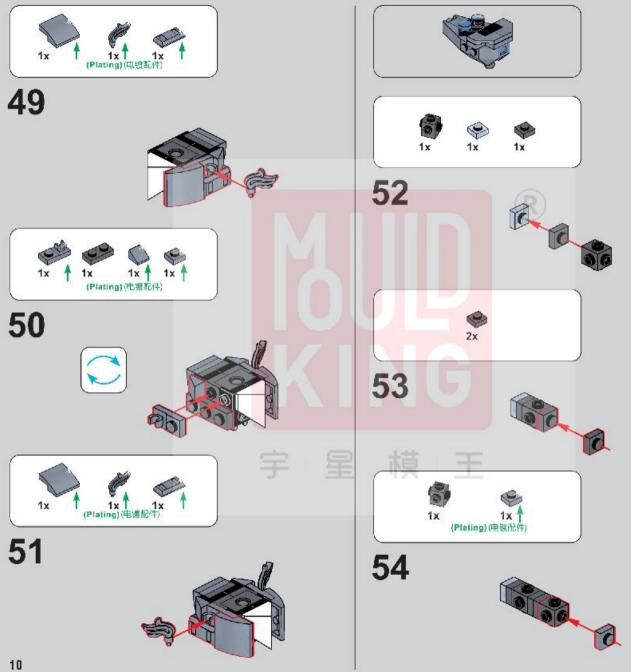


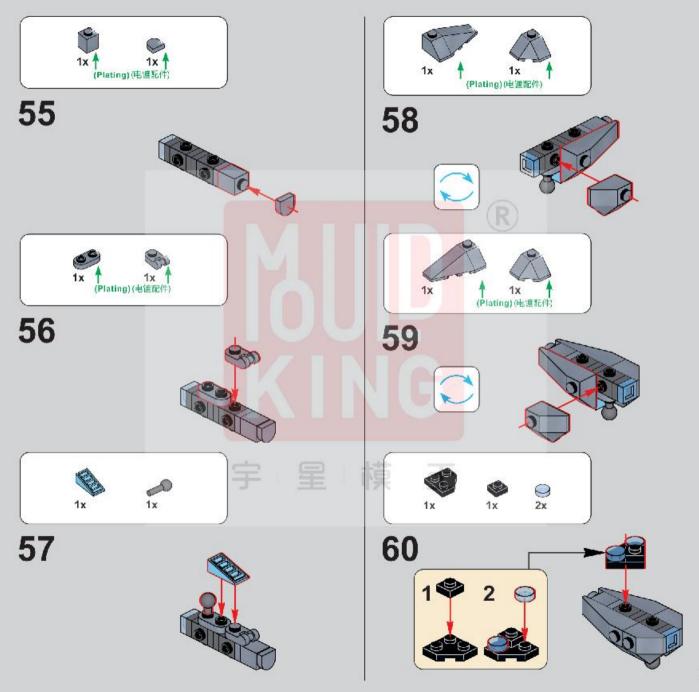




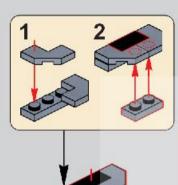


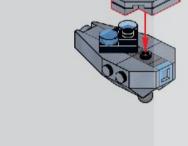


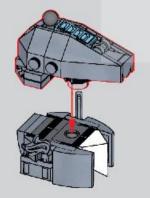


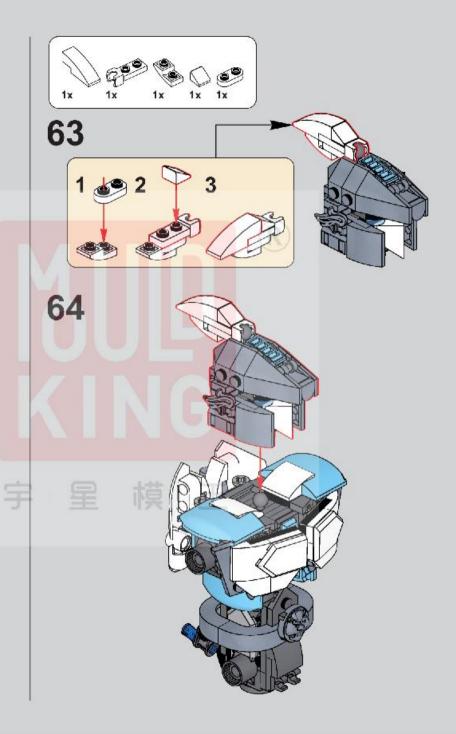


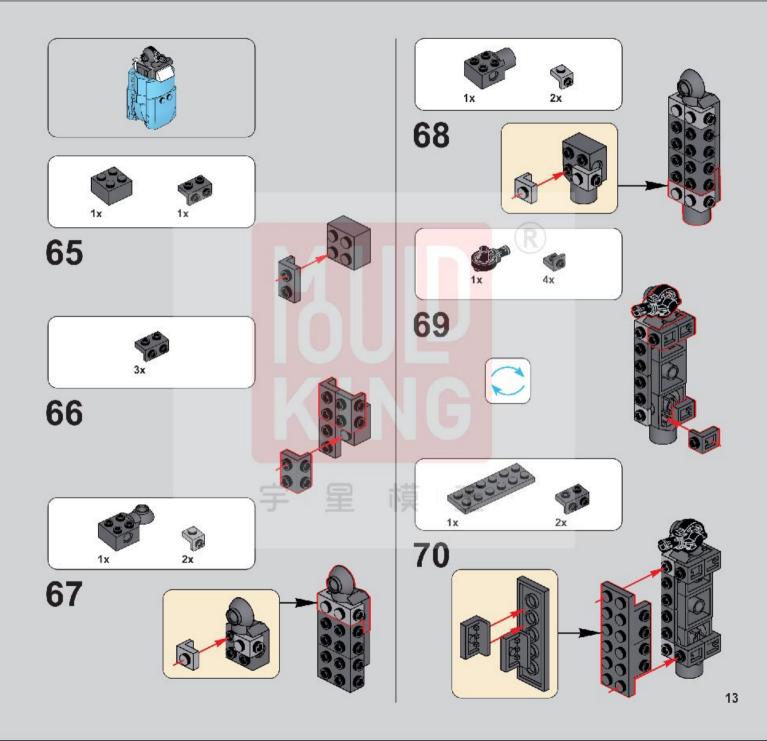


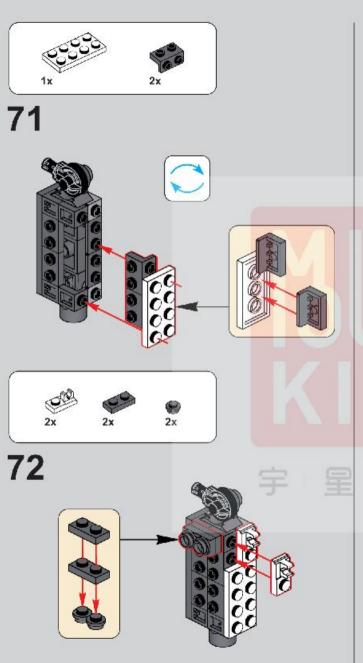


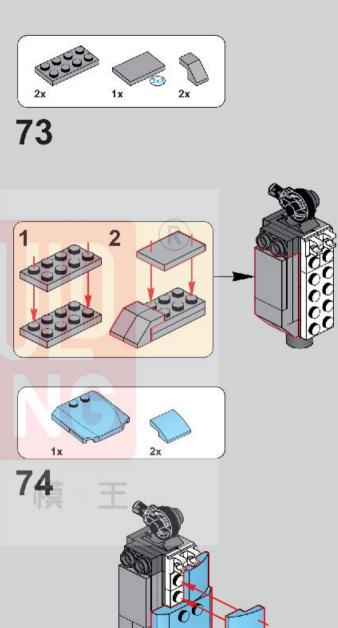


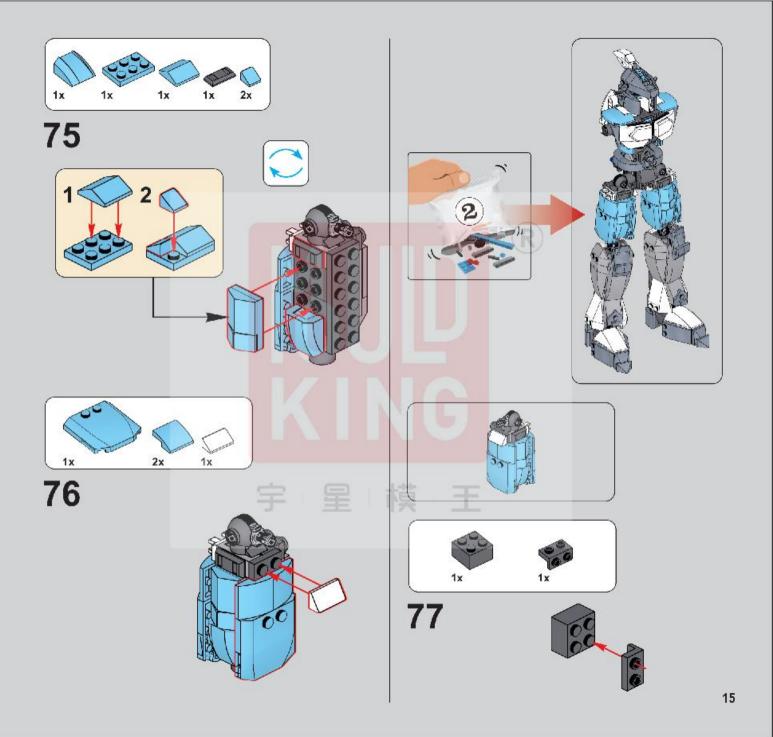


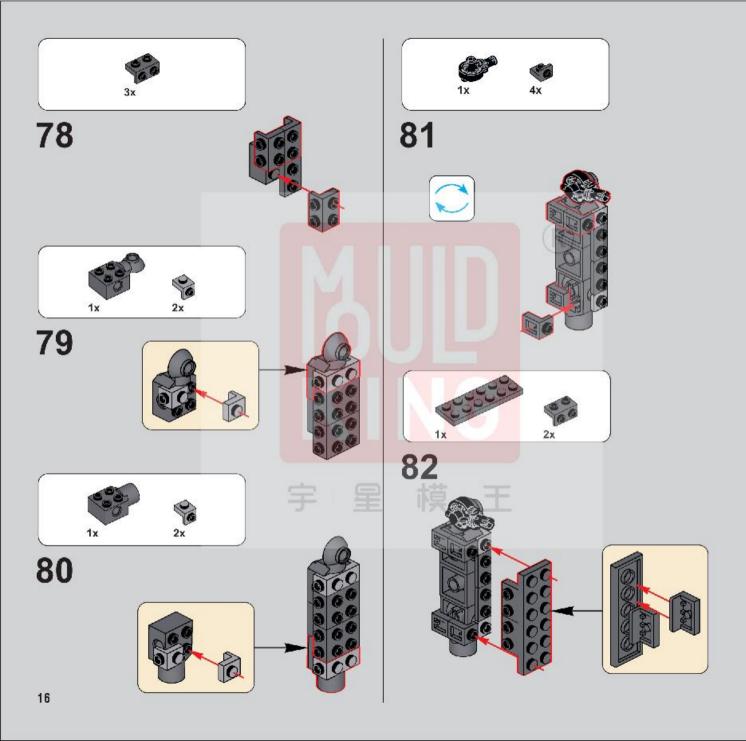


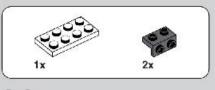


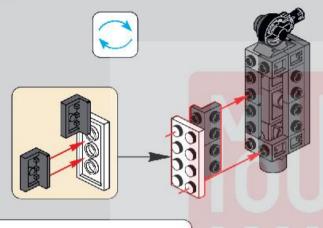


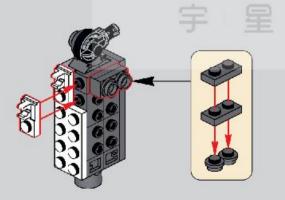


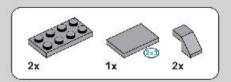


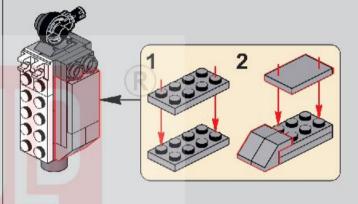


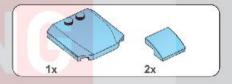


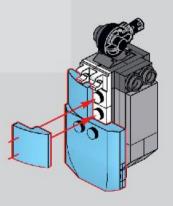


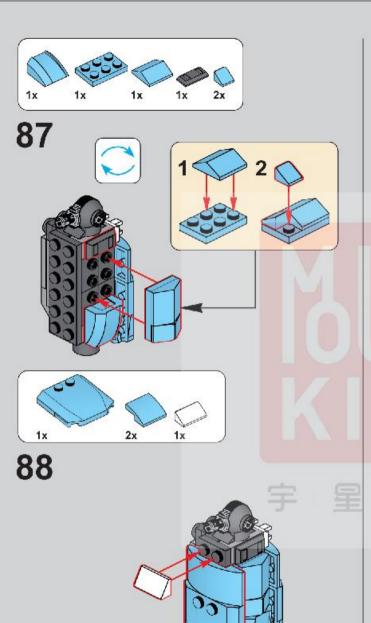


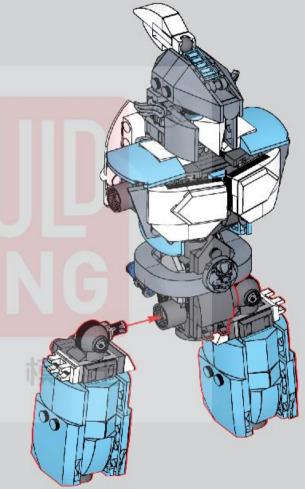


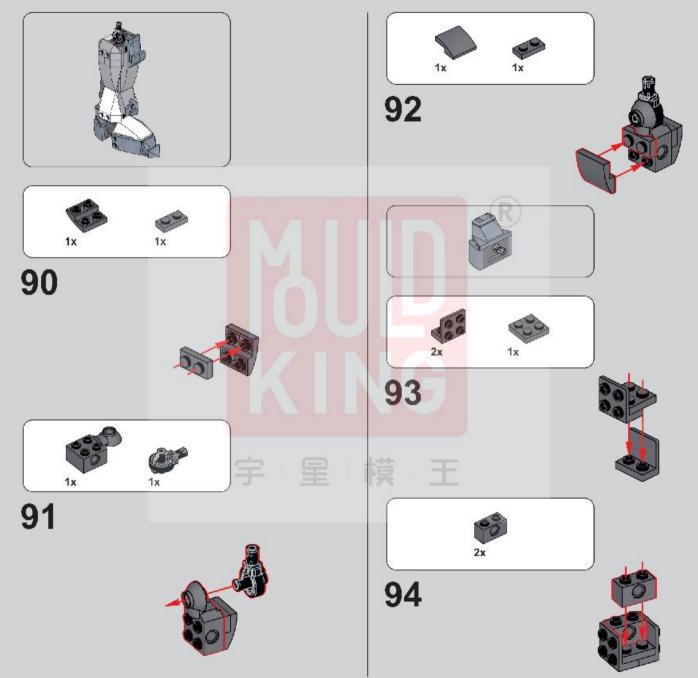


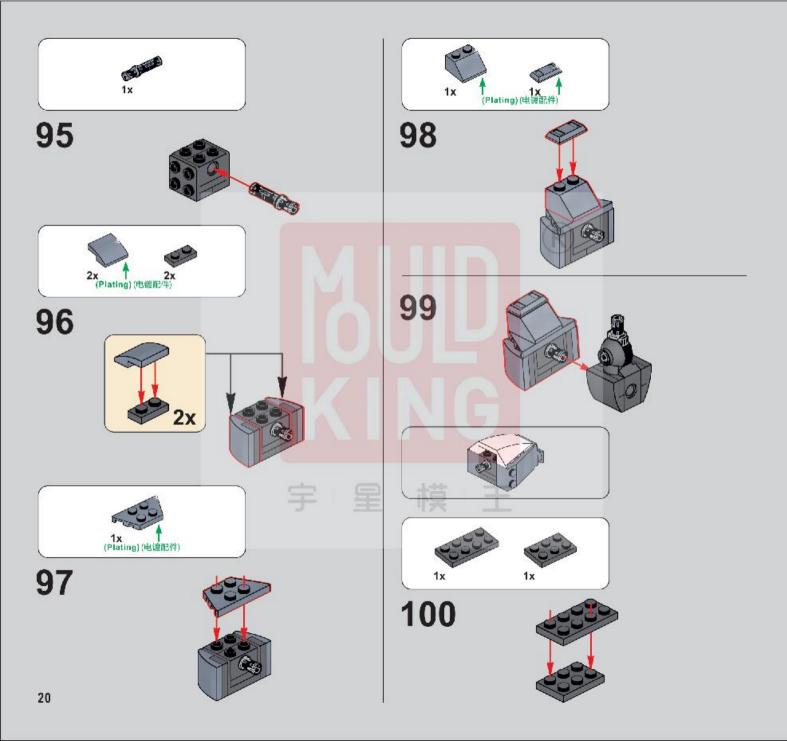




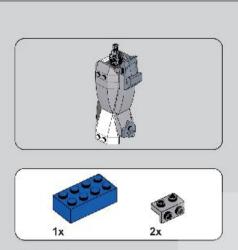






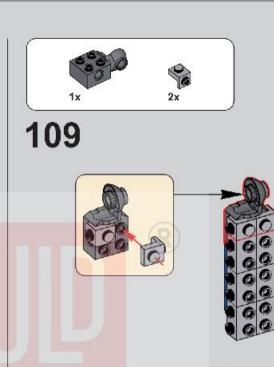




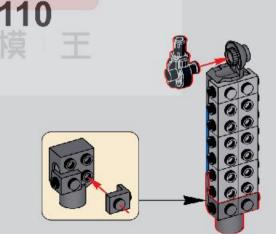


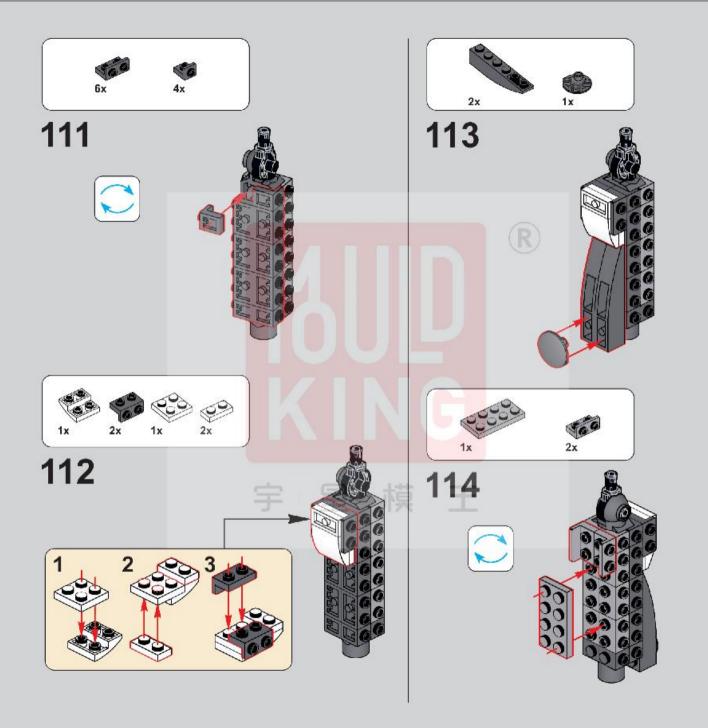


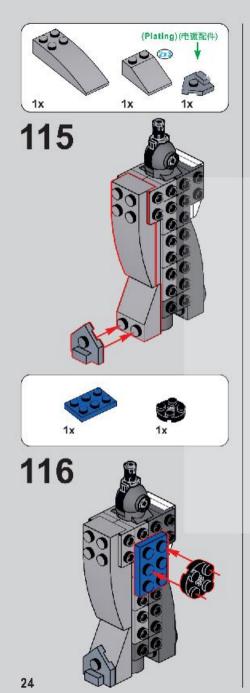


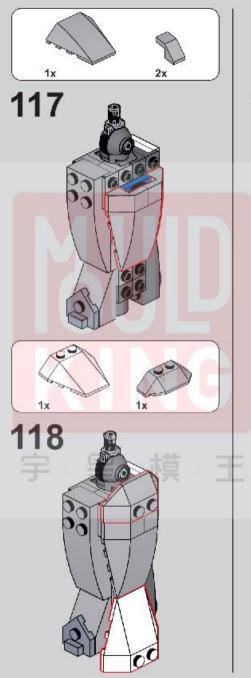




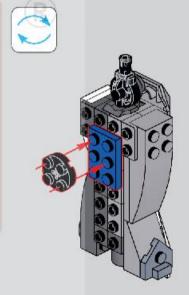


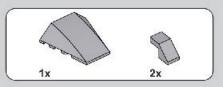


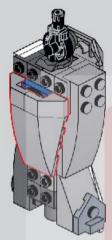


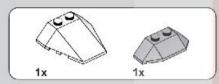


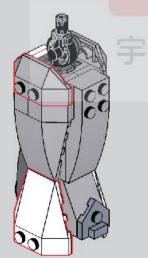


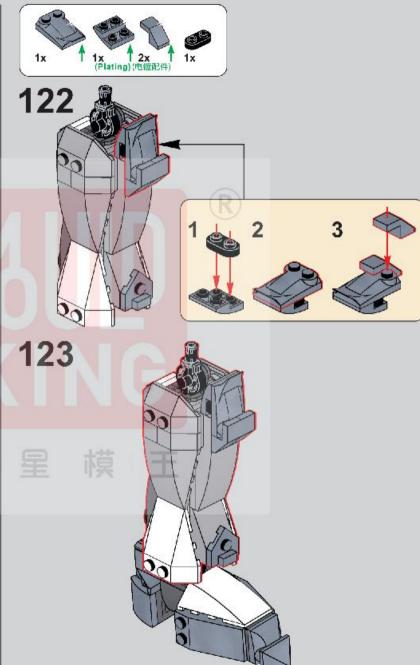


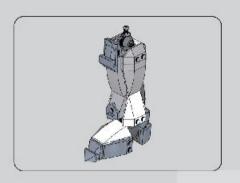






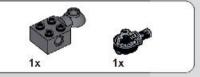


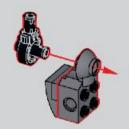


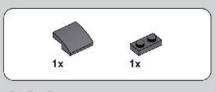


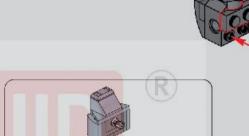


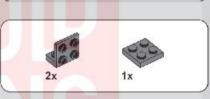






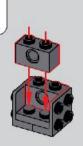


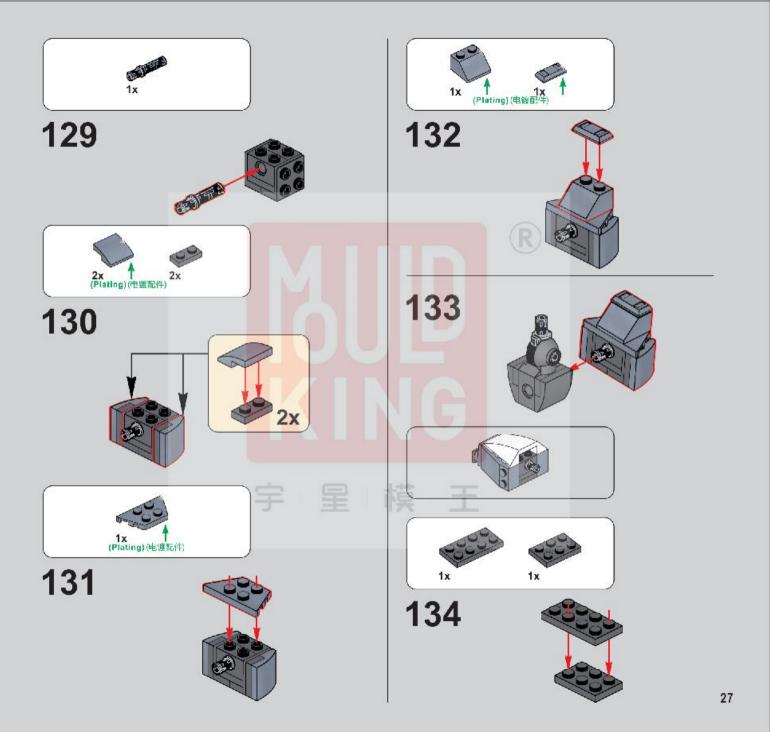


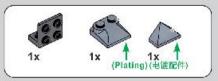


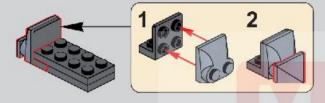








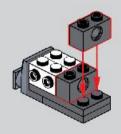


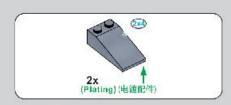


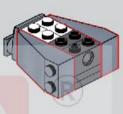


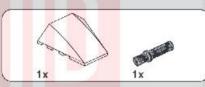


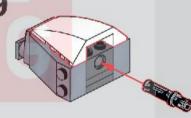












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