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封神演义

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《封神演义》是在神话式世界观指导下，向人们诉说上古的民族之战——商周战争。它所涉及的许多重要文化现象，属于民族的意识与心理。它由平话到写定再到以鼓词的形式在民间流传，在这个意义上，它具有史诗的性质。

《封神演义》将武王伐纣这一查诸史典的重大历史事件神话化，借此重塑上古诸神的形象，恢复神话英雄的威名，再造神祇谱系，使历来杂乱无章的神仙道有了一个完整的体系：上层为仙道，中层为神道，下层为人道。可以说，《封神演义》是在文化反刍的背景下，诞生于人类成年期的神话史诗。

“The Investiture of the Gods” recounts the ancient tribal war — the Shang-Zhou conflict — under the guidance of a mythological worldview. It encompasses numerous significant cultural phenomena that pertain to the collective consciousness and psychology of the people. From oral storytelling to

written composition and later dissemination in the form of drum ballads, the work possesses the nature of an epic in this sense.

The Investiture of the Gods mythologizes the significant historical event of King Wu's conquest of the Shang Dynasty, as recorded in historical texts. Through this, it reshapes the images of ancient deities, restores the glory of mythological heroes, and reconstructs the divine genealogy, establishing a coherent system for the previously chaotic pantheon: the upper layer is the realm of immortals, the middle layer the realm of gods, and the lower layer the realm of mortals. It can be said that \*The Investiture of the Gods\* is a mythological epic born during the mature stage of human culture, emerging in the context of cultural reiteration.

《封神演义》是明朝许仲琳编辑的百回体神魔长篇小说，俗名《封神榜》。

《封神演义》以武王伐纣为历史原型而架空神怪故事，主要描写商周之战中，阐教斩将封神、截教助纣为虐、群仙入凡渡劫。此书前三十回着重写殷商暴虐，后七十回主要写朝歌兵伐西岐，后大周东征灭商，最终纣王兵败自焚，天下归周后，武王姬发分封列国，姜子牙则执榜分封神位。

该小说以古史政治理念、宗教纷争作为支撑全书的思想框架，结合众多神魔斗法的宏大想象，表现出作者对于明君的拥护和赞颂，以及对无道昏君的不满和反抗。

明代以后，此书广泛流传，对民间信仰、民俗传说及影视动画、游戏漫画、戏曲年画等艺术文化影响较大。书中的哪吒闹海、姜太公遇文王、妲己害比干、以至哼哈二将、诛仙阵、神荼郁垒等故事，为人们所津津乐道。有许多地方戏剧目、曲艺唱本、说书平话等也都取材自《封神演义》。

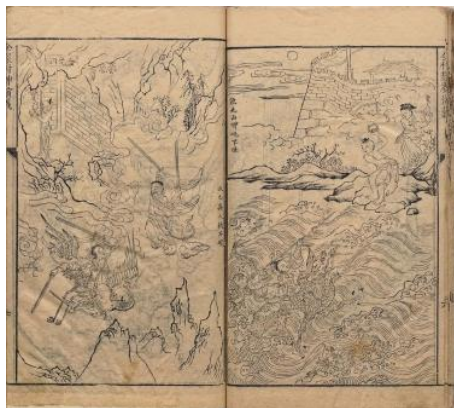
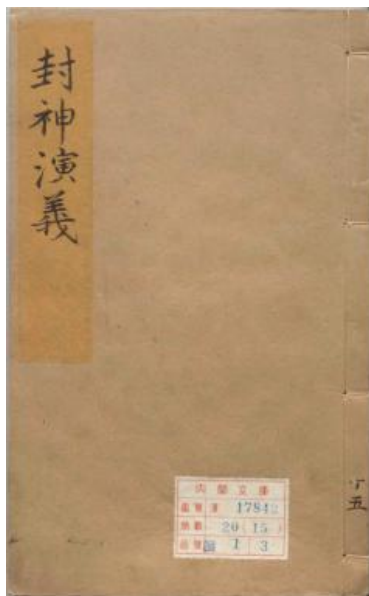
\*The Investiture of the Gods\* is a hundred-chapter long mythological novel edited by Xu Zhonglin of the Ming Dynasty, commonly known as "The List of the Investiture of the Gods" .

\*The Investiture of the Gods\* is a fictionalized tale inspired by the historical events of King Wu's conquest of the Shang Dynasty. It primarily depicts the conflicts between the Shang and Zhou dynasties, featuring the Ch'an Sect's slaying of generals and their ascension to godhood, the Jie Sect's assistance to King Zhou in his tyranny, and the descent of celestial beings to the mortal realm to overcome calamities. The first thirty chapters focus on the brutality of the Shang Dynasty, while the latter seventy chapters narrate the Battle of Chao, the Eastern Zhou's westward campaign to overthrow the Shang, and King Zhou's eventual defeat by setting himself ablaze. Following the Zhou's unification, King Wu, 姬发, establishes feudal states, while Jiang Ziya grants divine titles to the slain warriors.

The novel is supported by ancient historical political concepts and religious conflicts as its ideological framework. Combining grand imaginative depictions of divine and demonic battles, it expresses the author's admiration and praise for virtuous rulers, as well as dissatisfaction and resistance toward tyrannical and incompetent monarchs.

After the Ming Dynasty, this book became widely circulated and had a significant influence on folk beliefs, legends, and artistic cultures such as films, animations, games, comics, operas, and New Year paintings. Stories from the book, including the myth of Nezha Defying the Sea, the encounter between Jiang Taigong

and King Wen, Daji's betrayal of Bighan, as well as the tales of the Two Haha Generals, the Nine Heavens Array, and Shentu and Yulu, have been widely cherished. Many local operas, folk performances, and storytelling scripts also draw inspiration from \*The Investiture of the Gods\*.



## 内容情节 Contents and the stories

纣王无道篇

褒姒补天神

商末殷受当政，群臣于女娲生日赴祠祭祀，纣王垂涎女娲之像美色，擅题色诗渎神，触怒女娲，却因算出商气数尚存，故命轩辕坟中千年老狐、九头雉鸡、玉石琵琶三精惑君败政，佐周灭纣恶。纣王思念女娲姿色，向费尤二臣索计，费仲提议召美女入宫。

## The Tyranny of King Zhou

### Desecration of the Sky Mending Deity

At the end of the Shang Dynasty, when Yin Shou was in power, the court officials went to the temple to worship on the birthday of the goddess Nüwa. King Zhou was captivated by the beauty of Nüwa's statue and inscribed erotic poetry, which offended her. However, since he had foreseen that the Shang Dynasty's fate was still to be fulfilled, she ordered three spirits—the thousand-year-old fox, the nine-headed pheasant, and the jade lute—to bewitch the king and disrupt his governance, aiding the Zhou Dynasty in overthrowing King Zhou's tyranny. Longing for Nüwa's beauty, King Zhou sought advice from his ministers Fei and You. Fei Zhong suggested summoning beautiful women into the palace.



### 征冀州纳妃

因冀州侯苏护抵制贿赂佞臣，其女苏妲己遭费尤二人唆使纣王强征为妃，苏侯父子造反失败，被迫献女，路逢九尾狐狸精暗害妲己以借尸化身，用其祸国之美迷纣乱朝，朝歌妖

气冲天，惊动云中子进剑除妖但未遂。

### Conquer Jizhou to send concubines

Due to the resistance of Jizhou Marquis Su Hu against bribing sycophants, his daughter Su Daji was instigated by Fei You and his two companions to force King Zhou to become a concubine. The rebellion of Su Hou and his son failed, and they were forced to sacrifice their daughter. On the way, they encountered the Nine Tailed Fox Spirit who secretly killed Daji to transform into a corpse, using her beauty to plague the country and bewitch the Zhou Dynasty. The court song was filled with demonic energy, which alarmed Yungzi to use a sword to eliminate demons but failed.



### 废后害忠良

因纣王沉溺酒色，朝政腐败，并在恶妃怂恿下造炮烙、虿盆等酷刑大肆虐杀臣仆，残害忠良。姜王后被剜目烙手惨死；太子殷郊与弟殷洪弃官逃亡，丞相商容强谏死节；东伯侯、南伯侯无辜受诛，西伯侯姬昌路遇并收雷震子为百子，后被囚羑里，其子伯邑考进贡赎父，姐己索爱不成，遂害其碎尸做成肉饼送与姬昌而食。

Abandoned and harmful to loyalty and righteousness

Due to King Zhou's indulgence in alcohol and sex, corruption in the court, and the instigation of evil concubines, he extensively tortured and killed officials and servants, and harmed the loyal and virtuous. Queen Jiang was brutally killed by gouging out her eyes and branding her hands; Prince Yin Jiao and his younger brother Yin Hong abandoned the palace and fled, and Prime Minister Shang Rongqiang advised against death; Dongbo Hou and Nanbo Hou were innocently executed, while Xibo Hou Jichang encountered Lei Zhenzi on his way and took him as a hundred sons. Later, he was imprisoned in Youli, and his son Boyi was sent to pay tribute to redeem his father. Daji's request for love was unsuccessful, so he dismembered his body and made meat patties for Jichang to eat.



### 哪吒闹东海

姬昌七年之囚期间，陈塘关哪吒出世，于杀劫之日与东海起冲突，洗澡而闹龙宫、诛夜叉、杀敖丙抽龙筋、大闹南天宝德关，隐身虐打龙王。并于城楼练弓射黄帝之箭，误杀截教碧云童子，又将彩云童子当成石矶误伤，后太乙真人收石矶。哪吒舍命救双亲而自杀，托梦求母立庙，父李靖毁庙，借莲花化身复活后，欲弑父，燃灯道人赐塔化解李家父子之仇，李靖遂辞官隐居。

## Nezha causing chaos in the East China Sea

During his seven-year imprisonment in Jichang, Nezha was born at Chentang Pass and clashed with Donghai on the day of the massacre. He showered and caused chaos in the Dragon Palace, executed the Night Fork, killed Aobing and drew dragon tendons, and caused chaos at Nantian Baode Pass, hiding and torturing the Dragon King. He practiced archery and shot the arrows of the Yellow Emperor at the city tower, accidentally killed the Jiejiao Biyun Boy, and mistakenly injured the Caiyun Boy as a stone rock. Later, Taiyi Zhenren collected the stone rock. Nezha sacrificed his life to save his parents and committed suicide. He begged his mother to build a temple in his dream. His father, Li Jing, destroyed the temple and resurrected him through a lotus flower. He wanted to kill his father, but the Taoist priest who lit a lamp gave him a tower to resolve the enmity between the father and son of the Li family. Li Jing then resigned from his official position and went into seclusion.



## 姜子牙下山

昆仑山元始天尊见姜子牙学艺不精，只可享凡间之福，命其入世佐周，姜遂下山投靠宋异人，娶妻度苦日，卖笊篱卖面开酒楼，均失利，后卖卦智擒 并火烧玉石琵琶精，致其现原形，被封大夫。妲己记恨，借鹿台工作刁难姜，姜借水遁逃往西岐。鹿台监督工程交于崇侯虎，劳民伤财。[65-66]西岐文臣散宜生私通费尤，打通关节赦免姬昌，雷震子救父归周。后



姬昌吐子，遇武吉画地为牢，并因武吉之引，于磻溪处聘访隐居草野的姜子牙，拜为丞相。

Jiang Ziya descended the mountain

At the beginning of the Kunlun Mountains, the Heavenly Lord saw that Jiang Ziya was not skilled in learning and could only enjoy the blessings of the mortal world. He ordered him to enter the world to assist Zhou. Jiang then went down the mountain to seek refuge with the Song Dynasty's barbarians, married a wife to endure the hardships, and sold sorghum and noodles to open a restaurant. However, all attempts were unsuccessful. Later, he sold divination and cleverly captured Jiang Ziya, and burned the jade and pipa essence, causing him to reveal his true form and be granted the title of Doctor. Daji held a grudge and used the Lutai platform to make things difficult for Jiang. Jiang fled to Xiqi by taking advantage of the water. The Lutai Supervision Project was handed over to Chonghou Hu, which was a waste of time and resources. [65-66] Xiqi Wenchen San Yisheng had an affair with Fei You, and he cleared the knot to pardon Ji Chang. Lei Zhenzi saved his father and returned to Zhou. Later, Ji Chang vomited his son and was imprisoned by Wu Ji's painting. With Wu Ji's guidance, he invited Jiang Ziya, who was living in seclusion in the grasslands, to visit him at the Qianxi River and was appointed as the Prime Minister.



## 妲己害比干

鹿台建成后，妲己让狐族子孙冒充仙人至鹿台赴宴，却被纣王王叔亚相比干识破，联合殷商武成王黄飞虎派军围剿烧死众狐。比干将死狐之皮做成皮袄献给纣王，妲己怀恨，又引荐九头雉鸡精入宫设局，假借心疾之苦与胡喜媚谋害比干，致其被剜心而死。闻仲刚回朝给纣王约法十章不久，又要出征东海平灵王处平反叛乱。

### Daji harms Bigan

After the completion of Lutai, Daji had the descendants of the Fox tribe pretend to be immortals to attend a banquet at Lutai, but they were exposed by King Zhou, Wang Shuyagan, and joined forces with King Wu Cheng of Yin and Shang, Huang Feihu, to send troops to besiege and burn all the foxes to death. Bigan made a fur coat from the skin of a dead fox and presented it to King Zhou. Daji harbored resentment and recommended nine pheasant spirits to the palace to set up a plot. They conspired with Hu Ximei to harm Bigan under the pretext of mental illness, resulting in his heart being gouged out and he dying. Not long after Wen Zhonggang returned to the court and made a ten chapter agreement with King Zhou, he was about to embark on a rebellion against King Chuping of the East Sea.



## 黄飞虎反关

后西岐兵伐崇侯虎，[83-84]返途中姬昌薨，姜子牙立姬发为武王。因妲己曾醉酒暗现原形作祟，被武成王黄飞虎放金眼神鹰抓伤，妲己为了报复再设局，连害黄飞虎妻贾氏及其妹黄妃，逼反黄氏一门，黄家得子黄天化、哪吒相救，使黄飞虎全家一路连闯五关，投奔西岐，受封大周镇国武成王，西岐力量逐渐强大。

### Huang Feihu's Anti Pass

After the Western Qi army attacked Chonghou Hu, Ji Chang passed away on the way back, and Jiang Ziya appointed Ji Fa as the King of War. Due to Daji's drunken appearance and mischief, she was captured by the Golden Eye Divine Eagle released by King Wu Cheng Huang Feihu. Daji set up a new plot to retaliate and even killed Huang Feihu's wife Jia and her sister Huang Fei, forcing them to rebel against the Huang family. Huang's sons Huang Tianhua and Nezha rescued her, causing Huang Feihu's entire family to break through five barriers and flee to Xiqi, where they were granted the title of King Wu Cheng of Dazhou Town. Xiqi's power gradually grew stronger.



## 群雄征西篇

### 三十六路征伐西岐事件

太师闻仲追飞虎失败，派遣大将晁田、晁雷去西岐探查，却被姜子牙妙计所算，晁氏兄弟归周。闻仲奉旨出征西岐，先后派了张桂芳、鲁雄、魔家四将等商将出战，闻仲亦请来九龙岛四圣相助张桂芳，但姜子牙诸师侄、阐教门人相继出现并齐聚西岐助阵，使得张桂芳等诸将俱兵败身亡。

## The Heroes Conquer the West Chapter

### The 36th Route Expedition to Xiqi Incident

The Grand Tutor heard that Zhong's pursuit of the Flying Tiger had failed, and sent generals Chao Tian and Chao Lei to investigate in Xiqi. However, they were tricked by Jiang Ziya's clever plan, and the Chao brothers returned to Zhou. Wen Zhong was ordered to go to Xiqi and sent four generals from the Mo family, including Zhang Guifang, Lu Xiong, and others. Wen Zhong also invited the Four Saints of Kowloon Island to assist Zhang Guifang. However, Jiang Ziya's nephews and Chan Jiao disciples appeared one after another and gathered in Xiqi to help, causing Zhang Guifang and other generals to be defeated and killed.



闻仲亲自讨伐西周，路上收邓、辛、张、陶四将；于西岐决斗，又请来更多截教诸友相助，金鳌岛十天君布下十绝阵。燃灯道人引昆仑十二仙其中几位破阵，闻仲又邀赵公明下山，仍破不了西岐，法宝也被武夷山二仙所夺，赵公明只得向妹妹三霄借宝来战，却被散

仙陆压道人咒杀。三霄为兄报仇布下九曲黄河阵，一度擒拿杨戩、金木二吒、阐教十二仙，但终被阐教教主元始天尊率领门人联合老子等破阵。截教同党均阵亡，闻仲自己也死于绝龙岭。

Wen Zhong personally launched a campaign against the Western Zhou Dynasty and recruited four generals, Deng, Xin, Zhang, and Tao, along the way; Yu Xiqi dueling and invited more friends from the Jiejiao Sect to help. The Ten Heavenly Kings of Jin'ao Island set up ten extraordinary formations. Taoist Randeng led several of the Twelve Immortals of Kunlun to break the array. Hearing that Zhong invited Zhao Gongming down the mountain again, he still could not break Xiqi. The magic weapon was also taken by the Two Immortals of Mount Wuyi. Zhao Gongming had to borrow the treasure from his sister Sanxiao to fight, but was killed by Taoist Lu, the Sanxian. Sanxiao set up the Nine Bend Yellow River Formation to avenge his brother, and once captured Yang Jian, Jin Mu Er Zha, and the twelve immortals of the Chan Sect. However, they were eventually defeated by the leader of the Chan Sect, Yuan Shi Tianzun, who led his disciples to unite with Laozi and others. All members of the Jiejiao faction were killed in action, and Wen Zhong himself also died at Juelong Ridge.



之后纣王又依次派邓九公、苏护、张山、洪锦等商将西征，皆大败，其中不乏申公豹请来相助苏护的吕岳，撒瘟屠城失败后被韦护打走。九公父女、土行孙（申公豹骗来、苏护、郑伦、洪锦等皆归降西周；原本受师命下山助周的殷洪、殷郊也先后被申公豹说反，最终背师助纣的殷家兄弟也应誓被杀。申公豹约来助殷洪的一气仙马元、不请自来的羽翼仙也相继被西方准提道人、燃灯道人收服；受申公豹之请来助殷郊的罗宣火焚西岐，也被龙吉公主击败后死于李靖之手。

Afterwards, King Zhou successively sent commercial generals such as Deng Jiugong, Su Hu, Zhang Shan, and Hong Jin to the west, all of whom suffered great defeats. Among them, there was also Lu Yue, who was invited by Shen Gongbao to help Su Hu. After the failure of the plague massacre, he was taken away by Wei Hu. The father and daughter of Jiugong, as well as the descendants of Tuxing, including Shen Gongbao, Su Hu, Zheng Lun, and Hong Jin, all surrendered to the Western Zhou Dynasty. Yin Hong and Yin Jiao, who were originally ordered by Shen Gongbao to go down the mountain to assist Zhou, were also accused of rebellion by Shen Gongbao. In the end, the brothers of the Yin family who supported Zhou were also sworn to be killed. The Qi Immortal Ma Yuan, who was invited by Shen

Gongbao to assist Yin Hong, and the uninvited Wing Immortal were also subdued by the Western Zhuntidao and Lamp Burning Taoist. Luo Xuanhuo, who was invited by Shen Gongbao to assist Yin Jiao, burned Xiqi and was defeated by Princess Longji before dying at the hands of Li Jing.



## wǔ wáng fá zhòupiān 武王伐纣篇

大周东征灭商事件

西周阵营崛起，武王拜姜子牙为帅，子牙金台拜将后兴兵伐商，先是首阳山遇伯夷、叔齐阻兵，[160]并收半路投奔的魏贲，后攻占金鸡岭，准提道人收降孔宣。周兵一路破佳梦、青龙、汜水、界牌、穿云、潼关、临潼等关，阐教门人大破截教通天教主所摆的“诛仙阵”与“万仙阵”，杨任下山破吕岳的“瘟癘阵”等。周兵又战渑池，斩张奎夫妇，渡黄河战孟津，捉神荼郁垒，烧邬文化，杀梅山七怪。金吒智取游魂关，会合八百国诸侯进军朝歌，妲己等轩辕坟三妖被擒伏诛，纣王于摘星楼自焚，商朝灭亡，天下归周。武王即周天子位，创立周朝，为七十二诸侯分封国土，姜子牙领元始诰敕，在封神台陆续封神。李靖、金吒、木吒、哪吒、杨戬、韦护、雷震子七人肉身成圣。

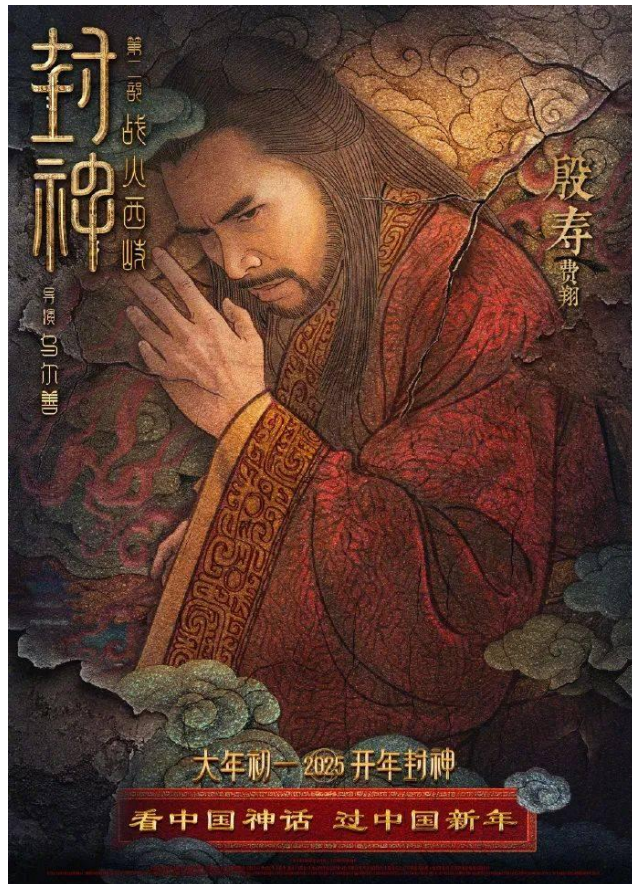
King Wu's campaign against Zhou

The Great Zhou Eastern Expedition to Eliminate Merchants Incident

The Western Zhou camp rose to power, and King Wu appointed Jiang Ziya as the commander-in-chief. Ziya Jintai appointed him as a general and then launched an army to attack the Shang Dynasty. First, Shouyang Mountain encountered Boyi and Shuqi who obstructed the army, and then captured Wei Ben who had fled halfway. Later, they attacked Jinjiling and surrendered to Kong Xuan. Zhou Bing broke through checkpoints such as Jiameng, Qinglong, Sishui, Jiepai, Chuanyun, Tongguan, Lintong, and others along the way. He expounded on the great breakthroughs of his disciples in the "Zhu Xian Formation" and "Wan Xian Formation" set up by the leader of the Jiejiao Tongtian Sect, and Yang Ren went down the mountain to break through the "Wen Huang Formation" of Lv Yue. Zhou soldiers fought in Mianchi again, beheaded Zhang Kui and his wife, crossed the Yellow River to battle Mengjin, captured Shentu Yulei, burned Wu culture, and killed the Seven Monsters of Meishan. Jin Zha cleverly took control of the Youhun Pass and gathered 800 vassals to march towards Chaoge. Daji and the three demons of Xuanyuan Tomb were captured and executed, and King Zhou self immolated at the Star Picking Tower. The Shang Dynasty was destroyed and the world returned to Zhou. King Wu, also known as the Zhou Emperor, established the Zhou Dynasty and granted territories to the seventy-two feudal lords. Jiang Ziya received the imperial edict from the Yuan Dynasty and successively conferred titles on the gods at the Fengshen Platform. Li Jing, Jin Zha, Mu Zha, Ne Zha, Yang Jian, Wei Hu, and Lei Zhenzi became holy in their physical bodies.







这封神榜，就像是天庭的“公务员录取名单”。商周大战那会儿，各路神仙也跟着掺和。大战结束后，死伤不少。为了重新整顿天庭秩序，让各路神仙都有个正经编制，元始天尊就搞出了这封神榜。上榜的神仙，从此就成了天庭的正式员工，享受天庭的福利待遇，不过也得遵守天庭的各种规矩。

《封神演义》原著里，姜子牙最后封神，一共封了 365 位正神。这 365 位，就像是天庭的 365 个重要岗位，一年 365 天，天天都有神仙在值班。

这 365 位里，有几个特别厉害的角色。比如伯邑考，他被封为紫薇大帝。这紫薇大帝可不简单，在天庭的地位那是相当高，就像是天庭的二把手，协助玉皇大帝掌管天经地纬、日月星辰，统御诸星和四时气候。伯邑考能封这么高的神位，一是因为他的孝顺，为了救父亲姬昌，主动前往朝歌，最后被妲己害死；二是他的身份，他是周文王姬昌的嫡长子。

This list of gods is like the "civil servant admission list" of the Heavenly Court. During the Shang Zhou War, various immortals also joined in. After the end of the war, there were many casualties. In order to reorganize the order of the Heavenly Court and ensure that all the immortals have a proper organization, Yuanshi Tianzun created this list of gods. The immortals on the list have become formal employees of the Heavenly Court, enjoying the welfare benefits of the Heavenly Court, but also having to abide by various rules of the Heavenly Court.

**In the original novel "Fengshen Yanyi", Jiang Ziya was finally crowned as a god, with a total of 365 legitimate gods. These 365 people are like 365 important positions in the Heavenly Court, with immortals on duty every day, 365 days a year.**

Among these 365, there are several particularly talented characters. For example, in Boyi Kao, he was conferred the title of Emperor Ziwei. This Purple Wisteria Emperor is not simple. His position in the Heavenly Court is quite high, like the second in command of the Heavenly Court, assisting the Jade Emperor in managing the Book of Documents, the Earth's latitude, the sun, moon, and stars, as well as overseeing all the stars and the climate of the four seasons. Boyi Kao was able to attain such a high divine position because of his filial piety. In order to save his father Ji Chang, he voluntarily went to Chaoge and was eventually killed by Daji; Secondly, his identity is that he is the eldest son of King Wen of Zhou, Ji Chang.





还有黄飞虎，被封为东岳泰山天齐仁圣大帝。这东岳大帝掌管着人间的生死贵贱，权力大得很。黄飞虎本是商朝的武成王，后来因为不满纣王的残暴，投靠了西岐。他一生征战，为周朝的建立立下了赫赫战功，所以被封了这么个重要的神位。

There is also Huang Feihu, who was granted the title of Mount Taishan Mountain, the Great Emperor of Benevolence and Sage. The Emperor of Dongyue is in charge of the life and death of the human world, with great power. Huang Feihu was originally King Wucheng of the Shang Dynasty, but later defected to Xiqi due to dissatisfaction with King Zhou's cruelty. He fought throughout his life and made great contributions to the establishment of the Zhou Dynasty, which is why he was

granted such an important divine throne.



### 群星璀璨

除了这些大佬，封神榜里还有一大群星星。什么天罡星、地煞星、文曲星、武曲星等等。这些星星可不是随便封的，每个星都有对应的神仙，而且这些神仙都有自己的故事。比如文曲星比干，大家都知道他被纣王挖心的故事。比干为人忠肝义胆，刚正不阿。他因为屡次劝谏纣王，被妲己设计害死。他被封为文曲星，主管文运，也算是实至名归。毕竟他的智慧和忠诚，那是有目共睹的。

a galaxy of stars

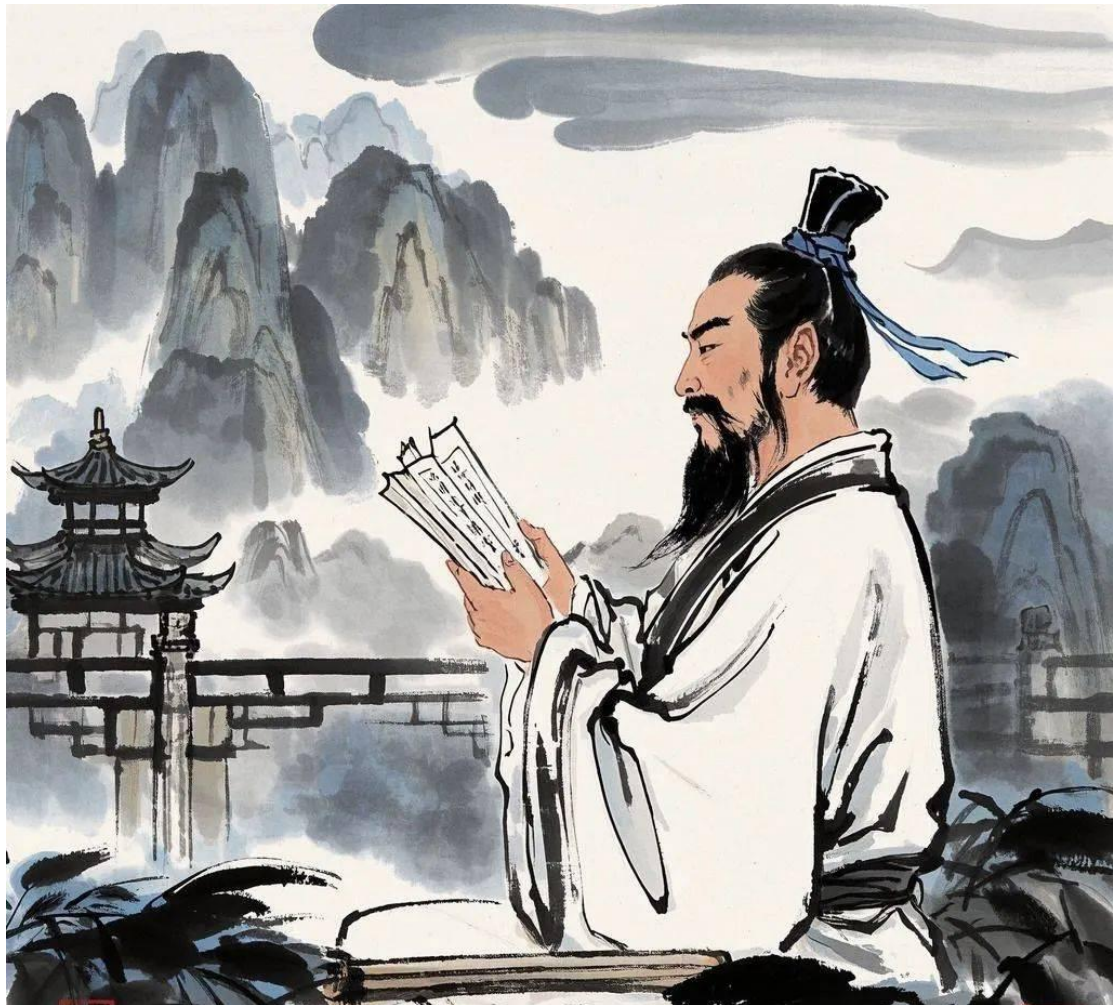
In addition to these big shots, there is also a large group of stars on the Investiture



List. What are Tian Gang Star, Di Sha Star, Wen Qu Star, Wu Qu Star, and so on.

These stars are not arbitrarily sealed, each star has a corresponding deity, and these deities have their own stories.

For example, Wenquxing Bigan, everyone knows the story of him being dug up by King Zhou. Bi Gan is a person who is loyal, righteous, and upright. He was plotted to be killed by Daji for repeatedly advising King Zhou. He was awarded the title of Wenqu Star, in charge of literary luck, which is well deserved. After all, his wisdom and loyalty are evident to all.



还有武曲星窦荣，他也是一员猛将。在商周大战中，他多次与西岐军队交战，虽然最后

战败，但他的勇猛也得到了认可。被封为武曲星后，他主管武运，保佑着人间的武将们能够建功立业。

There is also Wuqu Star Dou Rong, who is also a fierce general. In the Battle of Shang and Zhou, he fought against the Western Qi army multiple times. Although he was ultimately defeated, his bravery was also recognized. After being awarded the title of Wuqu Star, he was in charge of martial arts and blessed the generals on earth to make great achievements.



### 各种奇葩神仙

封神榜里还有一些神仙，让人看了忍不住笑出声。比如痘神余化龙，他和他的五个儿子一起被封为痘神。这痘神的职责就是掌管人间的痘疹，也就是我们现在说的天花。想想看，

一家人都干这个工作，也是挺奇特的。余化龙本来是商朝的潼关守将，后来他的儿子们都在与西岐的战斗中死去，他也自杀殉国。没想到最后一家人都成了神仙，虽然这个神仙的工作有点让人头疼。

#### Various bizarre immortals

There are still some immortals on the Investiture List, which makes people laugh uncontrollably. For example, Yu Hualong, the god of acne, was crowned as the god of acne along with his five sons. The responsibility of this smallpox god is to manage the smallpox that we now refer to as smallpox on earth. Think about it, it's quite peculiar for a whole family to do this job. Yu Hualong was originally a commander of Tongguan in the Shang Dynasty. Later, his sons died in the battle against Xiqi, and he also committed suicide and died for his country. I didn't expect that the last family would all become immortals, although this immortal's job was a bit headache inducing.





还有一个神叫五路财神。这五路财神分别是赵公明和他的四个兄弟。赵公明被封为金龙如意正一龙虎玄坛真君，他的四个兄弟分别掌管招宝、纳珍、招财和利市。这五路财神一出，那可是深受老百姓的喜爱。大家过年的时候贴的财神像，很大一部分就是赵公明。谁不想在新的一年里财源广进呢？

There is also a god called the Five Paths God of Wealth. These five gods of wealth are Zhao Gongming and his four brothers. Zhao Gongming was appointed as the true ruler of the Golden Dragon Ruyi Zhengyi Dragon Tiger Xuantan, and his four brothers were respectively in charge of Zhaobao, Nazhen, Zhaocai, and Lishi. When these five gods of wealth appeared, they were deeply loved by the common

people. A large part of the statues of the God of Wealth posted by everyone during the Chinese New Year are Zhao Gongming. Who doesn't want to have abundant financial resources in the new year?



### 封神榜的背后

封神榜封了这么多神仙，其实背后有着深刻的文化内涵。它反映了古代中国人对天地宇宙、社会秩序和道德伦理的一种认知。

在封神榜里，神仙的册封并不是随意的，而是根据他们的功绩、品德和身份。比如那些在商周大战中为正义而战的人，往往能够得到更高的神位。这体现了中国人对正义和善良的崇尚。

### Behind the Investiture List

**The inclusion of so many immortals on the Investiture List actually has profound cultural connotations behind it. It reflects the ancient Chinese people's understanding of the universe, social order, and moral ethics.**

In the list of gods, the appointment of immortals is not arbitrary, but based on their achievements, morality, and status. For example, those who fought for justice in the Shang Zhou War often obtained higher divine positions. This reflects the Chinese people's reverence for justice and kindness.