

《三国演义》 Romance of the Three Kingdoms

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《三国演义》是元末明初小说家罗贯中根据陈寿《三国志》裴松之注解、《后汉书》以及民间三国故事传说，经过艺术加工创作而成的长篇章回体历史演义小说。

小说主要展示了东汉灵帝中平元年（184）到西晋武帝太康元年（280）之间近 100 年的历史面貌。作品从黄巾起义及其被镇压写起，以诸侯割据和魏蜀吴三个政治集团的矛盾斗争为主体，以西晋的统一作结。

小说通过三国时代错综复杂的矛盾斗争的描绘以及各种典型形象的塑造，反映了东汉末年朝廷腐朽，生灵涂炭、军阀混战的黑暗社会状况，谴责了封建统治者的奸诈残暴，歌颂了圣君、贤相、良将及忠义英雄的品德和才能，并对三国时代各种有益的斗争经验和战略战术作了形象化的总结。

小说通过不同的故事情节及富有特征的人物言行塑造人物；结构既宏伟壮阔，又精细缜密；战争描写丰富多彩，笔法善变。《三国演义》与《西游记》《水浒传》《红楼梦》并称为中国古典四大名著，是中国文学史上第一部章回小说、历史演义小说的开山之作。该小说对后代文学艺术影响深远：就小说创作而言，清代刊刻了诸多接续、演绎三国故事的续作；在戏曲创作领域，产生了诸多源于该小说故事情节的作品；以该小说改编而成的影视作品不胜枚举。

Romance of the Three Kingdoms is a historical novel written in the

chapter-by-chapter style by Luo Guanzhong, a novelist of the late Yuan and early Ming dynasties. It is based on **Records of the Three Kingdoms** by Chen Shou, with annotations by Pei Songzhi, **The Book of the Later Han**, and folk legends of the Three Kingdoms era, all artistically adapted into this long-form historical saga.

The novel primarily depicts the historical panorama spanning nearly a century from the first year of the Zhongping era (184) under Emperor Ling of the Eastern Han Dynasty to the first year of the Taikang era (280) under Emperor Wu of the Western Jin Dynasty. The work begins with the Yellow Turban Rebellion and its suppression, centers on the conflicts among the warlords and the struggles between the three political factions of Wei, Shu, and Wu, and concludes with the unification of the Western Jin Dynasty.

The novel depicts the intricate conflicts and struggles of the Three Kingdoms era through vivid portrayals of complex characters, reflecting the dark social conditions of the late Eastern Han Dynasty—marked by a corrupt court, widespread suffering, and the chaos of warlord conflicts. It condemns the treachery and cruelty of feudal rulers while celebrating the virtues and talents of virtuous emperors, wise ministers, capable generals, and loyal heroes. Additionally, it provides an imaginative summary of the valuable combat experiences and strategic tactics of the Three Kingdoms period.

The novel portrays its characters through diverse storylines and distinctive dialogues and actions, featuring a structure that is both grand and intricate, with vivid war scenes and masterful narrative techniques. Alongside **Journey to the*

West*, *Water Margin*, and *Dream of the Red Chamber*, *Romance of the Three Kingdoms* is celebrated as one of China's Four Great Classical Novels. It stands as the pioneering work of chapter-based novels and historical saga fiction in Chinese literary history. This novel has exerted profound influence on later literary and artistic creations: in terms of novel writing, numerous Qing Dynasty editions expanded upon and adapted the Three Kingdoms stories; in the realm of opera, many works drew directly from its plotlines; and countless films and TV adaptations have been based on it.

内容情节 Highlights

黄巾起义 群雄逐鹿东汉末年，皇帝昏聩无能，宦官专权，朝廷腐败，百姓苦不堪言，进而爆发了大型农民起义——黄巾起义。乱世之中，一代枭雄与英雄人物竞相涌现。

是时，袁绍和曹操领众诸侯以平“十常侍之乱”为名冲入皇宫，汉少帝刘辩与陈留王刘协慌乱出逃。在各路诸侯争相寻找刘辩和刘协的过程中，原屯兵凉州的董卓因救驾有功随即掌控朝中大权，废汉少帝，立陈留王刘协为汉献帝。生性残暴的董卓倒行逆施，引发多方愤然。

曹操假借圣旨之名，召集群雄联合讨伐董卓，迫使其挟汉献帝至长安。董卓后被其义子吕布所杀。汉朝末年黄巾起义形势衣带秘诏 官渡之战此后，袁绍欲谋长沙太守孙坚手中的传国玉玺，孙坚在逃避途中遭荆州刘表所袭而两相结怨。孙坚在后进攻荆州之时死于战中。

与此同时，袁绍与公孙瓒在河北地界争斗，爆发界桥之战。曹操广泛招贤纳士，刘备不断扩充实力。此时，群雄逐鹿中原的雏形初成。董卓死后，曹操“挟天子以令诸侯”，迎汉献帝于许昌建都，并运用权谋除去了吕布、袁术等人。

在其后的官渡之战中，曹操以少胜多大败袁绍，继而一统北方，为此后魏国的建立奠定了坚实的基础。

The Yellow Turban Rebellion: Heroes Rise in the End of the Eastern Han Dynasty
In the late Eastern Han Dynasty, the emperor was incompetent and corrupt, eunuchs held absolute power, and the imperial court was rife with decadence, plunging the people into unbearable suffering. This led to the outbreak of a massive peasant uprising — the Yellow Turban Rebellion. Amid the chaos, a generation of brilliant strategists and heroic figures emerged one after another.

At that time, Yuan Shao and Cao Cao led the allied warlords into the imperial palace under the pretext of quelling the "Ten Attendants' Rebellion." The young Emperor Liu Bian of Han and Prince Liu Xie of Chanyu fled in panic. During the ensuing scramble among the warlords to locate Liu Bian and Liu Xie, Dong Zhuo, who had previously stationed his troops in Liangzhou, seized control of the imperial court due to his role in saving the emperor. He deposed Emperor Liu Bian and installed Prince Liu Xie as Emperor Xian of Han. Dong Zhuo, known for his brutal nature, implemented tyrannical policies, sparking widespread resentment.

Cao Cao, under the guise of imperial edict, summoned the warlords to unite against Dong Zhuo, forcing him to flee with Emperor Xian of Han to Chang'an. Dong Zhuo was later killed by his adopted son Lü Bu. During the late Han Dynasty, the Yellow Turban Rebellion erupted. The "Secret Letter on the Belt" and the Battle of Guandu followed. Subsequently, Yuan Shao sought to seize the imperial jade seal from Sun Jian, the governor of Changsha. Sun Jian, while evading pursuit, was

ambushed by Liu Biao of Jing Province, leading to mutual animosity. Sun Jian later died in battle when he attacked Jing Province.

Meanwhile, Yuan Shao and Gongsun Zan fought against each other in the Hebei region, leading to the Battle of Jieqiao. Cao Cao actively recruited talented individuals, while Liu Bei continuously expanded his military strength. At this point, the 雏形 of warlords vying for control of the Central Plains began to take shape. After Dong Zhuo's death, Cao Cao "held the emperor as a tool to command the feudal lords," welcomed Emperor Xian of Han to his capital in Xuchang, and eliminated figures like Lü Bu and Yuan Shu through political maneuvering.

In the subsequent Battle of Guandu, Cao Cao achieved a remarkable victory against Yuan Shao despite being outnumbered, subsequently unifying the northern regions and laying a solid foundation for the eventual establishment of the Wei Kingdom.

在江东，孙坚之子孙策多年苦心经营，终于称霸江东六郡八十一州。孙策亡故后，其弟孙权继业。孙权在周瑜等人扶持下，为吴国的建立积聚了强大的实力。荆襄风云 火烧赤壁 刘备则与关羽、张飞二人桃园结义，共同立起辅佐汉室的大旗。刘备在汝南遭刘表战败，投奔荆州刘表。而后刘备三顾茅庐，请得足智多谋而又心怀天下的诸葛亮辅佐。曹操统一北方后开始举兵南征，矛头直指荆州和江都。

此时，刘表亡故，其长子刘琦守江夏。次子刘琮接管荆州，后投降曹操，荆州于是落入曹操受众。面对曹操南征之势，刘备遣诸葛亮往江东与孙权结盟。诸葛亮凭借机智在江东舌战群儒，最终促成孙、刘联军，并在赤壁之战中通过反间计、连环计、苦肉计等一系列有步

骤、有计划的行动，大破曹军。

赤壁大战过后，刘备、孙权转而互争荆州。孙权遣鲁肃向刘备讨还荆州，刘备在诸葛亮的劝谕下多次推辞。周瑜向孙权献计，欲骗刘备前往东吴迎娶孙权之妹孙尚香为妻，进而扣留刘备，威逼诸葛亮以荆州换之。不料周瑜的计谋都被诸葛亮屡屡识破，致使其“赔了夫人又折兵”。周瑜最终在诸葛亮的讥讽中呕血而亡，留下了“既生瑜，何生亮！”的长叹。

周瑜火烧赤壁，曹操 83 万大军全军覆没！曹丕篡汉 三国鼎立周瑜死后，吴军忙于与曹军开战。刘备则在诸葛亮的劝说下打败刘璋，夺取西川，并从曹操手中夺得汉中，自封汉中王。

In Jiangdong, Sun Ce, the son of Sun Jian, had spent years diligently managing affairs and eventually became the dominant force among the six commanderies and eighty-one counties of Jiangdong. After Sun Ce's death, his younger brother Sun Quan took over his legacy. With the support of Zhou Yu and others, Sun Quan amassed formidable strength, laying the foundation for the establishment of the Wu Kingdom. Meanwhile, the political landscape of Jing and Xiang was turbulent, culminating in the Battle of Red Cliffs. Liu Bei, along with his sworn brothers Guan Yu and Zhang Fei, raised the banner of aiding the Han dynasty. Liu Bei was defeated by Liu Biao in Runan and sought refuge under Liu Biao in Jingzhou. Later, Liu Bei visited Zhuge Liang's thatched cottage three times, successfully recruiting the wise and visionary strategist to assist him. After unifying the north, Cao Cao began leading his troops southward, targeting Jingzhou and Jiangdu.

At this time, Liu Biao had passed away, and his eldest son Liu Qi guarded Jiangxia. His second son Liu Cong took over Jing Province and later surrendered to

Cao Cao, causing Jing Province to fall under Cao's control. Faced with Cao Cao's southern campaign, Liu Bei sent Zhuge Liang to Jiangdong to form an alliance with Sun Quan. Using his wit, Zhuge Liang engaged in a heated debate with the scholars of Jiangdong, ultimately forging a coalition between Sun and Liu. Through a series of well-planned and strategic maneuvers — such as the Reverse Clandestine Strategy, the Linked Fireships, and the Tortured Skin Strategy—Zhuge Liang led the allied forces to a crushing victory against Cao's army at the Battle of Red Cliffs.

After the Battle of Red Cliffs, Liu Bei and Sun Quan turned their attention to competing for Jing Province. Sun Quan sent Lu Su to demand the return of Jing Province from Liu Bei, who repeatedly refused under Zhuge Liang's persuasion. Zhou Yu proposed a scheme to Sun Quan, intending to trick Liu Bei into traveling to Eastern Wu to marry Sun Quan's sister, Sun Shangxiang, and then detain Liu Bei, forcing Zhuge Liang to exchange Jing Province for his freedom. However, Zhou Yu's schemes were repeatedly foiled by Zhuge Liang, resulting in his loss of both the wife and the territory—leaving him with the lament, "Why was Zhuge Liang born when Zhou Yu was already here?" In the end, Zhou Yu died of a broken heart under Zhuge Liang's mockery, leaving behind the sorrowful sigh, "If Zhou Yu must be born, why not Zhuge Liang?".

Zhou Yu set fire to the Red Cliffs, annihilating Cao Cao's 830,000-strong army! Cao Pi usurped the Han Dynasty, leading to the tripartite division of the Three Kingdoms. After Zhou Yu's death, the Wu army was preoccupied with battling Cao's forces. Meanwhile, under Zhuge Liang's counsel, Liu Bei defeated Liu Zhang, seized

Western Shu, and captured Hanzhong from Cao Cao, declaring himself the King of Hanzhong.

至此，天下大势抵定，三国鼎立局面形成。刘备在巴蜀称帝，国号蜀汉；曹操称霸中原，后由其子曹丕篡汉，改国号为魏；孙权则坐镇江东一方。后东吴与曹魏修好，孙权受封南昌侯。东吴大将吕蒙以白衣渡江之计夺取荆州。此时正在攻打樊城的关羽不得不退守麦城并在突围过程中被擒。关羽宁死不降而被孙权斩首。张飞亦被部下范强、张达所杀，刘备痛心疾首。孙权继而拜陆逊为大都督，大败蜀军。

刘备在率败军撤至白帝城之时病倒，并在临终前向诸葛亮托孤。诸葛亮痛哭庞统和第64回孔明定计捉张任的插图七擒孟获，六出祁山曹丕此时趁机联合东吴、南蛮、羌族和蜀汉降将孟达进攻蜀国。

诸葛亮派出马超、赵云等猛将把守关口，又派出李严、邓芝等人说服孟达与东吴。诸葛亮则亲领大军七擒七纵，平定了南蛮孟获之乱。后曹丕病逝，其子曹叡即位。诸葛亮六出祁山，决心为刘备完成匡复汉室的遗愿。在此其间，诸葛亮收复姜维并以己平生所学相授。诸葛亮最终因操劳过度在五丈原病逝。

三分归晋 天下一统姜维继承诸葛亮遗志，继续兴兵抗魏却被昏主奸臣所害，逃往沓中。魏将邓艾趁蜀国内乱之际发兵进攻，蜀主刘禅不战而降，蜀汉至此灭亡。姜维在司马昭的围攻下身负重伤，拔剑自刎。

东吴孙权死后，内乱不止，吴主孙亮被独揽大权的孙琳所废，孙休被立为帝。孙休联合老将丁奉除掉孙琳将大权夺回手中，但东吴此时也已呈现大江东去之势。在魏国，曹叡死后曹芳继位，司马懿从曹芳手中夺得兵权。后曹芳被废，司马兄弟立曹髦为帝，司马懿之子司马昭大权独揽。后司马昭之子司马炎篡位，改国号为晋，魏国灭。吴国最终被西晋所灭。正

所谓“天下大势，分久必合，合久必分”，百年战乱终于在此划下句点，西晋开拓了中国历史上又一个大一统的局面。

At this point, the overall situation of the world was settled, and a tripartite balance was formed. Liu Bei proclaimed himself emperor in Bashu and adopted the national name Shu Han; Cao Cao dominated the Central Plains, and later his son Cao Pi usurped Han and changed the country's name to Wei; Sun Quan sits on the east side of Zhenjiang. Later, Dongwu and Cao Wei reconciled, and Sun Quan was granted the title of Marquis of Nanchang. General Lv Meng of Eastern Wu seized Jingzhou by crossing the river in white. At this time, Guan Yu, who was attacking Fancheng, had to retreat to Maicheng and was captured during the breakout process. Guan Yu would rather die than surrender and be beheaded by Sun Quan. Zhang Fei was also killed by his subordinates Fan Qiang and Zhang Da, leaving Liu Bei heartbroken. Sun Quan then appointed Lu Xun as the commander-in-chief and defeated the Shu army.

Liu Bei fell ill while leading the defeated army to retreat to Baidi City and sought refuge with Zhuge Liang before his death. Zhuge Liang wept bitterly for Pang Tong and the 64th chapter of Kong Ming's plan to capture Zhang Ren. He captured Meng Huo seven times and went out to Qishan six times. At this time, Cao Pi took the opportunity to unite with the Eastern Wu, Southern Barbarians, Qiang, and Shu Han's surrendered general Meng Da to attack Shu.

Zhuge Liang dispatched fierce generals such as Ma Chao and Zhao Yun to guard the pass, and also sent Li Yan, Deng Zhi, and others to persuade Meng Da and

Eastern Wu. Zhuge Liang personally led a large army to capture and suppress the rebellion of the southern barbarians led by Meng Huo. Later, Cao Pi passed away due to illness, and his son Cao Rui ascended to the throne. Zhuge Liang made six trips to Qishan and was determined to fulfill Liu Bei's last wish of restoring the Han dynasty. During this period, Zhuge Liang recaptured Jiang Wei and taught him what he had learned throughout his life. Zhuge Liang eventually passed away due to overwork at Wuzhangyuan.

Three parts returned to the unification of the Jin Dynasty. Jiang Wei inherited Zhuge Liang's legacy and continued to raise troops to resist Wei, but was killed by the tyrannical ruler and treacherous officials and fled to Dazhong. During the chaos in Shu, Wei general Deng Ai launched an attack, and Shu lord Liu Shan surrendered without fighting, leading to the downfall of Shu Han. Jiang Wei suffered serious injuries to his lower body during Sima Zhao's siege and drew his sword to commit suicide.

After the death of Sun Quan of Eastern Wu, internal turmoil continued. Sun Liang, the ruler of Wu, was deposed by Sun Lin, who monopolized power, and Sun Xiu was proclaimed emperor. Sun Xiu, together with veteran Ding Feng, removed Sun Lin and regained power, but at this time, the Eastern Wu had also shown a trend of the Great River flowing eastward. In the state of Wei, after the death of Cao Rui, Cao Fang succeeded to the throne, and Sima Yi seized military power from Cao Shuang. After Cao Fang was deposed, the Sima brothers established Cao Mao as emperor, and Sima Zhao, the son of Sima Yi, monopolized all power. Sima Yan, the son of

Later Sima Zhao, usurped the throne and changed the country's name to Jin, leading to the downfall of Wei. The state of Wu was ultimately destroyed by the Western Jin Dynasty. As the saying goes, 'the great trend of the world must be divided and united for a long time.' The hundred year war finally came to an end here, and the Western Jin Dynasty opened up another unified situation in Chinese history.

内容概况 The Story

黄巾起义 群雄逐鹿

东汉末年，皇帝昏聩，宦官专权，民不聊生。爆发了大型农民起义——黄巾起义。乱世之中，一代英雄人物竞相涌现。

大将军何进在与十常侍的斗争中被杀，袁绍、曹操等大臣以平“十常侍之乱”为名冲入皇宫，剿杀宦官。在保护汉少帝的过程中，西凉刺史董卓引兵入关，随即掌控大权，废汉少帝，另立陈留王刘协为汉献帝。生性残暴的董卓倒行逆施，引发多方愤然。

曹操假借圣旨之名，召集十八路诸侯联合讨伐董卓。虎牢关前，志在匡扶汉室的刘备、关羽、张飞三兄弟大战吕布。讨董盟军声威浩大，迫使董卓挟献帝逃至长安，最终被司徒王允设连环计除掉。

然而十八路诸侯各怀异心，联盟开始分崩离析。袁绍欲谋取长沙太守孙坚手中的传国玉玺，联合刘表将孙坚杀死。同时，袁绍又在界桥之战中击败公孙瓒，成为北方最强势力。此时的曹操也广招贤才，积聚实力。群雄逐鹿的雏形初成。

The Yellow Turban Uprising is a fierce competition among the warlords

At the end of the Eastern Han Dynasty, the emperor was incompetent, eunuchs

held absolute power, and the people were struggling to make ends meet. A large-scale peasant uprising broke out - the Yellow Turban Uprising. In turbulent times, a generation of heroic figures emerge one after another.

General He Jin was killed in the struggle with the Ten Constant Attendants, and ministers such as Yuan Shao and Cao Cao rushed into the palace under the pretext of quelling the "Ten Constant Attendants Rebellion" and killed eunuchs. In the process of protecting Emperor Shao of Han, Dong Zhuo, the governor of Xiliang, led troops into the pass and immediately took control of the power. He deposed Emperor Shao of Han and established Prince Liu Xie of Chenliu as Emperor Xian of Han. Dong Zhuo, who was naturally cruel, went against the trend and caused anger from many parties.

Cao Cao, under the guise of imperial edicts, convened a coalition of eighteen feudal lords to suppress Dong Zhuo. Before Hulao Pass, the three brothers Liu Bei, Guan Yu, and Zhang Fei, who aimed to support the Han dynasty, fought against Lu Bu. The Allied forces against Dong were so powerful that they forced Dong Zhuo to flee to Chang'an with Emperor Xian, but he was eventually eliminated by a series of schemes set up by Situ Wang Yun.

However, the eighteen feudal lords harbored different intentions, and the alliance began to crumble. Yuan Shao attempted to obtain the imperial jade seal held by Sun Jian, the governor of Changsha, and joined forces with Liu Biao to kill Sun Jian. At the same time, Yuan Shao defeated Gongsun Zan in the Battle of Jieqiao and became the strongest force in the north. At this time, Cao Cao also

recruited talented individuals and accumulated strength. The embryonic form of the fierce competition among the warlords has begun to take shape.

衣带秘诏 官渡之战

董卓死后，曹操“挟天子以令诸侯”，迎汉献帝于许昌建都，并运用军事和政治手段除去了袁术、张绣、吕布等人，展现了非凡的治国才能。汉献帝不甘于被曹操胁迫，联合董承、刘备等大臣，秘密颁布“衣带诏”意欲除掉曹操，却因事机不密反遭其害，致使董承等人被杀。刘备侥幸逃脱，前往河北依附袁绍，与关羽张飞兄弟分离。

在江东，孙坚之子孙策多年苦心经营，终于称霸江东六郡八十一州，人称“小霸王”。孙策亡故后，其弟孙权继业。孙权在周瑜等人扶持下，为吴国的建立积聚了强大的实力。关羽身在曹营却心念故主，斩颜良诛文丑，千里走单骑，最终与刘备张飞在古城相会。袁绍以“衣带诏”为名，率领大军讨伐曹操，双方于官渡展开艰苦鏖战。袁军虽然势大，但内部勾心斗角，于官渡之战被曹操击败。袁绍气病交加身亡，袁家兄弟又相互猜忌，最终被曹操设计除掉。曹操继而征伐乌桓一统北方，为此后魏国的建立奠定了坚实的基础。

The Battle of Guandu with the Secret Edict of Clothing and Belt

After Dong Zhuo's death, Cao Cao "used the emperor to command the lords" and welcomed Emperor Xian of Han to establish the capital in Xuchang. He also used military and political means to eliminate Yuan Shu, Zhang Xiu, Lu Bu, and others, demonstrating extraordinary governance skills. Emperor Xian of Han was unwilling to be coerced by Cao Cao. He joined forces with ministers such as Dong Cheng and Liu Bei to secretly issue the "Edict of Clothing and Belt" with the intention of eliminating Cao Cao. However, due to the lack of confidentiality, he was

harmful to him, resulting in the deaths of Dong Cheng and others. Liu Bei narrowly escaped and went to Hebei to rely on Yuan Shao, separating from the brothers Guan Yu and Zhang Fei.

In Jiangdong, the descendants of Sun Jian worked hard for many years to finally dominate the six prefectures and 81 states of Jiangdong, known as the "Little Overlord". After the death of Sun Ce, his younger brother Sun Quan succeeded to the business. With the support of Zhou Yu and others, Sun Quan accumulated strong power for the establishment of the Wu state.

Guan Yu was in the Cao camp, but he missed his former lord. He beheaded Yan Liang and Wen Chou, traveled alone for thousands of miles, and finally met Liu Bei and Zhang Fei in the ancient city.

Yuan Shao led a large army to suppress Cao Cao under the pretext of the "Edict of Clothing and Belt", and the two sides engaged in a fierce battle at Guandu. Although Yuan Jun was powerful, he engaged in internal scheming and was defeated by Cao Cao in the Battle of Guandu. Yuan Shao died of a combination of Qi diseases, and the Yuan brothers became suspicious of each other, ultimately being eliminated by Cao Cao's scheme. Cao Cao then launched a campaign against Wuhuan to unify the north, laying a solid foundation for the establishment of the later Wei state.

荆襄风云 火烧赤壁

刘备在汝南战败，投奔荆州刘表。刘备三顾茅庐，请得足智多谋又心怀天下的诸葛亮辅

佐。曹操统一北方后开始举兵南征，矛头直指荆州。此时刘表亡故，荆州落入曹操手中。刘备遭曹操沿途追杀，命悬一线，幸而有诸葛亮、赵云等人死命保全才得以存身。

面对曹操南征之势，刘备遣诸葛亮往江东与孙权结盟。诸葛亮舌战群儒、智激周瑜，最终促成孙刘联军。在诸葛亮、周瑜、庞统、黄盖等文臣武将的合作下，通过反间计、连环计、苦肉计等一系列有步骤、有计划的行动，孙刘联军在赤壁一战以弱胜强大破曹军，谱写了中国古代战争史上以少胜多的光辉篇章。

赤壁大战过后，刘备孙权转而争夺荆州。孙权遣鲁肃向刘备讨还荆州，刘备则在诸葛亮的劝谕下多次推辞。周瑜献计，骗刘备前往东吴成亲，进而将其扣留以换荆州。不料周瑜的计谋被诸葛亮屡屡识破，致使其“赔了夫人又折兵”。周瑜最终在诸葛亮的讥讽中呕血而亡，留下了“既生瑜，何生亮”的长叹。历经了半生的屈辱磨难之后，刘备真正拥有了自己的领地，为进军西川打下基础。

Jingxiang Fengyun burns Red Cliff

Liu Bei was defeated in Runan and sought refuge with Liu Biao in Jingzhou. Liu Bei visited the thatched cottage three times and sought the assistance of Zhuge Liang, who was wise, resourceful, and had a global vision. After unifying the north, Cao Cao began to raise troops to march south, with his spearhead pointing directly at Jingzhou. At this time, Liu Biao passed away and Jingzhou fell into the hands of Cao Cao. Liu Bei was chased by Cao Cao along the way, and his life was hanging by a thread. Fortunately, Zhuge Liang, Zhao Yun, and others survived with their lives saved.

Faced with Cao Cao's southern expedition, Liu Bei sent Zhuge Liang to Jiangdong to form an alliance with Sun Quan. Zhuge Liang engaged in a verbal

battle with scholars and inspired Zhou Yu with wisdom, ultimately leading to the formation of the Sun Liu alliance. With the cooperation of civil and military officials such as Zhuge Liang, Zhou Yu, Pang Tong, Huang Gai, and others, the Sun Liu coalition forces defeated the powerful Cao army in the Battle of Red Cliffs through a series of systematic and planned actions such as counter espionage, chain tactics, and bitter meat tactics, and wrote a glorious chapter in the history of ancient Chinese warfare where few defeated many.

After the Battle of Red Cliffs, Liu Bei and Sun Quan turned to compete for Jingzhou. Sun Quan sent Lu Su to demand the return of Jingzhou from Liu Bei, but Liu Bei repeatedly declined under Zhuge Liang's advice. Zhou Yu offered a plan to deceive Liu Bei into going to Eastern Wu to marry, and then detained him in exchange for Jingzhou. Unexpectedly, Zhou Yu's strategy was repeatedly exposed by Zhuge Liang, resulting in him losing both his wife and his troops. Zhou Yu ultimately vomited blood and died under Zhuge Liang's ridicule, leaving behind a long sigh of 'since he was born Yu, why did he become Liang'. After enduring half a life of humiliation and hardship, Liu Bei truly gained his own territory, laying the foundation for his march into Xichuan.

曹丕篡汉 三国鼎立

赤壁之后，曹操与孙权爆发濡须之战，杀得难分胜负。西凉马超起兵报仇被曹操平定，曹操进爵魏公、魏王。拥有荆州的刘备则历经一番争斗打败刘璋，以“凤雏”庞统之死为代价夺占西川，并趁曹军立足未稳夺得汉中，自封汉中王。后东吴与曹魏修好，孙权受封南昌

侯。

坐镇荆州的关羽率军攻打曹魏，于晋口川水淹七军，威震天下。此时荆州防务空虚，被东吴都督吕蒙以白衣渡江之计袭击。进退失据的关羽败走麦城，兵败身亡。此时，曹操去世，其子曹丕继承魏王的爵位，进而逼迫汉献帝退位，自称魏帝。自此，大汉王朝不复存在。

曹丕篡汉后，刘备以“恢复汉室”为名在益州称帝，建立蜀汉政权；孙权则坐镇江东一方。至此，天下大势底定，三国鼎立局面形成。

称帝后的刘备，不顾劝阻东征吴国。出兵前夕，张飞亦死于非命。刘备痛心疾首，亲自领兵挥师东进，一路所向披靡。情急之中的孙权用人不疑，拜书生陆逊为大都督，终于在夷陵之战中火烧连营，击溃蜀军。刘备率败军撤至白帝城时病倒，并在临终前向诸葛亮托孤。

Cao Pi usurped the Han Dynasty and established the Three Kingdoms

After the Battle of Red Cliffs, Cao Cao and Sun Quan engaged in the Battle of Ruxu, resulting in a highly contested outcome. Ma Chao of Xiliang rebelled for revenge and was subdued by Cao Cao. Cao Cao was promoted to Duke of Wei and King of Wei. Liu Bei, who owned Jingzhou, went through a struggle and defeated Liu Zhang, taking control of Xichuan at the cost of the death of "Fengchu" Pang Tong. He also seized Hanzhong while the Cao army was still unstable and proclaimed himself the King of Hanzhong. Later, Dongwu and Cao Wei reconciled, and Sun Quan was granted the title of Marquis of Nanchang.

Guan Yu, who was stationed in Jingzhou, led his army to attack Cao Wei and flooded seven armies at the Zengkou River, shaking the world. At this time, Jingzhou's defense was empty and it was attacked by the Eastern Wu Governor Lv Meng with the plan of crossing the river in white clothes. Guan Yu, who was at a loss

in both advance and retreat, was defeated and killed in Maicheng. At this time, Cao Cao passed away, and his son Cao Pi inherited the title of King of Wei, forcing Emperor Xian of Han to abdicate and call himself Emperor Wei. From then on, the Great Han Dynasty ceased to exist.

After Cao Pi usurped Han, Liu Bei proclaimed himself emperor in Yizhou under the pretext of "restoring the Han dynasty" and established the Shu Han regime; Sun Quan sits on the east side of Zhenjiang. At this point, the overall situation of the world was settled, and a tripartite balance was formed.

After proclaiming himself emperor, Liu Bei disregarded dissuasion and launched an eastern expedition to the state of Wu. On the eve of the invasion, Zhang Fei also died tragically. Liu Bei was heartbroken and personally led his troops eastward, invincible all the way. In a state of desperation, Sun Quan appointed the scholar Lu Xun as the commander-in-chief and finally set fire to his company and defeated the Shu army in the Battle of Yiling. When Liu Bei led his defeated army to retreat to Baidi City, he fell ill and sought refuge with Zhuge Liang before his death.

七擒孟获 六出祁山

蜀国元气大伤之时，曹丕联合东吴与蜀汉降将孟达、南蛮孟获等势力五路发兵进攻蜀国。诸葛亮临危不惧，派出马超、赵云等猛将把守关口，又派出李严、邓芝等人说服孟达和东吴，安居平五路。

为完成刘备匡扶汉室的遗愿，诸葛亮决计征伐曹魏。为保后方太平，诸葛亮亲领大军远征云南，以七擒七纵的大仁大智，平定南蛮孟获之乱。

后曹丕病逝，其子曹睿即位，曹魏大权握于司马懿手中。诸葛亮率领兵马六出祁山，决心为恢复汉室鞠躬尽瘁。在此期间，诸葛亮收服姜维，且以平生所学相授。曹魏则以司马懿为统帅与蜀军对阵。诸葛亮与司马懿，这两位旷世奇才在无数次战斗中展开周旋，并在斗争中相互敬慕，留下了“失街亭”“空城计”“胭粉计”等典故。蜀汉与曹魏之间的战争延绵数载却不分胜负。诸葛亮最终因为操劳过度在五丈原病逝，蜀汉举国同悲。

Capture Meng Huo seven times and leave Qishan six times

When the vitality of Shu was greatly damaged, Cao Pi joined forces with the surrendered generals of Eastern Wu and Shu Han, including Meng Da and the Southern barbarian Meng Huo, to launch a five pronged attack on Shu. Zhuge Liang was fearless in the face of danger and sent fierce generals such as Ma Chao and Zhao Yun to guard the pass. He also sent Li Yan, Deng Zhi, and others to persuade Meng Da and Dong Wu to settle down on the Five Roads.

In order to fulfill Liu Bei's last wish of supporting the Han dynasty, Zhuge Liang decided to launch a campaign against Cao Wei. In order to maintain peace in the rear, Zhuge Liang personally led a large army to expedition to Yunnan, and with his great benevolence and wisdom of capturing and punishing seven enemies, he quelled the rebellion of the Southern Barbarians led by Meng Huo.

After Cao Pi passed away due to illness, his son Cao Rui ascended to the throne, and the power of Cao Wei was held by Sima Yi. Zhuge Liang led six troops out of Qishan, determined to devote himself wholeheartedly to the restoration of the Han dynasty. During this period, Zhuge Liang subdued Jiang Wei and taught him what he had learned throughout his life. Cao Wei faced off against the Shu army under

the command of Sima Yi. Zhuge Liang and Sima Yi, these two extraordinary talents, engaged in countless battles and admired each other in their struggles, leaving behind stories such as "Lost Street Pavilion", "Empty City Plan", and "Yan Fen Plan". The war between Shu Han and Cao Wei lasted for several years without a clear winner. Zhuge Liang ultimately passed away due to overwork at Wuzhangyuan, causing great sorrow throughout the Shu Han dynasty.

三分归晋 天下一统

姜维继承诸葛亮遗志继续兴兵伐魏，先后九次出征中原，却因为国力衰微和奸臣陷害，只能退避沓中屯田。魏将邓艾趁蜀国内乱之际发兵进攻，偷渡阴平继而兵临成都。蜀主刘禅不战而降，蜀汉至此灭亡。姜维图谋复国，最终因事机败露，自杀殉国。

东吴自孙权死后，内乱不止。吴主孙亮被独揽大权的孙琳所废，孙休被立为帝。孙休联合老将丁奉除掉孙琳将大权夺回手中，但东吴此时也已呈现大江东去之势。

曹睿死后，魏主曹芳继位，司马懿从大将军曹爽手中夺得兵权。此后其子司马师、司马昭兄弟把持魏国大权，并另立曹髦为帝，司马家族自此权势滔天。司马昭进而公然弑君，杀死魏主曹髦。司马昭之子司马炎篡位，改国号为晋，魏国灭。吴主孙皓最终也投降西晋，百余年的战乱从此平息，天下一统。

Three parts return to Jin and unify the world

Jiang Wei inherited Zhuge Liang's legacy and continued to raise troops to attack Wei. He went on nine expeditions to the Central Plains, but due to the decline of national strength and the scheming of treacherous officials, he could only retreat and settle in Dazhong. Wei general Deng Ai took advantage of the

chaos in Shu and launched an attack, illegally entering Yinping and then approaching Chengdu. Liu Shan, the ruler of Shu, surrendered without fighting, and Shu Han was thus destroyed. Jiang Wei plotted to restore the country, but ultimately committed suicide due to the exposure of the situation.

After the death of Sun Quan, there was continuous internal turmoil in Dongwu. Sun Liang, the ruler of Wu, was deposed by Sun Lin, who monopolized power, and Sun Xiu was proclaimed emperor. Sun Xiu, together with veteran Ding Feng, removed Sun Lin and regained power, but at this time, the Eastern Wu had also shown a trend of the Great River flowing eastward.

After Cao Rui's death, Wei's ruler Cao Fang succeeded to the throne, and Sima Yi seized military power from the hands of General Cao Shuang. Afterwards, his sons Sima Shi and Sima Zhao brothers held the power of Wei and established Cao Mao as emperor, making the Sima family extremely powerful. Sima Zhao then openly killed the emperor and killed the Wei lord Cao Mao. Sima Yan, the son of Sima Zhao, usurped the throne and changed the country's name to Jin, leading to the downfall of Wei. Sun Hao, the ruler of Wu, eventually surrendered to the Western Jin Dynasty, and the war that lasted for over a hundred years was quelled, leading to the unification of the world.

结论 Conclusion

《三国演义》，作为中国古代四大名著之一，由元末明初的小说家罗贯中创作，至今仍在华人文化圈内熠熠生辉。这部小说的成书时间大致在 14 世纪中叶，其背景源于三国时期

的历史事件，但它所描绘的不仅是战争与权谋，更是人性复杂的深刻洞察。在这篇书评中，我们将从多个角度深入探讨《三国演义》的主题思想、风格语言、人物塑造以及结构叙述，希望能为读者开启一扇更深理解这部经典之作的窗户。

首先，让我们看看《三国演义》的背景信息以及其历史文化意义。罗贯中，字贯中，是一位卓越的文学家，他在历史小说的创作领域开创了一片新天地。《三国演义》不仅对后世的小说创作产生了深远的影响，也在戏曲、影视等多种文化形式中得以广泛传播。作为一部汇集了历史、虚构与道德哲学的作品，它生动地展现了三国时期的历史画卷，既尊重历史事实，又增强了文艺性，使得这部作品能够超越历史成为流传千古的经典。

《三国演义》的核心主题围绕着权力、忠诚和智谋等人类社会永恒的话题展开。从东汉末年的动乱开始，到三国归晋的历史进程，小说通过多条叙事线索，展示了‘权力的游戏’是如何影响人心的。这一主题在诸多角色的冲突与对话中得到了充分的体现。例如，刘备、曹操与孙权三位英雄的形象各具特色，代表着不同的治国理念与个人价值观。刘备的仁义、曹操的权谋及孙权的稳重都反映了人们对于理想统治者的不同期待，揭示了在权力游戏中，个人情感与政治利益的微妙关系。

The Romance of the Three Kingdoms, as one of the Four Great Classical Novels of ancient China, was created by the novelist Luo Guanzhong during the late Yuan and early Ming dynasties. It still shines brightly in the Chinese cultural circle today. This novel was written around the mid-14th century, and its background is rooted in historical events during the Three Kingdoms period. However, it depicts not only war and power struggles, but also profound insights into the complexity of human nature. In this book review, we will delve into the theme, style, language, character development, and structural narrative of "Romance of the Three Kingdoms" from

multiple perspectives, hoping to open a window for readers to gain a deeper understanding of this classic work.

Firstly, let's take a look at the background information and historical and cultural significance of "Romance of the Three Kingdoms". Luo Guanzhong, with the word Guanzhong, is an outstanding litterateur who has created a Xintiandi in the creation of historical novels. The Romance of the Three Kingdoms not only had a profound impact on the creation of novels in later generations, but also widely spread in various cultural forms such as opera and film. As a work that combines history, fiction, and moral philosophy, it vividly presents the historical picture of the Three Kingdoms period, respecting historical facts while enhancing its artistic value, making this work transcend history and become a timeless classic.

The core theme of "Romance of the Three Kingdoms" revolves around eternal topics in human society such as power, loyalty, and intelligence. From the turmoil of the late Eastern Han Dynasty to the historical process of the Three Kingdoms returning to Jin, the novel uses multiple narrative clues to demonstrate how the 'game of power' affects people's hearts. This theme is fully reflected in the conflicts and dialogues of many characters. For example, the images of the three heroes Liu Bei, Cao Cao, and Sun Quan each have their own characteristics, representing different governance concepts and personal values. Liu Bei's benevolence and righteousness, Cao Cao's power strategy, and Sun Quan's steadfastness all reflect people's different expectations of an ideal ruler, revealing the subtle relationship between personal emotions and political interests in power games.

接下来我们谈谈罗贯中的写作风格及语言特征。他的语言风格既有古典韵味，又具现代感，使得任何时代的读者都能引发共鸣。小说中的对话生动而富有智慧，往往嵌入了人物的心理与情感。例如，诸葛亮的心理活动、王允的权谋算计，都通过细腻的描写展现在读者面前，让人能够深入理解角色的动机。这种生动的叙述风格不仅增强了小说的可读性，还使其成为后人学习和研究中国语言与文学的宝贵材料。

人物塑造方面，《三国演义》无疑是一部杰作。作品中的角色如刘备、曹操、关羽、张飞、诸葛亮等，都栩栩如生，性格鲜明。比如，关羽的忠诚与勇敢，成为了古人诚信的代名词，其“过五关斩六将”的传说更是家喻户晓。相对而言，曹操的复杂性格则使他在权谋与道义中游走，其诗歌与军事才能展现了其多面性。这些人物形象不仅推动了情节的发展，也为读者提供了人性与道德的思考空间。

在结构与叙述方面，《三国演义》的布局严谨而富有层次感。小说采取了多线并进的叙述方式，通过不同视角展示了同一事件。这种结构设计不仅增强了作品的可读性，也让人更加全面地理解故事中的复杂关系与冲突。同时，时间线的处理也十分灵活，历史事件与人物命运交错，使得整个故事呈现出一种流动感，常常令人意犹未尽。

Next, let's talk about Luo Guanzhong's writing style and language characteristics. His language style combines classical charm with modernity, making it relatable to readers of any era. The dialogues in novels are vivid and wise, often embedded with the characters' psychology and emotions. For example, Zhuge Liang's psychological activities and Wang Yun's power calculations are presented to readers through delicate descriptions, allowing readers to deeply understand the motivations of the characters. This vivid narrative style not only

enhances the readability of the novel, but also makes it a valuable material for future generations to learn and study Chinese language and literature.

In terms of character development, "Romance of the Three Kingdoms" is undoubtedly a masterpiece. The characters in the work, such as Liu Bei, Cao Cao, Guan Yu, Zhang Fei, Zhuge Liang, etc., are vivid and have distinct personalities. For example, Guan Yu's loyalty and bravery became synonymous with honesty in ancient times, and his legend of "crossing five levels and beheading six generals" is well-known. Relatively speaking, Cao Cao's complex personality enabled him to navigate between power and morality, and his poetry and military talents demonstrated his versatility. These character images not only drive the development of the plot, but also provide readers with a space for thinking about human nature and morality.

In terms of structure and narrative, "Romance of the Three Kingdoms" has a rigorous and layered layout. The novel adopts a multi line narrative approach, presenting the same event from different perspectives. This structural design not only enhances the readability of the work, but also allows people to have a more comprehensive understanding of the complex relationships and conflicts in the story. At the same time, the handling of the timeline is also very flexible, with historical events and character fates intertwined, making the entire story present a sense of fluidity, often leaving people wanting more.

这部小说无论从文学价值、历史文化体验，还是人物性格的深刻描写，都具备着非凡的

魅力。特别是在面对复杂的人际关系及权力斗争时，书中的人物性格所反映出的心理冲突与道德困境。值得一提的是诸葛亮的人物设定，他不仅是智慧的化身，更是忠诚与坚韧的代表，诸葛亮的“出师表”令人对人心的复杂有了更深切的理解。

在结尾部分，《三国演义》不仅仅是一部历史小说，它还是一部关于人性的深刻反思。对于喜爱历史、对人性有深刻思考的读者而言，这无疑是一本必读的经典之作。同时，这部作品也适合用于教育、讨论道德与领导力等主题的场合，常常促使参与者进行深刻的反思与讨论。每一次的阅读都让我有新的领悟，也让这部千古名著在现代社会的语境中焕发出新的生命力。

总之，《三国演义》的巨大魅力在于其深厚的历史根基与复杂的人性探讨，它不仅是中国文学的瑰宝，更是人类思考的精神指引。

This novel possesses extraordinary charm in terms of literary value, historical and cultural experience, and profound portrayal of character personalities. Especially when facing complex interpersonal relationships and power struggles, the characters' personalities in the book reflect psychological conflicts and moral dilemmas. It is worth mentioning the character design of Zhuge Liang. He is not only the embodiment of wisdom, but also a representative of loyalty and resilience. Zhuge Liang's "model of apprenticeship" has given people a deeper understanding of the complexity of human hearts.

At the end, 'Romance of the Three Kingdoms' is not only a historical novel, but also a profound reflection on human nature. For readers who love history and have profound reflections on human nature, this is undoubtedly a must read classic. At the same time, this work is also suitable for occasions such as education,

discussions on ethics and leadership, often prompting participants to engage in profound reflection and discussion. Every reading gives me new insights and revitalizes this timeless masterpiece in the context of modern society.

In short, the great charm of "Romance of the Three Kingdoms" lies in its profound historical foundation and complex exploration of human nature. It is not only a treasure of Chinese literature, but also a spiritual guide for human thinking.

评《三国演义》 Comment

《三国演义》作为中国古典四大名著之一，是元末明初小说家罗贯中根据陈寿《三国志》和裴松之注解以及民间三国故事传说经过艺术加工创作而成的长篇章回体历史演义小说。这部作品以宏大的历史视野、复杂的人物形象和跌宕起伏的情节，成为中国文学史上的经典之作，长久以来吸引着读者不断品味其中的奥秘。

As one of the Four Great Classical Novels of China, "Romance of the Three Kingdoms" is a long episodic historical novel created by novelist Luo Guanzhong during the late Yuan and early Ming dynasties, based on Chen Shou's "Records of the Three Kingdoms", Pei Songzhi's annotations, and folk stories and legends of the Three Kingdoms. This work, with its grand historical perspective, complex character images, and dramatic plot, has become a classic in the history of Chinese literature, attracting readers to constantly savor its mysteries for a long time.

一、波澜壮阔的历史画卷

《三国演义》以东汉末年为背景，描绘了从黄巾起义到三国归晋长达近百年的历史风云

变幻。这一时期，汉室衰微，天下大乱，各方势力纷纷崛起，展开了激烈的角逐。

在三国鼎立时期，魏、蜀、吴之间展开了无数次政治、军事和外交斗争。赤壁之战是其中最为精彩的篇章之一。曹操率领大军南下，企图一举统一天下。孙刘联军在诸葛亮和周瑜的指挥下，以少胜多，大破曹军。这场战役不仅奠定了三国鼎立的基础，也成为了中国军事史上的经典战例。此后，三国之间互有攻伐，局势错综复杂。诸葛亮为了实现兴复汉室的目标，多次北伐中原，但最终未能成功。随着时间的推移，魏国逐渐强大，先后灭掉了蜀汉和东吴，实现了天下统一。

《三国演义》通过对这段历史的生动描绘，展现了那个时代的政治、军事、文化等各个方面的风貌，让读者仿佛置身于那个英雄辈出、战火纷飞的时代。

1、 A magnificent historical picture

The Romance of the Three Kingdoms, set in the late Eastern Han Dynasty, depicts the historical changes that lasted nearly a hundred years from the Yellow Turban Uprising to the Three Kingdoms' return to Jin. During this period, the Han dynasty declined, the world was in chaos, and various forces emerged one after another, engaging in fierce competition.

During the Three Kingdoms period, there were countless political, military, and diplomatic struggles between Wei, Shu, and Wu. The Battle of Red Cliffs is one of the most exciting chapters. Cao Cao led a large army southward in an attempt to unify the world in one fell swoop. Under the command of Zhuge Liang and Zhou Yu, the Sun Liu coalition defeated the Cao army by a small margin. This battle not only laid the foundation for the Three Kingdoms, but also became a classic example in Chinese military history. Afterwards, there were mutual attacks and conflicts among

the three countries, and the situation was complex and intricate. Zhuge Liang launched multiple northern expeditions to the Central Plains in order to achieve the goal of reviving the Han dynasty, but ultimately failed. With the passage of time, the state of Wei gradually became stronger, successively annihilating Shu Han and Eastern Wu, achieving the unification of the world.

The novel "Romance of the Three Kingdoms" vividly depicts the political, military, cultural, and other aspects of that era, making readers feel as if they are in that era of heroes and raging wars.

二、鲜活复杂的人物群像

《三国演义》最为人称道的便是其塑造的众多鲜活复杂的人物形象。在这部作品中，登场人物数以千计，其中许多人物都给读者留下了深刻的印象。

曹操是一个极具争议的人物。他既有雄才大略，又阴险狡诈。曹操善于用人，麾下聚集了一大批文臣武将。他推行屯田制，发展农业生产，为统一北方奠定了坚实的基础。他的政治手段也极为高明，善于运用权谋，在政治斗争中屡屡获胜。他的性格中也有着多疑、残忍的一面。他错杀吕伯奢一家，说出“宁教我负天下人，休教天下人负我”的名言，让人对他的冷酷无情感到震惊。曹操的形象是复杂多面的，他既是一位杰出的政治家、军事家，又是一个被人诟病的奸雄。

刘备则是一个以仁义著称的人物。他胸怀大志，一心想要兴复汉室。刘备为人宽厚，礼贤下士，深得民心。他与关羽、张飞桃园结义，三人情同手足，生死与共。在创业过程中，刘备屡经挫折，但始终没有放弃自己的理想。他三顾茅庐，请来诸葛亮辅佐自己，如鱼得水。在诸葛亮的帮助下，刘备建立了蜀汉政权。刘备的仁义形象深入人心，成为了许多人心中的

道德楷模。然而，他也有着优柔寡断、意气用事的一面。在关羽被杀后，他不顾众人反对，执意发动夷陵之战，结果大败而归，元气大伤。

诸葛亮是智慧的化身。他足智多谋，料事如神，为刘备的事业鞠躬尽瘁，死而后已。诸葛亮未出茅庐，便知天下三分。他出山后，为刘备制定了三分天下的战略蓝图，并帮助刘备实现了这一目标。在赤壁之战中，他舌战群儒，联吴抗曹，展现了卓越的外交才能。此后，他又多次北伐中原，试图实现兴复汉室的理想。尽管北伐最终未能成功，但他的智慧和忠诚赢得了后人的敬仰。诸葛亮的形象代表了中国传统文化中智慧和忠诚的典范。

除了曹操、刘备、诸葛亮之外，《三国演义》中还有许多其他个性鲜明的人物，如勇猛无比的关羽、鲁莽豪爽的张飞、气量狭小的周瑜等等。这些人物共同构成了一个丰富多彩的三国世界，让读者感受到了人性的复杂和多样。

2、Vivid and complex character portraits

The most acclaimed aspect of "Romance of the Three Kingdoms" is its portrayal of numerous vivid and complex character images. In this work, there are thousands of characters appearing, many of whom have left a deep impression on readers.

Cao Cao is a highly controversial figure. He has both great talent and cunning. Cao Cao was skilled in personnel management and gathered a large number of civil and military officials under his command. He implemented the system of cultivating farmland and developed agricultural production, laying a solid foundation for the unification of the north. His political tactics are also extremely clever, adept at using power and strategy, and he has repeatedly won in political struggles. There is also a suspicious and cruel side to his personality. He mistakenly killed the Lv Boshe family and said the famous saying 'It's better to teach me to betray the world than to

teach the world to betray me', which shocked people with his ruthlessness. The image of Cao Cao is complex and multifaceted. He is both an outstanding politician and military strategist, as well as a notorious traitor.

Liu Bei is a figure known for his benevolence and righteousness. He has great ambitions and is determined to revive the Han dynasty. Liu Bei is generous and courteous, and has won the hearts of the people. He formed an alliance with Guan Yu and Zhang Fei in Taoyuan, and the three of them were like siblings, sharing life and death together. During the entrepreneurial process, Liu Bei faced numerous setbacks but never gave up on his ideals. He looked at the thatched cottage three times and invited Zhuge Liang to assist him, like a fish in water. With the help of Zhuge Liang, Liu Bei established the Shu Han regime. Liu Bei's image of benevolence and righteousness has deeply penetrated people's hearts and become a moral model in the hearts of many. However, he also has a indecisive and impulsive side. After Guan Yu was killed, he disregarded the opposition of the crowd and insisted on launching the Battle of Yiling, resulting in a major defeat and severe damage to his vitality.

Zhugeliang is the embodiment of wisdom. He was full of wisdom and wit, able to anticipate everything with ease, and devoted himself wholeheartedly to Liu Bei's cause until his death. Before Zhugeliang left his thatched cottage, he knew that the world was divided into three parts. After coming out of the mountains, he formulated a strategic blueprint for Liu Bei to divide the world into three parts and helped him achieve this goal. In the Battle of Red Cliffs, he engaged in verbal battles

with scholars and joined forces with Wu to resist Cao Cao, demonstrating outstanding diplomatic skills. Afterwards, he launched multiple northern expeditions to the Central Plains in an attempt to achieve the ideal of reviving the Han dynasty. Although the Northern Expedition ultimately failed, his wisdom and loyalty won the admiration of future generations. Zhuge Liang's image represents a model of wisdom and loyalty in traditional Chinese culture.

In addition to Cao Cao, Liu Bei, and Zhuge Liang, there are many other distinctive characters in "Romance of the Three Kingdoms", such as the brave Guan Yu, the reckless Zhang Fei, the narrow-minded Zhou Yu, and so on. These characters together form a rich and colorful world of the Three Kingdoms, allowing readers to experience the complexity and diversity of human nature.

三、深刻多元的主题意蕴

《三国演义》蕴含着深刻多元的主题意蕴。其中，最为突出的主题是“忠义”与“权谋”。

“忠义”是贯穿全书的重要主题。在那个动荡不安的时代，忠义成为了人们坚守的道德准则。关羽对刘备的忠诚可谓是感天动地。他身在曹营心在汉，尽管曹操对他恩宠有加，但他始终没有忘记与刘备的结义之情。在得知刘备的下落后，他毅然决然地离开曹操，过五关斩六将，千里走单骑，回到刘备身边。关羽的忠义之举成为了后世人们敬仰的对象，被尊称为“武圣”。除了关羽之外，张飞、赵云、诸葛亮等众多人物也都以忠义著称。他们为了自己的主公，不惜牺牲自己的生命，展现了高尚的道德品质。

然而，在这个忠义的世界背后，权谋斗争也无处不在。三国时期，各方势力为了争夺天下，无所不用其极。曹操挟天子以令诸侯，运用权谋操纵朝政；孙权善于平衡各方势力，巩

固自己的统治；刘备则打着仁义的旗号，扩充自己的势力。在政治斗争中，阴谋诡计层出不穷，让人防不胜防。诸葛亮虽然智慧超群，但也不得不运用权谋来实现自己的政治目标。例如，他在赤壁之战中利用周瑜和曹操之间的矛盾，巧妙地实施了火攻之计，取得了战争的胜利。权谋斗争在《三国演义》中既是推动情节发展的重要因素，也是对人性的一种考验。

《三国演义》还探讨了历史的兴衰和命运的无常。作品通过对三国时期历史的描绘，展现了一个朝代的兴起和衰落。东汉末年的腐败和战乱导致了天下大乱，而三国鼎立的局面最终也被西晋所统一。在这个过程中，许多英雄人物壮志未酬，含恨而终。曹操一生雄心勃勃，但最终未能实现统一天下的目标；诸葛亮神机妙算，却也无法改变蜀汉的命运。这些人物的命运让人感叹历史的无情和命运的无常。

3、 Profound and diverse thematic implications

The Romance of the Three Kingdoms contains profound and diverse thematic implications. Among them, the most prominent themes are "loyalty and righteousness" and "political maneuvering".

Loyalty and righteousness "is an important theme that runs through the entire book. In that turbulent era, loyalty and righteousness became the moral principles that people adhered to. Guan Yu's loyalty to Liu Bei can be described as earth shattering. He was in Cao Cao's camp and his heart was in Han. Despite Cao Cao's favor towards him, he never forgot his loyalty to Liu Bei. After learning of Liu Bei's whereabouts, he resolutely left Cao Cao, crossed five passes and beheaded six generals, rode alone for a thousand miles, and returned to Liu Bei's side. Guan Yu's loyalty and righteousness have become objects of admiration for future generations, and he is revered as the "Martial Saint". In addition to Guan Yu, many

other figures such as Zhang Fei, Zhao Yun, and Zhuge Liang are also known for their loyalty and righteousness. They sacrificed their lives for the sake of their lord, demonstrating noble moral qualities.

However, behind this loyal and righteous world, power struggles are also ubiquitous. During the Three Kingdoms period, various forces went to great lengths to compete for the world. Cao Cao used his power tactics to manipulate the court by using the emperor to command the feudal lords; Sun Quan was adept at balancing various forces and consolidating his own rule; Liu Bei expanded his power under the banner of benevolence and righteousness. In political struggles, conspiracies and tricks abound, making it difficult for people to guard against them. Although Zhuge Liang was exceptionally wise, he also had to use political maneuvering to achieve his political goals. For example, in the Battle of Red Cliffs, he cleverly implemented a fire attack strategy by taking advantage of the conflict between Zhou Yu and Cao Cao, and achieved victory in the war. The struggle for power in "Romance of the Three Kingdoms" is not only an important factor driving the development of the plot, but also a test of human nature.

The Romance of the Three Kingdoms also explores the rise and fall of history and the unpredictability of fate. The work depicts the rise and fall of a dynasty through the depiction of the history of the Three Kingdoms period. The corruption and war in the late Eastern Han Dynasty led to great chaos, and the situation of the Three Kingdoms was eventually unified by the Western Jin Dynasty. During this process, many heroic figures died with unfulfilled ambitions and resentment. Cao

Cao was ambitious throughout his life, but ultimately failed to achieve the goal of unifying the world; Zhuge Liang's ingenious calculations could not change the fate of Shu Han. The fates of these characters make people marvel at the ruthlessness of history and the unpredictability of fate.

四、独特精湛的艺术特色

《三国演义》在艺术特色上也有着独特的魅力。在叙事方面，作品采用了全景式的叙事结构，将三国时期的历史事件和人物故事交织在一起，展现了宏大的历史画卷。作者善于运用悬念和伏笔，使情节跌宕起伏，扣人心弦。例如，在赤壁之战前，作者通过一系列的铺垫和悬念，如诸葛亮的草船借箭、周瑜的苦肉计等，让读者对这场大战充满了期待。而在战争过程中，作者又通过细腻的描写和紧张的情节，将读者带入了激烈的战斗场景之中。

作品的语言也极具特色。《三国演义》采用了浅近的文言，既具有文言文的简洁典雅，又不失白话文的通俗易懂。这种语言风格使得作品在保持历史韵味的同时，也便于广大读者阅读。书中的人物语言个性鲜明，符合人物的身份和性格特点。曹操的奸诈、刘备的仁义、诸葛亮的智慧等都通过他们的语言得到了生动的体现。

《三国演义》还善于运用对比和衬托的手法来塑造人物形象。例如，通过曹操和刘备的对比，突出了两人截然不同的性格特点；通过周瑜和诸葛亮的对比，展现了诸葛亮的智慧超群。作者还通过对次要人物的描写来衬托主要人物的形象。如通过描写关羽过五关斩六将时的英勇表现，衬托出关羽的武艺高强和忠义无双。

4、 Unique and exquisite artistic features

The Romance of the Three Kingdoms also has a unique charm in terms of artistic features. In terms of narrative, the work adopts a panoramic narrative

structure, interweaving historical events and character stories from the Three Kingdoms period, presenting a grand historical picture. The author is adept at using suspense and foreshadowing to create a thrilling and suspenseful plot. For example, before the Battle of Red Cliffs, the author used a series of foreshadowing and suspense, such as Zhuge Liang's "Borrowing Arrows with Straw Boats" and Zhou Yu's "Bitter Meat Strategy", to make readers full of expectations for this great war. During the war, the author, through delicate descriptions and tense plots, leads readers into intense combat scenes.

The language of the work is also highly distinctive. The Romance of the Three Kingdoms adopts a simple and elegant classical Chinese language, which not only has the simplicity and elegance of classical Chinese, but also retains the simplicity and ease of understanding of vernacular Chinese. This language style makes the work easy for readers to read while maintaining its historical charm. The language of the characters in the book is distinct and in line with their identity and personality traits. The treachery of Cao Cao, the benevolence and righteousness of Liu Bei, and the wisdom of Zhuge Liang are all vividly reflected through their language.

The Romance of the Three Kingdoms is also adept at using contrast and contrast techniques to shape character images. For example, the comparison between Cao Cao and Liu Bei highlights their distinctly different personality traits; The comparison between Zhou Yu and Zhuge Liang demonstrates Zhuge Liang's exceptional wisdom. The author also highlights the image of the main character by

describing secondary characters. By depicting Guan Yu's heroic performance when he crossed five levels and killed six generals, it highlights his high martial arts skills and unparalleled loyalty and righteousness.

五、深远广泛的历史影响

《三国演义》自诞生以来，对中国文学和社会产生了深远广泛的影响。在文学领域，它开创了历史演义小说的先河，为后世的历史小说创作提供了宝贵的经验和借鉴。许多后世的历史小说都受到了《三国演义》的影响，在叙事结构、人物塑造、语言风格等方面都能看到它的影子。

《三国演义》还对中国的戏曲、评书等艺术形式产生了重要影响。许多三国故事被改编成戏曲和评书，在民间广泛流传。这些戏曲和评书以其生动的表演和精彩的讲述，进一步传播了三国文化，使三国故事深入人心。

《三国演义》是一部具有极高艺术价值和思想内涵的文学巨著。它以宏大的历史视野、鲜活的人物形象、深刻的主题意蕴和独特的艺术特色，展现了三国时期波澜壮阔的历史画卷，成为了中国文学史上的经典之作。它不仅对中国文学和社会产生了深远的影响，也在世界范围内赢得了广泛的赞誉。无论是从文学欣赏还是从历史研究的角度来看，《三国演义》都值得我们深入品味和研究。

5、 Profound and extensive historical impact

Since its birth, "Romance of the Three Kingdoms" has had a profound and extensive impact on Chinese literature and society. In the field of literature, it pioneered the creation of historical novels and provided valuable experience and reference for the creation of historical novels in later generations. Many historical

novels in later generations have been influenced by "Romance of the Three Kingdoms", and its influence can be seen in narrative structure, character development, language style, and other aspects.

The Romance of the Three Kingdoms also had a significant impact on Chinese art forms such as opera and storytelling. Many stories of the Three Kingdoms have been adapted into opera and storytelling, and widely circulated among the people. These operas and storytelling, with their vivid performances and wonderful storytelling, further spread the culture of the Three Kingdoms and deeply rooted the stories of the Three Kingdoms in people's hearts.

The Romance of the Three Kingdoms is a literary masterpiece with extremely high artistic value and ideological connotation. It presents a magnificent historical picture of the Three Kingdoms period with a grand historical perspective, vivid character images, profound thematic implications, and unique artistic features, becoming a classic in the history of Chinese literature. It has not only had a profound impact on Chinese literature and society, but has also won widespread acclaim worldwide. From both literary appreciation and historical research perspectives, 'Romance of the Three Kingdoms' is worthy of our in-depth appreciation and study.