

## 课文

# 孙子与《孙子兵法》

孙子，名孙武，被誉为“兵家至圣”，所著《孙子兵法》，为中国现存最早的兵书。

孙子一生经历丰富而传奇。他出生于春秋时期的一个贵族家庭，自幼聪慧好学，对军事战略表现出了浓厚的兴趣和天赋。在那个诸侯纷争、战乱频繁的时代，孙子凭借着自己卓越的军事才能，得到了吴王阖闾的赏识。

吴王阖闾任命孙子为将军，让他指挥吴国的军队。孙子在战争中展现出了非凡的智慧和勇气，他善于运用战略战术，以少胜多，以弱胜强。其中，最著名的战役当属柏举之战，孙子指挥吴国军队千里奔袭，深入楚国腹地，五战五捷，一举攻破楚国都城郢都，使吴国成为当时的强国之一。

然而，孙子的成就不仅仅在于他在战场上的赫赫战功，更在于他所著的《孙子兵法》。这部兵书是世界上最早的军事著作之一，被誉为“兵学圣典”。

《孙子兵法》具有深远的历史意义。它不仅仅是一部军事著作，更是一部涵盖了哲学、政治、管理等多个领域的智慧之书。在

军事方面，它为后世的军事家们提供了宝贵的战略战术指导，其“知己知彼，百战不殆”“兵无常势，水无常形”等思想，至今仍被广泛应用于军事领域。

在政治和管理领域，《孙子兵法》的智慧也同样具有重要的价值。它强调领导者要有全局观念、战略眼光和决策能力，要善于运用策略和手段来达到目标。同时，它也注重团队的建设和管理，强调团结协作、赏罚分明等原则。

《孙子兵法》还对世界文化产生了深远的影响。它内容丰富，文字精炼，书中强调战争中的主观能动性及应对客观之道，充满辩证法，被翻译成多种语言，在世界范围内广泛传播，成为了世界各国研究军事、政治和管理的重要参考。

### 【译文 English Translation】

## Sun Tzu and "The Art of War"

Sun Tzu, whose given name was Sun Wu, was revered as the "Sage of Military Science." His work, "The Art of War," is the oldest military treatise existing in China.

Sun Tzu's life was rich and legendary. He was born into a noble family during the Spring and Autumn period, showing great intelligence and a keen interest in military strategy from a young age. In an era marked by frequent wars among feudal lords, Sun Tzu's exceptional military talent earned the appreciation of King Helü of Wu.

King Helü appointed Sun Tzu as a general, entrusting him with the command of Wu's armies. In battle, Sun Tzu demonstrated extraordinary wisdom and courage. He was adept at employing strategic tactics, often winning battles against numerically superior or stronger opponents. Among his most famous campaigns was the Battle of Baiju, where he led a rapid march deep into the territory of Chu, achieving five victories in five battles, and ultimately capturing Ying, the capital of Chu, elevating Wu to one of the dominant states of the time.

However, Sun Tzu's achievements were not limited to his military exploits on the battlefield. His lasting legacy is his authorship of "The Art of War." This treatise, one of the earliest military writings in the world, is hailed as a "sacred text of military science."

"The Art of War" holds significant historical importance. It is not just a military treatise but a book of wisdom covering philosophy, politics, and management. Militarily, it provided future strategists with invaluable guidance on tactics and strategy, with ideas like "know yourself and know your enemy, and you will never be in peril" and "military tactics are like water—as water retains no constant shape, so in warfare there are no constant conditions," which remain widely applied in military contexts to this day.

In the realms of politics and management, the wisdom of "The Art of War" is also of great value. It emphasizes the importance for leaders to have an overall vision, strategic insight, and decision-making capabilities, and to adeptly employ strategies and methods to achieve objectives. It also stresses team building and management, underscoring principles of unity, collaboration, and clear rewards and punishments.

"The Art of War" has also had a profound impact on world culture. With its rich content and concise text, the book emphasizes the proactive nature of warfare and the adaptability to objective conditions, filled with dialectical reasoning. It has been translated into many languages and is widely read around the world, serving as an important reference in the study of military affairs, politics, and management.