



Respected Professor Han and all my classmates, hello everyone, the person I want to introduce to you today is Zuo Qiuming, a native of the State of Lu at the end of the Spring and Autumn Period. A famous historian in Chinese history, he was well versed in astronomy, geography, literature, history and a large number of other ancient texts. Zuo Qiuming and Confucius were both close to each other. Zuo Qiu Ming's books were mostly about Confucianism, which was a political ideal and cultural pursuit very similar to Confucius', so they became good friends through their long exchange of ideas in life. It is stated in the Analects The Master said, Fine words, an insinuating appearance, and excessive respect - Zuo Qiu Ming was ashamed of them. I also am ashamed of them. To conceal resentment against a person, and appear friendly with him - Zuo Qiu Ming was ashamed of such conduct. I also am ashamed of it. Zuo Qiu Ming was the twenty-first grandson of Jiang Tai Gong. His ancestors lived in Yingqiu, the capital of Qi, for many generations. To escape disaster, his family first went to Chu and then moved to the state of Lu, where he served as a historian. While in office, he did his duty and was admired by the people of his time for his virtues and talents. He was the founder of traditional Chinese historiography and is the author of two great works of history, Zuo Shi Chun Qiu and Guo Yu.

According to legend, Zuo Qiuming travelled with Confucius to the Zhou chamber to consult the archives at the Zhou taishi, and upon his return to Lu, Confucius wrote the concisely written Spring and Autumn Annals, while Zuo Qiuming wrote the voluminous Zuo Zhuan. The compilation of Zuo Zhuan was the greatest achievement of Zuo Qiuming's career as a historian, and it occupies an important place in the history of Chinese thought, literature and scholarship. It is the first complete chronological history of China, and a literary work of great achievement.

The full title of the Zuo Zhuan, which is used to explain the Spring and Autumn Annals, begins in the year of Lu Yin A.D. (722 B.C.) and ends in the twenty-seventh year of Duke of Liao (468 B.C.), and is an important Confucian classic with a detailed, vivid and concise text that reflects the social and historical landscape of the time. After more than 30 years of work, the book, which spans more than 200 years and

contains more than 180,000 words, was finalised. Its historical, literary, scientific and military value is incalculable and has been revered by historians and literati throughout the ages. He also wrote The State Language, which records the historical facts of many countries from the end of the Western Zhou Dynasty to the Spring and Autumn Period (c. 967 - 453 BC), with a bias towards the speech of rulers and ministers, and is the earliest country-specific history book in China.

I have had the opportunity to read Zuo Zhuan three times and to be honest it is too long. Although I can't tell every story in it in its entirety, I benefited from reading the book. It was dizzying at first, there were too many names to remember, different things happened between years, and it was informative while also feeling jumbled in my head. But after reading the book twice, I could understand everything, and the relationships between the characters became clearer and clearer, and the pleasure of reading Zuo Zhuan slowly became apparent.

Rites are one of the core ideas of Confucianism, and Zuo Zhuan has taken this as its aim. Anyone or thing that is in line with rites will succeed. But anything that is not in harmony with rites is bound to fail, and in the light of this will lead to death by killing. In serious cases it could lead to a country all in chaos, and such stories abound. Sometimes I felt it was more like a Buddhist book, and such stories of karma would normally only appear in Buddhist stories.

The life of a human being is very short and I turn a few pages of the book and several people have retired from the stage of history. When I close the book, I may not even pay attention to who has done what. There are countless people who have pursued fame and fortune, and what about success and failure, in the end, dust returns to dust and dirt returns to dirt. Only the wise rulers and loyal subjects will always be remembered, they were dedicated to their national heroes, people know their sufferings and remember their dedication, even if the dynasties change, they will not forget.

The values conveyed by the most important left biography are very important. The action of killing, for example, is different in Chinese from 杀, 刺, 弑、诛、戮。 The same action can make the difference between what is appropriate and what is not,

between what should and what should not, in different situations. There is no distinction between high and low people but there must be an order between the top and the bottom for everything to function properly.