

范导睢:的家运学交员近于攻资

"Befriend a Distant State and Conquer the Ones Nearby" by Fan Suei

<u>戰</u>步國臺末亞期公演可變量成於七台雄亞爭差霸於,<u>秦京國臺經</u>2過臺<u>商</u>星 <u>鞅</u>星變量法於後京,國臺力為愈山來新愈山強氣,<u>秦京昭素王</u>差開夏始於計出畫系 吞菜併品其公他於六菜國臺,想亞要家獨然霸於<u>中差原景</u>。

 $\underline{\Delta_{2}^{\times}} \overline{\widehat{D}_{3}} \hat{n}_{5}^{\times} 270 \overline{P_{3}^{\times}}, \ \underline{\underline{A}_{1}^{\times}} \overline{\overline{D}_{2}^{\times}} \overline{\overline{D}_{2}^{\times}} \underline{n}_{5}^{\times} \underline{\underline{A}_{2}^{\times}} \underline{n}_{5}^{\times} \underline{$

<u>范京雎告税费</u>:「<u>齊公國新</u>是下六黨國新中業最高強於大部的基, 離型 <u>秦於國新</u>又求很於遠新, 要求是产先责攻並打於<u>齊公國新</u>, 我許國新軍告隊急就並 要求經世過新<u>韓</u>公、<u>魏</u>心兩黨國新領型土效。 軍告隊急少蘇, 很好難新獲新勝型 ; 軍告隊急多差, 就並算為打於贏工了基也並沒只辦新法於占新有求<u>齊公國新</u>的基 土效地型。 不效如果我新們自先責攻從打於鄰亞近昔的基韓新、魏於兩黨國新,

Near the end of the Warring States Period, the political situation had developed into a struggle for supremacy among the seven strongest countries. After the reforms instituted by Shang Yang, Cin grew stronger by the day. So king Cin Jhao started plans to conquer the remaining six countries to create the first unified empire in China.

In 270 BC, king Cin Jhao wanted to conquer Ci, but his prime minister Fan Suei advised against this. Instead, he presented king Cin Jhao with a scheme to befriend a distance state and attack the ones nearby. Fan Suei said, "Among the six countries, Ci is the strongest and the farthest away from Cin . If we attack Ci now, our troops must first go through the territories of Han and Wei. With too few troops, it is difficult to conquer Ci. But with enough troops, it would still be impossible to occupy Ci even if we won. We would be in a no-win situation. Therefore, why not attack the neighboring Han and Wei first and then advance towards Ci step by step?" In addition, in order to prevent Ci from allying with Han and Wei, king Cin Jhao



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再於逐步步於推荐向<u>素齊公國</u>。 」又求為於了書防定止<u>一齊公國</u>臺與山韓每、魏於結業盟2, 秦於昭素王於就於派券使門者書主类動參與山齊公國營結業盟2。

接靠下於來新的書四公十戶多書年壽, <u>秦於始戶皇氣</u>便壽延可續下「 遠於交靠近常攻差」的書政整策套, 遠於交蓋<u>齊於、楚教</u>, 首於先青攻差下於 <u>韓</u>好、<u>魏</u>於, 後於來新又於從蒸兩菜俱套出素兵是, 攻差破查<u>趙素、</u>燕哥, 統整一一北於方足; 接靠著畫攻差下於楚於國整, 平整定型南部方足; 最整後來 才新把於齊公國整也並收見拾戶了書, 征告戰對多書年壽, 終業於山實戶現於統整 一一中業國藝的書願許望新。

took the initiative to form an alliance with Ci. In the forty years that followed, Cin followed the same policy: Form alliances with Ci and Chu, while taking Han and Wei first. Later, Cin conquered Jhao and Yan to unify the north. Afterwards he conquered Chu in the south. Finally, Cin was able to conquer Ci. King Cin Jhao's dream of unifying China was thus finalized. This was how king Cin Jhao became Cin Shih Huag, the first emperor of China.



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