



邪淫殘狠——

賈南風（賈后）

The Cruel and Licentious Empress — Jia Nanfeng

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晉惠帝之后，性妒忌，多權詐，狡猾虛偽，禍國殃民。為滿足個人領袖慾，致使中國三百餘年混亂。惠帝愚癡昏庸，聞人餓死，乃曰：「何不食肉糜？」南風為后，淫殺益甚，虐待成性，控制朝政，殺太傅楊駿，廢楊太后，殺太子，殘忍病狂，失卻人性，引起八王之亂。趙王倫，弒后廢帝，自立為主，後被齊王所弒。骨肉相殘，慘無人道。無辜百姓，流離失所。北方五胡（匈奴、鮮卑、羯、氐、羌）乘機而起，擾亂中原。匈奴人劉淵攬懷、愍二帝北去，西晉亡，東晉偏安江南。此時期，政治黑暗，佛教大放光明。

Jia Nanfeng was empress to Emperor Hui of the Jin Dynasty. She had a jealous disposition, was cunning, hypocritical, and full of schemes, and she thereby brought calamity to the whole country and suffering to the people. Her lust for power and authority caused China to plunge into chaos and turmoil for over three hundred years. Emperor Hui was ignorant, dull, and fatuous. Once when he heard that people were dying of starvation, he asked, "Why don't they eat minced meat?" He married Nanfeng and made her empress. Unrestrained by her weak husband, Empress Nanfeng took control of the government; licentious acts, rampant casual killing, and abusive power became second nature to her. She deposed Empress Dowager Yang, killed the prince's mentor Yang Jun, and had the crown prince executed. She was violent and cruel and inhumane. As a result of her actions, the eight princes (brothers of the emperor) rose in rebellion, which was known in history as the Rebellion of the Eight Princes. Prince Lun of Zhao killed Nanfeng, deposed the Emperor, and declared himself emperor, but was later killed by another brother, the Prince of Qi. Members of the royal family inhumanely killed each other, raging a brutal civil war. Innocent citizens lost their homes and wandered about for survival. The five northern barbarian groups (the Huns, the Xianbei, the Jie, the Di, and the Qiang) took advantage of this situation and invaded China, pillaging and bringing disorder to the land. The king of the Huns, Liu Yuan, captured Emperor Huai and Emperor Min and brought them to the north, which precipitated the end of the Western Jin Dynasty. Hence, the ruling house was forced to settle in the region south of the Yangtze River, where they established a new dynasty: Eastern Jin. Although this period of Chinese history was one of its darkest, it was a time when Buddhism flourished and shone like a beacon.

今天講使世界大亂的一個女人，這個女人是在晉朝時代。晉朝在什麼時候？漢朝滅亡之後，有蜀、魏、吳三國。蜀就是劉備，魏就是曹操，吳就是孫權，此時全中國分成三國，有一部歷史名著就叫《三國志》。

晉朝是在三國之後。司馬懿是曹操座下的一員大將，足智多謀，善於用兵，他的兒子叫司馬昭。司馬昭消滅蜀漢之後，司馬昭的兒子司馬炎想做皇帝，逼迫魏元帝讓位，於是取代曹魏改朝代為「晉」，是為晉武帝。晉武帝傳位給晉惠帝，皇后是賈南風。

本來南風是很暖和的，可是她這個南風不僅不暖和，而且非常寒冷。生性妒忌，善用權術和欺詐的手段；外邊現出來很老實的樣子，可是內心裡頭非常虛偽。晉惠帝是個很愚痴、也很沒有知識的昏君。怎麼證明他沒有知識呢？當時朝綱不振，天下飢饉，很多人餓死，有人上奏書向皇帝陳述饑荒的情形。他不單不想法子救濟老百姓，反而說：「這些人太愚痴！為什麼他們不用肉煲粥吃呢？吃肉湯，不就餓不死了嘛！」他不知道老百姓不單吃不到肉湯，就連肉味也聞不到。以前有位不得不吃齋的教授，他話說得很可憐：「唉，不吃肉，聞聞肉味都好！」

賈南風做了皇后之後，她恣情縱欲，荒亂邪淫，這種欲望常常不滿足。她又淫亂又想奪權，為了滿足領袖慾，她不擇手段，以致中國三百年都在混亂的狀態，暗無天日。

她把太傅楊駿給殺了，皇太后都給廢了，太子也給殺了，以滿足她自己這種欲望。因為這樣，於是引起八王之亂、五胡亂華，弄得老百姓受無量無邊這麼多的痛苦。先有八王互相殘殺，骨肉分崩離析；以後北方五胡—匈奴、羯、氐、羌、鮮卑，這些個人趁機來把中原搞得亂七八糟，沒有一天太平的時候，就這樣把西晉給滅了。

☞待續

Commentary:

Today we are going to talk about a woman who caused great turmoil for China. She lived during the Jin Dynasty. When was the Jin Dynasty? After the Han Dynasty ended, there came the period of Three Kingdoms — the Wei, Shu, and Wu. Shu refers to Liu Bei, Wei refers to Cao Cao, and Wu refers to Sun Quan. These three vied and fought for ultimate ruling power in China. Shu's ruling house was that of Liu Bei, the Wei was that of Cao Cao, and the Wu was that of Sun Quan. These three carved China into three kingdoms, the history of which was recorded in the book called the *Records of Three Kingdoms*.

After the Three Kingdoms came the Jin Dynasty. Sima Yi, one of the great generals of Cao Cao, was very wise and resourceful, and a master of the art of war. His son Sima Zhao aimed to usurp the throne to become the emperor himself. Later, Sima Yan (Sima Yi's grandson) became the Emperor Wu of Jin and also changed the name of Wei to Jin Dynasty. Emperor Wu passed the throne to his son Emperor Hui, who married Jia Nanfeng and made her the empress.

The "southern wind" (the meaning of "Nanfeng") is supposed to be warm. But this Nanfeng was not warm at all; in fact, she was very cold. She had a jealous disposition, and was cunning and full of schemes. She put on an honest appearance but was actually hypocritical. Her husband, Emperor Hui, was a stupid emperor without a touch of common sense. Why was he considered stupid and dull? At the time of Jin, the political system was in disorder, and there was widespread famine in China. Someone made a report to the Emperor to describe the situation of the famine.

Upon reading the report of people's starving to death, Emperor Hui did not find ways to bring about relief, but instead asked: "These people are too stupid, they are starving to death because they are not eating food. If they had drunk the meat broth or eaten minced meat they would have been spared." He did not realize that people did not have meat to eat and they did not even have the chance to smell the meat soup. In the past, a professor who could not bear being a vegetarian lamented pathetically: "Ah, I cannot eat meat, but perhaps smelling meat soup would do to quell my craving."

After Jia Nanfeng became the empress, she did not benefit the people; instead, she indulged in her own desires. She was negligent, licentious, indulgent, abusive, and had a thirst for power. She unscrupulously used her political influence to throw China into chaos and complete darkness for three hundred years.

She took control of the government, killed the prince's mentor Yang Jun, and had the crown prince executed. Because of her violence and cruelty, she caused the Rebellion of the Eight Princes. They killed and slaughtered each other. Many houses were ruined, families scattered, and people ran for their lives. The atrocities were beyond any humanity. The Chinese people lived in dire conditions, wandering from one place to another, deeply distressed by the agony of relocating and losing their properties. The barbarian groups in the north (the Huns, the Jie, the Di, the Qiang, and the Xianbei) took the chance to rise up against the Jin, plundering the land and pillaging the people — there was no single day of peace for China. This was the end of Western Jin.

☞To be continued