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17. 非利不動非得不用非危不戰
18. 主不可以怒而興師將不可以愠而致戰
19. 合於利而動不合於利而止

As Sun Tzū quotes this jingle in support of his assertion in § 15, we must suppose 修之 to stand for 修其功 or something analogous. The meaning seems to be that the ruler lays plans which the general must show resourcefulness in carrying out. It is now plainer than ever that 修 cannot mean “to reward.” Nevertheless, Tu Mu quotes the following from the 三略, ch. 2: 霸者制士以權結士以信使士以賞信衰則士疏賞虧則士不用命 “The warlike prince controls his soldiers by his authority, knits them together by good faith, and by rewards makes them serviceable. If faith decays, there will be disruption; if rewards are deficient, commands will not be respected.”

17. Move not unless you see an advantage;

起, the *Yü Lan's* variant for 動, is adopted by Li Ch'üan and Tu Mu.

use not your troops unless there is something to be gained;  
fight not unless the position is critical.

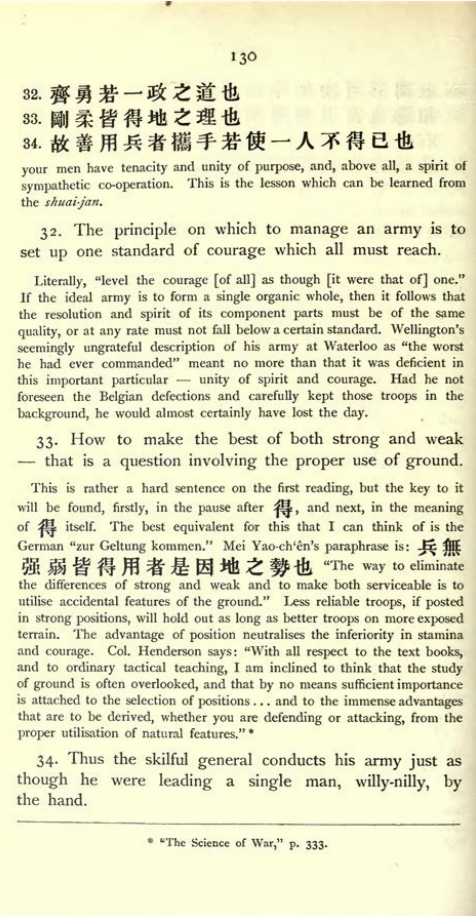
Sun Tzū may at times appear to be over-cautious, but he never goes so far in that direction as the remarkable passage in the *Tao Tê Ching*, ch. 69: 吾不敢爲主而爲客不敢進寸而退尺 “I dare not take the initiative, but prefer to act on the defensive; I dare not advance an inch, but prefer to retreat a foot.”

18. No ruler should put troops into the field merely to gratify his own spleen; no general should fight a battle simply out of pique.

Again compare Lao Tzū, ch. 68: 善戰者不怒. Chang Yü says that 愠 is a weaker word than 怒, and is therefore applied to the general as opposed to the sovereign. The *T'ung Tien* and *Yü Lan* read 軍 for 師, and the latter 合 for 致.

19. If it is to your advantage, make a forward move; if not, stay where you are.

This is repeated from XI. § 17. Here I feel convinced that it is an interpolation, for it is evident that § 20 ought to follow immediately on



- 4. 夫鈍兵挫銳屈力殫貨則諸侯乘其弊而起雖有智者不能善其後矣
- 5. 故兵聞拙速未睹巧之久也

4. Now, when your weapons are dulled, your ardour damped, your strength exhausted and your treasure spent, other chieftains will spring up to take advantage of your extremity. Then no man, however wise, will be able to avert the consequences that must ensue.

Following Tu Yu, I understand 善 in the sense of “to make good,” i. e. to mend. But Tu Mu and Ho Shih explain it as “to make good plans” — for the future.

- 5. Thus, though we have heard of stupid haste in war, cleverness has never been seen associated with long delays.

This concise and difficult sentence is not well explained by any of the commentators. Ts'ao Kung, Li Ch'üan, Méng Shih, Tu Yu, Tu Mu and Mei Yao-ch'ên have notes to the effect that a general, though naturally stupid, may nevertheless conquer through sheer force of rapidity. Ho Shih says: “Haste may be stupid, but at any rate it saves expenditure of energy and treasure; protracted operations may be very clever, but they bring calamity in their train.” Wang Hsi evades the difficulty by remarking: “Lengthy operations mean an army growing old, wealth being expended, an empty exchequer and distress among the people; true cleverness insures against the occurrence of such calamities.” Chang Yü says: “So long as victory can be attained, stupid haste is preferable to clever dilatoriness.” Now Sun Tzu says nothing whatever, except possibly by implication, about ill-considered haste being better than ingenious but lengthy operations. What he does say is something much more guarded, namely that, while speed may sometimes be injudicious, tardiness can never be anything but foolish — if only because it means impoverishment to the nation. Capt. Calthrop indulges his imagination with the following: “Therefore it is acknowledged that war cannot be too short in duration. But though conducted with the utmost art, if long continuing, misfortunes do always appear.” It is hardly worth while to note the total disappearance of 拙速 in this precious concoction. In considering the point raised here by Sun Tzu, the classic example of Fabius Cunctator will inevitably occur to the mind. That general deliberately measured the endurance of Rome against that of Hannibal's isolated army, because it seemed to him that the latter was more likely to suffer from a long campaign in a strange country. But it is quite a moot question whether his tactics would have proved successful in the long run. Their reversal, it is true, led to Can-nae; but this only establishes a negative presumption in their favour.

36. If the orders are clear, then who is at fault for the orders not being obeyed? The Subordinate officers.

37. When was the Art of War written? What was it written on? 600 B.C. Bamboo strips that were tied together.

38. Sun Tzu has 3 \_\_\_\_\_ key principles that stand out.
- a. Know your \_\_\_\_\_ and know \_\_\_\_\_ and 100 battles you will never be in peril.
  - b. To win 100 \_\_\_\_\_ battles, is not the height of \_\_\_\_\_ to subdue the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. Avoid what is \_\_\_\_\_, Attack what is \_\_\_\_\_.

39. Who is attacking the Wu? The Chu army.

40. Sun Tzu invades the Chu territory instead of setting up defenses, why? It's a move that will take the enemy by surprise.

41. What is the goal of Chess? What is the goal of the Chinese game of Go? The goal of chess is to kill the King. The goal of Go is to gain as much territory with as little pieces as possible.

42. Why does using a Chess strategy not work in for General Westmoreland in Vietnam? Possible answers: the Vietnamese are not too stupid to see the chess objective.

43. Vietnam General uses Sun Tzu's principle of "It's more important to \_\_\_\_\_ your enemy than to \_\_\_\_\_ fight \_\_\_\_\_."

44. What is Westmoreland's goal to win in Vietnam? To kill more of them than they kill of us.

45. How does General Vo Nguyen Giap know the U.S. forces are coming. What does he do once they arrive? The US forces drop bombs and artillery before they come. They ambush them.

46. How many people supported the war in Vietnam when it started? How many supported it when it was done? 80% supported it before less than 30% at the end.

47. What advantage did Vietcong soldiers have over American troops? Hint: see 46. They were fighting for their home and the American troops don't want to be there.

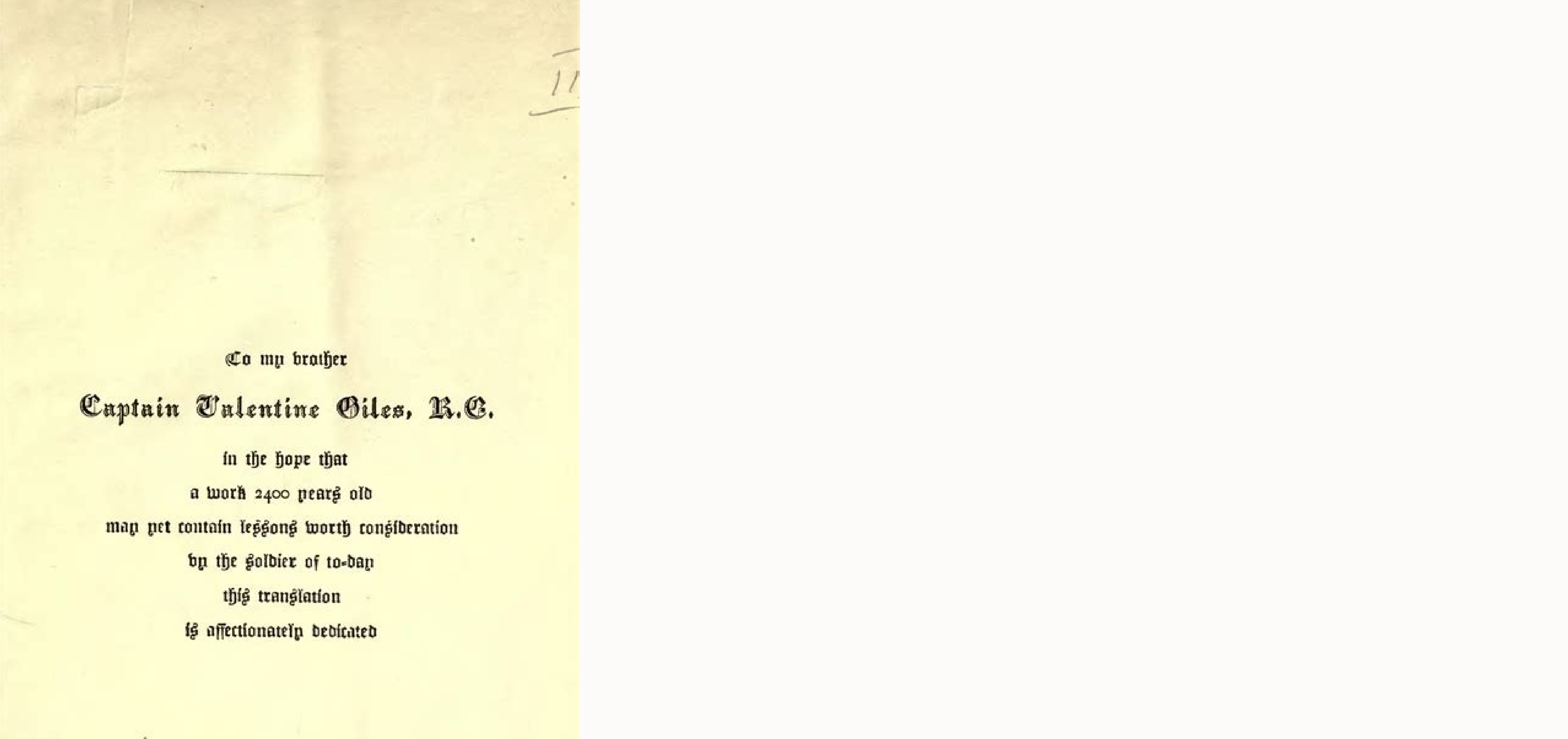
48. "What was the strategy for the Tet Offensive? (pay attention this will be answered over time) The Vietnamese forces were going to hit all the army bases at one time. This would make it difficult to use air support on any one location.

49. How was Giap able to keep one step ahead of US forces? He had a very intricate spy ring.

50. Who went into the tunnels against Vietcong? The "tunnel rats".

51. Sun Tzu says, "There are \_\_\_\_\_ fundamental factors for success in war- Weather, \_\_\_\_\_, leadership, \_\_\_\_\_, discipline and most importantly \_\_\_\_\_ influence."

52. "Why was the Tet Offensive unsuccessful? How did it change the perception back home? Possible answers: The Vietnamese forces lost the will of the people because of their instability. The Americans back home thought the war was being won and Tet revealed they were not.



"Know thy enemy" redirects here. Columbia University Press. ^ Yevgenia Albats and Catherine A. ^ "The Art of War (2000) - IMDb". ^ a b Griffith, Samuel B. The translator Samuel B. It teaches commanders the importance of recognizing strategic opportunities, and teaches not to create opportunities for the enemy. Everyman's Library. The Art of War chapter names and contents Chapter Lionel Giles (1910)[12] R. ^ a b Mair (2007), p. 10. ^ Mair (2007), pp. 12–13. The Art of War Author(trad.) Sun TzuCountryChinaLanguageClassical ChineseSubjectMilitary arPublication date5th century BCTextThe Art of War at WikisourceThe Art of WarTraditional Chinese孙子兵法Simplified Chinese孙子兵法Literal meaning'Master Sun's Military Methods'TranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinSūnzǐ bīngfǎWade-GilesSūn1-tzu3 ping1-fa3PAI[swǒnts] pinfa1tʃue. CantoneseYale RomanizationSūn1jī bīngfaatʃyutpingSūn1-zǐ bīng1-faa3IPA[sʻntsɿ: pɛŋfā:ɿSouthern MɪnTāi-lōSun-tzu ping-huatOld ChineseBaxter-Sagart. (2014)'sʻun tsəʔ prap p.kap Chinese military texts Seven Military Classics The Art of War Wuzi The Methods of the Sima Six Secret Teachings Wei Liaozi Three Strategies of Huang Shigong Questions and Replies Other texts Sun Bin's Art of War Thirty-Six Stratagems Wujing Zongyao Huolongjing Jixiao Xinsu Wubei Zhi vte Part of a series onWar History Prehistoric Ancient Conventional Cyber Denial Disinformation Drone Electronic Infantry Warfare Loitering Music Nuclear Psychological Radiological Unconventional TacticsList of military tactics Aerial Battle Cavalry Charge Counterattack Counterinsurgency Defeat in detail Foxhole Envelopment Guerrilla Morale Rapid dominance Siege Swarming Tactical objective Target saturation Trench Withdrawal Operational Military operation Operations research Blitzkrieg Expeditionary Deep operation Maneuver Operational manoeuvre group StrategyList of military strategies and concepts Military campaign Attrition Counter-offensive Culminating Defence in depth Fabian Mosaic Deception Defensive Depth Goal Naval Offensive Scorched earth Grand strategy Asymmetric Broken-backed Cold war Colonial conquest Containment Economic Endemic Irregular Liberation Limited Network-centric Perpetual Political Princely Proxy Religious Resource Strategic Succession Technology Theater Total war World war Administrative Branch Policy Staff Training Service Sociology Organization Chain of command Command and control Doctrine Engineers Intelligence Ranks Technology and equipment Personnel Military recruitment Conscription Recruit training Military specialism Women in the military Children in the military Transgender people and military service Sexual harassment in the military Conscientious objector Counter-recruitment Logistics Military-industrial complex Arms industry Materiel Supply-chain management Main operating base Forward operating base Outpost Science Power projection Loss of Strength Gradient Law Court-martial Geneva Conventions Geneva Protocol Justice Perfidy Rules of engagement Martial law War crime Theory Air supremacy Command of the sea Full-spectrum dominance Overmatch Unrestricted Warfare Related Outline of war Just war theory Principles of war Philosophy of war War film Military science fiction War game Lanchester's laws Security dilemma Tripwire force Mercenary War novel Women in war War studies Wartime sexual violence Lists Battles Military occupations Military tactics Operations Sieges War crimes Wars Weapons Writers vte The Art of War (Chinese: 孫子兵法; lit. Sun Tzu was traditionally said to have lived in the 6th century BC, but The Art of War's earliest parts probably date to at least 100 years later.[4] Sima Qian's Records of the Grand Historian, the first of China's 24 dynastic histories, records an early Chinese tradition that a text on military matters was written by one "Sun Wu" (孫武) (孫武) and that this text had been read and studied by King Helü of Wu (r. 514 BC - 495 BC).[5] This text was traditionally identified with the received Master Sun's Art of War. The Warrior Lawyer: Powerful Strategies for Winning Legal Battles Irvington-on-Hudson, NY: Bridge Street Books, 1997. Los estudiosos modernos aceptan su lugar histÁrico al situar la creaciÁn de El arte de la guerra en el perÁodo de los Reinos Combatientes (476-221 a. ^ "Department of Military Instruction Jo Opportunities | United States Military Academy West Point". 1910. The Art of War: Sunzi's Military Methods. "A Teacher Diary Study to Apply Ancient Art of War Strategies to Professional Development". IV Tactical Dispositions Positioning Military Disposition Disposition of the Army(Chinese: 電影) Forms to Perceive Explains the importance of defending existing positions until a commander is capable of advancing from those positions in safety. For almost 1,500 years it was the lead text in an anthology that was formalized as the Seven Military Classics by Emperor Shenzong of Song in 1080. Retrieved 2020-10-27. New York:Oxford University Press, 1996. ISSN 2352-1465. Irish Independent. 1988. The Art of War. Finnish Field Marshal Mannerheim and general Aksel Airo were avid readers of Art of War; Airo kept the book on his bedside table in his quarters.[citation needed] Application needed! Application needed! The Art of War has been applied to many fields outside of the military. Film and televisio The Art of War and Sun Tzu have been referenced and quoted in many movies and television shows, including In the 1987 movie Wall Street, Gordon Gekko (Michael Douglas) frequently references it [39] James Bond film, Die Another Day (2002) also references The Art of War as the spiritual guide shared by Colonel Moon and his father.[40] and in The Sopranos. 85-CSJ-21 85. ^ United States Military Posture for FY1989 (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989), 5-6, 93-94. 2005-02-04. Sun Tzu ha tenido un impacto significativo en la historia y culturas china y asiÁtica, tanto por escribir El arte de la guerra como por ser una figura histÁrica legendaria.HistÁricamente se le sitÁa en el perÁodo de las Primaveras y OtoÑos de China (722-481 a. The Art of War by Sun Tzu, the most important and most famous military treatise in Asia for the last two thousand years, with side-by-side translation and commentary, cross references, and PDF and text downloads of the full book. The Sydney Morning Herald. Learning from Sun Tzu, Military Review, May-June 2003."Learning from Sun Tzu". 2007. ^ Mark Edward Lewis (2005), quoted in Mair (2007), p. For the episode of The Vampire Diaries, see Know Thy Enemy. See also China portal Philosophy portal War portal Books portal Books Achtung - Panzer! by Heinz Guderian Arthashastra Bansenshukai Commentarii de Bello Gallico (Commentaries on the Gallic War) by Julius Caesar Dream Pool Essays by Shen Kuo Epitoma rei militaris by Publius Flavius Vegetius Renatus Guerrilla Warfare by Che Guevara Hagakure by Yamamoto Tsunetomo History of the Peloponnesian War by Thucydides Huolongjing by Liu Bowen Fanterie Greift An by Erwin Rommel On Protracted War by Mao Zedong On War by Carl von Clausewitz Records of the Grand Historian Seven Military Classics Seven Pillars of Wisdom by T. ISBN 9781324004899. ^ "Bud Fox: Sun-tzu: If your enemy is superior, evade him." "The Use of the Art of War Ideas in the Strategic Decision-making of the Company". XII Attack by Fire The Fiery Attack Incendiary Attacks Attacking with Fire(Chinese: 火攻) Attacks with Fire Explains the general use of weapons and the specific use of the environment as a weapon. (ed.). Considered one of history's finest military tacticians and analysts, his teachings and strategies formed the basis of advanced military training for millennia to come. C.) con base en las descripciones militares del texto y a la similitud de su prosa con la de otros trabajos creados a comienzos de la etapa de los Reinos Combatientes.La Editorial Alvi Books le dedica", como tributo y reconocimiento, este especial en Amazon en 2017. Translated by Christopher MacDonald. The Art of War Sun Tzu is thought to have been a military general and adviser to the king of the southern Chinese state of Wu during the sixth century BCE. "The Art of Negotiation." South China Morning Post (April 21, 2006) p. ^ a b McCreedy, Douglas. ^ "Messages". ^ July 2011. Celso de Campos Jr 01 (July 2011). "I have read The Art of War by Sun Tzu. 14th International scientific conference on sustainable, modern and safe transport. L. ISBN 978-988-8422-69-2. "Luiz Felipe Scolari: One-on-One". Translated by Victor H. ^ a b c d e f Gawlikowski & Loewe (1993), p. 447. baltimoresun.com. S. ISBN 0-374-52738-5, chapter Who was behind perestroika? The Art of War: Sun Zi's Military Methods. This section examines the five targets for attack, the five types of environmental attack and the appropriate responses to such attacks. Mair, Victor H. Griffith offers a chapter on "Sun Tzu and Mao Tse-Tung" where The Art of War is cited as influencing Mao's On Guerrilla Warfare, On the Protracted War and Strategic Problems of China's Revolutionary War, and includes Mao's quote: "We must not belittle the saying in the book of Sun Wu Tzu, the great military expert of ancient China, 'Know your enemy and know yourself and you can fight a thousand battles without disaster.'"[13] During the Vietnam War, some Vietcong officers extensively studied The Art of War and reportedly could recite entire passages from memory. III Attack by Stratagem The Plan of Attack Planning Offensives Strategic Attack(Chinese: 謀攻) Planning an Attack Defines the source of strength as unity, not size, and discusses the five factors that are needed to succeed in any war. According to some authors, the strategy of deception from The Art of War was studied and widely used by the KGB: "I will force the enemy to take our strength for weakness, and our weakness for strength, and thus will turn his strength into weakness." [22] The book is widely cited by KGB officers in charge of disinformation operations in Vladimir Volkov's novel Le Montage. In season 3, episode 8 ("He Is Risen"), Dr. Melfi suggests to Tony Soprano that he read the book [41] and the Star Trek: The Next Generation first-season episode "The Last Outpost", William Riker quotes The Art of War to Captain Picard, who expressed pleasure that Sun Tzu was still taught at Starfleet Academy. ^ a b c Gawlikowski & Loewe (1993), p. 449. London: Luzac and Company. Yuen, Derek M. Much of this section focuses on evaluating the intentions of others. "The Art of War for Executives. Ancient Knowledge for Today's Business Professional." New York: Berkley Publishing Group, 1995. Á., Кубицкий, C. 2020. "Sun Tzu's Military Method") is an ancient Chinese military treatise dating from the Late Spring and Autumn Period (roughly 5th century BC). Lawrence The 33 Strategies of War The Art of War by Niccolò Machiavelli The Book of Five Rings (Miyamoto Musashi) The Influence of Sea Power upon History by Alfred Thayer Mahan The Jewish War by Josephus The Science of Military Strategy The Utility of Force by Rupert Smith Thirty-Six Stratagems Concepts Military treatise Philosophy of war Other U.S. Army Strategist References Citations ^ Smith (1999), p. El nombre por el que lo conocemos es en realidad un título honorífico que significa Á Maestro SunÁ. Fitzpatrick. pp. 587-650. (2007). General V6, later the main PVA military commander in the Vietnam War, was an avid student and practitioner of Sun Tzu's ideas.[14] America's defeat there, more than any other event, brought Sun Tzu to the attention of leaders of U.S. military theory.[14][15][16] The Department of the Army in the United States, through its Command and General Staff College, lists The Art of War as one example of a book that may be kept at a military unit's library.[17] The Art of War is listed on the Marine Corps Professional Reading Program (formerly known as the Commandant's Reading List). Translated by Lionel Giles (Classic ed.). 1994. Balch, Christopher D., "The Art of War and the Art of Trial Advocacy: Is There Common Ground?" (1991), 42 Mercer L. Sun nombre de nacimiento era Sun Wu y fuera de su familia era conocido por su nombre de cortesAa, Changqing. XIII Use of Spies The Use of Intelligence Employing Spies Intelligence and Espionage(Chinese: 用間) Using Spies Focuses on the importance of developing good information sources, and specifies the five types of intelligence sources and ways to best manage each of them. In de Bary, Wm. Theodore (ed.). 2002. The conventional view was that Sun Wu was a military theorist from the end of the Spring and Autumn period (776–471 BC) who fled his home state of Qi to the southeastern kingdom of Wu, where he is said to have impressed the king with his ability to train even "dainty palace ladies" in warfare and to have made Wu's armies powerful enough to challenge their western rivals in the state of Chu. Griffith. "Mind games reach new high as Scolari studies art of war". ^ "Put crafty Belichick's patriot games down to the fine art of war". London: Routledge. pp. ^ Interview with Dr. William Duiker, Conversation with Sonshi ^ Forbes, Andrew ^ Henley, David (2012). "Warring States Political History". ^ a b Gawlikowski & Loewe (1993), p. 448. 2018. The Art of War was released in 2014 as an e-book companion alongside the Art of War DLC for Europa Universalis IV, a PC strategy game by Paradox Development Studios, with a foreword by Thomas Johansson. ^ Michaelson, Gerald. VI Weak Points and Strong Illusion and Reality Vacuity and Subtance Weaknesses and Strengths(Chinese: 虛實) Weak and Strong Explains how an army's opportunities come from the openings in the environment caused by the relative weakness of the enemy and how to respond to changes in the fluid battlefield over a given area. A partial translation into English was attempted by British officer Everard Ferguson Calthrop in 1905 under the title The Book of War. Some notable military leaders have stated the following about Sun Tzu and The Art of War: "I always kept a copy of The Art of War on my desk." [20] - General Douglas MacArthur, 5 Star General & Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Oxford University Press. He continues to influence both soldiers & politicians "[21] - General Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, National Security Advisor, and Secretary of State. ISBN 978-1-934255-15-5. Wing (1988) Ralph D. Shawn Connors (ed.). The State Within a State: The KGB and its Hold on Russia - Past, Present, and Future. Medieval Chinese Warfare, 300-900. ^ Sunzi (2009). 17, 141-43. 2005. Boston: Shambhala Dragon Editions. The Art of Warfare. The Art of War at Standard Ebooks The Art of War Chinese-English bilingual edition, Chinese Text Project The Art of War at Project Gutenberg translated by Lionel Giles (1910) The Art of War at Project Gutenberg translated (with Chinese text) by Lionel Giles (1910) The Book of War at Project Gutenberg translated by E.F. Calthrop (1908) The Art of War public domain audiobook at LibriVox (English and Chinese original available) Sun Tzu's Art of War at Sonshi (archive.today) Alternative link Sun Tzu and Information Warfare at the Institute for National Strategic Studies of National Defense University 11 The Nine Situations [1] The Art of War by Sun Tzu (Animated) The Art of War illustrated version, on Theorig.com Retrieved from " The Art of War remains the most influential strategy text in East Asian warfare[1] and has influenced both Far Eastern and Western military thinking, business tactics, legal strategy, lifestyles and beyond. Smith, Kidder (1999). Random House. 55. 1273–1280. ISBN 978-0-231-13382-1. ISBN 978-0-19-501476-1. 15 ^ Jeffrey, D (2010). (2017). pp. 213-24. During the tournament Scolari put passages of The Art of War underneath his players' doors in the night.[37][38] The Art of War is often quoted while developing tactics and/or strategy in esports. ISBN 978-1-55729-043-4. "Play To Win" by David Sirlin analyses applications of the ideas from The Art of War in modern esports. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Translated by Lionel Giles. The book has also been applied to the field of education.[28] The Art of War has been the subject of legal books[29] and legal articles on the trial process, including negotiation tactics and trial strategy.[30][31][32][33] The book The 48 Laws of Power by Robert Greene employs philosophies covered in The Art of War.[34] The Art of War has also been applied in sports. ^ Krause, Donald G. V Use of Energy Directing Strategic Military Power Forces(Chinese: 兵勢) The Disposition of Power Explains the use of creativity and timing in building an army's momentum. 62. "Sun tzu ping fa 孫子兵法". Sources of Chinese Tradition: From Earliest Times to 1600, Volume 1 (2nd ed.). Lewis, Mark Edward 999). ISBN 978-087734529. W.W. Norton & Company, Inc. U. "Sun Tzu: The Art of War for Managers; 50 Strategic Rules." Avon, MA: Adams Media, 2001. ^ McNeilly, Mark. For other uses, see Know Your Enemy (disambiguation). In Loewe, Michael, Shaughnessy, Edward (eds.). Translated by Peter Harris. (1985). westpoint.edu. Penguin Random House Canada. doi:10.1016/j.tpro.2021.07.110. By thinking, assessing and comparing these points, a commander can calculate his chances of victory. General V6 Nguyễn Giáp successfully implemented tactics described in The Art of War during the Battle of Dien Bien Phu ending major French involvement in Indochina and leading to the accords which partitioned Vietnam into North and South. Each one is devoted to a different set of skills (or "art") related to warfare and how it applies to military strategy and tactics. E. p. Sawyer translation, printed in 2003 Sun Tzu on the Art of War. Early Chinese Texts: A Bibliographical Guide. In Loewe, Michael (ed.). XI The Nine Situations The Nine Situations Nine Terrains The Nine Battlegrounds(Chinese: 九地) Nine Kinds of Ground Describes the nine common situations (or stages) in a campaign, from scattering to deadly, and the specific focus that a commander will need in order to successfully navigate them. ^ Winter, Henry (June 29, 2006). IX The Army on the March Moving The Force Maneuvering the Army Movement and Development of Troops(Chinese: 行軍) Fielding the Army Describes the different situations in which an army finds itself as it moves through new enemy territories, and how to respond to these situations. Deciphering Sun Tzu: How to Read 'The Art of War'. Sun Tzu: The Illustrated Art of War. Becenece, I. Ancient Chinese military treatise by Sun Tzu For other uses, see The Art of War (disambiguation). Translated by Samuel B. Retrieved 2020-06-05. The text stresses that war is a very grave matter for the state and must not be commenced without due consideration. "Sun Tzu and the Art of Business : Six Strategic Principles for Managers. O. The Science of War: Sun Tzu's Art of War re-translated and re-considered. Tradicionalmente se le considera el autor de El arte de la guerra, un influente tratado sobre estrategia militar. ^ Kammerer, Peter. 544-496 a. "The Military Texts: The Sunzi". Transportation Research Procedia. The International Journal of Learning. ^ Barnhiszer, David. The first annotated English translation was completed and published by Lionel Giles in 1910.[2] Military and political leaders such as the Chinese communist revolutionary Mao Zedong, Japanese daimyō Takeda Shingen, Vietnamese general V6 Nguyễn Giáp, and American military general Norman Schwarzkopf Jr. are all cited as having drawn inspiration from the book.[3] History Text and commentaries The Art of War is traditionally attributed to an ancient Chinese military general known as Sun Tzu (now Romanized "Sunzi") meaning "Master Sun". ISBN 978-0-231-10938-3. This view is still widely held in China.[6] The strategist, poet, and warlord Cao Cao in the early 3rd century AD authored the earliest known commentary to the Art of War.[5] Cao's preface makes clear that he edited the text and removed certain passages, but the extent of his changes were unclear historically.[5] The Art of War appears throughout the bibliographical catalogs of the Chinese dynastic histories, but listings of its divisions and size varied widely.[5] Authorship Beginning around the 12th century, some Chinese scholars began to doubt the historical existence of Sun Tzu, primarily on the grounds that he is not mentioned in the historical classic The Commentary of Zuo (Zuo Zhuan), which mentions most of the notable figures from the Spring and Autumn period.[5] The name "Sun Wu" (孫武) does not appear in any text prior to the Records of the Grand Historian,[7] and has been suspected to be a made-up descriptive cognomen meaning "the fugitive warrior": the surname "Sun" is glossed as the related term "fugitive" (xūn, 遜), while "Wu" is the ancient Chinese virtue of "martial, valiant" (wǔ, 武), which corresponds to Sun's role as the hero's doppelgänger in the story of Wu Zixu.[8] In the early 20th century, the Chinese writer and reformer Liang Qichao theorized that the text was actually written in the 4th century BC by Sun Tzu's purported descendant Sun Bin, as a number of historical sources mention a military treatise he wrote.[5] Unlike Sun Wu, Sun Bin appears to have been an actual person who was a genuine authority on military matters, and may have been the inspiration for the creation of the historical figure "Sun Tzu" through a form of euhemerism.[8] In 1972, the Yinqueshan Han slips were discovered in two Han dynasty (206 BC – 220 AD) tombs near the city of Linzi in Shandong Province.[9] Among the many bamboo slip writings contained in the tombs, which had been sealed between 134 and 118 BC, respectively were two separate texts, one attributed to "Sun Tzu", corresponding to the received text, and another attributed to Sun Bin, which explains and expands upon the earlier The Art of War by Sunzi.[10] The Sun Bin text's material overlaps with much of the "Sun Tzu" text, and the two may be "a single, continuously developing intellectual tradition united under the Sun name".[11] This discovery showed that much of the historical confusion was due to the fact that there were two texts that could have been referred to as "Master Sun's Art of War", not one.[10] The content of the earlier text is about one-third of the chapters of the modern The Art of War, and their text matches very closely.[9] It is now generally accepted that the earlier The Art of War was completed sometime between 500 and 430 BC.[10] The 13 chapters The Art of War is divided into 13 chapters (or piàn), the collection is referred to as being one zhuan ("whole") or alternatively "chronicle"). ISBN 978-0-345-36239-1.. Translated by Roger Ames. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Combat Studies Institute. Part of the UNESCO Collection of Representative Works. ISBN 978-0-521-47030-8. Although some modern scholars have called his authorship into doubt, the world's most influential and enduring treatise on military strategy, The Art of War, bears his name.Sun Tzu fue un general, estratega militar y filósofo de la antigua China. Warfare and History. (2002). 1993. Habitual deviation from these calculations will ensure failure via improper action. ^ Mair (2007), p. 9. C. Wikimedia Commons has media related to The Art of War by Sun Tzu. Graff, David A. The book contains a detailed explanation and analysis of the 5th-century BC Chinese military, from weapons and strategy to rank and discipline. www.quotes.net. pp. 446-55. Translated by Michael Nylan. The book was translated into French and published in 1772 (re-published in 1782) by the French Jesuit Jean Joseph Marie Amiot. ^ Lauletta, Tyler. Business Insider. Sun-tzu ping fa [The art of war]. B.; Гавриленко, О. ^ "Search Results | book of swindles | Columbia University Press". Griffith, Samuel (2005). "Bill Belichick explains how advice from Sun Tzu's 'The Art of War' helped build the Patriots dynasty". ASIN B00B91X8BU ^ Army, U. ISBN 978-0-670-03156-6. As such, it has found application as a training guide for many competitive endeavors that do not involve actual combat. ^ "Die Another Day (2002) - IMDb, retrieved 2020-06-05 ^ Globe, Boston. It is recommended reading for all United States Military Intelligence personnel.[18] The Art of War is used as instructional material at the US Military Academy at West Point, in the course Military Strategy (470)[19] and it is also recommended reading for Officer cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. Retrieved 2009-12-19. If angry, irritate him. "Hey, if Tony's reading it, it's got to be good". ^ Lewis (1999), p. 604. fourfourtwo.com. Епоноμία военнoгo мистeрiя: y 2 ч.. B. Berkeley, CA: Society for the Study of Early China; Institute of East Asian Studies, University of California, Berkeley. VII Maneuvering an Army Engaging The Force Military Combat Military Maneuvers(Chinese: 軍爭) Contending Armies Explains the dangers of direct conflict and how to win those confrontations when they are forced upon the commander. ^ Hlavaty, Jozef; Lizbetin, Ján (2021-01-01). Military History and Professional Development. Archived from the original on 2011-10-11. ISBN 978-0195189995. The Illustrated Art of War. Sun Tzu, The Art of War, and Scott D. C.) even general militar al servicio del rey HeLÁ de Wu, que vivió a. c. c.OCCL 433665014. The 48 Laws of Power by Robert Greene". Special Edition Books. Sun also stressed the importance of intelligence operatives and espionage to the war effort. ISBN 978-0199373512. 18. Translated by Thomas Cleary. Many entrepreneurs and corporate executives have turned to it for inspiration and advice on how to succeed in competitive business situations. 7 (3): 21–36. Sawyer (1996) Chow-Hoi Wee (2003) Michael Nylan (2020) Contents I Laying Plans The Calculations Initial Estimations Detail Assessment and Planning(Chinese: 始計) First Calculations Explores the five fundamental factors (the Way, seasons, terrain, leadership, and management) and seven elements that determine the outcomes of military engagements. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Each of these six field positions offers certain advantages and disadvantages. External links Wikisource has original text related to this article: The Art of War Wikiquote has quotations related to The Art of War. (2014). This section advises that successful military campaigns require limiting the cost of competition and conflict. Hong Kong: Earmshaw Books. Chiang Mai: Cognoscenti Books. Later in the episode, a survivor from a long-dead nonhuman empire noted common aspects between his own people's wisdom and The Art of War with regard to knowing when and when not to fight.[citation needed] The Art of War is a 2000 action spy film directed by Christian Duguay and starring Wesley Snipes, Michael Biehn, Anne Archer and Donald Sutherland.[42] Notable translations Running Press miniature edition of the 1994 Ralph D. X Classification of Terrain Situational Positioning Configurations of Terrain Terrain(Chinese: 地形) Conformations of the Lands Looks at the three general areas of resistance (distance, dangers and barriers) and the six types of ground positions that arise from them. In order of importance, these critical factors are: Attack, Strategy, Alliances, Army and Cities. IMDb. Sources Gawlikowski, Krzysztof; Loewe, Michael (1993). Ocrpoyxoba, B. It explains how to respond to shifting circumstances successfully. Much of the text is about how to outsmart one's opponent without actually having to engage in physical battle. VIII Variation of Tactics The Nine Variations Nine Changes Variations and Adaptability(Chinese: 九變) Nine Contingencies Focuses on the need for flexibility in an army's responses. ^ "Chinese Military Strategist Sun Tzu Reveals Secrets to Success". Leaderonomics". ISBN 978-0415239554. ISBN 978-1101908006. New York: Oxford University Press. Rev. ^ Giles, Lionel The Art of War by Sun Tzu - Special Edition. The Cambridge History of Ancient China. The Art of War is mentioned as an influence in the earliest known Chinese collection of stories about fraud (mostly in the realm of commerce), Zhang Yingyu's The Book of Swindles (Du pian xin shu, 杜鰲新語, c. 1617), which dates to the late Ming dynasty,[23] Many business books have applied the lessons taken from the book to office politics and corporate business strategy.[24][25][26] Many Japanese companies make the book required reading for their key executives.[27] The book is also popular among Western business circles citing its utilitarian values regarding management practices. Translated by John Minford. The work, which is attributed to the ancient Chinese military strategist Sun Tzu ("Master Sun"), is composed of 13 chapters. If equally matched, fight, and if not split and reevaluate". Cultural influence The beginning of The Art of War in a classical bamboo book from the reign of the Qianlong Emperor Military and intelligence applications Across East Asia, The Art of War was part of the syllabus for potential candidates of military service examinations. National Football League coach Bill Belichick, record holder of the most Super Bowl wins in history, has stated on multiple occasions his admiration for The Art of War.[35][36] Brazilian association football coach Luiz Felipe Scolari actively used The Art of War for Brazil's successful 2002 World Cup campaign. New York: Viking.



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