



项目一 土家族文化解码

Project One Decoding Tujia Culture

任务一 土家族历史文化溯源

Task One Tracing the History and Culture of Tujia

1.1: 土家族族源及沿革

1.1: Origin and evolution of Tujia

1、 族源及演变

1. Origin and evolution

土家族是我国南方历史悠久的少数民族之一，族称虽然出现较晚，但它的先民早就在南方繁衍生息了。仅就土家族的先民巴人中的一支在这里披荆斩棘的生活经历来说，起码也有两千多年的历史了。

Tujia is one of the ethnic minorities with a long history in southern China. Although the ethnic name appeared relatively late, its ancestors have long thrived in the south. As far as the life experience of one of the ancestors of Tujia, the Ba people, has overcome difficulties here with a history of more than 2,000 years.

元、明、清中央王朝为加强对土家族地区的控制，先后建立和充实了湖广的永顺、保靖、桑植、容美、施南、散毛、思南和四川的酉阳、石柱诸土司，侮称土家族为“土蛮”，直到近代才有“土家”族名的出现。

In order to strengthen their control over the Tujia area, the central dynasties of Yuan,



Ming and Qing successively established and enriched Yongshun, Baojing, Sangzhi, Rongmei, Shinan, Sanmao, Sinan in Hubei and Hunan provinces, Youyang and Shizhu in Sichuan. The chieftains insulted Tujia as "Tuman", and it was not until modern times that the name "Tujia" appeared.



关于土家族的来源，目前我国学术界的说法不一。主要的不同说法有三：一说是土家族来源于楚、秦天巴以后，定居在湘鄂川黔接壤地区的巴人。二说是根据湘西龙山、泸溪、大庸等县出土的新石器文化遗址和土家语的地名等，认为土家族来源于湘西土著，与进入的巴人、汉人融合而成；三说是根据《复溪州铜柱记》、《唐书》、《新唐书》等有关记载，土家语与彝语接近以及土家族和云南部分彝族的风俗相同等，认为土家族由唐代中叶乌蛮的部分人衍化而成。

Regarding the origin of Tujia, there are currently different opinions in academic circles. There are three mainly different theories: the first is that Tujia originated from the Chu and Qin Tianba and settled in the border areas of Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan and Guizhou. The second is that, based on the Neolithic cultural sites unearthed in Longshan, Luxi, Dayong and other counties in western Hunan and other places in the Tujia language, etc., Tujia originated from the indigenous people in western Hunan and merged with the incoming Ba people and Han people; the third is that, based on relevant records such as "Tongzhu Chronicle of Fuxi Prefecture", "Book of Tang Dynasty" and "New Book of Tang Dynasty", Tujia language is close to Yi language and the customs of Tujia people and some Yi people in Yunnan are the



same, and it is believed that the Tujia was derived from some of the Wuman people in the middle of the Tang Dynasty.

土家族的先民经历过氏族部落、部落联盟的生涯。

The ancestors of Tujia have experienced the career of clan tribes and tribal alliances.

在远古洪荒的年代里，湖北夷水（今清江）一带的洞穴中住有五姓部落，巴氏务相部落住在赤穴，脾、樊、相（向）、郑四姓部落住在黑穴。这五姓部落原来各住在自己的洞穴中，没有一个首领来统率管理大家的事务，于是他们商定用竞赛的办法来推选首领。第一场掷剑，结果独有巴务相掷中了。第二场比赛，他们分别乘在雕刻花纹的土船上，看谁的船不沉又能浮起来的可以中选，结果，又是巴务相的船能浮，其他四姓的船沉下去了。大家都佩服巴务相的本领大，推选他做五姓部落的头人，称作“康君”。后来廩君率领五姓部落沿夷水向出鱼盐的盐阳地方迁徙。传说在盐阳有一个母系氏族部落——盐神女部落，邀约廩君各部落在那里定居，康君不答应，盐神女就在第二天清晨变成虫子飞上天去，挡住阳光，弄得天昏地暗，使康君各部看不清继续前进的方向，廩君就派人给盐神女送去青缕，并说，让她带上青缕看相合不相合来决定去留，盐神女答应了廩君提出的条件。结果，在盐神女带上青缕时，廩君向青缕一箭射去，射死了盐神女，天就晴朗起来。廩君在战胜了这个母系氏族部落后，到达夷城地方建都。康君死后，他的鬼魂交成白虎，从此，巴氏部落联盟就信奉白虎。这个传说说明土家先民曾经历过以白虎为图腾的原始社会阶段。廩君就是土家先民的第一代土酋。

In the ancient times of flood and famine, there lived five tribes in the caves around Yishui (now Qingjiang River) in Hubei Province. The Bashi Wuxiang tribe lived in the Red Cave, and the Tribes of Pi, Fan, Xiang and Zheng lived in the Black Cave. These five tribes originally lived in their own caves, and there was no leader to take charge of their affairs, so they agreed to use the method of competition to select their leader. In the first sword throw, it was only Ba Wuxiang who hit it. In the second game, they rode on the carved clay boats to see whose boat could not sink but could float. As a result, it was Ba Wuxiang's boat that could float, and the boats of the others sank. Everyone admired Ba Wuxiang's ability, and elected him as the head of the tribe of five surnames, called "Linjun". Later, Linjun led the tribe of five surnames to migrate along the Yishui to Yanyang, where was famous for fish and salt. According to the legend, a matriarchal clan tribe in Yanyang—the Salt Goddess Tribe, invited



the tribes of Linjun to settle there, but Linjun refused, and the Salt Goddess turned into insects and flew to the sky the next morning to block the sun, darken the sky, and make Linjun's tribes unable to see the direction to continue, so Linjun sent someone to send the green thread to the Salt Goddess, and said, let her bring the green thread to see whether it is compatible to stay, the Salt Goddess agreed to the conditions proposed by Linjun. As a result, when the Salt Goddess brought to the green thread, Linjun shot at green thread, and killed the Salt Goddess, the sky became sunny. After defeating this matrilineal clan tribe, Linjun arrived at Yicheng to establish its capital. After Linjun died, his ghost became a white tiger, and from then on, the Ba Shi tribe alliance believed in the white tiger. This legend shows that the ancestors of Tujia once experienced the primitive society stage with the white tiger as the totem. Linjun is the first generation of Tujia ancestors.

在湘鄂西还有另一个传说，即古时候，宇宙曾经浑浊，昼夜不分。以后才有张古老制天、李古娘制地。太白金星赐给李古娘八颗仙丹，她吃后怀了孕，生下七男一女。大哥叫齐力，二哥叫蛮力，三哥叫铁汉，四哥叫铜汉，五哥叫压克，六哥叫长脚，七哥叫伏羲，八妹叫衣布。后来，洪水滔天，伏羲和衣布因躲在葫芦里没有淹死，经过天援神示，才兄妹成婚，生了一百二十姓，但是又被十六个太阳晒死二十姓，最后，才有了百姓。这个传说的中心是伏羲与衣布兄妹成婚才有人类百姓。龙山、永顺还敬奉八部大神，其实，他们就是土家先民的八个部落的首长，因其对土家有功，土家族就跳摆手舞来祭祀它们。

There is another legend in western Hunan and Hubei, that is, in ancient times, the universe was once turbid, and there was no distinction between day and night.

Only later did Zhang Gulao rule the sky and Li Guniang rule the earth. Taibai Jinxing gave Li Guniang eight elixirs. After eating, she became pregnant and gave birth to seven boys and one girl. The eldest brother is called Qi Li, the second brother is called Man Li, the third brother is called Tie Han, the fourth brother is called Tong Han, and the fifth brother is called Ya Ke, the sixth brother is called Chang Jiao, the seventh brother is called Fu Xi, and the eighth sister is called Yi Bu. Later, when the flood was terrible, brother Fu Xi and sister Yi Bu didn't drown because they hid in the gourd. They got married and gave birth to one hundred and twenty surnames, but twenty surnames were killed by sixteen suns, and finally, Only one hundred



surnames were left. The center of this legend is that brother Fu Xi and sister Yi Bu got married before there were one hundred surnames. Longshan and Yongshun also worshiped the eight great gods. In fact, they were the chiefs of the eight tribes of the Tujia ancestors. Because of their meritorious deeds to Tujia, Tujia sacrificed them with hand-shaking dance.

2、 为国为民斗争不息

2. Continuous struggle for our country and our people

土家族是一个勇敢、热情豪爽、富于爱国传统的民族。土家族的先民巴人参加过周武王伐商纣之战. 冲锋陷阵，打得殷人倒戈，导致商朝灭亡”春秋故国时期，巴人势力曾盛极一时，楚称王，巴也称王。巴将军蔓子刎颈就义的故事，曾在民间广泛流传。

Tujia is a brave, enthusiastic and forthright nation rich in patriotic traditions. The ancestors of Tujia, the Ba people, participated in the battle of King Wu of the Zhou Dynasty against the Shang Dynasty and Zhou Dynasty. They charged into the battle, and made the Yin people change their backs, leading to the demise of the Shang Dynasty." During the Spring and Autumn period, the Ba people were in fashion for a period, Chu and Ba proclaimed themselves the king. The story of General Ba killing Manzi has been widely circulated among the people.



巴郡、南郡等地在秦时曾发生过虎患，土家人以白竹弩箭射杀群虎立功；他们崇尚武勇、会作战，参加过秦统一全国的战争。秦汉以后，历代的统治者几乎都曾利用他们的兵丁征战，因为土兵作战勇猛，征战常胜，当时人们都称他们是“神兵”、“忠义胜军”、“隴雄”等等。

Ba County, Nan County and other places had tiger troubles during the Qin period. Tujia made a contribution due to shooting tigers with white bamboo crossbow arrows; They



admired martial courage, were good at fighting, and participated in the war of Qin unifying the whole country. After the Qin and Han dynasties, almost all the rulers of successive generations have used their soldiers to conquer battles, because the Tujia soldiers fought bravely and often won battles, people at that time called them "divine soldiers", "loyal and victorious army", "hero" etc.

王莽篡汉位的时候，土家的首领田强和他的三个儿子田鲁、田玉、田仓不服王莽的管辖，与绿林、赤眉农民起义军的斗争遥相呼应。东汉时，因为州郡县官吏收税过甫，巴郡、南郡和武陵郡中的土家首领和农民曾多次举行起义，反抗暴政。秦汉至明清时期，几乎每个朝代都发生过土家族农民反抗封建压迫、剥削的斗争。

When Wang Mang usurped the Han throne, the leader of Tujia, Tian Qiang, and his three sons, Tian Lu, Tian Yu, and Tian Cang, disobeyed Wang Mang's jurisdiction and echoed the struggles of the Green Forest and the Chimei Peasant Rebellion. During the Eastern Han Dynasty, because the officials of the prefectures and counties collected taxes, the Tujia chiefs and peasants in Ba County, Nan County, and Wuling County held many uprisings against tyranny. From the Qin and Han dynasties to the Ming and Qing dynasties, Tujia peasants fought against feudal oppression and exploitation in almost every dynasty.

土家族人民在历史上具有爱国的优良传统。明嘉靖中叶，倭寇侵犯我国沿海的时候，明廷调发了大量官军组成平倭队伍。永顺、保靖、桑植、镇溪、容美、麻寮、酉阳及九溪等地组成以土家族为主、有苗族参加的土兵队伍，他们是一支抗倭劲旅，屡立战功。1556年，容美土司田世爵，率其子田九霄、田九龙带领土兵追击倭寇，取得蛛县之役大胜。特别是舟山之役，容美土兵与永顺司彭翼南、桑植司向鹤峰所领土兵协同作战，全歼骚扰浙江的海盗，为保卫祖国海疆，作出了重大贡献。

The Tujia people had a fine tradition of patriotism in history. In the middle of Ming Jiajing, when Japanese pirates invaded the coast of our country, the Ming Court dispatched a large number of officers and troops to form a pacifying team. Yongshun, Baojing, Sangzhi, Zhenxi, Rongmei, Maliao and Youyang formed a contingent of soldiers with Tujia as the main body and the Participation of the Miao, who were a strong anti-Japanese brigade and made many military achievements. In 1556, Tian Shijue, a Tusi of Rongmei, led his sons, Tian Jiuxiao and Tian Jiulong, and his soldiers to pursue the Japanese invaders and won a great



victory in the battle of Zhu County. Especially in the battle of Zhoushan, Rongmei soldiers fought in concert with Peng Yinan of the Yongshun Division and Xiang Hefeng of the Sangzhi Division, and wiped out the pirates harassing Zhejiang, making a significant contribution to the defense of the motherland's sea frontier.

到了近代，土家族中的爱国将领和革命志士辈出。鸦片战争时，清朝副将、鹤峰土家族陈连升与其子陈鹏，先后被调至广东三江口、沙角、大角炮台，构筑工郭：严密防守着海疆。1841年初，陈连升率领600多名楚兵与从海路来犯的侵略军奋战，不幸，父子俩以身殉国。八国联军在入侵天津大沽口的时候，湘西轮州土家族罗荣光任天津镇总兵，其后，他虽已晋升，但但未赴任，仍留守要塞，敌军侵犯时，他身先士卒，坚决还击，在与敌军激战中壮烈牺牲。

In modern times, patriotic generals and revolutionaries of Tujia have emerged one after another. During the Opium War, Hefeng, a deputy general of the Qing Dynasty, Chen Liansheng, a member of Tujia, and his son Chen Peng were successively transferred to the Sanjiangkou, Shajiao, and Dajiao Forts in Guangdong Province, to strictly guard the sea frontier. In early 1841, Chen Liansheng led more than 600 Chu soldiers to fight with the invading army coming from the sea, unfortunately, both father and son died in battle. When the Eight-Power Allied Forces invaded Dagukou in Tianjin, Luo Rongguang from Lunzhou in western Hunan of Tujia served as the chief soldier of Tianjin town. He was promoted, but did not go to his post, and remained at the fortress. When the enemy invaded, he took the lead and resolutely returned fire, and died heroically in the fierce battle with the enemy.

光绪年间，一些外国传教士在川东南与鄂西一带进行非法活动，并在酉阳、黔江、利川、施南，长乐等地肇事，因此，遭到当地土家族、汉族人民的联合痛击。向燮堂、冉从之、杨桢庭、向虚廷（又名向系安）等，都是反对侵略者的杰出人物。至今，土家人民还以崇敬的心情，用“十唱”来歌颂1904年勇敢就义的壮士向燮堂的光辉事迹：“正月里来喜洋洋，花背造反向燮堂，五湖四海把名扬。……五月里来是端阳，燮堂练兵又造枪，一心要破天主堂。六月里来雾茫茫，主教神父上沙场，呜呼哀哉见阎王。……”

During the Guangxu period, some foreign missionaries carried out illegal activities in the area of southeastern Sichuan and western Hubei and caused trouble in Youyang, Qianjiang, Lichuan, Shinnan, Changle, etc. As a result, they were severely attacked by the local Tujia and



Han people jointly. Xiang Xietang, Ran Congzhi, Yang Zhenting, Xiang Xuting (also known as Xiang Xi'an), etc., were all outstanding figures who opposed the invaders. To this day, Tujia people still eulogize the glorious deeds of Xiang Xietang, the brave warrior who died in 1904, with "Ten Songing": "In the first month of the year, there are joy and happiness, Xietang are famous all over the world Dragon Boat Festival comes in May, and Xietang is training soldiers and making guns, determined to destroy the Catholic Church. It is foggy in June, and the bishop and priest go to the battlefield, wailing to see the king of hell....."

土家族中的不少志士仁人曾参加过孙中山先生领导的同盟会等革命团体，为实现各族共和而斗争。川鄂边的土家族温朝钟、黄玉山等人，曾组织“川鄂湘黔铁血联英会”（前身为“铁血英雄会”），以推翻清朝、打倒列强为奋斗纲领，先后动员黔江、咸丰，利川、彭水、酉阳等地各族群众 7 万人左右，发动了黔江武装起义，曾攻占黔江县城，震慑了清廷；英勇就义者被誉为“铁血英雄”，人民祭奉入祠。至今，土家农民礅草唱的田歌，仍在颂扬他们的革命精神。巴东土家族邓玉麟、利川土家族牟鸿勋和五峰土家族田飞凤都是共进会的重要成员，在筹备发动辛亥革命和建立新政府、保卫武汉中，都做出了卓越贡献。牟鸿勋在辛亥革命成功后，曾担任《中华民国公报》社社长，宣传孙中山的革命主张和提倡新文化，为民主革命立了功。

Many kind and upright men of Tujia participated in revolutionary groups such as the Chinese Revolutionary League led by Mr. Sun Yat-sen, and fought for the realization of the republic of all ethnic groups. Wen Chaozhong, Huang Yushan and other people of Tujia in the Boundary of Sichuan-Hubei organized the "Sichuan, Hubei, Hunan and Guizhou -Blood and Iron United Heroes Association" (formerly known as the "Blood and Iron Heroes Association") to overthrow the Qing Dynasty and defeat the powers as the struggle platform. They mobilized about 70,000 people of all ethnic groups in Qianjiang, Xianfeng, Lichuan, Pengshui, Youyang and other places to launch an armed uprising in Qianjiang, which captured the county of Qianjiang and charmed the Qing Court; The brave and righteous heroes were known as "Blood and Iron Heroes", so the people had worshiped them in the temple since then." To this day, the majestic field songs sung by the Tujia peasants still celebrate their revolutionary spirit. Deng Yulin of the Badong Tujia, Mou Hongxun of the Lichuan Tujia, and Tian Feifeng of the Wufeng Tujia were all important members of the Progressive Association



and made outstanding contributions in preparing to launch the Xinhai Revolution, in establishing the new government and in defending Wuhan. Mou Hongxun served as the president of The Communique of the Republic of China after the success of the Xinhai Revolution, promoting Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary ideas, advocating a new culture, and taking credit for the democratic revolution.

中国共产党成立后，湘鄂川黔接壤一带的土家、苗、汉等各族人民，都在党的领导和影响下，在当地和他乡进行革命活动。

After the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, the Tujia, Miao, Han and other ethnic groups in the area bordering Sichuan, Hubei, Hunan and Guizhou were led and influenced by the Chinese Communist Party to carry out revolutionary activities locally and in other countries.

1904 年出生于黔江冯家坝花村’的万涛（土家族），1924 年在重庆读书时，加入中国共产党。他是第二次国内革命战争时期创建湘鄂西革命根据地即领导人之一。此后，他担任过中共鄂西特委副书记兼组织部长、红三军前委书记、政委等职，为巩固和发展湘鄂西革命根据地呕心沥血，后因受错误路线迫害致死，年仅 28 岁。他勤奋好学、公而忘私、英勇斗争、刚直不阿的革命精神，鼓舞着各族人民继续奋斗。

Wan Tao (Tujia) was born in Huacun, Fengjiaba, Qianjiang River in 1904. When he was studying in Chongqing in 1924, he joined the Chinese Communist Party. He was one of the leaders who founded the revolutionary bases in western Hunan and Hubei during the Second Civil Revolutionary War. Since then, he served as the deputy secretary and organization director of the Western Hubei Special Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the former secretary of the Third Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, and the political commissar. He worked hard to consolidate and develop the revolutionary bases in Western Hunan and Hubei. Later, he was persecuted by the wrong route and died at the age of 28 only. His revolutionary spirit of being diligent, studious, selfless, heroic fighting, and upright, inspired the people of all ethnic groups to continue to struggle.

在第二次国内革命战争时期，党中央先后派遣贺龙、周逸群、任弼时、关向应、王震、肖克等同志开创和建立了湘鄂川黔革命根据地。四省交界地区及附近的各族人民，踊跃参加和支持革命，并做出了重大的贡献和牺牲。在当时建立的省、县、区、乡各级苏维埃政权中，都有土家族的干部参加。1929 年成立的鹤峰县苏维埃政府，土家族吴天



赐曾担任过主席。1928 年贺龙等回湘西，组织工农革命军，以后又改编为工农红军，在反对国民党的“围剿”，巩固和发展革命根据地的过程中，四省交界地区的许多土家、苗、汉各族儿女入党、参军、参政、支前，为创立和保卫革命根据地、壮大革命力量做了巨大的贡献。鹤峰土家族陈年振、陈宗瑜父子在 1926 年于邹阳一带以“抗捐抗税、抗夫抗兵”为目的组织起“神兵大队”。1928 年，陈宗瑜入党；1929 年初，贺龙同志把神兵大队改编为中国工农红军第四军第四团，陈宗瑜任团长，陈年振任红四军第五路军指挥，在反“围剿”战役中，屡立战功，后来，父子俩均为革命而牺牲。鹤峰云南庄土家族范氏兄弟辉炎、辉强、辉元、辉久、辉同五人都参加了红军，作战勇猛，被人们誉为“范家五虎”，战功显赫，先后为革命捐躯，满门英烈。利川县小河土家族周念民在武汉入党后，回到家乡并在黔江黎水坝一带，组织起 300 多人的游击队；1933 年，贺龙同志把游击队编为红三军独立团，周念民任团长，以后他又担任了红三军九师参谋长，转战湘鄂川黔交界地区，牺牲时年方 30 岁。

During the Second Civil Revolutionary War, the Party Central Committee successively dispatched He Long, Zhou Yiqun, Ren Bishi, Guan Xiangying, Wang Zhen, Xiao Ke and other comrades to create and establish the Revolutionary Bases in Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan and Guizhou. The people of all ethnic groups in and around the border areas of the four provinces actively participated in and supported the revolution, and made great contributions and sacrifices. Some cadres of Tujia participated into the Soviet power established at that time at the provincial, county, district, and township levels. In 1929, the Hefeng County Soviet Government was established, and Wu Tianchi of Tujia served as the chairman. In 1928, He Long and others returned to western Hunan to organize the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army, which was later reorganized into the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army; in the course of opposing the Kuomintang's "encirclement and suppression" and consolidating and developing the revolutionary bases, many sons and daughters of Tujia, Miao, and Han in the border areas of the four provinces joined the party, joined the army, participated in politics, and supported the front, making tremendous contributions to the establishment and defense of the revolutionary bases and the strengthening of the revolutionary forces. Chen Nianzhen and Chen Zongyu, father and son of the Hefeng Tujia, organized the "Divine Soldier Brigade" in Zouyang in 1926 for the purpose of "refusing donations and taxes, and fighting for the poor".



In 1928, Chen Zongyu joined the party; in early 1929, Comrade He Long reorganized the Divine Soldier Brigade into the Fourth Regiment of the Fourth Army of the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army, with Chen Zongyu as the leader and Chen Nianzhen as the commander of the Fifth Road Army of the Fourth Army of the Red Army. In the anti-"encirclement and suppression" campaign, both father and son made many military achievements, and later, both father and son died for the revolution. The five Fan brothers of Hefeng Yunnan Zhuang Tujia, Huiyan, Huiqiang, Huiyuan, Huijiu and Huitong joined the Red Army, and fought bravely. They were known as the "Five Tigers of Fan Family". They made outstanding military achievements, and sacrificed their lives for the revolution, The whole family was heroes. After joining the Party in Wuhan, Zhou Nianmin of the Xiaohe Tujia in Lichuan County returned to his hometown and organized a guerrilla group of more than 300 people in the area of Qianjiang Lishui Dam; in 1933, Comrade He Long organized the guerrilla group into the Independent Regiment of the Red Army, with Zhou Nianmin as its leader. Later, he served as the chief of staff of the Ninth Division of the Third Red Army, and was transferred to the border areas of Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan and Guizhou, where he died at the age of 30 only.

土家地区的各族贫雇农民、妇女、儿童在土地革命运动中，也作出了贡献。咸丰县大村土家族韦广宽精于医术，他不仅把家产和子女贡献给革命，而且仅于1933年10和11两个月就医治了20多名红军伤员，以后，他随军长征到了康藏边境的白玉城，于一次和敌军战斗中壮烈牺牲。

The poor peasants, women and children of all ethnic groups in the Tujia region also contributed to the agrarian revolutionary movement. Wei Guangkuan from Dacun Tujia in Xianfeng County was so adept at medicine that he not only contributed his family fortune and children to the revolution, but also treated more than 20 Red Army wounded in October and November 1933 alone. Later, he accompanied the army on its long march to Baiyucheng on the border of Kham-Zang, where he died heroically in a battle with enemy troops.

五峰蒿坪区白果园的李凤春是土家族的一个先进妇女。她1928年入党，1932年组织蒿坪妇女协会，被选为主席，带领妇女支援红军，为红军洗衣服、做军鞋、备干粮，并自编“妇女支前歌”，“千层底、万根线，难表红军情谊深，鞋帮鞋底密麻麻，做双



军鞋送前线，敬薄礼物心一片，红军穿上把敌杀。”宣传、鼓动、组织广大妇女支援前线。她率领妇女仅在 1931 年春就为红二军团做军鞋 2 万多双和布草鞋 1 千多双，送往前线。她在红军出击敌人时，帮助部队掩护伤员撤退，并组织妇女上山采药 9 和其他妇女一起护理、医治伤员，使他们早日重返前线。她平时组织妇女站岗放哨，战时组织妇女侦察敌情；她曾去渔洋关、长乐坪等地出色地完成了侦察任务。1930 年，她担任红军独立五十师二营党代表，不仅亲自侦察，还率领二营部分战士参加突袭渔洋关战斗，取得辉煌战果。1931 年，她任中共蒿坪区党委委员时，在参加反“围剿”的突围战斗中，不幸被捕，在敌人的严刑拷打和屠刀威胁下，建不畏惧，被害时仍高呼“红军是杀不绝的！妇女协会是杀不绝的！”年仅 29 岁，真不愧是妇女英烈、巾帼英雄。在 1935 年红军北上后，妇女回忆起红军时唱道：“梅花朵朵今又开，红军为啥还不来？妈已补好旧衣服，我已打好棕草鞋。”

Li Fengchun of Baiguoyuan in Wufeng Haoping District is an advanced woman of Tujia. She joined the party in 1928, organized the Haoping Women's Association in 1932. She was elected as the chairman, led women to support the Red Army, washed clothes, made army shoes, prepared solid food for the Red Army, and composed "Song of Women Supporting Front", "Millennium Bottom, Ten thousand threads, it is hard to express the deep friendship with the Red Army, we sew the uppers and bottoms of soles densely, sending them to the front line presenting a piece of our heart to let the Red Army kill the enemy." She also made propaganda, agitation, and organization of the majority of women to support the front. She led women to sew military shoes more than 20,000 pairs and more than 1,000 pairs of cloth and straw shoes for the Second Red Army Corps only in the spring of 1931, which were sent to the front. She helped the troops cover the retreat of the wounded when the Red Army went out to attack the enemy, and organized women to go to the mountains to gather herbs and other women to care for and heal the wounded, so that they could return to the front as soon as possible. She organized women for enemy status report during normal times and to scout for the enemy during wartime; she accomplished scouting tasks brilliantly at Yu yangguan, Changleping and other places. In 1930, she served as the party representative of the 2nd Battalion of the Independent 50th Division of the Red Army. She not only personally reconnoitered, but also led some soldiers of the 2nd Battalion to participate in the raid on Yu



yangguan with brilliant results. In 1931, when she was a member of the CPC Haoping District Party Committee, she was unfortunately arrested while participating in an anti-"encirclement and suppression" campaign, but under the severe torture and threat of a butcher's knife by the enemy, she was undaunted. When he was killed, he still shouted "The Red Army is unstoppable!" The Women's Association is unstoppable!" She was truly worthy of being a heroic woman even though she was only 29 years old. After the Red Army went north in 1935, the women recalled the Red Army and sang: "The plum are blooming again, why hasn't the Red Army come yet? Mom has mended old clothes, and I have tied my brown straw shoes."

鹤峰八峰山的土家族李庆成，是个少年英雄。李庆成家世贫寒，在幼年时就喜欢听贺龙的两把菜刀起义等动人心弦的革命故事，并经常与伙伴到鹤鸣书院听老红军宣讲革命道理。1929年1月，他听到贺龙在鹤峰县苏维埃成立大会上演讲：“苏维埃政府，就是让穷人翻身作主的政府，我们还要成立青年团、儿童团，打土豪、分田地。”会后，他第一个要求加入儿童团，后来是儿童团的总团长。他带领土家儿童打“哑巴劣绅”（指打“八大神”），破神像、禁大烟、抓赌棍，并和小伙伴提倡新文化革命运动。1932年红军突围东下后，他留在家乡进行革命活动，不幸被捕，在被反动派斩首时，他毫不畏惧地高呼：“苏维埃政府万岁！”牺牲时他才16岁。

Li Qingcheng, a Tujia people from Bafeng Mountain in Hefeng, was a young hero. Li Qingcheng came from a poor family, loved to listen to He Long's two choppers uprising and other moving revolutionary stories when he was a child, and often went to the Heming Academy with his partner to listen to revolutionary truths preached by old red army soldiers. In January 1929, he heard He Long's speech at the inaugural meeting of the Hefeng County Soviet: "The Soviet government allows the poor to turn over and to be the masters, we also have to set up a youth league and a children's league to fight the landlords and divide their land." After the meeting, he was the first to ask to join the Children's League, and later he was the general director of the Children's League. He led Tujia children to fight the "dumb evil gentry" (referring to the fight against the "eight gods"), break idols, ban tobacco, arrest gamblers, and advocate the new cultural revolutionary movement with his buddies. After the Red Army broke through to the east in 1932, he stayed in his hometown to carry out revolutionary activities. Unfortunately, he was arrested. When he was beheaded by the



reactionaries, he fearlessly shouted: "Long lives the Soviet government!" He was only 16 years old when he died.

在 1937 年至 1945 年间，不少土家儿女随红军北上抗日。湘鄂川黔四省交界地区的土家、苗、汉各族人民，在地下党的组织领导下，积极地参加了抗日救亡运动。在川鄂边区的游击战争中，还有不少的土家族战士，献出了宝贵的生命。

Between 1937 and 1945, many sons and daughters of Tujia went north with the Red Army to fight against Japan. Tujia, Miao and Han people in the border areas of Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan and Guizhou, under the leadership of the underground party, actively participated in the anti-Japanese rescue movement. In the guerrilla war in the Hubei, Sichuan border area, there were many other Tujia warriors who sacrificed their precious lives.