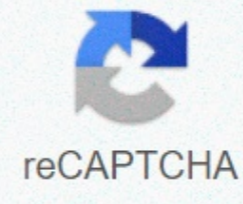




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Tai kung six secret teachings pdf

Disciplines & Warfare & The Six Secret Teachings In the Chou dynasty of the XI century BC, an elderly and eccentric adviser known as T'ai Kung, laid down principles of government and war through reported conversations with King Wen and his successor, King Wu. Chinese history has many secret teachings. Making things secret makes them more desirable as they seem scarce and harder to access. Accessing secrets typically requires investments that lead to greater engagement, as the person acts to support consistency with their investment. These pages include short notes on the key learning points observed and further discussions about them. For details and full translation, see Sawyer (1993). 1. Secret civil teachings 1.1. Master of King Wen 1.2. Fullness and emptiness 1.3. State Affairs 1.4. The great forms of etiquette 1.5. Clear instructions 1.6. Six preservations 1.7. Preserving the territory of the State 1.8. Preserving the State 1.9. Honoring the Worthy 1.10. Advancing the Worthy 1.11. Rewards and Punishments 1.12. Army Tao 2. Secret martial teachings 2.1. Opening instructions 2.2. Civil instructions 2.3. Civil offensive 2.4. Instructions on According to the People 2.5. Three doubts 3. Secret Teachings of the Dragon 3.1. The King's Wings 3.2. A discussion of the generals 3.3. Selection of generals 3.4. Appointment of general 3.5. The beauty of General 3.6. Encourage the Army 3.7. Secret Tallies 3.8. Secret letters 3.9. The strategic power of the army 3.10. The unorthodox army 3.11. The five notes 3.12. The indications of the army 3.13. Agricultural tools 4. Secret Tiger Teachings 4.1. Army equipment 4.2. Three distributions 4.3. Urgent Battles 4.4. Certain escape 4.5. Army planning 4.6. It approaches border 4.7. Movement and rest 4.8. Gongs and drums 4.9. Routes covered 4.10. Occupation of enemy territory 4.11. Fire warfare 4.12. Empty fortifications 5. Secret Leopard Teachings 5.1. Forest Warfare 5.2. Explosive warfare 5.3. Strong Enemy 5.4. Martial enemy 5.5. Formation of crows and clouds in the mountains 5.6. Formation of crows and clouds in swamps 5.7. The Few and the Many 5.8. Valleys divided 6. Secret Canine Teachings 6.1. Dispersion and assembly 6.2. Military Vanguard 6.3. Warriors Selection 6.4. Educational combat 6.5. Equivalent forces 6.6. Martial Chariot Warriors 6.7. Martial Cavalry Warriors 6.8. Battle tanks 6.9. Cavalry in Battle 6.10. The Infantry in Battle See also The 36 Stratagems, in Detail, The Annotated Art of War Sawyer, R.D. (1993). The seven military classics of ancient China, the basic books the war fence period saw an unreserved innovation in the war, the emergence of new political ideas and and rapid escalation in large-scale infantry-based fights. Faced with the almost insurmountable task of commanding vast forces, forces, logistical and deployment problems, and maintaining the spirit (ch'i) among their troops, commanders were forced to contemplate the nature of military activities, thus creating Chinese military science. Six texts of the wartime states supplemented by Q&A - a work of the late T'ang dynasty that essentially constitutes a reflexive overview - preserving their concepts, tactical principles, operational guidelines, and worldview include the seven military classics: T'ai Kung Liu-t'ao (Six Secret Teachings), Ssu-ma Fa, Sun-tzu Ping-fa (Art of War), Wu-tzu, Wei Liao-tzu, and Huang Shih-kung San-lueh (Three Strategies). Widely and remarkably heterogeneous, their combined content ranges from simple tactical principles to complex methods of organization and includes vast materials on command and control, campaigns, psychological operations and misinformation, maneuvering, strategic power, intelligence, manipulation of the enemy, deception, regulation and constraint, evaluation of the enemy, collection of martial ch'i and the very nature of the war itself. Compiled on imperial orders in the mid-11th century to preserve and spread martial knowledge when the Sung faced almost insurmountable threats from beyond the sedentary demarcation of the steppe, the seven classical writings were designated as essential materials for imperial military examinations and thus disproportionately influenced later military thinking. (Although the Art of War remains the only known book in the West, the Wu-tzu and the Six Secret Teachings have proved to be very important sources for military wisdom over the centuries, and the latter continues to be held in greater consideration among contemporary military professionals in the PRC.) It should be read by anyone interested in Chinese military thinking. Asian thought and society Not only do these works have a lot to instruct us on Asian strategic thinking, but they remind readers of the importance of the cultural dimensions of the strategy. Foreign Affairs Chinese military texts Seven military classics The art of war Wuzi The methods of Sima Wei Liaozi's six secret teachings Three strategies by Huang Shigong Q&A Other texts Art of War by Sun Bin Thirty-six ruse Wujing Zongyao Huolongjing Jixiao Xinsu Wubei Zhi vte The six secret teachings (韬 Simplified Chinese); Traditional Chinese: 韜; pinyin: Liú Tāo) , is a treaty on civil and military strategy traditionally attributed to Lǚ Shang (aka Jiang Ziya), a high general of King Wen of Zhou, founder of the Zhou Dynasty, around the 11th century BC. Modern historians nominally date its final composition to the period of the Wartime States (c.475-221 BC.C.), but some scholars believe that it retains at least vestiges political and military thinking Qi. Because it's written from the point of view a statesman attempting to overthrow the ruling Shang Dynasty is the only one of the Seven Military Classics explicitly written from a revolutionary perspective. [1] Chapter Summary Civil Strategy: Civilian Strategy provides a narrative of how Jiang Ziya came to dictate the Six Secret Teachings to King Wen, and elaborates on how the state should be organized in order to provide a logistical basis for any future military expansion. Moral and effective government is the basis for survival and the basis for war. The state must prosper economically by limiting spending, promote appropriate values and behaviour among the population, implement rewards and punishments, employ the worthy and refrain from disturbing and harming people. [2] This strategy teaches commanders never to delight with small perks, or that's all they'll achieve. It teaches that the greatest benefits come from benevolence and helping others realize their aspirations for a better world. The military strategy: The military strategy continues the discussion of the previous section of civil affairs, analyzes the current state of Zhou and assesses the prospects of successfully overthrowing the Shang. Attracting the disaffected weakens the enemy and strengthens the state; the use of subterfuge and psychological techniques allows the manipulation of the enemy and accelerates its disappearance. The sovereign must visibly cultivate his Virtue and embrace government policies that allow the state to compete for the minds and hearts of the people; the state or will thus gain victory without engaging in battle. [2] This strategy teaches commanders to achieve victory through benevolence and wit, preferably without actually fighting. It teaches commanders to outseast their opponents through diplomacy and manipulation. The Dragon Strategy: The Dragon Strategy mainly discusses military organization, the necessary characteristics of military officers, and how to evaluate and select for these qualities. It discusses how to establish a system of rewards and punishments in order to establish and maintain the beauty and authority of a general, and discusses the methods necessary to promote alliance and unity in their soldiers. Secondary topics of the dragon strategy include: military communication and the need for secrecy; basic tactical principles (emphasizing flexibility and unorthodox); common command errors and how to avoid them; various ideas to interpret the situation of the enemy; and, a discussion of common military skills and equipment. [3] This strategy explores the subtle and complex aspects of critical situations without losing control of consultants or getting confused. It stresses that the government depends on a centralized and which must be well informed in order to function effectively. The Tiger Strategy: The Tiger Strategy discusses military, military, principles, and essential questions of command. Most of the section provides tactics to untangle against adverse situations on the battlefield. Solutions generally emphasize speed, maneuverability, unified action, decisive engagement, the use of mis management, the establishment of ambushes, and the appropriate use of different types of forces. [4] Emphasize that a commander must guard against lassism and act in accordance with evolving conditions. A commander must observe and use the effects and interactions of variables such as time, terrain, and human psychology in order to achieve success. The Leopard Strategy: Leopard secret teaching emphasizes tactical solutions for particularly difficult terrain types, such as forests, mountains, ravines and debris, lakes and rivers, deep valleys, and other restricted locations. It also contains discussions about ways to contain raging invaders, confront superior forces, deploy effectively, and act explosively. [4] This section teaches commanders how to know their strengths and how to target those strengths against their enemy's weaknesses. The Dog Strategy: The Dog Strategy discusses a number of different topics, various to the other sections. The most important sections illustrate the detailed principles for appropriately deploying the three component forces - tanks, infantry and cavalry - in a wide variety of concrete tactical situations, and discuss the comparative battlefield effectiveness of these three forces. Discuss a variety of shortcomings and weaknesses in the enemy that can and should be exploited immediately with a determined attack. It discusses many other general issues: the identification and selection of highly motivated and physically talented individuals for elite infantry units and for cavalry and tanks; and methods of training soldiers. [4] This strategy teaches you never to attack an enemy when their morale is high and to plan a concentrated attack when the time is right. Notes ^ Sawyer, Ralph D. The seven military classics of ancient China. New York: Basic books. 2007. p. 23. ^ a b Sawyer, Ralph D. The seven military classics of ancient China. New York: Basic books. 2007. p. 38. ^ Sawyer, Ralph D. The seven military classics of ancient China. New York: Basic books. 2007. pp. 38–39. Ralph D. a b c Sawyer. The seven military classics of ancient China. New York: Basic books. 2007. p. 39. References Tzu, Sun; Qi, Wu; Wei Liao; Ranju, Sima; Ziya, Jiang. The seven military classics of ancient China (eBook ed. Arcturus Publishing. ISBN 978-1-78888-018-3. Retrieved October 21, 2020. Chinese and English translation of Six Secret Teaching - final archive from the original before the site closed in 2015 (currently a scam page from (Chinese) Recovered from from

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