

嵩山受壁／長安開霸—— 劉裕英雄試煉與創業神話敘述

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摘要

在漢魏時代的歷史文化語境中，「英雄」從亂世風雲中乘勢而起，常吸引眾人追隨，撥亂反正，開創一代基業。這種創業英雄雖與「受命於天」、「紹休聖緒」等傳統聖王觀有所衝突；但不可否認的，在中古時期歷經魏、晉及南北朝的衍變，不僅承續漢代讖緯神學的餘緒，以及兼具力、命與禮的禪代模式之外，更加入佛、道因素，透過英雄從出生試煉到創業的敘述，構成一套新的天命觀。在諸多的英雄人物中，宋武帝劉裕無疑為代表人物，從一介清貧武人到創業帝王，在此上升歷程中，「嵩山受壁」與「長安開霸」，乃是完成其角色塑造的重要里程碑。雖在南朝如

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是壯舉並非獨有，卻具有指標與示範作用。本文聚焦於劉裕的英雄政治迷思，探索佛、道二教所扮演的角色，透過隱喻性的詩意語言，將其塑造為興復漢世的太平之君，在度世救劫中被授予金壁、符瑞等王權象徵物。換言之，劉裕身旁的輔佐之士，某種程度介入了佛、道經中末世啟示神話的改造，將此一亂世英雄符應於應天受籙的「真君」；稍後又在歷史書寫中作實這種時代預言與寓言。

本文不僅從神話修辭詮釋其中寓含的啟示性訊息，更解析當時的政治與宗教氛圍。首先，凸顯劉裕集團曾摧殘過江南天師道，造成其與道教團體間的緊張關係，而佛教卻力圖與現實王權維持平衡關係，在一退一進中，首由慧義完成獻瑞之舉，為佛教護國佈化邁進一大步。其次，過去學界對於劉裕造宋神話的解讀，通常侷限於當下現實，大多聚焦道經救劫真君與神秘年的指涉，無法有效解釋劉宋既已建國、江南道教諸經中劉氏之讖依然紛起的現象，實需考慮南朝與北魏堅持續百年的戰爭，特別是宋文帝劉義隆亟想收復河南地，一共發動三次北伐，而經文中對於劉裕的西征大業，實欲賦予緬懷、期待的褒揚之意。

關鍵詞：劉裕、劉義隆、征行、英雄、新天命、金玉之瑞

Receiving Jade at Song Mountain and Paving the Way to Hegemony at Chang'an: Liu Yu's Hero Trial and the Myth

Liu Yuan-ju

Abstract

In the context of the historical culture of the Han and Wei dynasties, heroes sprang from the turbulent times, attracted followers, fought for justice and laid the foundation for a new generation. These pioneer heroes were in conflict with the traditional view of the sage ruler, according to which he receives his mandate from Heaven and is an heir to the wonderful legacy of the sages. However, in the transitional period of Wei-Jin and the Southern dynasties the divination and teleological practices from the Han were continued, which together with the abdication model combining the concepts of power, destiny and propriety, and factors such as Buddhism and Taoism, created the narrative describing the hero from his birth to his pioneering deeds, thus constructing a new view on mandate of Heaven. Liu Yu is undoubtedly a representative of this type of heroes, who rose from poor warrior to a ruler, in the course of which he received circular jade token of power at Song Mountain and paved the way to hegemony at Chang'an, the two important milestones in the creation of his image. In the Southern dynasties, although such feats were not exceptional, they nonetheless had an indicative meaning. This article focuses on the political myth of Liu Yu as a hero, explores the role of Buddhism and Taoism, and the use of metaphorically poetic language to shape a ruler who revived the golden age of the Han dynasty, who as a savior of the world is given auspicious tokens such as circular jade and square gold tablet symbolic of imperial power. The advisors from Liu Yu's circle in a way intervened in the reshaping of the eschatological revelations

from the Buddhist and Taoist scriptures, and made the features of this hero in turbulent times appear “the true ruler” by the mandate of Heaven. Shortly after, these prophecies and fables were confirmed by historical writing.

This article not only interprets the revelatory content expressed through the rhetoric of the myth, but also analyzes the political and religious environment at that time. Firstly, it describes the devastation of the Jiangnan Celestial Master Taoists by Liu Yu's clique, which caused tension between them. As to Buddhism, it strived to maintain peaceful relations with the authorities, choosing the tactics of retreat and advance. Buddhism's role as a religion upholding the country was further strengthened when Huiyi bestowed the auspicious tokens. Secondly, past research interpreting the myth about Liu Yu's creation of the Song has been limited to the present reality, most of which focuses on Taoist scriptures about the ruler who revived the golden age and indication of mysterious years, but fail to explain why, since Song was already established, the divination about Liu Yu in the Jiangnan Taoist scriptures still flared up. Therefore, it is necessary to reconsider the one-hundred-year war between the Southern dynasties and Northern Wei, especially the three times that emperor Wendi of Song (Liu Yilong) set on military expeditions to the north in order to recapture the land south of the Yellow River, while the attitude towards Liu Yu's expedition to the west in the scriptures is characterized by remembrance and praise.

Keywords: Liu Yu, Liu Yilong, inspection expedition, hero, new view on Mandate of Heaven, gold and jade tokens of imperial power