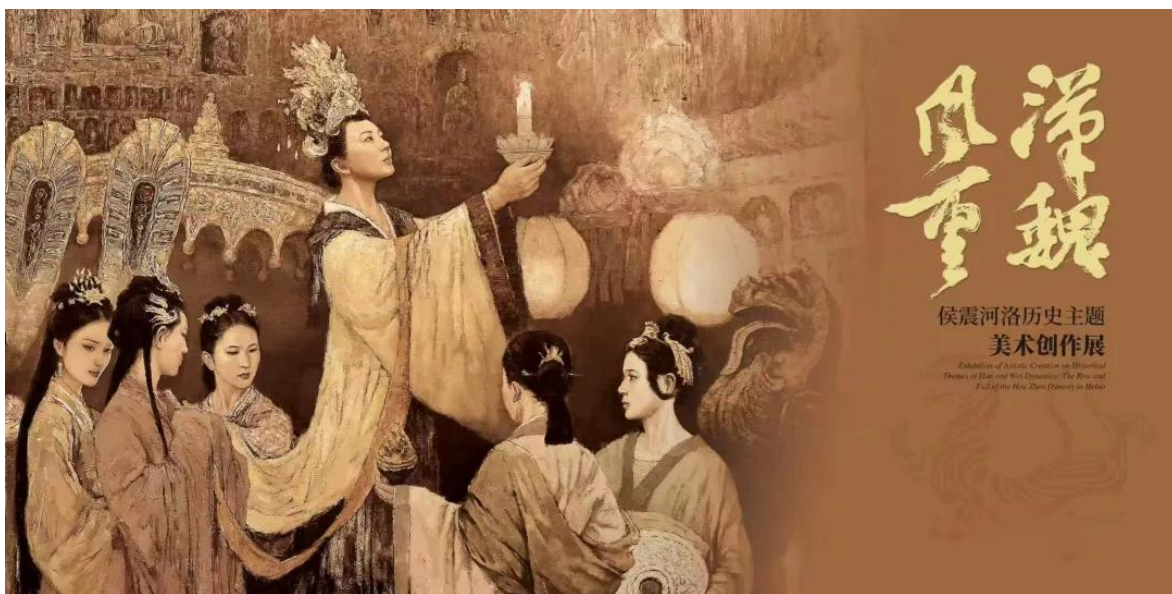


# 汉魏风云 永恒瞬间——侯震《汉魏风云大型历史文化主题系列绘画创作》（一）

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## 赋得汉魏风云五百年主题绘是

文 / 达鲁人

环顾古都五大都城遗址，概以汉魏故城建都久远，历朝诸多，城域宏大而名扬天下。2025 年 7 月，气势雄浑的汉魏故城遗址博物馆落成，成为万千访客询历古都洛阳必临之地。

公元 25 年，汉室后裔的举子刘秀，经过几年浴血奋战，自承天命，光复大汉，建立东汉王朝。自此以降，历经东汉、曹魏、西晋，至 534 年北魏崩裂，500 余年的都城，不仅记录了王朝的更迭，更记录了中华文明史上思想大裂变、社会大变革的空前格局，及至东汉末年，群雄逐鹿，社会动荡加剧。然而正是在这样的态势下，却造就出一大批政治军事枭雄，文化艺术尤其是文学得以空前发展，给中国历史文化筑造了一座永不熄灭的灯塔。

中国美协首届“国家重大题材创作委员会”委员、洛阳美协名誉主席侯震先生，以一个艺术家高度的使命感，欣然应允大型油画系列“汉魏风云”之主题创作。以朝代更迭为时空线索，系列创作大致梳理出框架性题材范围。

既有光武帝陈兵洛水建立东汉王朝、汉明帝创敕建白马寺、班超戎兵西域开疆扩土的壮举，亦有曹魏时期，曹操征讨董卓，曹植平乐夜宴，嵇康抚琴赴死、西晋辟雍立碑，直至北魏帝后古阳洞礼佛、永宁寺夕照等十个壮美的场景、十幅直击历史全景式画面。

中国美院毕业的油画家侯震，有着最坚实的造型写实功力。早在二十余年前，他的洛阳古代历史文化系列创作即进入洛阳博物馆，得到中央领导同志的高度评价。所有造访于此的读者观众，将受赋洛阳古代文明的伟大，受赋于河洛文明的广袤深厚。汉魏故城遗址博物馆建成，市领导同志提出以主题绘画的形式丰富展陈内容，给所有中外造访者以更深层面的视觉冲击力。侯震先生不辞辛劳，夜以继日，笔耕不辍，查资料，访旧址，以惊人之速，创作出能够赋能汉魏历史的、全景式永恒瞬间的、充满古典精神、具有浪漫主义情怀的宏大叙事作品。烈马嘶鸣、大漠孤烟，爆裂纷飞的战火，宫阙烛光的幻影，畅达豪饮的雄辩，凝固于侯震的笔下。我们看到，油画语言的纯粹性、逻辑性、叙述性，堆积起、亦挥就出五百年的风云变幻，辉映归落于最真实的历史长河，又在残阳晚照中，和永宁寺一起回首白马飘逸的魂灵！那是由永恒的瞬间而赋得的一部抚今追昔的史记！



**侯震《汉魏风云大型历史文化主题系列绘画创作》刍释**

**Echoes of Han and Wei: Timeless Moments Captured**

文 / 张建京

以历史史实为基底，以艺术表现为媒介，以当代精神为内核，通过美术作品的主题性创作，再现中华历史文化的璀璨夺目，以史实锚定，符号提炼，精神转译三重维度，以画笔的创作描述，让历史活起来，让文化传下去。以创新的美术语言激活历史生命力。侯震数十年如一日，不断创作着洛阳的历史脉络与文化表达，在一幅幅宏篇巨制中实现着山海奔赴，时空跨越，实践着中华文明的历史精神与当代审美，美美与共，同频共振。汉魏风云大型历史文化主题系列美术创作的呈现，成为他的又一次历史与艺术的跋涉。

高台造云端，  
遐瞰周四垠，  
雄都定鼎地，  
势据万国尊。  
河岳发云雨，  
土圭酌乾坤。

这是唐人韦应物登高望洛阳城的诗，描述了唐代追忆汉魏的雄雄洛都，巍巍河洛的胜概宏大，恢盛壮观。回溯汉魏，李白也曾仰慕“蓬莱文章建安骨”，“俱怀逸兴壮思飞，欲上青天揽明月。”

## 汉魏风云 永恒瞬间

《汉魏风云大型历史文化主题系列绘画创作》刍释

# 01



恭承天命 兵临洛城

光武帝建立大东汉王朝开启五百余年的汉魏历史大幕

Receiving the Mandate of Heaven, Advancing upon the City of Luoyang.

Emperor Guangwu established the great Eastern Han Dynasty, thereby raising the curtain on the history of the Han and Wei dynasties that would endure for over five hundred years.

(660cm×250cm)



公元 25 年，刘秀陈兵洛水，“鲋今若降，官爵可保，况诛罚乎？河水在此，吾不食言。”“洛水之盟”使朱鲋开城迎刘秀入洛阳城。东汉光武帝定都于雒阳。“恭承天命，兵临洛城，光武帝建立大东汉王朝，开启五百余年汉魏风云大幕。”由此画也开启了侯震为主创的“汉魏风云”主题创作的序幕。画图徐徐而至，暮云飞动，旌旗列阵，白马嘶鸣，绝蹄而立。光武大帝手持竹册，指点江山，由近及远的人物与背景的推陈，同蜿蜒的洛水消失在空濛的天际之间，气度振奋，鼎立河洛。历史的定格凝聚于此，洛阳的汉魏，华夏的汉魏

汤汤而至，抚今追古，思携天外，若清人王士禛所感：“千年王气歇邙山，宫阙凄凉草树间，唯有汉家陵寝在，夕阳无语照铜驼。”光武帝“允冠为王”，“政归台阁”，“退功臣而进文吏”，“明慎政体，总览政纲，量时度力，举无过事。”南宋陈亮称“自古中兴之盛，无过于光武。倡儒学，立太学，彰儒士，中兴光武，深远中原。”

In 25 AD, Emperor Guangwu of Han, Liu Xiu, led his army and arrayed his troops along the banks of the Luo River. He reasoned with the defending general Zhu Wei, stating: "If you surrender now, you can preserve your official rank and noble title; why wait until you are executed? The Luo River is right here as my witness; I shall never go back on my word." This historical event is known as the "Covenant of the Luo River." Consequently, Zhu Wei opened the city gates to welcome Liu Xiu into Luoyang. Subsequently, Emperor Guangwu established the capital in Luoyang.

## 汉魏风云 永恒瞬间

《汉魏风云大型历史文化主题系列绘画创作》总释

# 02



逐梦金佛 永平求法

明帝迎摄摩腾、竺法兰京城弘法 敕建释源白马寺

Chasing the Dream of the Golden Buddha, Seeking the Dharma in the Yongping Era.  
Emperor Ming of Han welcomed the eminent monks Kasyapa Matanga and Dharmaratna to the  
capital to propagate the Buddhist Dharma, and decreed the construction of the White Horse  
Temple.

(288cm×350cm)

“逐梦金人，永平求法，明帝迎摄摩腾、竺法兰京城弘法，敕建释源白马寺。”挥彩横笔，永平求法之宏图又现，佛陀虚空上观天地众生，洛阳城阙崔嵬，礼仗仪仪。明帝迎二高僧之景象跃出画图，白马驮经，鼓之乐之。东汉永平七年，公元 64 年，明帝发愿西行求法。永平八年遣史十余人寻访西域，永平十年，迎请二位高僧白马驮载《四十二章经》，明帝礼遇有加，敕令洛阳城西雍门外三里御道北，兴建僧院精舍，名为白马寺，誉为释源祖庭。神飞虚空，光艳辉煌，弦音绕梁，身披霞光，手结法印，口诵梵言，满室生香。“白马驮经迹尚存，千秋古寺感兴浑，香台过雨无尘迹，花径随风有梵音。”读到乾隆之言，让人们在油彩凝重而飞扬的表达中，古寺遗迹，抒怀忧思，将传奇又一次书写在汉魏逝去的微尘经久之间。

made a vow to send envoys to the Western Regions to seek the Buddhist Dharma. The following year, he dispatched over ten ministers as emissaries to the Western Regions. By the tenth year of the Yongping era, the two eminent monks arrived in Luoyang with a white horse carrying the Buddhist scripture, the Sutra of Forty-two Chapters. Emperor Ming treated them with great courtesy and ordered the construction of a monastery on the north side of the imperial road outside the Yong Gate in the west of Luoyang city, naming it the "White Horse Temple." Since then, it has been revered as the cradle and ancestral temple of Chinese Buddhism. Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty once composed a poem in praise: "The relics of the white horse carrying scriptures still remain today, and this millennium-old temple evokes myriad emotions. After the rain, the incense terrace is pristine and dustless; along the floral paths, the wind seems to echo with Sanskrit chants."

## 汉魏风云 永恒瞬间

《汉魏风云大型历史文化主题系列绘画创作》刍释

# 03



投笔从戎 万里封侯

沉静的大漠 定远侯班超丝路之夜 箫鸣思乡曲

Casting Aside the Pen to Join the Army, Ennobled Across Ten Thousand Miles.

In the serene and vast deserts of the Western Regions, during the Silk Road nights of the Marquis of Dingyuan, Ban Chao, the sound of the flute echoes with the melancholy of homesickness.

(500cm×230cm)



“投笔从戎，万里封侯，沉静的大漠，定远侯班超丝路之夜，萧鸣思乡曲。”班超投笔从戎，叹“小子安知壮士志哉。”“大丈夫无他志略，犹当效傅介子、张骞立功异域，以取封侯，安能久事笔研文间乎？”永平十六年，班超任假司马，北征匈奴，出使西域，平定鄯善、于阗、疏勒五十余西域诸国，“不入虎穴，焉得虎子”“宽小过，总大纲”，“恩威并施”，威震西域，统辖异邦，复通丝路。永元七年被封定远侯。唐人胡曾诗云：“西戎不取过天山，定远功成白马闲。半夜帐中停烛坐，唯思生入玉门关。”

皓月当空，深沉凝重的暗夜里，萧声阵阵，篝火熊熊。色彩冷暖的对比中，主次高低，正侧有致，沉寂肃然。“狐死首丘，代马依风”，丝路漫漫，驼铃声动。在遒劲厚积的油彩

笔触的生发之间，唯有悠亘绵绵的箫声飞扬传颂。“羌笛何须怨杨柳”，“何人不起故园情”，“转战交河雪，长驱瀚海烟”，又一次将丝路边城的忧郁与旷达，直入心怀，触及心弦。

In the sixteenth year of the Yongping era, Ban Chao abandoned his literary pursuits to join the military. Serving as an acting major, he led troops northward to campaign against the Xiongnu and was sent as an envoy to the Western Regions. Successively, he pacified over fifty states, including Shanshan, Yutian (Khotan), and Shule (Kashgar), restoring the Han Dynasty's control over the Western Regions. With the determination of "How can one obtain tiger cubs without entering the tiger's den?" and the strategy of "tolerating minor faults while grasping the overall situation," he applied both grace and might, aweing the Western Regions and reopening the long-interrupted Silk Road.

In the seventh year of the Yongyuan era, Ban Chao was enfeoffed as the Marquis of Dingyuan (Marquis of Far-Reaching Pacification). The Tang Dynasty poet Hu Zeng wrote: "After the border troubles in the Western Regions were pacified, there was no longer a need to cross the Tianshan Mountains for war; the Marquis of Dingyuan achieved great merit and fame, and his warhorses were also able to rest. Late at night in his tent, he sits alone befor the lamp, longing to return alive through the Jade Gate Pass."

## 汉魏风云 永恒瞬间

《汉魏风云大型历史文化主题系列绘画创作》刍释

# 04



挟天子以令诸侯 曹操横刀立马

讨逆贼 降群雄 崇礼法 一统北方大中原

Holding the Emperor to Command the Warlords, Cao Cao Sits Astride His Horse with Sword Drawn.

Campaigning against rebels, subduing myriad warlords, upholding rites and laws, and unifying the northern Central Plains.

(288cm×350cm)

东汉初平元年，公元 190 年，董卓之乱，狼烟四起，英雄倍出。曹操“奉主上以从民望，秉至公以服雄杰”。迎汉献帝迁许昌。洛阳此时经多年战乱与董卓焚城，民生凋敝，满目疮痍。“卓令焚官庙、官府、民居，二百里内无复子遗，南北宫烈焰相接，太学、辟雍、藏书阁尽成焦土，典籍竹册付之一炬。”“是时，宫室烧尽，百官披荆棘，依墙壁间，州郡各拥强兵，而委输不至，群僚饥乏，尚书郎以下自出采稻，或饥死墙壁间，或为兵士所杀。”“帝京空虚，数百里中无烟火。”观图，“挟天子以令诸侯，曹操横刀立马，讨逆贼，降群雄，崇礼法，一统北方大中原”。

车辚马啸，战旗列列，热浪逐城，红云翻天，燎原烈火，冲天蔽日。战马腾空，长鸣嘶吼。在绛红色的天际间，曹操黑黝劲服横空而立，擎剑指天，划破浓烈郁红的上空，“唯大英雄者真本色”。凌空入世，笑傲江湖。冷峻而自信的眼神间，透出睥睨天下的雄才霸气。《让县自明本志令》为曹操五十六岁时的政言令文“设使天下无有孤，不知当几人称帝，几人称王。”其想写便写，明志而通晓，直率而不虚。“关东有义士，兴兵讨群凶。初期会盟津，乃心在咸阳。”“山不厌高，海不厌深，周公吐哺，天下归心。”此图经营上虚下实，浩荡天宇，曹操立于穹宇之间，色彩沉郁而壮烈，动静宜置，思恸心魄，彰显出孟德气象雄浑，志在一统，壮志不衰，舍我其谁的浩荡雄心。

In the painting, the rumble of chariots and the neighing of warhorses resound; battle flags flutter fiercely, and beacon fires soar to the heavens, almost obscuring the sky. Beneath the iron-blooded firmament, Cao Cao, clad in armor, sits astride his horse with his sword drawn, his imposing aura piercing the clouds. He campaigned against rebellious forces, defeated various warlords, and gradually unified the north; his monumental achievements shine brilliantly throughout history.

Cao Cao once declared: "Mountains never tire of being high, nor oceans of being deep. Just as the Duke of Zhou respectfully sought out worthy men, the hearts of the people under heaven will submit." Set against a blood-red sky, the painting expresses his soaring ambition and turbulent passion to unify all under heaven.

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