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Ancient Chinese military treatise by Sun Tzu For other uses, see The Art of War (disambiguation). The Art of War Author(trad.) Sun TzuCountryChinaLanguageClassical ChineseSubjectMilitary artPublication date5th century BCTextThe Art of War at Wikisource The Art of WarTraditional Chinese孫子兵法Simplified Chinese孙子兵法Literal meaning"Master Sun's Military Methods"TranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinSūnzǐ bīngfǎWade–GilesSun1-tzŭ3 ping1-fa3IPA[swə́ntsɨ̀ píŋfǎ]Yue: CantoneseYale RomanizationSyūn-jí bīng-faatJyutpingSyun1-zi2 bing1-faat3IPA[sýːntsiː pɛ́ŋfaːt̚]Southern MinTâi-lôSun-tzú ping-huatOld ChineseBaxter–Sagart (2014)*sˤun tsəʔ praŋ 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 Xinshu Wubei Zhi vte Part of a series onWar History Prehistoric Ancient Post-classical Early modern Late modern industrial fourth-gen Battlespace Air Space Land Cold-region Desert Jungle Mountain Urban Sea Amphibious Blue Brown Green Surface Underwater Cyber Information Weapons Armor Artillery Barrage Biological Camouflage Cavalry Chemical Class Combined arms Conventional Cyber Denial Disinformation Drone Electronic Infantry Lawfare Loitering Music Nuclear Psychological Unconventional Refugees TacticsList of military tactics Aerial Battle Cavalry Charge Counterattack Counter-insurgency Cover Defeat in detail Foxhole Guerrilla Morale Rapid dominance Siege Swarming Tactical objective Target saturation Trench Withdrawal Operational Blitzkrieg Expeditionary Deep operation Maneuver Operational manoeuvre group StrategyList of military strategies and concepts Attrition Counter-offensive Culminating Defence in depth Fabian Mosaic Deception Defensive Depth Goal Naval Offensive Scorched earth Grand strategy Containment Economic Limited Philosophy Political Religious Strategic Technology Theater Total 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 objection Counter recruitment Logistics Military–industrial complex Arms industry Materiel Supply chain management Science Power projection Loss of Strength Gradient Law Court-martial Justice Perfidy Martial law War crime Theory Air supremacy Full-spectrum dominance Overmatch Related Asymmetric warfare Broken-backed war theory Cold war Demilitarisation Deterrence theory Horses in warfare Irregular warfare Mercenary Military campaign Military operation Network-centric warfare Operations research Principles of war Proxy war Security dilemma Tripwire force War film War game War novel Wartime sexual violence Women in war World war Colonial war Endemic warfare Lanchester's laws Lists Battles Military occupations Military tactics Operations Sieges War crimes Wars Weapons Writers vte The Art of War is an ancient Chinese military treatise dating from the Late Spring and Autumn Period (roughly 5th century BC). The work, which is attributed to the ancient Chinese military strategist Sun Tzu ("Master Sun", also spelled Sunzi), is composed of 13 chapters. Each one is devoted to a different set of skills (or "art") related to warfare and how it applies to military strategy and tactics. 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. The Art of War remains the most influential strategy text in East Asian warfare[1] and has influenced both Eastern and Western military thinking, business tactics, legal strategy, lifestyles and beyond. The book contained a detailed explanation and analysis of the Chinese military, from weapons and strategy to rank and discipline. Sun also stressed the importance of intelligence operatives and espionage to the war effort. Because Sun has long been considered to be one of history's finest military tacticians and analysts, his teachings and strategies formed the basis of advanced military training for millennia to come. The book was translated into French and published in 1772 (re-published in 1782) by the French Jesuit Jean Joseph Marie Amiot. A partial translation into English was attempted by British officer Everard Ferguson Calthrop in 1905 under the title The Book of War. 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 Võ Nguyên Giáp, and American military general Norman Schwarzkopf Jr. have drawn inspiration from the book.[citation needed] 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". 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.[3] 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) from the State of Qi, and that this text had been read and studied by King Helü of Wu (r. 514–495 BC).[4] This text was traditionally identified with the received Master Sun's Art of War. 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. This view is still widely held in China.[5] The strategist, poet, and warlord Cao Cao in the early 3rd century AD authored the earliest known commentary to the Art of War.[4] Cao's preface makes clear that he edited the text and removed certain passages, but the extent of his changes were unclear historically.[4] The Art of War appears throughout the bibliographical catalogs of the Chinese dynastic histories, but listings of its divisions and size varied widely.[4] 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 左傳), which mentions most of the notable figures from the Spring and Autumn period.[4] The name "Sun Wu" (孫武) does not appear in any text prior to the Records of the Grand Historian,[6] 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" (xùn 遜), while "Wu" is the ancient Chinese virtue of "martial, valiant" (wǔ 武), which corresponds to Sunzi's role as the hero's doppelgänger in the story of Wu Zixu.[7] 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.[4] 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.[7] In 1972, the Yinqueshan Han slips were discovered in two Han dynasty (206 BC – AD 220) tombs near the city of Linyi in Shandong Province.[8] 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.[9] 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".[10] 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.[9] 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.[8] It is now generally accepted that the earlier The Art of War was completed sometime between 500 and 430 BC.[9] The 13 chapters The Art of War is divided into 13 chapters (or piān); the collection is referred to as being one zhuàn ("whole" or alternatively "chronicle"). The Art of War chapter names and contents Chapter Lionel Giles (1910)[11] R. L. Wing (1988) Ralph D. Sawyer (1996) Chow-Hou 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. By thinking, assessing and comparing these points, a commander can calculate his chances of victory. Habitual deviation from these calculations will ensure failure via improper action. The text stresses that war is a very grave matter for the state and must not be commenced without due consideration. II Waging War The Challenge Waging War Waging War(Chinese: 作戰) Initiating Battle Explains how to understand the economy of warfare and how success requires winning decisive engagements quickly. This section advises that successful military campaigns require limiting the cost of competition and conflict. 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. In order of importance, these critical factors are: Attack, Strategy, Alliances, Army and Cities. IV Tactical Dispositions Positioning Military Disposition Disposition of the Army(Chinese: 軍形) Forms to Perceive Explains the importance of defending existing positions until a commander is capable of advancing from those positions in safety. It teaches commanders the importance of recognizing strategic opportunities, and teaches not to create opportunities for the enemy. 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. VI Weak Points and Strong Illusion and Reality Vacuity and Substance 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. 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. 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. It explains how to respond to shifting circumstances successfully. 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. Much of this section focuses on evaluating the intentions of others. 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. Each of these six field positions offers certain advantages and disadvantages. 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. 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. This section examines the five targets for attack, the five types of environmental attack and the appropriate responses to such attacks. 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 how to best manage each of them. Quotations The beginning of The Art of War in a classical bamboo book from the reign of the Qianlong Emperor Chinese Verses from the book occur in modern daily Chinese idioms and phrases, such as the last verse of Chapter 3: 故曰：知彼知己，百戰不殆；不知彼而知己，一勝一負；不知彼，不知己，每戰必殆。 Hence the saying: If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles. If you know yourself but not the enemy, for every victory gained you will also suffer a defeat. If you know neither the enemy nor yourself, you will succumb in every battle. This has been condensed into the modern Chinese proverb: "Know yourself and your enemy, and in a hundred battles you will never be in danger" (知己知彼，百戰不殆; Mandarin: Zhī jǐ zhī bǐ, bǎi zhàn bù dài; Cantonese: Jī géi jǐ béi, baak jin bāt tóih). English Common examples can also be found in English use, such as verse 18 in Chapter 1: 兵者，詭道也。故能而示之不能，用而示之不用，近而示之遠，遠而示之近。 All warfare is based on deception. Hence, when we are able to attack, we must seem unable; when using our forces, we must appear inactive; when we are near, we must make the enemy believe we are far away; when far away, we must make him believe we are near. This has been abbreviated to its most basic form and condensed into the English modern proverb: "All warfare is based on deception." Cultural influence Military and intelligence applications Across East Asia, The Art of War was part of the syllabus for potential candidates of military service examinations. During the Sengoku period (c. 1467–1568), the Japanese daimyō named Takeda Shingen (1521–1573) is said to have become almost invincible in all battles without relying on guns, because he studied The Art of War.[12] The book even gave him the inspiration for his famous battle standard "Fūrinkazan" (Wind, Forest, Fire and Mountain), meaning fast as the wind, silent as a forest, ferocious as fire and immovable as a mountain. The translator Samuel B. 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."[12] During the Vietnam War, some Vietcong officers extensively studied The Art of War and reportedly could recite entire passages from memory. General Võ Nguyên 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. General Võ, later the main PVA military commander in the Vietnam War, was an avid student and practitioner of Sun Tzu's ideas.[13] America's defeat there, more than any other event, brought Sun Tzu to the attention of leaders of American military theory.[13][14][15] 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.[16] The Art of War is listed on the Marine Corps Professional Reading Program (formerly known as the Commandant's Reading List). It is recommended reading for all United States Military Intelligence personnel.[17] The Art of War is used as instructional material at the US Military Academy at West Point, in the course Military Strategy (470),[18] and it is also recommended reading for Royal Officer cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. 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."[19] —General Douglas MacArthur, 5 Star General & Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers. "I have read The Art of War by Sun Tzu. He continues to influence both soldiers & politicians."[20] —General Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, National Security Advisor, and Secretary of State. 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".[21] The book is widely cited by KGB officers in charge of disinformation operations in Vladimir Volkoff's novel Le Montage. Finnish Field Marshal Mannerheim and general Aksel Airo were avid readers of Art of War. They both read it in French; Airo kept the French translation of the book on his bedside table in his quarters.[citation needed] Application outside the military The Art of War has been applied to many fields outside of the military. Much of the text is about how to outsmart one's opponent without actually having to engage in physical battle. As such, it has found application as a training guide for many competitive endeavors that do not involve actual combat. 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 杜騙新書, ca. 1617), which dates to the late Ming dynasty.[22] Many business books have applied the lessons taken from the book to office politics and corporate business strategy.[23][24][25] Many Japanese companies make the book required reading for their key executives.[26] The book is also popular among Western business circles citing its utilitarian value regarding management practices. Many entrepreneurs and corporate executives have turned to it for inspiration and advice on how to succeed in competitive business situations. The book has also been applied to the field of education.[27] The Art of War has been the subject of legal books[28] and legal articles on the trial process, including negotiation tactics and trial strategy.[29][30][31][32] The book The 48 Laws of Power by Robert Greene employs philosophies covered in The Art of War.[33] The Art of War has also been applied in sports. 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.[34][35] Brazilian association football coach Luiz Felipe Scolari actively used The Art of War for Brazil's successful 2002 World Cup campaign. During the tournament Scolari put passages of The Art of War underneath his players' doors in the night.[36][37] The Art of War is often quoted while developing tactics and/or strategy in Electronic Sports. "Play To Win" by David Sirlin, analyses applications of the ideas from The Art of War in modern Electronic Sports. 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. Film and television The Art of War and Sun Tzu have been referenced and quoted in various movies and television shows. In the 1987 movie Wall Street, Gordon Gekko (Michael Douglas) frequently references The Art of War while dispensing advice to his young protégé Bud Fox (Charlie Sheen).[38] In the latter stages of the movie, Fox mentions Sun Tzu himself when describing his plan on trapping Gekko.[39] The 20th James Bond film, Die Another Day, released in 2002, also references The Art of War as the spiritual guide shared by Colonel Moon and his father.[40] In television, The Art of War was referenced in The Sopranos. In season 3, episode 8 ("He Is Risen"), Dr. Melfi suggests to Tony Soprano that he read the book.[41] Later in the episode Tony tells Dr. Melfi he is impressed with the Sun Tzu, stating "Here's this guy, a Chinese general, who wrote this thing 2400 years ago, and most of it still applies today!" Immediately following the episode of The Sopranos sales of The Art of War spiked.[42] In Star Trek: The Next Generation first-season episode "The Last Outpost," Riker quoted The Art of War to Captain Picard, who expressed pleasure that Sun Tzu was still taught at Starfleet Academy. 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. [43] On the Young Justice: Outsiders episode 'Evolution', Nightwing quotes Sun Tzu's Art of War when teaching new recruits. In the anime Fullmetal Alchemist, in episode 13, Roy Mustang quotes Sun Tzu's Art of War in a battle against Edward Elric. In NCIS: Los Angeles' season 4 episode 15 ("History"), Marty Deeks references Sun Tzu's Art of War in a series of rock-paper-scissors games against Sam Hanna. On Survivor: China, the castaways were given Sun Tzu's Art of War book to help them win the game. In The Simpsons' season 29 episode 15, No Good Read Goes Unpunished, Bart uses Sun Tzu's Art of War against Homer, who later uses it to get back at Bart. Notable translations Running Press miniature edition of the 1994 Ralph D. Sawyer translation, printed in 2003 Sun Tzu on the Art of War. Translated by Lionel Giles. London: Luzac and Company. 1910. The Art of War. Translated by Samuel B. Griffith. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1963. ISBN 978-0-19-501476-1. 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See also China portal Philosophy portal War portal Books portal Concepts Military treatise Philosophy of war Books Commentarii de Bello Gallico (Commentaries on the Gallic War) by Julius Caesar The Art of War by Niccolò Machiavelli Arthashastra The Book of Five Rings (Miyamoto Musashi) "Seven Military Classics" "Dream Pool Essays" by Shen Kuo "Huolongjing" by Liu Bowen "Hagakure" by Yamamoto Tsunetomo Epitoma rei militaris of Publius Flavius Vegetius Renatus Guerrilla Warfare by Che Guevara On Protracted War by Mao Zedong On War by Carl von Clausewitz Records of the Grand Historian The 33 Strategies of War Thirty-Six Stratagems The Utility of Force by General Sir Rupert Smith Seven Pillars of Wisdom by T. E. Lawrence Bansenshukai Infanterie Greift An by Erwin Rommel History of the Peloponnesian War by Thucydides The Science of Military Strategy References Citations ^ Smith (1999), p. 216. ^ Giles, Lionel The Art of War by Sun Tzu – Special Edition. 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