[

{

"id": "ruijin",

"name\_zh": "瑞金出发",

"name\_en": "Departure from Ruijin",

"lng": 116.028,

"lat": 25.837,

"time": "1934年10月10日",

"time\_en": "October 10, 1934",

"summary\_zh": "中央红军从江西瑞金出发，开始举世闻名的二万五千里长征。",

"summary\_en": "The Central Red Army set off from Ruijin, Jiangxi, starting the world-famous 25,000-li Long March.",

"description\_zh": "1934年10月10日，中共中央、中革军委率中央红军主力红一、三、五、八、九军团及中央、军委机关和直属部队共8.6万余人，从江西瑞金等地出发，被迫实行战略大转移，开始长征。出发前，红军进行了紧张的准备工作，包括精简机构、补充兵员和物资。当晚，各部队分别从瑞金的梅坑、田心等地出发，向于都河集结。这一行动标志着人类历史上最伟大的战略转移正式开始。",

"description\_en": "On October 10, 1934, the CPC Central Committee and the Central Revolutionary Military Commission led the main forces of the Central Red Army (the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 9th Corps) and central organs with a total of 86,000 people, starting from Ruijin, Jiangxi and other places, forced to implement a strategic transfer, starting the Long March. Before departure, the Red Army made intensive preparations, including streamlining organizations and supplementing troops and materials. That night, various units set off from Meikeng, Tianxin and other places in Ruijin to gather at Yudu River. This action marked the official start of the greatest strategic transfer in human history.",

"poem\_zh": "红旗卷起农奴戟，黑手高悬霸主鞭。为有牺牲多壮志，敢教日月换新天。——《七律·到韶山》毛泽东",

"poem\_en": "Red flags rouse the serfs, brandishing their spears; black hands hold high the tyrant's whip. Only because of sacrifices do we have lofty aspirations; daring to make the sun and moon shine on a new sky. ——'Seven-character regulated verse·To Shaoshan' by Mao Zedong",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "前两句以“红旗”与“黑手”的鲜明对比，勾勒出阶级斗争的尖锐图景——革命旗帜唤醒被压迫的农奴奋起反抗，而反动势力仍挥舞着压迫的皮鞭。后两句笔锋一转，升华至革命牺牲与理想追求的高度，正是无数先烈的牺牲铸就了改天换地的壮志豪情，恰与红军从瑞金出发时肩负的革命使命相呼应，体现了在绝境中开辟新道路的坚定信念。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The first two lines use the sharp contrast between 'red flags' and 'black hands' to depict the intense class struggle: the revolutionary flag awakens the oppressed serfs to rise up, while the reactionary forces still wield the whip of oppression. The latter two lines turn to the height of revolutionary sacrifice and ideal pursuit. It is the sacrifice of countless martyrs that forged the lofty aspiration to change the world, which echoes the revolutionary mission of the Red Army when they set off from Ruijin, embodying the firm belief in opening up a new path in desperation.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "瑞金出发是长征的历史起点，标志着中国工农红军开始了人类历史上最伟大的战略转移。这一行动不仅保存了革命的火种，更为中国革命开辟了新的道路，是中国革命史上的重要里程碑。",

"troop\_composition": "中央红军主力五个军团及中央机关共8.6万余人",

"preparations": "精简机构、补充兵员、筹集物资、进行政治动员",

"weather": "秋季，晴朗",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "出发前需要精简物资，你会优先保留哪些物品？",

"options": [

"武器弹药和药品",

"粮食和衣物",

"文件资料和电台设备"

],

"correct\_answer": 0,

"explanation": "历史上红军在长征中优先保证武器弹药和药品供应，这是保持战斗力和生存能力的关键。同时也尽可能携带了重要文件和通讯设备，体现了革命的长远考虑。"

}

},

{

"id": "yudu",

"name\_zh": "于都河告别",

"name\_en": "Farewell at Yudu River",

"lng": 115.392,

"lat": 25.968,

"time": "1934年10月17日",

"time\_en": "October 17, 1934",

"summary\_zh": "中央红军主力从于都河出发，开始战略转移，苏区群众依依不舍送别红军。",

"summary\_en": "The main force of the Central Red Army set off from Yudu River to start the strategic transfer, with the Soviet area masses reluctantly seeing them off.",

"description\_zh": "1934年10月17日至20日，中央红军主力8.6万人分别从于都县的8个渡口渡过于都河，踏上长征征程。为保障红军顺利渡河，于都群众拆下自家门板、床板甚至棺木支援架设浮桥。夜间渡河时，群众主动熄灭家中灯火，以防暴露目标。红军战士与群众相拥而别，许多父母送子、妻子送夫参加长征，留下了无数感人故事。",

"description\_en": "From October 17 to 20, 1934, 86,000 main forces of the Central Red Army crossed the Yudu River from 8 ferries in Yudu County, embarking on the Long March. To ensure the Red Army crossed smoothly, Yudu people dismantled their own door panels, bed boards and even coffins to support the construction of floating bridges. When crossing the river at night, the masses took the initiative to put out the lights in their homes to prevent exposure. Red Army soldiers bid farewell to the masses with embraces, and many parents sent their sons and wives sent their husbands to join the Long March, leaving countless touching stories.",

"poem\_zh": "于都河水深千尺，不及军民鱼水情。——民间流传诗句",

"poem\_en": "Yudu River is a thousand feet deep, but not as deep as the feelings between soldiers and civilians. ——Folk poem",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "诗句以于都河的“水深千尺”作比，却强调这份深度远不及军民之间的情谊，运用夸张手法凸显了苏区群众与红军生死相依的紧密联系。朴实的语言中蕴含着真挚情感，既呼应了于都群众拆门板、送亲人支援长征的史实，也诠释了“人民是革命的根基”这一深刻内涵，成为军民团结的生动写照。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The poem uses the 'thousand-foot depth' of Yudu River as a comparison, but emphasizes that this depth is far less than the feelings between soldiers and civilians. It uses exaggeration to highlight the close bond between the Soviet area masses and the Red Army, who depend on each other for life and death. The simple language contains sincere emotions, echoing the historical facts of Yudu people dismantling door panels and sending relatives to support the Long March, and interpreting the profound connotation that 'the people are the foundation of the revolution', becoming a vivid portrayal of military-civilian unity.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "于都河告别是长征的正式起点，体现了深厚的军民鱼水情，展现了苏区群众对革命的无私支持，为长征精神增添了军民团结的重要内涵。",

"ferries": "8个渡口同时渡河",

"bridge\_materials": "门板、床板、船只、绳索等",

"local\_support": "群众提供粮食、物资、向导和渡河器材",

"crossing\_duration": "4天",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "渡河需要大量船只，你会如何解决？",

"options": [

"强行征用百姓船只",

"向群众说明情况，请求支援",

"只使用军队现有船只分批渡河"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "历史上红军正是通过向群众说明情况，赢得了自愿支持，体现了人民军队"三大纪律八项注意"的优良传统，这是革命胜利的重要基础。"

}

},

{

"id": "xinfeng",

"name\_zh": "突破第一道封锁线",

"name\_en": "Breaking the First Blockade",

"lng": 114.917,

"lat": 25.3,

"time": "1934年10月21日",

"time\_en": "October 21, 1934",

"summary\_zh": "红军在江西信丰至广东南雄间突破国民党军设置的第一道封锁线。",

"summary\_en": "The Red Army broke through the first blockade set by the Kuomintang army between Xinfeng (Jiangxi) and Nanxiong (Guangdong).",

"description\_zh": "1934年10月21日，中央红军开始向国民党军的第一道封锁线发起进攻。该封锁线位于江西信丰与广东南雄之间，由国民党军粤军陈济棠部负责防守，设有大量碉堡、铁丝网和战壕。红军兵分三路，红一军团攻歼新田、固陂之敌，红三军团攻占韩坊，红九军团向古陂方向前进。经过三天激战，红军突破了敌人的第一道封锁线，缴获了一批武器弹药和物资，掩护中央纵队顺利通过。这是红军长征途中突破的第一个敌人封锁线。",

"description\_en": "On October 21, 1934, the Central Red Army began to attack the first blockade line of the Kuomintang army. The blockade line, located between Xinfeng (Jiangxi) and Nanxiong (Guangdong), was defended by Chen Jitang's troops of the Kuomintang army, with a large number of blockhouses, barbed wire and trenches. The Red Army divided into three routes: the 1st Corps attacked Xintian and Gupi, the 3rd Corps captured Hanfang, and the 9th Corps advanced to Gubei. After three days of fierce fighting, the Red Army broke through the enemy's first blockade line, captured a batch of weapons, ammunition and materials, and covered the smooth passage of the central column. This was the first enemy blockade line broken during the Long March of the Red Army.",

"poem\_zh": "枪林弹雨何所惧，冲破封锁向前进。——红军歌谣",

"poem\_en": "Fearless of bullets and artillery fire, break through the blockade and march forward. ——Red Army ballad",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "歌谣以直白铿锵的语言，展现了红军战士面对枪林弹雨时的无畏气概。“何所惧”三字掷地有声，彰显了革命军队在强敌面前的勇气；“向前进”则点明了突破封锁线的坚定目标。简短两句既还原了突破第一道封锁线时的激战场景，也浓缩了红军不怕牺牲、奋勇向前的战斗精神，具有强烈的感染力和号召力。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "With straightforward and forceful language, the ballad shows the fearless spirit of the Red Army soldiers in the face of bullets and artillery fire. The three characters '何所惧 (fearless)' are powerful, demonstrating the courage of the revolutionary army in the face of strong enemies; '向前进 (march forward)' points out the firm goal of breaking through the blockade. The short two lines not only restore the fierce battle scene when breaking through the first blockade, but also concentrate the Red Army's fighting spirit of fearing no sacrifice and forging ahead, with strong appeal and call.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "突破第一道封锁线是红军长征以来的首次大规模军事行动，初步检验了红军的战斗力和战略部署，为后续突破其他封锁线积累了经验，也标志着长征战略转移的正式展开。",

"enemy\_forces": "国民党军粤军陈济棠部约4个师",

"battle\_results": "击溃敌军2个师，缴获步枪2000余支，机枪50余挺",

"terrain\_features": "山地丘陵地带，多河流峡谷",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对敌人的碉堡群，你会选择什么进攻方式？",

"options": [

"集中火力正面强攻",

"夜间偷袭结合正面佯攻",

"迂回包抄切断敌军后路"

],

"correct\_answer": 2,

"explanation": "历史上红军采用了迂回包抄战术，不仅突破了封锁线，还缴获了大量物资，这种灵活机动的战术避免了正面强攻造成的重大伤亡。"

}

},

{

"id": "renhua",

"name\_zh": "突破第二道封锁线",

"name\_en": "Breaking the Second Blockade",

"lng": 113.717,

"lat": 25.05,

"time": "1934年11月5日",

"time\_en": "November 5, 1934",

"summary\_zh": "红军在广东仁化至湖南城口间突破国民党军设置的第二道封锁线。",

"summary\_en": "The Red Army broke through the second blockade set by the Kuomintang army between Renhua (Guangdong) and Chengkou (Hunan).",

"description\_zh": "1934年11月初，中央红军抵达广东仁化至湖南城口间的国民党军第二道封锁线。该封锁线由粤军和湘军共同防守，沿山脉构筑了连绵的碉堡群和防御工事。红军以红一军团为左路，红三军团为右路，中央纵队居中，向封锁线发起进攻。11月5日至8日，红军先后攻占城口、仁化等地，突破了敌人的第二道封锁线，缴获了大批粮食、布匹等物资。由于敌军防守较为薄弱且内部矛盾重重，红军此次突破较为顺利，损失较小。",

"description\_en": "In early November 1934, the Central Red Army arrived at the second blockade line of the Kuomintang army between Renhua (Guangdong) and Chengkou (Hunan). The blockade line, jointly defended by the Guangdong and Hunan armies, had continuous blockhouses and defensive works along the mountains. With the 1st Corps as the left route, the 3rd Corps as the right route, and the central column in the middle, the Red Army launched an attack on the blockade line. From November 5 to 8, the Red Army successively captured Chengkou, Renhua and other places, broke through the enemy's second blockade line, and captured a large number of grain, cloth and other materials. Due to the relatively weak defense of the enemy and serious internal contradictions, the Red Army's breakthrough was relatively smooth with small losses.",

"poem\_zh": "红旗指处乌云散，红军到处人民欢。——红军歌谣",

"poem\_en": "Where the red flag points, dark clouds disperse; wherever the Red Army goes, people rejoice. ——Red Army ballad",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "“红旗”象征革命力量与希望，“乌云”暗喻反动势力的压迫，前半句以象征手法写出革命对黑暗势力的驱散；后半句则聚焦红军与人民的关系，展现了革命军队所到之处受到群众拥护的场景。诗句充满乐观主义色彩，既呼应了突破第二道封锁线时的顺利态势，也揭示了“得民心者得天下”的革命真理。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The 'red flag' symbolizes revolutionary strength and hope, and 'dark clouds' metaphorically refer to the oppression of reactionary forces. The first half uses symbolic techniques to describe the dispelling of dark forces by the revolution; the second half focuses on the relationship between the Red Army and the people, showing the scene where the revolutionary army is supported by the masses wherever it goes. The poem is full of optimism, echoing the smooth situation when breaking through the second blockade, and revealing the revolutionary truth that 'those who win the people's hearts win the world'.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "突破第二道封锁线进一步扩大了红军长征的战略空间，缴获的大量物资缓解了红军的补给困难，同时也暴露了国民党军内部的矛盾，为红军后续行动提供了有利条件。",

"defense\_features": "沿湘粤边境山脉构筑的碉堡群和防御工事",

"enemy\_situation": "粤军和湘军约3个师，防守松散，协同性差",

"material\_gains": "缴获粮食3000余担，布匹2000余匹，药品一批",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "发现敌军防守存在空隙，你会如何行动？",

"options": [

"立即发起全面进攻",

"派小部队渗透侦察后再行动",

"利用空隙迂回穿插绕过防线"

],

"correct\_answer": 2,

"explanation": "历史上红军正是利用敌军防守空隙，以最小代价突破了第二道封锁线，这种灵活机动的战术体现了红军"避实击虚"的作战原则。"

}

},

{

"id": "chenzhou",

"name\_zh": "突破第三道封锁线",

"name\_en": "Breaking the Third Blockade",

"lng": 113.017,

"lat": 25.783,

"time": "1934年11月15日",

"time\_en": "November 15, 1934",

"summary\_zh": "红军在湖南郴县至宜章间突破国民党军设置的第三道封锁线。",

"summary\_en": "The Red Army broke through the third blockade set by the Kuomintang army between Chenxian and Yizhang (Hunan).",

"description\_zh": "1934年11月中旬，中央红军抵达湖南郴县至宜章间的国民党军第三道封锁线。该封锁线是国民党军在湘南地区构筑的重要防线，由湘军何键部负责防守，防线绵长，工事坚固。红军兵分三路，红一军团攻歼宜章之敌，红三军团进攻郴县，红九军团负责掩护侧翼。经过数日激战，红军于11月15日突破第三道封锁线，占领宜章、郴县等地，缴获了大量军用物资和粮食。此次突破使红军摆脱了国民党军的紧逼，为向湘江方向进军创造了条件。",

"description\_en": "In mid-November 1934, the Central Red Army arrived at the third blockade line of the Kuomintang army between Chenxian and Yizhang (Hunan). The blockade line, an important defense line built by the Kuomintang army in southern Hunan, was defended by He Jian's Hunan army, with a long defense line and solid fortifications. The Red Army divided into three routes: the 1st Corps attacked Yizhang, the 3rd Corps attacked Chenxian, and the 9th Corps was responsible for covering the flank. After several days of fierce fighting, the Red Army broke through the third blockade line on November 15, occupied Yizhang, Chenxian and other places, and captured a large amount of military materials and grain. This breakthrough enabled the Red Army to get rid of the Kuomintang army's close pursuit and created conditions for marching towards the Xiangjiang River.",

"poem\_zh": "战士双脚走天下，四渡赤水出奇兵。——《长征组歌》",

"poem\_en": "Warriors travel the world on their feet, crossing Chishui four times with surprise troops. ——'Long March Suite'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "前句“战士双脚走天下”以朴素语言勾勒出红军战士依靠双脚完成万里长征的壮举，凸显了革命意志的坚韧；后句虽聚焦“四渡赤水”的经典战例，却与突破第三道封锁线时的机动战术形成呼应，体现了红军在运动战中灵活歼敌的军事智慧。两句结合，既赞美了战士的顽强毅力，也歌颂了革命军队的战术灵活，是长征精神的生动缩影。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The first line 'Warriors travel the world on their feet' outlines the feat of the Red Army soldiers completing the Long March with their feet in simple language, highlighting the tenacity of revolutionary will. Although the latter line focuses on the classic battle example of 'crossing Chishui four times', it echoes the mobile tactics when breaking through the third blockade, reflecting the Red Army's military wisdom in flexibly annihilating enemies in mobile warfare. The combination of the two lines not only praises the soldiers' tenacious perseverance, but also eulogizes the tactical flexibility of the revolutionary army, which is a vivid epitome of the Long March spirit.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "突破第三道封锁线使红军成功进入湘南地区，进一步远离了国民党军的核心控制区，为后续突破湘江防线创造了条件，同时也锻炼了红军在运动中歼敌的能力。",

"battle\_process": "分三路进攻，钳形攻势突破敌军防线",

"local\_response": "当地群众积极支援红军，提供粮食和向导",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "突破封锁线后发现敌军正在集结反扑，你会：",

"options": [

"原地待命，准备迎击敌军",

"快速前进，摆脱敌军纠缠",

"分兵伏击，打击敌军先头部队"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "历史上红军在突破第三道封锁线后迅速前进，避免与敌军主力纠缠，这种以机动转移为主要目标的战略选择，符合长征初期战略转移的总体要求。"

}

},

{

"id": "xiangjiang",

"name\_zh": "湘江战役（突破第四道封锁线）",

"name\_en": "Battle of Xiangjiang River (Breaking the Fourth Blockade)",

"lng": 110.761,

"lat": 25.642,

"time": "1934年11月27日-12月1日",

"time\_en": "November 27 - December 1, 1934",

"summary\_zh": "湘江战役是长征中最惨烈的战斗，红军以巨大牺牲突破国民党军第四道封锁线。",

"summary\_en": "The Battle of Xiangjiang River was the most tragic battle in the Long March, where the Red Army broke through the Kuomintang's fourth blockade line with huge sacrifices.",

"description\_zh": "1934年11月下旬，红军抵达湘江流域，遭遇国民党军30万兵力的围追堵截。为保护中央纵队安全渡江，红军将士在新圩、脚山铺、光华铺等阵地展开殊死搏斗。战斗持续五昼夜，红军以血肉之躯抵挡敌军飞机大炮的猛烈进攻，最终突破封锁线，但兵力从出发时的8.6万人锐减至3万余人。此次战役让红军认识到"左"倾错误的危害，为后来遵义会议的召开埋下伏笔。红五军团34师师长陈树湘腹部中弹被俘后，亲手扯断肠子壮烈牺牲，年仅29岁，展现了红军战士的英雄气节。",

"description\_en": "In late November 1934, the Red Army arrived at the Xiangjiang River basin and encountered 300,000 Kuomintang troops pursuing and blocking them. To protect the central column's safe crossing, Red Army soldiers fought fiercely at positions such as Xinxu, Jiaoshapu, and Guanghuapu. The battle lasted five days and nights. The Red Army withstood the fierce attack of enemy planes and artillery with their flesh and blood, and finally broke through the blockade, but their strength sharply decreased from 86,000 to more than 30,000. This battle made the Red Army realize the harm of "Left" deviations, laying the groundwork for the later Zunyi Conference. Division Commander Chen Shuxiang of the 34th Division was wounded in the abdomen and captured, then sacrificed heroically at age 29, showing the heroic spirit of Red Army soldiers.",

"poem\_zh": "血染湘江渡，魂萦岭上松。三年游击战，一旅捷音浓。——《缅怀陈树湘烈士》",

"poem\_en": "Blood dyed Xiangjiang crossing, soul lingers on pine trees. Three years of guerrilla warfare, a brigade's victory sounds loud. ——'In Memory of Martyr Chen Shuxiang'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "首句“血染湘江渡”以凝重笔触直击湘江战役的惨烈，鲜红的血与碧绿的江水形成强烈视觉冲击，定格了红军将士以命相搏的悲壮瞬间。次句“魂萦岭上松”将烈士英魂与苍劲青松相联结，既呼应了陈树湘等烈士的牺牲精神，又赋予其永恒的象征意义——青松的坚韧恰是革命精神的写照。后两句虽延伸至三年游击战的胜利，却以“捷音浓”反衬牺牲的价值，凸显了湘江战役中先烈用生命为革命铺路的深刻内涵。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The first line 'Blood dyed Xiangjiang crossing' directly hits the tragedy of the Battle of Xiangjiang River with a dignified brushstroke. The strong visual impact between the bright red blood and the green river water freezes the tragic moment when the Red Army soldiers fought with their lives. The second line 'soul lingers on pine trees' connects the heroic souls of the martyrs with the vigorous pine trees, which not only echoes the sacrificing spirit of martyrs like Chen Shuxiang, but also endows them with eternal symbolic significance - the tenacity of pine trees is exactly the portrayal of the revolutionary spirit. Although the last two lines extend to the victory of the three-year guerrilla war, they use 'a brigade's victory sounds loud' to set off the value of sacrifice, highlighting the profound connotation that the martyrs paved the way for the revolution with their lives in the Battle of Xiangjiang River.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "湘江战役是长征中最惨烈的战斗，它让红军深刻认识到"左"倾错误的危害，为遵义会议确立毛泽东领导地位奠定了思想基础，成为中国革命生死攸关的转折点之一。",

"participants": "中央红军（红一方面军）8.6万人；国民党军30万人",

"battle\_casualties": "红军牺牲约5.6万人，师长级指挥员牺牲5人",

"heroic\_stories": [

"红五军团34师师长陈树湘腹部中弹被俘，亲手扯断肠子壮烈牺牲",

"红三军团某部指导员在阵地失守前拉响最后一颗手榴弹与敌人同归于尽"

],

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对敌军重兵封锁，你会如何部署渡江？",

"options": [

"集中保护中央纵队，强行正面突破",

"分兵多路，佯攻牵制敌人主力",

"暂停渡江，原路返回寻找其他路线"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "历史上红军因采用正面强攻付出惨重代价，正确策略应是分兵佯攻，分散敌人注意力，为主力部队创造渡江机会，这也为后来遵义会议后的战术转变提供了教训。"

}

}

]

[

{

"id": "tongdao",

"name\_zh": "通道会议",

"name\_en": "Tongdao Conference",

"lng": 109.7,

"lat": 26.1,

"time": "1934年12月12日",

"time\_en": "December 12, 1934",

"summary\_zh": "通道会议紧急讨论红军进军方向，决定转向敌军薄弱的贵州，避免全军覆没。",

"summary\_en": "The Tongdao Conference urgently discussed the Red Army's marching direction and decided to turn to Guizhou where enemy forces were weak, avoiding total annihilation.",

"description\_zh": "1934年12月，红军突破湘江后元气大伤，按原计划准备前往湘西与红二、六军团会合，但蒋介石已调集15万兵力在湘西布下口袋阵。12月12日，中共中央在湖南通道召开紧急会议，毛泽东在会上力主放弃原定计划，改向敌军兵力薄弱的贵州进军，以摆脱敌人围歼。这一建议得到周恩来、张闻天、王稼祥等多数同志支持，红军随即转向贵州，攻占黎平，取得长征以来的首次胜利，为后来遵义会议的召开创造了条件。",

"description\_en": "In December 1934, after breaking through the Xiangjiang River, the Red Army was severely weakened. They planned to go to western Hunan to join the 2nd and 6th Corps, but Chiang Kai-shek had deployed 150,000 troops there in an ambush. On December 12, the CPC Central Committee held an emergency meeting in Tongdao, Hunan. Mao Zedong advocated abandoning the original plan and marching to Guizhou where enemy forces were weak. Supported by Zhou Enlai, Zhang Wentian and Wang Jiaxiang, the Red Army turned to Guizhou and captured Liping, achieving their first victory since the Long March, creating conditions for the Zunyi Conference.",

"poem\_zh": "审时度势定方向，避实就虚脱重围。——《通道转兵》",

"poem\_en": "Assess the situation to determine direction, avoid the strong and attack the weak to break the siege. ——'Tongdao Diversion'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "诗句精准概括了通道会议的核心决策：立足实际研判局势，以灵活机动的战略思维避开敌军主力，选择薄弱环节突破包围。短短两句既体现了毛泽东军事思想中"实事求是"的精髓，也凸显了我党在危急时刻果断调整策略的智慧，为红军绝境求生指明了关键方向。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The verse accurately summarizes the core decision of the Tongdao Conference: based on reality to assess the situation, using flexible strategic thinking to avoid the main enemy forces and choose weak links to break the siege. These two short lines reflect the essence of Mao Zedong's military thought of "seeking truth from facts" and highlight the Party's wisdom in decisively adjusting strategies in critical moments, pointing out a key direction for the Red Army's survival in desperate situations.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "通道会议是红军长征中的第一次重要战略转折，打破了蒋介石在湘西围歼红军的企图，避免了红军可能遭受的灭顶之灾，是毛泽东正确军事思想开始得到采纳的重要标志，为遵义会议确立正确的军事路线奠定了基础。",

"meeting\_attendants": "毛泽东、周恩来、朱德、博古、张闻天、王稼祥等",

"decision\_significance": "首次否定\"左\"倾军事路线，为后续战略调整开辟道路",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对敌军在湘西设下的埋伏，会议上出现路线分歧，你会支持哪种方案？",

"options": [

"坚持原定计划，与红二、六军团会师",

"改变方向，向敌军薄弱的贵州进军",

"原地待命，等待敌军动向变化"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "历史上的通道会议正是做出了转向贵州的正确决策，这一灵活机动的战略调整，体现了\"避实击虚\"的军事思想，为红军争取了生机。"

}

},

{

"id": "liping",

"name\_zh": "黎平会议",

"name\_en": "Liping Conference",

"lng": 109.117,

"lat": 26.233,

"time": "1934年12月18日",

"time\_en": "December 18, 1934",

"summary\_zh": "黎平会议正式决定放弃前往湘西的计划，确立向贵州北部进军的战略方针。",

"summary\_en": "The Liping Conference formally decided to abandon the plan to go to western Hunan and established the strategic policy of marching to northern Guizhou.",

"description\_zh": "1934年12月18日，中共中央在贵州黎平召开政治局会议，专门讨论红军进军方向问题。会议经过激烈争论，最终接受毛泽东的正确主张，决定放弃到湘西与红二、六军团会合的计划，确立向贵州北部进军，在川黔边区建立新的革命根据地。会议还通过了《中央政治局关于战略方针之决定》，为红军指明了正确的前进方向，摆脱了被动局面，是遵义会议的重要预备会议。",

"description\_en": "On December 18, 1934, the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held a meeting in Liping, Guizhou, specifically discussing the Red Army's marching direction. After heated debate, the meeting finally accepted Mao Zedong's correct proposition, deciding to abandon the plan to join the 2nd and 6th Corps in western Hunan, and established the policy of marching to northern Guizhou to establish a new revolutionary base in the Sichuan-Guizhou border area. The meeting adopted the 'Decision of the Political Bureau on Strategic Policy', pointing out the correct direction for the Red Army.",

"poem\_zh": "东方欲晓，莫道君行早。踏遍青山人未老，风景这边独好。——《清平乐·会昌》毛泽东",

"poem\_en": "The east is turning bright; don't say you started early. Traversed green mountains, yet not old; the scenery here is uniquely fine. ——'Qingpingle·Huichang' by Mao Zedong",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "此句虽出自毛泽东此前创作的《清平乐·会昌》，却与黎平会议后的历史情境高度契合。\"东方欲晓\"象征革命曙光初现，\"踏遍青山人未老\"体现红军历经转战仍斗志昂扬，\"风景这边独好\"则暗喻转向黔北的战略选择带来了新的生机，展现了共产党人在困境中对革命前途的坚定信念。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "Although this line comes from Mao Zedong's earlier work 'Qingpingle·Huichang', it highly fits the historical context after the Liping Conference. 'The east is turning bright' symbolizes the dawn of revolution, 'Traversed green mountains, yet not old' reflects the Red Army's high morale after long marches, and 'the scenery here is uniquely fine' implicitly metaphorizes the new vitality brought by the strategic choice to turn to northern Guizhou, showing the Communists' firm belief in the revolutionary future in difficult situations.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "黎平会议是红军长征中的重要转折点，它从组织上否定了\"左\"倾错误军事路线，肯定了毛泽东的正确主张，为红军指明了正确的战略方向，避免了红军可能覆灭的危险，为遵义会议的召开创造了重要条件。",

"meeting\_outcome": "通过《中央政治局关于战略方针之决定》，确立向黔北进军的战略",

"strategic\_change": "从被动转移转向主动开辟新根据地",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "会议上对进军方向有重大分歧，你会如何推动达成共识？",

"options": [

"坚持原定计划，执行上级命令",

"通过充分讨论，采纳正确意见",

"暂时休会，等待局势明朗"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "黎平会议通过充分讨论最终达成共识，体现了民主集中制原则，这种通过集体讨论做出正确决策的方式，是中国共产党不断走向成熟的重要标志。"

}

},

{

"id": "jiangkou",

"name\_zh": "强渡乌江",

"name\_en": "Forcing Wujiang River Crossing",

"lng": 108.85,

"lat": 27.717,

"time": "1935年1月1日-6日",

"time\_en": "January 1-6, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "红军强渡乌江天险，打开了前往遵义的通道，为遵义会议召开创造了条件。",

"summary\_en": "The Red Army forced a crossing of the dangerous Wujiang River, opening the passage to Zunyi and creating conditions for the Zunyi Conference.",

"description\_zh": "1935年1月初，红军抵达乌江畔，乌江是贵州第一大河，江面宽阔，水流湍急，两岸悬崖峭壁，素有\"天险\"之称。国民党军在对岸构筑了坚固防御工事，妄图凭借乌江天险阻挡红军。1月1日，红一军团一师一团在龙溪回龙场渡口强渡成功；1月3日，红一军团二师四团在江界河渡口采用\"竹筏强渡+浮桥抢渡\"的方式突破防线；1月6日，红九军团在瓮安茶山关渡口渡过乌江。红军三天内在三个渡口成功突破乌江防线，为占领遵义创造了有利条件。",

"description\_en": "In early January 1935, the Red Army arrived at the Wujiang River, Guizhou's largest river, known as a \"natural barrier\" with wide surface, rapid current and steep cliffs. The Kuomintang army built solid defensive works on the opposite bank. On January 1, the 1st Regiment crossed successfully at Longxi; on January 3, the 4th Regiment broke through at Jiangjiehe using bamboo rafts and floating bridges; on January 6, the 9th Corps crossed at Chashanguan. The Red Army broke through the Wujiang defense line at three ferries within three days.",

"poem\_zh": "乌江天险重飞渡，兵临遵义逼贵阳。——《长征组歌》",

"poem\_en": "Re-crossing the dangerous Wujiang River, troops approach Zunyi and press Guiyang. ——'Long March Suite'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "诗句以精炼的语言展现了红军强渡乌江的壮举，\"重飞渡\"既凸显了乌江天险的艰难险阻，也赞扬了红军不畏强敌、攻坚克难的英雄气概。\"兵临遵义逼贵阳\"则点明了这一胜利的战略意义——不仅打开了通往遵义的关键通道，更对国民党统治核心区域形成威慑，为后续革命进程奠定了重要基础。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The verse shows the feat of the Red Army forcing the Wujiang River crossing in concise language. 'Re-crossing' not only highlights the danger of the Wujiang natural barrier but also praises the Red Army's heroic spirit of defying strong enemies and overcoming difficulties. 'Troops approach Zunyi and press Guiyang' points out the strategic significance of this victory—not only opening the key passage to Zunyi but also deterring the core area of Kuomintang rule, laying an important foundation for the subsequent revolutionary process.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "强渡乌江是红军转向贵州后的首次重大军事胜利，打破了国民党军凭借天险阻挡红军的企图，为红军占领遵义、进行休整和召开遵义会议创造了有利条件，是红军军事战略转变后的第一个胜利成果。",

"river\_conditions": "江面宽100-200米，水流速度每秒1.8米，两岸悬崖峭壁",

"crossing\_methods": "竹筏强渡、浮桥抢渡、夜间偷渡相结合",

"heroic\_stories": [

"红军战士毛振华带领4名勇士乘竹筏强渡，在江中被巨浪打翻仍坚持战斗",

"工兵连战士在严寒中跳入江中搭建浮桥，许多人冻僵仍坚持作业"

],

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对乌江天险和敌军防守，你会选择什么渡河方式？",

"options": [

"集中兵力从一个渡口强行突破",

"分兵多路同时从多个渡口进攻",

"夜间偷渡避免正面冲突"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "历史上红军正是采用分兵多路进攻的方式，分散了敌军兵力，在三个渡口同时突破，体现了\"声东击西、多点突破\"的战术思想，最终成功渡过乌江。"

}

},

{

"id": "zunyi",

"name\_zh": "遵义会议",

"name\_en": "Zunyi Conference",

"lng": 106.917,

"lat": 27.717,

"time": "1935年1月15日-17日",

"time\_en": "January 15-17, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "遵义会议确立了毛泽东在党中央和红军的领导地位，是中国革命生死攸关的转折点。",

"summary\_en": "The Zunyi Conference established Mao Zedong's leadership in the Party Central Committee and the Red Army, a crucial turning point in China's revolution.",

"description\_zh": "1935年1月15日至17日，中共中央在贵州遵义召开政治局扩大会议，集中解决当时具有决定意义的军事和组织问题。会议批判了\"左\"倾错误军事路线，肯定了毛泽东的正确军事主张；选举毛泽东为中央政治局常委，取消博古、李德的最高军事指挥权。遵义会议在极端危急的历史关头，挽救了党，挽救了红军，挽救了中国革命，是中国共产党从幼稚走向成熟的标志，标志着中国共产党开始独立自主地运用马克思主义基本原理解决自己的路线、方针和政策问题。",

"description\_en": "From January 15 to 17, 1935, the CPC Central Committee held an expanded Political Bureau meeting in Zunyi, Guizhou, focusing on resolving crucial military and organizational issues. The meeting criticized the \"Left\" deviationist military line, affirmed Mao Zedong's correct military propositions, elected Mao Zedong as a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, and abolished Bo Gu and Li De's supreme military command. The Zunyi Conference saved the Party, the Red Army and the Chinese revolution at an extremely critical historical juncture.",

"poem\_zh": "雄关漫道真如铁，而今迈步从头越。——《忆秦娥·娄山关》毛泽东",

"poem\_en": "The majestic pass is truly like iron, yet now we stride forward anew. ——'Memory of Qin'e·Loushan Pass' by Mao Zedong",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "词句以\"雄关漫道真如铁\"比喻革命道路的艰难险阻和此前遭遇的挫折，而\"而今迈步从头越\"则彰显了遵义会议后红军重整旗鼓、奋勇前进的坚定决心。全诗气势磅礴，既体现了对革命征程艰巨性的清醒认知，更展现了中国共产党人在历史转折关头的豪迈气概和必胜信念。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The line uses \"the majestic pass is truly like iron\" to metaphorize the hardships of the revolutionary road and the setbacks encountered before, while \"yet now we stride forward anew\" demonstrates the Red Army's firm determination to regroup and forge ahead after the Zunyi Conference. The whole poem is majestic, reflecting both a clear understanding of the arduousness of the revolutionary journey and the heroic spirit and必胜信念 of the Chinese Communists at the historical turning point.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "遵义会议是中国共产党历史上一个生死攸关的转折点，它确立了毛泽东在党中央和红军的领导地位，结束了\"左\"倾教条主义错误在中央的统治，使中国革命转危为安，为红军胜利完成长征、开创中国革命新局面奠定了重要基础。",

"meeting\_attendants": "中央政治局委员、候补委员及各军团主要负责人共20人",

"key\_decisions": "批判\"左\"倾错误军事路线，选举毛泽东为中央政治局常委，改组中央军事指挥机构",

"interactive\_elements": {

"meeting\_scene": "遵义会议会址原为贵州军阀柏辉章的公馆，会议在二楼小客厅举行",

"debate\_highlights": "毛泽东作长篇发言，系统批判\"左\"倾错误军事路线，阐述正确军事思想"

}

},

{

"id": "loushan",

"name\_zh": "娄山关大捷",

"name\_en": "Victory at Loushan Pass",

"lng": 106.817,

"lat": 27.883,

"time": "1935年2月25日-26日",

"time\_en": "February 25-26, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "遵义会议后红军取得的首次重大胜利，彻底打破了蒋介石的围歼计划",

"summary\_en": "The first major victory after the Zunyi Conference, completely breaking Chiang Kai-shek's encirclement plan",

"description\_zh": "娄山关是贵州北部的重要关隘，海拔1440米，地势险要，有\"一夫当关，万夫莫开\"之称，是遵义通往桐梓的必经之路。1935年2月，红军二渡赤水后，为夺回遵义城，必须攻克娄山关。彭德怀率领红三军团担任主攻，仰攻陡峭山壁，与国民党军展开白刃战。经过两天激战，红军攻克娄山关，歼灭敌军600余人，缴获大量物资。此次胜利是遵义会议后的首次大捷，极大鼓舞了全军士气。",

"description\_en": "Loushan Pass, 1440 meters above sea level, is a strategic pass in northern Guizhou, known as \"one man guarding the pass, ten thousand cannot pass\". In February 1935, after the Red Army's second crossing of Chishui, they needed to capture Loushan Pass to retake Zunyi. Peng Dehuai led the 3rd Corps in a frontal attack, engaging in hand-to-hand combat. After two days of fierce fighting, the Red Army captured the pass, annihilating over 600 enemy soldiers. This was the first major victory after the Zunyi Conference, greatly boosting morale.",

"poem\_zh": "雄关漫道真如铁，而今迈步从头越。从头越，苍山如海，残阳如血。——《忆秦娥·娄山关》毛泽东",

"poem\_en": "The majestic pass is truly like iron, yet now we stride forward anew. Striding forward anew, green mountains like the sea, setting sun like blood. ——'Memory of Qin'e·Loushan Pass' by Mao Zedong",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "毛泽东在此词中以\"雄关漫道真如铁\"极写娄山关的险峻难攻，\"而今迈步从头越\"则刻画了红军攻克天险后的豪迈气概。下阕\"苍山如海，残阳如血\"以壮阔而凝重的意象，既描绘了战斗后的战场景象，也隐喻了革命胜利的来之不易，字里行间洋溢着共产党人不畏牺牲、勇往直前的英雄主义精神。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "In this ci-poem, Mao Zedong uses \"the majestic pass is truly like iron\" to vividly describe the danger and difficulty of capturing Loushan Pass, while \"yet now we stride forward anew\" portrays the heroic spirit of the Red Army after conquering the natural barrier. The second stanza \"green mountains like the sea, setting sun like blood\" uses magnificent and solemn images to depict the battlefield scene after the battle and metaphorize the hard-won revolutionary victory, permeated with the communist spirit of heroism, defying sacrifice and forging ahead courageously.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "娄山关大捷是遵义会议确立毛泽东领导地位后取得的首次重大军事胜利，打破了\"左\"倾错误军事路线的束缚，证明了毛泽东军事思想的正确性，为红军重振旗鼓奠定了基础。",

"military\_strategy": "正面佯攻与侧翼迂回相结合，集中优势兵力突破关键点",

"terrain\_features": "两侧悬崖峭壁，中间仅有一条石阶路通行",

"battle\_results": "歼敌600余人，缴获步枪800余支，轻重机枪20余挺",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "进攻娄山关时，面对敌军坚固防守，你会选择：",

"options": [

"组织敢死队正面强攻",

"派小部队从山后小路攀岩偷袭",

"围而不攻等待敌军弹尽粮绝"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "历史上红军正是采用了侧翼迂回战术，派部队从悬崖峭壁攀援而上，配合正面进攻取得胜利，体现了灵活机动的战术思想。"

}

},

{

"id": "zunyi2",

"name\_zh": "二占遵义城",

"name\_en": "Recapturing Zunyi City",

"lng": 106.917,

"lat": 27.717,

"time": "1935年2月28日",

"time\_en": "February 28, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "红军在娄山关大捷后乘胜追击，收复遵义城并歼敌数千",

"summary\_en": "After victory at Loushan Pass, the Red Army pursued the enemy and recaptured Zunyi City",

"description\_zh": "1935年2月，红军攻克娄山关后，乘胜向遵义城发起进攻。彭德怀率红三军团沿公路向遵义追击，林彪率红一军团从侧翼包抄。红军先头部队伪装成国民党军溃兵，智取遵义城南门，主力部队随即涌入城内。经过激战，红军歼灭国民党军两个师又八个团，俘敌3000余人，缴获大批武器弹药和物资。这是中央红军长征以来取得的最大一次胜利，被称为\"遵义大捷\"，极大鼓舞了红军士气。",

"description\_en": "In February 1935, after capturing Loushan Pass, the Red Army launched an attack on Zunyi City. Peng Dehuai led the 3rd Corps in pursuit along the highway, while Lin Biao led the 1st Corps to outflank. The vanguard disguised themselves as Kuomintang routed soldiers, cleverly capturing the south gate. After fierce fighting, the Red Army annihilated two divisions and eight regiments, capturing over 3,000 enemies. This was the largest victory since the Long March began, known as the \"Zunyi Great Victory\".",

"poem\_zh": "遵义城头竖红旗，军民欢呼庆胜利。——民间歌谣",

"poem\_en": "Red flags raised over Zunyi city walls, soldiers and civilians cheer victory. ——Folk ballad",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "这首民间歌谣以朴素直白的语言，记录了二占遵义城的历史场景。\"遵义城头竖红旗\"象征着革命力量的胜利回归，\"军民欢呼庆胜利\"则生动描绘了红军与百姓共庆胜利的热烈场面，既体现了战役的重大成果，也反映了红军与人民群众的鱼水深情，是革命胜利依靠人民、为了人民的生动写照。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "This folk ballad records the historical scene of recapturing Zunyi City with simple and straightforward language. \"Red flags raised over Zunyi city walls\" symbolizes the victorious return of revolutionary forces, and \"soldiers and civilians cheer victory\" vividly depicts the warm scene of the Red Army and people celebrating together, reflecting both the significant achievements of the battle and the deep bond between the Red Army and the people, which is a vivid portrayal of revolutionary victory relying on and for the people.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "二占遵义城是红军长征以来取得的最大胜利，沉重打击了国民党军的嚣张气焰，极大提升了红军士气，充分验证了遵义会议确立的军事路线的正确性，为红军摆脱被动局面创造了条件。",

"battle\_results": "歼敌3000余人，缴获步枪2000余支、机枪50余挺、子弹10万余发",

"civilian\_support": "遵义群众为红军提供粮食、药品和情报支持，许多青年参加红军",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "进入遵义城后，面对缴获的大量物资，你会：",

"options": [

"全部归为军用，快速撤离",

"留下部分物资给贫困百姓，并开仓放粮",

"向商户强制征购更多物资以备后用"

],

"correct\_answer": 2,

"explanation": "红军始终执行\"三大纪律八项注意\"，进入遵义后不仅秋毫无犯，还开仓放粮救济百姓，赢得了群众衷心拥护，这正是革命胜利的重要基础。"

}

}

]

[

{

"id": "chishui1",

"name\_zh": "一渡赤水",

"name\_en": "First Crossing of Chishui River",

"lng": 105.6,

"lat": 28.4,

"time": "1935年1月29日",

"time\_en": "January 29, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "红军一渡赤水，跳出国民党军包围圈，实现战略转移",

"summary\_en": "The Red Army's first crossing of Chishui River, breaking out of the Kuomintang encirclement",

"description\_zh": "1935年1月，遵义会议后，蒋介石调集40万兵力围剿红军。为摆脱敌军包围，毛泽东指挥红军向川南转移。1月29日，红军分三路从猿猴场（今元厚）、土城南北地区西渡赤水河（一渡赤水），进入川南古蔺、叙永地区，准备北渡长江与红四方面军会合。但因川军重兵布防长江，红军随即改变计划，转向敌军兵力薄弱的云南扎西地区集结休整，为后续机动创造条件。",

"description\_en": "In January 1935, after the Zunyi Conference, Chiang Kai-shek deployed 400,000 troops to encircle the Red Army. To break out, Mao Zedong directed the Red Army to move south of Sichuan. On January 29, the Red Army crossed the Chishui River in three routes from Yuanhou and Tucheng areas, entering southern Sichuan, preparing to cross the Yangtze River to join the 4th Front Army. Due to heavy Sichuan army defenses along the Yangtze, the Red Army changed plans and moved to southern Yunnan for rest.",

"poem\_zh": "四渡赤水出奇兵，毛主席用兵真如神。——《长征组歌》",

"poem\_en": "Four crossings of Chishui with surprise troops, Chairman Mao's military strategy is divine. ——'Long March Suite'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "诗句以"出奇兵"三字精准概括了四渡赤水的战术精髓，一渡赤水作为这场经典战役的开端，已展现出"避实击虚"的军事智慧。"真如神"的赞叹不仅是对毛泽东指挥艺术的推崇，更体现了红军在被动局面中主动创造战机的革命自信，为后续三次渡河的战略机动奠定了精神基调。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The line "surprise troops" accurately captures the tactical essence of the four Chishui crossings. The first crossing, as the start of this classic campaign, already demonstrated the military wisdom of "avoiding the strong and attacking the weak". The praise "divine" not only honors Mao Zedong's command art but also reflects the Red Army's revolutionary confidence in creating opportunities from a passive position, laying the spiritual foundation for the subsequent three crossings.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "一渡赤水是遵义会议后红军实施的首次大规模机动，摆脱了国民党军的围追堵截，初步体现了毛泽东灵活机动的军事指挥艺术，为后续的二渡、三渡、四渡赤水奠定了基础。",

"crossing\_points": "猿猴场（元厚）、土城等渡口",

"military\_strategy": "避实击虚，摆脱敌军主力，寻求有利战机",

"river\_conditions": "赤水河水流湍急，河岸陡峭，当时正值枯水期",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "发现敌军在长江沿岸重兵布防，你会如何调整计划？",

"options": [

"强攻突破长江防线",

"改变方向，向敌军薄弱地区转移",

"原地待命，等待敌军调动"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "历史上红军正是灵活调整计划，转向敌军薄弱的扎西地区，体现了"打得赢就打，打不赢就走"的机动灵活战术原则。"

}

},

{

"id": "zhaxi",

"name\_zh": "扎西会议",

"name\_en": "Zhaxi Conference",

"lng": 105.3,

"lat": 28.0,

"time": "1935年2月5日-9日",

"time\_en": "February 5-9, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "扎西会议完善了遵义会议决议，确定了新的战略方针和军事部署",

"summary\_en": "Zhaxi Conference improved the Zunyi Conference resolutions, establishing new strategic policies",

"description\_zh": "1935年2月，红军一渡赤水后抵达云南扎西地区。中共中央在此连续召开政治局会议（扎西会议），讨论军事战略和部队整编问题。会议通过了《中央关于反对敌人五次"围剿"的总结的决议》，进一步肯定了毛泽东的正确军事路线；决定对红军进行精简整编，充实基层战斗力；确立了"回师东进、再渡赤水、重占遵义"的战略方针。扎西会议是遵义会议的继续和完善，为红军二渡赤水、重占遵义奠定了重要基础。",

"description\_en": "In February 1935, after the first crossing of Chishui, the Red Army arrived in Zhaxi, Yunnan. The CPC Central Committee held successive Political Bureau meetings, discussing military strategy and troop reorganization. The meeting adopted resolutions further affirming Mao Zedong's correct military line, decided to streamline the Red Army, and established the strategic policy of "returning east, recrossing Chishui, and recapturing Zunyi".",

"poem\_zh": "扎西整编军威振，再渡赤水出奇兵。——《扎西感怀》",

"poem\_en": "Zhaxi reorganization boosts military morale, recrossing Chishui with surprise troops. ——'Reflections on Zhaxi'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "前句"扎西整编军威振"点出会议的重要成果：通过精简整编使红军战斗力得到提升，精神面貌焕然一新；后句"再渡赤水出奇兵"则预示了会议确定的战略方向将带来的辉煌胜利。全诗以简练语言勾勒出从整顿到出击的转折，体现了党和红军在逆境中自我革新、重燃斗志的革命精神。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The first line highlights the conference's key achievement: troop reorganization in Zhaxi boosted military morale and combat effectiveness. The second line foreshadows the brilliant victories from the strategic direction set by the conference. The poem concisely outlines the transition from reorganization to attack, reflecting the Party and Red Army's revolutionary spirit of self-renewal and renewed determination in adversity.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "扎西会议是遵义会议的继续和完成，它贯彻落实了遵义会议精神，进一步巩固了毛泽东在党中央和红军的领导地位，为红军实施灵活机动的战略战术、取得长征胜利提供了重要保证。",

"meeting\_decisions": [

"通过遵义会议决议的正式文本",

"对红军进行精简整编，撤销部分师级建制",

"确立回师东进、再渡赤水的战略方针"

],

"troop\_reorganization": "全军从3万余人精简至2万余人，充实基层作战单位",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对兵力不足的情况，你会如何整编部队？",

"options": [

"保留原有编制，减少每个单位的人员数量",

"撤销部分高级建制，充实基层战斗力量",

"将非战斗人员全部遣散，保留战斗部队"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "扎西会议采取了撤销部分高级建制、充实基层的整编方式，提高了部队的机动性和战斗力，这一做法在后来的战争中被证明是正确有效的。"

}

},

{

"id": "chishui2",

"name\_zh": "二渡赤水",

"name\_en": "Second Crossing of Chishui River",

"lng": 105.7,

"lat": 28.2,

"time": "1935年2月18日-21日",

"time\_en": "February 18-21, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "红军二渡赤水，回师黔北，为娄山关大捷和重占遵义创造条件",

"summary\_en": "Red Army's second crossing of Chishui, returning to northern Guizhou, creating conditions for Loushan Pass victory",

"description\_zh": "1935年2月，根据扎西会议决定，红军趁国民党军主力被吸引到川南、黔北兵力空虚之机，突然掉头东进，于2月18日至21日从太平渡、二郎滩等渡口二渡赤水河，迅速占领桐梓，揭开了遵义战役的序幕。此次行动出敌不意，打乱了蒋介石的部署，使红军从被动转为主动，为随后取得娄山关大捷和重占遵义奠定了基础。",

"description\_en": "In February 1935, following the Zhaxi Conference decisions, the Red Army took advantage of the emptiness in northern Guizhou as Kuomintang main forces were drawn to southern Sichuan. They suddenly turned east, crossing Chishui again from February 18-21, quickly capturing Tongzi. This unexpected move disrupted Chiang Kai-shek's plans, turning passive into active, laying groundwork for Loushan Pass victory and recapturing Zunyi.",

"poem\_zh": "赤水河上摆战场，毛主席指挥不寻常。声东击西出奇兵，要把敌人消灭光。——红军歌谣",

"poem\_en": "Battlefield set on Chishui River, Chairman Mao's command is extraordinary. Making a feint to the east and attacking in the west with surprise troops, determined to eliminate all enemies. ——Red Army ballad",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "歌谣以朴素语言生动再现了二渡赤水的战术特点："声东击西"准确概括了红军利用敌军判断失误、突然回师黔北的机动策略；"指挥不寻常"则直白表达了红军战士对毛泽东打破常规、灵活用兵的由衷赞叹，字里行间充满对胜利的坚定信念和革命乐观主义精神。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The ballad vividly depicts the tactical features of the second crossing with simple language: "feint east, attack west" accurately summarizes the Red Army's mobile strategy of using the enemy's miscalculation to suddenly return to northern Guizhou. "Extraordinary command" straightforwardly expresses the Red Army soldiers' admiration for Mao Zedong's unconventional and flexible command, filled with firm belief in victory and revolutionary optimism.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "二渡赤水是四渡赤水中的关键一役，体现了毛泽东"声东击西"的军事指挥艺术，使红军重新掌握了战略主动权，为取得遵义战役胜利创造了条件，是中国军事史上以少胜多的经典战例。",

"tactical\_features": "出敌不意，快速机动，从被动转为主动",

"crossing\_situation": "太平渡、二郎滩等渡口同时强渡，三天内完成全军渡河",

"enemy\_response": "国民党军猝不及防，被迫仓促应战",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "发现敌军后方空虚，你会采取什么行动？",

"options": [

"按原计划继续前进",

"果断回师，突袭敌军薄弱地区",

"原地隐蔽，观察敌军动向"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "二渡赤水正是采取了果断回师的战术，抓住敌军兵力部署的空隙，取得了战略主动，体现了毛泽东"灵活机动、不拘一格"的军事思想。"

}

},

{

"id": "chishui3",

"name\_zh": "三渡赤水",

"name\_en": "Third Crossing of Chishui River",

"lng": 105.6,

"lat": 28.3,

"time": "1935年3月16日-17日",

"time\_en": "March 16-17, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "红军三渡赤水，佯攻川南，迷惑敌军，为四渡赤水创造条件",

"summary\_en": "Red Army's third crossing of Chishui, feinting attack on southern Sichuan to confuse enemies",

"description\_zh": "1935年3月，红军二渡赤水取得遵义大捷后，蒋介石急忙飞抵重庆指挥，调集重兵企图围歼红军于遵义地区。毛泽东指挥红军于3月16日至17日从茅台镇附近三渡赤水河，再次进入川南，佯作北渡长江姿态。此举成功迷惑了蒋介石，使其误以为红军仍要北渡长江，急调大军向川南集结，为红军四渡赤水、突破重围创造了有利条件。",

"description\_en": "In March 1935, after victory at Zunyi following the second crossing, Chiang Kai-shek rushed to Chongqing to command, deploying heavy forces to encircle the Red Army. Mao Zedong directed the Red Army to cross Chishui a third time from March 16-17 near Maotai Town, re-entering southern Sichuan, feigning a posture of crossing the Yangtze north. This successfully confused Chiang, who dispatched large forces to southern Sichuan, creating favorable conditions for the fourth crossing.",

"poem\_zh": "赤水河水流湍急，红军四渡显神奇。调虎离山施妙计，蒋军疲于奔命急。——民间歌谣",

"poem\_en": "Chishui River flows rapidly, Red Army's four crossings show magic. Luring the tiger away from the mountain with clever schemes, Chiang's army rushes about exhausted. ——Folk ballad",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "歌谣以"调虎离山"精准概括三渡赤水的核心策略——通过佯装北渡长江，成功将国民党军主力诱至川南。"显神奇"的赞叹既指四渡赤水的整体精妙，也特别凸显了此次渡河在战略欺骗上的高超之处，"疲于奔命"则生动描绘了敌军被牵着鼻子走的被动局面，体现了人民群众对红军战术智慧的深刻理解。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The ballad uses "luring the tiger away" to accurately summarize the core strategy of the third crossing—successfully luring Kuomintang main forces to southern Sichuan by feigning a Yangtze crossing. "Show magic" praises both the overall brilliance of the four crossings and the superb strategic deception of this particular crossing. "Rushes about exhausted" vividly depicts the enemy's passive situation of being led by the nose, reflecting the people's deep understanding of the Red Army's tactical wisdom.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "三渡赤水是毛泽东军事指挥艺术的经典之作，通过佯攻迷惑敌军，成功调动了国民党军，为红军彻底摆脱包围创造了条件，充分体现了中国工农红军机动灵活的战略战术。",

"tactical\_purpose": "迷惑敌军，使其误判红军战略意图，分散敌军兵力",

"crossing\_characteristics": "公开渡河，故意暴露行踪，强化佯攻效果",

"enemy\_deployment": "蒋介石急调10万兵力向川南集结，形成新的包围圈",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "为迷惑敌军，你会采取什么措施？",

"options": [

"隐蔽行动，避免被敌军发现",

"故意暴露行踪，制造假象",

"分兵多路，让敌军无法判断主力方向"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "三渡赤水时红军故意公开渡河，制造北渡长江的假象，成功迷惑了蒋介石，体现了"虚虚实实"的军事谋略，为后续行动创造了有利条件。"

}

},

{

"id": "chishui4",

"name\_zh": "四渡赤水",

"name\_en": "Fourth Crossing of Chishui River",

"lng": 105.8,

"lat": 28.1,

"time": "1935年3月21日-22日",

"time\_en": "March 21-22, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "红军四渡赤水，彻底摆脱国民党军围追堵截，成为军事史上的经典战例",

"summary\_en": "Red Army's fourth crossing of Chishui, completely breaking free from Kuomintang pursuit, a classic in military history",

"description\_zh": "1935年3月，当国民党军主力被红军三渡赤水的行动吸引到川南时，毛泽东抓住战机，指挥红军秘密掉头东进，于3月21日至22日从太平渡、二郎滩等渡口四渡赤水河，迅速南下渡过乌江，直逼贵阳。此时蒋介石正在贵阳督战，急调云南军阀部队驰援，红军却虚晃一枪，乘虚进军云南，顺利渡过金沙江，彻底摆脱了国民党军的围追堵截。四渡赤水被认为是毛泽东军事指挥艺术的"神来之笔"。",

"description\_en": "In March 1935, when Kuomintang main forces were drawn to southern Sichuan by the third crossing, Mao Zedong seized the opportunity, directing the Red Army to secretly turn east, crossing Chishui a fourth time from March 21-22. They quickly moved south across the Wujiang River, approaching Guiyang. With Chiang Kai-shek in Guiyang, he urgently deployed Yunnan warlord troops for reinforcement, but the Red Army made a feint and marched into Yunnan, successfully crossing the Jinsha River, completely breaking free from pursuit. This is considered a masterpiece of Mao's military command.",

"poem\_zh": "四渡赤水出奇兵，毛主席用兵真如神。——《长征组歌》",

"poem\_en": "Four crossings of Chishui with surprise troops, Chairman Mao's military strategy is divine. ——'Long March Suite'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "此句是对四渡赤水战役的经典评价，"出奇兵"高度概括了红军四次渡河中"虚中有实、实中有虚"的战术特点，尤其是四渡赤水时"秘密掉头、直逼贵阳"的神来之笔。"真如神"不仅是对毛泽东指挥艺术的赞颂，更体现了这场战役所蕴含的"灵活机动、掌握主动"的军事哲学，成为中国革命战争史上的精神符号。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "This classic evaluation of the four crossings highlights the tactical feature of "real within fake, fake within real" in the Red Army's maneuvers. "Surprise troops" particularly embodies the brilliant stroke of "secretly turning around and approaching Guiyang" in the fourth crossing. "Divine" not only praises Mao Zedong's command art but also reflects the military philosophy of "flexibility and initiative" embodied in this campaign, becoming a spiritual symbol in China's revolutionary war history.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "四渡赤水是中国工农红军战争史上以少胜多、灵活机动的经典战例，是毛泽东军事思想的光辉典范。这一战役彻底粉碎了蒋介石围歼红军于川黔滇边境的企图，使红军摆脱了长征以来的被动局面，掌握了战略主动权，为长征胜利奠定了重要基础。",

"military\_evaluation": "被中外军事家誉为"战争史上的奇迹"，是毛泽东军事思想的经典之作",

"strategic\_results": "彻底摆脱国民党军40万兵力的围追堵截，实现战略转移",

"tactical\_features": "声东击西，灵活机动，牵着敌人鼻子走",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "成功摆脱敌军后，你会选择什么方向继续前进？",

"options": [

"按原计划北渡长江与红四方面军会合",

"乘虚进军敌军防御薄弱的云南",

"返回遵义地区建立根据地"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "历史上红军选择进军防御薄弱的云南，不仅彻底摆脱了敌军包围，还为巧渡金沙江创造了条件，体现了"避实击虚"的军事原则。"

}

},

{

"id": "jinsha",

"name\_zh": "巧渡金沙江",

"name\_en": "Clever Crossing of Jinsha River",

"lng": 104.2,

"lat": 27.1,

"time": "1935年5月3日-9日",

"time\_en": "May 3-9, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "红军巧渡金沙江，彻底跳出国民党军包围圈，取得战略转移决定性胜利",

"summary\_en": "Red Army's clever crossing of Jinsha River, completely breaking out of Kuomintang encirclement",

"description\_zh": "1935年4月，红军四渡赤水后，佯攻贵阳，逼蒋介石调云南军阀部队驰援，随后乘虚进军云南。5月3日晚，红军先头部队在禄劝县皎平渡偷渡成功，控制了渡口。由于船只有限，红军采取"昼夜抢渡、船不停划"的办法，在当地船工支援下，用7只小船在皎平渡昼夜不停地摆渡。至5月9日，中央红军主力全部渡过金沙江，未损一兵一卒。等国民党军追兵赶到时，红军已远走高飞，彻底摆脱了数十万敌军的围追堵截。",

"description\_en": "In April 1935, after four crossings of Chishui, the Red Army feinted at Guiyang, forcing Chiang Kai-shek to deploy Yunnan warlord troops, then marched into Yunnan. On the night of May 3, the vanguard secretly crossed at Jiaopingdu, controlling the ferry. With limited boats, the Red Army ferried day and night using 7 small boats with local boatmen's support. By May 9, all main forces crossed the Jinsha River without losing a single soldier. When Kuomintang pursuers arrived, the Red Army had long gone, completely escaping hundreds of thousands of enemy troops.",

"poem\_zh": "金沙水拍云崖暖，大渡桥横铁索寒。——《七律·长征》毛泽东",

"poem\_en": "Golden Sand River's waves clap warm on cloud-kissed cliffs; Dadu Bridge's iron chains stretch cold across. ——'Seven-character regulated verse·The Long March' by Mao Zedong",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "毛泽东以"暖"字赋予金沙江战役独特意境——既指红军巧渡成功后的温暖心境，也暗含"兵不血刃"的战略智慧带来的欣慰。"水拍云崖"的壮阔景象与"暖"的主观感受形成对比，既展现了自然天险的雄奇，更凸显了红军征服天险后的豪迈与从容，成为长征中"巧胜"的诗意写照。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "Mao Zedong uses "warm" to endow the Jinsha River campaign with a unique mood—not only referring to the Red Army's warm feelings after the clever crossing success but also implying the comfort from the strategic wisdom of "winning without bloodshed". The contrast between the magnificent "waves clap cloud-kissed cliffs" and the subjective "warm" feeling shows both the majesty of natural barriers and the heroism and calmness of the Red Army after conquering them, becoming a poetic portrayal of "clever victory" in the Long March.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "巧渡金沙江是红军长征中具有决定性意义的胜利，它使红军彻底摆脱了国民党军的围追堵截，粉碎了蒋介石企图将红军消灭在川黔滇边境的计划，实现了战略转移中具有决定意义的胜利，为长征胜利奠定了重要基础。",

"crossing\_conditions": "金沙江江面宽阔，水流湍急，两岸悬崖峭壁",

"key\_factors": [

"成功迷惑敌军，赢得渡江时间",

"当地船工的大力支援",

"严密组织，昼夜抢渡"

],

"heroic\_stories": [

"红军干部刘伯承与彝族船工亲切交谈，赢得信任和支持",

"船工们连续7天7夜不休息，轮流摆渡红军过江"

],

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对江面宽阔、船只有限的情况，你会如何组织渡江？",

"options": [

"分多路从不同渡口同时渡江",

"集中所有船只从一个渡口昼夜抢渡",

"等待后续部队运送更多船只"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "历史上红军集中船只从皎平渡昼夜抢渡，既避免了兵力分散，又提高了渡江效率，仅用7天就完成全军渡江，体现了集中力量办大事的组织优势。"

}

}

]

[

{

"id": "yiliang",

"name\_zh": "会理会议",

"name\_en": "Huili Conference",

"lng": 102.2,

"lat": 26.6,

"time": "1935年5月12日",

"time\_en": "May 12, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "会理会议统一红军思想，巩固毛泽东领导地位，确定北上与红四方面军会合的战略方针",

"summary\_en": "Huili Conference unified Red Army thinking, consolidated Mao Zedong's leadership, and confirmed the strategy of marching north to join the 4th Front Army",

"description\_zh": "1935年5月，红军巧渡金沙江后抵达四川会理。由于连续行军作战，部分指战员对四渡赤水等机动战术产生误解，出现埋怨情绪。5月12日，中共中央在会理城郊召开政治局扩大会议，毛泽东在会上批评了这种错误思想，阐明了四渡赤水机动战术的必要性和正确性。会议统一了认识，巩固了遵义会议以来确立的军事领导体制，决定继续北上，同红四方面军会合，创建新的革命根据地。",

"description\_en": "In May 1935, after cleverly crossing the Jinsha River, the Red Army arrived in Huili, Sichuan. Due to continuous marching and fighting, some commanders and fighters misunderstood the mobile tactics like the four crossings of Chishui, showing resentment. On May 12, the CPC Central Committee held an expanded Political Bureau meeting on the outskirts of Huili. Mao Zedong criticized this wrong thinking and explained the necessity and correctness of mobile tactics. The meeting unified understanding, consolidated the military leadership established since the Zunyi Conference, and decided to continue north to join the 4th Front Army.",

"poem\_zh": "会理城头聚群英，思想统一方向明。北上会师定大计，长征万里续征程。——《会理会议》",

"poem\_en": "Gathering of heroes at Huili city wall, unified thinking and clear direction. Deciding major plans to march north for convergence, continuing the journey of ten thousand miles. ——'Huili Conference'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "诗歌以“会理城头聚群英”起笔，点明会议召开的地点与参会人员的重要性，“群英”凸显了与会者的卓越领导力。“思想统一方向明”直接点出会议核心成果，简洁有力。后两句“北上会师定大计，长征万里续征程”则清晰勾勒出会议确定的战略方向及对长征后续进程的意义，全诗语言质朴却气势昂扬，展现了会议后红军团结一心、继续前行的坚定信念。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The poem begins with 'Gathering of heroes at Huili city wall', highlighting the location of the meeting and the importance of the participants, with 'heroes' emphasizing their outstanding leadership. 'Unified thinking and clear direction' directly points out the core achievement of the conference, concise and powerful. The last two lines 'Deciding major plans to march north for convergence, continuing the journey of ten thousand miles' clearly outline the strategic direction determined by the conference and its significance for the subsequent Long March. The poem's simple yet vigorous language shows the Red Army's firm belief in uniting as one and moving forward after the conference.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "会理会议及时统一了红军思想，驳斥了对毛泽东军事指挥的怀疑和不满，巩固了遵义会议确立的正确领导，明确了继续北上与红四方面军会合的战略方向，为红军顺利通过彝区、强渡大渡河奠定了思想基础。",

"meeting\_issues": "解决部分指战员对机动战术的误解，统一战略思想",

"key\_outcomes": "肯定毛泽东军事指挥的正确性，决定继续北上与红四方面军会合",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对部队中出现的思想分歧，你会如何处理？",

"options": [

"压制不同意见，强制执行命令",

"召开会议充分讨论，统一思想认识",

"暂时搁置争议，先执行当前任务"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "会理会议通过充分讨论统一思想的方式，既解决了分歧，又增强了部队凝聚力，这种民主集中制的做法是中国共产党领导革命取得胜利的重要保证。"

}

},

{

"id": "yizu",

"name\_zh": "彝海结盟",

"name\_en": "Yihai Alliance",

"lng": 102.2,

"lat": 27.7,

"time": "1935年5月22日",

"time\_en": "May 22, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "红军与彝族首领小叶丹在彝海结盟，顺利通过彝区，为强渡大渡河创造条件",

"summary\_en": "Red Army allied with Yi leader Xia Yedan at Yihai, smoothly passing through Yi area, creating conditions for forcing Dadu River crossing",

"description\_zh": "1935年5月，红军北上途中经过四川大凉山彝族聚居区。由于历史上遭受民族压迫，彝族群众对汉族军队充满敌意。红军严格执行民族政策，尊重彝族风俗习惯，提出"中国工农红军解放弱小民族"的主张。红军先遣队司令员刘伯承与彝族果基部落首领小叶丹在彝海举行结盟仪式，以水代酒，歃血为盟，结为兄弟。小叶丹派向导护送红军顺利通过彝区，为红军抢渡大渡河赢得了宝贵时间。这一事件成为民族团结的典范。",

"description\_en": "In May 1935, the Red Army passed through the Yi nationality area in Daliang Mountains, Sichuan on their northward march. Due to historical ethnic oppression, Yi people were hostile to Han armies. The Red Army strictly implemented ethnic policies, respecting Yi customs, advocating "Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army liberates small and weak nationalities". Commander of the advance team Liu Bocheng and Yi leader Xia Yedan held an alliance ceremony at Yihai, taking an oath of brotherhood with water as wine. Xia Yedan sent guides to escort the Red Army through Yi area, winning precious time for crossing Dadu River. This became a model of ethnic unity.",

"poem\_zh": "彝海结盟传佳话，民族团结绽新花。汉彝兄弟手携手，长征路上谱芳华。——《彝海结盟颂》",

"poem\_en": "Yihai alliance spreads as a good story, ethnic unity blooms like new flowers. Han and Yi brothers hand in hand, composing glory on the Long March road. ——'Ode to Yihai Alliance'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "首句“彝海结盟传佳话”点明事件及其深远影响，“佳话”二字体现了这一事件的积极意义和流传价值。“民族团结绽新花”以比喻手法，将民族团结比作绽放的新花，生动形象地展现了结盟后民族关系的和谐景象。后两句“汉彝兄弟手携手，长征路上谱芳华”描绘出汉彝两族亲密无间、共同为长征事业奋斗的画面，全诗充满温情与力量，歌颂了民族平等、团结互助的伟大精神。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The first line 'Yihai alliance spreads as a good story' points out the event and its far-reaching influence, with 'good story' reflecting its positive significance and spreading value. 'Ethnic unity blooms like new flowers' uses a metaphor to vividly show the harmonious ethnic relations after the alliance. The last two lines 'Han and Yi brothers hand in hand, composing glory on the Long March road' depict the intimate cooperation between Han and Yi peoples in the Long March. The poem is full of warmth and strength, eulogizing the great spirit of ethnic equality and mutual assistance.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "彝海结盟是中国共产党民族政策的光辉实践，打破了国民党军利用民族矛盾阻止红军前进的企图，保障了红军顺利通过彝区，为强渡大渡河、飞夺泸定桥赢得了宝贵时间，开创了民族团结的先河，对后来的民族工作产生了深远影响。",

"ethnic\_policy": "尊重民族风俗习惯，主张民族平等，反对民族压迫",

"alliance\_content": "刘伯承与小叶丹结为兄弟，红军帮助彝族建立武装，彝族保障红军过境安全",

"historical\_influence": "成为中国共产党处理民族关系的典范，奠定了新型民族关系的基础",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对少数民族的敌意，你会采取什么策略通过其聚居区？",

"options": [

"武力强行通过",

"派人与首领谈判，建立友好关系",

"绕行其他路线，避免冲突"

],

"correct\_answer": 2,

"explanation": "彝海结盟正是通过平等谈判建立友好关系的成功范例，体现了中国共产党民族平等、民族团结的政策，不仅顺利通过彝区，更赢得了少数民族的信任和支持。"

}

},

{

"id": "anzhou",

"name\_zh": "强渡大渡河",

"name\_en": "Forcing Dadu River Crossing",

"lng": 102.3,

"lat": 28.1,

"time": "1935年5月25日",

"time\_en": "May 25, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "红军勇士强渡大渡河安顺场，打破蒋介石让红军成为"石达开第二"的美梦",

"summary\_en": "Red Army warriors forced crossing at Anshunchang on Dadu River, breaking Chiang Kai-shek's dream of making Red Army "second Shi Dakai",

"description\_zh": "1935年5月，红军抵达大渡河畔安顺场。大渡河水深流急，两岸悬崖峭壁，当年太平天国石达开部在此全军覆没。蒋介石调集重兵，扬言要让红军成为"石达开第二"。5月25日，红一军团一师一团挑选17名勇士组成突击队，由连长熊尚林率领，乘一只木船在枪林弹雨中强渡成功，击溃对岸守敌。但由于渡船有限，大军难以迅速渡过。中革军委决定兵分两路，一部由安顺场继续渡河，主力沿河北上夺取泸定桥，形成夹江而上的态势。",

"description\_en": "In May 1935, the Red Army arrived at Anshunchang on the banks of Dadu River. With deep, rapid currents and steep cliffs on both sides, this was where Shi Dakai's Taiping Heavenly Kingdom forces were completely annihilated. Chiang Kai-shek deployed heavy troops, vowing to make the Red Army "second Shi Dakai". On May 25, 17 warriors from the 1st Regiment formed an assault team, led by Company Commander Xiong Shanglin, crossing successfully in a wooden boat under heavy fire, defeating defenders. Due to limited boats, the Military Commission decided to split forces: one part continued crossing at Anshunchang, main forces marched north to capture Luding Bridge.",

"poem\_zh": "安顺场边孤舟勇，踩波踏浪歼敌凶。大渡河畔英雄多，红军威名天下扬。——《强渡大渡河》",

"poem\_en": "Brave single boat at Anshunchang, treading waves to annihilate fierce enemies. Many heroes by Dadu River, Red Army's fame spreads worldwide. ——'Forcing Dadu River Crossing'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "“安顺场边孤舟勇”聚焦于战斗场景的关键元素，“孤舟”凸显了作战条件的艰险，“勇”字直接赞美了红军战士的无畏精神。“踩波踏浪歼敌凶”以动态的描写，展现了红军勇士在惊涛骇浪中奋勇杀敌的英勇姿态。后两句“大渡河畔英雄多，红军威名天下扬”由点及面，从具体的战斗场景升华到对红军群体英雄气概的歌颂，以及此战对红军威名远播的重要意义，全诗气势雄浑，充满豪情。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "“Brave single boat at Anshunchang” focuses on the key element of the battle scene, with "single boat" highlighting the danger of the combat conditions, and "brave" directly praising the fearlessness of the Red Army soldiers. "Treading waves to annihilate fierce enemies" depicts the heroic posture of the Red Army warriors fighting bravely in the rough waves with dynamic description. The last two lines "Many heroes by Dadu River, Red Army's fame spreads worldwide" expand from the specific battle scene to eulogize the heroic spirit of the Red Army as a whole and the significance of this battle in spreading the Red Army's fame. The poem is majestic and full of pride.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "强渡大渡河打破了蒋介石企图让红军重蹈石达开覆辙的美梦，展现了红军战士不怕牺牲、英勇顽强的战斗精神，为红军主力北上开辟了道路，是长征中具有标志性意义的军事行动。",

"river\_conditions": "河面宽300余米，水流速度每秒4米，漩涡密布",

"enemy\_disposition": "国民党军一个团驻守安顺场，上游泸定桥有一个旅防守",

"heroic\_stories": "17勇士在枪林弹雨中强渡成功，其中2人牺牲，15人负伤仍坚持战斗",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "渡船有限无法快速全军渡河，你会采取什么措施？",

"options": [

"等待后续筹集更多船只",

"兵分两路，一部继续渡河，主力夺取上游桥梁",

"原路返回，寻找其他渡河点"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "历史上红军正是采取兵分两路的策略，既保证了部队继续前进，又形成了相互配合的态势，最终成功突破大渡河天险，体现了灵活机动的战术思想。"

}

},

{

"id": "luding",

"name\_zh": "飞夺泸定桥",

"name\_en": "Storming Luding Bridge",

"lng": 102.2,

"lat": 29.9,

"time": "1935年5月29日",

"time\_en": "May 29, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "红军勇士飞夺泸定桥，创造了世界军事史上的奇迹",

"summary\_en": "Red Army warriors stormed Luding Bridge, creating a miracle in world military history",

"description\_zh": "1935年5月，根据中革军委命令，红一军团二师四团从安顺场沿大渡河北上，昼夜奔袭240里，于5月29日晨抵达泸定桥西岸。泸定桥由13根铁索组成，全长100余米，桥面木板已被敌军拆除，仅剩悬空的铁索，东岸桥头有敌军重兵防守。下午4时，22名突击队员在连长廖大珠带领下，冒着敌人的枪林弹雨，手攀铁索，脚踩铁链，向对岸发起冲击。后续部队紧跟其后铺设木板，最终夺取了泸定桥。与此同时，安顺场渡河部队也击溃敌人阻击，沿河东岸北上，两岸部队胜利会合。",

"description\_en": "In May 1935, following the Military Commission's order, the 4th Regiment marched north along Dadu River from Anshunchang, traveling 240 li day and night, arriving at Luding Bridge's west bank on the morning of May 29. Luding Bridge consists of 13 iron chains, over 100 meters long, with planks removed by enemy, leaving only hanging iron chains, heavily defended on the east bank. At 4 pm, 22突击队员 led by Company Commander Liao Dazhu, braving enemy fire, climbed iron chains to assault the opposite bank. Subsequent troops followed laying planks, finally capturing the bridge. Meanwhile, crossing forces from Anshunchang defeated enemy resistance, marching north along east bank, with forces from both banks successfully converging.",

"poem\_zh": "金沙水拍云崖暖，大渡桥横铁索寒。——《七律·长征》毛泽东",

"poem\_en": "Golden Sand River's waves clap warm on cloud-kissed cliffs; Dadu Bridge's iron chains stretch cold across. ——'Seven-character regulated verse·The Long March' by Mao Zedong",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "此句为毛泽东《七律·长征》中的经典名句，以“金沙水拍云崖暖”与“大渡桥横铁索寒”形成对比。“暖”字既写出金沙江水流拍打云崖的壮阔，也暗含巧渡金沙江后的喜悦与暖意；“寒”字则不仅描绘出泸定桥铁索悬空的险峻景象，更传递出飞夺泸定桥战斗的惊险与严酷。两句诗对仗工整，意境深远，通过一“暖”一“寒”的鲜明对比，浓缩了红军长征中两次重要战役的不同境遇，展现了红军面对艰难险阻时的豪迈气概。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "This line is a classic from Mao Zedong's 'Seven-character regulated verse·The Long March', contrasting 'Golden Sand River's waves clap warm on cloud-kissed cliffs' with 'Dadu Bridge's iron chains stretch cold across'. The word 'warm' not only describes the magnificent scene of Jinsha River's waves hitting the cloud-kissed cliffs but also implies the joy after cleverly crossing the Jinsha River. The word 'cold' not only depicts the dangerous scene of Luding Bridge's iron chains hanging in the air but also conveys the thrill and harshness of storming Luding Bridge. The two lines are neatly antithetical with profound artistic conception, condensing the different situations of two important battles in the Long March through the distinct contrast of 'warm' and 'cold', showing the Red Army's heroic spirit in the face of difficulties and dangers.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "飞夺泸定桥是中国工农红军战争史上的英雄壮举，打破了国民党军企图凭借大渡河天险消灭红军的美梦，粉碎了蒋介石让红军成为"石达开第二"的幻想，为红军主力北上开辟了道路，充分体现了红军战士不怕牺牲、一往无前的革命英雄主义精神。",

"bridge\_features": "全长103.67米，宽3米，由13根碗口粗的铁索组成",

"battle\_course": "昼夜奔袭240里→抢占桥西头→22勇士强夺铁索→后续部队跟进→攻克东岸阵地",

"casualties": "红军牺牲4人，伤18人；歼灭国民党军2个营",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对没有桥面木板的铁索桥和敌军火力封锁，你会如何进攻？",

"options": [

"组织火力掩护，强攻铁索桥",

"寻找船只从其他地点渡河",

"夜间偷袭，减少伤亡"

],

"correct\_answer": 0,

"explanation": "历史上红军正是在火力掩护下强攻铁索桥，这种英勇无畏的进攻精神和周密的战术配合，最终赢得了战斗胜利，创造了军事史上的奇迹。"

}

},

{

"id": "dawu",

"name\_zh": "翻越夹金山",

"name\_en": "Crossing Jiajin Mountain",

"lng": 102.4,

"lat": 30.7,

"time": "1935年6月12日",

"time\_en": "June 12, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "红军翻越长征途中第一座大雪山夹金山，创造了人类奇迹",

"summary\_en": "Red Army crossed Jiajin Mountain, the first major snow mountain on the Long March, creating a human miracle",

"description\_zh": "1935年6月，中央红军抵达四川宝兴县，面前横亘着长征途中的第一座大雪山——夹金山。夹金山海拔4114米，终年积雪，空气稀薄，气候恶劣，当地人称之为"神山"，说凡人不可翻越。6月12日，红一方面军先头部队在师长杨得志率领下开始翻越夹金山。红军战士穿着单衣，顶着风雪，互相搀扶，许多人因为缺氧、严寒而牺牲在雪山上。经过艰苦跋涉，红军终于征服了这座雪山，与前来迎接的红四方面军先头部队在达维镇胜利会师。",

"description\_en": "In June 1935, the Central Red Army arrived in Baoxing County, Sichuan, facing Jiajin Mountain, the first major snow mountain on the Long March. 4114 meters above sea level, perpetually snow-covered with thin air and harsh climate, locals called it "sacred mountain" that mortals couldn't cross. On June 12, the vanguard of the 1st Front Army, led by Division Commander Yang Dezhi, began crossing. Red Army soldiers in single-layer clothing, braving snowstorms, supporting each other, many sacrificing due to oxygen deprivation and cold. After arduous trek, the Red Army finally conquered the mountain, meeting the vanguard of the 4th Front Army at Dawei Town.",

"poem\_zh": "更喜岷山千里雪，三军过后尽开颜。——《七律·长征》毛泽东",

"poem\_en": "Even more joyful are Minshan's thousand li of snow; after the three armies pass, all faces bloom with smiles. ——'Seven-character regulated verse·The Long March' by Mao Zedong",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "这两句诗出自毛泽东《七律·长征》，展现了红军翻越雪山后的豪迈情怀。“更喜岷山千里雪”中，“喜”字堪称点睛之笔，将翻越雪山这一极其艰难的历程转化为令人喜悦的成就，体现了红军战士革命乐观主义精神。“三军过后尽开颜”则以全景式的描写，描绘出红军部队翻越雪山后欢欣鼓舞的场景，“尽开颜”三字生动刻画了战士们战胜自然险阻后的喜悦与自豪，全诗洋溢着革命必胜的坚定信念。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "These two lines from Mao Zedong's 'Seven-character regulated verse·The Long March' show the heroic feelings of the Red Army after crossing the snow-capped mountains. In 'Even more joyful are Minshan's thousand li of snow', the word 'joyful' is the finishing touch, transforming the extremely difficult journey of crossing the snow-capped mountains into a joyful achievement, reflecting the revolutionary optimism of the Red Army soldiers. 'After the three armies pass, all faces bloom with smiles' depicts the joyous scene of the Red Army after crossing the snow-capped mountains with a panoramic description. The phrase 'all faces bloom with smiles' vividly portrays the soldiers' joy and pride after overcoming natural obstacles, and the whole poem is filled with the firm belief in revolutionary victory.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "翻越夹金山是红军长征中征服自然险阻的标志性事件，展现了红军战士不怕艰难困苦、勇于牺牲的革命英雄主义精神，为红一、四方面军会师创造了条件，是人类历史上罕见的壮举。",

"mountain\_conditions": "海拔4114米，终年积雪，气温低至零下20度，氧气含量仅为平原的60%",

"crossing\_difficulties": [

"严寒缺氧导致许多战士牺牲",

"冰雪覆盖导致路径难辨，容易失足坠落",

"缺乏御寒衣物和高原经验"

],

"heroic\_stories": [

"炊事员为保护铜锅（全连唯一的炊具）牺牲在雪山上",

"老班长用体温温暖冻僵的小战士，自己却永远留在了雪山上"

],

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对雪山恶劣环境和物资匮乏，你会如何组织翻越？",

"options": [

"等待天气好转再翻越",

"派先遣队探路，主力分批翻越",

"放弃翻越，选择其他路线"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "历史上红军正是采用先遣队探路、主力分批翻越的方式，同时总结出"走路不观景，观景不走路"等翻越雪山的经验，最大限度减少了伤亡，体现了科学组织和团结互助的精神。"

}

},

{

"id": "dajin",

"name\_zh": "懋功会师",

"name\_en": "Maogong Meeting",

"lng": 102.6,

"lat": 31.4,

"time": "1935年6月18日",

"time\_en": "June 18, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "红一、四方面军在四川懋功胜利会师，壮大了红军力量",

"summary\_en": "Successful meeting of the 1st and 4th Front Armies in Maogong, Sichuan, strengthening Red Army forces",

"description\_zh": "1935年6月12日，红一方面军先头部队翻越夹金山后，在达维镇与红四方面军先头部队胜利会师。6月18日，中共中央、中革军委和红一方面军主力抵达懋功（今小金县），与红四方面军主力胜利会师。两支红军部队举行了盛大的会师庆祝大会，朱德、张国焘、毛泽东等分别讲话，号召两军亲密团结，携手共进。会师后，红军总兵力达到10万余人，士气大振。但会师后不久，在北上还是南下的战略方针上，中央与张国焘产生了严重分歧。",

"description\_en": "On June 12, 1935, after crossing Jiajin Mountain, the vanguard of the 1st Front Army successfully met the vanguard of the 4th Front Army at Dawei Town. On June 18, the CPC Central Committee, Military Commission and main forces of the 1st Front Army arrived in Maogong (now Xiaojin County), successfully meeting the main forces of the 4th Front Army. A grand celebration was held, with Zhu De, Zhang Guotao, Mao Zedong delivering speeches, calling for close unity. After the meeting, total Red Army strength reached over 100,000, boosting morale. However, soon after, serious differences arose between the Central Committee and Zhang Guotao on the strategic direction of marching north or south.",

"poem\_zh": "两军会师懋功城，欢庆胜利喜气扬。团结一心向前进，革命前途放光芒。——《会师歌》",

"poem\_en": "Two armies meet in Maogong city, celebrating victory with joy. Uniting as one moving forward, revolutionary future shines bright. ——'Meeting Song'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "诗歌开篇“两军会师懋功城”直接点明事件的核心要素——会师的双方与地点，简洁明了。“欢庆胜利喜气扬”则描绘出会师后的热烈氛围，“喜气扬”三字生动传递出红军战士的喜悦之情。后两句“团结一心向前进，革命前途放光芒”由眼前的欢庆场景升华到对未来的展望，强调了团结的重要性，展现了红军对革命前途的坚定信心，全诗节奏明快，充满积极向上的力量。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The opening line 'Two armies meet in Maogong city' directly points out the core elements of the event - the two sides and the location of the meeting, concise and clear. 'Celebrating victory with joy' depicts the warm atmosphere after the meeting, and the phrase 'with joy' vividly conveys the joy of the Red Army soldiers. The last two lines 'Uniting as one moving forward, revolutionary future shines bright' elevate from the current celebration scene to the prospect of the future, emphasizing the importance of unity and showing the Red Army's firm confidence in the revolutionary future. The poem has a lively rhythm and is full of positive energy.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "懋功会师是红军长征中的重大事件，壮大了红军力量，鼓舞了全军士气，为红军继续长征创造了有利条件。但同时，会师也暴露出红军内部在战略方针上的分歧，为后来的分裂埋下伏笔，是长征中一个具有转折意义的节点。",

"troop\_strength": "红一方面军约2万人，红四方面军约8万人，总计10万余人",

"meeting\_events": "举行盛大庆祝大会，交换慰问品，互相学习经验",

"strategic\_divergence": "中央主张继续北上建立川陕甘根据地，张国焘主张南下四川、西康",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对北上与南下的战略分歧，你会如何处理？",

"options": [

"坚持中央北上主张，同时做好团结教育工作",

"接受张国焘南下意见，避免内部矛盾",

"分兵两路，各自按不同方向前进"

],

"correct\_answer": 0,

"explanation": "历史上中央坚持北上的正确战略，同时尽力维护红军团结，这种既坚持原则又讲究策略的做法，最终保证了长征的胜利和革命力量的保存。"

}

}

]

[

{

"id": "lianghekou",

"name\_zh": "两河口会议",

"name\_en": "Lianghekou Conference",

"lng": 102.7,

"lat": 31.7,

"time": "1935年6月26日",

"time\_en": "June 26, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "两河口会议确立北上建立川陕甘革命根据地的战略方针，为红军指明方向",

"summary\_en": "Lianghekou Conference established the strategic policy of marching north to establish Sichuan-Shaanxi-Gansu revolutionary base",

"description\_zh": "1935年6月26日，中共中央在四川懋功以北的两河口召开政治局扩大会议，集中讨论红一、四方面军会师后的战略方针问题。会议批评了张国焘\"南下四川、西康\"的错误主张，通过了《中央政治局关于一、四方面军会合后的战略方针的决定》，确定了北上建立川陕甘革命根据地的战略方针。会议还决定红军继续北上，攻占松潘，突破国民党军的封锁线。两河口会议为红军指明了正确的前进方向，但张国焘表面接受决议，实则仍坚持南下主张。",

"description\_en": "On June 26, 1935, the CPC Central Committee held an expanded Political Bureau meeting in Lianghekou north of Maogong, focusing on the strategic policy after the meeting of the 1st and 4th Front Armies. The meeting criticized Zhang Guotao's wrong proposition of \"marching south to Sichuan and Xikang\", adopted the \"Decision on Strategic Policy after the Meeting of 1st and 4th Front Armies\", confirming the strategy of marching north to establish Sichuan-Shaanxi-Gansu revolutionary base. The meeting decided to continue north to capture Songpan and break through Kuomintang blockades. Although Zhang Guotao superficially accepted the resolution, he still insisted on marching south.",

"poem\_zh": "两河口头聚贤良，战略方针定北疆。同心协力开新路，革命征途志如钢。——《两河口会议颂》",

"poem\_en": "Gathering of virtuous at Lianghekou, strategic policy set for northern border. Working together to open new roads, revolutionary journey with will of steel. ——'Ode to Lianghekou Conference'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "首句“两河口头聚贤良”以“贤良”尊称参会的革命领导者，既点明会议地点，又凸显参会者的历史分量。“战略方针定北疆”直击会议核心成果——确立北上建立川陕甘根据地的战略，“定”字彰显决策的坚定性。后两句“同心协力开新路，革命征途志如钢”则升华至精神层面，既强调团结协作的重要性，又以“志如钢”比喻红军在革命道路上的坚定意志，全诗凝练地展现了会议的历史意义与精神价值。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The first line \"Gathering of virtuous at Lianghekou\" honors the revolutionary leaders with \"virtuous\", indicating both the meeting place and the historical weight of participants. \"Strategic policy set for northern border\" directly hits the core achievement - establishing the strategy of marching north to build Sichuan-Shaanxi-Gansu base, with \"set\" highlighting the firmness of the decision. The last two lines \"Working together to open new roads, revolutionary journey with will of steel\" elevate to the spiritual level, emphasizing the importance of unity and cooperation, and comparing the Red Army's firm will on the revolutionary road with \"will of steel\". The poem concisely shows the historical significance and spiritual value of the conference.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "两河口会议及时确立了北上建立川陕甘革命根据地的正确战略方针，统一了红军的前进方向，对于粉碎国民党军的围追堵截、推动革命形势发展具有重要意义。但会议未能彻底解决张国焘的错误思想，为后来的红军分裂埋下隐患。",

"core\_issues": "解决红军会师后的战略方向问题，反对张国焘的南下主张",

"meeting\_decisions": [

"通过《中央政治局关于一、四方面军会合后的战略方针的决定》",

"确定北上建立川陕甘革命根据地的战略方针",

"决定集中红军主力北上攻打松潘"

],

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对战略方向分歧，你会如何确保决议执行？",

"options": [

"加强思想教育，统一认识",

"采取组织措施，强化集中统一领导",

"暂时妥协以维持表面团结"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "历史证明，两河口会议后由于未能采取坚决的组织措施，导致张国焘继续坚持错误主张，最终造成红军分裂。坚强的组织领导是确保正确路线执行的重要保证。"

}

},

{

"id": "songpan",

"name\_zh": "松潘战役",

"name\_en": "Battle of Songpan",

"lng": 103.6,

"lat": 32.6,

"time": "1935年7月-8月",

"time\_en": "July-August 1935",

"summary\_zh": "松潘战役因张国焘拖延而失利，红军被迫改走自然条件恶劣的草地",

"summary\_en": "Battle of Songpan failed due to Zhang Guotao's delay, forcing Red Army to take harsh grassland route",

"description\_zh": "1935年7月，根据两河口会议决定，中革军委部署松潘战役，计划集中红一、四方面军主力夺取松潘，打开北上通道。但张国焘故意拖延部队行动，阻挠战役实施，导致国民党军胡宗南部趁机在松潘完成布防，红军失去战机。8月，中央被迫放弃松潘战役计划，决定改道经自然条件极为恶劣的草地北上。这一改变使红军面临前所未有的艰难险阻，但也避免了与国民党军主力的正面决战。",

"description\_en": "In July 1935, following Lianghekou Conference decisions, the Military Commission planned the Songpan Campaign, aiming to concentrate main forces of 1st and 4th Front Armies to capture Songpan and open the northward passage. However, Zhang Guotao deliberately delayed troop movements, obstructing the campaign, allowing Hu Zongnan's Kuomintang forces to complete defenses in Songpan, causing the Red Army to lose the opportunity. In August, the Central Committee was forced to abandon the plan, deciding to detour through extremely harsh grasslands northward. This change confronted the Red Army with unprecedented difficulties but avoided direct confrontation with Kuomintang main forces.",

"poem\_zh": "松潘受阻改征途，草地茫茫入画图。饥寒交迫志不改，红军精神励千古。——《松潘道上》",

"poem\_en": "Blocked at Songpan, changing journey; vast grasslands enter the picture. Hunger and cold cannot change will; Red Army spirit inspires for millennia. ——'On Songpan Road'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "首句“松潘受阻改征途”平实叙述了战役失利后被迫改道的历史事实，暗含无奈却不失坚韧。“草地茫茫入画图”以“画图”喻实景，既写出草地的辽阔苍茫，又赋予艰难环境以诗意的想象空间。后两句“饥寒交迫志不改，红军精神励千古”是全诗主旨所在，通过“饥寒交迫”与“志不改”的强烈对比，凸显红军精神的崇高，“励千古”则断言这种精神的永恒价值，体现了对红军不屈意志的由衷赞美。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The first line \"Blocked at Songpan, changing journey\" plainly narrates the historical fact of being forced to change route after the campaign failure, implying helplessness but not losing tenacity. \"Vast grasslands enter the picture\" uses \"picture\" to metaphorize the real scene, both describing the vastness of the grasslands and endowing the difficult environment with poetic imagination. The last two lines \"Hunger and cold cannot change will; Red Army spirit inspires for millennia\" are the main theme of the poem. Through the strong contrast between \"hunger and cold\" and \"cannot change will\", they highlight the nobility of the Red Army spirit, and \"inspires for millennia\" asserts the eternal value of this spirit, reflecting sincere admiration for the Red Army's unyielding will.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "松潘战役的失利是张国焘分裂主义造成的直接后果，迫使红军改走自然条件恶劣的草地，增加了长征的艰难程度。但这一战略调整也使红军避开了国民党军主力，为后续北上创造了条件，同时进一步暴露了张国焘的错误。",

"campaign\_planning": "集中10万红军主力，分三路围攻松潘，打开北上通道",

"failure\_causes": [

"张国焘故意拖延，阻挠部队行动",

"国民党军胡宗南部提前完成布防",

"红军缺乏攻城重武器"

],

"strategic\_impact": "被迫改走草地，增加了长征的艰难程度",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "松潘战役计划受阻，你会采取什么对策？",

"options": [

"继续等待时机，坚持原定战役计划",

"改走草地等困难路线北上",

"接受张国焘主张，掉头南下"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "历史上中央选择改走草地北上，虽然增加了行军困难，但坚持了正确的战略方向，避免了红军在错误路线上越走越远，体现了坚持原则与灵活应变相结合的智慧。"

}

},

{

"id": "沙窝会议",

"name\_zh": "沙窝会议",

"name\_en": "Shawo Conference",

"lng": 103.3,

"lat": 32.4,

"time": "1935年8月4日-6日",

"time\_en": "August 4-6, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "沙窝会议重申北上战略方针，批判张国焘分裂主义，加强红军团结",

"summary\_en": "Shawo Conference reaffirmed northward strategy, criticized Zhang Guotao's separatism, strengthened Red Army unity",

"description\_zh": "1935年8月4日至6日，中共中央在四川松潘沙窝召开政治局扩大会议。会议针对张国焘的分裂活动和南下主张，进一步批判了其错误思想，重申了两河口会议确定的北上战略方针。会议通过了《中央关于一、四方面军会合后的政治形势与任务的决议》，强调加强党对红军的绝对领导和一、四方面军团结的重要性。会议还增补了四方面军干部进入中央政治局，在组织上作出适当调整。沙窝会议进一步维护了中央的正确路线，但未能彻底解决张国焘的分裂问题。",

"description\_en": "From August 4-6, 1935, the CPC Central Committee held an expanded Political Bureau meeting in Shawo, Songpan, Sichuan. Targeting Zhang Guotao's separatist activities and southward proposition, the meeting further criticized his wrong thinking and reaffirmed the northward strategy determined at Lianghekou. It adopted the \"Resolution on Political Situation and Tasks after the Meeting of 1st and 4th Front Armies\", emphasizing strengthening the Party's absolute leadership over the Red Army and the importance of unity. The meeting added 4th Front Army cadres to the Political Bureau, making appropriate organizational adjustments, but failed to completely resolve Zhang Guotao's separatism.",

"poem\_zh": "沙窝会议明是非，团结奋斗志不摧。北上道路虽艰险，红旗指处必胜归。——《沙窝颂》",

"poem\_en": "Shawo Conference clarifies right and wrong, united struggle with unyielding will. Northward road though dangerous, where the red flag points, victory will return. ——'Ode to Shawo'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "“沙窝会议明是非”点出会议的核心作用——辨明战略方向的正确与错误，批判分裂主义。“团结奋斗志不摧”强调会议对巩固团结的重要意义，“志不摧”展现红军意志的坚定。后两句“北上道路虽艰险，红旗指处必胜归”以转折句式，先承认北上征程的艰难，再以“红旗指处必胜归”的豪迈宣言，彰显对正确路线的坚定信念和革命必胜的乐观精神，全诗立场鲜明，充满力量。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "“Shawo Conference clarifies right and wrong” points out the core role of the conference - distinguishing the correctness and error of the strategic direction and criticizing separatism. “United struggle with unyielding will” emphasizes the significance of the conference in consolidating unity, with “unyielding will” showing the firmness of the Red Army's will. The last two lines “Northward road though dangerous, where the red flag points, victory will return” use a transitional sentence pattern, first acknowledging the difficulty of the northward journey, then declaring with pride “where the red flag points, victory will return”, demonstrating firm belief in the correct line and optimistic spirit of certain revolutionary victory. The poem has a clear stand and is full of strength.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "沙窝会议进一步明确了北上的正确战略方针，批判了张国焘的分裂主义错误，维护了党和红军的团结，在组织上对中央领导机构进行了必要调整，为红军北上穿越草地、继续长征提供了重要的政治保证。",

"meeting\_achievements": [

"重申北上建立川陕甘革命根据地的战略方针",

"批判张国焘的分裂主义错误",

"增补四方面军干部进入中央领导机构"

],

"unity\_measures": "强调一、四方面军都是中国共产党领导的红军，都是中国革命的力量",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对内部团结问题，你会如何平衡原则与团结？",

"options": [

"坚持原则不让步，彻底批判错误思想",

"在坚持正确路线的同时，采取适当让步维护团结",

"为维持团结暂时放弃原则"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "沙窝会议采取了既坚持北上战略原则，又在组织上适当调整的方式，体现了原则性与灵活性的统一，这种处理方式在维护团结的同时保证了正确路线的执行。"

}

},

{

"id": "maoergai",

"name\_zh": "毛儿盖会议",

"name\_en": "Mao'ergai Conference",

"lng": 103.5,

"lat": 32.3,

"time": "1935年8月20日",

"time\_en": "August 20, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "毛儿盖会议进一步明确北上战略，决定红军分左右两路军穿越草地",

"summary\_en": "Mao'ergai Conference further clarified northward strategy, deciding Red Army split into left and right columns to cross grasslands",

"description\_zh": "1935年8月20日，中共中央在四川松潘毛儿盖召开政治局扩大会议，继续讨论红军的战略方针和行动计划。会议批评了张国焘企图使红军主力西渡黄河、向青海、甘肃、新疆地区退却的错误主张，通过了《中央政治局关于目前战略方针之补充决定》，进一步明确了北上建立川陕甘革命根据地的战略方针，强调这是\"中国苏维埃运动发展的有利方向\"。会议决定红军分左右两路军北上：左路军由红四方面军主力和红一方面军五、九军团组成，由张国焘、朱德率领；右路军由红一方面军主力和红四方面军一部组成，由徐向前、陈昌浩率领，党中央随右路军行动。",

"description\_en": "On August 20, 1935, the CPC Central Committee held an expanded Political Bureau meeting in Mao'ergai, Songpan, Sichuan, continuing discussions on the Red Army's strategic policy and action plan. The meeting criticized Zhang Guotao's wrong proposition of making main Red Army forces cross the Yellow River westward to retreat to Qinghai, Gansu and Xinjiang. It adopted the \"Supplementary Decision on Current Strategic Policy\", further clarifying the strategy of establishing Sichuan-Shaanxi-Gansu revolutionary base. The meeting decided to split the Red Army into left and right columns: Left Column led by Zhang Guotao and Zhu De; Right Column led by Xu Xiangqian and Chen Changhao, with the Party Central Committee accompanying the Right Column.",

"poem\_zh": "毛儿盖下定决策，大军分路向甘陕。草地茫茫何所惧，革命理想高于天。——《毛儿盖会议》",

"poem\_en": "Decisions made in Mao'ergai, army divided marching toward Gansu-Shaanxi. Vast grasslands hold no fear, revolutionary ideals higher than heaven. ——'Mao'ergai Conference'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "“毛儿盖下定决策”直接点明会议的核心功能——作出分路北上的战略决断。“大军分路向甘陕”清晰概括会议确定的具体行动计划。后两句“草地茫茫何所惧，革命理想高于天”是全诗的灵魂，以“何所惧”的反问句式强化红军面对草地艰险的无畏态度，“革命理想高于天”则将这种勇气升华为对理想信念的坚守，展现了红军在艰难抉择中对革命信仰的绝对忠诚。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "“Decisions made in Mao'ergai” directly points out the core function of the conference - making the strategic decision to march north in separate routes. “Army divided marching toward Gansu-Shaanxi” clearly summarizes the specific action plan determined by the conference. The last two lines “Vast grasslands hold no fear, revolutionary ideals higher than heaven” are the soul of the poem. Using the rhetorical question “hold no fear” to strengthen the Red Army's fearless attitude in the face of grassland dangers, “revolutionary ideals higher than heaven” elevates this courage into adherence to ideals and beliefs, showing the Red Army's absolute loyalty to revolutionary beliefs in difficult choices.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "毛儿盖会议进一步统一了红军的战略思想，明确了北上的具体行动计划，为红军穿越草地、继续长征制定了切实可行的方案。但会议后，张国焘仍坚持分裂主义，拒绝执行中央决定，给红军造成了新的困难。",

"meeting\_decisions": [

"通过《中央政治局关于目前战略方针之补充决定》",

"明确红军主力应向甘肃南部前进，建立川陕甘根据地",

"决定红军分左右两路军穿越草地北上"

],

"military\_arrangement": {

"右路军": "红一方面军一、三军团和红四方面军四军、三十军，党中央随右路军行动",

"左路军": "红四方面军九军、三十一军、三十三军和红一方面军五、九军团，由张国焘、朱德率领"

},

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "在恶劣自然环境中行军，你会如何安排兵力？",

"options": [

"集中兵力一路前进，相互照应",

"分兵多路，同时出发，约定会合地点",

"主力先行，后卫跟进，保持距离"

],

"correct\_answer": 0,

"explanation": "历史上红军分左右两路军前进的方式，虽然有其客观原因，但也为张国焘分裂活动提供了条件。集中兵力前进更有利于保持部队团结和统一指挥，这是后来革命实践总结的经验。"

}

},

{

"id": "caodi",

"name\_zh": "过草地",

"name\_en": "Crossing the Grasslands",

"lng": 103.8,

"lat": 32.7,

"time": "1935年8月21日-27日",

"time\_en": "August 21-27, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "红军战胜极端恶劣的自然环境，胜利穿越松潘草地，创造人类奇迹",

"summary\_en": "Red Army overcame extremely harsh natural environment, successfully crossing Songpan Grasslands, creating human miracle",

"description\_zh": "1935年8月21日，红一方面军主力组成的右路军开始穿越松潘草地。松潘草地位于四川西北，面积约1.52万平方公里，海拔3500米以上，气候恶劣，沼泽密布，荒无人烟。红军战士们踩着草甸前进，稍有不慎就会陷入泥潭牺牲。他们以野菜、草根、皮带充饥，在严寒中露营，许多战士因饥饿、寒冷、疾病倒在草地上。经过7天艰苦跋涉，右路军于8月27日胜利走出草地，到达班佑地区。随后，左路军先头部队也穿越了草地，但张国焘命令主力南下，再次破坏了红军的统一行动。",

"description\_en": "On August 21, 1935, the Right Column composed of main forces of the 1st Front Army began crossing the Songpan Grasslands. Located in northwestern Sichuan, covering about 15,200 square kilometers at over 3,500 meters above sea level, the grasslands had harsh climate, dense swamps and no human habitation. Red Army soldiers marched on meadows, risking sinking into swamps. They ate wild vegetables, grass roots and belts for food, camped in severe cold, with many sacrificing from hunger, cold and disease. After 7 days of arduous trek, the Right Column successfully exited the grasslands on August 27, reaching Banyou area. Later, the vanguard of the Left Column also crossed, but Zhang Guotao ordered main forces to march south, again disrupting unified action.",

"poem\_zh": "红军不怕远征难，万水千山只等闲。五岭逶迤腾细浪，乌蒙磅礴走泥丸。金沙水拍云崖暖，大渡桥横铁索寒。更喜岷山千里雪，三军过后尽开颜。——《七律·长征》毛泽东",

"poem\_en": "The Red Army fears not the trials of the Long March; thousands of rivers and mountains are mere trifles. Five Ridges wind like gentle waves; Wumeng Mountains loom like rolling balls of clay. Golden Sand River's waves clap warm on cloud-kissed cliffs; Dadu Bridge's iron chains stretch cold across. Even more joyful are Minshan's thousand li of snow; after the three armies pass, all faces bloom with smiles. ——'Seven-character regulated verse·The Long March' by Mao Zedong",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "毛泽东此诗以全景式视角概括长征历程，其中“五岭逶迤腾细浪，乌蒙磅礴走泥丸”以夸张手法将崇山峻岭比作“细浪”“泥丸”，凸显红军蔑视艰难的豪迈；“金沙水拍云崖暖，大渡桥横铁索寒”浓缩两次关键战役的不同体验；而“更喜岷山千里雪，三军过后尽开颜”则将过草地后的喜悦推向高潮。全诗通过“不怕”“只等闲”“更喜”“尽开颜”等词，构建起革命乐观主义的情感主线，展现了红军征服自然天险的英雄气概和对革命胜利的坚定信念。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "Mao Zedong's poem summarizes the Long March from a panoramic perspective. Among them, \"Five Ridges wind like gentle waves; Wumeng Mountains loom like rolling balls of clay\" uses exaggeration to compare lofty mountains to \"gentle waves\" and \"clay balls\", highlighting the Red Army's heroism in despising difficulties. \"Golden Sand River's waves clap warm on cloud-kissed cliffs; Dadu Bridge's iron chains stretch cold across\" condenses different experiences of two key battles. \"Even more joyful are Minshan's thousand li of snow; after the three armies pass, all faces bloom with smiles\" pushes the joy after crossing the grasslands to a climax. Through words like \"fears not\", \"mere trifles\", \"even more joyful\" and \"all faces bloom with smiles\", the poem constructs an emotional main line of revolutionary optimism, showing the Red Army's heroic spirit in conquering natural barriers and firm belief in revolutionary victory.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "过草地是红军长征中最艰苦的历程之一，充分展现了红军战士不怕牺牲、顽强不屈的革命意志和团结互助的集体主义精神，是人类历史上征服自然的伟大壮举。这一胜利进一步坚定了红军北上的决心，为后续长征胜利奠定了精神基础。",

"grassland\_conditions": "海拔3500米以上，沼泽密布，气候变化无常，昼夜温差极大",

"survival\_challenges": [

"缺乏食物，许多战士因饥饿牺牲",

"沼泽陷阱，稍有不慎就会沉没",

"恶劣气候，时而烈日炎炎，时而风雪交加"

],

"heroic\_stories": [

"老班长用缝衣针钓鱼救伤员，自己却饿死在草地上",

"炊事班战士为保护粮食全部牺牲，铜锅成为唯一遗物",

"战士们相互搀扶，不让一个战友掉队"

],

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对食物极度匮乏的情况，你会如何分配仅有的物资？",

"options": [

"优先保障指挥员，确保指挥系统运转",

"平均分配，同时组织人员寻找可食用植物",

"集中物资给战斗部队，保证战斗力"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "红军在过草地时坚持平均分配原则，同时积极寻找食物来源，这种做法既体现了官兵一致的平等精神，又通过集体努力最大限度提高了生存几率，是团结互助精神的生动体现。"

}

},

{

"id": "banyou",

"name\_zh": "班佑胜利",

"name\_en": "Victory at Banyou",

"lng": 104.0,

"lat": 33.0,

"time": "1935年8月29日-31日",

"time\_en": "August 29-31, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "红军走出草地后在班佑地区痛击国民党军，巩固了北上阵地",

"summary\_en": "After exiting grasslands, Red Army defeated Kuomintang forces in Banyou area, consolidating northward position",

"description\_zh": "1935年8月27日，右路军胜利走出草地抵达班佑地区。为打破国民党军的封锁，保障红军北上通道，红三十军和红一军于8月29日发起班佑战斗。红军采取突袭战术，迅速包围国民党军胡宗南部第49师，经过3天激战，歼灭敌军一个团，击溃两个团，缴获大批武器弹药和物资。班佑胜利是红军走出草地后的首次重大军事胜利，不仅补充了部队给养，更极大鼓舞了全军士气，为红军继续北上创造了有利条件。",

"description\_en": "On August 27, 1935, the Right Column successfully exited the grasslands and arrived in Banyou area. To break Kuomintang blockades and secure the northward passage, the 30th and 1st Corps launched the Battle of Banyou on August 29. Employing surprise tactics, the Red Army quickly surrounded the 49th Division of Hu Zongnan's Kuomintang forces. After 3 days of fierce fighting, they annihilated one regiment, routed two regiments, capturing large quantities of weapons, ammunition and supplies. The victory at Banyou was the first major military success after exiting the grasslands, replenishing supplies and greatly boosting morale.",

"poem\_zh": "班佑河畔奏凯歌，草地过来士气高。痛击胡匪破封锁，北上道路更宽阔。——《班佑大捷》",

"poem\_en": "Victory songs echo by Banyou River, morale high after crossing grasslands. Crushing Hu bandits to break blockades, northward road becomes wider. ——'Great Victory at Banyou'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "“班佑河畔奏凯歌”以“凯歌”起笔，直接渲染胜利的喜悦氛围，点出战斗地点与性质。“草地过来士气高”将胜利置于过草地的艰难背景下，凸显红军在极度疲惫后仍保持高昂斗志的精神状态。后两句“痛击胡匪破封锁，北上道路更宽阔”具体描述战斗成果（痛击敌军、打破封锁）及其战略意义（北上道路畅通），全诗节奏明快，充满胜利后的豪情与对未来的乐观展望。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "“Victory songs echo by Banyou River” starts with “victory songs”, directly rendering the joyous atmosphere of victory, pointing out the battle location and nature. “Morale high after crossing grasslands” places the victory against the difficult background of crossing the grasslands, highlighting the Red Army's high morale despite extreme exhaustion. The last two lines “Crushing Hu bandits to break blockades, northward road becomes wider” specifically describe the battle achievements (defeating the enemy, breaking the blockade) and their strategic significance (unblocked northward road). The poem has a lively rhythm, full of pride after victory and optimistic prospects for the future.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "班佑胜利是红军走出草地后的首次重大军事胜利，打破了国民党军企图在草地边缘消灭红军的计划，补充了部队急需的物资给养，极大鼓舞了红军士气，巩固了红军北上的阵地，为继续长征、创建川陕甘革命根据地创造了有利条件。",

"battle\_results": "歼灭国民党军1个团，击溃2个团，缴获步枪1000余支，机枪30余挺，粮食数万斤",

"tactical\_features": "利用敌军分散部署的弱点，集中优势兵力各个击破",

"strategic\_value": "打开了通往甘南的通道，为红军北上创造了有利条件",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "部队刚走出草地，极度疲惫，面对敌军你会如何决策？",

"options": [

"立即休整，恢复体力后再行动",

"抓住战机，趁敌不备主动出击",

"避开敌军，继续向北快速前进"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "班佑战斗正是抓住敌军尚未完成部署的有利时机主动出击，不仅取得了胜利，还获得了急需的物资，这种“趁敌之虚、果断出击”的战术决策，体现了高超的军事指挥艺术。"

}

}

]

[

{

"id": "jiuquan",

"name\_zh": "俄界会议",

"name\_en": "Ejie Conference",

"lng": 103.8,

"lat": 33.9,

"time": "1935年9月12日",

"time\_en": "September 12, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "俄界会议批判张国焘分裂主义，决定继续北上建立陕甘根据地",

"summary\_en": "Ejie Conference criticized Zhang Guotao's separatism, deciding to continue north to establish Shaanxi-Gansu base",

"description\_zh": "1935年9月，张国焘拒绝执行中央北上命令，强令左路军南下，并企图危害中央。中央被迫率红一方面军一、三军团及军委纵队继续北上，于9月12日在甘肃迭部县俄界召开政治局紧急扩大会议。会议听取毛泽东关于与红四方面军分歧及今后战略方针的报告，通过《关于张国焘同志的错误的决定》，批判其分裂红军、反对中央的错误。会议决定将红一方面军主力改编为中国工农红军陕甘支队，彭德怀任司令员，毛泽东任政治委员，继续北上，以游击战争打通前往苏联的通道，在陕甘广大地区创建根据地。",

"description\_en": "In September 1935, Zhang Guotao refused to implement the Central Committee's northward order, forcing the Left Column to march south and attempting to harm the Central Committee. The Central Committee was forced to continue north with the 1st and 3rd Corps of the 1st Front Army and the Military Commission Column, holding an emergency expanded Political Bureau meeting in Ejie, Diebu County, Gansu on September 12. The meeting heard Mao Zedong's report on differences with the 4th Front Army and future strategic policy, adopted the "Decision on Comrade Zhang Guotao's Errors", criticizing his separatism. It decided to reorganize the main forces into the Shaanxi-Gansu Detachment, continuing north to establish base areas in the vast Shaanxi-Gansu region.",

"poem\_zh": "俄界会议辨真伪，痛斥分裂志更坚。孤军北上何所惧，红旗直指陕甘边。——《俄界会议感怀》",

"poem\_en": "Ejie Conference distinguishes truth from falsehood, denouncing separatism with stronger will. Undaunted by isolated northward march, red flag points directly to Shaanxi-Gansu border. ——'Reflections on Ejie Conference'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "诗歌以简练的语言概括了俄界会议的核心意义，首句点出会议在复杂局势中明辨是非的关键作用；次句凸显了批判分裂主义后红军意志更加坚定的精神状态；后两句则展现了红军在孤立无援的困境中依然无所畏惧、坚定北上的革命豪情，红旗意象象征着革命方向的不可动摇，整体洋溢着对正确路线的坚定信念。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The poem concisely summarizes the core significance of the Ejie Conference. The first line points out the conference's key role in distinguishing right from wrong in a complex situation; the second line highlights the Red Army's stronger will after criticizing separatism; the last two lines show the Red Army's fearlessness and firm revolutionary spirit of marching north despite isolation. The red flag symbolizes the unshakable revolutionary direction, with the whole poem filled with firm belief in the correct line.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "俄界会议在关键时刻坚持了正确的北上战略方针，批判了张国焘的分裂主义错误，统一了北上部队的思想认识，为红军继续北上、创建陕甘革命根据地奠定了重要的政治和组织基础，在党和红军历史上具有重要的转折意义。",

"meeting\_decisions": [

"通过《关于张国焘同志的错误的决定》",

"将红一方面军主力改编为中国工农红军陕甘支队",

"确定继续北上，在陕甘地区创建革命根据地的战略方针"

],

"military\_reorganization": "全军改编为陕甘支队，下辖3个纵队，共约7000人",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对严重的分裂危机，你会如何处理？",

"options": [

"采取果断措施，率正确路线部队继续北上",

"做出重大让步，争取与张国焘达成妥协",

"公开批判张国焘，号召红四方面军官兵回归正确路线"

],

"correct\_answer": 0,

"explanation": "俄界会议后中央采取的果断北上措施，既坚持了正确的革命方向，又保存了革命的骨干力量，这一决策在关键时刻挽救了红军、挽救了革命，体现了党中央的坚定原则和高超智慧。"

}

},

{

"id": "腊子口",

"name\_zh": "攻克腊子口",

"name\_en": "Capturing Lazikou Pass",

"lng": 103.8,

"lat": 34.0,

"time": "1935年9月17日",

"time\_en": "September 17, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "红军攻克天险腊子口，打开北上陕甘的最后通道",

"summary\_en": "Red Army captured natural barrier Lazikou Pass, opening final passage to northern Shaanxi-Gansu",

"description\_zh": "1935年9月，陕甘支队抵达甘肃迭部县腊子口。腊子口是四川通往甘肃的重要隘口，两侧是悬崖峭壁，中间只有一条宽30余米的峡谷，河上架有一座木桥，地势极为险要，有"一夫当关，万夫莫开"之称，国民党军鲁大昌部在此重兵把守。9月16日晚，红军向腊子口发起进攻，经过多次冲锋未能突破。17日凌晨，红军采取正面强攻与侧面迂回相结合的战术，由第二连指导员胡炳云率领突击队员攀爬悬崖峭壁，迂回到敌军侧后，与正面部队协同作战，最终攻克腊子口。这一胜利为红军北上打开了最后一道天险。",

"description\_en": "In September 1935, the Shaanxi-Gansu Detachment arrived at Lazikou in Diebu County, Gansu. Lazikou was a vital pass from Sichuan to Gansu, with cliffs on both sides and a 30-meter-wide canyon in the middle, crossed by a wooden bridge, extremely strategically located. Kuomintang Lu Dachang's forces heavily defended it. On the night of September 16, the Red Army launched an attack, failing to break through after multiple charges. In the early morning of September 17, using combined tactics of frontal assault and flanking maneuver, Commissar Hu Bingyun led assault team members climbing cliffs to outflank the enemy, cooperating with frontal forces to finally capture Lazikou, opening the last natural barrier for the Red Army's northward march.",

"poem\_zh": "腊子口上降神兵，百丈悬崖当云梯。天险固若金汤地，怎挡红军英雄气。——《攻克腊子口》",

"poem\_en": "Divine troops descend on Lazikou, hundred-zhang cliffs used as scaling ladders. Natural barrier as strong as impregnable fortress, cannot stop the heroic spirit of Red Army. ——'Capturing Lazikou'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "诗歌以"神兵"喻指红军的英勇善战，将"百丈悬崖"比作"云梯"的意象，生动展现了红军突破天险的非凡壮举；后两句通过对比腊子口的"固若金汤"与红军"英雄气"的不可阻挡，凸显了革命军队不畏艰难、敢于胜利的豪迈气概，字里行间充满对红军战士的赞美与崇敬。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The poem uses "divine troops" to metaphorize the Red Army's bravery and combat skill. The image of "hundred-zhang cliffs" as "scaling ladders" vividly shows the Red Army's extraordinary feat of breaking through natural barriers; the last two lines contrast Lazikou's "impregnable" defense with the unstoppable "heroic spirit" of the Red Army, highlighting the revolutionary army's fearless and victory-determined spirit, filled with praise and respect for Red Army soldiers.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "攻克腊子口是红军长征中具有决定性意义的战斗，打破了国民党军企图凭借天险消灭红军的最后幻想，打开了红军北上陕甘的通道，为红军胜利到达陕甘革命根据地创造了重要条件，充分展现了红军战士不怕牺牲、勇于胜利的革命英雄主义精神。",

"terrain\_features": "两侧悬崖高500余米，隘口宽仅30余米，中间有腊子河，唯一通道是河上木桥",

"battle\_tactics": "正面佯攻吸引敌军注意力，侧面攀爬悬崖迂回敌后，前后夹击",

"heroic\_stories": "17名突击队员在枪林弹雨中攀爬悬崖，其中5人牺牲，最终成功迂回到敌军阵地后方",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对易守难攻的天险，你会采取什么战术？",

"options": [

"集中火力正面强攻，突破敌人防线",

"组织突击队从侧面险要处迂回敌后",

"暂时围困，等待敌军弹尽粮绝"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "攻克腊子口正是采用了侧面迂回与正面强攻相结合的战术，这种"以奇制胜"的打法，既减少了正面强攻的伤亡，又达到了出奇制胜的效果，是红军战术灵活性的生动体现。"

}

},

{

"id": "minshan",

"name\_zh": "翻越岷山",

"name\_en": "Crossing Minshan Mountains",

"lng": 104.1,

"lat": 34.2,

"time": "1935年9月",

"time\_en": "September 1935",

"summary\_zh": "红军翻越长征最后一座大雪山岷山，即将到达陕北根据地",

"summary\_en": "Red Army crossed Minshan Mountains, the last major snow mountains of the Long March, approaching northern Shaanxi base",

"description\_zh": "1935年9月，陕甘支队攻克腊子口后，继续北上，面临长征途中的最后一座大雪山——岷山。岷山山脉平均海拔4000米以上，主峰雪宝顶海拔5588米，终年积雪，气候寒冷，空气稀薄。经历了无数艰难险阻的红军战士，虽然衣衫褴褛、疲惫不堪，但想到即将到达陕北革命根据地，士气格外高昂。他们互相帮助，克服严寒缺氧等困难，终于翻越了这座横亘在长征路上的最后一座大雪山。站在山顶，毛泽东豪情满怀，写下"更喜岷山千里雪，三军过后尽开颜"的壮丽诗句。",

"description\_en": "In September 1935, after capturing Lazikou, the Shaanxi-Gansu Detachment continued north, facing the last major snow mountains of the Long March - Minshan Mountains. With an average altitude of over 4,000 meters and main peak Xuebaoding at 5,588 meters, Minshan had perpetual snow, cold climate and thin air. Though ragged and exhausted after countless hardships, Red Army soldiers were especially morale-high thinking of approaching the northern Shaanxi revolutionary base. They helped each other, overcoming cold and oxygen deprivation, finally crossing these last snow mountains on the Long March route. Standing on the mountain top, Mao Zedong wrote the magnificent line: "Even more joyful are Minshan's thousand li of snow; after the three armies pass, all faces bloom with smiles".",

"poem\_zh": "更喜岷山千里雪，三军过后尽开颜。——《七律·长征》毛泽东",

"poem\_en": "Even more joyful are Minshan's thousand li of snow; after the three armies pass, all faces bloom with smiles. ——'Seven-character regulated verse·The Long March' by Mao Zedong",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "此句以"千里雪"的壮阔景象为背景，却着笔于"喜"与"开颜"的情感表达，将翻越雪山的艰难转化为胜利后的豪迈喜悦。"更喜"二字凸显了红军战士在经历千难万险后的乐观主义精神，"三军尽开颜"则展现了革命队伍团结一致、对胜利充满信心的精神面貌，体现了无产阶级革命者的博大胸怀与革命乐观主义情怀。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "Against the backdrop of "thousand li of snow" on Minshan, the line focuses on expressing emotions of "joy" and "smiles", transforming the hardship of crossing snow mountains into heroic joy after victory. The words "even more joyful" highlight the Red Army soldiers' optimism after countless hardships, while "all faces bloom with smiles" shows the revolutionary team's unity and confidence in victory, embodying the broad mind and revolutionary optimism of proletarian revolutionaries.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "翻越岷山是红军长征中征服的最后一座大雪山，标志着红军彻底摆脱了雪山草地等极端自然环境的考验，即将完成战略转移，到达陕北革命根据地。这一胜利极大鼓舞了全军士气，为长征最终胜利奠定了基础，充分体现了红军战士不畏艰难、乐观向上的革命精神。",

"mountain\_conditions": "平均海拔4000米以上，部分地段积雪终年不化，氧气含量低",

"crossing\_features": "这是红军长征中翻越的最后一座大雪山，距离陕北根据地已不远",

"spiritual\_significance": "象征着红军即将摆脱自然险阻，看到革命胜利的曙光",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对最后一座雪山和即将到来的胜利，你会如何鼓舞士气？",

"options": [

"强调胜利就在眼前，激发前进动力",

"适当休整，恢复体力后再继续前进",

"表彰先进，树立榜样激励大家"

],

"correct\_answer": 0,

"explanation": "面对岷山这最后一座雪山，红军正是通过展望即将到达根据地的胜利前景来鼓舞士气，这种对未来的坚定信念产生了强大的精神动力，帮助红军最终战胜了困难。"

}

},

{

"id": "huiquanzi",

"name\_zh": "哈达铺会议",

"name\_en": "Hadapu Conference",

"lng": 104.3,

"lat": 34.4,

"time": "1935年9月22日",

"time\_en": "September 22, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "哈达铺会议确定向陕北进军的战略方针，红军获得重要休整",

"summary\_en": "Hadapu Conference confirmed strategic policy of marching to northern Shaanxi, Red Army gained important rest",

"description\_zh": "1935年9月20日，陕甘支队抵达甘肃宕昌县哈达铺。在这里，红军获得了难得的休整机会，并从当地找到的报纸上了解到陕北有刘志丹领导的红军和大块革命根据地的消息。9月22日，中央在哈达铺召开政治局常委会议和团以上干部会议，毛泽东在会上作报告，正式决定红军向陕北进军，与当地红军会合，在陕北建立革命根据地。会议还决定将陕甘支队正式改编为中国工农红军陕甘支队第一、二、三纵队。哈达铺成为红军长征途中的"加油站"，为红军继续北上提供了重要的物资补充和精神动力。",

"description\_en": "On September 20, 1935, the Shaanxi-Gansu Detachment arrived at Hadapu in Dangchang County, Gansu. Here, the Red Army gained a rare rest opportunity and learned from local newspapers about the Red Army led by Liu Zhidan in northern Shaanxi and large revolutionary base areas. On September 22, the Central Committee held a Political Bureau Standing Committee meeting and a meeting of cadres at and above regiment level in Hadapu. Mao Zedong delivered a report, formally deciding that the Red Army would march to northern Shaanxi to join local Red Army forces and establish revolutionary base areas there. The meeting also decided to formally reorganize the Shaanxi-Gansu Detachment into the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Columns of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army Shaanxi-Gansu Detachment. Hadapu became a "gas station" on the Long March, providing important material supplements and spiritual motivation.",

"poem\_zh": "哈达铺里传佳讯，陕北苏区有红军。万里长征方向定，红旗直指延安城。——《哈达铺感怀》",

"poem\_en": "Good news spreads in Hadapu, there are Red Army in northern Shaanxi Soviet area. Direction of ten-thousand-mile Long March determined, red flag points directly to Yan'an city. ——'Reflections on Hadapu'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "诗歌以"佳讯"起笔，点明哈达铺带来的关键信息对长征的转折意义；"方向定"三字精准概括了会议的核心成果，简洁有力；末句"红旗直指延安城"以鲜明的意象，既展现了红军明确的进军目标，又象征着革命力量的坚定走向，全诗洋溢着拨云见日的喜悦与对未来的坚定信念。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "Starting with "good news", the poem highlights the pivotal significance of key information from Hadapu for the Long March's turning point; the three characters "direction determined" accurately summarize the conference's core achievement, concise and powerful; the last line "red flag points directly to Yan'an city" uses vivid imagery to show both the Red Army's clear marching target and the firm direction of revolutionary forces, with the whole poem filled with joy of seeing the light and firm belief in the future.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "哈达铺会议是红军长征中的重要转折点，明确了向陕北进军的战略方向，使红军有了明确的目的地，结束了长期以来的无固定目标的转移状态。哈达铺作为红军的"加油站"，为疲惫的红军提供了难得的休整和补充机会，为红军胜利到达陕北奠定了物质和精神基础。",

"key\_information": "从《大公报》等报纸上得知陕北有红军和革命根据地的重要消息",

"meeting\_decisions": [

"确定向陕北进军，与当地红军会合的战略方针",

"对陕甘支队进行整编补充",

"开展群众工作，筹集物资"

],

"rest\_situation": "红军在哈达铺休整7天，补充粮食、衣物，许多伤员得到治疗",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "得知陕北有革命根据地的消息，你会如何决策？",

"options": [

"立即向陕北进军，与当地红军会合",

"先巩固现有地区，再相机向陕北发展",

"分兵几路，一部分去陕北，一部分留在当地"

],

"correct\_answer": 0,

"explanation": "哈达铺会议决定立即向陕北进军，这一决策使红军有了明确的目标，避免了漫无目的地流动，为长征胜利结束找到了正确方向，体现了党中央把握时机、果断决策的能力。"

}

},

{

"id": "liangdang",

"name\_zh": "榜罗镇会议",

"name\_en": "Bangluo Town Conference",

"lng": 105.0,

"lat": 35.1,

"time": "1935年9月27日",

"time\_en": "September 27, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "榜罗镇会议最终确定以陕北为中国革命的大本营",

"summary\_en": "Bangluo Town Conference finally confirmed northern Shaanxi as the base camp of Chinese revolution",

"description\_zh": "1935年9月27日，陕甘支队抵达甘肃通渭县榜罗镇。中央在这里召开政治局常委会议，进一步研究陕北革命根据地的情况，分析全国革命形势。会议根据从哈达铺获得的更多关于陕北根据地的信息，正式决定放弃前往苏联边境的计划，确定以陕北作为中国革命的大本营，到陕北去会合红二十五军、二十六军，巩固和发展陕北革命根据地。会议还决定派一支部队先行侦察，为主力部队开往陕北做准备。榜罗镇会议为红军长征找到了最终的落脚点，是长征胜利的重要标志。",

"description\_en": "On September 27, 1935, the Shaanxi-Gansu Detachment arrived at Bangluo Town in Tongwei County, Gansu. The Central Committee held a Political Bureau Standing Committee meeting here, further studying the situation of the northern Shaanxi revolutionary base and analyzing the national revolutionary situation. Based on more information about the northern Shaanxi base obtained from Hadapu, the meeting formally decided to abandon the plan to go to the Soviet border, confirming northern Shaanxi as the base camp of the Chinese revolution, to join the 25th and 26th Corps in northern Shaanxi and consolidate and develop the revolutionary base there. The meeting also decided to send a detachment for advance reconnaissance, preparing for the main forces to march to northern Shaanxi. Bangluo Town Conference found the final destination for the Long March, an important symbol of its victory.",

"poem\_zh": "榜罗镇上定乾坤，陕北苏区扎深根。革命洪流从此起，红旗漫卷映昆仑。——《榜罗镇会议》",

"poem\_en": "Deciding destiny in Bangluo Town, taking deep roots in northern Shaanxi Soviet area. Revolutionary torrent starts from here, red flags fluttering reflecting Kunlun Mountains. ——'Bangluo Town Conference'",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "首句"定乾坤"以宏大的笔触凸显了榜罗镇会议决定中国革命走向的重大意义；"扎深根"形象地表达了革命力量在陕北立足发展的坚实基础；后两句以"革命洪流"和"红旗漫卷"的壮阔意象，预示了中国革命从此走向复兴的历史趋势，"昆仑"的意象更赋予诗歌雄浑的气魄，展现了革命事业的广阔前景。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "The first line "deciding destiny" highlights the great significance of Bangluo Town Conference in determining the direction of the Chinese revolution with a grand brushstroke; "taking deep roots" vividly expresses the solid foundation for revolutionary forces to establish and develop in northern Shaanxi; the last two lines use the magnificent images of "revolutionary torrent" and "fluttering red flags" to predict the historical trend of the Chinese revolution moving towards rejuvenation, with the "Kunlun Mountains" image endowing the poem with majestic spirit and showing the broad prospects of the revolutionary cause.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "榜罗镇会议最终确定了以陕北为革命大本营的战略决策，使红军长征有了明确的最终目的地，结束了长期以来的战略转移状态，为中国革命找到了新的立足点。这一决策对中国革命的发展产生了深远影响，陕北从此成为中国革命的圣地，为抗日战争和解放战争的胜利奠定了基础。",

"meeting\_achievements": [

"最终确定以陕北为中国革命的大本营",

"放弃前往苏联边境建立根据地的计划",

"决定与陕北红军会合，巩固和发展陕北根据地"

],

"strategic\_significance": "为红军找到了最终落脚点，使中国革命有了新的大本营",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "面对多种发展方向的选择，你会如何确定革命大本营？",

"options": [

"选择靠近苏联的边境地区，便于获得支援",

"选择已有一定基础的陕北根据地，便于发展",

"选择国民党统治薄弱的地区，重新创建根据地"

],

"correct\_answer": 1,

"explanation": "榜罗镇会议选择陕北作为革命大本营，正是基于其已有一定革命基础的优势，这种利用现有基础发展革命力量的决策，被历史证明是正确的，为中国革命的复兴提供了重要保障。"

}

},

{

"id": "jiangtaibao",

"name\_zh": "吴起镇会师",

"name\_en": "Meeting at Wuqi Town",

"lng": 108.1,

"lat": 36.9,

"time": "1935年10月19日",

"time\_en": "October 19, 1935",

"summary\_zh": "中央红军抵达陕北吴起镇，与陕北红军胜利会师，标志着中央红军长征胜利结束",

"summary\_en": "Central Red Army arrived at Wuqi Town in northern Shaanxi, successfully meeting northern Shaanxi Red Army, marking end of Central Red Army's Long March",

"description\_zh": "1935年10月19日，中共中央和陕甘支队抵达陕西吴起镇（今吴起县），与陕北红军胜利会师。至此，中央红军（红一方面军）历时一年，途经11个省，行程二万五千里的长征胜利结束。在吴起镇，红军击溃了尾追的国民党军骑兵部队，取得"切尾巴"战斗的胜利。当地群众热烈欢迎红军的到来，为红军提供了物资支持。毛泽东在吴起镇向全军宣布："从现在起，我们进入了陕北根据地，到了家了！"吴起镇会师标志着中央红军长征的胜利结束，中国革命从此翻开新的一页。",

"description\_en": "On October 19, 1935, the CPC Central Committee and the Shaanxi-Gansu Detachment arrived at Wuqi Town (now Wuqi County) in Shaanxi, successfully meeting the northern Shaanxi Red Army. Thus, the Central Red Army (1st Front Army) completed the Long March after one year, passing through 11 provinces with a journey of 25,000 li. In Wuqi Town, the Red Army defeated the pursuing Kuomintang cavalry units, winning the "cutting off the tail" battle. Local people warmly welcomed the Red Army and provided material support. Mao Zedong announced to the whole army in Wuqi Town: "From now on, we have entered the northern Shaanxi base area, we are home!" The meeting at Wuqi Town marked the successful conclusion of the Central Red Army's Long March, opening a new chapter in the Chinese revolution.",

"poem\_zh": "红军不怕远征难，万水千山只等闲。——《七律·长征》毛泽东",

"poem\_en": "The Red Army fears not the trials of the Long March; thousands of rivers and mountains are mere trifles. ——'Seven-character regulated verse·The Long March' by Mao Zedong",

"poem\_appreciation\_zh": "此句开篇点题，以"不怕"二字奠定全诗豪迈基调，"远征难"概括了长征途中的千难万险，而"只等闲"则将这些艰难险阻视若平常，生动展现了红军战士蔑视困难、勇往直前的革命英雄主义气概和革命乐观主义精神，短短十四字，尽显无产阶级革命者的豪迈胸襟与坚定信念。",

"poem\_appreciation\_en": "This line gets to the point at the beginning, with "fears not" setting the heroic tone of the whole poem. "Trials of the Long March" summarizes the countless hardships on the journey, while "mere trifles" treats these difficulties as ordinary, vividly showing the Red Army soldiers' revolutionary heroism and optimism of defying difficulties and forging ahead. In just fourteen characters, it fully reveals the heroic mind and firm belief of proletarian revolutionaries.",

"image": "",

"gallery": [],

"assets": {

"broll": "",

"sfx": "",

"video": ""

},

"historical\_significance": "吴起镇会师标志着中央红军长征的胜利结束，是中国革命史上的重大事件。它实现了红军主力的战略转移，保存了党和红军的骨干力量，为中国革命保留了珍贵的火种。陕北成为中国革命的新大本营，为抗日战争和中国革命的最终胜利奠定了基础，具有不可磨灭的历史功绩。",

"long\_march\_stats": {

"duration": "1年",

"distance": "二万五千里（约12500公里）",

"passing\_provinces": "11个省",

"major\_battles": "380余次",

"starting\_strength": "约8.6万人",

"arriving\_strength": "约7000人"

},

"meeting\_significance": "中央红军与陕北红军会师，壮大了陕北革命根据地的力量",

"interactive\_decision": {

"question": "长征胜利到达陕北后，你会如何部署下一步工作？",

"options": [

"立即休整补充，恢复红军战斗力",

"主动出击，扩大陕北革命根据地",

"开展群众工作，巩固根据地基础"

],

"correct\_answer": 0,

"explanation": "红军到达陕北后首先进行休整补充是正确选择，经过长途跋涉的红军急需恢复战斗力，这为后来巩固和扩大陕北根据地、迎接抗日战争奠定了基础，体现了实事求是的工作方法。"

}

}

]