**Chapter 1: The Legend of the Gods**

In the beginning, the universe was in chaos. The great god Pangu emerged, and the yin and yang principles were established. The eight trigrams were formed, and the world was divided into four regions. The gods and goddesses were born, and the human world began.

The first emperor, Huangdi, ruled the world with wisdom and justice. He was succeeded by his son, Emperor Yao, who was known for his kindness and benevolence. Emperor Yao was succeeded by Emperor Shun, who was a wise and just ruler.

After Emperor Shun, the throne was passed down to the Xia dynasty, which was founded by Emperor Yu. The Xia dynasty was followed by the Shang dynasty, which was founded by Emperor Tang.

**The Story of Emperor Tang**

Emperor Tang was a wise and just ruler. He was born with a special gift - the ability to communicate with the gods. He was known for his kindness and benevolence, and his people loved him.

One day, Emperor Tang decided to visit the temple of the goddess Nuwa. He was accompanied by his officials and guards. When they arrived at the temple, they saw a beautiful goddess with a kind face. Emperor Tang was immediately smitten with her and decided to write a poem to praise her beauty.

The poem was written on the wall of the temple, and it read:

"Oh, goddess Nuwa, your beauty is like a work of art.  
Your face is like a flower, and your eyes are like the stars.  
You are the most beautiful goddess in the world,  
And I am the most fortunate emperor to have seen you."

**The Goddess Nuwa's Anger**

Goddess Nuwa was not pleased with Emperor Tang's poem. She thought that he was being too forward and disrespectful. She decided to punish him by sending three demons to corrupt his mind and lead him astray.

The three demons were a fox spirit, a chicken spirit, and a stone spirit. They were ordered to disguise themselves as beautiful women and to seduce Emperor Tang. They were also ordered to make him forget about his duties as an emperor and to make him focus only on his desires.

**The Emperor's Downfall**

Emperor Tang was immediately smitten with the three demons. He forgot about his duties as an emperor and spent all his time with them. He became corrupt and tyrannical, and his people began to suffer.

The officials and guards who had accompanied Emperor Tang to the temple were shocked and dismayed by his behavior. They tried to warn him, but he would not listen.

As the days passed, Emperor Tang's behavior became more and more erratic. He became paranoid and suspicious, and he began to see enemies everywhere. He ordered the execution of many innocent people, and his people began to live in fear.

**The End of the Shang Dynasty**

The Shang dynasty came to an end when Emperor Tang was overthrown by his own officials. He was succeeded by Emperor Zhou, who was a wise and just ruler.

The story of Emperor Tang serves as a warning to all rulers. It shows that even the most powerful and wise rulers can fall victim to corruption and tyranny if they are not careful.

**The Legend of the Gods**

The legend of the gods is a reminder that the gods are always watching over us. They are always ready to punish us if we do wrong and to reward us if we do right.

The story of Emperor Tang and the goddess Nuwa is a reminder that we must always be respectful and humble. We must never forget that we are mortal and that we are subject to the will of the gods.

The legend of the gods is a reminder that we must always strive to be good and virtuous. We must always try to do what is right and to avoid what is wrong.

**The End of the Chapter**

This is the end of the first chapter of the legend of the gods. The story of Emperor Tang and the goddess Nuwa serves as a reminder of the importance of humility and respect. It also serves as a warning to all rulers to be careful and to avoid corruption and tyranny.

In the next chapter, we will learn about the rise of the Zhou dynasty and the story of Emperor Wu. We will also learn about the legend of the gods and the role that they play in the world.

**Chapter 12: Nezha's Birth and the Confrontation with Ao Guang**

A poem says:  
In the Golden Light Cave, a treasure is born,  
Descending to the mortal world to aid the benevolent.  
The Zhou dynasty's good fortune is already apparent;  
The Shang dynasty's spirit is about to be extinguished.  
From ancient times, great fortunes have had their pillars;  
Since the beginning, prosperous periods have had their calamities.  
When the cyclical characters Wu Wu meet Jia Zi,  
The world is in chaos, and all is lost.

The story tells that at Chen Tang Pass, there was a General Li Jing, who had been practicing Taoism since his youth. He had been a disciple of the Western Kunlun's True Man of the Supreme Abyss and had learned the art of Five Elements Escape. However, as the Taoist path was difficult to achieve, he was sent down the mountain to assist the tyrannical King Zhou and became a general. He had a wife, Yin, who gave birth to two sons: Jin Zha and Mu Zha. Yin became pregnant again and, after three years and six months, still had not given birth. Li Jing was worried and said, "This pregnancy is not a good omen." Yin replied, "I am also worried, as this child is not a blessing."

One night, Li Jing pointed to Yin's belly and said, "You have been pregnant for over three years, and the child has not been born. This is either a monster or a spirit." Yin was also anxious and said, "This child is not a good sign." Li Jing was not pleased, and that night, he had a dream in which a Taoist appeared, saying, "The child is about to be born." Yin also had a dream in which a Taoist gave her a child. When she woke up, she felt a sharp pain in her abdomen.

Li Jing quickly got up and sat in the front hall. He thought to himself, "This child has been in the womb for three years and six months. What kind of child will it be?" Just then, two servants rushed in and said, "General, the mistress has given birth to a monster!" Li Jing quickly went to the bedroom and saw a ball of flesh rolling around. He drew his sword and struck the ball, which split open, revealing a child.

The child was Nezha, who was born with a golden armlet and a red silk band around his waist. He was the incarnation of the Golden Light Cave's treasure. The golden armlet was called the "乾坤圈" (Qian Kun Quan), and the red silk band was called the "混天绫" (Hun Tian Ling). These were treasures from the Golden Light Cave.

Li Jing was shocked and did not know what to do. He looked at the child and saw that he was a good boy, so he decided not to harm him. He handed the child to Yin, and they both loved him dearly.

The next day, many officials came to congratulate Li Jing on the birth of his son. Li Jing was about to receive them when a Taoist arrived, saying, "I am the True Man of the Golden Light Cave, and I have come to congratulate you on the birth of your son." Li Jing was surprised and asked the Taoist to sit down. The Taoist said, "I have come to give your son a name. Let me see him." Li Jing called for the child, and the Taoist said, "This child is born in the hour of Chou, which is not a good sign. However, I will give him the name Nezha, and he will be my disciple."

Li Jing was pleased and thanked the Taoist. The Taoist said, "I will not stay long. I have things to attend to." Li Jing sent the Taoist off, and the Taoist left.

Seven years passed, and Nezha grew up to be a strong and brave boy. One day, he went out to play and came to the Nine Bends River, where he saw a Taoist washing his clothes. Nezha was curious and went to take a look. The Taoist, whose name was Li E, was angry and said, "You are a monster! How dare you disturb me?" Nezha replied, "I am not a monster. I am the son of General Li Jing." Li E was furious and attacked Nezha with his sword. Nezha defended himself with his golden armlet and killed Li E.

Just then, a dragon appeared, saying, "You have killed my son! I will report this to the Jade Emperor and have you punished!" Nezha replied, "I am not afraid of you. I am the son of General Li Jing, and I will not be punished for defending myself." The dragon left, and Nezha returned home.

When he arrived, he saw his father, Li Jing, who was worried and said, "Nezha, you have caused trouble again. The dragon king Ao Guang has come to complain about you." Nezha replied, "I am not afraid of him. I will go and see him." Li Jing said, "No, you must not go. Ao Guang is a powerful dragon, and you are no match for him."

But Nezha did not listen and went to see Ao Guang. Ao Guang was angry and said, "You have killed my son! I will have you punished!" Nezha replied, "I am not afraid of you. I will go to the Heavenly Gate and appeal to the Jade Emperor." Ao Guang said, "You dare to defy me? I will have you killed!"

Nezha was not afraid and went to the Heavenly Gate. He saw the Jade Emperor and said, "I am Nezha, the son of General Li Jing. I have come to appeal to you." The Jade Emperor said, "I have heard of you. You are a brave and strong boy. But you have also caused trouble and killed the dragon king's son. What do you have to say for yourself?"

Nezha replied, "I am not afraid of the dragon king. I will not be punished for defending myself." The Jade Emperor said, "I will not punish you, but you must apologize to the dragon king and make amends." Nezha agreed and went to see Ao Guang.

Ao Guang was still angry, but Nezha apologized and said, "I am sorry for killing your son. I will make amends and give you my golden armlet and red silk band." Ao Guang was pleased and said, "I accept your apology. But you must also give me your life." Nezha replied, "I will not give you my life. I will go to the Golden Light Cave and ask my teacher to help me."

Nezha went to the Golden Light Cave and saw his teacher, who said, "I have been expecting you. You have caused trouble again, but I will help you. Go to the Heavenly Gate and appeal to the Jade Emperor. I will give you a symbol that will protect you." Nezha thanked his teacher and went to the Heavenly Gate.

When he arrived, he saw the Jade Emperor, who said, "I have heard of you. You are a brave and strong boy. But you have also caused trouble and killed the dragon king's son. What do you have to say for yourself?" Nezha replied, "I am not afraid of the dragon king. I will not be punished for defending myself." The Jade Emperor said, "I will not punish you, but you must apologize to the dragon king and make amends." Nezha agreed and went to see Ao Guang.

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**Chapter 21: King Wen Escapes from the Five Passes**

A poem says:  
The Duke of Zhou's kindness and righteousness saved King Wen,  
The copper symbol and arrow were given to him, and he left the imperial territory.  
But the villainous plot of You Fei pursued the holy ruler,  
And the divine power of the clouds helped him escape.  
From ancient times, it has been difficult to accommodate great virtue in the world,  
But now the dragon has flown, and auspicious signs have appeared.  
The name of the Duke of Zhou's loyalty and righteousness remains,  
And his reputation will be remembered for generations to come.

The story says that King Wen left the city of Zhaoge and traveled through the night, crossing the Mengjin River and the Yellow River, and passing by the Mianchi Pool. He was on his way to the Lin Tong Pass.

Meanwhile, the officials in the city of Zhaoge reported to Fei Zhong that King Wen had not returned for a night, and Fei Zhong was worried. He immediately summoned You Hu and said, "The matter is of great importance, and we must report it to the emperor."

You Hu arrived at Fei Zhong's residence and said, "The emperor has already shown kindness to King Wen, but King Wen has betrayed his trust. He has escaped without permission, and this is a serious crime. We must report it to the emperor and ask for his punishment."

Fei Zhong and You Hu went to the imperial court and reported the matter to the emperor. The emperor was angry and said, "I have shown kindness to King Wen, but he has betrayed my trust. He must be punished."

The emperor ordered two generals, Yin Pofei and Lei Kai, to pursue King Wen and bring him back. The two generals set off with their troops and chased after King Wen.

King Wen was traveling slowly, but the two generals were catching up with him quickly. King Wen heard the sound of drums and horses behind him and knew that he was being pursued. He was frightened and said, "I am doomed! I have escaped without permission, and now I will be punished."

Just then, a figure appeared in front of him. It was a man with a blue face, red hair, and sharp teeth. He was wearing a green robe and had two wings on his back. King Wen was shocked and said, "Who are you?"

The man replied, "I am your son, Lei Zhenzi. I have come to save you."

King Wen was surprised and said, "How did you become like this?"

Lei Zhenzi explained that he had eaten two magical peaches and had been transformed into a divine being. He had been sent by his master, the immortal Yun Zhongzi, to save his father.

King Wen was overjoyed and thanked his son for saving him. Lei Zhenzi used his magical powers to drive away the pursuing troops and escorted his father to safety.

As they traveled, Lei Zhenzi used his wings to fly ahead and scout out the road. He saw that the pursuing troops were getting closer and closer, and he knew that they had to hurry.

King Wen and Lei Zhenzi finally reached the Lin Tong Pass, but the pursuing troops were right behind them. Lei Zhenzi used his magical powers to drive them away, and they were able to escape safely.

The emperor was furious when he heard that King Wen had escaped, and he ordered his troops to pursue him again. But Lei Zhenzi was able to use his magical powers to protect his father and drive away the pursuing troops.

In the end, King Wen and Lei Zhenzi were able to escape safely, and they returned to their kingdom. The emperor was forced to abandon his pursuit, and King Wen was able to live in peace.

The story of King Wen's escape from the five passes was passed down for generations, and it was seen as a testament to the power of filial piety and the kindness of the gods.

Lei Zhenzi flew in front of the pursuing troops and landed on the ground, holding a golden staff in his hand. He shouted, "Don't come any closer!" The soldiers looked up and saw Lei Zhenzi's blue face, red hair, and sharp teeth. They were frightened and reported back to their generals, Yin Pofei and Lei Kai.

The two generals rode forward, shouting, "Who dares to block our way?" Lei Zhenzi stood his ground, holding his staff. The generals were about to attack him when they saw his fierce appearance and hesitated.

Lei Zhenzi took advantage of the momentary confusion and shouted, "I am the son of King Wen, and I have come to save my father. You have no right to pursue him!" The generals were taken aback, but they refused to retreat.

Yin Pofei shouted, "You are just a demon, how dare you block our way?" Lei Zhenzi replied, "I am not a demon, I am the son of King Wen. And I will not let you harm my father!"

The two generals charged forward, but Lei Zhenzi was ready for them. He used his magical powers to drive them back, and they were forced to retreat.

King Wen, who had been watching from a distance, was overjoyed to see his son defeat the pursuing troops. He thanked Lei Zhenzi and said, "My son, you have saved me from danger. I am grateful to you."

Lei Zhenzi replied, "Father, I am just doing my duty as a son. But we must not stay here for long. The emperor's troops will return, and we must be prepared to face them."

King Wen nodded in agreement, and they continued on their journey. As they traveled, Lei Zhenzi used his magical powers to scout out the road ahead and ensure their safety.

Meanwhile, the emperor was furious when he heard that his troops had been defeated by a single demon. He vowed to capture King Wen and his son, no matter what the cost.

The emperor summoned his most powerful generals and ordered them to pursue King Wen and Lei Zhenzi. The generals set off with a large army, determined to capture the king and his son.

King Wen and Lei Zhenzi, however, were not afraid. They knew that they had the power of the gods on their side, and they were confident that they could defeat any enemy.

As they journeyed on, they encountered many dangers and obstacles. But with Lei Zhenzi's magical powers and King Wen's wisdom, they were able to overcome them all.

Finally, after many days of travel, they reached the safety of the Western Mountains. King Wen was overjoyed to have escaped the emperor's pursuit, and he thanked Lei Zhenzi for his bravery and loyalty.

Lei Zhenzi smiled and said, "Father, I am just glad that we were able to escape safely. But we must not forget that the emperor is still our enemy, and we must always be prepared to face him."

King Wen nodded in agreement, and they settled down to rest and plan their next move.

And so, the story of King Wen's escape from the five passes came to an end. But the legend of Lei Zhenzi's bravery and magical powers lived on, inspiring generations to come.

The next chapter will tell the story of King Wen's journey to the Western Mountains and his encounters with the gods and goddesses who lived there.

**Chapter 70: The Capture of Kong Xuan by Zhunti**

A poem reads:

Zhunti Bodhisattva was born in the Western Land,  
His virtue and wisdom are profound and immeasurable.  
The lotus flower blooms without rain, and the leaves have a natural beauty.  
The golden bow and silver spear are not used for defense,  
But the precious pestle and fish intestines have a special purpose.  
It is said that Kong Xuan can transform and change,  
But under the tree, he cries out, claiming to be the Bright King.

The story tells that Gao Jichang was engaged in a fierce battle with the "Five Peaks." His spear was like a silver python, and the wind and rain were intense, causing great shock and awe. A poem describes the scene:

The cold wind blows like a tiger's roar,  
The flags and banners wave and shine brightly.  
The flying tiger is busy wielding its spear,  
While Jichang's spear is truly fierce and evil.  
Wen Ping uses his spear to support the heavens,  
While Cui Ying's silver hammer is like a shooting star.  
The black tiger's axe is like a wheel,  
And Jiang Xiong's divine claws are like a golden rope.  
The three armies cheer and wave their flags,  
As the "Black Killer" meets the "Five Peaks."

The battle raged on for a long time, and Jichang's spear could not withstand the five types of weapons. He was unable to escape the encirclement and was in a state of panic. Just then, Jiang Xiong's golden rope softened, and Jichang took advantage of the opportunity to strike his horse and jump out of the circle. The five men, including Chong Heihu, chased after him.

Jichang shook his bag of wasps, and a large number of wasps flew out, covering the sky and sun. It was like a sudden rain or a swarm of locusts. Wen Ping turned his horse around, ready to flee, but Chong Heihu said, "Don't worry, I'm here." He quickly opened the red gourd on his back, and a black smoke emerged, containing a thousand iron-beaked divine hawks.

A poem describes the scene:

The black smoke rises, and the divine hawks are startled.  
The secret transmission of the mysterious method is revealed,  
A thousand divine hawks are summoned.  
They fly up, and the wasps are turned into a soup.  
Their iron wings are like copper scissors,  
And their sharp beaks are like golden needles.  
They strike the wasps, turning them into powder,  
And their beaks pierce the wasps, turning them into crystal.  
Today, the "Five Peaks" have come to meet,  
And the "Black Killer" has encountered his fate.

Jichang's wasps were all destroyed by Chong Heihu's divine hawks. Jichang was enraged and returned to battle. The five men surrounded him again, and Huang Feihu's spear wrapped around Jichang. Just then, Kong Xuan asked the officer in charge of the camp, "Who is General Gao fighting against?" The officer replied, "He is fighting against the five great generals in the heart of the enemy's camp."

Kong Xuan rushed to the scene and saw that Gao Jichang's spear technique was becoming disordered. He was about to turn his horse around and leave when Gao Jichang was struck by Huang Feihu's spear and fell from his horse. Kong Xuan beheaded him and was about to return to camp when he heard a loud shout from behind, "Wait, you coward! I'm here!"

The five generals saw Kong Xuan approaching and Huang Feihu cursed, "Kong Xuan, you don't know the times, you're just a coward!" Kong Xuan smiled and said, "I'm not going to talk to you, you're just a bunch of ignorant people. Come and fight me!" He charged forward, and the six horses clashed.

The battle was intense, with the sound of drums and the smell of gunpowder filling the air. Kong Xuan saw that the five generals' weapons were extremely fierce and thought to himself, "If I don't take action, I'll be defeated." He took out his five-colored divine light and shone it downwards. The five generals disappeared without a trace, leaving only their horses behind.

Kong Xuan returned to camp and saw that only five horses were left. He was furious and thought to himself, "I've killed Gao Jichang, but now I've lost five generals. I must not move my troops." He ordered his men to stay put and not to engage in battle.

The story tells that Yang Zhen, the officer in charge of supplies, arrived at the camp and reported to Kong Xuan, "I've brought 3,500 carts of grain, and they will arrive on time." Kong Xuan said, "You've done a great job, and you'll be rewarded." Yang Zhen asked, "Who is the person leading the troops that are blocking our way?" Kong Xuan told him about the death of Huang Tianhua and the capture of many officers.

Yang Zhen was shocked to hear that Huang Tianhua was dead and thought to himself, "The way of the Tao is being pushed to the limit, and the unknown is rising to the surface." He said, "Tomorrow, the commander-in-chief will personally lead the troops into battle. I'll take a look and see what kind of person is causing trouble."

The next day, Kong Xuan came to the camp and challenged Yang Zhen to battle. Yang Zhen took out his divine mirror and shone it at Kong Xuan, but Kong Xuan's true form was not revealed. Kong Xuan laughed and said, "You're just a coward, and you don't know the times." He charged forward, and the two horses clashed.

The battle was intense, with the sound of drums and the smell of gunpowder filling the air. Yang Zhen was shocked and thought to himself, "This person is extremely powerful, and I don't know what kind of divine being he is." He quickly retreated and returned to camp.

Kong Xuan was furious and shouted, "Yang Zhen, you coward! You think you can defeat me with your divine mirror? I'll show you my true power!" He charged forward, and Yang Zhen was forced to retreat. Kong Xuan's divine light was extremely powerful, and Yang Zhen was unable to withstand it.

The story tells that Li Jing, the commander-in-chief, was furious when he heard that Yang Zhen had been defeated. He took out his divine spear and charged forward, saying, "You're just a coward, and you don't know the times. I'll show you my true power!" The two horses clashed, and the battle was intense.

Kong Xuan's divine light was extremely powerful, and Li Jing was unable to withstand it. He quickly retreated and returned to camp. Kong Xuan was furious and shouted, "Li Jing, you coward! You think you can defeat me with your divine spear? I'll show you my true power!"

The story tells that Jinmu and Mude, the two brothers, saw their father being defeated and were furious. They took out their divine swords and charged forward, saying, "Kong Xuan, you're a rebel and a traitor! You dare to harm our father?" The two horses clashed, and the battle was intense.

Kong Xuan's divine light was extremely powerful, and the two brothers were unable to withstand it. They quickly retreated and returned to camp. Kong Xuan was furious and shouted, "Jinmu and Mude, you cowards! You think you can defeat me with your divine swords? I'll show you my true power!"

The story tells that Zhuge Liang, the commander-in-chief, was furious when he heard that his generals had been defeated. He took out his divine fan and charged forward, saying, "Kong Xuan, you're a rebel and a traitor! You dare to harm my generals?" The two horses clashed, and the battle was intense.

Kong Xuan's divine light was extremely powerful, and Zhuge Liang was unable to withstand it. He quickly retreated and returned to camp. Kong Xuan was furious and shouted, "Zhuge Liang, you coward! You think you can defeat me with your divine fan? I'll show you my true power!"

The story tells that Lü Dongbin, the immortal, arrived at the camp and saw that Kong Xuan was extremely powerful. He thought to himself, "This person is not an ordinary mortal. I must be careful." He took out his divine sword and charged forward, saying, "Kong Xuan, you're a rebel and a traitor! You dare to harm the people?"

Kong Xuan laughed and said, "Lü Dongbin, you're just a foolish immortal. You don't know the times." He charged forward, and the two horses clashed. The battle was intense, with the sound of drums and the smell of gunpowder filling the air.

Lü Dongbin was shocked and thought to himself, "This person is extremely powerful, and I don't know what kind of divine being he is." He quickly retreated and returned to camp. Kong Xuan was furious and shouted, "Lü Dongbin, you coward! You think you can defeat me with your divine sword? I'll show you my true power!"

"...the people? You have committed great evil and must be punished." Kong Xuan laughed and said, "Zhunti, you're just a foolish Bodhisattva. You don't know the times." He charged forward, and the two horses clashed.

The battle was intense, with the sound of drums and the smell of gunpowder filling the air. Zhunti was shocked and thought to himself, "This person is extremely powerful, and I don't know what kind of divine being he is." He quickly retreated and returned to camp.

Kong Xuan was furious and shouted, "Zhunti, you coward! You think you can defeat me with your divine staff? I'll show you my true power!" He charged forward, and Zhunti was forced to retreat again.

Just then, Zhunti remembered the precious pestle and fish intestines that he had brought with him. He took out the pestle and intestines and used them to create a powerful spell. The spell was so powerful that it bound Kong Xuan and prevented him from moving.

Kong Xuan was shocked and thought to himself, "How did Zhunti create such a powerful spell?" He tried to struggle free, but the spell was too strong. Zhunti took advantage of the opportunity and used his divine staff to capture Kong Xuan.

The five generals, including Chong Heihu, were overjoyed when they saw Kong Xuan being captured. They cheered and congratulated Zhunti on his victory. Zhunti smiled and said, "This is not my victory, but the victory of the heavens. Kong Xuan's evil deeds have been punished, and justice has been served."

The story tells that Zhunti brought Kong Xuan back to the camp and presented him to Li Jing, the commander-in-chief. Li Jing was overjoyed and thanked Zhunti for his help. He said, "Kong Xuan's capture is a great victory for us. We must reward Zhunti for his bravery and wisdom."

The five generals, including Chong Heihu, agreed with Li Jing and rewarded Zhunti with many treasures and honors. Zhunti smiled and said, "I do not need rewards or honors. I only want to serve the heavens and bring peace to the world."

The story tells that Zhunti's capture of Kong Xuan was a great victory for the heavens, and it brought peace to the world. Kong Xuan's evil deeds were punished, and justice was served. The people rejoiced and celebrated Zhunti's victory, and his name became famous throughout the land.

And that's the end of Chapter 70: The Capture of Kong Xuan by Zhunti.

**Chapter 79: The Four Generals of Chuyun Pass are Captured**

A poem says:  
One pass has been crossed, another is encountered, with many magical tools and increasing ferocity.  
The law of the soul is used to summon the soul, and the past is recalled.  
The dragon's peaceful and gentle nature is again disturbed.  
Many dangers still lie ahead, but good fortune is needed.  
If permission is granted, it will ultimately be in vain.  
It is laughable that Xu Fang disobeys orders,  
And his efforts will ultimately be for nothing.

The story tells that Xu Ge retreated to his quarters that night without a word.  
The next day, Wang Bao did not come to see the general, but instead led his troops out of the pass to challenge the Zhou army.  
A messenger reported to the central army, and Jiang Ziya asked, "Who will go to battle?"  
Nezha replied, "I will go."  
Jiang Ziya agreed, and Nezha rode his wind and fire wheel, holding his fire-tipped spear, and rushed out of the camp.  
Wang Bao saw a general riding a wind and fire wheel and asked, "Is that Nezha?"  
Nezha replied, "Yes, it is I."  
Wang Bao wielded his halberd to block Nezha's attack.  
Wang Bao knew that Nezha was a disciple of the Taoist school, and he thought to himself, "I must strike first."  
During the battle, Wang Bao released a thunderbolt to strike Nezha.  
However, the thunderbolt was ineffective against Nezha, who was a guest of the lotus flower.  
Nezha saw the thunderbolt approaching and rode his wind and fire wheel into the air, avoiding the attack.  
Nezha then used his乾坤圈 (a magical tool) to strike Wang Bao, knocking him unconscious.  
Nezha then killed Wang Bao with his spear and took his head.  
He returned to the camp and reported to Jiang Ziya, who was overjoyed.

Meanwhile, Xu Ge heard that Wang Bao had been killed and thought to himself, "My two generals do not know the times and have brought about their own deaths.  
It would be better to surrender and avoid the suffering of the people."  
Just then, a Taoist priest arrived, and Xu Ge asked him to come in.  
The Taoist priest said, "I have come to avenge my disciple, Peng Zong, who was killed by Lei Zhenzi."  
Xu Ge asked, "What is your name?"  
The Taoist priest replied, "My name is Fa Jie."  
Xu Ge saw that the Taoist priest had a dignified and refined appearance, and he invited him to sit down.  
Fa Jie said, "I can capture Jiang Ziya and his generals for you."  
Xu Ge was delighted and asked, "How will you do it?"  
Fa Jie replied, "I have a magical tool that can capture them."  
Xu Ge asked, "What is your magical tool?"  
Fa Jie replied, "It is a fan that can make people fall asleep."  
Xu Ge was skeptical, but Fa Jie assured him that it would work.

The next day, Fa Jie went to the Zhou camp and challenged Jiang Ziya to battle.  
Jiang Ziya sent his four generals, including Nezha, to fight Fa Jie.  
Fa Jie used his fan to put Nezha to sleep, but Nezha was not affected because he was a guest of the lotus flower.  
Nezha then used his乾坤圈 to strike Fa Jie, who was forced to retreat.  
Jiang Ziya was angry and sent his generals to pursue Fa Jie.  
Fa Jie was eventually captured and brought back to the Zhou camp.

Jiang Ziya asked Fa Jie, "Why did you use your magical tool to harm my generals?"  
Fa Jie replied, "I was trying to avenge my disciple, Peng Zong."  
Jiang Ziya said, "You should not have used your magical tool to harm innocent people."  
Fa Jie apologized and promised not to use his magical tool again.

Just then, a messenger arrived and reported that Fa Jie had been captured.  
Jiang Ziya was overjoyed and rewarded his generals for their bravery.

The next day, Fa Jie was brought before Jiang Ziya, who asked him, "Why did you use your magical tool to harm my generals?"  
Fa Jie replied, "I was trying to avenge my disciple, Peng Zong."  
Jiang Ziya said, "You should not have used your magical tool to harm innocent people."  
Fa Jie apologized and promised not to use his magical tool again.

Jiang Ziya then asked Fa Jie, "Do you know the way of the Tao?"  
Fa Jie replied, "I do not know the way of the Tao."  
Jiang Ziya said, "The way of the Tao is to cultivate one's character and to follow the principles of nature."  
Fa Jie was impressed and asked Jiang Ziya to teach him the way of the Tao.  
Jiang Ziya agreed and taught Fa Jie the principles of the Tao.

Fa Jie was grateful and promised to follow the way of the Tao.  
Jiang Ziya then released Fa Jie and allowed him to return to his mountain.

The story tells that Fa Jie later became a disciple of the Buddha and achieved enlightenment.  
He was known as the "Taoist priest who achieved enlightenment through the way of the Tao."

Meanwhile, the general of the Chuyun Pass, Xu Fang, heard that his brother Xu Ge had surrendered to the Zhou army.  
Xu Fang was angry and said, "My brother has betrayed our family and our lord.  
I will capture the Zhou generals and bring them to the capital to be punished."

Xu Fang then sent his general, Ma Zhong, to challenge the Zhou army.  
Ma Zhong was defeated by Nezha, who used his magical tool to kill him.

The story tells that Xu Fang was angry and said, "I will capture the Zhou generals and bring them to the capital to be punished."  
He then sent his general, Long Anji, to challenge the Zhou army.  
Long Anji was defeated by Huang Feihu, who used his magical tool to kill him.

The story tells that Xu Fang was angry and said, "I will capture the Zhou generals and bring them to the capital to be punished."  
He then sent his general, Hong Jin, to challenge the Zhou army.  
Hong Jin was defeated by Long Anji, who used his magical tool to capture him.

The story tells that Xu Fang was angry and said, "I will capture the Zhou generals and bring them to the capital to be punished."  
He then sent his general, Nan Gongyu, to challenge the Zhou army.  
Nan Gongyu was defeated by Long Anji, who used his magical tool to capture him.

The story tells that Jiang Ziya was angry and said, "Long Anji has used his magical tool to capture my generals.  
I will send my general, Nezha, to capture him."

Nezha then went to the Chuyun Pass and challenged Long Anji to battle.  
Long Anji used his magical tool to try and capture Nezha, but Nezha was not affected.  
Nezha then used his magical tool to kill Long Anji.

The story tells that Xu Fang was angry and said, "I will capture the Zhou generals and bring them to the capital to be punished."  
He then sent his general, Xu Ge, to challenge the Zhou army.  
Xu Ge was defeated by Nezha, who used his magical tool to capture him.

The story tells that Jiang Ziya was overjoyed and said, "I have captured the general of the Chuyun Pass.  
I will now send my generals to capture the capital."

The story tells that the Zhou army then marched towards the capital, and the Shang dynasty was eventually overthrown.

The story tells that Jiang Ziya was rewarded by the Zhou king for his bravery and loyalty.  
He was given the title of "Duke of Zhou" and was known as one of the greatest heroes of the Zhou dynasty.

The story tells that Nezha was also rewarded by the Zhou king for his bravery and loyalty.  
He was given the title of "Marquis of the Eastern Sea" and was known as one of the greatest heroes of the Zhou dynasty.

The story tells that the other generals of the Zhou army were also rewarded for their bravery and loyalty.  
They were given titles and lands, and were known as heroes of the Zhou dynasty.

The story tells that the Shang dynasty was eventually overthrown, and the Zhou dynasty was established.  
The Zhou dynasty was known for its wisdom, bravery, and loyalty, and it lasted for many generations.

The story tells that Jiang Ziya and Nezha were remembered as heroes of the Zhou dynasty, and their names were passed down for generations.  
They were known for their bravery, loyalty, and wisdom, and they were revered as gods by the people.

The story tells that the Zhou dynasty was eventually overthrown, and the Qin dynasty was established.  
The Qin dynasty was known for its cruelty and tyranny, and it lasted for only a short time.

The story tells that the Han dynasty was eventually established, and it lasted for many generations.  
The Han dynasty was known for its wisdom, bravery, and loyalty, and it was a time of great prosperity and peace.

The story tells that the heroes of the Zhou dynasty were remembered and revered by the people, and their names were passed down for generations.  
They were known for their bravery, loyalty, and wisdom, and they were revered as gods by the people.

The story tells that the way of the Tao was passed down from generation to generation, and it was known as the greatest wisdom of all time.  
It was a way of living in harmony with nature, and it was known for its simplicity, humility, and compassion.

**Chapter 100: King Wu Enfeoffs the Vassals of the Various States**

A poem says:  
The Zhou dynasty establishes its foundation and creates an imperial map,  
Dividing the land and rewarding the meritorious with different ranks.  
The system of enfeoffment is divided into three grades,  
And the five paths of officialdom are established.  
The iron certificates and golden books are stored in the stone chamber,  
The high-ranking officials and the great officials possess the copper tallies.  
From now on, the vassals will be like stars, spread out and numerous,  
Promoting education and proclaiming the imperial will, the people will be at peace.

The story says that Jiang Ziya transmitted the order to execute Fei Lian and E Huan. The two men were led to the gate and beheaded. Their souls were summoned to the altar, where they were enfeoffed as the gods of ice and snow. They were ordered to use their powers to bring good fortune and prosperity to the people.

The next day, King Wu held court and said, "I have long wanted to enfeoff the vassals of the various states, but I have been waiting for the completion of the enfeoffment of the gods. Now that it is done, I will proceed with the enfeoffment of the vassals."

Jiang Ziya and the Duke of Zhou presented a memorial to the king, saying, "The vassals who have contributed to the founding of the dynasty should be enfeoffed and given land to rule. This will not only reward their merit but also provide a way for them to pass on their legacy to their descendants."

The king agreed and ordered the Duke of Zhou to proceed with the enfeoffment. The Duke of Zhou then enfeoffed the vassals, dividing them into five grades: duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. Those who were not of the five grades were made vassals.

The enfeoffment of the vassals was as follows:

* The state of Lu was given to the Ji family, with the title of duke. The state of Qi was given to the Jiang family, with the title of duke. The state of Yan was given to the Ji family, with the title of earl. The state of Wei was given to the Ji family, with the title of earl. The state of Guan was given to the Ji family, with the title of duke. The state of Cai was given to the Ji family, with the title of duke. The state of Cao was given to the Ji family, with the title of earl. The state of Lang was given to the Ji family, with the title of earl. The state of Huo was given to the Ji family, with the title of earl. The state of Wei was given to the Ji family, with the title of duke. The state of Teng was given to the Ji family, with the title of duke. The state of Jin was given to the Ji family, with the title of duke. The state of Wu was given to the Ji family, with the title of viscount. The state of Yu was given to the Ji family, with the title of duke. The state of Guo was given to the Ji family, with the title of duke. The state of Chu was given to the Mi family, with the title of viscount. The state of Xu was given to the Jiang family, with the title of baron. The state of Qin was given to the Ying family, with the title of earl. The state of Ju was given to the Ying family, with the title of viscount. The state of Ji was given to the Jiang family, with the title of duke. The state of Zhu was given to the Shi family, with the title of duke. The state of Song was given to the Zi family, with the title of duke. The state of Xia was given to the Si family, with the title of earl. The state of Chen was given to the Gui family, with the title of duke. The state of Jiao was given to the Yi family, with the title of duke. The state of Ji was given to the Ji family, with the title of duke. The state of Gao was given to the Zi family, with the title of viscount.

Seventy-two states were enfeoffed in total. The king also enfeoffed the descendants of the emperors and the meritorious officials, giving them land to rule.

The king then held a grand banquet to celebrate the enfeoffment of the vassals. The officials and the vassals all attended, and the king presented them with gifts and rewards.

The next day, the officials and the vassals all came to thank the king and bid him farewell. The king saw them off, and they all returned to their respective states.

Jiang Ziya also bid farewell to the king and returned to the state of Qi. He governed the state with wisdom and justice, and the people prospered.

The king then moved the capital to Chang'an and governed the country with wisdom and justice. The people were at peace, and the country prospered.

The king's achievements were praised by the people, and his name was remembered for generations to come.

A poem says:  
The king's achievements are like a great mountain,  
His name is remembered for generations to come.  
He enfeoffed the vassals and gave them land to rule,  
And his wisdom and justice brought peace to the people.

Another poem says:  
The king's wisdom and justice are like a great river,  
His achievements are remembered for generations to come.  
He governed the country with kindness and generosity,  
And his name is remembered for generations to come.

The king's achievements were truly great, and his name was remembered for generations to come.

The king then ordered the Duke of Zhou to move the capital to Luoyi, which is now the city of Xi'an in Shaanxi Province. The king said, "Luoyi is the center of the world, and it is the place where the emperors of old resided."

The king also ordered the Duke of Zhou to take care of the state of Lu, which was given to the Ji family. The king said, "The state of Lu is the place where the emperors of old resided, and it is the place where the Ji family has its roots."

The king then gave the Duke of Zhou a large amount of gold, silver, and other treasures, and ordered him to use them to take care of the state of Lu. The king also gave the Duke of Zhou a large number of horses and chariots, and ordered him to use them to defend the state of Lu.

The Duke of Zhou was overjoyed and thanked the king for his kindness. He then set out for the state of Lu, where he was welcomed by the people.

The king then ordered Jiang Ziya to return to the state of Qi, where he was welcomed by the people. Jiang Ziya was overjoyed and thanked the king for his kindness.

The king then held a grand banquet to celebrate the enfeoffment of the vassals. The officials and the vassals all attended, and the king presented them with gifts and rewards.

The next day, the officials and the vassals all came to thank the king and bid him farewell. The king saw them off, and they all returned to their respective states.

Jiang Ziya also bid farewell to the king and returned to the state of Qi. He governed the state with wisdom and justice, and the people prospered.

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The king's achievements were truly great, and his name was remembered for generations to come.

Jiang Ziya then sent a messenger to the state of Song to visit Song Yiren, who had helped him in the past. The messenger brought a large amount of gold, silver, and other treasures, and a letter from Jiang Ziya.

The messenger arrived at the state of Song and found that Song Yiren had already passed away. However, his son was still alive and was governing the state. The son was overjoyed to receive the gifts and the letter from Jiang Ziya, and he thanked him for his kindness.

Jiang Ziya then governed the state of Qi with wisdom and justice, and the people prospered. He also sent messengers to the other states to visit the vassals and to promote education and culture.

The king then moved the capital to Chang'an and governed the country with wisdom and justice. The people were at peace, and the country prospered.

The king's achievements were praised by the people, and his name was remembered for generations to come.

A poem says:  
The king's achievements are like a great mountain,  
His name is remembered for generations to come.  
He enfeoffed the vassals and gave them land to rule,  
And his wisdom and justice brought peace to the people.

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