

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PHILOSOPHY AND SPIRIT OF SUN TZU'S "THE ART OF WAR" AND THE ARTISTIC CULTURE OF HUIMIN COUNTY

Zhang Hui¹, Poradee Panthupakorn,² Puvasa Ruangchewin³

Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, Burapha University¹⁻³
China¹, Thailand²⁻³

Email: irous0108@gmail.com¹; poradee@buu.ac.th²; Puvasa@gmail.com³

Received: December 25, 2024; **Revised:** December 28, 2024; **Accepted:**
August 15, 2025

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to study the history, background and philosophy of Sun Tzu's culture. In order to analyze the philosophical concept of Sun Tzu's "The Art of War", what is the relationship to the art and culture of Huimin County. To explore the influence of Sun Tzu's philosophy and spirit on the art and culture of Huimin County. This paper introduces the birth background and core ideas of Sun Tzu's "The Art of War", and emphasizes its military wisdom and cultural value of "scheming" and "wisdom". This paper analyzes the efforts made by Huimin County, as Sun Wu's hometown, in inheriting and promoting Sun Tzu's culture, including the construction of Sun Tzu's "The Art of War", museum and other cultural carriers, and the holding of the "The Art of War" cultural festival and other activities. The article discusses the embodiment of Sun Tzu's philosophy and spirit of the "The Art of War" in Huimin County's art culture, such as Sun Tzu's "The Art of War" and other architectural sites in the display of Sun Tzu's philosophy of war and spiritual connotation. This paper uses literature research method, field investigation method, interdisciplinary research method; This paper summarizes the influence of Sun Tzu's philosophy and spirit on the art and culture of Huimin County, including enhancing cultural self-confidence, promoting cultural inheritance, and promoting local economic development.

Keywords: Huimin County; Philosophy of Sun Tzu's "The Art of War"; Artistic Culture

Introduction

China is a country with profound philosophical traditions, and its philosophical thought represents the crystallization of the wisdom of the Chinese nation, particularly evident in the realms of military and strategic thinking. The Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period were eras of transformation and conflict, giving rise to numerous outstanding military strategists and philosophers. Among them, Sun Wu stands out as a representative figure. His profound military thought culminated in the writing of "The Art of War", which became a vital reference for studying military strategy in later generations.

Sun Wu, courtesy name Changqing, was a renowned military strategist and philosopher in ancient China during the Spring and Autumn Period. Born in the state of Wu, he later served as a military advisor in the state of Qi. Although his life story is not as widely known as those of other philosophers, his work "The Art of War" has had a profound influence on military thought and practice throughout history.

"The Art of War" consists of thirteen chapters and approximately six thousand words, systematically discussing the foundational theories and tactics of warfare. It explores areas such as combat preparation, the qualities of military commanders, and strategic planning from a strategic perspective. Its core ideas center on "strategy" and "intelligence," advocating for victory through wisdom rather than brute force, achieving national stability and military governance through strategy, and winning without fighting through intelligence. The culture of Sun Tzu not only holds military value but also integrates Confucian and Daoist thought, showcasing unique cultural significance (Xiao, 2006).

Huimin County, the Sun Wuhometown of the famous ancient Chinese military strategist Sun Wu, is located in Shandong Province, Binzhou City, in the northwest plains of Shandong Province. Through the study of the philosophy and spirit of "The Art of War", this research aims to understand the methods and forms of dissemination and expression of these philosophical ideas in the arts, architectural relics, and other aspects of Huimin County's culture. Huimin County boasts a diverse array of folk-art forms, including Huimin paper cutting, embroidery, and pottery. These artistic creations embody the essence of local culture and frequently draw upon themes related to war and military strategy, reflecting the region's recognition and inheritance of Sun Tzu's cultural legacy.

Huimin County is home to numerous sites and activities associated with the culture of Sun Tzu's "The Art of War". These are not only testimonies to history but also vehicles for cultural transmission. Among them, the Sun Tzu "The Art of War" City was specifically built to commemorate Sun Tzu. The Park features statues of Sun Tzu, sculptures themed around military strategy, and related cultural exhibitions, presenting the essence of Sun Tzu's philosophy and its historical context. Visitors can experience a rich military cultural atmosphere here. Sun Tzu Culture Museum: This museum is dedicated to showcasing the history and impact of Sun Tzu's "The Art of War". It houses a wealth of books, documents, and artworks related to Sun Tzu and his military strategies, serving as a vital base for the study of ancient Chinese military thought. "The Art of War" Cultural Festival: Huimin County regularly hosts the "The Art of War" Cultural Festival, which includes lectures on Sun Tzu's "The Art of War", military drills, and traditional art performances. These activities aim to promote the culture of Sun Tzu's "The Art of War" and attract numerous domestic and international visitors.

Research Objectives

1. To investigate the historical context of Sun Tzu's culture during the Spring and Autumn period in which Sun Wu lived.
2. To analyze the strategic planning, tactical applications, and the use of strategy discussed in "The Art of War".
3. To study how the cultural spirit of Sun Tzu has been inherited and reflected in contemporary art and culture.

Literature Reviews

Philosophical Thoughts in "The Art of War" The renowned philosopher Feng Youlan once commented: Sun Wu's "Wu Sunzi" (i.e., 'The Art of War') scientifically summarizes the general laws of war from the Spring and Autumn period, rich in vivid dialectical materialism. It is an excellent ancient military treatise and an outstanding philosophical work. Many ideas in "The Art of War" not only have a significant impact on the military field, but their underlying wisdom and philosophical thinking have also had a significant impact on social life, political decision-making, and business management. Sun Tzu's strategic thinking emphasizes 'wu wei,' achieving maximum results with minimal intervention. Sun Tzu also mentions "knowing oneself and knowing the enemy, one hundred battles, one hundred victories," one of the most

representative viewpoints in his philosophy, advocating for a comprehensive understanding of both sides to avoid rash actions and achieve rational decision-making (Chen & Wang, 2024).

“Dao” and Moral Philosophy: Sun Tzu states, “Military matters are of vital importance to a nation; they are the ground of life and death, and the way of survival and extinction; therefore, they must be carefully examined.” The “Dao” here refers not only to the legitimacy and rationality of war but also reflects his profound moral philosophy. “The Art of War” emphasizes that war must have clear objectives and justifiable reasons, and decision-makers should always follow the Mandate of Heaven and humanity. Sun Tzu's “Dao” embodies a war concept combined with moral ethics, arguing that war is not only a military confrontation but also a contest of righteousness (Yan, 2021). Its core idea is to avoid needless conflict, emphasizing “the supreme “The Art of War” is to subdue the enemy without fighting,” achieving this through wisdom and strategy, reflecting profound ethical wisdom.

“Tian” and the Philosophy of Heaven's Mandate “Tian” in “The Art of War” primarily refers to “tian shi,” the natural conditions and social environment at the time of war. Sun Tzu believed that “Tian Shi” has a decisive impact on the success or failure of a war, and any war must be waged at the appropriate time and under suitable conditions. “Tian Shi” includes not only natural factors such as climate but also the country's political environment, public morale, and the international context of the war (Li, 2020). Therefore, Sun Tzu emphasizes a clear judgment of tian shi when making war decisions, both conforming to the Mandate of Heaven and avoiding fighting against it.

“Di” and Geographical Philosophy “Di” represents “di li,” the importance of the geographical environment in war. “The Art of War” emphasizes that mastering di li can determine the advantage in battle. Geographical factors include terrain, weather, and resource distribution, which largely determine the outcome of battles (Wang, 2018). Sun Tzu specifically mentions, “It is the soldier's glory to win, but not to prolong the war,” indicating that wars should end quickly to avoid prolonged attrition. Therefore, “The Art of War” advocates for the rational use of geographical advantages, choosing advantageous battlefields for decisive battles to achieve victory.

Based on the above analysis of the philosophical thought in “The Art of War”, it is a fusion and sublimation of ancient naïve materialism and dialectics at the military level. In its specific form, the philosophical spirit of “The Art of War” is reflected in its exploration and innovation of post-war concepts, strategic tactics, and other military aspects. In its later inheritance, it gradually

formed the dominant characteristics of the Chinese national struggle philosophy, influencing the development of world military culture. The core ideas of “The Art of War” are “the cautious approach to war that ensures national security and army safety, the wisdom of achieving victory without fighting, and strategic foresight based on assessing the situation” (Yao, 2019). It integrates ancient Chinese philosophical thought into the military field, giving it new connotations (Liu & Li, 2010). Therefore, the strategic thinking presented in “The Art of War” is applicable not only to military activities but also to other areas of human social life, such as politics, diplomacy, economics, and business, having a profound impact on Chinese materialistic philosophy (Zhou, 2009).

Inheritance of the Philosophical Spirit of The Art of War and its Influence on Contemporary Art and Culture

Inheritance in Ancient Culture: Since its creation, “The Art of War” has undergone multiple periods of inheritance and development, having a profound impact on military and political decision-makers throughout Chinese history. Especially during the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods, the tactical ideas of “The Art of War” provided important guidance for military strategists of various states. Historical figures such as Cao Cao and Li Shimin were deeply influenced by “The Art of War”. Whether in the application of strategy, or in army management, the selection and deployment of leaders, the theoretical foundation provided by “The Art of War” was inherited and developed by major dynasties in ancient China (Li, 2017).

Furthermore, military strategists throughout history, such as Zhuge Liang and Zhang Liang, were deeply influenced by “The Art of War”. In “Romance of the Three Kingdoms”, Zhuge Liang's wisdom and strategic ability are closely related to the strategic ideas in “The Art of War”. Sun Tzu's tactical concepts such as “the interaction of the real and the unreal” and “the deployment of troops” were also specifically applied in numerous wars in ancient Chinese history.

Influence on Ancient Chinese Culture and Thought System: The influence of “The Art of War” is not limited to the military field; it also played a significant role in ancient Chinese culture, philosophy, and social thinking. Sun Tzu's strategic thinking and management philosophy inspired numerous philosophers, politicians, and scholars, influencing ancient Chinese political operations and official management (Yan, 2015). For example, the Qing Dynasty's theory of “governing the country and managing the government” has many points of convergence with the strategic ideas in “The Art of War”, such as the cultivation of leadership and the formulation of national strategies.

Research Methodology

Literature Research Method: Research materials are drawn from websites such as CNKI and Baidu Wenku, books and materials from the Shandong Provincial Library, and other literature, widely collecting research theories related to the history and culture of Huimin County and Sun Tzu culture. **Field Investigation Method:** Survey Method: In-depth field investigations and visits to Huimin County and its subordinate towns in Binzhou City, Shandong Province.

Interview Method: Interviews with four groups of people: 5 tourists, 4 experts, 10 local residents, and 5 scenic area staff. Interviews also include Professor Sun Yuanfang of the Sun Tzu Research Institute at Binzhou University and Mr. Yu Songli, president of the Sun Tzu Research Association. The analysis of the survey results will summarize the relationship between philosophical spirit and the art, architecture, and cultural relics of Huimin County. **Interdisciplinary Research Method:** Analysis and research of other relevant disciplines, such as philosophy, literature, and military theory, will be conducted to integrate knowledge from related disciplines and apply the theoretical findings to the visual image design and cultural tourism management projects of Huimin County.

Results

Historical Background of Sun Tzu's Culture

The Spring and Autumn Period (approximately 770 BCE–221 BCE) was a time of fragmentation and frequent warfare in Chinese history. During this period, Chinese history transitioned from the feudal system of the Zhou Dynasty to the Warring States' system of competing states, leading to prolonged struggles among the seven major powers: Qi, Chu, Yan, Han, Zhao, Wei, and Qin. Sun Wu was born in the state of Qi (modern-day Huimin County, Shandong Province) during the Spring and Autumn Period. He gradually rose to prominence through his exceptional military talent (Figure 1). After years of honing his skills, Sun Wu eventually joined the state of Wu, where he gained the trust of King Helü (Qin, 2007).



Figure 1: Portrait of Sun Tzu (Source: <https://www.bing.com/>, 2001).

During his time in Wu, Sun Wu applied his profound military theories and practical experience to help the state of Wu defeat powerful enemies and consolidate its position. To summarize and pass on his military wisdom, he authored “The Art of War”. This military treatise not only systematically articulated the principles and strategies of warfare but also emphasized the importance of understanding oneself and the enemy, as well as adapting flexibly to changing circumstances. It became a classic work of military theory for future generations (Li, 2014).

The Birth and Development of “The Art of War” “The Art of War” was a product of the social transformations, political struggles, and military conflicts of the Spring and Autumn Period. It reflects the military practices and theoretical innovations of that era and has become a treasured legacy in the repository of Chinese and global military thought.

“The Art of War” comprises thirteen chapters, systematically discussing the theories and practices of warfare, including strategic planning, tactical application, and the use of strategy (Figure 2). Key chapters include: “Initial Calculations”: Discusses pre-war planning and evaluation, emphasizing “knowing oneself and the enemy to ensure victory.” It proposes evaluating the conditions of war through five factors: the Way, Heaven, Earth, Command, and Discipline (Wang, 2018).



Figure 2: Excerpts from the Han Dynasty Bamboo Slips of "The Art of War"(Source: Photographed by researcher).

“Waging War”: Explores the economic costs and logistics of war, emphasizing the need for swift and efficient operations to avoid prolonged conflicts that weaken the state. “Attack by Stratagem”: Highlights the importance of strategy, advocating "winning without fighting" through diplomacy and strategic maneuvering to minimize destruction. “Disposition of the Army”: Discusses the principles of combat, emphasizing the relationship between defense and offense and advocating proactive control of the battlefield. “Energy”: Explores the flexibility of operations and tactical changes, emphasizing the combination of unconventional and conventional strategies to achieve victory. “Weaknesses and Strengths”: Explains how to exploit the enemy's weaknesses and create advantageous situations, making one's actions unpredictable. “Maneuvering”: Analyzes the importance of timing and terrain in warfare, stressing the need to seize opportunities and maintain spatial and temporal advantages. “Variations in Tactics”: Advocates adapting strategies to different battlefield situations, emphasizing the commander's ability to respond flexibly. “The Army on the March”: Discusses discipline, movement, and logistics during military campaigns, ensuring the army's safety and effectiveness. “Terrain”: Explores the characteristics of different terrains and corresponding strategies, emphasizing adapting to the environment to arrange battle formations. “The Nine Situations”: Summarizes nine types of combat situations, each with corresponding strategies and tactics. “Attack by Fire”: Introduces the tactics of fire attacks, including five methods of implementation, emphasizing their use at opportune moments for swift victories. “The Use of Spies”: Emphasizes the role of intelligence and spies, highlighting the importance of obtaining enemy information for victory, and advocating for the effective use of spies to know oneself and the enemy. (Chen & Wang, 2024)

The Cultural Spirit of Sun Tzu: The cultural spirit of Sun Tzu is a practical and rational spirit based on the idea of complete victory, a perfect combination of war ideals and war rationality, the use of force and the requirements of military ethics. “The Art of War” is also a significant part of China's excellent traditional culture. Chinese culture is vast and profound, accumulating the bloodline of the Chinese people for thousands of years. The military thought represented by Sun Wu reflects the indomitable spirit of the Chinese people and nation in the face of hardship and tyranny.

Throughout Chinese history, “The Art of War” has been regarded as a military classic by military strategists and rulers of various dynasties. The Song, Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties each had their own emphasis in understanding and applying it, reflecting the military strategies and political needs of their respective eras. Song Dynasty generals and military theorists, when applying “The Art of War”, focused more on preserving strength under unfavorable conditions, using strategies such as espionage and unconventional tactics for effective defense and limited counterattacks. For example, the famous general Yue Fei, during the Anti-Jin War, demonstrated the strategic thinking of “knowing the enemy and oneself, one hundred battles will be without danger,” effectively containing the Jin army's advance through surprise attacks deep behind enemy lines. The Yuan Dynasty's understanding of “The Art of War” was more reflected in the application of swift decisive battles and long-distance expedition strategies. The Mongol army's war strategies effectively embodied the principles of swift victory and flexible use of troops in “The Art of War”. In Kublai Khan's unification of China, numerous strategies from “The Art of War”, such as flanking maneuvers and feigned attacks, were fully utilized. The Ming Dynasty also reached a high level in the study of “The Art of War”. Not only military strategists but also scholars studied and expounded upon it, and its ideas influenced Ming Dynasty military affairs and culture. The Qing Dynasty's study of “The Art of War” also continued uninterrupted, with many scholars annotating and interpreting it, ensuring the inheritance and development of its ideas.

“The Art of War” fundamentally advocates peace and opposes war, pointing out “victory without fighting.” For thousands of years, peace has been integrated into the bloodline of the Chinese nation and engraved in the genes of the Chinese people. In terms of spiritual connotation, “The Art of War” is not just a military manual, but a book that teaches people how to solve problems. For example, “The Art of War” strongly emphasizes “knowledge,” and its theories revolve around “knowledge.” With “knowledge,” there can be “planning,” and with “planning,” there can be “action.” Without “knowledge,” there can be no “planning,” and without “planning,” there can be no “action.”

Discussions

Discussion of the Philosophical Spirit and Thought System of the Art of War: The literature review shows that scholars, both domestically and internationally, have conducted in-depth research on "The Art of War", focusing more on its military aspects, but its philosophical ideas and spirit are also key areas of scholarly discussion. Research areas have expanded from the military field to other social fields. This research not only deepens the understanding of "The Art of War" but also explores its social application value. Many viewpoints in "The Art of War", such as the "cautious approach to war" and "wisdom of not fighting," have had a positive and far-reaching impact on later generations and the world.

As a classic work of military philosophy, "The Art of War"'s philosophical ideas have had a profound impact not only on ancient warfare but have also been widely inherited and applied in various fields of ancient Chinese culture, politics, and economics. Feng Youlan pointed out that "The Art of War" integrates materialism and dialectics, demonstrating unique strategic thinking and profound philosophical wisdom. The concepts of "knowing oneself and knowing the enemy, one hundred battles, one hundred victories" and "wu wei" emphasize rational decision-making and flexible adaptation, reflecting a high level of strategic thinking and the application of dialectics. Sun Tzu's concept of "Dao" emphasizes the legitimacy and moral constraints of war, advocating for avoiding needless conflict and achieving the supreme strategy of "subduing the enemy without fighting" through wisdom and strategy; "Tian" and "Di" combine natural environment and geographical conditions, emphasizing adapting to the times and making rational use of advantages; "Jiang" and "Fa" respectively discuss the philosophy of leadership and military management, highlighting the importance of virtuous leadership and standardized management. These philosophical ideas not only shaped ancient Chinese military culture but also profoundly influenced political decision-making and social governance.

The Relationship Between Philosophical Spirit and Art and Culture: Through reviewing domestic and foreign literature, a common understanding among scholars is that the military thought and philosophical spirit reflected in "The Art of War" are universal, applicable to any country and field. The fact that "The Art of War" transcends regional limitations and the constraints of time, continuing to be studied by scholars worldwide to this day, demonstrates its significant value and influence. "The Art of War" has become a symbol of traditional Chinese culture and, with the modernization of the Chinese military, is once again playing an important practical role in contemporary society. The artistic and cultural value of "The Art of War" is also being developed and

promoted. Huimin County, as Sun Tzu's hometown, is at the forefront of developing Sun Tzu culture into a core cultural industry cluster, gradually developing related cultural and tourism derivative products, and enhancing the awareness and influence of Sun Tzu culture through activities such as the Sun Tzu Culture Tourism Festival and academic forums. This reveals the profound connection between classical military wisdom and modern local development, promoting the sustainable economic development of Huimin County.

This study argues that “The Art of War”, as a military classic of the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods, not only offers profound insights into strategic deployment and tactical application but also influenced the practice of military and political fields in later generations. This is consistent with scholars' arguments about the far-reaching influence of “The Art of War” in Chinese and world military science, management, and other fields. Previous research emphasizes that “The Art of War” is considered an important part of China's excellent traditional culture, and the Chinese government promotes and inherits this classic through various means. This is consistent with the practices in Huimin County, which promotes the inheritance of Sun Tzu culture by building the Sun Tzu “The Art of War” and museums. Furthermore, scholarly research on the integration of “The Art of War” with Huimin County's modern culture provides a platform for showcasing the historical background, philosophical thought, and military thought of “The Art of War”, emphasizing the necessity of conveying the core ideas of “The Art of War” through cultural displays. This provides direction and a theoretical basis for future cultural creative design research. Overall, the research content successfully combines the classical wisdom of Sun Tzu culture with the needs of modern dissemination, maintaining consistency and continuity with previous research and providing practical suggestions for the cultural development of Huimin County.

New Knowledges

The dissemination and application of new knowledge in the study of Sun Tzu's cultural impact can be categorized into two main levels: Social and Government (Figure 3).

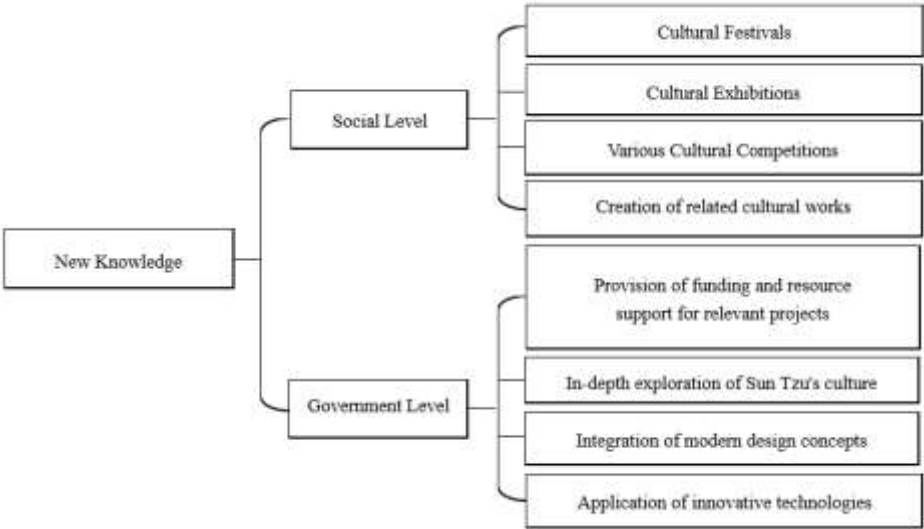


Figure 3: New Knowledge (Source: Constructed by the researcher).

Conclusions

This study has thoroughly examined the profound impact of Sun Tzu's "The Art of War" on the artistic and cultural fabric of Huimin County, highlighting how this seminal military treatise has transcended its original martial context to influence broader cultural and artistic expressions. From the strategic principles embedded within its chapters, "The Art of War" not only offers insights into the tactics and strategies of ancient warfare but also reflects deep philosophical and ethical considerations that resonate with the cultural practices and ethos of Huimin County. The county's efforts to preserve and celebrate Sun Tzu's legacy through museums, festivals, and architectural sites dedicated to his philosophy demonstrate a dynamic intersection of historical reverence and cultural tourism.

Through the integration of literature review, field investigations, and interdisciplinary research, this paper has mapped the trajectory of Sun Tzu's philosophical influence across time, asserting its relevance in contemporary cultural contexts. The enduring legacy of Sun Tzu in Huimin County not only fosters a deeper appreciation of Chinese military and philosophical thought but also promotes a unique cultural identity that attracts scholars and tourists alike.

In conclusion, the cultural spirit of "The Art of War" continues to inspire and shape the artistic culture of Huimin County, serving as a cornerstone of both historical legacy and modern cultural innovation. As we look to the future, the teachings of Sun Tzu will undoubtedly continue to influence not just the strategic landscapes of military and business but also the evolving narratives of cultural heritage and artistic expression.

This conclusion synthesizes the key findings of the research, ties back to the broader implications of the study, and suggests a forward-looking perspective on the continued relevance of Sun Tzu's teachings.

Recommendations

1. Theoretical Recommendations

Enhanced Integration of Traditional and Contemporary Art Forms: Scholars and artists should continue exploring the intersection of Sun Tzu's strategic principles with modern artistic expressions. This could involve the development of new art forms that incorporate themes from "The Art of War" into digital media, interactive installations, and other innovative platforms, enriching the cultural landscape of Huimin County.

Development of Educational Curricula: Educational institutions in and around Huimin County could develop curricula that integrate the teachings of Sun Tzu into studies of philosophy, strategy, and the arts. This approach would not only preserve this ancient wisdom but also make it accessible and relevant to younger generations, fostering a deeper cultural and intellectual appreciation.

2. Policy Recommendations

Cultural Heritage Preservation: Local government agencies should consider implementing policies aimed at preserving and enhancing the sites related to Sun Tzu in Huimin County. This might include restoration projects, improved visitor facilities, and enhanced protective measures for historical sites and artifacts.

Promotion of Cultural Tourism: The local government should also focus on promoting Huimin County as a cultural tourism destination centered around Sun Tzu's legacy. This could involve partnerships with travel agencies, the development of themed tours, and the use of digital technology to provide immersive experiences for visitors.

3. Suggestions for Further Research

Comparative Studies with Other Philosophical Texts: Future research could undertake comparative studies between "The Art of War" and other military or philosophical texts from both Chinese and global perspectives. This would provide deeper insights into the universal themes in Sun Tzu's work and their application in different cultural and historical contexts.

Impact Assessment of Cultural Initiatives: It would be beneficial to conduct empirical studies assessing the economic and social impacts of cultural initiatives and festivals dedicated to Sun Tzu's philosophy in Huimin County. This research could help in understanding the broader benefits of cultural investments and in planning future cultural events.

Longitudinal Studies on Cultural Influence: Researchers could conduct longitudinal studies to track the evolving influence of Sun Tzu's teachings on the local art and culture over time. This could provide valuable data on the sustainability and long-term impact of cultural heritage initiatives.

References

- Chen, E., & Wang, P. (2024). **The thinking philosophy of Sun Tzu's Art of War and its enlightenment.** Journal of Binzhou University, 40(1), pp. 32–40.
- Li, J. (2020). **A philosophical analysis of Sun Tzu's strategic thought in the Art of War and its historical reference.** Leadership Science, (24), pp. 53–55.
- Li, J. (2017). **Research on strategic philosophy in Sun Tzu's Art of War.** Journal of Binzhou University, p.33.
- Li, Q. (2014). **Sun Tzu's security strategy thought and its contemporary value (Master's thesis).** Zhengzhou University.
- Liu, C., & Li, X. (2010). **Sun Tzu's situation and its historical influence.** Journal of Binzhou University, 26(5), pp. 63–68.
- Qin, R. (2007). **Comparative study on military thoughts in Sima Law, Sun Tzu's Art of War and Sun Bin's Art of War (Master's thesis).** Zhengzhou University.
- Wang, P. (2018). **The theoretical basis of the birth of Sun Tzu's leadership philosophy in the Art of War.** Journal of Jiamusi Vocational College, (02), p. 87.
- Xiao, F. (2006). **Enterprise management value of Sun Tzu's Art of War.** Journal of Binzhou University, (05), 21–25.
- Yan, S. (2015). **The victory philosophy of "People-oriented" in Sun Tzu's Art of War.** Journal of Binzhou University, 31(1), pp. 18–22.
- Yan, S. (2021). **On three dimensions of philosophical thought in Sun Tzu's Art of War.** Jinyang Journal, (05), pp. 74–80.
- Yao, Y. (2019). **The basic scientific spirit contained in Sun Tzu's Art of War.** Journal of Binzhou University, 35(5), pp.13–17.
- Zhou, D. (2009). **A study on the philosophical thoughts of Sun Tzu's Art of War.** Jianghuai Forum, (03), pp. 72–76, 164.