Zhuge Liang (诸葛亮), an outstanding statesman and military scientist, also called Zhuge Kong-min (诸葛孔明), was a native of Lang Yia (琅琊) but lived at Nan Yang (南阳) during the last years of the Eastern Han Dynasty (25 - 220 A.D.) and the period of the Three Kingdoms (220 - 280 A.D.). He studied comprehensively the Chinese classics during his stay in Nan Yang. He thus became talented and knowledgeable, rich in thought and subtle in analyzing the critical political situations.

When Dong Zhuo (董卓) rebelled, followed by many other military leaders, Zhuge Kong-min worked as a farmer and sought no reputation or promotion, and was known to people as "Sir Wolong" (卧龙先生), meaning sleeping dragon. His name became known to Liu Bei (刘备), an imperial descendant of the Han Dynasty, with whom he agreed to work on the strategy to revive the Han Dynasty. At that juncture, Cao Cao (曹操) was in command of the rebels in central China. Zhuge Kong-min acted as Liu Bei's counsellor and allied with Sun Quan (孙权) inflicted a severe blow on Cao Cao at the Red Wall (赤壁) on the Chang Jiang (长江). Thereafter, he captured two states, Jing (荆) and Yi (益).

Having at length seated Liu Bei Upon the throne, Zhuge Kong-min served as Prime Minister and was ennobled as Marquis. He was a genius and showed creativeness in his administration, affectionate to the people, genial in his dealing with public
officials and frugal in his own life. He devoted himself ardently to internal reforms for over twenty years with an attitude of sincerity, strict in manner but merciful in action. With the emphasis on the penal code and economic development, the nation under the rule of Zhuge Kong-min grew rapidly, and people were so well-off that their gates need not be locked at night.

Zhuge Kong-min could not tolerate the co-existence of the Han regime and the rebels. To seek unity, he first pacified the disturbances in the south and then undertook several expeditions to restore central China. Although he did not succeed in reviving the Han Dynasty, he achieved considerable distinction as an outstanding statesman and military scientist.

Zhuge Kong-min wrote many articles, among those, "Pian Yi Shiliu Che" (便宜十六策) and "Jiang Yuan Wu Shi Pian" (将宛五十篇) were the two highly recognized political and military references. He also invented a distinguished attacking and defending formation called "Bazhen tu" (八阵图), as well as many new weapons. He was also the inventor of "Mu Niu Liu Ma" (木牛流马) which were two different kinds of transportation instruments.

In short, apart from the illumination of his royal virtues, Zhuge Kong-min imposed a great influence on the political, military, literary and many other aspects of the Chinese History. The people admired him as a god and loved him as a father.