

<<中国哲学史（全2卷）>>

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前言

In ancient China, there emerged treatises and books in which the authors made comments on the academic thought of the past ages. For instance, *Zhuangzi ~ Under Heaven* by Zhuang Zhou (c. 369-286), *A Treatise on the Major Ideas of the Six Schools* by Sima Tan (?-110 BC), and *Academic Cases of the Song and Yuan Dynasties* and *Academic Cases of the Ming Confucians*, both edited by Huang Zongxi (1610-1695). These works, since they summarize and analyze the sources and courses of various schools of thought from different ideological angles under the influence of the demands of different historical periods, are of reference value for present-day research in the field of the history of philosophy. However, this field was not regarded as a separate area of study until modern times.

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内容概要

An Outline History of Chinese Philosophy has been jointly written and compiled by over 20 specialists and scholars from nine renowned universities in China, including Wuhan University and Sun Yat-sen University. It provides a concise introduction to the origin and development of Chinese philosophy from antiquity to 1949, the year the People's Republic of China was founded, expounding its status and features at different historical stages. It gives a historical and logical delineation of the development of Chinese philosophy by highlighting its origin and development during the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties, the golden age of philosophical thought during the Warring States Period, and the strides made by the Chinese philosophical system from Qin-Han times to the Ming and Qing dynasties, as well as new visions brought by social reforms since the mid-Ming Dynasty. This book presents readers with a detailed and accurate text. Lucid discussions and simple explanations of complex ideas. It is not only a monograph with academic and textual value, but also a must-have for readers to better understand and study Chinese philosophy and culture.

作者简介

Xiao Jiefu, born in Chengdu, southwestern Chings Sichuan Province, in 1924, graduated from the Department of Philosophy of Wuhan University in 1947. He has successively served as a professor and doctoral candidate supervisor in Chinese philosophy at Wuhan University, and vice chairman of the Society for the History of Chinese Philosophy and of the China Association for the Study of Confucius. as well as a member of the academic committee of the Interna- tional Taoist Association and of the advisory group of the [nternational Confucian Association. He has long been engaged in teaching and research in the fields of Chinese philosophy and culture, conducting extensive research on the history of ancient Chinese dialectics, Confucian and Taoist thought during the pre-Qin period and philosophy during the Ming-Qing period, as well as modern and contemporary cultural trends.He has been invited many times to the United States and Europe m give lectures. His academic publica- nons mainly include Itistory of Chinese Philosophy, A Draft History of Chinese Dialectics and An Introduction to Wang Chuanshan's Philosophy.Li Jinquan. born in Dongguan, southern Chinas Guangdong Province, in 1926, graduated from the Department of Philosophy of Sun Yar-sen University. He has successively served as a professor and doctoral candidate supervisor in the same department, an executive council member of the Society of the History of Chinese Philosophy, and a council member of the International Confilcian Association. He has devoted many years to teaching and research in the fields of Chinese philosophy and culhure, with discus sions on philosophical schools of thought from the pre-Qin period to modern and contemporary times. His academic publications mainly include A Critical Biography of Hairui. History of Chinese Philosophy and A Collection of Modern Neo-Confucianist Studies.

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Chapter Six Mencius' Deepening of the Confucian Philosophy Mencius is the latinized form of Meng Ke (c. 372-289 BC), who was born in the small state of Zou (present-day Zouxian County, Shandong Province). Tradition has it that he was a descendent of the Mengsun family of the State of Lu. In his youth he was a pupil of Zisi, grandson of Confucius. He had a deep respect and admiration for Confucius. In his own words, "What I wish to do is to learn to be like Confucius." (Mencius ~ Gongsun Chou (I), hereafter only the title of the quoted chapter is given) Like Confucius, he spent many years traveling with his disciples among the various states into which China was divided at that time (the Warring States Period), disseminating his theories of benevolent government. He had to contend with rival thinkers who advocated military force and harsh rule as the way to build up a powerful and prosperous state. As witness to this, we can quote the historian Sima Qian: "After the State of Qin appointed Shang Yang prime minister, it became rich and militarily powerful. When the states of Wei and Chu listened to the advice of Wu Qi, they conquered their enemies. Sun Wu, Tian Ji and the like helped kings Wei and Xuan of the State of Qi to force other feudal lords to submit to Qi." (Records of the Historian ~ Biographies of Meng Ke and Xun Qing) But Mencius opposed the use of violence, and felt ashamed to talk about material gain. As a result, he failed to find a patron among the contemporary feudal lords. In his later years he retired to his native place, and devoted himself to teaching. "He wrote prefaces to the Book of Poetry and to the Book of History, he explained the sayings of Confucius, and wrote the Mencius in seven volumes." (Ibid) He engaged in political and academic activities all his life, and since his doings and sayings contributed a great deal to the development of Confucianism.

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