Common Knowledge About



中国文化常识

(中英对照)

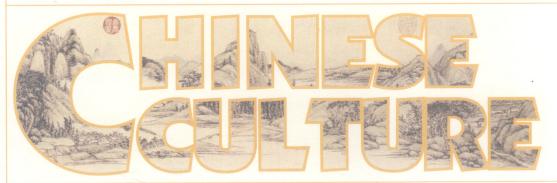
国务院侨务办公室 The Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council

国家汉语国际推广领导小组办公室 The Office of Chinese Language Council International





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前言

《中国文化常识》、《中国历史常识》和《中国地理常识》是由中华人民共和国国务院侨务办公室组织北京华文学院、南京师范大学和安徽师范大学编写的一套汉语教学辅助读物,供海外华裔青少年通过课堂学习或自学的方式了解中国文化、历史、地理常识,同时供家长辅导孩子学习使用,在海外反响很好。

近年来,随着中国经济社会的迅速发展和国际影响的不断扩大,海外学习汉语的人数,尤其是非华裔汉语学习者人数大幅度增加。为了进一步适应广大海外汉语学习者了解中国文化的需求,促进中外文化交流,中华人民共和国国务院侨务办公室授权中国国家汉语国际推广领导小组办公室对《中国文化常识》、《中国历史常识》和《中国地理常识》进行改编。

《中国文化常识》、《中国历史常识》和《中国地理常识》改编本是一套面向世界各国汉语学习者的普及型、口语化的文化辅助读物,适用于海外对中国文化和汉语感兴趣的各类人员。在中华人民共和国国务院侨务办公室编写的中英文对照版基础上,此次改编增加了中文与德、法、日、韩、俄、泰、西班牙、阿拉伯语的对照版本。

中国国家汉语国际推广领导小组办公室委托高等教育出版社对《中国文化常识》、《中国历史常识》和《中国地理常识》进行改编,高等教育出版社对原书的部分内容进行了增删,修订了部分数据,重新遴选和修改了插图,并翻译出版英、德、泰语版本;外语教学与研究出版社翻译出版法、日、韩语版本;华语教学出版社翻译出版俄、西班牙、阿拉伯语版本。此次改编力求在原书强调科学性、思想性和实用性的基础上做进一步创新。希望本系列读物成为您了解中国的窗口,成为您通向汉语世界的桥梁。

此次改编得到了海内外诸多专家、学者和教师的关心与支持,他们提出了许多中肯的建议,在此向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

由于时间所限,书中不免会有疏漏和不当之处,希望使用者和专家学者不吝赐正,以供今后修订时改正。

140 170

中国国家汉语国际推广领导小组办公室

2006年11月

Preface

Common Knowledge About Chinese Culture, Common Knowledge About Chinese History and Common Knowledge About Chinese Geography are a series of readers initiated by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The readers were jointly developed by Beijing Chinese Language College, Nanjing Normal University and Anhui Normal University. Serving as teaching aids for learners of Chinese, these readers make the general knowledge of Chinese culture, history and geography accessible to the young generation of overseas Chinese by means of either classroom delivery or self-study. These books are also for parents to help their children with the study. The previous versions of these readers were well received.



In recent years, with the rapid economic and social development in China and the rising of her international status, the world witnesses a phenomenal increase in learners of the Chinese language outside China, especially from non-Chinese ethnic groups. To meet the demand from overseas Chinese learners to better their knowledge about Chinese culture, and to foster cultural exchanges between China and the world, a revision of the above-mentioned readers has been decided by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. They assigned the Office of Chinese Language Council International to work out the new edition of Common Knowledge About Chinese Culture, Common Knowledge About Chinese History and Common Knowledge About Chinese Geography.

The revised version of Common Knowledge About Chinese Culture, Common Knowledge About Chinese History and Common Knowledge About Chinese Geography is intended to be a popular edition of learning aid for Chinese culture in a conversational style. These readers make Chinese culture, history and geography more accessible to all people. Based on the original Chinese-English version edited by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the newly-revised version has kept its bilingual format, only broadening the foreign language coverage to German, French, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Thai, Spanish and Arabic.

The Office of Chinese Language Council International delegates the revision of Common Knowledge About Chinese Culture, Common Knowledge About Chinese History and Common Knowledge About Chinese Geography to Higher Education Press, who adds and subtracts parts of the original Chinese version with amendments to some data and illustrations. The bilingual versions of Chinese-English, Chinese-German and Chinese-Thai are developed by Higher Education Press. The versions of Chinese-French, Chinese-Japanese and Chinese-Korean are developed by Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press. The Chinese-Russian, Chinese-Spanish and Chinese-Arabic versions are done by Sinolingua. All revisions are meant to be innovative while maintaining the original focus of being accurate, instructive and practical. It is our sincere hope that this series of readers become windows for you to know more about China, and bridges leading you to the world of Chinese.

We would especially like to express our sincere appreciation to many experts, scholars and Chinese teachers both at home and abroad for their pertinent suggestions.

Developed under a tight schedule, the new editions might be blotted with oversights and inappropriateness. We sincerely welcome readers, especially those better versed in the relevant fields to contribute ideas for the correction and future revision of these books.

The Office of Chinese Language Council International November, 2006

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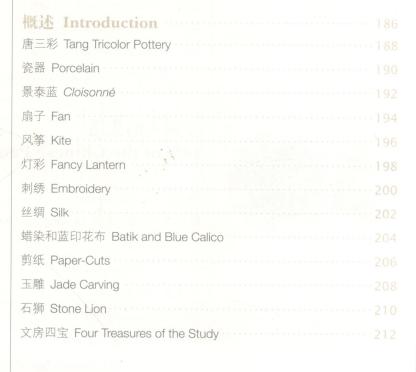
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中国传统思想

Traditional Chinese Ideology



概述

Introduction



中国人注重人与自然的和谐,在中国传统思想中,"天人合一"是一个著名的话题。中国传统思想更注重个人修养的提升,更关注"修身养性";更为重视智慧的体悟而对逻辑推理不是特别在意。

可以说,中国有一套完整的影响了中国几千年的思想体系,而这套体系最重要的组成部分就是孔子、孟子开创的儒家思想和老子、庄子开创的道家思想以及佛学思想。其中,对中国影响最大、最深远的是儒家思想。

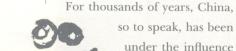


Introduction



ompared with Westerners, the Chinese people paid more attention to the harmonious relation between human beings and nature; "Nature and Man are one." is a familiar statement in traditional Chinese ideology. Much emphasis is laid upon the moral cultivation and temper refinement as well as the spiritual enlightenment on the part of the individual rather than upon the logic reasoning.

of a holistic system of thoughts, which is largely composed of Confucianism initiated by Confucius and Mencius, Taoism initiated by Laozi and Zhuangzi, as well as Buddhism with Chinese characteristics, among which Confucianism played a fundamental role in shaping the traditional Chinese ideology.







- 1. 老子 Laozi
- 2. 庄子 Zhuangzi
- 3. 汉字 "禅"
 The character of *chan* (Chan)
- 4. 木刻佛像版画 Wood engraving of Buddhist images



孔子



Confucius

孔子(公元前551—公元 前479),名丘,字仲尼,鲁国 人。中国春秋末期伟大的思想 家和教育家,儒家学派的创 始人。

孔子的远祖是宋国的贵 族,殷王室的后裔。在孔子 很小的时候, 他的父亲就去 世了,以后孔子的家境逐渐 衰落。虽然孔子年轻的时候 很贫困, 但是他立志学习, 他曾经说过:"三人行,必有我 师焉。"后来,他开始授徒讲 学,他一共教授了3000多个 学生,其中不乏贫困家庭的孩 子,改变了以往只有贵族子女 才有资格上学的传统。孔子晚 年还编订上古书籍,保存了很 多古代的文献, 我们现在看到 的《诗经》、《尚书》、《周 易》等等都经过他的编订。

孔子的很多思想即使在今





价值。比 如, 孔 子丰富

的内涵,他认 为要做到"仁",就要关爱别 人, "己所不欲, 勿施于人"; 他还认为,"君子和而不同", 也就是说, 在处理人际关系上 要承认人与人之间的差异,不 要用单一的标准来衡量对方, 这样才能够达到社会的和谐与 稳定;他在教育上还主张用启 发的方法促使学生独立思考,

孔子的言行被他的弟子们 收集在《论语》一书中,孔子 的思想也被后人吸收和发扬光

在学习书本知识的同时还要有

自己独立的见解等等。

大,成为中国传统思想的最主 要的组成部分,并逐渐传播到 周边国家,形成了影响范围很 广的儒家文化圈。

孔子是属于中国的,他在 中国家喻户晓,绝大多数中国 人的思想都或多或少地受到他 的学说的影响; 孔子也是属于 世界的, 联合国教科文组织曾将 他列为世界十大文化名人之一。





1、3. 孔子 Confucius

2. 孔子纪念币

Coins commemorizing Confucius

4. 孔庙供奉的孔子 Confucius enshrined in the Confucian Temple

