



文化的脉络

The Hundred
Schools of Thought

诸子百家

「思想交锋，百花齐放」

王佳◎编著



全国百佳图书出版单位
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中华文明是世界上最早形成的文明之一，也是当今世界上唯一延绵至今、不曾断裂的文明。在源远流长的中华历史中，先秦文化占据了非常重要的地位。春秋战国时期，社会的变革促成了思想的空前活跃，因而出现



Chinese civilization is the oldest and the only civilization that has continued uninterruptedly to the present day in the world. In the long history of China, Pre-Qin culture occupied a very important position. During the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States periods, social changes gave birth to an unprecedented expansion of intellectual thoughts and ideas, and for the first time in the Chinese history there emerged an outburst of philosophies and ideas referred to as the Hundred Schools of Thought.

The phenomenon of the Hundred Schools of Thought reflected the prosperity of cultural and intellectual activities in the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States periods. The Hundred Schools of Thought in Chinese consists of *Zhuzi* and *Baijia*, which denote two different meanings. *Zhuzi* refers to intellectual sages, scholars and thinkers such as Confucius, Laozi, Zhuangzi, Mencius, who established their own independent philosophy. And *Baijia*



了诸子百家竞相争鸣的社会现象。

“诸子百家”这个词反映了春秋战国时期学术思想与文化的繁荣。“诸子”和“百家”两个词往往是合在一起说的，但是意思并不完全相同。“诸子”是指那些能够成一家之言的圣贤、学者和思想家，如孔子、老子、庄子、

represents many schools of thought such as Confucianism, Daoism and Legalism. While *Zhuzi* refers to persons and *Baijia* means schools of thought, these two terms are often inseparable because a school of thought must have one or more representatives who founded the core theory and spirit of the school so that the school could be carried forward. For example, Confucius founded Confucianism and Laozi Daoism.

Pre-Qin philosophers were world-famous and prominent scholars in the Chinese culture. Their schools of thought played the most influential role in intellectual enlightenment, exploration of ideas, and cultural and educational development in ancient China. Their philosophies helped ancient Chinese to understand and transform the world. The unique charm of the Hundred Schools of Thought lies in their profound knowledge, simplicity and naturalistic approach, which demonstrated the wisdom of ancient

孟子等；“百家”则是指众多的思想流派，如儒家、道家、法家等。“诸子”侧重指人，“百家”侧重指学派。但两者往往不能分开，因为一个学派必须有一个或多个灵魂性的人物，这些人为这个学派创立核心的观念和精神，然后才能使得这一学派的思想得以传承和发展。比如，孔子创立了儒家，老子创立了道家等。

先秦诸子闻名于世、声誉崇高，是中华文化的标杆性人物。百家学说启迪智慧、开拓思想、推演文化、陶铸群伦，帮助古代的中国人认识世界、改变世界。诸子百家的博大精深、古朴纯真、浑然天成形成了自身独特的迷人魅力，他们的学说不仅是古人的智慧结晶，更是后人开启中华文化的钥匙。

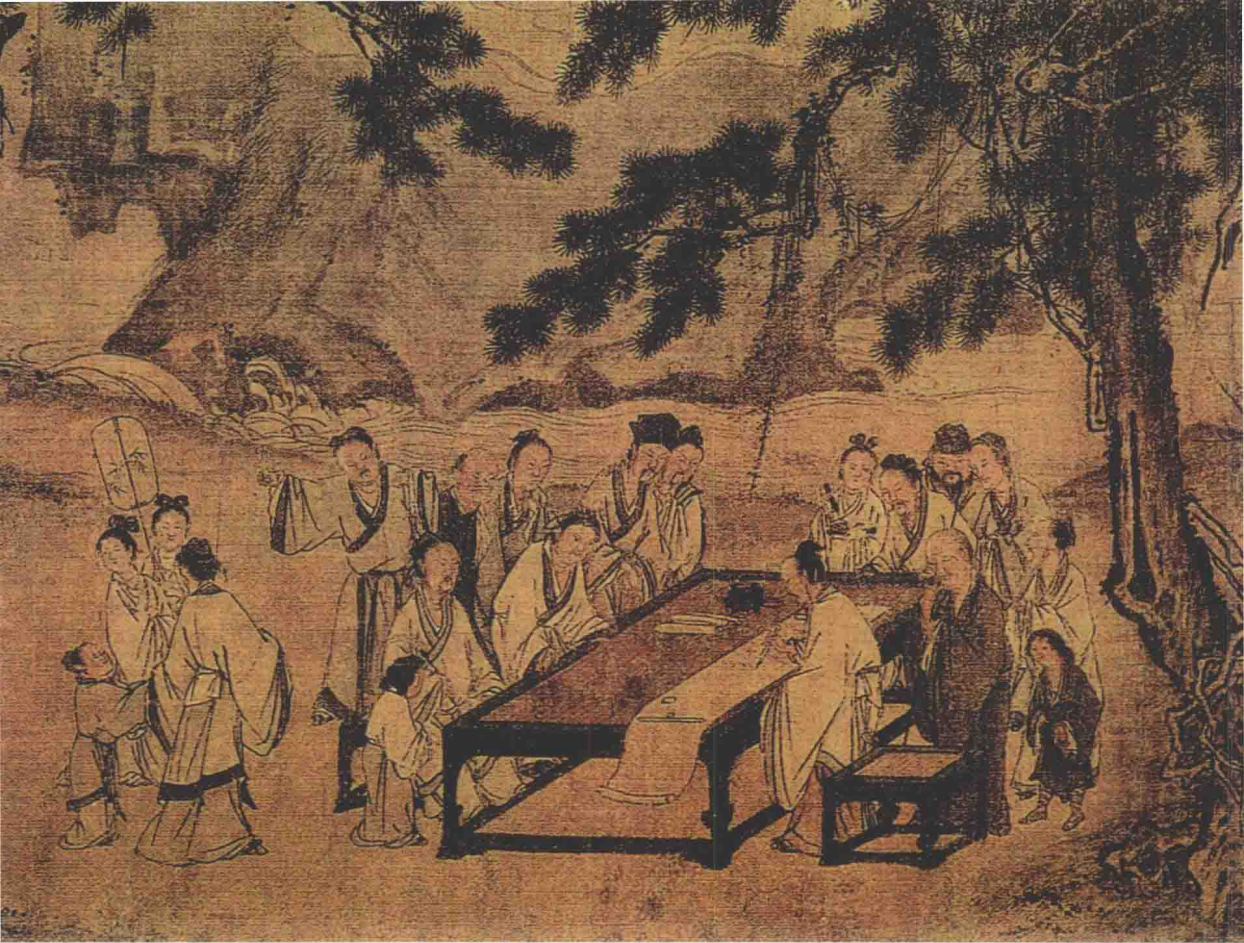
自春秋战国至今两千多年以来，诸子百家的思想学说依然在历史长河的挑选和淬炼下熠熠生辉，如一颗颗璀璨的明星照耀着中华民族。

Chinese and served as the key for later generations to explore and understand the Chinese culture.

The Chinese ancient philosophies in the past 2,000 years of history since the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States periods have showed a remarkable staying power and still maintained a strong influence in the Chinese culture and the life of the Chinese people.

This book provides an introduction

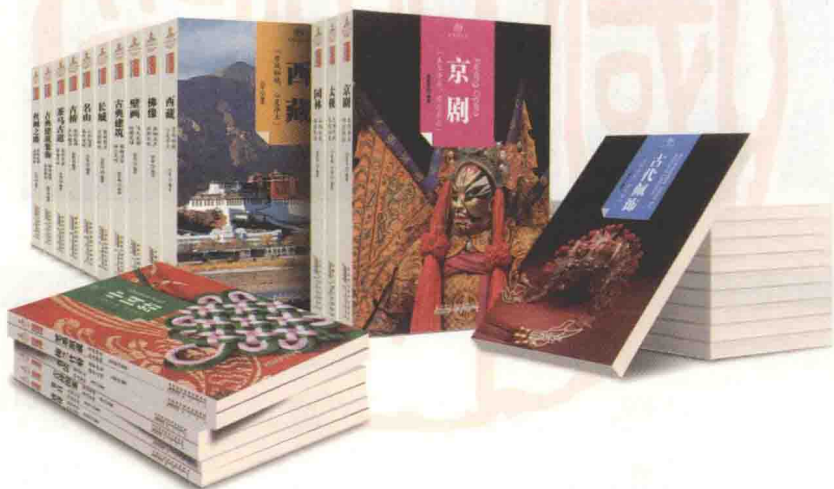




本书介绍了先秦各派学说，主要介绍其思想理论及其对后世的影响。希望通过此书，能让读者了解中国传统文化的渊源，感受它的博大精深。

of Pre-Qin philosophers and scholars, their thought and theories, and their influence on later generations. The book is aimed to inspire readers to explore the origins and the extraordinary depth of the Chinese traditional culture.





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文化的脉络

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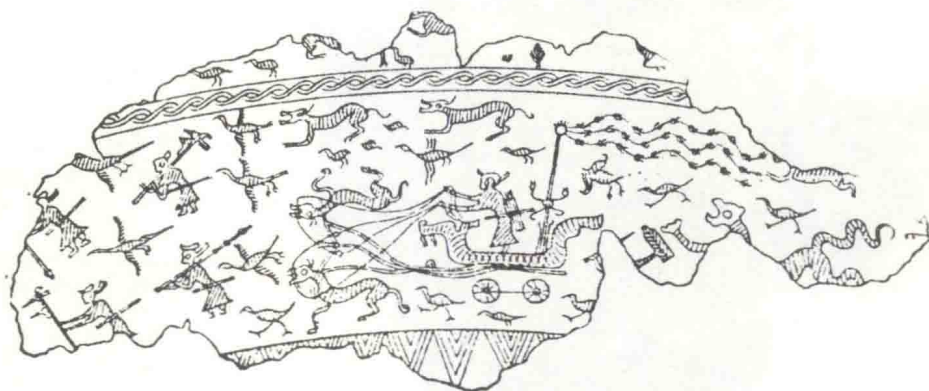
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百家争鸣

Contention of the Hundred Schools of Thought

春秋战国时期（前770—前221）是中国由封建领主制向封建地主制过渡的时期，社会动荡，新旧阶级之间，各阶级、阶层之间的斗争复杂激烈。社会的变革促进了各种思想流派的产生，如儒、法、道、墨等。各学派著书立说，广收门徒，互相论战，出现了学术上的繁荣景象，这被后世称为“百家争鸣”。

The Spring and Autumn and the Warring States periods (770 B.C.-221 B.C.) were an era in China when fiefdom lords were transformed to feudal landlords. During the social unrest and transformation with the intense struggles between different social classes, various philosophies and ideas emerged in profusion such as Confucianism, Legalism, Daoism and Mohism, all of which formed their own schools, attracted their own disciples and challenged other philosophical thoughts. This period of exuberant intellectual creativity was labeled by later generations as the golden era when "contention of the hundred schools of thought".



> 诸子百家形成的背景

中华民族从古至今都依靠农业来维持生存，如今的农村人口仍占全国人口的一半左右。春秋战国时期，中国分裂成许多诸侯国，每个诸侯国都以“耕战之术”为国家要务。在大兴农业的基础上，各诸

> Historical Background of the Hundred Schools of Thought

The Chinese has always depended on agriculture for living since the ancient times. Even today rural population still consists of over half of the total population in China. In the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States periods,

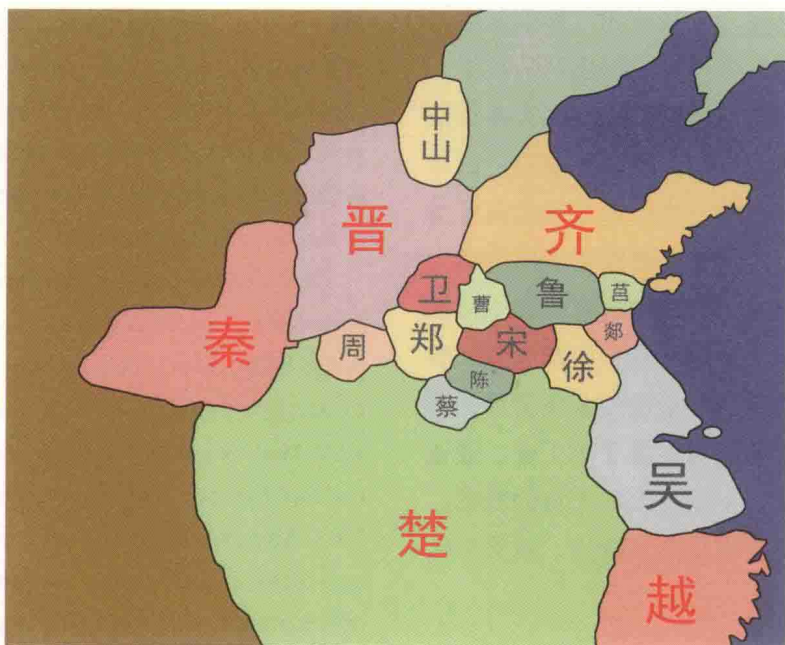


• 春秋龙首双耳铜簋

簋是中国古代用于盛放煮熟饭食的器皿，也用作礼器，一般为圆口、双耳。

Copper Utensil with Two Dragon-head Handles from the Spring and Autumn Period

This is a copper utensil for food in ancient China. It was also used as a ritual vessel. Usually it has a round shape with two handles.



• 春秋形势图

A Sketch Map of the Vassal States in the Spring and Autumn Period

侯国又注重加强本国的军事实力，不断进行兼并与争霸战争。到战国末期，只剩七个大国割据中原。最终，秦国在经济和军事上都占据优势，得以战胜其他六国，使中国实现了政治统一。而百家争鸣、百花齐放的诸子百家的盛况，正是在春秋战国波澜壮阔的时代洪流中孕育出来的。

春秋时期，由于铁制生产工具的广泛运用，社会生产力得到了巨

China was divided into many fiefdoms, all setting their priority in building a strong foundation in agriculture. Meanwhile these rival states also focused on strengthening their military power with ongoing warfare and conquests. By the end of the Warring States Period, seven bigger states were left to fight over the dominance of the Central Plains. Eventually the most powerful state of Qin with economic and military advantages defeated the other six states and achieved

大的提高。一些首先运用铁制生产工具的贵族开始大规模开采荒地，私田的数量迅速增加。在农业经济大幅度发展的同时，牛耕被广泛运用在农业生产之中，不仅提高了当时的生产效率，还将更多的劳动力解放出来，为其他产业的发展提供了可能。特别是春秋中期以后，各诸侯国已经大量使用金属货币，货币的流通更加促进了手工业、商业的发展，于是产生了大量的商贾。这些商贾积极参与政治，成为春秋



• 春秋金饰
Gold Ornament in the Spring and Autumn Period

the political unity in China. This era of constant warfare and radical social changes brought about the prosperity of great cultural and intellectual expansions in China characterized by “the contention of hundred schools of thought”.

In the Spring and Autumn Period the wide use of iron tools greatly increased productivity. Some noble families began to use iron farming tools to cultivate wasteland in a large scale resulting in the rapid increase of privately-owned land. Meanwhile extensively used in agricultural production was the ox-drawn plough, which not only improved farming efficiency, but also freed a lot of manpower potential for other industries. After the mid Spring and Autumn Period in particular large quantities of copper coinage had already been circulated in many vassal states and in turn promoted development of handicraft industry and commerce. As a result many wealthy merchants emerged and with active participation in state affairs, they become an indispensable political force at that time. Advances in agriculture, handicraft industry and commercial development changed the balance of different social forces and established a solid economic foundation for the emerging of different