

中国古代哲学 Ancient Chinese Philosophy

王双双 编著



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前

一双神奇的手, 推开一扇窗。 一条神奇的路, 通向灿烂的中华文化。

鲍凯文 鲍维江 1998年

鲍维江和鲍凯文姐弟俩是美国生美国长的孩子,也是我的学生。1998年冬,他们送给我的新年贺卡上的小诗,深深地打动了我的心。我把这首诗看成我文化教学的"回声"。我要传达给海外每位中文老师:我教给他们(学生)中国文化,他们思考了、接受了、回应了。这条路走通了!

语言是交际的工具,更是一种文化和一种生活方式,所以学习中文也就离不开中华文化的学习。 汉字是一种古老的象形文字,她从远古走来,带有大量的文化信息,但学起来并不容易。使学生增强兴趣、减小难度,走出苦学汉字的怪圈,走进领悟中华文化的花园,是我编写这套教材的初衷。

学生不论大小,天生都有求知的欲望,都有欣赏文化美的追求。中华文化本身是魅力十足的。把这宏大而玄妙的文化,深入浅出地,有声有色地介绍出来,让这迷人的文化如涓涓细流,一点一滴地渗入学生们的心田,使学生们逐步体味中国文化,是我编写这套教材的目的。

为此我将汉字的学习放入文化介绍的流程之中同步进行,让同学们在学中国地理的同时,学习汉字;在学中国历史的同时,学习汉字;在学中国哲学的同时,学习汉字:在学中国科普文选的同时,学习汉字……

这样的一种中文学习,知识性强,趣味性强,老师易教,学生易学。 当学生们合上书本时,他们的眼前是中国的大好河山,是中国五千年的历史 和妙不可言的哲学思维,是奔腾的现代中国······

总之,他们了解了中华文化,就会探索这片土地,热爱这片土地,就 会与中国结下情缘。

最后我要衷心地感谢所有热情支持和帮助我编写教材的老师、家长、学生、朋友和家人,特别是老同学唐玲教授、何茜老师、我姐姐王欣欣编审及我女儿 Uta Guo 年复一年的鼎力相助。可以说这套教材是大家努力的结果。

王双双 2005年5月8日

说明

《双双中文教材》是一套专门为海外学生编写的中文教材。它是由美国加州王双双老师和中国专家学者共同努力,在海外多年的实践中编写出来的。全书共20册,识字量2500个,包括了从识字、拼音、句型、短文的学习,到初步的较系统的中国文化的学习。教材大体介绍了中国地理、历史、哲学等方面的丰富内容,突出了中国文化的魅力。课本知识面广,趣味性强,深入浅出,易教易学。

这套教材体系完整、构架灵活、使用面广。学生可以从零起点开始,一直学完全部课程 20 册;也可以将后 11 册 (10~20 册)的九个文化专题和第五册(汉语拼音)单独使用,这样便于高中和大学开设中国哲学、地理、历史等专门课程以及假期班、短期中国文化班、拼音速成班使用,符合了美国 AP 中文课程的目标和基本要求。

这本《中国古代哲学》是《双双中文教材》的第十八册,由 王双双在陈战国先生(北京社会科学院哲学所所长)的指导和帮助 下,经过多年的努力,在海外中文教学实践的基础上编写而成。全书 以简单的语言,将中国古代先秦哲学伦理思想作了概括介绍。通过对 本书的学习,学生将会基本了解中国古代儒、道两家的思想,不仅能 提高中文水平,也能提高思辨能力,从而可以在思想的层面上领略中 华文化的精妙之处。

这里还要特别鸣谢曹儒伯先生在英文翻译上给予的帮助。

编者

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第一课

孔子的思想

孔子(前551—前479)是中国伟大的思想家、教育家。他与古希腊的苏格拉底、印度的释迦牟尼生活在同一时代,是中国的圣人。他的思想对于中国和世界都有很大的影响。他创立了儒家学派。

孔子一生都在努力教导人们如何做人,如何做有道德的人。他告诉人们,做一个道德高尚的人必须做到以下几点:

一、"爱人"。有一个学生问孔子什



孔子像

么是"仁"?他解释说:"爱人。""仁"指最高尚的道德品质,也指有高尚道德品质的人。孔子认为,人最根本、最高尚的品质就是爱人。一个人只有能够爱别人,才是一个有道德的人。爱人要真诚,而不能虚情假意。爱人首先是爱自己的父母、爱自己的兄弟姐妹、爱自己的朋友,因为这些人与你天天生活在一起,和你最有感情。从自己的亲人爱起,从自己身边的人爱起,一直到爱所有的人,爱所

有的物,爱整个宇宙。

真诚地爱自己的亲人容易,真诚地爱一切人、一切物很难。一个人总有他喜欢的人,也有他不喜欢的人;总有他喜欢的物,也有他不喜欢的物。要想做到爱一切人和一切物,就必须有很高的精神境界,把整个世界看成是一个大家庭。中国宋朝有一个叫张载的人说过,天是父亲,她是母亲,所有的人都是我的兄弟姐妹,所有的物都是我的同类。当时还有一个叫程颢的人说,整个宇宙是一个大生命,宇宙间的一切东西都是血肉相连的,这种血肉相连的关系就是"仁",割断了这种关系就是"不仁"。一个人只有把自己放入整个宇宙之中,只有像爱自己的生命一样地去爱宇宙中的一切,才是一个有最高道德品质的人。他们的这些思想都是从孔子的思想中发展出来的。

二、"忠恕"。"忠"是尽心尽力地帮助别人,"恕"是对别人要宽容。孔子说"已欲立而立人,已欲达而达人","己所不欲,勿施于人"。人都希望得到幸福、快乐和事业上的成功,都不希望遭到不幸、痛苦和失败。因此,一个有道德的人就应该帮助别人得到幸福、快乐和成功,帮助别人免遭不幸、痛苦和失败。自己希望得到的,应该帮助别人也得到;自己不愿意遇到的情况,也应该帮助别人不

要遇到;希望别人怎么对自己,自己也应该怎么去对别人。这一做人的原则,叫做"忠恕之道"。

三、"克已复礼"。"克己"就是克制自己的私欲,约束自己的行为;"复礼"就是遵守各种社会规范。为了使社会稳定,人们定出了许多规范,用来约束人们的行为。一个有道德的人,就要自觉地遵守各种社会规范,做对社会有益的事,不要破坏社会秩序。

孔子教人怎么做人的思想很丰富,以上三点是最重要的。人们只要努力按照这三点去做,就一定能够成为一个 道德高尚的人。



王金泰 画

生词

jiào yù 教育	education	kuānróng 宽容	tolerant
xī là 希腊	Greek	shī 施	bestow; grant
rú jiā 儒家	Confucianism	shì yè 事业	career
xué pài 学派	school	kè zhì 克制	refrain
dào dé 道德	morality	yuē shù 约束	control
gāo shàng 高 尚	noble	xíng wéi 行为	behaviour
jiě shì 解释	explanation	zūn shǒu 遵守	abide by; observe
gǎn qíng 感情	emotion	guī fàn 规范	rules and norms
jīngshénjìng jiè 精神境界	spiritual ethos; mental outlook	wěn dìng 稳定	stable
gē duàn 割断	cut off	zhì xù 秩序	order
zhōng shù 忠恕	loyalty and forbearance		

听写

感情 道德 教育 遵守 稳定 解释 行为 高尚秩序 割断 *施 忠恕

注: * 号以后的字词为选做题,后同。



比一比

字词运用

遵守 尊敬

要遵守交通规则,不要闯红灯。 我们要尊敬老人。

品质.

热心帮助别人是一种好品质。 哥哥不仅学习好, 品质也好。

近义词

有益——有利

反义词

真诚——虚伪

有益——有害

根据课文回答问题

- 1. 孔子是什么时期的人?
- 2. 孔子创立了什么学派?
- 3. 请解释孔子"仁"、"忠"、"恕"的思想。
- 4. 请解释孔子的"爱人"的思想和"忠恕之道"。
- 5. 什么是"已欲立而立人,已欲达而达人","已所不欲,勿 施于人"?

词语解释

有益——有好处;有帮助。

真诚——真心实意,没有一点虚假。

创立——初次建立。

免遭——避免遇到。

虚情假意——对人的感情不是真心的,而是假装出来的。



阅读

孔子简介

孔子, 名丘, 字仲尼, 春秋时期鲁国人, 著名的教育家、思想家, 儒家学派的创始人。孔子曾代理鲁国宰相, 后周游列国, 推行自己的政治主张, 但都没有成功。他晚年整理古代文化典籍, 编订了"六经"^①等书, 对中国文化发展贡献极大。

孔子好学

孔子从小十分好学,学习上有了问题就向人请教,一定要弄明白。孔子学习不仅仅要学会,还要做到精益求精。

有一次他跟老师学琴。一支曲子学了十几天,老师很满意地说:"弹得不错,可以学新曲子了。"孔子却不满意,说:"曲子我会弹了,但弹得不熟。"过了几天,孔子已经弹得流畅动听了,但他还不满意,对老师说:"这支曲子的神韵我还没领会,让我再练习几天吧。"又过了几天,老师说:"现在你弹得完美无缺,可见你已经领会曲子的韵味了。咱们练习新曲子吧。"可孔子却说:"我还没有体会出作曲者是谁,他是个什么样的人呢!"接着又埋头弹起来。直到有一天,孔子跑到老师面前,兴奋地说:

① "六经"包括《诗》《书》《礼》《易》《春秋》和《乐》。

"我已经能从曲子中感受到作曲者的形象了:他脸黑黑的,个子高高的,眼睛炯炯有神地望着远方,四面八方的国家都臣服于他。除了周文王,这个人还会是谁呢?"老师听了十分佩服,站起来行礼说:"哎呀,你真了不起!我的老师教我这支曲子时,就说曲名叫《文王操》。"

孔子是多么富有钻研精神啊!

问题

孔子跟老师学琴时,为什么要反复练习一支曲子而不学习新曲子呢?

生词

zhòng ní 仲尼	Zhongni (another name of	liú chàng 流畅	smooth
	confucius)	shén yùn ·神韵	romantic charm
zhǔ zhāng 主 张	view; proposition	wán měi wú quē 完美无缺	perfect
biāndìng 编订	compile	lǐng huì 领会	understand
jīng yì qiú jīng. 精益求精	constantly perfect one's skill	jiǒngjiǒngyǒu shén 炯炯有神	(of eyes)bright and piercing
qǔ diào 曲调	tune; melody	zuānyán 钻研	study





Lesson One

Confucius Thought

Confucius (551 B.C.—479 B.C.), is a great Chinese thinker and educator. He is a Chinese saint, a contemporary of the Greek Socrates and Indian Sankyamuni. His philosophy and thoughts have exerted great influence not only in China, but the entire world as well. The philosophy he established is called Confucianism.

Throughout his life, Confucius made a substantial effort to educate people on how to be a good and moral person. He told them to be a person with high moral virtue must be able to achieve the following.

First, "Love People": When asked by a student what is "benevolence (*Ren*)", Confucius replied that it is "loving people." "Benevolence" implies the highest morality. In his opinion, the most basic and highest moral of mankind is to love people. Only a person who can love others can be considered moral. Loving people must be sincere and can't be fake or pretending. Loving people is that first love one's parents, brothers and sisters, and your friends and relatives, because these people are living with you every day and know you most intimately. Beginning with your immediate family members, you should spread your love from people around you to all people and all things, including the entire universe.

It's easy to love your own immediate family members sincerely, but truly loving anybody or anything would be difficult. One always has his own likes and dislikes. It calls for a sublime spirit and state to love all people and all things, regarding the whole world as a big family. Zhang Zai in the Song Dynasty described it as "Heaven is father, Earth is mother, all people are my brothers and sisters and all things are of my kind." Cheng Hao, who lived at the same time, said, "The whole universe is a big life, in which everything is connected as close as flesh and blood. Such a connection is called 'Benevolence' and it is 'not benevolent' if we eliminate such a connection. Only a person who immerses himself in the whole universe and loves everything as much as his life can possess the highest morality." All their thoughts originated from Confucian ideals.

Second, "loyalty and forbearance": "Loyalty (*Zhong*)" means trying one's best to help others while "forbearance (*Shu*)" implies being lenient and tolerant of others. Confucius stated, "Desiring to sustain oneself, one sustains; desiring to develop oneself, one develops others", and "Do not do to others what you do not wish yourself." Everyone hopes to be happy, joyful and successful instead of being unfortunate, suffering and a failure. Therefore, a person with morality should help others obtain happiness, joy and success, and avoid misfortune, suffering and failure. If one hopes to receive, they should help others receive and avoid what one doesn't want; I will treat others as others treat me. This is the principle of mankind and in China is called "the Principle of Loyalty and Forbearance".

Third, "to exercise self-restraint and return to propriety": "To exercise self-restraint (*Keji*)" implies restraining one's own desire and controlling one's behavior; "To return to propriety (*Fuli*)" is to follow all



social rules and boundaries. To achieve a stable society, man has established rules and boundaries to control people's behavior. A person with morality should be able to consciously follow all social conventions, bringing benefit to the society instead of social disorder.

Confucius provided a wealth of thoughts in teaching people how to be a man; the three principles above were the most important. If people follow these three principles and try their best, they are sure to be of virtue.

A Brief Introduction to Confucius

Confucius, whose real name is Kong Qiu with a cognomen Zhongni, was born in the state of Lu during the Spring and Autumn period. He was known as a famous educator, thinker and was the founder of Confucianism. He once was the acting minister of Lu and later visited many other states throughout his life, trying to carry out his political ideas, but all in vain. But as a great contributor to the development of Chinese culture, he collected the ancient classics, compiled and edited several valuable books such as the *Six Disciplines*¹ in his later years.

Confucius' Persistence with Learning

Ever since a little boy, Confucius was very fond of learning. Whenever he met difficult questions, he would ask help from the others until he understood the answers clearly. Not only did he try to acquire knowledge, but he also aimed to be the best.

He once learned to play *Guqin* from a teacher. After he practiced one piece of music for about ten days, his teacher said satisfactorily, "you've done a good job and you may start to learn a new one". But Confucius was not satisfied, saying "I mastered the tone, but the skills still desire to be improved." A few days later, the music Confucius played was very pleasant to the ear. However, Confucius was still not satisfied, telling the teacher that "I still cannot get the spirit of this music, so please allow me a few more days to practice." Several days passed and the teacher suggested, "Now you played it perfectly and we may practice a new one since you have already mastered the spirit". Confucius answered, "I haven't come to visualize who the composer is and what he is like." Then he began to play *Guqin* again wholeheartedly. He played the same music for many days until one day, he ran to the teacher with great excitement, "I can imagine who the composer is: he is tall with a swarthy complexion and a pair of gleaming and penetrating eyes. He is looking into the distance, all the states around acknowledging allegiance to him. Who else could it be except for Wen Wang (the ruler of Zhou)?" Hearing this, the teacher admired him so much that he bowed to Confucius, exclaiming "Wow, you are so great! My teacher told me it was indeed titled 'Wen Wang Cao'."

From this, we can see how intensely Confucius was absorbed in learning.

¹ Six Disciplines are Shi (the Books of Odes), Shu (the Books of History), Li (the Books of Rites), Yi (the Books of Changes), Chunqiu (the Books of Spring and Autumn Annals), and Yue (the Books of Music).