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Traditional Chinese Culture Series

# MENCIUS SPEAKS

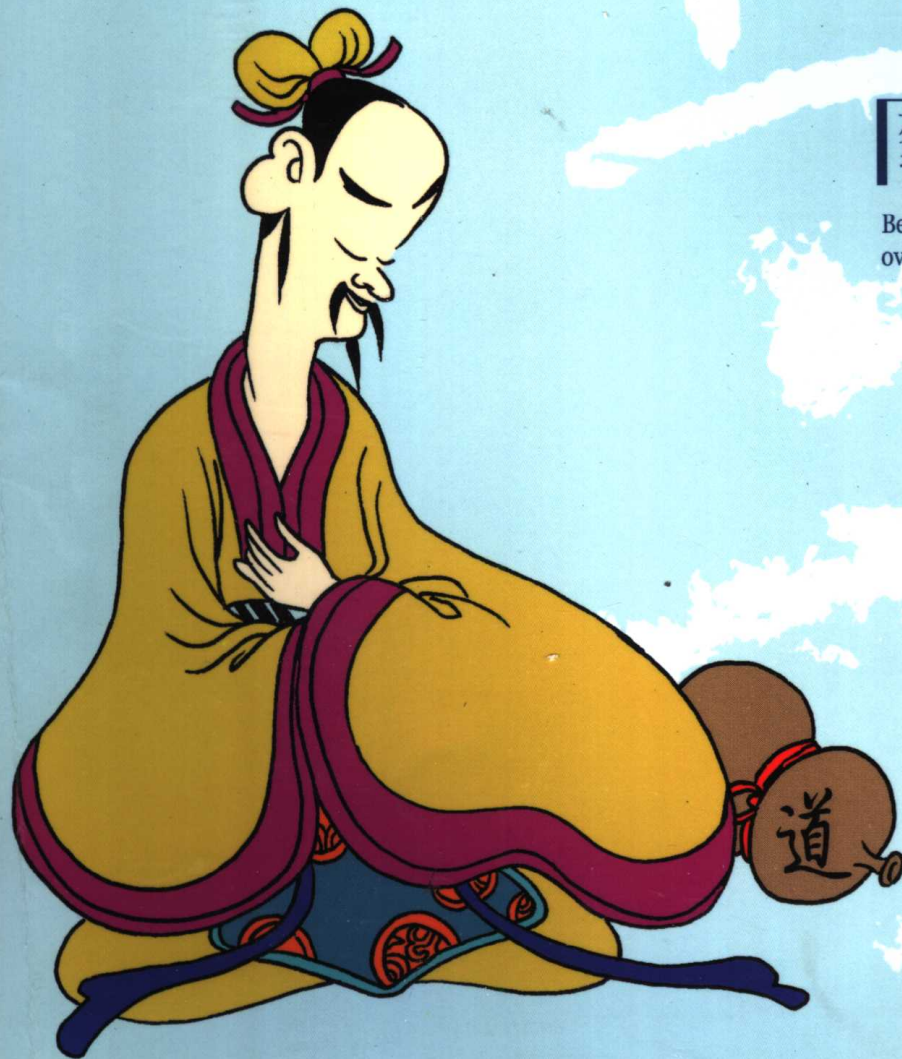
The Cure for Chaos

译者/BRIAN BRUYA(美)



## 孟子说

乱·世·的·哲·思



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蔡志忠/著 BRIAN BRUYA(美)/译



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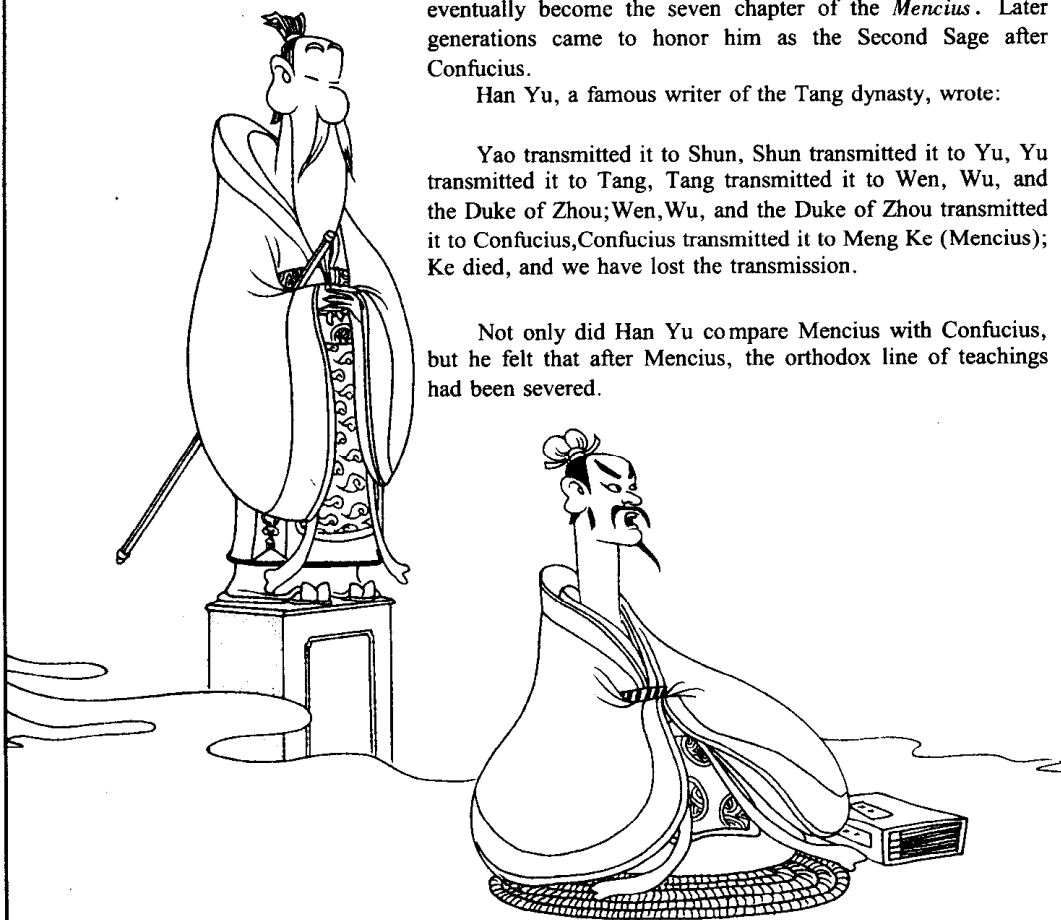
# Mencius Speaks

Heir to the philosophy of Confucius, Mencius was educated by the pupils of Zisi, Confucius' grandson. After his schooling, he traveled the land lecturing to the various nobles, but no one would put his ideas to use. So he retired and with his follower Wan Zhang edited the classics, expounded Confucius' teachings, and worked on what would eventually become the seven chapter of the *Mencius*. Later generations came to honor him as the Second Sage after Confucius.

Han Yu, a famous writer of the Tang dynasty, wrote:

Yao transmitted it to Shun, Shun transmitted it to Yu, Yu transmitted it to Tang, Tang transmitted it to Wen, Wu, and the Duke of Zhou; Wen, Wu, and the Duke of Zhou transmitted it to Confucius, Confucius transmitted it to Meng Ke (Mencius); Ke died, and we have lost the transmission.

Not only did Han Yu compare Mencius with Confucius, but he felt that after Mencius, the orthodox line of teachings had been severed.



《孟子》七篇，列为四书之一，其价值与影响更为特出。讲「心」讲「性」，在汉以前也不重视，到了唐朝韩愈特别推崇他，升到与孔子差不多的地位，到朱子把治地位极高，可能受荀子的影响，也加以排斥，所以孟子这一学派，在汉以前，非常寥落，同时书中很多邪说，扬孔子之道的，当以孟子贡献独多。荀子不喜欢孟子，在他的书中大加批评，其弟韩非、李斯，政孔子以后，儒家最伟大的人物，当推孟子与荀子，传孔子之学的，应以荀子的功劳最大；拒杨墨、辟

驂。可能邾系魯國的附庸國的緣故，二國在同一文化地區，受孔子的影響最大，所以邾魯并稱。  
 孟子系魯國沒落的貴族，以後遷到邾，即邾國，在孟子的時候，魯穆公改變了邾國的國號為邾，也做

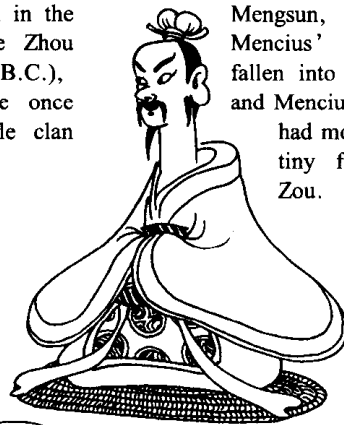
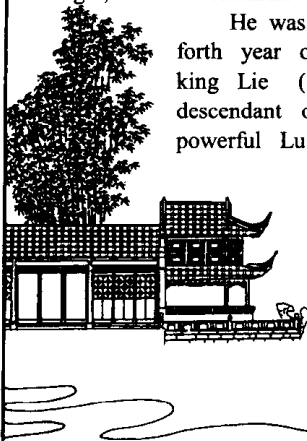
## The Life of Mencius



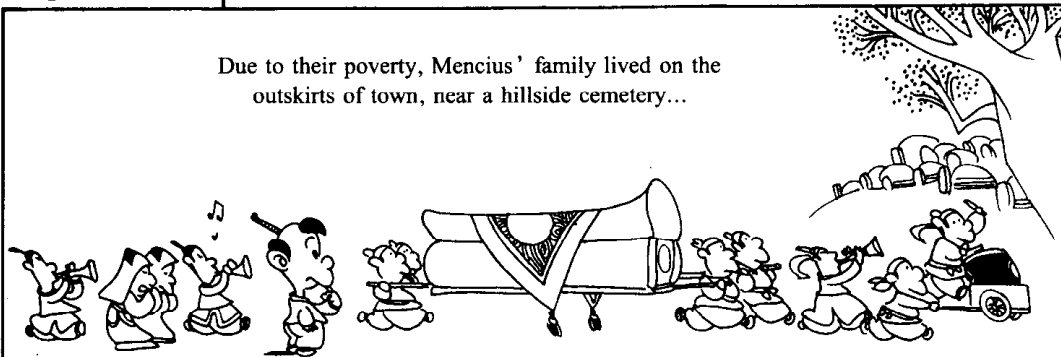
Mencius' surname was Meng, his given name was Ke, and his coming of age name was Ziyu. To show respect for his stature in the history of Chinese thought a "zi" is added to his surname, making him known to all Chinese as Mengzi, and to Westerners as the Latinization of this -- Mencius.

He was born in the fourth year of the Zhou king Lie (371 B.C.), descendant of the once powerful Lu noble clan

Mengsun, which by Mencius' time had fallen into obscurity, and Mencius' family had moved to the tiny fiefdom of Zou.



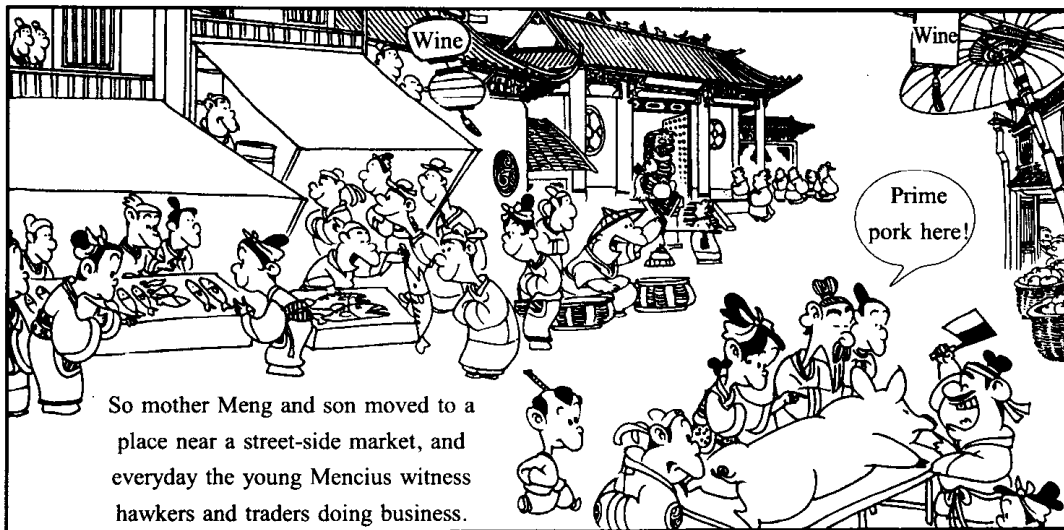
Due to their poverty, Mencius' family lived on the outskirts of town, near a hillside cemetery...



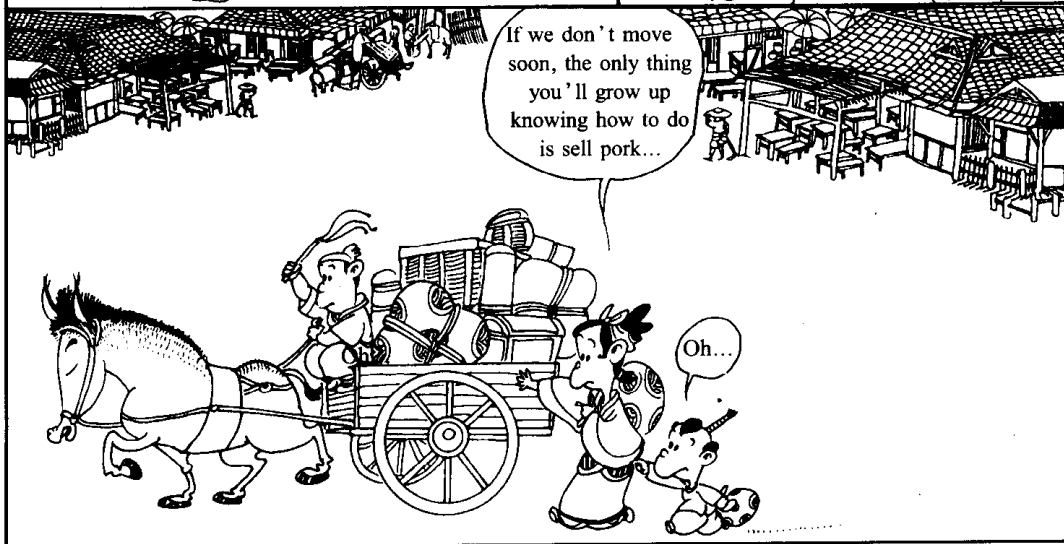
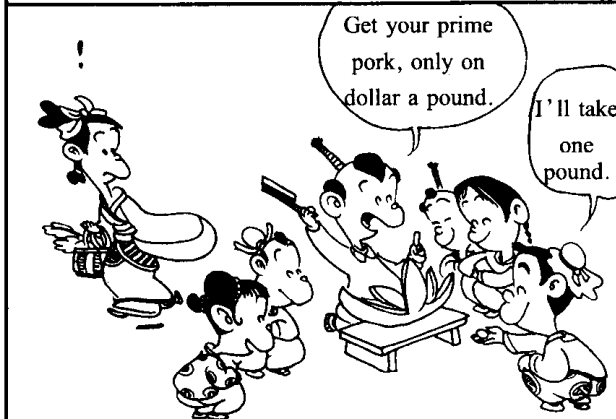
If we don't move soon, the only thing you'll grow up knowing how to do is conduct funerals.





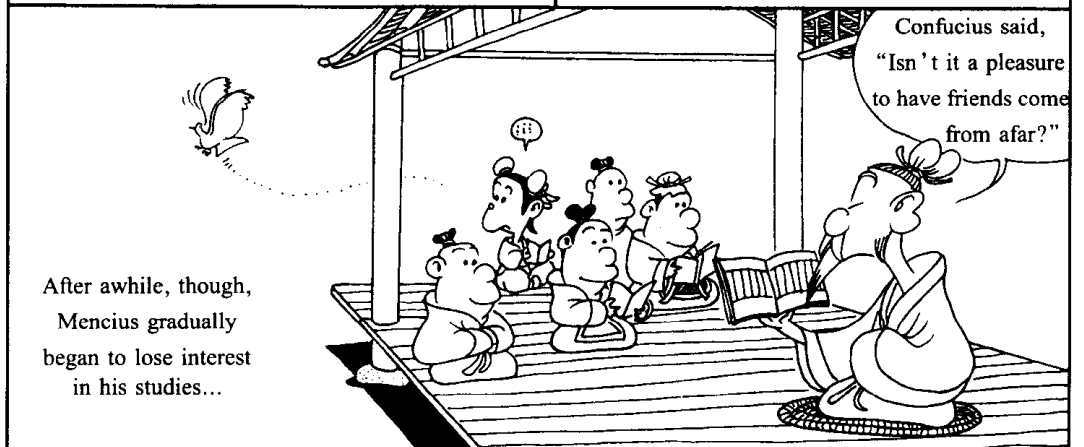
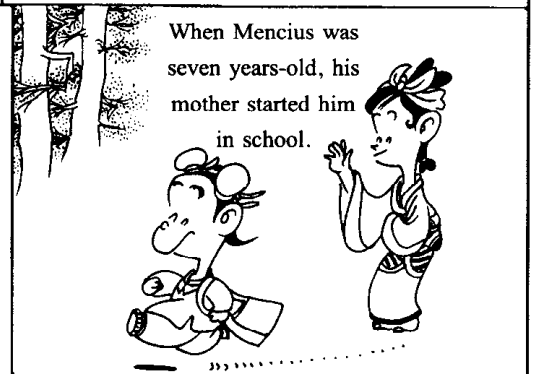
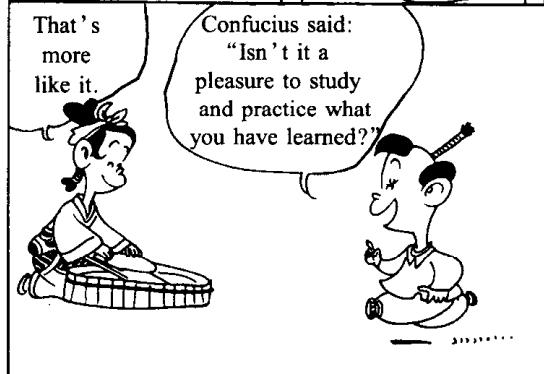
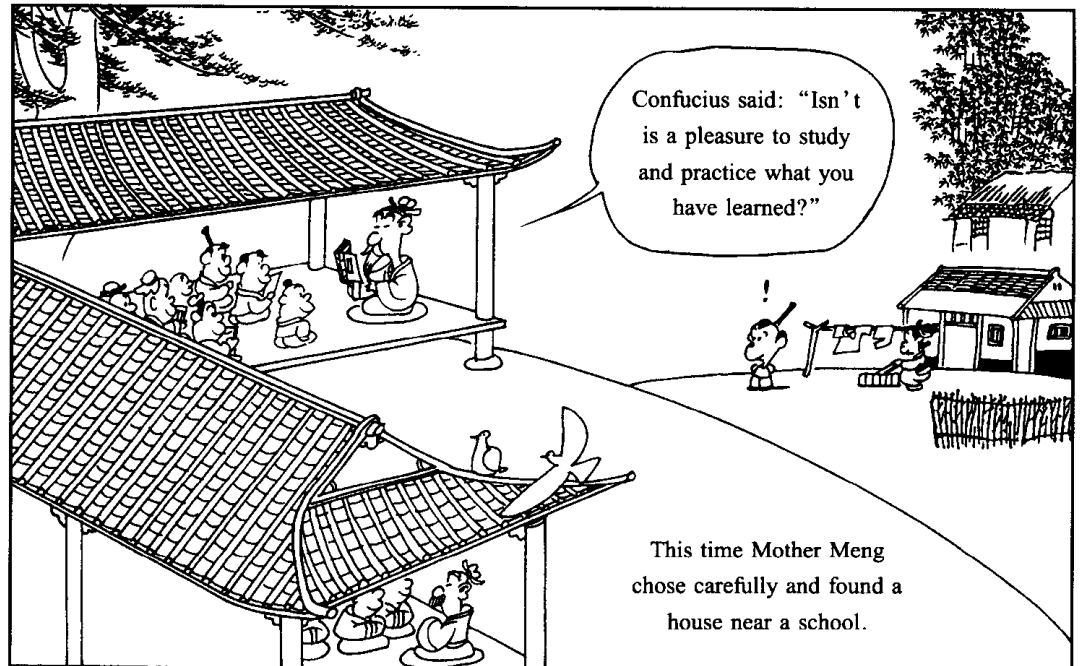


So mother Meng and son moved to a place near a street-side market, and everyday the young Mencius witness hawkers and traders doing business.



三迁之后，才找到最理想的住所。「孟母三迁」，是极有意义的传说，因为环境的影响是巨大的、无形的，孟子的母亲深明此理，所以

良好的基础，成为伟大的圣人。  
自古至今，母爱是伟大的，母教的影响是深远的。孔孟二圣，都是伟大母亲的教导影响之下，奠定了

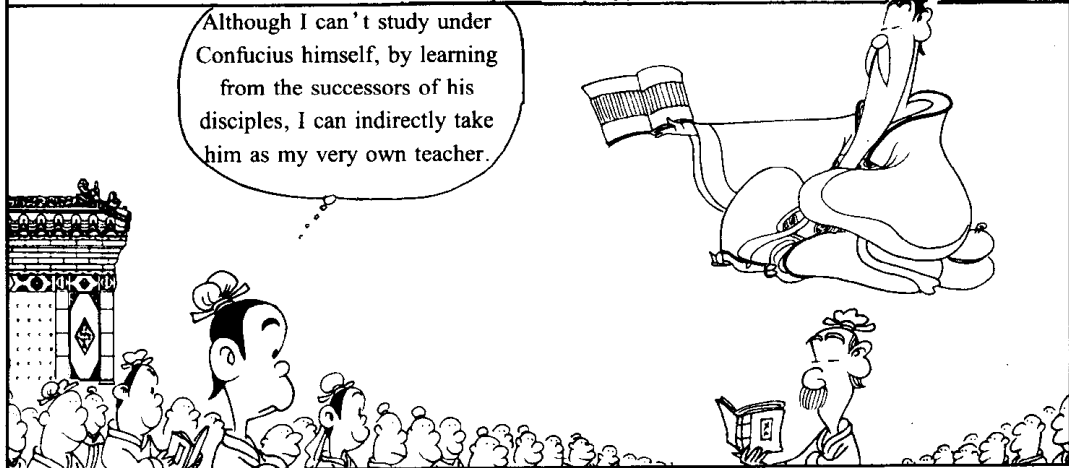
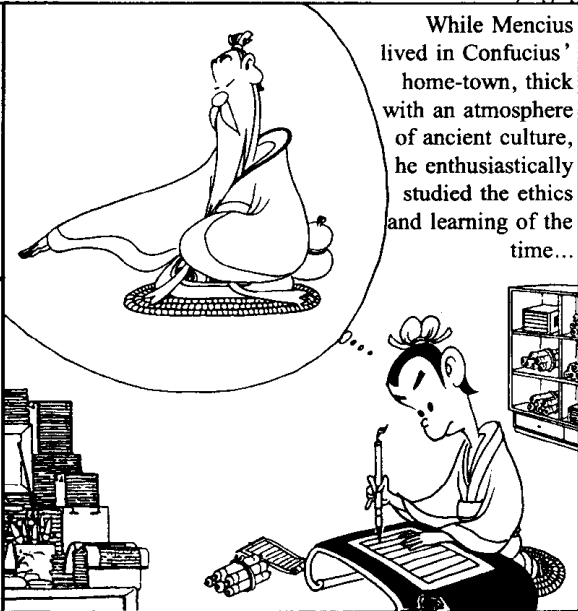
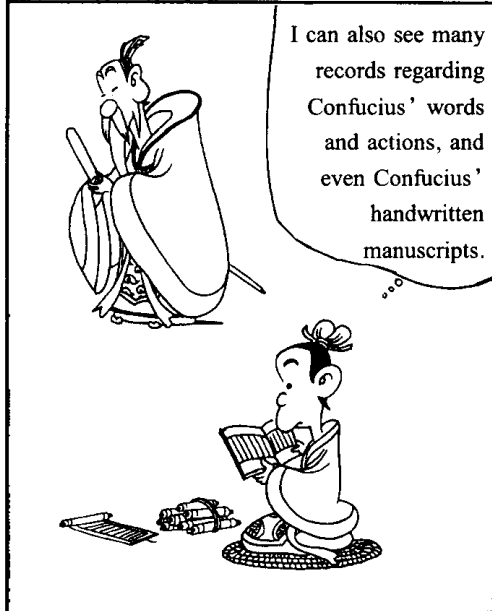
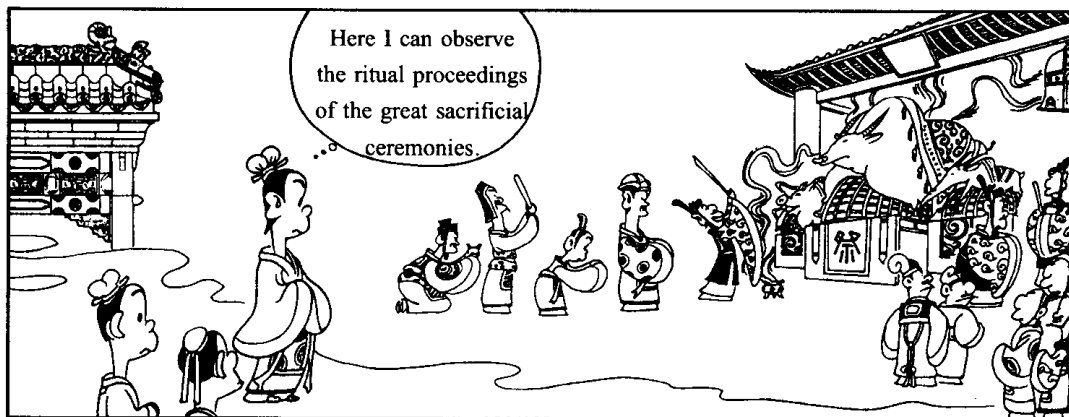




会，以活生生的教材，使孟子能了悟有恒向学的重要。  
「子不学，断机杼」，是三字经的文句，人人都耳熟能详，但是我们应该想到孟母的伟大，能把握机

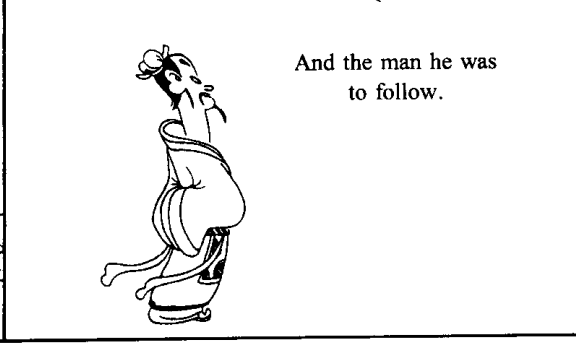
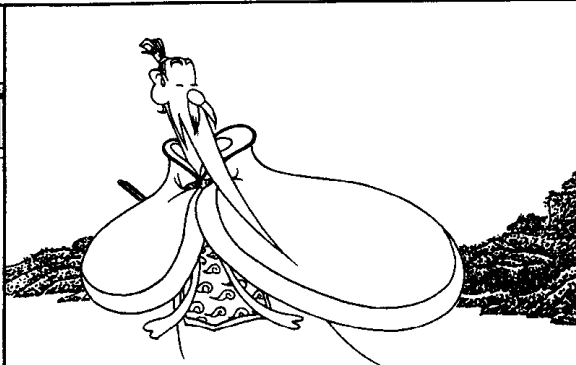
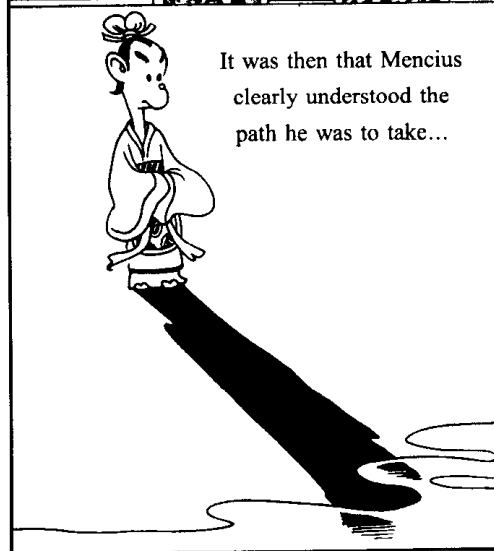
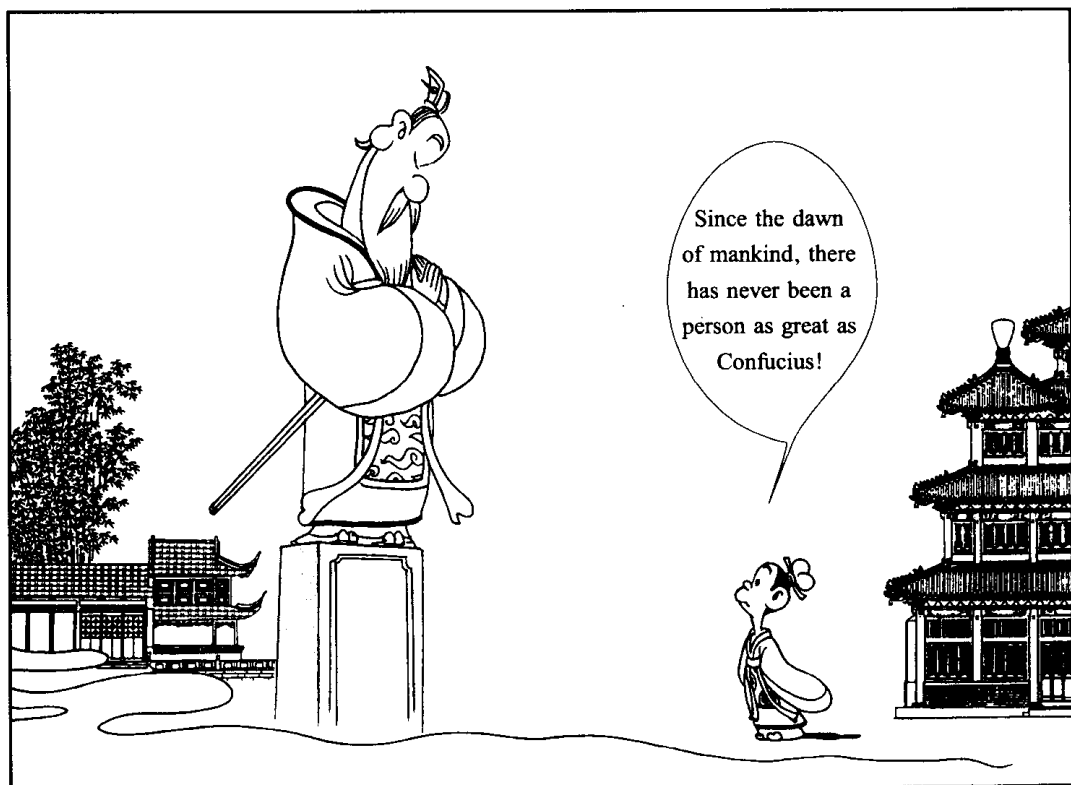
可能。孟子也曾经提到他的老师：「吾私淑诸人也」，「乃所愿则学孔子也。」并未说明系从谁学来的，所以说孟子是子思的学生。可是经过后人的考证，在年龄上二人差别太大，没有受业于子思的「孟子受业于子思的门人」，是《史记·孟子荀卿列传》所载。后人认为「人」字系「衍文」——多出





歌诗习礼，体会孔子的志事，诵读有关的典籍，所以由景仰、赞美，而效法孔子。  
孟子的「乃所愿则学孔子也」，必然经过长期的寻求，由访问孔子的故乡，亲临孔子讲学的地方，去

不同，至少多了一份理性的评估在内，是从思想、学术等方面做了客观的评论。  
除了赞美孔子是圣人之外，并认为自有人类以来，没有像孔子这样伟大的，他的推崇，又与孔子的门弟子孔子的弟子，佩服孔子，认为是圣人，他们都亲受孔子的教诲，有人格感召和情感亲近的成分。孟子

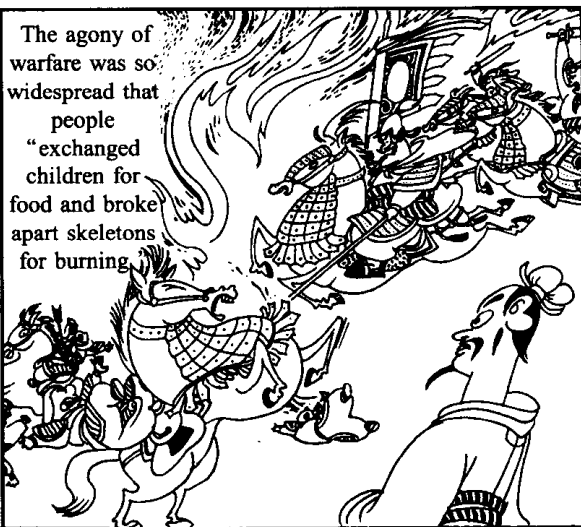




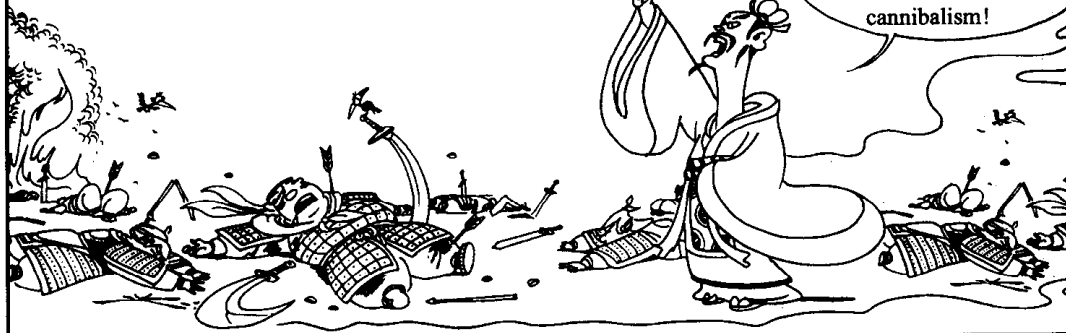
At the time, the Warring States period in China was at the height of its ferocity, with the strong bullying the weak and the big taking advantage of the small.



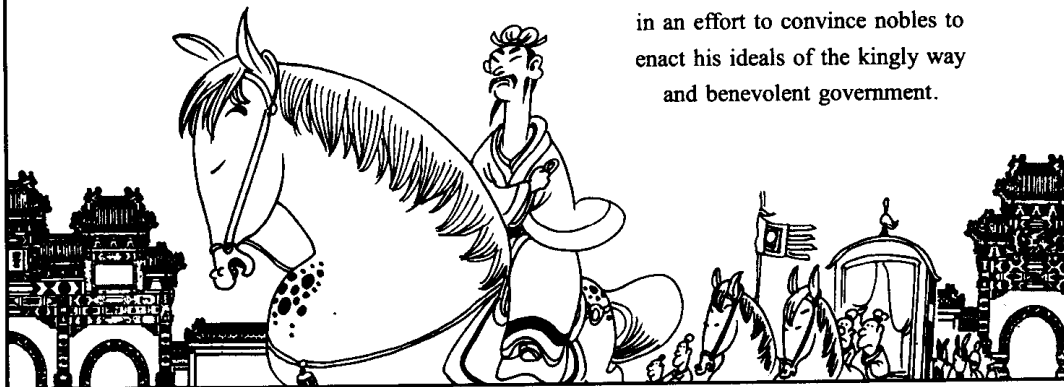
The agony of warfare was so widespread that people "exchanged children for food and broke apart skeletons for burning.



These ambitious men start wars for their own benefit, and the result is nothing but piles of corpses. It is utter cannibalism!



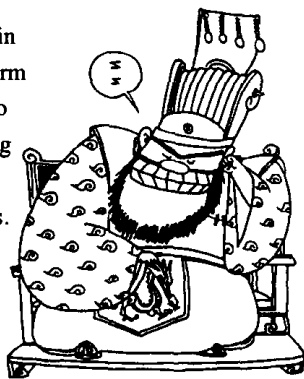
So Mencius and his disciples began traveling to various states in an effort to convince nobles to enact his ideals of the kingly way and benevolent government.



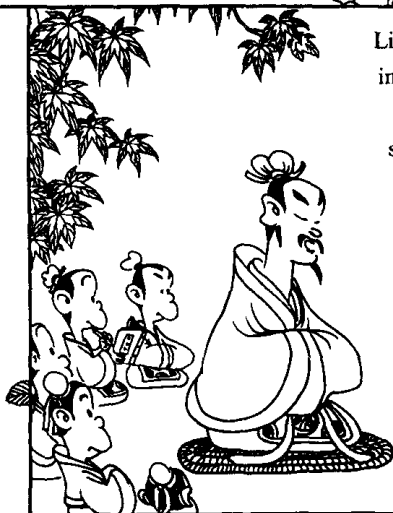
伐，战祸不已。孟子效法孔子的行道救世，所以同样地游说列国。  
孟子生在春秋以后的战国时候。这是一个动乱的时代，各国的诸侯，拥兵据地，自称为王，彼此攻

名无实的客卿。后来也和孔子一样，与弟子讲道著书。  
 贬立霸之中最赫赫有名的齐桓公、晋文公，认为不足称道。所以不能为当时的国君所欣赏，只当过齐国有  
 列国的君王都尚武力，重霸业，可是孟子却讲仁义，尊王贱霸——「仲尼之徒，无道桓文之事者」，

But the nobles of  
 the time were  
 interested only in  
 pursuing short-term  
 benefits, and so  
 were not willing  
 to implement  
 Mencius' ideas.

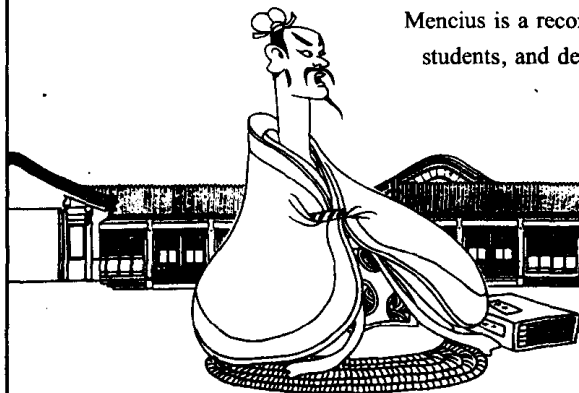


Just like Confucius, Mencius was  
 never given the opportunity to  
 put his theories into practice.



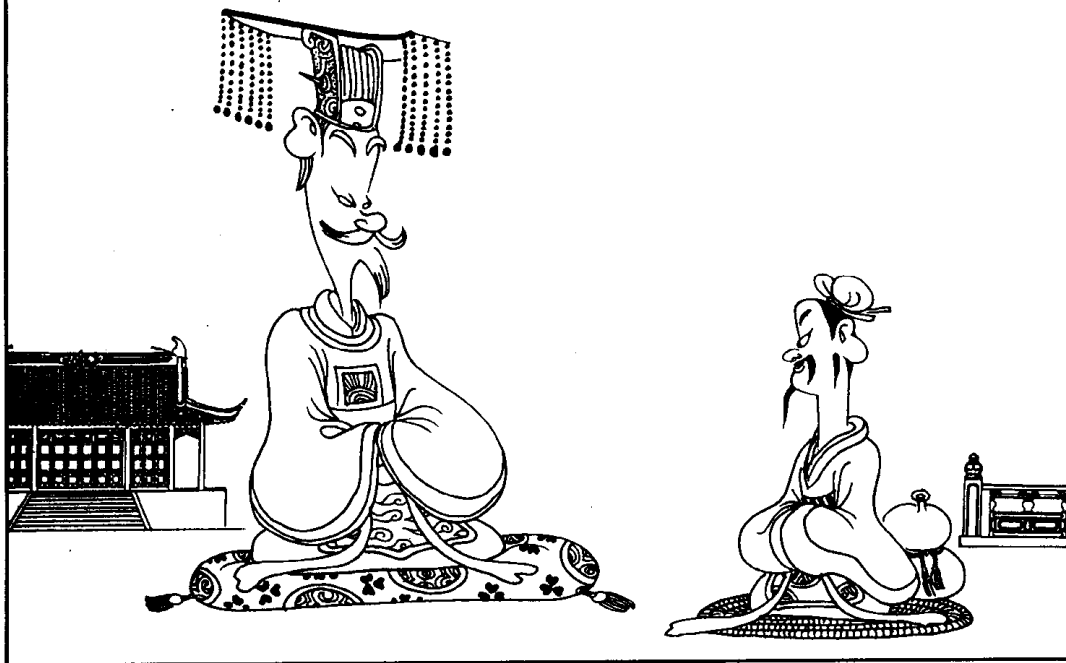
Like Confucius as well,  
 in his old age Mencius  
 took up educating  
 students and writing.

He edited the classics, expounded Confucius' teachings,  
 and worked on the seven chapters of the Mencius. The  
 Mencius is a record of his activities, his dialogues with  
 students, and debates with other schools of thought.



# Book I

## King Hui of Liang



百姓，好战而不顾民众的生存和生活，绝对没有好下场。  
气，所以孟子不能得志于梁齐的君主，可是历史证明了孟子的真知灼见，任何政权不能残民以逞，暴虐  
这一章是战国游士风气盛行下的记载！孟子主张行仁义以救当时，当然不合于以征战为能的时代风