

Chinese Ancient Historical Personage

School-based teaching materials of Chinese traditional virtues • Sinology Series

Bilingual edition



THE YELLOW RIVER PUBLISHING & MEDIA GROUP NINGXIA PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE



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宁夏人民教育出版社

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杨宏峰 书

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教育的宗旨在于使人求真求美求善,树立高尚人格,实现"参赞天地化育"的价值,如莎士比亚所说"上天生下我们,是要把我们当作火炬,不是照亮自己,而是普照世界"。古今中外的教育"无不以道德为中心点",但今天青少年的道德现状却令人喜忧参半。喜的是,当代青少年生长在社会经济、科技文化大发展、大繁荣的时代,他们乐于接受新生事物,主体、平等意识增强,传统、封闭的价值观念束缚减少,愿意以自己的行为方式实现新的价值追求;忧的是,受一些领域诚信缺失、道德失范的影响和一些不良西方大众文化的冲击,在青少年中产生急于求成、享乐拜金、合作意识差、缺乏吃苦耐劳精神等倾向,阻碍了其自身的顺利成长。

在全球范围内,学校越来越成为"游戏"场所,教师越来越放弃 道德教育的责任;道德教育虽必要,但难以推进,这种被西方学者称 为"去道德化教育"的"吊诡"现象,困扰着众多的教育工作者。面 对这样的现实,我们的道德教育怎么办?我们需要返回到传统美德教育,重新思考传统道德教育,返本而开新。

中国传统文化源远流长、薪火相传,它不仅是中华民族的宝贵遗产,也是人类文明继往开来的精神动力。以"经史子集"为经,以"诗词歌赋"为纬,织就了中华文化瑰丽的华彩篇章。树立以道德价值观念为基础的中华传统文化确立的"仁、义、礼、智、信、孝、悌"这些人类普遍的、根基的、共同的观念,是人类在漫长的演进过程中,渗透到生命体中并成为获得性遗传,从而构成独特心理基础的人类共有价值体系。以综合思维见长的中华传统文化形成了天人合

一、中庸之道、海纳百川、因时变革、革故鼎新等等对宇宙、社会、 人类及其相互关系的认识,深深地熔铸在民族的生命力、创造力之 中,推动着中华文明的发展。此为推动中华传统美德进课堂活动,开 发"国学"校本课程资源的肇因。

本着"与经典同行,与圣人为伍"的教育理念,我们从学生的认知水平出发,对国学传统经典进行了精心选材、编辑,配合义务教育课程标准和现行教材,即将付梓出版《论语》《弟子规》《中国古代历史人物》等校本教材。经过辛勤的努力,"银川外国语实验学校国学教育校本教材"已初具形态。我们相信,随着"银川外国语实验学校中华美德教育联合体"的成立,该教材的使用将会使中华民族优良传统在全区中小学教育教学中发扬光大。

九层之台起于垒土,鲲鹏之运始于北冥。推动"国学知识、中华美德教育"进课堂,弘扬中华文化从孩子抓起,是图难于易的根本做法。这既能弥补当前基础教育的不足,也能为国家未来培养出"德智体美"全面发展的人才,使学生真正成为有理想、有道德、有文化、有纪律的中国特色社会主义建设者。笃初慎终,持之以恒,实现中华民族伟大复兴和中华文化繁荣昌盛的目标一定能够早日实现。

是为序。

薛海林 己丑年九月

















本书选载历史人物生卒年

孔 子	公元前551 — 前479年
屈 原	约公元前340 — 约前278年
秦始皇	公元前259 — 公元前210年
司马迁	约公元前145或公元前135年 — ?
曹 操	公元155年 — 220年
诸葛亮	公元181年 — 234年
唐太宗	公元599年 — 649年
武则天	公元624年 — 705年
鉴 真	公元688年 — 763年
李白	公元701年 — 762年
岳 飞	公元1103年 — 1142年
成吉思汗	公元1162年 — 1227年
黄道婆	约公元1245 — ?
郑 和	公元1371 — 1435年
	公元1398 — 1457年



三人行,必有我师焉! 四?已所不欲,勿施于人。四?已所不欲,勿施于人。



公元前 551 年,孔子诞生在鲁国(今天的山东省曲阜)的一个 贫穷家庭。孔子少年时的生活是非常凄凉的,他的父亲在他四岁 时去世了。因为母亲要不断地工作维持家庭的生计,所以少年时 的孔子不得不一个人待在家里,过着并不幸福的生活,但是他从 小就认真读书,刻苦学习。

二十多岁的时候,孔子做了个小官。他很有学问,办事认真,工作出色,三十岁左右就已经很出名了。孔子到许多诸侯国宣传自己的主张,想帮助各国君王治理国家,但是君王们都不接受他的意见。于是,孔子决心用自己全部的精力来办学。很多人知道这个消息以后,都把自己的孩子送来拜孔子为师,孔子收下了这些学生,开创了中国教育史上的私人讲学事业。

想一想 说一说

从孔子少年时的生活中, 我们能得到什么启示?

Confucius.

Have you read these famous sayings :

Never impose upon others what you dislike yourself.

A superior man is modest in his speech, but is quick in his actions.

Among any three people , there must be the one who can be my teacher.

Confucius was born in a poor family in the year 551 BC, and he was born in the state of Lu at today's Qufu in Shandong Province. Confucius' life as a child was sad. His father died when he was four years old. His Mum kept the family from becoming hungry by working ceaselessly, so he had to stay at home all by himself. He had an unhappy life when he was small, but he worked hard at his studying even in his childhood.

At the age of a little over twenty, he became a minor official of the state. As he was very knowledgeable and serious in work, he achieved great distinction in the job and thus became quite well-known by the time he turned thirty. Confucius had been to many principalities to advocate his political views and seek to help the princes in administering their states. But his views and opinions seemed to have fallen on deaf ears and consequently Confucius made up his mind to devote all his energies to education. When people learned about this, many of them asked him to teach their children. These children were all accepted and in this way Confucius became the first man in history of Chinese education to start a private school.

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Think and say

What can we learn from the life of Confucious in his childhood?

有个年轻人叫颜回,家里很穷,缺吃少穿,住的房子又小又破。 他很想拜孔子为师,可是担心自己交不起学费。一天,在一棵大 树下,他听到孔子在讲话。孔子说:"不论什么人,只要交来十条 肉作学费,我都愿意教他们。"听到这里,颜回高兴极了,连忙跑 回去,告诉他的朋友子路、子贡。几天以后,他们三人都成了孔 子的学生。

孔子经常对学生讲有关"仁"的道理,教育学生要爱人。有一天,孔子和学生经过泰山旁边,看见一个妇女坐在坟墓旁哭得十分悲伤,孔子就问她为什么这么悲伤。妇女哭着告诉孔子:"我的公公、丈夫和儿子,先后在这儿被老虎吃掉了。"孔子又问她:"为什么不早点儿离开这里,搬到别的地方住呢?"妇女回答说:"因为这里没有残酷的政治。"孔子听了以后,就对身边的学生们说:"你们都要记住,残酷的政治比凶猛的老虎还要凶猛,还要可怕。"

还有一次, 孔子带领学生到卫国去讲学。一路上, 孔子和学生



一起谈论诗歌、道义、治 国之道等问题。学生们都 非常佩服老师的学问,很 想知道老师是怎样学习的。 孔子告诉学生:"我以前总 是喜欢一个人坐在那里想 问题,有时候忘记了吃饭 和睡觉,可是一点收获也 There was one young man of humble origin named Yan Hui who wanted to be accepted as Confucius's student. But his family was so poor that they even had difficulty in providing themselves with daily necessaries. He was afraid he would be rejected as he could not afford the tuition required. One day he came to under a big tree where Confucius was giving lectures. He overheard Confucius say, "No matter whom, I'm ready to accept them as students if they bring 10 pieces of preserved meat as tuition." Yan Hui was greatly heartened by this. He hastened back home and told his friends Zi Lu and Zi Gong about it. A few days later, the three of them became Confucius's students.

Confucius often lectured to his students on the theme of "benevolence", preaching the importance of loving others. One day he and his students happened to be journeying past the foot of Mount Tai and saw a woman weeping mournfully at the side of a grave. When asked why she was weeping like that, she said to Confucius, still sobbing, "My father-in-law, my husband and my son had all been eaten up by tigers at this place." "Why not move away from here as soon as you can?" asked Confucius. "Because the government here is not that tyrannous!" On hearing this, Confucius turned to his students and said, "So you see, a tyrannous government is even more to be feared than fierce tigers, even harsher."

And another time Confucius went on a speaking tour to the State of Wei, accompanied by his students. On the way they discussed topics as poetry, ethics, statecraft etc. The students had a great respect for Confucius' knowledge and wanted to know how he did in his own studies. Confucius answered, "I used to sit alone thinking about this and that. Sometimes I even forgot my meals or bedtime. Still I gained very little.



没有。接着,我又拼命地读书,还是没有什么收获。后来,我终于懂得了:只是死读书,不思考,就必然没有收获。如果脱离实际乱想,不重视读书,许多问题仍然不能理解。只有经常复习已经学过的知识,一边拼命读书,一边积极思考,用学过的道理去思考分析其他问题,这样学习才会进步。"

各抒己见

孔子的教育思想,如因材施教、巩固复习、学思并重等,对我 们的现代教育仍有意义吗?

孔子热心办学,先后 收了三千学生,其中学得 最优秀的有七十二人。孔 子通过办学,宣传了他的 政治主张。孔子和他的学 生终于形成了一个学派, 叫做"儒家学派"。这个学 派对中国几千年的封建社 会影响极大。



动动手

制作一张表,列举战国时期主要的思想家、他们的主张以及著作。

Later I shifted to reading, but I did not benefit a great deal either. At last I came to see that reading in a mechanical way without using my brains was useless. On the other hand, if thinking is divorced from the reality and no due attention is paid to reading, one will still be puzzled by many things. One should constantly review what he has learned and combine reading with thinking. In making use of the theories one has learned to analyse the problems at hand, thus progress will be achieved."

Show your opinions

Are Confucius thoughts about education such as teaching different students in different ways, reviewing what he has learned, combining reading with thinking etc still of great importance to modern education?

Confucius was a dedicated educator, he had accepted a total of 3000 students all his life, seventy-two of whom became outstanding scholars. By running school, Confucius succeeded in propagating his political views. At last, he and his students emerged as an independent school of thought called Confucianism. The Confucian school exerted a great impact on feudalism in China which lasted thousands of years.

Do it yourself

Make a table: List the famous thinkers and their views and their works in the Warring States Period.



孔子活了七十三岁,去世的时候,他的学生都非常悲伤。有些学生在孔子的墓旁守了三年,子贡一个人又多守了三年。为了永远不忘记老师的教导,学生把孔子跟他们的各种谈话内容记录下来。以后,孔子学生的学生,又收集、整理了许多有关孔子言论和行动的材料,编写成了一部儒家学派的经典著作——《论语》。

想一想 说一说

你们学过《论语》中的几篇文章? 你能试一试给大家背几篇吗?

拓展与研究

儒家思想影响了中国封建社会几千年。你知道儒家思想对中国封建社会产生了哪些重大影响?请查阅相关资料。