

## HA! Ch. 21 Three Chinese Philosophies

<b>Founder of Confucianism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kongfuzi (AKA Confucius) 551 – 479 BCE</li> <li>- Experienced disorder when lords fight for power</li> <li>- Rulers need to govern wisely</li> <li>- Teach good character, honesty and fair</li> </ul>
<b>Teachings and Principles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GOAL: a just and peaceful society</li> <li>- Society works well when all people respect act properly based upon their roles and relationships with others               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Five basic relationships: ruler and subject, husband and wife, father and son, older sibling and younger sibling, and friend and friend.</li> <li>- Respect and obey those above you</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Lead by setting a good example               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- kind, honest, wise, faithful</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Influence on Culture and Politics in China</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Attracted many students who spread his teachings (<i>Analects</i>)</li> <li>- Affected the Han Dynasty (civil servants = officials that were hired on their ability to know proper behavior and roles)</li> <li>- Affected the values of their culture</li> <li>- Teachings used today = proverbs</li> </ul>
<b>Founder of Daoism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laozi 500's BCE (possibly a legend)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- advisor to the Zhou court</li> <li>- recorded his thoughts (<i>Dao De Jing: The Classic Way and its Power</i>)</li> <li>- return to a simple and natural way of living</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Teachings and Principles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Based on the Dao or "the Way."               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the force that gave order to the natural universe</li> <li>- gain happiness and peace by living in harmony with the way of nature</li> <li>- nature is full of opposites (life/death, light/darkness)</li> <li>- balance opposite forces (yin/yang) can't have ugly without beauty, pleasure without pain</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Live simple life, meditate</li> <li>- Too many rules or laws get in the way with the living naturally</li> <li>- Best rulers, rule the least</li> </ul>
<b>Influence on Culture and Politics in China</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encouraged rulers to rule less harshly</li> <li>- Influences seen in Chinese thought, writing and art.</li> <li>- Became a popular religion.</li> </ul>
<b>Founder of Legalism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hanfeizi (Han-fei-tzu) 280 – 233 BCE               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- prince of the royal family of Han.</li> <li>- saw the end of the feuds from Zhou</li> <li>- creating peace in a different way</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Teachings and Principles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Based on the premise that most people are naturally selfish.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- people will pursue their own self-interests and could not be relied upon to have a good influence on one another. Rulers setting a good example is not enough.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Establish strict laws and enforce them.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- good behavior = rewards</li> <li>- bad behavior = harsh punishments</li> </ul> </li> <li>- People fired for poor jobs, people banished for criticizing the government</li> <li>- Rulers have absolute powers backed by military and trust no one.</li> </ul>
<b>Influence on Culture and Politics in China</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Almost immediate influence in government.</li> <li>- Leaders read his ideas and quickly adopted them to build a strong central government and well organized society.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adopted strict Legalist ideas.</li> <li>- Criticism of government was punishable</li> <li>- Harsh punishments = death for disloyalty or crimes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>