

孔子与孟子

Kǒngzǐ,
Confucius

Mèngzǐ,
Mencius

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北京孔庙门口的孔子雕像

导读问题 Lead-in Questions

1. 你见过上图中的雕像 (diāoxiàng, statue) 吗?
2. 提到中国, 你最先想到的是哪个名人?
3. 孔子为什么被尊称 (zūnchēng, to address respectfully) 为“万世师表 (wànshì shībiǎo, model teacher for myriad generations)”?
4. 孟子母亲是如何教育他的?
5. 孟子学说的主要观点是什么?



思想家 *sīxiǎngjiā*
thinker, ideologist

诺贝尔奖 *Nuòbǎi'ěr Jiǎng*
Nobel Prize

呼吁 *hūyù*
to call on, to appeal

汲取 *jíqǔ*
to draw, to derive

智慧 *zhìhuī*
wisdom

春秋 *Chūnqiū*
Spring and Autumn period
(770-476 BC)

战国 *Zhànguó*
Warring States period (475
-221 BC)

曲阜 *Qūfǔ*
a city in Shandong Province

贫寒 *pínhán* poor

虚心 *xūxīn*
modest, open-minded

博学多才 *bóxué duōcái*
learned and talented

孔子(前551年—前479年)是中国古代伟大的思想家和教育家,被列为“世界十大文化名人”之首。



孔子画像

1988年,75位诺贝尔奖获得者向全世界呼吁:“21世纪人类要生存,就必须汲取2000年前孔子的智慧。”一位2000多年前的中国古人为什么会对世界产生影响?孔子到底是个什么样的人呢?

孔子出生于公元前551年,是中国春秋战国时期的鲁国(今山东曲阜)人。他原名叫孔丘,字仲尼,“仲”就是在家排行老二的意思。孔子3岁的时候父亲就去世了。虽然家境贫寒,但孔子从小虚心好学,30岁时已经博学多才,成为当时



孔子弟子端木赐(子贡)雕像

Confucius (551-479 BC) was a great thinker and educator in the history of China, and has been listed as one of the ten world cultural celebrities. In 1988, 75 Nobel Prize laureates called upon the entire world: "If mankind wishes to exist through the 21st century, they must draw on the wisdom of Confucius 2,000 years ago." Why would a Chinese man born more than 2,000 years ago have an influence on the world? What sort of man is Confucius after all?



山东曲阜孔庙大成殿

Confucius was born in 551 BC; he was a man from the State of Lu (present-day Qufu in Shandong Province) during China's Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods. His original name was Kong Qiu, with the courtesy name Zhongni. The "zhong" in this name indicates he was the



山东曲阜古城墙



传授 chuánshòu
to teach, to impart

总结 zǒngjié
to summarize

因材施教 yīncái-shījiào
to teach a student according
to his/her aptitude

举一反三 jǔyī-fǎnsān
to learn by analogy

诱导 yòudǎo
to induce, to guide

学而不厌 xué ér bú yàn
to have an insatiable desire
to learn

诲人不倦 huǐ rén bù juǎn
to be tireless in teaching

不耻下问 bùchǐ-xiàwèn
to not feel ashamed to
consult and learn from one's
subordinates

儒家 Róujiā Confucianism
经久不衰 jīngjiǔ bù shuāi
enduring

论语 Lúnyǔ
The Analects

体现 tǐxiàn
to reflect, to contain

仁 rén benevolence

核心 héxīn core

一位有名的学者，并开始收学生上课。

孔子一生共培养学生 3000 多人，其中最优秀的有 72 人。在传授知识的过程中，孔子总结出一整套教育理论，如因材施教、举一反三、启发诱导的教学原则，学而不厌、诲人不倦的教学精神，以及“知之为知之，不知为不知”^①、学思并重和“不耻下问”的学习态度等。他的教育思想是中国教育思想的重要基础。孔子因此被尊称为“万世师表”，他创立的儒家学派历经 2000 多年，经久不衰，深深地影响着中国人的思想、文化和中国历史的发展。

《论语》是孔子的学生根据孔子生前的言行整理成的，里面有孔子的讲话及他与学生们的对话等内容，是儒家学派的经典著作，集中体现了孔子以“仁”为核心的思想。“仁”即“爱人”，



刻在木板上的《论语》

second son in the family. His father died when he was only three years old. The family of Confucius lived in straitened circumstances. But Confucius was open to and fond of learning since childhood. By the age of 30 he was already learned and accomplished, becoming a famous scholar of the time. At that time he began to take on disciples and instruct them.



孔子讲学图

Throughout his life Confucius had over 3,000 disciples, of whom 72 were exceptional. During the process of imparting knowledge, Confucius consolidated many education theories. For example, he developed the principles of individualized teaching, learning by analogy, stimulating and channeling learning; he upheld the educational spirit of insatiable learning and tireless instruction, as well as the attitudes like “acknowledging both what you know and what you don’t know”, “putting equal emphasis on learning and thinking” and “there’s no shame in learning from your subordinates”. He formed an important base for the educational philosophy of China. Confucius was therefore recognized as the



“六艺”之一的射艺



约束 yuēshù
to constrain, to restrict

礼 lǐ ceremony, rite

天子 tiānzǐ
son of heaven

中庸 zhōngyōng
golden mean

适度 shìdù moderation

和谐 héxié harmonious

安顿 āndùn
to settle down

众所周知 zhòngsuǒzhī
as we all know, as is known to all

迁 qiān to move

恒心 hēngxīn
perseverance

毅力 yìlì
willpower, tenacity

剪断 jiǎnduàn
to shear, to cut

强调人与人之间要彼此相爱、彼此尊重，并要求人们以此作为道德约束来培养自己的德行。孔子思想的另一个重要方面是“礼”。孔子认为，无论是天子还是百姓，都必须遵守“礼仪制度”，并规范自己的行为。除此之外，孔子思想还有一个重要内容是“中庸”，他强调在认识和处理事情时，要做到“适度”，保持和谐。

孟子（约前372年—约前289年），原名孟轲，是中国战国时期的思想家。孟子3岁时父亲就去世了，母亲对他非常严格。为了让孟子有一个良好的学习环境，母亲曾经几次搬家，直到找到一个合适的学习环境才安顿下来——这就是众所周知的“孟母三迁”的故事。除此之外，为了教育孟子在学习上要有恒心、有毅力，母亲把已经织好一半的布剪断，用这件事来告诉孟子，学习不能



孔子出游图

“model teacher for myriad generations”. The Ruist (Confucian) school of thought he established has endured over 2,000 years and has deeply influenced Chinese thoughts, culture and the development of Chinese history.

The Analects was compiled from the words and deeds of Confucius during his lifetime by his disciples. It includes speeches by Confucius as well as his conversations with his disciples. It is a classic of the Ruist (Confucian) school, representing the Confucian philosophy that has *ren* as its center. *Ren* means “benevolence”. It emphasizes that people should show love and respect each other, and admonishes people to cultivate their own morality and behavior through these moral restrictions. Another important aspect of Confucian thought is *li* (rite). Confucius felt that whether you were the Son of Heaven (emperor) or a commoner, you must abide by the standards of the rites in your actions. Beyond this, another important content in Confucian thought is *zhongyong* (golden mean). He emphasized that in recognizing and dealing with things, one should employ “moderation”, and maintain harmony.

Mencius (c.372-289 BC), originally named Meng Ke, was a thinker from the Warring States period of China. Mencius lost his father when he was three. His mother was very strict toward him. In order for Mencius to have a good learning environment, his



北京的孔庙



半途而废 bāntú'ěrfèi
to give up halfway

继承人 jìchéng rén
heir, successor
仅次于 jǐn cǐ yú
second only to

仁政 rénzhèng
benevolent rule
社稷 shèjì state, country
君 jūn monarch

半途而废——
这就是“孟母
断织”的故事。

孟子是儒家学派最重要的继承人，是仅次于孔子的儒家学派的代表人物。孔子和孟子并称“孔孟”，他们的学说也被称为“孔孟之道”。



孟子画像

孟子的著作有《孟子》七篇，他把孔子的“仁”发展为“仁政”学说，在政治上提倡“以民为本”“民为贵，社稷次之，君为轻”的思想，他认为有了人民，才需要建立国家；有了国家，才需



孟子母亲教育孟子的塑像

mother changed their residence several times. It was only when she found a good learning environment that she settled down. This is the widely acknowledged story of “Mother Meng moving thrice”. Besides this, in order that Mencius could show forth



山东邹城的孟庙

perseverance and stamina in his studies, his mother cut up a cloth that had already been half woven, using this to tell Mencius that in study he shouldn't stop halfway. This then is the story of “Mother Meng cuts the weave”.

Mencius is an important heir to the Ruist School of Thought. He is second only to Confucius as a representative of the Ruist School. The two are referred to as Kong-Meng (Confucius and Mencius) and their teachings are called “The Way of Kong and Meng”.

Mencius's classic work is *Mencius* which has seven chapters. Mencius expanded Confucius's *ren* (benevolence) to be the teaching of *renzheng* (benevolent rule). Politically he advocated “Taking the people as the foundation”. He expressed the philosophy that “The people are before the country, and the country is above the ruler”. He felt that a state was established only because there were citizens,



山东邹城的孟府



拥护 yǒnghù
to support, to back

主张 zhǔzhāng
to advocate

残害 cánhài
to cruelly injure or kill

推翻 tuīfān
to overthrow, to topple

辐射 fúshè
to radiate, to spread

启迪 qǐdī
to enlighten, to inspire

要有国君，因此，一切应以民为本。如果说真有“天子”，那么人民才是真正的“天子”。君主只有得到人民的拥护，才能取得并保持统治地位，因此他主张国君要实行“仁政”，与民同乐。对于残害百姓的国君，他认为，人民可以推翻他。孟子还强调要重视对人的教育，强调客观环境对人的影响。

以孔子为代表的儒家文化，不靠武力，远播海外，辐射到亚洲周边国家，形成了广大的儒家文化圈。今天，儒家文化对现代企业管理以及人与自然的的关系等，仍具有重要的启迪作用。



越南河内市的孔庙

and that only when there was a state was there the need for a ruler. So in the government of a state, the people should be the basis of everything. If there really is some sort of "son of heaven", then the citizens are the only true "sons of heaven".



国家博物馆收藏的古书《孟子》

The ruler can only assume and maintain the position as ruler with the support of the people. Therefore, he advocated that the king should enact "benevolent rule", and share enjoyment with the people. In regard to a king who harmed the people, he felt the citizens could overthrow him. Mencius also stressed the importance of the education of people, and the influence of objective circumstances on people.

Ruist culture represented by Confucius does not rely on martial might, spreading widely beyond the seas and throughout the surrounding countries of Asia, forming an expansive Ruist cultural circle. Nowadays Ruist culture still has an important function of enlightening people in terms of modern enterprise management and the relationship between man and nature.



日本长崎的孔庙