品读国学:中国哲学的发展(二) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao\_ti2020/646/2021\_2022\_\_E5\_93\_81\_E 8\_AF\_BB\_E5\_9B\_BD\_E5\_c95\_646589.htm 国学,一国所固有之 学术也,是指以儒学为主体的中华传统文化与学术。作为炎 黄子孙,你了解国学吗?你想有朝一日在老外面前侃侃而谈 博大精深的中国文化吗?让我们一起来穿越到那个遥远的年 代,品读国学,分享智慧..... At the juncture of the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368-1644), a generation of scholars chose secluded lives in the mountains and temples after the Manchu Ethnic Group seized power. They sorted out a traditional system and rules, and profoundly criticized and meditated on traditional culture. A galaxy of philosophers with noticeable achievements like Wang Fuzhi, Gu Yanwu, Huang Zongxi, and Fang Yizhi brought Chinese philosophy to a profound new theoretical height. 明清之际,满族当权,有一 群学者选择了隐居深山、寺庙的生活方式。他们回归传统, 并深刻批判、反省着传统文化。当时涌现出的以王夫之、顾 炎武、黄宗羲、方以智为代表的一批哲学家将中国哲学推向 了更高更深的理论层面。 In modern times, the "Middle Kingdom" was repeatedly defeated by the imperial countries, and the nation 's confidence was at its lowest point ever. The task of the time was to "save the nation from subjugation and ensure its survival." Chinese philosophers researched a wide range of subjects on ancient, modern, eastern, and western philosophies, striving to improve China's own philosophy. The trend is still continuing today, forming a new mixed cultural philosophy. 当代以来,自古

以来的"中"国即世界中心的思想一次次遭到帝国主义的打 击,民族自信心下降到历史最低点。那时"救亡图存"成为 最为紧迫的任务。哲学家们通过对古今中外哲学诸多课题的 广泛研究,力图改进、振兴真正属于国人自己的哲学。今天 ,这种潮流还在继续,并形成了一种全新的文化哲学。 As a result of its features, Chinese philosophy has always had a close relationship with society in its development process. The "misfortunes" the nation has suffered from time to time presented major philosophical challenges, and the "fortunes" of philosophers were vital creations as responses to philosophical subjects of the time. 中国哲学总是和中国社会发展的历程紧密相连。"民族的不 幸"为哲学提出着各种各样的挑战,哲学也在回应这些挑战 中不断创造着"精神财富"。相关推荐:#0000ff>品读国学 :中国哲学的发展(一) #0000ff>品读国学:中国哲学的特征 #0000ff>品读国学:中国哲学的起源 100Test 下载频道开通, 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com