漢學中心寰宇漢學講座 2019 年 8 月 20 日

儒家之哲學與政治領域的交叉點: 古代及當代的觀察

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從經驗視角來研究哲學論述——在此指的是哲學論述與政治實踐的關係——可以使理論所出現的脈絡更為清晰。並且有助於從不同角度進行資料的分析。觀察宋代(960-1259)儒家哲學思想的發展及其重要性,使我們得以了解特定概念如何影響政治詮釋,以及後者如何反過來影響哲學概念的發展。除了朱熹(1130-1200)個人的思想及經驗之外,我的演講還將重新檢視宋代政治和哲學環境中的主要價值。當代新儒家對這個道統的批評旨在為中國文化和政治的重建提供基礎。以牟宗三(1909-1995)的創新哲學為基礎,考察此一關鍵社會事實,亦有助於了解理論與實踐之間實際上互相滲透影響的邊界。

Some Confucian junction points of philosophical and political spheres: Past and present perspectives

Studying philosophical discourse from an empirical point of view – in this case, in its relationship to political practices – has the advantage of enlightening a theoretical discourse into the milieu in which it appeared. It also favours the analysis of materials in a different more relevant way. Considering the development and force of the Confucian philosophical ideas during Song dynasty (960-1259), allows looking into the resonance of some concepts into the political scope and vice versa. Beyond Zhu Xi's (1130-1200) personal thought and experience, this paper will reconsider major values from Premodern China's political and philosophical environments. New Confucianism's contemporary criticism of this orthodoxy aims to provide the basis for China's cultural and political reconstruction. The transversal examination of this key social fact, based on the innovative philosophy of Mou Zongsan (1909-1995), will also contribute to explore the questioning of the porous boundary between theoretical knowledge and practical engagement.

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