



Turkey

Georgia

Armenia

Azerbaijan

Iraq

Iran

UAE

Saudi Arabia

Oman

Kazakhstan

Uzbekistan

Turkmenistan

Kyrgyzstan

Tajikistan

Afghanistan

Pakistan

Nepal

Bhutan

India

Bangladesh

Myanmar

Laos

Thailand

Cambodia

Vietnam

Brunei

Malaysia

Singapore

Indonesia

Mongolia

China

North Korea

South Korea

Japan

East China Sea

Taiwan

Philippine Sea

South China Sea

Philippines

Arabian Sea

Bay of Bengal

Andaman Sea

Indian Ocean

Maldives

Sri Lanka

40

20

0

The Xia Dynasty is legendary.

Confucius, Zhuangzi and other ancient writers say it was ruled by the Yellow Emperor.

Where did Chinese knowledge come from?

Writing, Qigong, Feng sui 風水, Acupuncture and Reiki, herbal medicine, dietary medicine...



1. In Chinese mythical history, what is a Dragon Horse (Longma)?
What did it allegedly give to Chinese people and how?

The legendary emperors saw the mythic *longma* 龍馬 "dragon horse" It is the vital spirit [*qi* 氣] of Heaven and Earth.

Confucius claimed the Qilin (Chinese unicorn) appears as an auspicious symbol in the times of great emperors.



Longma

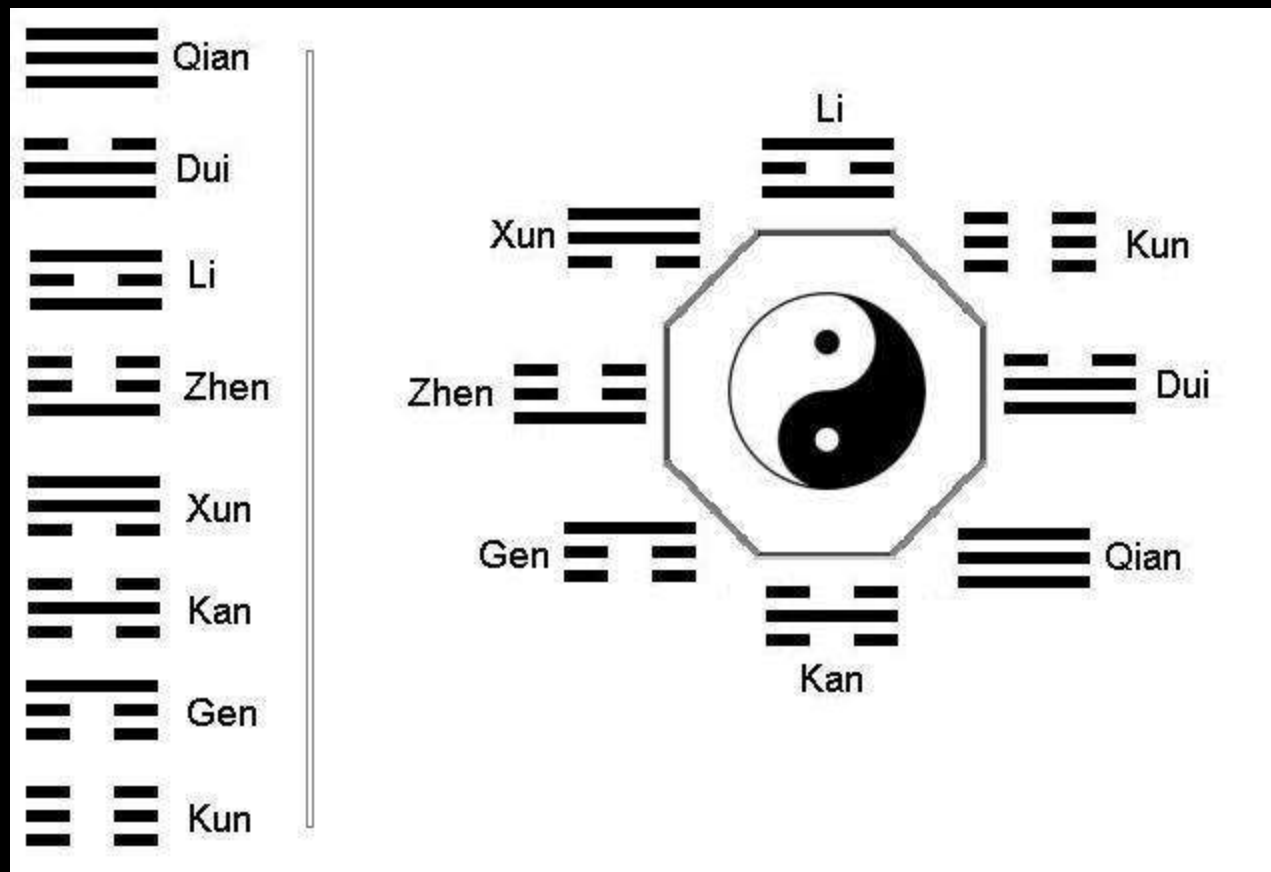


Qilin

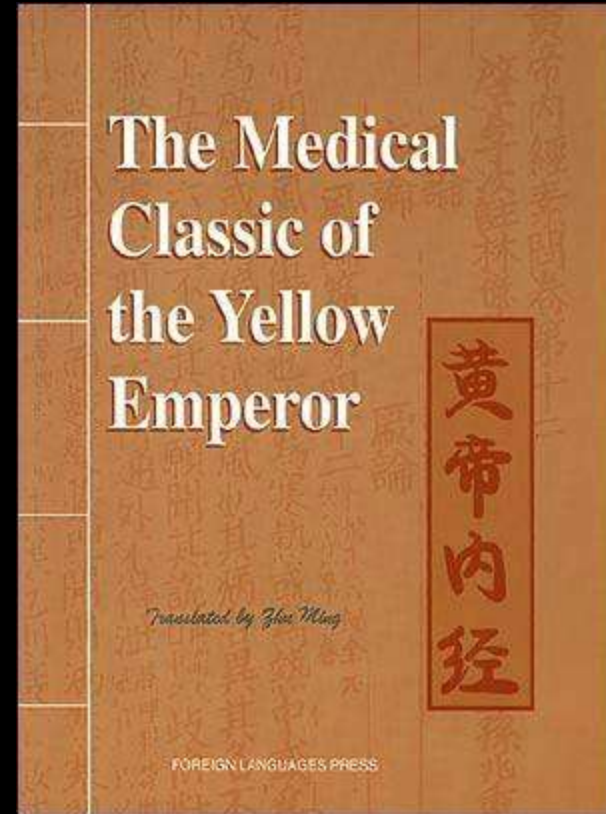
The Dragon Horse brought the Yellow River Chart on its back.

In other words, ancient knowledge about geomancy and medicine was said to have been discovered as a kind of archeological find from an even earlier civilization (maybe).

The *Yijing* (*I Ching*) may date from this period.



2. In Chinese mythical history, who was the Yellow Emperor and what did he allegedly contribute to Chinese civilization?



Using theories of *qi*, meridians, yin/yang and the five elements.



The Yellow Emperor Inquiring about the Dao

from a 15th century painting by Shi Rui

In 1973 a series of 2nd century BCE tombs were discovered. They contained the four books of the Yellow Emperor, that had been lost until then.

The Yellow Emperor is also considered the first Chinese martial artist.

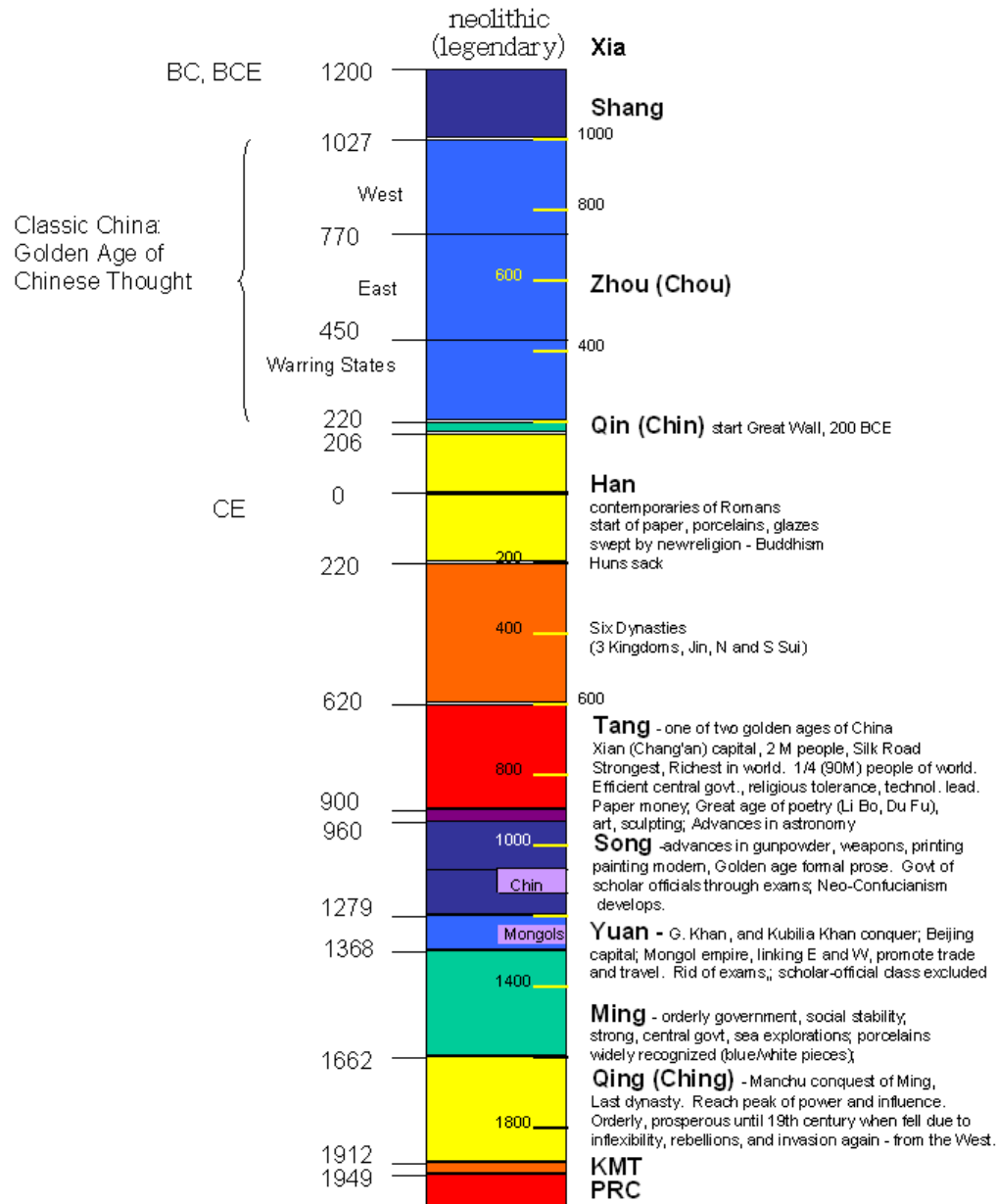
The Shang Dynasty 1600-1066 BCE
also once considered a mythological bronze age.





**Zhou Dynasty (age of philosophers)
1027 B.C.E. - 221 B.C.E.**

	2000 BCE	1500 BCE	1000 BCE	500 BCE	300 BCE	1 CE	300 CE	600 CE	900 CE	1200 CE	1500 CE	1800 CE →
Hinduism	Indus Valley Civilization Vedas heard	Vedas written down c. 1500		Epics 400 BCE	<i>Yoga Sūtras</i> 200 BCE	<i>Law of Manu</i> 100 BCE	Tantras written down c. 300	Bhakti movement 600-1800 Ravidas 1376-1427 Kabir 1440-1518				Ramakrishna 1836-86 Rabindranath Tagore 1861-1941
Jainism	Twenty-three Tirthankaras before c. 777			Mahavira 599-527 BCE.	Digambaras & Svetambaras split 3 rd Cent.							Jain monks establish centers outside India
Sikhism										Guru Nanak 1469-1504		
Buddhism				Gautama 563-483 BCE	Asoka 258 BCE. Theravada develops 200 BCE - 200 CE. Mahāyāna develops 1 st Cent. CE		Buddhism introduced to Japan 556 CE		Zen comes to Japan			Buddhism spreads to West in 20 th Century
Daoism & Confucianism	Yellow River Valley settlements Yellow Emperor	Xia Dynasty (?)	Shang Dynasty c. 1751-1123 (Shangdi)	Zhou Dynasty c. 1122-221 BCE Laozi c. ?600-?300 BCE Confucius c. 551-479 BCE	Warring States Period Zhuangzi c. 365-290 BCE Qinshihuangdi r. 221-206 BCE Han Dynasty c. 200 BCE-200 CE. Yellow Turbans 184 CE		Japan imports Confucianism	Sung dynasty “neo-Confucianism”				Cultural Revolution in China 1966-76
Shintō	Shintō’s prehistoric origins							<i>Kojiki</i> 712				State Shintō 1886
Abrahamic Religions	Abraham c. 1900-1700 BCE		King David c. 1010-970	First Temple destroyed; Jews exiled 586 BCE		Jerusalem falls to Romans 70 CE Jesus 4-30 CE Gospels c. 70-95 CE	Muhammad c. 570-632					Holocaust 1940-45



We learn about prehistoric China from archeology and from the writings of Confucius

(Kung Fu Tzu or Kongzi. Japanese: Kōshi, 孔子).



中國朝代列表 list of Dynasties of China

夏	Xia	2100-1600 BC
商	Shang	1600-1066 BC
周	Zhou	1066-256 BC
西 周	Western Zhou	1066 - 771 BC
東 周	Eastern Zhou	770 - 256 BC
春 秋	Spring and Autumn	770 - 476 BC
戰 國	Warring State	475 BC - 221 BC
秦	Qin	225 BC - 206 BC
漢	Han	206 BC - 220 AD
西 漢	Western Han	206 BC - 23 AD
東 漢	Eastern Han	25 - 220
三 國	Three kingdoms	220 - 280
魏	Wei	220 - 265
蜀	Shu	221 - 263
吳	Wu	222 - 280

4. What books did Confucius write?

THE
FIVE
“CONFUCIAN”
CLASSICS



Book of Changes (Yijing)

Book of Poetry

Book of Rites

Book of History

Spring and Autumn Annals

A sixth book, the *Book of Music*,
has been lost.

5. What are the basics of Confucianism?

Confucius traveled China, giving advice to whoever would listen.

His main messages:

mandate of heaven

humanity (*ren* or *jen*, 仁)

propriety (*li*)

rectification of names

filial piety



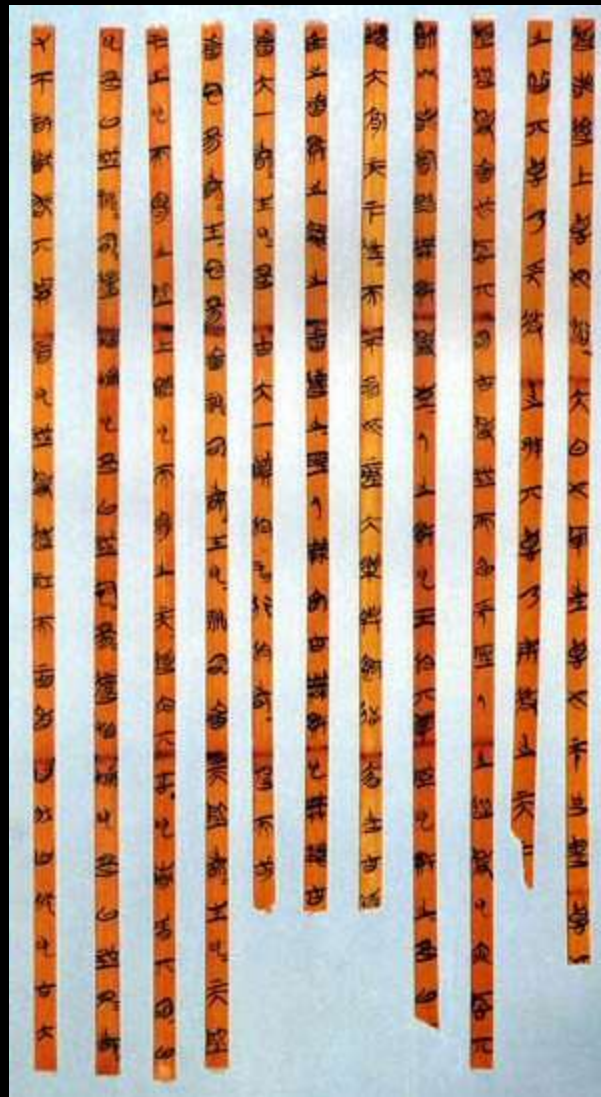


Laozi (Japanese: Lōshi, 老子)

Laozi also lived during the Zhao Dynasty



Laozi went to the barrier gate and wrote the *Daodejing*.



Earliest extant version of the *Daodejing*
from Guodian tombs, dated 4th century BCE

6. The first entry in *The Lao Tzu (Tao-Te Ching)* talks about the Way that can be told and the name that can be named. What does it say about these and how does this relate to Daoism?

道可道，非常道。名可名，非常名。
無名天地之始；有名萬物之母。故
常無欲，以觀其妙；常有欲，以觀
其徼。此兩者，同出而異名，同謂
之玄。玄之又玄，衆妙之門。



7. In class I showed a slide of a painting titled *Seeking the Tao in the Autumn Mountains* by Juran, who lived in China sometime between 900 and 1000 CE. How does this painting and/or Chinese landscape painting in general reflect Daoist (Taoist) principles?



Seeking the Tao in the Autumn Mountains, 900–1000, by Juran, China, Northern Song dynasty (960–1126), hanging scroll, ink on silk. National Palace Museum, Taipei.



Nine Dragons was painted by Chen Rong while intoxicated. The rough work was reportedly done with the artist's hat dipped in ink, with the fine details filled in with a calligraphy brush.



Zhuangzi (Chaung tzu) 4th century BCE
Warring States period – following the
Zhou dynasty



8. How did Zhuangzi respond when the logician told him he didn't know if the fish were happy?



Zhuangzi and Huizi were strolling along the dam of the Hao Waterfall when Zhuangzi said, "See how the minnows come out and dart around where they please! That's what fish really enjoy!"

Huizi said, "You're not a fish — how do you know what fish enjoy?"

Zhuangzi said, "You're not me, so how do you know I don't know what fish enjoy?"

Huizi said, "I'm not you, so I certainly don't know what you know. On the other hand, you're certainly not a fish — so that still proves you don't know what fish enjoy!"

Zhuangzi said, "Let's go back to your original question, please. You asked me *how* I know what fish enjoy — so you already knew I knew it when you asked the question. I know it by standing here beside the Hao."



Men claim that Mao and Lady Li were beautiful, but if fish saw them they would dive to the bottom of the stream; if birds saw them they would fly away, and if deer saw them they would break into a run.

Of these four, who knows how to fix the standard of beauty in the world?

9. In class I showed an animated clip for *The Tale of the Peach Blossom Spring*. What is the basic story and how does this relate to Daoism?

*The Tale of the
Peach Blossom Spring*

by Tao Yuanming (365-427).



Daodejing (Tao Te Ching) #80:

Let there be a small country with a small population....

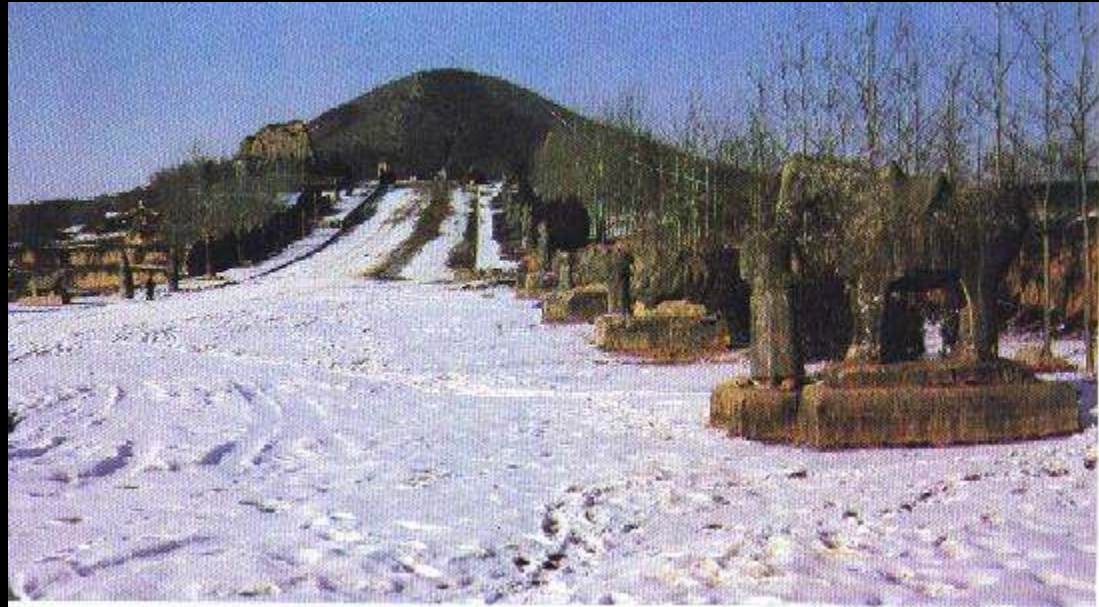
12. Describe the life and work of the Qin emperor (Qin Shihuang di). How did a Daoist practice kill him?

The First Emperor
Qin Shihuang di
221-206 BCE





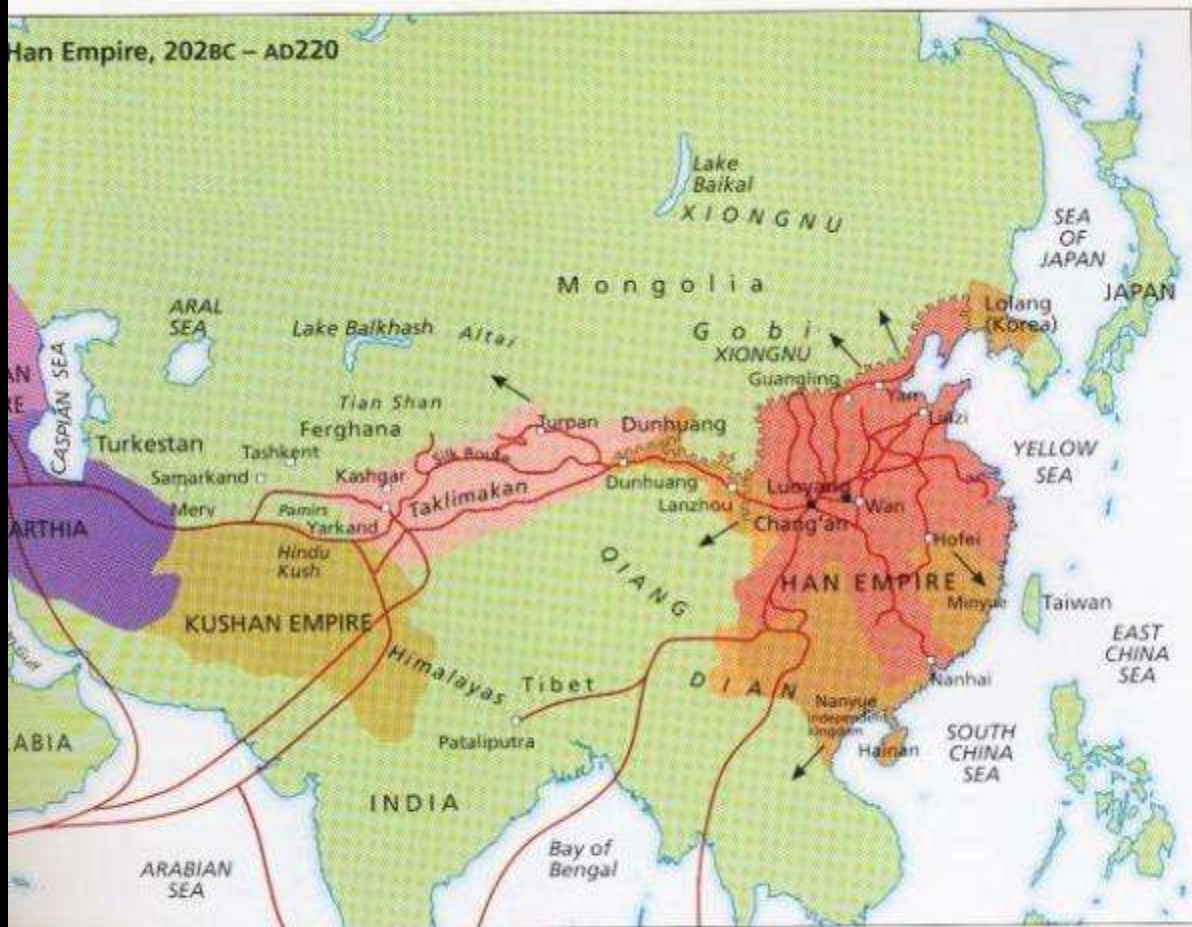








Han Empire, 202BC – AD220



- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Former Han Empire c.140BC | territory under Han protectorate | trade routes |
| territory added by Former Han by AD9 | main Han military expeditions | trading centres |
| territory added by Later Han AD25–220 | Great Wall, rebuilt 220–210BC | imperial centres |



Cinnabar, sometimes called **cinnabarite**, is red mercury sulfide (HgS).







Peng lai (Mountain of the Immortals) incense burner.

Han Dynasty.



Daoist Immortal Li Ching Yuen, Qi Gong Master and Herbalist. **When this photo was taken, he was said to be 249 years old.**

Daoists have reportedly been seen walking through a town in the morning and still walking over a hundred miles away by night.

10. Who or what is the Queen Mother of the West and how is this related to Daoism?



The Queen Mother of the West









Money tree and bird-like Queen Mother.

During the Han Dynasty she was worshipped by the imperial family, the aristocracy and ordinary people.



Han coin

From a Han Dynasty tomb.



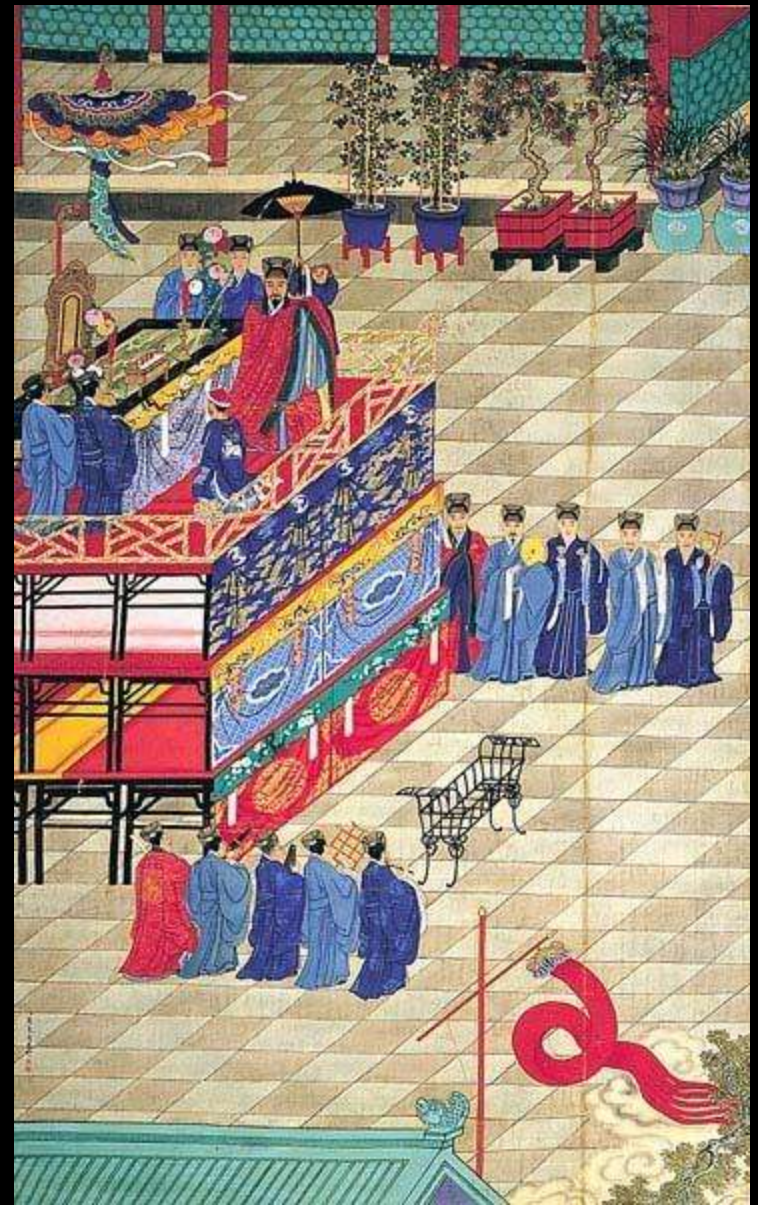
Stele with the Deified Laozi and Two Attendants
Wei dynasty



Religious Daoist ceremony



Daoist ordination ceremony

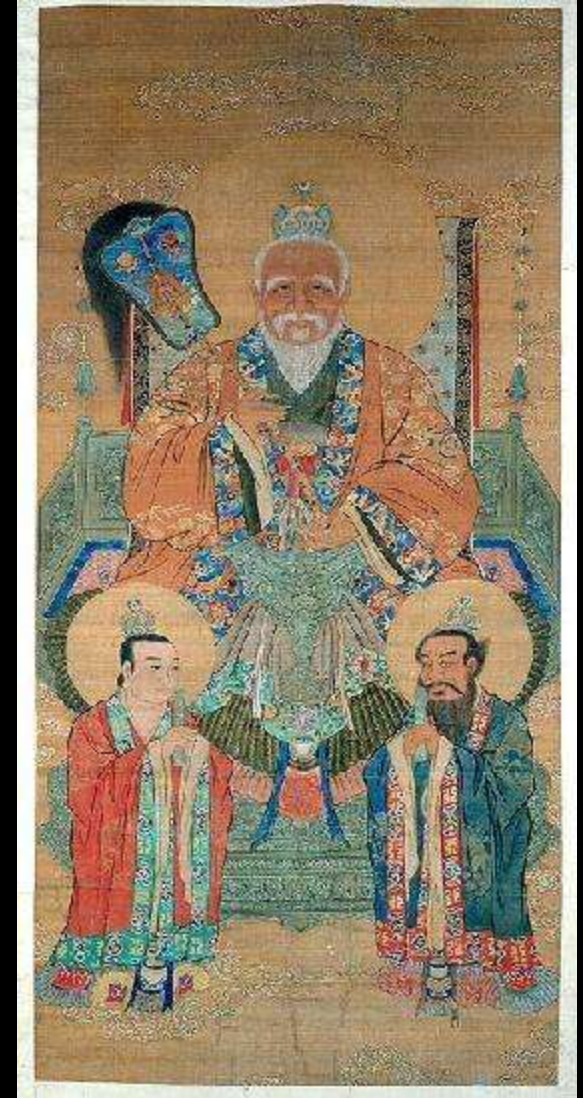




Celestial Worthy of Primordial Beginning.



Celestial Worthy of Numinous Treasure.



Celestial Worthy of the Way and Its Power, Laozi.

The Three Purities (or Pure Ones)

11. What is the significance, meaning, or symbolism of burying mirrors in the tombs of important people in ancient China?



Bronze mirror from Lady Dai's tomb.



“TLV” Bronze mirrors from the Han Dynasty.

13. In Chinese aesthetics, what is a moon gate and a scholars rock. How are these related to Daoism and Confucianism?



Dragon Mountain, area of Daoist retreat



Chinese “scholar’s rock”
gongshi. *Gong* means “spirit”
and *shi* equals “stone”.

From Lake Tai



Tai Hu in Missouri
Botanical Garden



Rock Garden at Komyoji Temple
(Jodo Sect) in Kamakura



Rock at Mount Koya

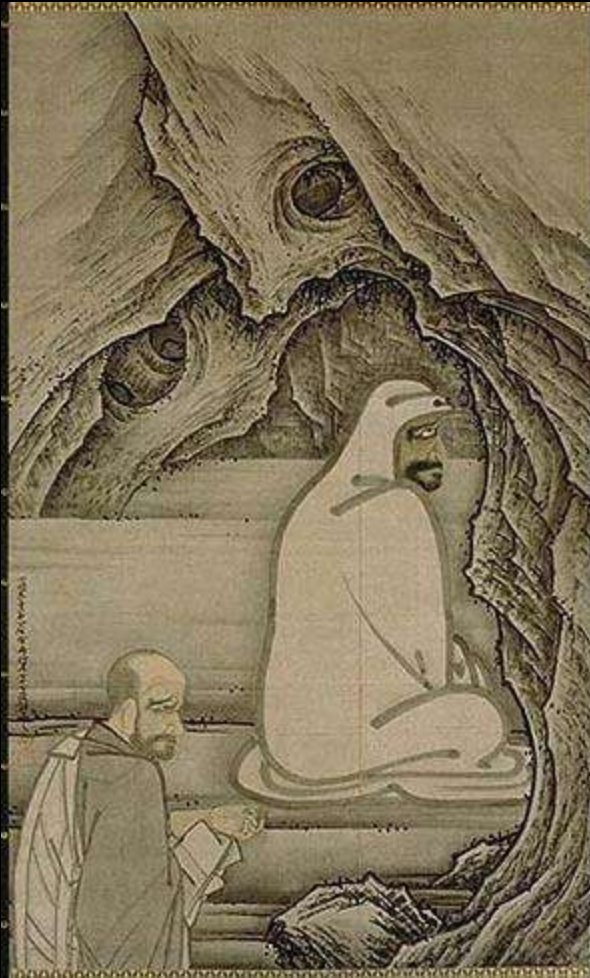


Moongate Temple Beijing



Shanghai World Financial Center. Top was meant to be a moon gate but people felt that looked too much like a rising sun.

14. Who was Bodhidharma and what did he bring to China? How is he depicted in Japan?



Six Dynasties – Bodhidharma comes to China



15. In a *Zen koan*, Joshu is asked if a dog has Buddha-nature. Why does he answer, “*Mu*” (無, Chinese “*Wu*”)?



Does a dog have Buddha nature?
Mu (無).

**I'm going to sit down
and empty my thoughts.**



**That's what
I do all day.**





Go drink tea!





16. According to the Zen story called “Three Blows,” why might the class deserve a blow for its response to the Three Blows story in class?



Give me one penny!

17. The film, *Enlightenment Guaranteed*, shows two brothers in Tokyo. In short, how are their personal stories related to Zen?



ENLIGHTENMENT GUARANTEED



*Two Strangers
in a
Strange Land*

A Comedy
by
Doris Dörrie

Uwe Ochsenknecht

Gustav-Peter Wöhler

"A brilliant comedy about self discovery"
...Washington Post

DVD

12