
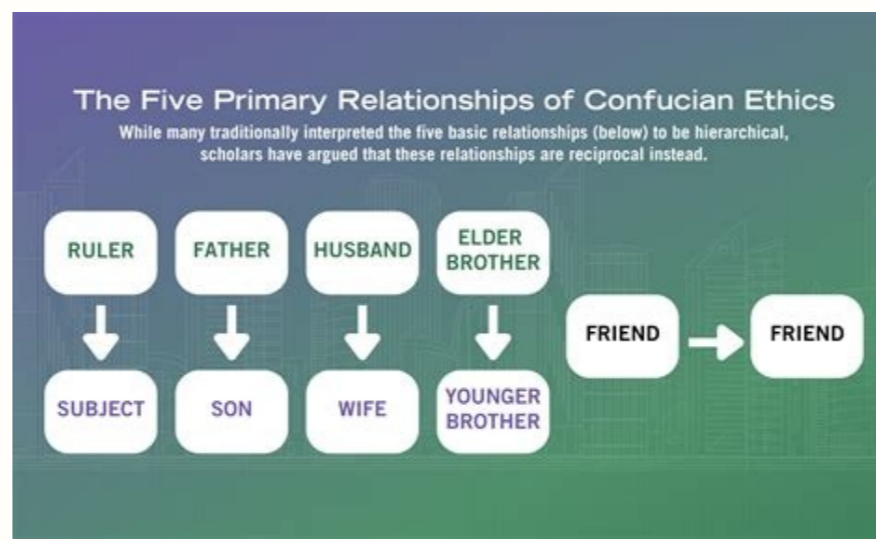


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Confucianism five relationships

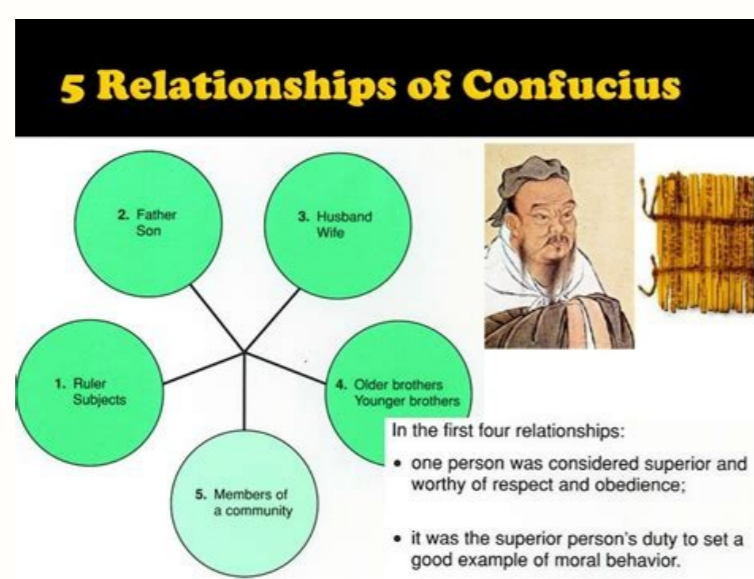
Confucianism five relationships pdf.



Five relationships of confucianism explained.

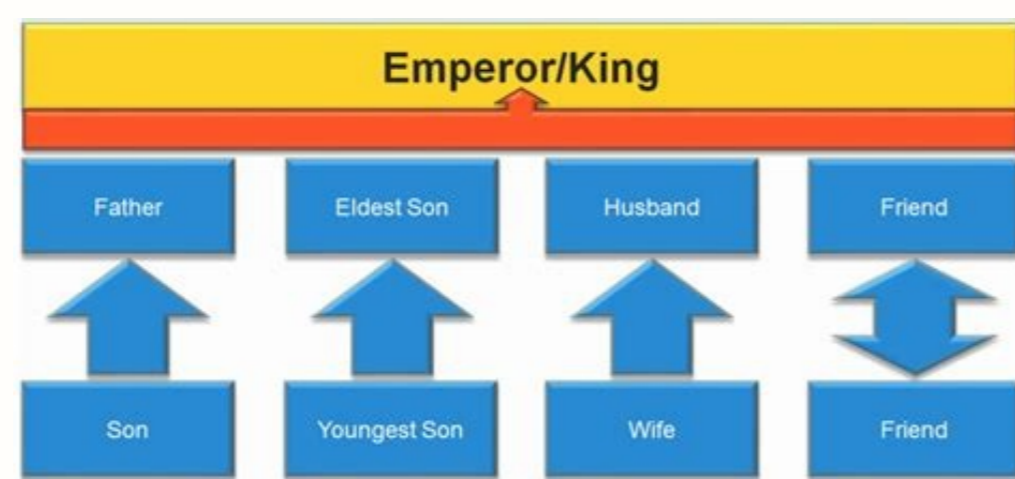
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Also, since the samurai had a monopoly on power they inserted themselves at the top of the list of classes--"scholars" became "samurai." However, most samurai had a decent education and during Tokugawa rule they were expected to be well educated as well as good with a sword. To accommodate the change in policy against rebellion, the most important relationship was changed from father-son to ruler-ruled. The father-son relationship was still quite important, but it became secondary. Confucianism continued to be stressed and taught to children in Japan right up to 1945. Next: The Meiji Period, Part Up: Intellectual Influences Previous: Buddhism Contents Index Confucianism is a philosophy and a doctrine of ethical and social conduct, based on the teachings of the great Chinese philosopher Confucius. His teachings are based on specific set of principles, moral duties, and social protocols designed to create a harmonious society and a united country. 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5 Principle Relationships

1. Ruler ←→ Subject

2. Father ←→ Son

3. Husband ←→ Wife

4. Older Brother ←→ Younger Brother

5. Older Friend ←→ Younger Friend

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Sharing and understanding each other without being overtly judgmental. Even if a person behaves badly with you, think about the condition he is in and what is making him behave this way. It is about helping out others. Chung: The last but not the least important principle, chung is loyalty to one's family and to one's country. It is a quality which binds a country strongly together.

The Five Relationships Confucius specifies the five important relationships that an individual is a part of. If he maintains each of those relationships dutifully, the society will stabilize and prosper automatically. King to subject Father to son Husband to wife Older brother to younger brother Friend to friend If we observe them, each of these relationships is like a chain that binds individuals in a society. The range of these relationships connect everybody in one single unit. If all these chains are strong, the fabric of a society is strong. Some Quotes of Confucius from 'Analects' "What you do not wish for yourself, do not do to others" "Since you yourself desire standing then help others achieve it, since you yourself desire success then help others attain it." In these two lines lies the gist of Confucius's philosophy of universal harmony. They are the most practical and simple truths of life. A modern student would call Confucius a 'management guru' and the hierarchical structure that he has propounded here is like the modern 'meritocratic corporate structure'. He was a lover of music and also played some instruments. He conceptualized society like a symphony in music with each player playing his part well and in unison, creating beauty. They called him the 'King without a Crown' in China. His vision lives on through the religion of Confucianism, reminding us of age-old truths. Today Confucianism has more than six million followers all over the world.