



公开课

# 中国传统政治思想与政治智慧

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Good classmates

好 同学们好

The course I am taking for you today is called

今天我给大家上的课程**叫做**

**叫做 (jiào zuò)** to be called; to be known as.

Chinese traditional political thought and political wisdom

中国传统**政治思想**与**政治智慧**

**政治思想 (zhèng zhì sī xiǎng)** political thought; ideology.

The audience for this course is ordinary college students

这个课程面向的**听众**是**一般的大**  
**学生**

**听众 (tīng zhòng)** audience; listeners. **大学生 (dà xué shēng)** university student; college student.

There are also people in society who are interested in this topic

还有社会上对这个题目**感兴趣**的**人**

So the content of the lecture is the same as what we have said before

所以**讲课**的内容跟我们**以往**讲的

**讲课 (jiǎng kè)** teach; lecture. **以往 (yǐ wǎng)** in the past; formerly.

Political and ideological history and political culture are not the same

政治思想史政治文化不太一样

We are the essence of Chinese traditional thinking

我们是对中国传统思想里**精华**部**分**

**精华 (jīng huá)** best feature; most important part of an object; quintessence; essence; soul.

Do a careful screening

做一个**精心**的**筛选**

**精心 (jīng xīn)** with utmost care; fine; meticulous; detailed. **筛选 (shāi xuǎn)** to filter.

11 lectures in total

一共**涉及****十一**讲

**涉及 (shè jí)** to involve; to touch upon (a topic). **十一 (shí yī)** eleven; 11.

The first lecture is the distinction between ancient and modern

第一讲是**古今之辨**

**古今 (gǔ jīn)** then and now; ancient and modern. **辨 (biàn)** to distinguish; to recognize.

This is something similar to the introduction or preface

这是一个类似于**导言**或者**序言**的东西

**类似** (lèi sì) similar; analogous. **导言** (dǎo yán) introduction; preamble. **序言** (xù yán) preface; introductory remarks; preamble; prelude.

Talking about the characteristics of Chinese traditional political thought from a general perspective

从**总体**方面讲讲中国传统政治思想的特点

**总体** (zǒng tǐ) completely; totally; total; entire; overall; population (statistics).

Part of the essence of his political wisdom

他的政治智慧**精华**体现的部分

Lecture 2 Confucius

第二讲讲**孔子**

**孔子** (kǒng zǐ) Confucius (551-479 BC), Chinese thinker and social philosopher, also known as 孔夫子 (kǒng fū zǐ).

Lecture 3 Mencius

第三讲讲**孟子**

**孟子** (mèng zǐ) Mencius (c. 372-c. 289 BC), Confucian philosopher second only to Confucius; book of the same name, one of the classics of Confucianism.

The fourth lecture is about contingency

第四讲是**中庸权变**

**中庸** (zhōng yōng) golden mean (Confucianism); (literary) (of person) mediocre; ordinary. **权变** (quán biàn) to do whatever is expedient.

The golden mean contingency is the quintessence of Chinese traditional political thought

**中庸权变**是中国传统政治思想的**精髓**

**精髓** (jīng suì) marrow; pith; quintessence; essence.

Then we will specifically talk about it as a topic

那么我们作为一个**专题**专门来讲

**专题** (zhuān tí) specific topic (addressed by a book, lecture, TV program etc); article, report or program etc on a specific topic. **来讲** (lái jiǎng) as to; considering; for.

Lecture 5: Lao Tzu

第五讲讲**老子**

**第五** (dì wǔ) fifth. **老子** (lǎo zǐ) Laozi or Lao-tze (c. 500 BC), Chinese philosopher, the founder of Taoism; the sacred book of Daoism, **道德经** by Laozi.

Lao Tzu is full of wisdom

老子是**充满智慧**

Speculative thinker

**充满思辨的思想家**

**思想家** (sī xiǎng jiā) thinker.

Lecture Six: Shang Yang

第六讲讲**商鞅**

**商鞅** (shāng yāng) Shang Yang (c. 390-338 BC), legalist philosopher and statesman of the state of Qin 秦国 (qín guó), whose reforms paved the way for the eventual unification of the Chinese empire by the Qin dynasty 秦朝 (qín cháo).

In this case, we talked about five pre-Qin scholars

这样的话先秦诸子我们讲了五位

**先秦 (xiān qín)** pre-Qin, Chinese history up to the foundation of the Qin imperial dynasty in 221 BC. **诸子 (zhū zǐ)** various sages; refers to the classical schools of thought, e.g. Confucianism 儒 (rú) represented by Confucius 孔子 (kǒng zǐ) and Mencius 孟子 (mèng zǐ), Daoism 道 (dào) by Laozi 老子 (lǎo zǐ) and Zhuangzi 庄子 (zhuāng zǐ), Mohism 墨 (mò) by Mozi 墨子 (mò zǐ), Legalism 法 (fǎ) by Sunzi 孙子 (sūn zǐ) and Han Feizi 韩非子 (hán fēi zǐ), and numerous others.

Confucius, Mencius, Doctrine, then Laozi, Shang Yang

孔子 孟子 中庸 然后是老子 商鞅

The seventh lecture is Jia Yi in the Han Dynasty

第七讲是汉代贾谊

**汉代 (hàn dài)** the Han dynasty (206 BC-220 AD). **贾谊 (jiǎ yì)** Jia Yi (200-168 BC), Chinese poet and statesman of the Western Han Dynasty.

The eighth lecture is Dong Zhongshu in the Western Han Dynasty

第八讲是西汉董仲舒

**西汉 (xī hàn)** Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-8 AD), also called 前汉 (qián hàn), Former Han Dynasty. **董仲舒 (dǒng zhòng shū)** Dong Zhongshu (179-104 BC), philosopher influential in establishing Confucianism as the established system of values of former Han dynasty.

Then later Tang, Song and Ming will choose one lecture

然后后面唐 宋 明各选一讲

**唐 (táng)** to exaggerate; empty; in vain; old variant of 搪 (táng). **宋 (sòng)** surname Song; the Song dynasty (960-1279); also Song of the Southern dynasties 南朝宋 (420-479).

Then through this explanation

那么通过这一个讲解

I hope we can understand the traditional Chinese thought and culture

希望我们能对中国传统思想文化

Political wisdom

它所深含的政治智慧

And these wise thinking

以及这些智慧和思考

For our current contemporary social development and political progress

对于我们当下当代社会发展政治进步

**当下 (dāng xià)** immediately; at once; at that moment; at the moment. **当代 (dāng dài)** the present age; the contemporary era.

Some kind of reference

所能起到的某种参照作用

**所能 (suǒ néng)** according to one's capabilities; what sb is capable of. **某种 (mǒu zhǒng)** some kind (of). **参照 (cān zhào)** to consult a reference; to refer to (another document).

Let's start with the first lecture

下面我们开始第一讲古今之辨

Traditional Chinese political wisdom

传统中国的政治智慧

first question

第一个问题

I first want to understand the traditional Chinese culture	我首先要对中国的传统文化	
Make a general description	做一个概括性的描述	
I have always held this view on Chinese culture	中国文化我一直 <b>持有</b> 这样一个观点	<b>持有 (chí yǒu)</b> to hold (passport, views etc).
Chinese culture is not the same as other national cultures in the world	中国文化跟世界上其他民族文化不太一样	
She is one of the birthplaces of human civilization	她是人类的文明 <b>发祥地</b> 之一	<b>发祥地 (fā xiáng dì)</b> the birthplace (of sth good); the cradle (e.g. of art). <b>之一 (zhī yī)</b> one of (sth); one out of a multitude; one (third, quarter, percent etc).
Regarding the birthplace of human civilization, everyone knows that there are two river basins	关于人类的文明发祥地大家知道有 <b>两河流域</b>	<b>两河流域 (liǎng hé liú yù)</b> Mesopotamia.
Confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris	<b>幼发拉底河 底格里斯河交汇处</b>	<b>幼发拉底河 (yòu fā lā dī hé)</b> Euphrates River. <b>底格里斯河 (dǐ gé lǐ sī hé)</b> Tigris River, Iraq. <b>交汇处 (jiāo huì chù)</b> confluence (of two rivers); junction (of roads); (transport) interchange.
Mesopotamia culture	形成的 <b>两河流域文化</b>	
Also called Babylonian culture	也叫做 <b>古巴比伦文化</b>	<b>古巴比伦 (gǔ bā bǐ lún)</b> ancient Babylon.
Then there are ancient India ancient Egypt	再有呢 <b>古印度 古埃及</b>	<b>古 (gǔ)</b> ancient; old; paleo-. <b>印度 (yìn dù)</b> India. <b>埃及 (āi jí)</b> Egypt.
Then there is China	再有就是中国	
Of course there are historians who talk about Aegean civilization	当然也有 <b>历史学家讲爱琴海文明</b>	<b>历史学家 (lì shǐ xué jiā)</b> historian. <b>爱琴海 (ài qín hǎi)</b> Aegean Sea.
Ancient Greek civilization is also the birthplace of human civilization	<b>古希腊文明也是人类文明的发祥地</b>	<b>古希腊 (gǔ xī là)</b> ancient Greece.
Four said five said	有四个说 有五个说	
So when we talk about Babylon	那么当我们 <b>说到</b> 古巴比伦	<b>说到 (shuō dào)</b> to talk about; to mention; (preposition) as for.
Ancient india in ancient egypt	古印度 古埃及的时候	
It means there is an ancient Babylon	意思是说有一个古代的 <b>巴比伦</b>	<b>巴比伦 (bā bǐ lún)</b> Babylon.
There is an ancient India or ancient Egypt	有一个古代的印度或者古代的埃及	

Then there is the Arab	然后呢有现在的 <b>阿拉伯</b>	<b>阿拉伯</b> (ā lā bó) Arabian; Arabic; Arab.
The civilization of India and Africa today	现在的印度和 <b>非洲</b> 的文明	<b>非洲</b> (fēi zhōu) Africa; abbr. for 阿非利加洲 (ā fēi lì jiā zhōu).
China	中国呢	
Say that ancient China is also right, and traditional China is also right	说古中国也对 传统中国也对	
But what is very distinctive about Chinese civilization is	但是 <b>中华</b> 文明非常具有特色的是	<b>中华</b> (zhōng huá) China (alternate formal name).
It has continued from ancient times to the present	它是从古代一直 <b>延续到现在</b>	<b>延续</b> (yán xù) to continue; to go on; to last. <b>到现在</b> (dào xiàn zài) up until now; to date.
Has not undergone major changes	没有经过大的变化	
From the composition of the nation	从民族的构成来说	
We are also descendants from Yanhuang	我们也是从 <b>炎黄子孙</b> 的	<b>炎黄子孙</b> (yán huáng zǐ sūn) descendants of the Fiery Emperor and the Yellow Emperor (i.e. Han Chinese people).
The civilization of the Yellow River basin has continued to the present	黄河的 <b>流域</b> 文明一直延续到现在	<b>流域</b> (liú yù) river basin; valley; drainage area.
So I always have a point	所以我一直有一个观点	
Is that Chinese civilization has a long-term continuation process	就是 <b>中华</b> 文明有一个 <b>长期</b> 的延续的过程	<b>长期</b> (cháng qī) long term; long time; long range (of a forecast).
So in this long-term continuation process	那么在这个长期的延续的过程中	
There are historians, writers, scholars who study the history of philosophy	有历史学家有文学家 有 <b>哲学史</b> 研究的 <b>学者</b>	<b>哲学史</b> (zhé xué shǐ) history of philosophy. <b>学者</b> (xué zhě) scholar.
Research on Chinese traditional culture from different levels	从不同的层面对中国传统文化进行研究	
And me	我呢	
Study ancient Chinese political thought and political culture	研究中国古代的政治思想与政治文化	
how about this	这样呢	

From my perspective	我就从我的角度	
Make a summary of the characteristics of Chinese traditional culture	对中国传统文化的特点做一个概括	
First describe the beginning of political thought and the contention of a hundred schools of thought	首先先描述一下政治思想的 <b>开端</b> 与 <b>百家争鸣</b>	<b>开端</b> (kāi duān) start; beginning. <b>百家争鸣</b> (bǎi jiā zhēng míng) a hundred schools of thought contend (idiom); refers to the classical philosophic schools of the Warring States period 475-221 BC.
It means that human political thinking	意思是说人类的政治 <b>思维</b>	<b>思维</b> (sī wéi) (line of) thought; thinking.
From the political thinking of our nation	从我们民族的政治思维看	
From which endpoint did it originate	它是从哪个 <b>端点</b> 生发出来的	<b>端点</b> (duān diǎn) starting point or ending point (in stories etc); end point (math). <b>生发</b> (shēng fā) to emerge and grow; to develop.
Then the existing	那么就 <b>现有的</b>	<b>有的</b> (yǒu de) (there are) some (who are...); some (exist).
And the information we can	以及我们能掌握的资料 <b>来看</b>	<b>来看</b> (lái kàn) to come and see; to see a topic from a certain point of view.
should say	应该说	
To be more precise, it was the Yin and Shang period	比较 <b>确切</b> 的讲是 <b>殷商</b> 时期	<b>确切</b> (què qiè) definite; exact; precise. <b>殷商</b> (yīn shāng) final name of the Shang dynasty after their move to Yinxu 殷墟 in modern Henan province.
Everyone knows that there are so-called three ancient Xia, Shang and Zhou Dynasties	大家知道 有所谓的 <b>上古三代夏商周</b>	<b>上古</b> (shàng gǔ) the distant past; ancient times; antiquity; early historical times. <b>三代</b> (sān dài) three generations of a family; the three earliest dynasties (Xia, Shang and Zhou). <b>夏商周</b> (xià shāng zhōu) Xia, Shang and Zhou, the earliest named Chinese dynasties.
So the Xia Dynasty was established in the 21st century BC	那么 <b>夏朝</b> 建立是在 <b>公元前</b> 21世纪	<b>夏朝</b> (xià cháo) Xia Dynasty (2070-1600 BC). <b>公元前</b> (gōng yuán qián) BCE (before the Common Era); BC (before Christ).
But because we don't have exact information	但是 由于我们现在没有 <b>确切</b> 的资料	
To prove the state of political thought in this period	来证明这个时期的政治思想的 <b>状况</b>	
What we can grasp is the Yin and Shang period	我们能够掌握的是 <b>殷商</b> 时期	
Why the political thought in the Yin and Shang period	为什么对 <b>殷商</b> 时期的政治思想	

We can have a certain understanding

我们能够有一定的了解呢

Because we have the basis of historical data, we call it historical data

因为我们有历史资料的**依据** 我们叫**史料**

**依据** (yī jù) according to; basis; foundation. **史料** (shǐ liào) historical material or data.

The basis of this historical data

这个史料的依据呢

Originated from around 1900 at the beginning of the last century

**源于**上个世纪初**1900年前后**

**源于** (yuán yú) has its origins in. **上个** (shàng ge) first (of two parts); last (week etc); previous; the above. **前后** (qián hòu) around; from beginning to end; all around; front and rear.

At that time, there were so-called four major historical discoveries

当时在**历史学界**有所谓**四大史料**发现

**历史学** (lì shǐ xué) history. **四大** (sì dà) the four elements: earth, water, fire, and wind (Buddhism); the four freedoms: speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates, and writing big-character posters, 大鸣大放 (dà míng dà fàng), 大辩论 (dà biàn lùn), 大字报 (dà zì bào) (PRC).

It is Juyan Han Bamboo Slips and Dunhuang Documents

就是居延**汉简** **敦煌文书**

**汉简** (hàn jiǎn) bamboo slip used for record keeping during the Han Dynasty. **敦煌** (dūn huáng) Dunhuang county level city in Jiuquan 酒泉, Gansu. **文书** (wén shū) document; official correspondence; secretary; secretariat.

The oracle bones of Yin Ruins and the large internal archives of the Qing Dynasty

**殷墟甲骨**和**清朝的大内档案**

**殷墟** (yīn xū) Yinxu, ruins of Yinshang 殷商 city at Anyang 安阳 in Henan province, a World Heritage site. **甲骨** (jiǎ gǔ) tortoise shell and animal bones used in divination; oracle bone inscriptions (an early form of Chinese script). **清朝** (qīng cháo) Ch'ing or Qing dynasty (1644-1911). **大内** (dà nèi) Tanei township in Tainan county 台南县 (tái nán xiàn), Taiwan. **档案** (dàng àn) file; record; archive.

Inside the Oracle Bone Inscriptions in Yin Ruins

在**殷墟甲骨**文里面

**甲骨文** (jiǎ gǔ wén) oracle script; oracle bone inscriptions (an early form of Chinese script).

Some materials about the history of the Yin and Shang dynasties

有关于**殷商时期**的历史的**记载**的一些**资料**

**记载** (jì zǎi) to write down; to record; written account.

Based on this information

我们根据这些**资料**

We can judge

我们能够**判断**

In the ancient books we have left behind

我们**留传**下来的**古籍****古代典籍**里面

**留传** (liú chuán) to bequeath (to later generations); a legacy. **古籍** (gǔ jí) ancient text; antique books. **典籍** (diǎn jí) ancient books or records.

Some records are conclusive and credible

有些**记载**是**确凿****可信**的

**确凿** (què záo) definite; conclusive; undeniable; authentic; also pr. (què zuò). **可信** (kě xìn) trustworthy.

Then these things	那么这些东西	
As a basis for our research on political thought	就作为我们研究政治思想的一个依据	
So the beginning of Chinese traditional political thought	所以 中国传统政治思想的开端	
It started from Yin Shang	是从殷商开始	
Then after the Western Zhou Dynasty to the Eastern Zhou Dynasty	那么经过西周以后到了东周	西周 (xī zhōu) Western Zhou (1027-771 BC). 东周 (dōng zhōu) Eastern Zhou (770-221 BC).
Which is what we call the Spring and Autumn Period	也就是我们说的春秋战国	也就是 (yě jiù shì) that is; i.e.. 春秋战国 (chūn qiū zhàn guó) the Spring and Autumn (770-476 BC) and Warring States (475-221 BC) periods.
During this period, political thought has a relatively large development	这个时期政治思想有一个比较大的发展	
In history, it is called the era of contending of a hundred schools of thought	历史上叫做诸子百家争鸣的时代	历史上 (lì shǐ shàng) historical; in history. 诸子百家 (zhū zǐ bǎi jiā) the Hundred Schools of Thought, the various schools of thought and their exponents during the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods (770-220 BC). 争鸣 (zhēng míng) to contend.
It's also the era of giants of thought	也是思想巨人倍出的时代	巨人 (jù rén) giant.
Known to say that in history	号称历史上这么说诸子百家	号称 (hào chēng) to be known as; to be nicknamed; to be purportedly; to claim (often exaggeratedly or falsely).
Actually we as the study of thought	实际上我们作为思想的研究	实际上 (shí jì shàng) in fact; in reality; as a matter of fact; in practice.
At least ten	至少可以讲到十家	讲到 (jiǎng dào) to talk about sth.



Confucianism, Taoism,  
Mohism, Masters of Law

### 儒家 道家 墨家 名家 法家

**儒家 (rú jiā)** Confucian school, founded by Confucius 孔子 (kǒng zǐ) (551-479 BC) and Mencius 孟子 (mèng zǐ) (c. 372-c. 289 BC). **道家 (dào jiā)** Daoist School of the Warring States Period (475-221 BC), based on the teachings of Laozi or Lao-tze 老子 (lǎo zǐ) (c. 500 BC-) and Zhuangzi 庄子 (369-286 BC). **墨家 (mò jiā)** Mohist School of the Warring States Period (475-220 BC), founded by the philosopher 墨子 (mò zǐ). **名家 (míng jiā)** School of Logicians of the Warring States Period (475-220 BC), also called the School of Names. **法家 (fǎ jiā)** Legalist School of the Warring States Period (475-221 BC) founded by Han Fei 韩非 (hán fēi) and Li Si 李斯 (lǐ sī), later adopted by Shang Yang 商鞅 (shāng yāng) whose reforms helped establish the supremacy of the Qin Dynasty 秦代 (qín dài) (221-207 BC).

Yin and yang family

### 阴阳家 纵横家 兵家 农家 杂家

**阴阳家 (yīn yáng jiā)** School of Yin-Yang of the Warring States Period (475-221 BC) founded by Zou Yan 邹衍 (zōu yǎn). **纵横家 (zòng héng jiā)** School of Diplomacy of the Warring States Period (475-221 BC) whose leading advocates were Su Qin 苏秦 (sū qín) and Zhang Yi 张仪 (zhāng yí). **兵家 (bīng jiā)** the School of the Military, one of the Hundred Schools of Thought 诸子百家 (zhū zǐ bǎi jiā) of the Warring States Period (475-220 BC). **农家 (nóng jiā)** School of Agriculture, school of thought of the Warring States Period (475-221 BC). **杂家 (zá jiā)** Miscellaneous School of the Warring States Period (475-221 BC) whose leading advocate was Lü Buwei 吕不韦 (lǚ bù wéi).

Confucianism, Taoism,  
Mohism, Law

### 儒 道 墨 名 法

**儒 (rú)** scholar; Confucian. **墨 (mò)** ink stick; China ink; corporal punishment consisting of tattooing characters on the victim's forehead.

Yin and yang aspect

### 阴阳 纵横 兵 农 杂

**阴阳 (yīn yáng)** yin and yang. **纵横 (zòng héng)** lit. warp and weft in weaving; vertically and horizontal; length and breadth; criss-crossed; able to move unhindered; abbr. for 合纵连横 (hé zòng lián héng), School of Diplomacy during the Warring States Period (475-221 BC). **农 (nóng)** peasant; to farm; agriculture; diligent (old); government field official (old). **杂 (zá)** mixed; miscellaneous; various; to mix.

Then the most important

那么其中最重要的

For later thought development

对于后来思想发展

Confucianism, Taoism and  
Legalism that play an  
important role

起到重要作用的儒家 道家 法家

So our following topic will talk about related content

This means that the beginning of political thought is contending with a hundred schools of thought

Among them are among the four schools of Confucianism, Taoism and Mohism

Confucianism may occupy a more important position

Because after the Han Dynasty, Confucianism

From folk academic to political guiding ideology

National political ideology

Then Confucianism, Mencius, and Confucianism became

The main body of Chinese traditional thought and culture

This is in our understanding of Chinese traditional civilization

What must be paid attention to in the process of traditional thinking

Then the development of such a thought

What are the characteristics?

In summary, there are about these four parts

The first one is that the vision is broad and speculative

所以我们下面的专题会讲相关的内容

这是说政治思想的开端与百家争鸣

其中在儒 道 墨 法这四家里面

孔 孟 儒学可能占据更重要的地位

因为 汉代以后儒家思想

从民间学术上升为政治指导思想

就是国家政治意识形态

那么孔 孟 儒学就成为

中国传统思想文化的主体

这在我们了解中国传统文明

传统思想的过程中必须要加以关注的

那么这样一种思想的发展

具有什么样的特点呢

总括一下大概有这四部分

第一个是说视野开阔 富于思辨

孔 (kǒng) hole; classifier for cave dwellings. 孟 (mèng) first month of a season; eldest amongst brothers. 儒学 (rú xué) Confucianism. 占据 (zhàn jù) to occupy; to hold.

儒家思想 (rú jiā sī xiǎng) Confucian thoughts; the thinking of the Confucian school.

民间 (mín jiān) among the people; popular; folk; non-governmental; involving people rather than governments.

意识形态 (yì shí xíng tài) ideology.

主体 (zhǔ tǐ) main part; bulk; body; subject; agent.

须要 (xū yào) must; have to. 加以 (jiā yǐ) in addition; moreover; (used before a disyllabic verb to indicate that the action of the verb is applied to sth or sb previously mentioned); to apply (restrictions etc) to (sb); to give (support, consideration etc) to (sth).

什么样 (shén me yàng) what kind?; what sort?; what appearance?.

总括 (zǒng kuò) to sum up; all-inclusive.

视野 (shì yě) field of view; horizon. 开阔 (kāi kuò) wide; open (spaces); to open up. 富于 (fù yú) to be full of; to be rich in.

Because of the traditional thinking of people in ancient Chinese society	因为中国古代社会 人的传统思维	
Ways and methods to understand problems with modern people	跟 <b>现代人</b> 人们认识问题的方式方法	<b>现代人</b> (xiàn dài rén) modern man; Homo sapiens.
There is a big difference in perception	在 <b>认知</b> 上有很大的差异	<b>认知</b> (rèn zhī) cognition; cognitive; understanding; perception; awareness; to be cognizant of; to recognize; to realize.
Because human reason is always from	因为人类的 <b>理性</b> 它总是从	<b>理性</b> (lǐ xìng) reason; rationality; rational.
The initial ignorant concept, consciousness, feeling	最初的 <b>懵懵懂懂</b> 的观念 <b>意识</b> 感觉	<b>懵懵懂懂</b> (měng měng dǒng dǒng) confused; ignorant. <b>意识</b> (yì shí) consciousness; awareness; to be aware; to realize.
A little bit towards rationality is a gradual development process	<b>一点点</b> 走向 <b>理性</b> 是一个逐渐发展的过程	<b>一点点</b> (yī diǎn diǎn) a little bit. <b>走向</b> (zǒu xiàng) direction; strike (i.e. angle of inclination in geology); inclination; trend; to move towards; to head for.
Then our ancestors	那么我们的 <b>祖先</b>	<b>祖先</b> (zǔ xiān) ancestor; forebears.
Scholars in the pre-Qin period	先秦时期的诸子	
When they are thinking about problems	他们在思考问题的时候	
They often have such a characteristic	他们往往有这样一个特点	
That is to say they treat human society	<b>就是说</b> 他们把人类社会	<b>就是说</b> (jiù shì shuō) in other words; that is.
And the outside world they live in	跟他们所生活 <b>其间</b> 的 <b>外部</b> 世界	<b>其间</b> (qí jiān) in between; within that interval; in the meantime. <b>外部</b> (wài bù) external part; external.
The natural world can connect them	自然世界能够把他们 <b>勾连</b> 起来	<b>勾连</b> (gōu lián) to be linked together; to be involved with; to collude; interconnection; involvement; collusion.
So they consider the person and the sky	所以他们考虑的人与天	
The relationship between man and the outside world	人与 <b>外部</b> 世界的关系	
His vision of thinking is relatively broad	他的思维的视野相对来讲就比较开阔	

He is not a simple or pure worship of gods	他不是一种简单的或单纯的 <b>神灵崇拜</b>	<b>神灵 (shén líng)</b> god; spirit; demon; occult or supernatural entities in general. <b>崇拜 (chóng bài)</b> to worship; adoration.
Or primitive religious worship	或者 <b>原始</b> 的 <b>宗教崇拜</b>	<b>原始 (yuán shǐ)</b> first; original; primitive; original (document etc). <b>宗教 (zōng jiào)</b> religion.
But that in the process	<b>而是说</b> 在这个过程中	<b>而是 (ér shì)</b> rather.
They gradually realized	他们 <b>渐渐</b> 的 <b>体悟</b> 到	<b>渐渐 (jiàn jiàn)</b> gradually. <b>体悟 (tǐ wù)</b> to experience; to realize; to comprehend.
People have an inherent natural connection with the environment in which they live	人跟他生活的环境有一种 <b>内在</b> 的 <b>天然</b> 联系	<b>内在 (nèi zài)</b> inner; internal; intrinsic; innate. <b>天然 (tiān rán)</b> natural.
And this connection	而这种联系	
For the ancients to understand the current social development	对于 <b>古人</b> 认识当下的社会发展	<b>古人 (gǔ rén)</b> people from ancient times; the ancients; the late (i.e. person who has passed away).
And their concerns	以及他们所关注的问题	
Played a very good role in enlightening	就起到了很好 <b>启迪</b> 启发的作用	<b>启迪 (qǐ dí)</b> to edify; enlightenment.
So in theory, they once proposed a school called	所以在理论上他们曾经有 <b>学派</b> <b>提出</b> 叫做	<b>学派 (xué pài)</b> school of thought. <b>提出 (tí chū)</b> to raise (an issue); to propose; to put forward; to suggest; to post (on a website); to withdraw (cash).
Four Seasons	<b>四时</b> 之政	<b>四时 (sì shí)</b> the four seasons, namely: spring 春, summer 夏, autumn 秋 and winter 冬.
The Four Seasons Policy means the political behavior of human society	<b>四时之政</b> 就是说人类社会的政治行为	
Adjust according to the laws of nature	要根据自然规律来进行 <b>调节</b>	<b>调节 (tiáo jié)</b> to adjust; to regulate; to harmonize; to reconcile (accountancy etc).
Four seasons of the year spring, summer, autumn and winter	<b>一年四季</b> <b>春夏秋冬</b>	<b>一年四季 (yī nián sì jì)</b> all year round. <b>春夏秋冬 (chūn xià qiū dōng)</b> the four seasons; spring, summer, autumn and winter.
Then the ruler implements the policy	那么 <b>统治者</b> 在你 <b>推行政策</b>	<b>统治者 (tǒng zhì zhě)</b> ruler. <b>推行 (tuī xíng)</b> to put into effect; to carry out. <b>政策 (zhèng cè)</b> policy.
While governing the country	在 <b>治理</b> 国家的时候	<b>治理 (zhì lǐ)</b> to govern; to administer; to manage; to control; governance.
You have to adjust according to the change of seasons	你要根据季节的变化来进行调整	
Thoughts like these	像 <b>这些</b> 个思想	<b>这些个 (zhè xiē ge)</b> these.

Are very characteristic	都是非常有特点的	
We are in the west	我们在 <b>西方</b> 的	<b>西方</b> (xī fāng) the West; the Occident; Western countries.
Among those political ideological theories in Europe	欧洲的那些个政治思想理论当中	
We have not found the same similar views	我们还没有发现相同的 <b>相类</b> 的这种观点	<b>相类</b> (xiāng lèi) similar.
This is our way of thinking with Chinese characteristics	这是我们很具有中国特色的一种思维方式	
The second one is about its secularity and politics	第二个是说它的 <b>现世性</b> 与 <b>政治性</b>	<b>现世</b> (xiàn shì) this life; to lose face; to be disgraced. <b>政治性</b> (zhèng zhì xìng) political.
I quote a sentence from the Analects in the brackets	后面 <b>括号</b> 里我 <b>引用</b> 一句话《 <b>论语</b> 》里记载	<b>括号</b> (kuò hào) parentheses; brackets. <b>引用</b> (yǐn yòng) to quote; to cite; to recommend; to appoint; (computing) reference. <b>一句话</b> (yī jù huà) in a word; in short. <b>论语</b> (lún yǔ) The Analects of Confucius 孔子 (kǒng zǐ).
I don't say anything	子 <b>不语</b> 怪力乱神	<b>不语</b> (bù yǔ) (literary) not to speak.
Everybody knows	大家知道	
The infancy of human society The early days of human society	人类社会的 <b>幼年</b> 人类社会的 <b>初期</b>	<b>幼年</b> (yòu nián) childhood; infancy. <b>初期</b> (chū qī) initial stage; beginning period.
Actually the same	实际上是 <b>差不多的</b>	<b>差不多的</b> (chà bu duō de) the great majority.
Have gone through a so-called primitive worship period	都曾经经过一个所谓的原始崇拜时期	
It's called the theory of living things in philosophy, right?	哲学上叫物活论是吧	
Animism	<b>万物</b> 有灵	<b>万物</b> (wàn wù) all living things.
Then our nation	那么我们这个民族	
The Chinese nation has also experienced such a period	<b>中华民族</b> 也曾经经历过这么一个时期	<b>中华民族</b> (zhōng huá mín zú) the Chinese people.
But when entering the Spring and Autumn Period and Warring States Period	但是当进入到春秋战国时期	
After the thoughts of the philosophers and schools of thought flourished	诸子百家的思想 <b>兴盛</b> 起来以后	<b>兴盛</b> (xīng shèng) to flourish; to thrive.
Then these thinkers	那么这些个思想家	

Mainly focus on real issues	大体上关注的是现实问题	大体上 (dà tǐ shàng) overall; in general terms.
They already have quite	他们这时候已经有了相当的	有了 (yǒu le) I've got a solution!; to have a bun in the oven (abbr. for 有了胎 (yǒu le tāi)).
A rational or speculative cognitive ability	一种理性或者思辨的认知能力	
They have come out of the superstition of primitive worship	他们已经从原始崇拜的迷信当中走了出来	迷信 (mí xìn) superstition; to have a superstitious belief (in sth).
So they are most concerned about the social unrest at that time	所以他们最关心的是当时的社会动乱	动乱 (dòng luàn) turmoil; upheaval; unrest.
Political chaos	政治混乱	混乱 (hùn luàn) confusion; chaos; disorder.
How to go from chaos to order	如何由混乱走向秩序	
So in their thoughts	所以在他们的思想当中	
The so-called secularity	普遍的表现出一种所谓现世性	
And attention to the temporality	而对现世性的关注	
They are not concerned with economic development	他们关注的并不是什么经济发展	经济发展 (jīng jì fā zhǎn) economic development.
Social organization	社会组织	
Concerned about political stability	关注的是政治稳定	
The construction of social political order	社会政治秩序的构建	构建 (gòu jiàn) to construct (sth abstract).
And how the country governs	以及国家如何来进行治理	
So this shows a little bit of politics	所以这又体现了一点政治性	
I don't say anything	子不语怪力乱神	
This is a very typical sentence	这是非常典型的一句话	典型 (diǎn xíng) model; typical case; archetype; typical; representative.
Confucius doesn't talk about things like weird power	孔子不讲怪力乱神这类事情	这类 (zhè lèi) this kind (of).
Confucius talks about moral self-cultivation	孔子讲的是道德修身	修身 (xiū shēn) to cultivate one's moral character; (fashion) slim-fit; body-hugging.

Self-cultivation and family governance	修身齐家治国平天下	齐家治国 (qí jiā zhì guó) to regulate the family and rule the state (idiom). 平天下 (píng tiān xià) to pacify the country.
How to build order	讲的是如何来构建秩序	
So in our traditional thinking and culture	所以在我们的传统思想文化里面	
No religious beliefs in the general sense	没有一般意义上的宗教信仰	信仰 (xìn yǎng) to believe in (a religion); firm belief; conviction.
In other words	也就是说	也就是说 (yě jiù shì shuō) in other words; that is to say; so; thus.
In our traditional thinking and culture	在我们传统思想文化里面	
He is more concerned about the current reality	他更关注的是当下的现实的问题	
Without a so-called transcendence	而缺乏一种所谓超越性	超越 (chāo yuè) to surpass; to exceed; to transcend.
This also means	这也是说	
Inside our traditional Chinese thought and culture	我们中国传统思想文化里边	里边 (lǐ bian) inside.
No religious beliefs of course	没有宗教信仰的成分当然	
This is controversial in academia	在学术界这个有争论	学术界 (xué shù jiè) academic circles; academia.
Some scholars think that Confucianism is Confucianism	有些学者认为儒家思想儒学就是儒教	儒教 (rú jiào) Confucianism.
This statement is actually difficult to establish	这个说法实际上也是很难成立的	说法 (shuō fǎ) way of speaking; wording; formulation; one's version (of events); statement; theory; hypothesis; interpretation.
Because the religion we are talking about is	因为我们现在讲的宗教是	
Based on the three major religions	以三大宗教为模本的	
Christianity Islam and Buddhism	基督教 伊斯兰教和佛教	基督教 (jī dū jiào) Christianity; Christian. 伊斯兰教 (yī sī lán jiào) Islam. 佛教 (fó jiào) Buddhism.
Take these three religions as a model	以这三大宗教作为模本	

Then use their model to examine traditional Chinese thought and culture	那么以他们的模本来 <b>考察</b> 中国传统思想文化	<b>考察</b> (kǎo chá) to inspect; to observe and study; on-the-spot investigation.
It doesn't have these religious beliefs	它不具备这些宗教信仰的成分	
There are strong political beliefs in traditional Chinese culture	中国传统文化里边有很 <b>浓厚</b> 的政治信仰	<b>浓厚</b> (nóng hòu) dense; thick (fog, clouds etc); to have a strong interest in; deep; fully saturated (color).
Political beliefs and religious beliefs seek truth from facts	政治信仰和宗教信仰 <b>实事求是</b> 的	<b>实事求是</b> (shí shì qiú shì) to seek truth from facts (idiom); to be practical and realistic.
Said it was two different things	说是 <b>两回事情</b> 并不 <b>一样</b>	<b>两回事</b> (liǎng huí shì) two quite different things; two unrelated matters. <b>不一样</b> (bù yī yàng) different; distinctive; unlike.
So secularity and politics are traditional ideas	所以现世性与政治性是传统思想	
The third is to have a highly developed political rationality	第三个就是具有 <b>高度</b> 发达的政治理性	<b>高度</b> (gāo dù) height; altitude; elevation; high degree; highly.
This highly developed political rationality I mentioned earlier	这个高度发达的政治理性我前面 <b>提到</b> 过一点	<b>提到</b> (tí dào) to mention; to raise (a subject); to refer to.
Is to talk about broad vision	就是讲视野开阔	
Speculative	富于思辨	
What is this political rationality?	这个政治理性体现在什么呢	
Reflected in their thinking about social and political issues	体现在他们对社会政治问题的思考	
Often from his ideality and feasibility	往往是从一种他的理想性和 <b>可行性</b> 的	<b>可行性</b> (kě xíng xìng) feasibility.
Think in conjunction	结合部来进行思考	
On the one hand they raise an ideal concern	<b>一方面</b> 他们提出一种理想性关注	<b>一方面</b> (yī fāng miàn) on the one hand.
On the other hand, they also proposed some	<b>另一方面</b> 他们也提出一些个	<b>另一方面</b> (lìng yī fāng miàn) on the other hand; another aspect.
Some propositions that meet the needs of actual social and political development	符合社会政治实际发展状况 <b>需求</b> 的一些主张	<b>需求</b> (xū qiú) requirement; to require; (economics) demand.



Such as the rule of virtue,  
benevolent governance, and  
civilization

比如说**德治 仁政 教化**

**德治 (dé zhì)** rule by virtue; rule by setting virtuous  
example (Confucian ideal). **仁政 (rén  
zhèng)** benevolent policy; humane government. **教  
化 (jiào huà)** to enlighten; to civilize; to indoctrinate; to  
train (an animal).

This is the policy choice of  
Confucianism

这是儒家思想在政策选择上

The policy principle of  
choosing by everyone

**不约而同**大家共同选择的政策原  
则

**不约而同 (bù yuē ér tóng)** to agree by chance (idiom);  
taking the same action without prior consultation.

Or policy guidelines

或者政策**方针**治国**方针**

**方针 (fāng zhēn)** policy; guidelines. **治国 (zhì guó)** to  
rule a country.

Then here is a benevolent  
government

那么在这里边**仁政**

Benevolent governance means  
that the ruler must give

**仁政**是说统治者要给

A certain amount of living  
security for general members  
of society

一般社会**成员**一定的**生活保障**

**成员 (chéng yuán)** member. **保障 (bǎo zhàng)** to  
ensure; to guarantee; to safeguard.

Enable them to produce under  
basic food and clothing  
conditions

使他们能够在基本**温饱**的条件下  
进行生产

**温饱 (wēn bǎo)** to have enough food and warm clothes;  
adequately provided.

Rule of Virtue refers to the  
choice of means to govern the  
country

**德治**是说在治理国家的**手段**选择  
上

**手段 (shǒu duàn)** method; means (of doing sth);  
strategy; trick.

The main choice is ideological  
and moral education

主要选择的是**思想道德的教化**

Not torture

而不是**严刑酷罚**

**严刑 (yán xíng)** strict law; cruel punishment; to carry  
out cruel law rigorously. **酷 (kù)** ruthless; strong (e.g. of  
wine); (loanword) cool; hip.

Enlightenment means  
education

**教化**是说要进行**教育**

China's ancient education  
developed

中国古代**教育发达**

At the same time as a ruler

同时作为统治者来说

They also have a series of  
methods to educate the people

他们也有一系列的**教化民众**的**手  
段**

**一系列 (yī xì liè)** a series of; a string of. **民众 (mín  
zhòng)** populace; masses; the people.

Like these policy choices

像这些政策的选择

It is full of political rationality

里面是充满了**政治理性的**

The purpose is to say what kind of reasonable way	目的是说通过一种什么样合理的方式	
Able to build a more reasonable and smooth social order	能够把社会秩序构建得 <b>更加</b> 的合理和 <b>顺畅</b>	<b>更加</b> (gèng jiā) more (than sth else); even more. <b>顺畅</b> (shùn chàng) smooth and unhindered; fluent.
Avoid social conflict	避免社会 <b>冲突</b>	<b>冲突</b> (chōng tū) conflict; to conflict; clash of opposing forces; collision (of interests); contention.
Able to achieve the political goals of the ruler	能够实现统治者的政治目标	
The last point is about ethics and politics	最后一点是说 <b>伦理</b> 道德与政治	<b>伦理</b> (lún lǐ) ethics.
The whole society	社会 <b>浑然</b> 一体	<b>浑然</b> 一体 (hún rán yī tǐ) to blend into one another; to blend together well.
I will give an example in parentheses to say that the Han ruled the world with filial piety	我后面括号里举个 <b>例子</b> 说汉以 <b>孝治</b> 天下	<b>例子</b> (lì zǐ) case; (for) instance; example. <b>治</b> (zhì) to rule; to govern; to manage; to control; to harness (a river); to treat (a disease); to wipe out (a pest); to punish; to research.
Include morality in politics, this is the Western Zhou Dynasty	以 <b>道德</b> <b>列入</b> 政治这是西周时期的	<b>列入</b> (liè rù) to include on a list.
Proposed by the actual pioneer Zhou Gong	实际 <b>开创</b> 者 <b>周公</b> 提出来的	<b>开创</b> (kāi chuàng) to initiate; to start; to found. <b>周公</b> (zhōu gōng) Duke of Zhou (11th c. BC), son of King Wen of Zhou 周文王 (zhōu wén wáng), played an important role as regent in founding the Western Zhou 西周 (xī zhōu), and is also known as the "God of Dreams".
This idea is very old	这个思想很 <b>古老</b>	<b>古老</b> (gǔ lǎo) ancient; old; age-old.
Western Zhou Dynasty	西周时期	
So Confucius lived in the late Spring and Autumn Period	那么孔子生活在 <b>春秋</b> 晚期	<b>春秋</b> (chūn qiū) Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 BC); Spring and Autumn Annals, chronicle of Lu State (722-481 BC). <b>晚期</b> (wǎn qī) later period; end stage; terminal.
He absorbed some of Zhou Gong's political ideas in political choices	他在政治选择上吸收了 <b>周公</b> 的一些政治主张	
Then I explained it myself	然后自己又加以 <b>阐发</b>	<b>阐发</b> (chǎn fā) to elucidate; to expound; to study and explain.
So he put ethics and politics	所以他把 <b>伦理</b> 道德和政治	
He thinks two things are closely related to each other	他认为是 <b>相互</b> 密切 <b>关联</b> 的两件事情	<b>相互</b> (xiāng hù) each other; mutual. <b>关联</b> (guān lián) related; linked; affiliated.

So it is proposed to rule the world with filial piety	因此提出来要以孝治天下	
Rule the world with filial piety	以孝治天下	
What he meant is that if we promote filial piety	他的意思是说如果我们推行孝道	孝道 (xiào dào) filial piety (Confucian virtue); to be a good son or daughter.
Filial piety requires respect for parents	孝道要求敬仰父母	敬仰 (jìng yǎng) to revere; highly esteemed.
Obey the elder and respect the elder	要服从尊长 尊敬尊长	服从 (fú cóng) to obey (an order); to comply; to defer. 尊长 (zūn zhǎng) one's superior; one's elders and betters.
So if a person is in life	那么如果一个人在生活当中	
Able to respect parents	能够去做到尊敬父母	做到 (zuò dào) to accomplish; to achieve.
Obedience	服从尊长	
So such a person	那么这样的人	
When he grows up, he will obey the leadership	长成以后到了社会上他必然就会服从领导	长成 (zhǎng chéng) to grow up.
So since ancient times there has been a saying called	所以自古以来有一句话叫做	自古以来 (zì gǔ yǐ lái) since ancient times.
Seeking loyal ministers must be at the door of filial sons	求忠臣必于孝子之门	忠臣 (zhōng chén) faithful official. 孝子 (xiào zǐ) filial son.
This is the truth	讲的就是这个道理	
It is a historical fact that the Han Dynasty ruled the world with filial piety	汉以孝治天下是个历史事实	
Everyone knows that Qin unified the world in 221 BC	大家知道公元前221年是秦统一天下	秦 (qín) surname Qin; Qin dynasty (221-207 BC) of the first emperor 秦始皇 (qín shǐ huáng); abbr. for 陕西 (shǎn xī).
Established a centralized monarchy	建立了中央集权的君主政治体制	中央集权 (zhōng yāng jí quán) centralized state power. 君主 (jūn zhǔ) monarch; sovereign. 政治体制 (zhèng zhì tǐ zhì) form of government.
and then	然后呢	
The Qin Dynasty soon perished in 13 years	很快的秦朝13年就灭亡了	秦朝 (qín cháo) Qin Dynasty (221-207 BC). 灭亡 (miè wáng) to be destroyed; to become extinct; to perish; to die out; to destroy; to exterminate.
Death of the Second World	二世而亡	二世 (èr shì) the Second (of numbered kings); second generation (e.g. Chinese Americans). 亡 (wáng) to die; to lose; to be gone; to flee; deceased.

Then there is the dispute  
between Chu and Han

然后是楚汉之争

Later, the Western Han  
Dynasty was founded in 202  
BC

再**往后**是公元前202年西汉建立

**往后 (wǎng hòu)** from now on; in the future; time to  
come.

After a period of time after the  
establishment of the Western  
Han Dynasty

西汉建立以后经过一段时间

I haven't considered

**最终**还没有考虑到

**最终 (zuì zhōng)** final; ultimate.

About six to seventy years

大概经过了**六七十年**

**七十 (qī shí)** seventy; 70.

Emperor Wu of Han came to  
power and became emperor

**汉武帝上台做了皇帝**

**汉武帝 (hàn wǔ dì)** Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty  
(141-87 BC). **上台 (shàng tái)** to rise to power (in  
politics); to go on stage (in the theater). **皇帝 (huáng  
dì)** emperor.

He dominates Confucianism

**他独尊儒术**

**独尊儒术 (dú zūn rú shù)** dismiss the hundred schools,  
revere only the Confucians (slogan of the Former Han  
dynasty).

Turn Confucianism into  
political guiding ideology

把儒家思想成为政治指导思想

In this case

这样的话

In terms of political ideas, it  
was proposed to rule by filial  
piety

在政治**理念**上当时就提出来要以  
孝治

**理念 (lǐ niàn)** idea; concept; philosophy; theory.

Therefore, in the posthumous  
title of the emperor of the Han  
Dynasty

所以 汉代的**帝王**的**谥号**里面

**帝王 (dì wáng)** regent; monarch. **谥 (yì)** smiling face.

Is to give him a name after the  
emperor dies

就是帝王去世以后要给他一个**名号**

**名号 (míng hào)** name; good reputation; title.

Use one or two words to  
summarize his life's merits and  
demerits

用一两个字来对他**一生的功过**进  
行概括

**一生 (yī shēng)** all one's life; throughout one's life. **功  
过 (gōng guò)** merits and demerits; contributions and  
errors.

We know Emperor Wen,  
Emperor Wu, Emperor Han  
Jing, right?

我们知道**汉文帝** **汉武帝** **汉景帝**是  
吧

**汉文帝 (hàn wén dì)** Emperor Wen of Han (202-157  
BC), fourth Han emperor, personal name Liu Heng 刘  
恒 (liú héng), reigned 180-157 BC.

Probably the emperors of the Han Dynasty except Liu Bang

大概汉代帝王除了**汉高祖刘邦**以外

**汉高祖 (hàn gāo zǔ)** posthumous name of the first Han emperor Liu Bang 刘邦 (256 or 247-195 BC), reigned 202-195 BC. **刘邦 (liú bāng)** Liu Bang (256 or 247-195 BC), bandit leader who became first Han emperor Han Gaozu 汉高祖 (reigned 202-195 BC). **以外 (yǐ wài)** apart from; other than; except for; external; outside of; on the other side of; beyond.

Other Emperor Wen, Emperor Jing, Emperor Wu, Emperor Zhang

其他的文帝 景帝 **武帝** 章帝

**武 (wǔ)** martial; military.

All these emperors

所有这些皇帝

There is a filial piety in front of his posthumous title

在他的谥号前面都有一个孝字

The formal writing is that Emperor Hanwen is called Emperor Xiaowen of Han

正式的**行文**是说汉文帝叫做汉孝文帝

**行文 (xíng wén)** writing style (formal); to send an official written communication.

Emperor Han Jing is Emperor Xiao Jing of Han

汉景帝是汉孝景帝

Emperor Wu of Han is Emperor Xiaowu of Han

汉武帝是汉孝武帝

Filial piety

都有个孝字

Later, for convenience

后来在**表述**的时候为了方便

**表述 (biǎo shù)** to formulate; enunciation; to explain sth precisely.

Remove the word filial piety

就把孝字**去掉了**

**去掉 (qù diào)** to get rid of; to exclude; to eliminate; to remove; to delete; to strip out; to extract.

Let's say Han Wendi

我们就说汉文帝

Emperor Wu of Han

汉武帝

Actually it has filial piety

实际上它都有孝字

Filial piety

把这个孝字

Filial piety is a moral item, right?

孝是一个道德的**条目**啊 是吧

**条目 (tiáo mù)** clauses and sub-clauses (in formal document); entry (in a dictionary, encyclopedia etc).

Moral items advocated by Confucianism

儒家所提倡的道德**条目**

Put a moral item in the posthumous title of the emperor

把一个道德**条目**放到帝王的谥号里面

That obviously reflects the ruler's emphasis on filial piety

那显然就体现了统治者对孝道的重视

Therefore, the selection of officials in the Han dynasty (front and back Han) was the investigation system

所以汉代（前后汉）**选拔官员**当时是**察举制**

**选拔** (xuǎn bá) to select the best. **官员** (guān yuán) official (in an organization or government); administrator. **制** (zhì) system; to control; to regulate; variant of 制 (zhì).

Then the standard of the inspection system has a unified standard

那么察举制的标准它有一个**统一标准**

Isn't it Ju Xiaolian?

就是**举孝廉**对吧

**孝廉** (xiào lián) xiaolian, two examination subjects in Han, later a single subject in Ming and Qing; successful second degree candidate.

You can't do filial piety in morals

你在道德上**做不到**孝廉

**做不到** (zuò bù dào) impossible.

I'm sorry you are so capable

对不起 你多有**本事**

**本事** (běn shì) source material; original story.

I can't see how capable it is to be an official in the central government

多有**能力**也不能察举到**中央**做**官**

**有能力** (yǒu néng lì) able. **中央** (zhōng yāng) central; middle; center; central authorities (of a state). **做官** (zuò guān) to take an official post; to become a government employee.

So ethics and political society

所以 伦理道德与政治社会

One whole

浑然一体

Ethics and morality and politics

就是把伦理和道德和政治

Seeing as two aspects of the same thing

**看做**是一个事情的两个方面

**看做** (kàn zuò) to regard as; to look upon as.

There is a saying that we study ideology and culture called

有句话我们研究思想文化叫做

Political Ethics and Political Ethics

伦理**政治化**与政治**伦理化**

**政治化** (zhèng zhì huà) to politicize.

Refers to this kind of

指的就是这么一种

Then these thought characteristics

那么这些个思想特点

Influence on Chinese traditional thought and culture

对于中国传统思想文化的影响

It should be said to be very huge

应该说是非常巨大的

To illustrate

为了说明

The influence of this ideological culture

这种思想文化的**影响力**

**影响力** (yǐng xiǎng lì) influence; impact.

Let's ask another question to communicate with you	我们就提出另外一个问题跟大家沟通交流	
Why did ancient Chinese society last for a long time	就是中国古代社会何以长期延续	何以 (hé yǐ) whence.
At first glance, this topic has nothing to do with our topic	乍一看这个题目跟我们讲的主题没关系	乍 (zhà) at first; suddenly; abruptly; to spread; (of hair) to stand on end; bristling.
But I am here to use this topic	但是我在这里就是要用这个题目	
To try to explain the ideological culture	来试图说明思想文化	试图 (shì tú) to attempt; to try.
The importance of this impact on social development	对于社会发展影响的这种重要性	重要性 (zhòng yào xìng) importance.
First make a judgment	首先 做一个判断	
Is the political form of ancient Chinese society	就是中国古代社会的政治形态	形态 (xíng tài) shape; form; pattern; morphology.
Is a bureaucratic centralized monarchy	是官僚制中央集权君主政治	官僚 (guān liáo) bureaucrat; bureaucracy; bureaucratic. 君主政治 (jūn zhǔ zhèng zhì) monarchy.
This bureaucratic centralized monarchy	这个官僚制中央集权君主政治	
It refers to after Qin unified the world	指的是秦统一天下以后	
Qin unified formerly known as Xia, Shang and Zhou Dynasties	秦统一以前叫做上古三代夏商周	
The political system of Xia, Shang and Zhou	夏商周的政体形式	政体 (zhèng tǐ) form of government; system of government.
It is a kind of the highest king as the world's co-master	是以最高的王作为天下共主的一种	是以 (shì yǐ) therefore; thus; so. 最高 (zuì gāo) tallest; highest; supreme (court etc).
Relatively loose political union	相对松散的政治联合体	松散 (sōng sǎn) to relax; loose; not consolidated; not rigorous.
Xia Dynasty, Yin and Shang Dynasty included Western Zhou Dynasty, Xia and Shang were called kings	夏朝 殷商包括西周 夏和商叫做王	
Western Zhou is called the emperor Zhou emperor	西周叫做天子 周天子	天子 (tiān zǐ) the (rightful) emperor; "Son of Heaven" (traditional English translation).
Then this supreme ruler is the co-master of the world	那么这个最高统治者他是天下共主	

Locally, the system of enfeoffment was used to rule and manage	地方上是用 <b>分封制</b> 来进行 <b>统治和</b> <b>管理</b>	<b>分封制</b> (fēn fēng zhì) the feudal system; system of enfeoffment. <b>统治</b> (tǒng zhì) to rule (a country); to govern; rule; regime.
There is an affiliation between the lord and the highest king	<b>封主和最高的王之间有一个统属</b> <b>关系</b>	<b>之间</b> (zhī jiān) between; among; inter-. <b>统属</b> (tǒng shǔ) subordination; line of command.
But it's not a kind of	但它不是一种像后来 <b>那样</b>	<b>那样</b> (nà yàng) that kind; that sort.
Relatively strict administrative system and bureaucratic system	相对比较 <b>严密的行政体制</b> <b>官僚体</b> <b>制</b>	<b>严密</b> (yán mì) strict; tight (organization, surveillance etc). <b>行政</b> (xíng zhèng) administrative; executive (attributive). <b>体制</b> (tǐ zhì) system; organization.
To the emperor or to the king	<b>封主对于天子或者对于王</b>	
He has an obligation to surrender	他有一个 <b>臣服</b> 的一种 <b>义务</b>	<b>臣服</b> (chén fú) to acknowledge allegiance to (some regime); to serve.
What about the king's princes	而王对于 <b>臣服</b> 的 <b>诸侯</b> 呢	<b>诸侯</b> (zhū hóu) feudal vassal; feudal princes, esp. the monarchs (dukes or princes) of the several vassal states 诸侯国 of Zhou during Western Zhou and Spring and Autumn periods 11th-5th century BC; subordinate warlord; local official.
There is a duty of protection and recognition	有一个保护和 <b>认可</b> 的一种 <b>职责</b>	<b>认可</b> (rèn kě) to approve; approval; acknowledgment; OK. <b>职责</b> (zhí zé) duty; responsibility; obligation.
The relationship between each other is relatively loose	<b>相互之间的关系</b> 相对比较 <b>松散</b>	
Bureaucratic centralized monarchy	我们说的 <b>官僚制</b> <b>中央集权</b> <b>君主政</b> <b>治</b>	
After Qin unification	是 <b>秦</b> 统一以后	
And the bureaucracy itself	而这个 <b>官僚制</b> <b>本身</b>	<b>本身</b> (běn shēn) itself; in itself; per se.
It should be said that compared with other ethnic groups in history	应该说在历史上跟 <b>其它</b> 各民族相 比较	<b>其它</b> (qí tā) other; the others; else; other than it; in addition to the thing mentioned above.
It is very characteristic	它是很有特点的	
What about historians	那么 <b>历史学家</b> 们呢	
They asked a question comparing Chinese and foreign history	他们比较 <b>中外</b> 历史提出一个问题	<b>中外</b> (zhōng wài) Sino-foreign; Chinese-foreign; home and abroad.
It is said that the Middle Ages in Europe is only more than a thousand years old	说 <b>欧洲</b> <b>中世纪</b> 不过 <b>一千余年</b>	<b>中世纪</b> (zhōng shì jì) medieval; Middle Ages. <b>余年</b> (yú nián) one's remaining years.
This specific statement is different	这个具体说法不太一样	



A common view is that from the 5th century to the 16th century AD

通常的一个观点是说公元5世纪到16世纪

Almost a little over a thousand

差不多一千多一点

But China's monarchy lasted for more than two thousand years

而中国的君主政治却延续了两千多年

Or called China's ancient feudal society

或者说叫做中国的古代**封建社会**

**封建社会** (fēng jiàn shè huì) feudal society.

Lasted for more than two thousand years

延续了两千多年

So why does it last so long

那么为什么会延续的时间这么长

Historians and some economic

历史学家 还**有一些**搞经济的

**有一些** (yǒu yī xiē) somewhat; rather; some.

These experts in sociology

搞**社会学**的这些专家们

**社会学** (shè huì xué) sociology.

They will also care about this issue

他们也会关心这个问题

Especially historians

**尤其是**历史学家

**尤其是** (yóu qí shì) especially; most of all; above all; in particular.

But they often start from the production method

但是他们往往是从生产方式

From these aspects, the political organization structure

政治组织结构从这些方面去讲

And me

我呢

From the perspective of ideology and culture, I put forward two reasons

从思想文化的方面去思考我就提出两个原因

One is to say

一个是说

Ancient Chinese society

中国古代社会

It has constructed a highly civilized civil service system

它构建出了一种高度文明的文官制度

This is ancient Chinese society

这是中国古代社会

A very important reason for long-term continuity

长期延续的一个非常重要原因

Everybody knows

大家知道

I have already said

我前面已经说了

The social and political characteristics of ancient China are

中国古代社会政治特点是

Bureaucratic centralized monarchy

官僚制中央集权君主政治

Then there is nothing wrong with centralization

那么中央集权是没有错的

The monarch is the highest ruler in the world

君主是天下最高的**主宰**

**主宰 (zhǔ zǎi)** to dominate; to rule; to dictate; master.

Is the head of state

用现在话是**国家元首**

**国家元首 (guó jiā yuán shǒu)** head of state.

but

但是呢

Who does it rely on to rule

它**依靠**谁来统治

**依靠 (yī kào)** to rely on sth (for support etc); to depend on.

Not completely dependent on his family

不完全依靠他的**家族**

**家族 (jiā zú)** family; clan.

Of course royalty

当然皇族

Emperor's relationship by marriage

皇帝的**姻亲**关系

**姻亲 (yīn qīn)** affinity; in-laws.

They have considerable political and social resources

他们**占有**相当的政治资源和社会资源

**占有 (zhàn yǒu)** to have; to own; to hold; to occupy; to possess; to account for (a high proportion etc).

This is not wrong

这个是没有错的

But as a way of ruling

但是作为一个统治的方式

Means of domination

统治的手段

He mainly relies on the bureaucracy

他主要依靠的是官僚体制

And the main components of this bureaucracy

而这个官僚体制其中的主要构成

Those who can read and hyphenate

是那些个**识文断字**的

**识文断字 (shí wén duàn zì)** literate; a cultured person.

These individuals with certain political knowledge

具有一定的政治知识的这些个人  
员

These individuals passed the inspection

这些个人员汉代通过察举

After the Han Dynasty gradually came to the beginning of the Sui Dynasty

汉代以后逐渐到了**隋朝**开始

**隋朝 (suí cháo)** Sui dynasty (581-617).

Was selected into the political system through the imperial examination system

In this case

The so-called bureaucracy in ancient China relied on a set of

Complete system to maintain

From the selection of officials to the appointment of officials

Then he becomes an official

Decentralized to the local or central government

Evaluation of his performance

And the so-called rewards and punishments for him.

Until retirement at 70, etc.

There is a set of rules

This set of rules has changed in the specific system

Study the history of ancient Chinese official system

Or experts and scholars in the history of Chinese political system

They have very detailed research on this

The specific system changes are also very complicated

But its main content

通过**科举制**被选拔到政治体制中来

这样的话

中国古代所谓的官僚体制靠着一套

完整的制度来**维系**

从**官职**的选拔到官员的**官职的任命**

然后他做官

**下放到**地方上或者在中央做官

他的**政绩的考核**

以及对他的所谓**奖惩 升迁 平调**

一直到70岁退休**等等**

有一套**规则**

这套规则在具体制度上有变化

研究中国古代**官制史**

或中国政治制度史的**专家 学者**

他们对这有很详细的研究

具体制度变化也很复杂

但是它的主要内容

**科举制** (kē jǔ zhì) imperial examination system.

**一套** (yī tào) suit; a set; a collection; of the same kind; the same old stuff; set pattern of behavior.

**维系** (wéi xì) to maintain; to keep up; to hold together.

**官职** (guān zhí) an official position; a job in the bureaucracy. **任命** (rèn mìng) to appoint; (job) appointment.

**下放** (xià fàng) to delegate; to decentralize; to demote a party cadre to work on the shop floor or in the countryside.

**政绩** (zhèng jì) (political) achievements; track record. **考核** (kǎo hé) to examine; to check up on; to assess; to review; appraisal; review; evaluation.

**奖惩** (jiǎng chéng) rewards and penalties. **迁** (qiān) to move; to shift; to change (a position or location etc); to promote. **调** (diào) to transfer; to move (troops or cadres); to investigate; to enquire into; accent; view; argument; key (in music); mode (music); tune; tone; melody.

**等等** (děng děng) et cetera; and so on ...; wait a minute!; hold on!

**有一套** (yǒu yī tào) to have a skill; to be savvy; to know how to do sth.

**官制** (guān zhì) the civil service system; the bureaucratic system.

The basic spirit always continues	基本精神是始终延续下来的	
Everyone knows this	大家知道这个	
The Qin Dynasty began to establish a bureaucratic system	秦朝开始建立官僚制度	
Cancel enfeoffment system	取消分封制	
Implement county management locally	在地方上 <b>实行郡县管理</b>	<b>实行 (shí xíng)</b> to implement; to carry out; to put into practice. <b>郡 (jùn)</b> canton; county; region.
Then set up three public and nine officials in the center	然后在中央设三公 <b>九卿</b>	<b>九卿 (jiǔ qīng)</b> the Nine Ministers (in imperial China).
Established Shangshutai in the central administrative system from the Eastern Han Dynasty	从 <b>东汉</b> 开始在中央的行政体制上 <b>设立尚书台</b>	<b>东汉 (dōng hàn)</b> Eastern or later Han dynasty, 25-220. <b>设立 (shè lì)</b> to set up; to establish. <b>尚书 (shàng shū)</b> same as 书经 (shū jīng) Book of History.
The setting of Shangshutai has always continued	尚书台的 <b>设置</b> 就始终延续下来	<b>设置 (shè zhì)</b> to set up; to install.
Later formed three provinces and six ministries as an administrative system	后来形成三省六部作为行政体制	
So in the political system its continuity	所以在政治制度上它的这种延续性	
Its internal mechanism	它所内在 <b>机制</b> 的这种	<b>机制 (jī zhì)</b> mechanism.
The relative stability is very obvious	相对 <b>稳定性</b> 是非常明显的	<b>稳定性 (wěn dìng xìng)</b> stability.
In this case	这样的话	
Because whether he is unified or divided	因为他无论是统一还是 <b>分裂</b>	<b>分裂 (fēn liè)</b> to split up; to divide; to break up; fission; schism.
Whether it's political clarity or political chaos	无论是政治 <b>清明</b> 还是政治混乱	<b>清明 (qīng míng)</b> Qingming or Pure Brightness, 5th of the 24 solar terms 二十四节气 (èr shí sì jié qì) 5th-19th April; Pure Brightness Festival or Tomb Sweeping Day (in early April).
In the bureaucratic political system	在官僚体制政治制度上	
It maintains this relative stability and continuity	它保持这个相对稳定性和延续性	
This makes a generation of dynasty even after its destruction	<b>这就使得一代王朝</b> 哪怕它 <b>覆灭</b> 之后	<b>这就 (zhè jiù)</b> immediately; at once. <b>使得 (shǐ de)</b> usable; workable; feasible; doable; to make; to cause. <b>一代 (yī dài)</b> generation. <b>王朝 (wáng cháo)</b> dynasty. <b>覆灭 (fù miè)</b> destruction.

A new dynasty rises from the ruins of the previous dynasty	新一代王朝在前朝的废墟上兴起	在前 (zài qián) ahead; formerly; in the past. 废墟 (fèi xū) ruins. 兴起 (xīng qǐ) to rise; to spring up; to burgeon; to be aroused; to come into vogue.
He can still follow the previous design	他仍然能够按照以往的设计	
To build a newly established empire	来构建新近成立的帝国	新近 (xīn jìn) newly. 帝国 (dì guó) empire; imperial.
This stability	这种稳定性	
Relative effectiveness	这种统治的相对有效性	有效性 (yǒu xiào xìng) validity.
It is guaranteed to a certain extent	它就在一定程度上保障了	
The long-term continuation of this political system	这种政治体制的长期延续	
Then the literati class is the main body of the bureaucracy	那么构成官僚队伍主体的是士大夫阶层	队伍 (duì wǔ) ranks; troops; queue; line; procession. 士大夫 (shì dà fū) scholar officials. 阶层 (jiē céng) hierarchy; stratum; social class.
This leads to our second question below	这样就引出我们下面的第二个问题	引出 (yǐn chū) to extract; to draw out.
It is Confucianism that cultivated the literati class	就是儒家思想培育出土大夫阶层	培育 (péi yù) to train; to breed.
This is precisely what we talk about ideology and culture	这也恰恰是我们讲思想文化	恰恰 (qià qià) exactly; just; precisely.
A manifestation of the importance of social development	对于社会发展的重要性的体现	
Confucius creates the Confucian school	孔子开创儒家学派	
Under his guidance, private school is popular	他呢在他的引导下私学盛行	引导 (yǐn dǎo) to guide; to lead (around); to conduct; to boot; introduction; primer. 盛行 (shèng xíng) to be in vogue; to be prevalent.
Then gradually came into being at the beginning of the Han Dynasty	那么逐渐的到了汉代开始就形成了	
So-called Confucian scholars	所谓儒家的读书人	家的 (jiā de) (old) wife. 读书人 (dú shū rén) scholar; intellectual.
Called scholars or scholars	叫做儒生或者士人	儒生 (rú shēng) Confucian scholar (old). 士人 (shì rén) scholar.
These people	这些人通过察举	

After Sui and Tang Dynasties entered the political system through imperial examination

The so-called literati class

This literati class has a lot of staff

It's not that rich people can study

Study like a poor

As long as the imperial examination is successful

Everyone can be an official

More typical

As a typical image of a story

Fan Jinzhongju

Everyone knows this, right

Fan Jinzhongju

So it doesn't tell you the origin

Unless you have a lowly status

Family of the criminal

The son-in-law can't do business, others can do it

So in this case

Has formed a literati class for a long time

This class is the carrier of traditional thought and culture

They have the qualifications to intervene in the system as officials

At the same time, as a scholar

隋唐以后通过科举进入政治体制

形成所谓士大夫阶层

这个士大夫阶层来员很繁杂

不是说有钱人才能读书

穷人一样读书

只要读书科举成功

大家就可以去做官

比较典型的

作为一个故事的典型形象

就是范进中举

这个大家都知道是吧

范进中举

所以它不讲出身

除非你有低贱的身份

罪犯家属啊

倒插门女婿 商人不行 其他人可以做

那么在这种情况下呢

长期以来就形成一个士大夫阶层

这个阶层它是传统思想文化的载体

他们有介入体制做官的资格

同时呢 作为士人来讲

隋唐 (suí táng) Sui (581-617) and Tang dynasties (618-907). 科举 (kē jǔ) imperial examination.

繁杂 (fán zá) many; diverse.

有钱人 (yǒu qián rén) the rich; the wealthy. 读书 (dú shū) to read a book; to study; to attend school.

中举 (zhòng jǔ) to pass the provincial level imperial examination.

出身 (chū shēn) to be born of; to come from; family background; class origin.

贱 (jiàn) inexpensive; lowly.

罪犯 (zuì fàn) criminal. 家属 (jiā shǔ) family member; (family) dependent.

倒插门 (dào chā mén) to marry and live with the bride's family (inverting traditional Chinese expectations). 女婿 (nǚ xu) daughter's husband; son-in-law. 商人 (shāng rén) merchant; businessman.

长期以来 (cháng qī yǐ lái) ever since a long time ago.

载体 (zài tǐ) carrier (chemistry); vector (epidemiology); vehicle or medium.

介入 (jiè rù) to intervene; to get involved.

The best career plan of his life is to

他一生的最好的**生涯规划**就是要

**生涯** (shēng yá) career; life (way in which sb lives); period of one's life. **规划** (guī huà) to plan (how to do sth); planning; plan; program.

Intervene in the system to realize their value in life

介入体制实现自己的人生价值

Or to realize one's life ambition

或者说是实现自己的人生**抱负**

**抱负** (bào fù) aspiration; ambition.

So these people

所以这些人

They basically wanted the imperial examination all their lives

他们一辈子大体上就是要科举

Be an official to intervene in politics

做官来介入政治 参与政治

In their lifetime

在他们的一生当中呢

If you can't be an official

如果不能做官

He will use the knowledge they have

他就会利用他们所掌握的知识

To form a means of earning a living

来形成**谋生**的手段

**谋生** (móu shēng) to seek one's livelihood; to work to support oneself; to earn a living.

Such as Jiaojiaguan

比如**教家馆**

Help write letters

帮忙写**书信**

**书信** (shū xìn) letter; epistle.

I even live on the street and do these things

甚至**流落街头测字算命** 干这些事

**流落** (liú luò) to wander about destitute; to be stranded. **街头** (jiē tóu) street. **算命** (suàn mìng) fortune-telling; to tell fortune.

He certainly won't do manual labor

他肯定不去从事**体力劳动**

**体力劳动** (tǐ lì láo dòng) physical labor.

Set up a small stall to sell soy milk, fried dough sticks, don't do this

摆个**小摊**卖个什么**豆浆**啊**油条**啊 不干这事

**小摊** (xiǎo tān) vendor's stall. **豆浆** (dòu jiāng) soy milk. **油条** (yóu tiáo) youtiao (deep-fried breadstick); slick and sly person.

Scholars, scholars, right?

**文人**嘛 读书人嘛是吧

**文人** (wén rén) scholar; literati. **嘛** (ma) modal particle indicating that sth is obvious; particle indicating a pause for emphasis.

Then these people as carriers of knowledge

那么这些人作为知识的载体

Under the conditions of monarchy

他又是君主政治条件下

Reserve force of bureaucracy

官僚队伍的**后备力量**

**后备** (hòu bèi) reserve; backup.

So in the folk

那么在民间呢

Because they read and read	因为他们读书 <b>识字</b>	<b>识字</b> (shí zì) to learn to read.
It also includes some fame	这里面也包括一些 <b>求取了功名</b>	<b>求取</b> (qiú qǔ) to seek after; to strive for. <b>功名</b> (gōng míng) scholarly honor (in imperial exams); rank; achievement; fame; glory.
But there is no official	但是还没有做官的人	
For example, he got a talent in the imperial examination	比如说科举他中了 <b>秀才</b>	<b>秀才</b> (xiù cái) a person who has passed the county level imperial exam (historical); scholar; skillful writer; fine talent.
Or referee	或 <b>考中举人</b>	<b>考中</b> (kǎo zhòng) to pass an exam. <b>举人</b> (jǔ rén) graduate; successful candidate in the imperial provincial examination.
Juren in the examination can be an official in the Song Dynasty	考中举人在 <b>宋代</b> 可以做官	<b>宋代</b> (sòng dài) Song dynasty (960-1279).
Other dynasties don't seem to work	其他 <b>朝代</b> 好像都不行	<b>朝代</b> (cháo dài) dynasty; reign (of a king).
He hasn't passed the Jinshi exam	他还没有考中 <b>进士</b>	<b>进士</b> (jìn shì) successful candidate in the highest imperial civil service examination; palace graduate.
Not qualified to be an official	没有做官的资格	
But he already has a certain fame	但是他已经有了一定的功名	
So-called identity	所谓身份	
What about	这样的话呢	
He formed the so-called local leader in society and the people	他在社会在民间就形成了所谓地方上的 <b>领袖</b>	<b>领袖</b> (lǐng xiù) leader.
So I say that the literati class is the foundation of power against him	因此我说士大夫阶层 <b>对上</b> 他是权力基础	<b>对上</b> (duì shàng) to fit one into the other; to bring two things into contact.
Next is the civil leader	对下是民间领袖	
The long-term development of this class	这个阶层的长期的发展	
Form a backbone in the process of social operation	形成社会 <b>运作</b> 过程当中 <b>的一个中坚力量</b>	<b>运作</b> (yùn zuò) to operate; operations; workings; activities (usu. of an organization); thread (computing). <b>个中</b> (gè zhōng) therein; in this.
these people	这些人	



Confucian thought, concept and theory	把儒家的思想 观念 理论	
Especially these values	特别是这些个价值理念	
Spread it to all levels of society	把它 <b>散播</b> 到社会的 <b>各个层面</b>	<b>散播</b> (sàn bō) to spread; to disperse; to disseminate. <b>各个</b> (gè gè) every; various; separately, one by one. <b>层面</b> (céng miàn) aspect; facet; level (political, psychological, spiritual etc); (geology) bedding plane.
This is administrative rule in ancient society	这是在古代社会行政统治	
Under relatively low administrative capacity	<b>行政管理</b> 能力相对 <b>低下</b> 的情况下	<b>行政管理</b> (xíng zhèng guǎn lǐ) administration; administrative management. <b>低下</b> (dī xià) low status; lowly; to lower (one's head).
The spread of Confucianism makes people grow up	儒家思想的传播使人们 <b>从小</b>	<b>从小</b> (cóng xiǎo) from childhood; as a child.
Even people in remote areas can know loyalty and filial piety	包括 <b>穷乡僻壤</b> 的人们都能够知道 <b>忠孝节义</b>	<b>穷乡僻壤</b> (qióng xiāng pì rǎng) a remote and desolate place. <b>忠</b> (zhōng) loyal; devoted; honest.
So this is for regulating people's behavior	那么这对于 <b>规范</b> 人们的行为	<b>规范</b> (guī fàn) norm; standard; specification; regulation; rule; within the rules; to fix rules; to regulate; to specify.
Stabilize the society to achieve an ideal social state	稳定社会 <b>达成</b> 一种理想的社会状态	<b>达成</b> (dá chéng) to reach (an agreement); to accomplish.
Played a very important role in consolidation	起到了非常重要的 <b>巩固</b> 的作用	<b>巩固</b> (gǒng gù) to consolidate; consolidation; to strengthen.
So i said	所以我说	
Why the age of monarchy in ancient Chinese society	为什么中国古代社会君主政治时代	
Developed for so many years	发展了这么多年	
Qin unified China from 221 BC	从公元前221年秦统一中国	
By 1911 the Revolution of 1911 overthrew the monarchy	到1911年 <b>辛亥革命推翻帝制</b>	<b>辛亥革命</b> (xīn hài gé mìng) Xinhai Revolution (1911), which ended the Qing Dynasty. <b>推翻</b> (tuī fān) to overthrow. <b>帝制</b> (dì zhì) autocratic monarchy; imperial regime.
How does it last for such a long time	这么长的时间它怎么延续下来	
In addition to the small production mentioned by historians	除了历史学家讲的小生产	

Smallholder economy, etc.	小农经济等等以外	
I feel more important	我觉得更重要的	
Is that it has a literati class	是它有一个由士大夫阶层构成的	
Relatively stable bureaucracy	相对稳定的官僚体制	
And the formation of this literati class	而这个士大夫阶层的形成	
So that the formation of the bureaucracy	以至于官僚体制的形成	以至于 (yǐ zhì yú) down to; up to; to the extent that....
It is precisely the result of the cultivation of Confucianism	恰恰是儒家思想文化培育的结果	
This can reflect what we said earlier	这就能够体现出来我们前面所说的话	
Or a judgment we made	或者说我们做出的一个判断	做出 (zuò chū) to put out; to issue.
In other words, the importance of ideology and culture in historical development	就是说思想文化在历史发展上这种重要性	
The third question is that we have to briefly talk about it	第三个问题就是我们要再简短的说一下	简短 (jiǎn duǎn) brief (statement, summary etc); briefly; brevity.
The political wisdom contained in traditional ideology and culture	在传统思想文化里面它蕴含的那个政治智慧	蕴含 (yùn hán) to contain; to accumulate.
What value does it have in contemporary society	在当代社会它有什么样的价值	
We study traditional thought and culture	我们研究传统思想文化	
Not to praise tradition or simply criticize tradition	不是为赞扬传统或者是简单的去批判传统	赞扬 (zàn yáng) to praise; to approve of; to show approval. 批判 (pī pàn) to criticize; critique.
The purpose of our research on traditional thought and culture	我们研究传统思想文化的目的	
For our contemporary China	是为我们当代中国	
Contemporary social development provides a historical reference	当代的社会发展提供一种历史的参照	
That is, we are standing in the moment and looking at tradition	也就是我们是站在当下反观传统	反观 (fǎn guān) by contrast; but as for this...; viewed from another angle; subjectively; introspection.

Is to answer	是为了回答	
Solve current problems and reflect on tradition	解决当下的问题去 <b>反思</b> 传统	<b>反思 (fǎn sī)</b> to think back over sth; to review; to revisit; to rethink; reflection; reassessment.
In other words, any current social and political phenomenon	也就是说当下的任何社会政治现象	
Some of the problems we felt and found	我们所 <b>感觉到</b> 发现的一些问题	<b>感觉到 (gǎn jué dào)</b> to feel; to sense; to detect; to perceive; to become aware.
You go back to the root	你 <b>追根溯源 刨根问底</b>	<b>追根溯源 (zhuī gēn sù yuán)</b> to pursue sth back to its origins; to trace back to the source; to get to the bottom of sth. <b>刨根问底 (páo gēn wèn dǐ)</b> to dig up roots and inquire at the base (idiom); to get to the bottom of sth.
It often has a profound	它往往有一个深刻的	
An internal source of traditional thought and culture	内在的一种传统思想文化的 <b>根源</b>	<b>根源 (gēn yuán)</b> origin; root (cause).
We can go back to the source	我们能够追根溯源	
We can understand the problem more thoroughly from the root cause	就能够从根源 <b>上去</b> 把这个问题认识的更 <b>透彻</b>	<b>上去 (shàng qù)</b> to go up. <b>透彻 (tòu chè)</b> penetrating; thorough; incisive.
It may be easier to solve	解决起来可能就更顺畅	
Is such a thought	是这么一个思想	
Briefly summarize	简单地概括一下	
Traditional political thought contains two great wisdoms	传统的政治思想里面它包含着两 <b>大智慧</b>	<b>大智慧 (dà zhì huì)</b> great wisdom and knowledge (Buddhism).
The first is to achieve order	第一 叫做达成秩序	
The second is the coordination relationship	第二 叫做 <b>协调</b> 关系	<b>协调 (xié tiáo)</b> to coordinate; to harmonize; to fit together; to match (colors etc); harmonious; concerted.
Sociopolitical development	社会政治的发展	
Traditional political thought with Confucianism as the main body	以儒家思想 <b>为</b> 主体的传统政治思想	<b>为主 (wéi zhǔ)</b> to rely mainly on; to attach most importance to.
Its core content is to build order	它最核心的内容是要构建秩序	
Below we have a special talk for Confucius	这个下面我们对孔子专门有一讲	
We will introduce in detail	我们会详细的介绍	

The reason why Confucianism became political guiding ideology	儒家思想 <b>之所以</b> 成为政治指导思想	<b>之所以</b> (zhī suǒ yǐ) the reason why.
Has its inevitability	有它的必然性	
Because it focuses on building order	因为它关注的是构建秩序	
Then any political system	那么任何一个政治系统	
Whether it is ancient or modern, of course it must pay attention to order	无论是古代还是现代它当然要关注秩序	
right	<b>对不对</b>	<b>对不对</b> (duì bù duì) right or wrong?; Is it right?; OK, yes? (colloquial).
Orderly politics is the most basic condition for social development	<b>有序</b> 的政治是社会发展的最基本的条件	<b>有序</b> (yǒu xù) regular; orderly; successive; in order.
How the world chaos develops	<b>天下大乱</b> 如何发展	<b>天下大乱</b> (tiān xià dà luàn) the whole country in rebellion.
General members of society	一般社会成员	
People can't survive	人们都无法 <b>生存</b>	<b>生存</b> (shēng cún) to exist; to survive.
People don't live	<b>民不聊生</b>	<b>民不聊生</b> (mín bù liáo shēng) The people have no way to make a living (idiom, from Record of the Grand Historian 史记 (shǐ jì)); no way of getting by.
under these circumstances	在这种情况下	
Society must be a retrogressive state	社会肯定是一种 <b>倒退</b> 状态	<b>倒退</b> (dào tuì) to fall back; to go in reverse.
So in traditional Chinese thought and culture	所以说中国传统思想文化里面	
Political thought with Confucianism as the main body	以儒家思想为主体的政治思想	
It contains a kind of wisdom for constructing order	它蕴含着一种构建秩序的这么一种智慧	
To build this wisdom	为了构建这种智慧	
He offers many ideas	他提供了很多主张	
And these claims can be ruled by the ruler under certain circumstances	而这些主张在一定情况下又能够被统治者	

Such as monarch	比如君主	
Accepted by the Emperor	皇帝所接受	
So there is governance in Chinese history	所以中国历史上有治世	
There is also a flourishing age	也有 <b>盛世</b>	<b>盛世 (shèng shì)</b> a flourishing period; period of prosperity; a golden age.
Then the emergence of these governance and prosperity	那么这些治世和盛世的出现	
It means a kind of development of society	就 <b>意味着</b> 社会的一种发展	<b>意味着 (yì wèi zhe)</b> to signify; to mean; to imply.
The development itself	这个发展的本身	
Have traditional political thinking	有传统政治思维	
These things contributed by traditional political wisdom	传统政治智慧所贡献的这些东西	
Another is the wisdom of regulating relationships	再有一个是调节关系的智慧	
We talk about politics now	我们讲现在 <b>政治学</b>	<b>政治学 (zhèng zhì xué)</b> politics; political science.
Or talk about political theory in general	或者讲一般意义上的政治理论	
There are two main functions of the state	国家 <b>职能</b> 主要有两项	<b>职能 (zhí néng)</b> function; role.
As a country, there are two main functions	作为国家来讲 职能主要有两项	
One is the violent function of suppression	一个是 <b>镇压的暴力</b> 职能	<b>镇压 (zhèn yā)</b> suppression; repression; to suppress; to put down; to quell. <b>暴力 (bào lì)</b> violence; force; violent.
One is the coordination function	一个是协调的职能	
right	对不对	
So in Chinese traditional thought and culture	那么中国的传统思想文化里面	
They embody a function of coordinating relations	他们体现了一种协调关系的职能	
Let's talk about the coordination function	我们下面专门有一讲来讲协调关系职能	

Of course generally speaking	当然 <b>一般而言</b> 说	<b>一般而言</b> (yī bān ér yán) generally speaking.
The establishment of a dynasty is often through war and violence	一代王朝的建立往往是通过战争和暴力	
This is correct	这个 <b>没错</b>	<b>没错</b> (méi cuò) that's right; sure!; rest assured!; that's good; can't go wrong.
But after seizing power and establishing power,	但是 <b>夺取政权</b> 以后建立政权以后	<b>夺取</b> (duó qǔ) to seize; to capture; to wrest control of. <b>政权</b> (zhèng quán) regime; political power.
What is his concern as a ruler	作为统治者他关注的是什么	
I don't seem to be fully concerned about eating, drinking and having fun	好像还不完全关注着 <b>吃喝玩乐</b>	<b>吃喝玩乐</b> (chī hē wán lè) to eat, drink and be merry (idiom); to abandon oneself to a life of pleasure.
He still needs to find ways	他还需要去 <b>想方设法</b>	<b>想方设法</b> (xiǎng fāng shè fǎ) to think up every possible method (idiom); to devise ways and means; to try this, that and the other.
To build order	去构建秩序	
So that his regime can last for a long time	使他的政权能够长期延续 <b>下去</b>	<b>下去</b> (xià qù) to go down; to descend; to go on; to continue; (of a servant) to withdraw.
So how to continue	那么如何延续下去	
This requires coordination of various relationships	这就需要协调各种关系	
In the words of current political science,	用现在政治学的话讲就是	
Coordinate the relationship between various interest groups	协调各个 <b>利益集团</b> 之间的关系	<b>利益集团</b> (lì yì jí tuán) interest group.
Then	那么	
Chinese traditional thinking	中国的传统思想里面	
The wisdom it provides	它所提供的这种智慧	
It tells the ruler	它是告诉统治者	
You must first coordinate the relationship between man and nature	你首先要 <b>协调人</b> 与自然的关系	<b>协调人</b> (xié tiáo rén) coordinator.
Second	<b>其二</b>	<b>其二</b> (qí èr) secondly; the other (usu. of two); the second.

You have to coordinate the relationship between people and me	你要协调人我之间的关系	
Again	再有呢	
When you have to make a judgment on policy	当你要在政策上做出判断的时候	
You also have a balance based on coordination	你还有一种 <b>基于</b> 协调平衡	<b>基于</b> (jī yú) because of; on the basis of; in view of; on account of.
This kind of thinking about adjusting the relationship	调节关系的这么一种思考	
Like these wisdom	像这些个智慧	
Cultural literacy	这些个文化的 <b>素养</b>	<b>素养</b> (sù yǎng) (personal) accomplishment; attainment in self-cultivation.
It is reflected in the political behavior of the ruler	它是体现在统治者的政治行为上	
So a unified dynasty was about 300 years old	所以一代统一王朝差不多 <b>三百年</b> 左右	<b>百年</b> (bǎi nián) hundred years; century; lifetime.
These three hundred years or so	这三百年左右	
He always has a period of peaceful and smooth development	他总是有他和平顺利发展的时期	
The shortest unified dynasty is the Yuan Dynasty, more than 90 years	统一王朝最短的是 <b>元朝</b> <b>九十</b> 多年	<b>元朝</b> (yuán cháo) Yuan or Mongol dynasty (1279-1368). <b>九十</b> (jiǔ shí) ninety.
Han Han	前后汉	
Four hundred years of Western Han and Eastern Han	西汉东汉四百年	
Some are three hundred years old	<b>有的是</b> 三百年	<b>有的是</b> (yǒu de shì) have plenty of; there's no lack of.
Like the Qing Dynasty for more than 270 years	像清朝二百七十多年	
How does this dynasty continue	像这一代王朝它怎么延续下来	
The ruler he is not blindly military and military	统治者他不是一味的 <b>穷兵黩武</b>	<b>一味</b> (yī wèi) blindly; invariably. <b>穷兵黩武</b> (qióng bīng dú wǔ) to engage in wars of aggression at will (idiom); militaristic; bellicose.

Indiscriminate and torture	滥刑酷杀 横征暴敛	滥刑 (làn xíng) indiscriminate punishment. 暴敛 (bào liǎn) to overtax; to extort.
He is not exactly	他不完全是	
Before the end of the dynasty	到了王朝末年天下大乱之前	末年 (mò nián) the final years (of a regime).
When political corruption reaches a certain stage	政治腐败到一定阶段的时候	腐败 (fǔ bài) corruption; to corrupt; to rot; rotten.
He will have this phenomenon	他会出现这种现象	
But to a certain extent	但是在一定程度上	
He has developed steadily for a certain period of time	一定时期内他还是平稳发展的	平稳 (píng wěn) smooth; steady.
So there are still some so-called peaceful times in history	所以历史上还颇有一些所谓太平盛世	颇 (pō) rather; quite; considerably; oblique; inclined; slanting; Taiwan pr. (pǒ). 太平盛世 (tài píng shèng shì) peace and prosperity (idiom).
If there is no such development process	如果没有这种发展的过程的话	
We can't understand	我们也就无法理解	
Why is the ancient Chinese civilization so brilliant	为什么中华古代的文明那么辉煌	辉煌 (huī huáng) splendid; glorious.
So brilliant	那么灿烂	灿烂 (càn làn) to glitter; brilliant; splendid.
Will produce	会产生出来	
Created	创造出来	
So much admired by other nations in the world	那么多被世界其他民族所敬仰的	
Excellent culture and civilization in ancient China	中国古代优秀的文化和文明	
and so	所以	
The wisdom of coordinating relationships	协调关系的智慧	
He is reflected in the policy choices of the rulers	他体现在统治者的政策选择上	
And this policy choice brings	而这种政策选择带来的	
Is the relative stabilization of society	是社会的相对的稳定化	
Coordinate the relationship and achieve order	协调关系 达成秩序	



This is an inspiration that traditional thinking and culture can give us

Let's make a general narrative

Below we will explain each topic

Okay, let's take a break for this class

这是传统思想文化能够给予我们的一种启发

我们先做一个概括性的叙述

下面我们就各个专题再进行讲解

好 这节课到这大家休息吧

给予 (jǐ yǔ) to accord; to give; to show (respect).