

The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Division of Humanities

HMMA 5007
Fundamentals of Chinese Philosophy
Fall 2019

Room 2463
Thursdays 10:30-13:20

Professor Charles Wing-hoi Chan

Office hours: Mondays, 11:00-12:30 & Thursdays, 9:00-10:30
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Course Description:

Chinese philosophy, consisting of Confucianism, Taoism, Mohism, Legalism, Buddhism and other important schools of thought, is an immensely vast field of study. Therein students will definitely be able to identify schools or philosophers of their own interests, and through studying them, be fascinated by the elaborate systems they constructed and inspired by their profound wisdom.

Designed as an introductory course at the graduate level, this course assumes no preconception as to what topics have to be covered, how research should be conducted, and which perspective must be adopted. Quite to the contrary, it aims at encouraging students to develop their own interests, find their own topics, explore different perspectives, design their own methods, test existing views, and ultimately form their own views.

However, to ensure that a rather balanced picture of Chinese philosophy will be delivered to them, in determining the actual schedule, students are urged to select topics in such a way that the course will cover a scope as comprehensive as possible. The most ideal schedule will be one that covers all the major philosophical schools and most of the historical periods.

While creativity and originality will be emphasized in this course, solidity, as the cornerstone of scholarship, is considered to be particularly important. To lay a firm foundation for understanding Chinese philosophy, students are required to handle, and indeed tackle with, primary sources. They, therefore, will be expected to read, both extensively and intensively, the texts produced by, or attributed to, the schools or philosophers involved.

Though being a seminar course in which students are expected to engage actively in presenting their research findings, to provide them with necessary guidance, the course will be carefully led by the instructor, who himself will also take part in the presentations, especially at the early stage of the course.

Intended Learning Outcomes:

After taking the course, students will be able to:

1. Analyze Chinese philosophy, discovering how Chinese philosophers make sense of the universe in which they live, how they position themselves both as individuals and as members of the society, and what ideals are they committed to, on both personal and societal levels.
2. Investigate into both the primary and secondary sources fundamental to the study of Chinese philosophy.
3. Present their point of view and comment on those of others in front of an audience.
4. Think critically when conducting their research on the subjects they choose and write professionally when delivering their findings.
5. Evaluate and apply the philosophies they have learnt to reflect upon their own lives and behavior.

Schedule of Lectures and Seminars:

While the final schedule will be determined together with the students, a preliminary one may include the following eminent philosophers:

Confucius (551-479 BCE), Mo Tzu (fl. 479-438 BCE), Lao Tzu (Confucius' visit in 518 BCE), Chuang Tzu (bet. 399-295 BCE), Mencius (371-289 BCE?), Hsun Tzu (fl. 298-238 BCE), Tsou Yen (305-240 BCE?), Han Fei Tzu (d. 233 BCE), Huai-nan Tzu (d. 122 BCE), Tung Chung-shu (c.179- c.104 BCE), Wang Pi (226-249), Kuo Hsiang (d. 312), Seng-chao (384-414), Chi-tsang (549-623), Hsuan-tsang (596-664), Fa-tsang (643-712), Hui-neng (638-713), Chou Tun-i (1017-1073), Chang Tsai (1020-1077), Ch'eng Hao (1032-1085), Ch'eng I (1033-1107), Chu Hsi (1130-1200), Lu Hsiang-shan (1139-1193), Wang Yang-ming (1472-1529), Wang Fu-chih (1619-1693), Tai Chen (1723-1777).

| Weeks | Dates | Topics | Required reading |
|-------|---------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Sept 5 | Introduction | 《哲學簡史》 Chap. 1-3 |
| 2 | Sept 12 | Confucius, Mo-tzu & Yang Chu | 《哲學史》 Vol. 1, Chap. 4, 5, 7 |
| 3 | Sept 19 | Lao Tzu & Chuang Tzu | 《哲學史》 Vol. 1, Chap. 8, 10 |
| 4 | Sept 26 | Mencius, Hsun Tzu & Han Fei | 《哲學史》 Vol. 1, Chap. 6, 12-13 |
| 5 | Oct 3 | Presentations | |
| 6 | Oct 10 | Presentations | |
| 7 | Oct 17 | Neo-Taoism: Wang Pi & Kuo Hsiang | 《哲學史》 Vol. 2, Chap. 5-6 |
| 8 | Oct 24 | Presentations | |
| 9 | Oct 31 | Buddhism from India to China | 《哲學史》 Vol. 2, Chap. 7 |
| 10 | Nov 7 | Buddhism in the T'ang | 《哲學史》 Vol. 2, Chap. 8-9 |
| 11 | Nov 14 | Presentations | |
| 12 | Nov 21 | Neo-Confucianism & Chu His | 《哲學史》 Vol. 2, Chap. 13-14 |
| 13 | Nov 28 | Presentations | |

Grading Scheme:

1. Attendance (10%):
 - Attendance will be taken every week right after the add-drop period. Marks will be deducted from absentees providing no reasonable excuse.
 - To take leave, students must send apologies to the instructor in advance unless impossible, while producing such necessary document as medical certificate or invitation letter to conference or interview, afterwards.
2. Classroom performance (15%):
 - While students should always be enthusiastic towards the subject matters of the course, those participating actively in classroom discussions will be given marks.
3. One presentation (25%):
 - Presenters are advised to start preparing for their presentations at least four weeks in advance. Their ppts are required to be uploaded to the CANVAS the Mondays preceding the presentations. Late submission of the ppts will result in deduction of marks.
 - Through presentations, students should demonstrate not only a clear understanding of the subject matters involved, but also a good mastery of the related primary and secondary sources.
 - Students should also be able to pinpoint some of the most important questions that are related to their presentations for further discussion.
 - Depending on the time available, each presentation should last approximately for 20 to 30 minutes.
4. One final paper of 5000 words (50%):
 - Students have to submit a final paper approaching the end of the semester.
 - The essay will be 5000 words in length. The exact number of words has to be clearly stated at the end of the essay. Marks will be deducted from essay either longer or shorter, which is 5% per 100 words.
 - Students are recommended to write on the subjects of their presentations, but they may also write on other topics, to be chosen on consultation with their professor.
 - Students should spell out clearly at the very beginning of their papers the specific subjects they intend to address and then review some of the most important scholarly works on the subjects, before putting forward their own views and arguing for them.
 - The essay is to be neatly typed. Hand-written one will not be accepted.
 - To write a good essay, students are highly recommended to consult other relevant materials, especially those on the “Suggested Readings”.
 - Papers are due three weeks after the semester ends, that is, on or before December 19. Penalty of 5% per day will be applied to late submission without sufficient reason.

Creation of a Good Learning Experience:

The professor is determined to make this course a rewarding and fruitful learning experience for students enrolling in it. Arriving late, chatting to friends after class has already started, and using electronic devices for other purposes are indeed

discourteous to the professor and inconsiderate and disruptive for your classmates who are there to learn. Your very kind cooperation will, therefore, be greatly appreciated.

For more details, you may consult the following ppt prepared by the Undergraduate Studies Administration of the Academic Registry:

http://tl.ust.hk/conduct/good_learning_experience.pps.

Academic Integrity:

The whole University is very serious about upholding academic integrity. Students are required to comply with the Academic Honor Code adopted by the Senate, which is as follows:

1. Honesty and integrity are central to the academic work of HKUST. Students of the University must observe and uphold the highest standards of academic integrity and honesty in all the work they do throughout their program of study.
2. As members of the University community, you have the responsibility to help maintain the academic reputation of HKUST in its academic endeavors.
3. Sanctions will be imposed on students, if they are found to have violated the regulations governing academic integrity and honesty.

For regulations that help you understand and avoid academic dishonesty, please visit <http://tl.ust.hk/integrity>.

Basic Readings:

1. 馮友蘭著；趙復三譯，《中國哲學簡史》（香港：三聯書店（香港）有限公司，2005香港第1版）。
2. 馮友蘭，《中國哲學史》，增訂本上、下冊（臺北：臺灣商務印書館，1944年增訂初版；1993增訂臺一版）。
3. Chan, Wing-tsit, trans. & comp. *A Source Book in Chinese Philosophy*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1963. 楊儒賓等譯，《中國哲學文獻選編》，全2冊（臺北：巨流圖書公司，1993-2000）。

Suggested Readings:

I. Anthologies of Primary Sources:

1. 國學整理社原輯，《諸子集成》，全8卷（北京：中華書局，1954年第1版，93年8刷）。
2. 中國社會科學院哲學研究所中國哲學史組編，《中國哲學史資料選輯》，全6卷14冊（北京：中華書局，1960-90）。
3. 中國科學院哲學研究所中國哲學史組、北京大學哲學系中國哲學史教研室編，《中國歷代哲學文選》，全7冊（北京：中華書局，1963）。

4. 葛兆光主編，《中國思想史參考資料集》，全3卷（北京：清華大學出版社，2004）。

II. Biographical Series:

1. 王壽南主編，《中國歷代思想家》，更新版（臺北：臺灣商務印書館，1999），全25冊。
2. 匡亞明主編，《中國思想家評傳叢書》（南京：南京大學出版社，1990-2006），全205冊。
3. 傅偉勳、韋政通主編，《世界哲學家叢書》，（臺北市：東大圖書公司，1986-）。

III. Histories of Chinese Philosophy or Chinese Thought:

A. Individual Works: (on reserve)

1. 牟宗三，《中國哲學的特質》（台北：學生書局，1974）。
2. 唐君毅，《中國哲學原論》，全6冊（香港：新亞研究所，1976年修訂再版）。
3. 牟宗三，《中國哲學十九講》（台北：學生書局，1983）。
4. 勞思光，《新編中國哲學史》，全4冊（臺北：三民，1992增訂7版）。
5. 葛兆光，《中國思想史》，全3冊（上海：復旦大學出版社，2009）。

B. Collective Works:

1. 項維新、劉福增主編，《中國哲學思想論集》，總論、先秦、兩漢、宋明、清代各一冊，現代三冊，全8冊（臺北：水牛，1976-78）。
2. 姜國柱、周桂鈿、辛旗、容肇祖、朱葵菊，《中國歷代思想史》，（一）先秦卷、（二）秦漢卷、（三）魏晉南北朝隋唐卷、（四）宋元卷、（五）明代卷、（六）清代卷，（臺北：文津，1993年）。
3. 張豈之主編，《中國思想學說史》，全6卷9冊（桂林：廣西師範大學出版社，2007）。
4. Bo Mou, ed. *History of Chinese Philosophy*. London and New York: Routledge, 2009.

IV. Selected Primary and Secondary Sources:

A. Confucianism:

1. 朱熹，《四書集注》（臺北：台灣中華書局，1981）。
2. 錢穆，《四書釋義》（台北：學生書局，1990）[PL2463.Z6 C52 1990]
3. Liu, Shu-hsien. *Understanding Confucian Philosophy: Classical and Sung-Ming*. CT: Greenwood Press, 1998.
4. 錢遜，《先秦儒學》（臺北：洪業文化，1993）。
5. 方穎嫻，《先秦之仁、義、禮說》（台北：文津出版，1996）。[B126.F327 1996]
6. 劉耘華，《詮釋學與先秦儒家之意義生成：《論語》、《孟子》、《荀子》對古代傳統的解釋》（上海：上海譯文出版社，2002）。
7. 蔡仁厚，《孔孟荀哲學》（臺北：學生書局，1990）。
8. 錢穆，《孔子傳》（臺北：東大圖書公司，1987）。
9. 牟宗三，《心體與性體》，全3冊（臺北：正中，1969年台初版）。
10. 錢穆，《朱子新學案》，全5冊（臺北：三民，1989年三版）。
11. 陳榮捷，《朱子新探索》（臺北：學生，1988）。
12. 陳來，《朱熹哲學研究》（臺北：文津，1990）。
13. 牟宗三，《從陸象山到劉蕺山》（臺北：學生，1993再版）。
14. 陳榮捷，《王陽明傳習錄譯註集評》（臺北：學生，1988年修訂再版）。
15. 吳光、錢明、董平、姚延福編校，《王陽明全集》，全2冊（上海：上海古籍，1992）。

B. Taoism:

1. 王弼注、袁保新導讀，《老子》（臺北：金楓出版社，出版年月不詳）。
2. 高明，《帛書老子校注》（北京：中華書局，1996）。
3. 〈老子釋文注釋〉，收入荊門市博物館編《郭店楚墓竹簡》（北京：文物出版社，1998）。
4. 郭慶藩撰、王孝魚點校，《莊子集釋》（北京：中華書局，1985），全4冊。
5. 焦竑，《莊子翼》，收入《四庫全書》（上海古籍出版社版），第1058冊，頁1-303。
6. 王先謙撰、沉嘯寰點校《莊子集解》、劉武撰、沉嘯寰點校《莊子集解內篇補正》（臺北：文津，1988）。
7. 劉笑敢，《老子》（香港：海嘯，1997）。
8. 張起鈞，《智慧的老子》（臺北：東大圖書，1992）。
9. 吳光明，《莊子》（臺北：東大圖書，1992年再版）。
10. 錢穆，《莊老通辨》（臺北：東大圖書，1991）。
11. 方東美，《原始儒家道家哲學》（臺北：黎明，1985年再版），頁167-282。
12. 牟宗三，《才性與玄理》（香港：人生，1970年再版）。

C. Buddhism:

1. 丁福保，《六祖壇經箋註》（臺北：新文豐，1987年再版）。

2. 聖印法師，《六祖壇經講話》（香港：荃灣東普陀寺，1991）。
3. 牟宗三，《佛性與般若》，上、下（臺北：學生，1997修訂版6刷）。

V. Useful Databases:

1. 中國哲學書電子化計劃 <http://ctext.org/zh>
2. 世紀期刊人文社科精品數據庫文史哲 (1950-1993)
3. 中國期刊全文數據庫- 文史哲、教育與社會科學綜合、政治軍事與法律 及經濟與管理 (1994-)
4. 臺灣期刊論文索引系統 (1970-)
5. 香港中文期刊論文索引 (1990-)
6. *Bibliography of Asian Studies* (1971-)