

<<Basic Buddhism(中国佛教 >

图书基本信息

书名：<<Basic Buddhism(中国佛教发展史略述)（英文版）>>

13位ISBN编号：9787506033312

10位ISBN编号：7506033313

出版时间：2008-11

出版时间：南怀瑾、 J.C.Cleary 东方出版社（2008-11出版）

作者：南怀瑾

页数：383

译者：J.C.Cleary

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

内容概要

《中国佛教发展史略述（英文版）》分为五大部分为CHATER 1：Buddism and the Culture of India , CHAPTER 2：Shakyamuni Buddha , the Founder of Buddhism , CHAPTER 3：The Transmission of Buddhism to China , CHAPTER 4：Buddhism in Other Countries , CHAPTER 5：Buddhism in the 20th Century.

作者简介

作者：南怀瑾 译者：(英国)J.C.Cleary

书籍目录

CHAPTER 1. Buddhism and the Culture of India
The Development of Indian Culture
The Rise of Various Philosophical Trends
Chapter Summary
CHAPTER 2. Shakyamuni Buddha, the Founder of Buddhism
Shakyamuni's Lineage
Leaving Home and Awakening to the Path
The Founding of the Teaching
Chapter Summary
CHAPTER 3: The Transmission of Buddhism to China
The First Period of the Transmission
The Heyday of Chinese Buddhism
Chapter Summary
CHAPTER 4: Buddhism in Other Countries
Buddhism in Asia
Buddhism in Europe and America
Chapter Summary
CHAPTER 5. Buddhism in the 20th Century
The Decline of Chinese Buddhism Since the Qing Period
The Buddhist Revival of the Late Qing and Early Republican Periods
Conclusion
APPENDIX: The Zen Monastic System and Chinese Society
The Different Societies of Eastern and Western Civilization
The Early Buddhist Monastic System
The Origin of the Zen Monastic System
The Zen Monastic System: Its Regulations and Guidelines
The Influence of the Zen Communities
The Zen Halls: Cultivation of Practice
The Legacy of the Zen Community
Pure Rules
The Zen Community and Patriarchal Clan Society
The Zen Monastic System and Chinese Culture
The Zen Monastic System and the Secret Societies
Closing Comments
Index About the Author

章节摘录

Around the period that Shakyamuni Buddha founded Buddhism, a profusion of various schools of philosophy, all seeking the truth for themselves, established their independence. Each had its own philosophical system and its own organized system of thought. It is customary in the study of Indian philosophy to speak of the six orthodox schools and the three heterodox schools. The six so-called orthodox schools were Samkhya, Yoga, Vaisheshika, Nyaya or Naiyayaka, Mimamsa, and Vedanta. These six schools accepted the authority of the philosophy that had come down from the Vedas, and they can be called the orthodox schools of the brahmanical religion. The three so-called heterodox schools were Buddhism, Jainism, and Worldly Secularism. These three schools were anti-orthodox: they did not accept the authority of Vedic thought. The worldview of the Samkhya school was dualistic. It maintained that at the basic source of the world there were two original principles: a material inherent identity and a spiritual self. By the development of these two original principles, there came to be egotism, the five organs of knowledge, the five organs of action, the organ of mind, the five sense objects, and the five great elements. By means of these twenty-five truths, the Samkhya School accounted for the myriad forms of the world. The Yoga school established its own philosophy based on the thought of the Samkhya school. The Vaisheshika school, based on a pluralistic theory, put forward a materialistic view of.

编辑推荐

《中国佛教发展史略述(英文版)》由东方出版社出版。

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>