

<<中国传统文化>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<中国传统文化>>

13位ISBN编号：9787119057569

10位ISBN编号：7119057561

出版时间：2009-8

出版时间：张岂之、李星健 外文出版社 (2009-08出版)

作者：张岂之 编

页数：331

译者：李星健

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内容概要

Traditional Chinese Culture is a scholarly introduction to fine traditional Chinese culture. Superbly illustrated and written, the book has altogether 250,000 words. The introduction briefly discusses the essence of traditional culture and the evolution of traditional values, followed by 10 separate chapters covering such aspects as philosophy, religion, science of history, literature, relics, calligraphy, painting, medicine, health maintenance, deduction, food and architecture. The last part analyses the challenges faced by traditional Chinese culture in modern times and forecasts its future development trends.

作者简介

张岂之, Zhang Qizhi was born on November 12, 1927 in Nantong City, Zhejiang Province. After graduating from Peking University's Department of Philosophy in 1950, he pursued further studies on the graduate level at Tsinghua University's Department of Philosophy. In 1953, he began to work as a teacher in Northwest University in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. He was president of Northwest University from 1984 to 1992. He is now honorary president of Northwest University and director of Tsinghua University's Research Center of Chinese Culture. He is compiler of A History of Chinese Thought, The History of China's Confucian Thought, and Traditional Chinese Culture, and author of Confucianism, Neo-Confucianism, Real Learning, and New Learning, and Gu Yanwu. He is also editor-in-chief of the magazine Chinese Culture.

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There were two patterns of settlement: one was set up on a terrace at the water's edge, another was on a high place above its surroundings. And the scale of group settlement had developed through a small —— large —— small process. Before the Yangshao Culture period (a Neolithic culture in the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River, dating back 5,000 to 7,000 years) , settled communities were small, generally covering 10,000 to 20,000 square meters. During the Yangshao Culture period, large group settlement communities appeared. The largest of these covered several million square meters, though they were generally between 10,000 and 60,000 square meters. During-the period of Longshan Culture (a late Neolithic culture in the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River, dating back 4,000 to 4,900 years) , the number of small group settlement communities covering areas less than 10,000 square meters increased. The number of inhabitants varied according to the size of communities. Before the Yangshao Culture period, a settlement community with a population of 80 to 200 was very common. During the Yangshao Culture period, the size of population was between 80 and 600 inhabitants. The largest community has been estimated to have had a possible population of 60,000. During the Longshan Culture period, about one-third of the communities had a population of less than 100, the rest having between 80 and 500. This shows an increase in migration during the late Neolithic Age. Most communities were divided into a dwelling area, a pottery kiln area and a graveyard. In the dwelling areas, there were houses and kiln pits. The layout of many small houses was usually centered round a large house or a square. Around community borders, ditches and high walls were usually built up for defense. Agriculture was the economic base of ancient civilization. All such civilizations in the world were based on agriculture, whether in the civilized regions of western, central and eastern Asia as well or in the ancient civilized region of Mexico. But the ancient farming skills in China, which have developed without a break over several thousands of years, are unique in the world. Agriculture was important in China at a very early stage.

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