

The influence of traditional Chinese traditional philosophy on modern society

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the far-reaching influence of traditional Chinese philosophy on modern society, summarizes the core views of Confucianism, Taoism, Legalism and other major philosophical schools and their specific application in modern society, and analyzes how these thoughts shape the values, moral system and cultural inheritance and innovation of modern society. Through case and theoretical analysis, it reveals the positive role of Chinese traditional philosophy in modern social governance, lifestyle, legal construction and other aspects, emphasizes its importance in modern society, and puts forward the future research direction.

KEYWORDS

Chinese traditional philosophy; Modern society; Confucianism; Taoist thought; Legalism; Influence analysis

1 Foreword

This paper aims to deeply discuss the crystallization of wisdom spanning thousands of years —— Chinese traditional philosophy, with its profound cosmology, ethics and methodology, quietly permeate in every field of modern society, playing an inestimable role. From the Confucian benevolence to the natural inaction of Taoism and the compassion of Buddhism, these philosophical thoughts not only shape the spiritual outlook of the Chinese nation, but also provide a unique perspective and path for modern society to solve complex problems and promote harmonious coexistence under the background of globalization. This paper aims to reveal and analyze how these traditional philosophical thoughts cross the boundary of time and space, influence the construction of values, social governance, economic development and even personal cultivation in modern society, and show its enduring vitality and practical significance.

2 Overview of traditional Chinese traditional philosophy

2.1 The development course of traditional Chinese philosophy and thought

The development process of Chinese traditional philosophy is a long and rich process, spanning thousands of years of history. Its germination can be traced back to the Yin and Zhou dynasties, formed at the end of the Spring and Autumn Period, and ushered in the prosperity of a hundred schools of thought in the Warring States Period. In the pre-Qin period, the ideological circle was extremely active, and a large number of thinkers such as Confucius, Mencius, Laozi and Zhuangzi emerged, and many schools of thought such as Confucianism, Taoism, Mohism and Legalism were formed. These schools have conducted in-depth discussions in politics, ethics, cosmology and other

aspects, laying the foundation for the development of Chinese philosophy. Subsequently, in the Han Dynasty, Confucianism gradually became authoritative and became the official ideology and the mainstream thought. By expressing their academic views and political opinions, Confucian scholars have formed two factions of ancient classics and modern Confucian classics. During the Wei, Jin and Southern and Northern Dynasties, metaphysics rose, respected Laozi, Zhuangzi and Zhouyi, and discussed philosophical issues such as famous religion, nature, whether the present is present or not, sinicization of Buddhism. During the Song and Ming dynasties, the rise of Neo-Confucianism, combining Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism, formed the schools of Neo-Confucianism of Cheng and Zhu and Lu Wang, which pushed the thinking level of Chinese philosophy to a new height. During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the trend of reality rose, and advocated the world, which had the nature of early enlightenment thought. Since modern times, The Chinese traditional philosophy began to contact with and absorb the western philosophical thoughts. Kang Youwei, Liang Qichao, Hu Shi and others promoted the new culture movement to reflect on and innovate on the traditional philosophy. Under the background of global consciousness and root-seeking consciousness, modern Neo-Confucianism explores the future development of Confucianism and makes an in-depth study on the cultural background of East Asian industrial civilization.

The development process of traditional Chinese philosophical thought is a process of continuous integration and innovation. thinkers in various periods have conducted in-depth discussions on fundamental issues such as life, universe and ethics, which has laid a deep foundation for the accumulation of Chinese culture and thought.

2.2 Main schools of traditional philosophy and their core viewpoints

There are many schools of traditional Chinese philosophy, among which Confucianism, Taoism, Mohism and Legalism are the four most famous schools, each of which have unique core views.

Confucianism takes "benevolence" as the core, emphasizes the harmonious relationship between people, and advocates the moral code of "do not do to others what you do not want others to do to you". Confucianism pays attention to the inner cultivation of people, and believes that social harmony and prosperity can be realized by cultivating one's morality, regulating the family, governing the country and leveling the world. Taoism advocates "following nature", emphasizes conforming to the laws of nature and pursuing the harmony and unity between nature and man [1]. Taoism believe that all things are born from the Tao, and people should conform to the operation of the Tao and not violate the natural laws to achieve inner peace and freedom. Mohism thought to "both love non-attack" as the core, advocating universal love and oppose war. Mohism believes that people should love without distinction and eliminate war and violence in order to achieve social peace and stability. Legalist thought emphasizes the rule of law and authority, believing that the social order should be maintained through strict laws and systems. Legalists advocated strengthening the authority of the monarch and using the rule of law to ensure the stability and strength of the country.

These four schools of philosophy have exerted a profound influence on Chinese history. Their respective core views are interwoven and influence each other, which together constitute the rich connotation of traditional Chinese philosophy. These thoughts not only influenced the politics, economy, culture and other aspects of ancient China, but also had an important enlightenment and influence to the modern society. In the modern society, we can learn from these traditional philosophical thoughts, in order to seek a more harmonious, free, just and peaceful social development path.

2.3 Characteristics and values of traditional Chinese philosophy

Chinese traditional philosophy has profound historical deposits and unique cultural characteristics, and its characteristics and values are reflected in many aspects.

In terms of characteristics, traditional Chinese philosophy pays attention to the harmony and unity of man and nature, emphasizes the concept of the unity of man and nature, and believes that man should conform to the laws of nature and coexist in harmony with nature. At the same time, the traditional Chinese philosophy also pays attention to the harmony between people and the society, emphasizes the mutual assistance and cooperation between people, and advocates the moral principles such as benevolence and comity. In addition, traditional Chinese philosophy also pays attention to inner cultivation, believing that a higher spiritual realm can be achieved through self-cultivation.

In terms of value, Chinese traditional philosophy has provides rich ideological resources and cultural nourishment for modern society. The concept of unity between man and nature helps modern society to establish the concept of sustainable development and promote the construction of ecological civilization. His thought of paying attention to the harmony between man and society contributes to the modern society to build a more just and peaceful social order. At the same time, the moral principles such as benevolence and comity in traditional Chinese philosophy are also the values that need to be promoted in modern society.

In addition, Chinese traditional philosophy thought also has important practical significance. In the modern society, people are faced with various challenges and difficulties, and the wisdom and methods in the traditional Chinese philosophy can provide inspiration and help for people, guide people out of the difficulties, and achieve self-improvement and social progress.

The Chinese traditional philosophy has unique characteristics and profound value, which not only provides important ideological support for the development of ancient Chinese society, but also provides valuable ideological resources and cultural nourishment for the sustainable development of modern society and the self-promotion of human beings.

3 The application of Chinese traditional philosophy thought in modern society

3.1 The application of Confucianism in modern social governance

Confucianism has been widely used and far-reaching in modern social governance, and its core ideas such as "benevolence" and "propriety and righteousness" have provided valuable wisdom for modern social governance. In the Confucian classic *The Analects of Confucius*, the golden rule of "do not do to others to you what you do not want others to do" is widely used to advocate social morality and interpersonal harmony, encourage people to treat others with empathy when dealing with social affairs, and promote social fairness and justice. In practice, Confucianism emphasizes "governing the country by virtue", which is reflected in the modern social governance and attaches equal importance to moral education and the rule of law. By promoting the Confucian virtues of integrity, loyalty and filial piety, the government and enterprises can establish a more stable social trust system and improve the governance efficiency. For example, in public administration, introducing the Confucian concept of "people-oriented" management, Emphasizing respect for individuals and paying attention to people's livelihood is conducive to building a more harmonious social environment . In addition, the "middle mean" in Confucianism also provides methodological guidance for solving complex social problems. It advocates seeking balance and harmony when dealing with conflicts and conflicts, and avoiding extreme thinking, which is of great significance to decision-making and interest coordination in modern social governance.

Confucianism, with its unique wisdom and value, plays an irreplaceable role in modern social

governance and provides strong support for the construction of a more harmonious, just and orderly social order.

3.2 The embodiment of Taoist thought in the modern lifestyle

Taoist thought is prominently reflected in the modern life style. Its core concepts, such as "following nature" and "rule without doing nothing", provide important guidance for modern people to pursue peace of mind and harmony in life.

In Tao Te Ching, the discussion of "man methods the earth, earth methods heaven, heaven methods Tao, and tao nature" emphasizes the importance of conforming to nature and living in harmony with nature. In modern society, this idea encourages people to pay more attention to environmental protection, advocate a green lifestyle, and reduce the excessive exploitation and destruction of nature. At the same time, the "rule without action" in Taoism has also been widely used in modern life and work. It does not mean inaction, but emphasizes the best results with the least human intervention in accordance with the laws of nature. This concept encourages people to remain calm and calm in the face of life pressures and challenges, and to deal with problems in a more intelligent and efficient way. In addition, the "contentment" in Taoism has also become an important principle for modern people to pursue a happy life. It reminds people to maintain inner peace and satisfaction, cherish the present, and enjoy every moment of life. With its profound wisdom and unique values, Taoism plays a positive role in the modern way of life, leading people to a more harmonious, natural and happy life path.

3.3 Influence of legalist thought on modern legal system construction

Legalist thought has a far-reaching influence on the construction of modern legal system, and its concept of attaching importance to law and emphasizing the rule of law provides an important historical reference for the construction of legal system in modern society. Legalists advocate "rule of law" and emphasize the authority and universality of law, which has been elaborated in detail in the classic works such as Han Feizi. For example, it is mentioned in Han Feizi that "the law, the constitutional decree is in the government, and the punishment must be in the public". This emphasizes that the law should be open and transparent, rewarded and punished clearly, so as to maintain social order and justice [1]. In the construction of modern legal system, the influence of legalist thought is reflected in many aspects. First, the legalists emphasize the stability and unity of laws, requiring that laws should be enforced stably once enacted, Do not change constantly, which provides an important reference for the improvement of the modern legal system. Secondly, the legalists pay attention to the compulsion and authority of the law, and believe that the law should be backed by national violence to ensure its practical implementation, which is still of practical significance in the modern society ruled by law. Finally, the discourse on judicial independence and official law-abiding in the legalist thought also provides a historical mirror for the establishment and improvement of the modern judicial system.

With its unique concept of rule of law and profound thought of legal system, legalism has had a profound influence on the construction of modern legal system and provided valuable historical wisdom for the construction of a fair, stable and efficient modern rule of law society.

4 Analysis of the influence of Chinese traditional philosophy on modern society

4.1 Impact on the values of modern society

Chinese traditional philosophy has a profound influence on the values of modern society. Among them, the Confucian thought of "benevolence", as the Analects of Confucius says, "benevolent and love", advocates treating people with benevolence, which has promoted the construction of humanitarianism and a harmonious society in modern society. The Taoist "rule without doing nothing", expressed in the Tao Te Ching as "governing a big country is like cooking a small fish", emphasizes conforming to nature and not excessive intervention, and has a positive impact on the values of advocating simple life and environmental protection in modern society []. The Buddhist concept of "karma" reminds people to be cautious in their behavior, because every behavior has its consequences, which urges modern society to pay more attention to moral responsibility and the long-term influence of individual behavior. To sum up, Chinese traditional philosophy, with its rich connotation and profound wisdom, has exerted a wide and far-reaching influence on the formation and development of modern social values.

4.2 Influence on the moral construction of modern society

The traditional Chinese philosophical thought has many influence on the moral construction of modern society, which provides valuable resources for the moral construction of modern society with its profound wisdom and unique moral concept.

The Confucian "gentleman's way" has had a profound influence on the moral construction of modern society. Confucianism emphasizes the gentleman's moral cultivation and social sense of responsibility. As the Analects of Confucius says, "The gentleman is to righteousness, while the villain is to profit." This idea encourages people to pursue personal interests, but also pay attention to moral and social responsibility, thus promoting the social morality and moral consciousness of modern society. The Taoist "Taoism of nature" also has a positive influence on the moral concepts of modern society. Taoism advocates conforming to nature and the pursuit of inner peace and freedom. As Zhuangzi said, "No man has himself, god and man have no merit, and the sage is unknown." This thought of pursuing nature and harmony has guided the modern society to pay more attention to ecological balance, environmental protection and the harmonious coexistence between man and nature, and promoted the formation of the concept of green morality and sustainable development. Mohism's thought of "both love and non-attack" has also contributed to the moral construction of modern society. Mozi advocated universal love and opposed meaningless struggle, and he believed that "universal love" is the basis of realizing social harmony. This idea promotes pacifism, internationalism and multicultural inclusiveness in the modern society, and encourages people to face different cultures and ideas with a more open and inclusive attitude. With its rich moral connotation and unique wisdom, Chinese traditional philosophy has exerted a profound influence on the moral construction of modern society. It not only provides valuable moral resources for modern society, but also provides important ideological guidance for people to pursue a more noble and meaningful life.

4.3 Influence on the cultural inheritance and innovation of modern society

As the core part of Chinese culture, Chinese traditional philosophy has a profound influence on the inheritance and innovation of modern society.

In terms of cultural inheritance, Chinese traditional philosophy has provides rich cultural resources for modern society. The ideology, moral norms and philosophy of life of Confucianism,

Taoism, Mohism and other philosophical schools not only shape the spiritual outlook of the Chinese nation, but also become an important content of modern social and cultural inheritance. These ideas have been widely inherited and carried forward through education, cultural activities and media communication, continuing the unique charm and profound heritage of Chinese culture.

In terms of cultural innovation, Chinese traditional philosophy has provided a steady stream of inspiration and power for the modern society. With the acceleration of globalization and the integration of diverse cultures, modern society is also facing the challenge of cultural innovation while cultural inheritance. The wisdom and methods in Chinese traditional philosophy provide useful reference and inspiration for modern social and cultural innovation. For example, the concept of harmony in Confucianism and the concept of nature in Taoism are widely used in the fields of modern art creation, urban planning and social governance, promoting the innovation and development of culture.

The influence of Chinese traditional philosophy on the inheritance and innovation of modern society and culture is profound and extensive. It is not only an important part of Chinese culture, but also an important support and power source for the development of modern society and culture. In the future development, we should continue to dig deeply and inherit the essence of the Chinese traditional philosophy, and at the same time actively learn from its wisdom and methods to promote the cultural inheritance and innovation of modern society.

5 Summing-up

This paper deeply discusses the multi-dimensional influence of Chinese traditional philosophy on modern society, and reveals the application and value of these ancient wisdom in modern social governance, lifestyle and legal construction, starting from Confucianism, Taoism and legalism. By analyzing the role of the traditional Chinese philosophy in the remodeling of modern social values, promoting moral construction and the promotion of cultural inheritance and innovation, the article emphasizes its indispensable importance in the contemporary society. To sum up, the traditional Chinese philosophy is not only the spiritual treasure of the Chinese nation, but also an important ideological resource for the development of modern society. Its profound wisdom and unique value system provide valuable inspiration and guidance for the modern society, which is worthy of our continuous exploration and inheritance. In the future of the research, we should further refine the specific mechanism of each school of thought in modern society, and explore the path of its deep integration with modern civilization.

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