

Huma 4840 Selected Readings of Religious Taoism

Instructor: Dr. YIP Kam-ming (hmyming@ust.hk)

Office: Room 3336 (x7788)

Office hours: Mon & Wed (12:00-13:30) and by appointment

Course description:

Religious Taoism has great influence in many areas of Chinese culture, such as literature, painting, medicine and martial art. Its philosophy is considered as a synthesis of the three philosophies—Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism. This course attempts to explore religious Taoism by studying the selected Taoist classics. Discussion will be focused on the philosophical concepts and fundamental doctrines of various schools of religious Taoism, with logico-conceptual analysis as the principal methodology.

道教以煉成仙真為終極圓滿，與佛家追求成佛、儒家成聖，並無二致；其源流古遠，派別繁多，概而言之，以“三教滙宗，性命雙修，天人合一”為主要特徵。通過深度閱讀著名經典，我們將探討道教的主要特徵，以及它對人之身心、性命的精妙剖析，藉此了解其蘊藏的人生智慧。

Course Content:

Week 1—Introduction: What is Religious Taoism?

Week 2—The Historical Developments of Religious Taoism

Week 3—Religious Dimensions of Tao-te ching 道德真經—河上公注《1-16 章》

Week 4—Religious Dimensions of Chuang-tzu 南華真經—成玄英疏《大宗師》

Week 5—Selections from Huang-ting ching 黃庭經—外景經

Week 6—Selections from Pao-pu-tzu Nei pien 抱朴子內篇—論仙

Week 7—Selections from Zuo-wang-lun 坐忘論—論收心

Week 8—Taishang-laojun-shuo-chang-qingjing-jing 太上老君說常清靜經

Week 9—Selections from Zhong-lu chuan-dao-ji 鍾呂傳道集—論真仙

Week 10—Selections from Wang-zhong-yang-ji 王重陽集—立教十五論

Week 11—Selections from Jing-ming-zhong-xiao-chuan-shu 淨明忠孝全書《1-3 卷》

Week 12—Selections from Luzu-chuan-shu 呂祖全書—涵三語錄

Week 13—Conclusion: The meaning of studying Religious Taoism

Learning Outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

- ◆ read and interpret selected works of the religious Taoist classics.
- ◆ describe and analyze the distinctive concepts and theories of various schools of

religious Taoism.

- ◆ compare different schools of religious Taoism, and evaluate their influence in the history of Chinese culture.

Assessment:

Class Performance —15%

Oral Presentation —15%

Term paper —30%

Final Examination —40%

Measurement of Learning Outcomes:

- ◆ Students will give oral presentation on assigned topic in the tutorials. They are expected to be able to analyze and synthesize various points of view and evaluate them critically.
- ◆ Students will write a term paper. They are expected to consolidate the knowledge they have learned in the course. Besides, they should be able to make use of a range of sources in constructing their arguments.
- ◆ Examination will assess students' knowledge of the concepts and theories of various religious Taoist schools.

Required readings:

1. 南懷瑾著，《中國道教發展史略》，復旦大學出版社，1996。
2. 王卡點校，《老子道德經河上公章句》，中華書局，1993。
3. 郭象注，成玄英疏，曹礎基、黃蘭發點校，《南華真經注疏》，上冊，中華書局，1998。
4. 杜琮、張超中合注，《黃庭經今譯·太乙金華宗旨今譯》，中國社會科學出版社，1996。
5. 王明編，《抱朴子內篇校釋》，中華書局，1985。
6. 王卡注，《新譯道門觀心經》，三民書局，1998。
7. 張松輝注，《坐忘論》，三民書局，2005。
8. 徐兆仁編，《全真秘要—鍾呂傳道集》，中國人民大學出版社，1988。
9. 白如祥校，《王重陽集》，齊魯書社，2005。
10. 郭武著，《淨明忠孝全書研究》，中國社會科學出版社，2005。

Further readings:

11. 唐大潮著，《中國道教簡史》，宗教文化出版社，2001。(BL1910T31342001)
12. 任繼愈主編，《中國道教史》，上海人民出版社，1990。
(BL1910C591988V01. 1, 2, 3)

13. 南懷瑾著,《道家、密宗與東方神秘學》,復旦大學出版社,1997。
(BL1923N361997)
14. 胡孚琛、呂錫琛著,《道學通論 :道家·道教·丹道》,社會科學文獻出版社,2004。(BL1910H7982004)
15. 蕭登福著,《道教與佛教》,東大圖書出版社,1995。(BL1923H81995)
16. 余培林註譯,《新譯老子讀本》,三民書局,1990。(BL1900L35Y781990)
17. 黃錦鉉註譯,《新譯莊子讀本》,三民書局,1991。(BL1900C576H7931991)
18. 劉光義著,《張道陵的想爾注:老子河上王弼及想爾注比較研究》,松慧有限公司,2003。(BL1900L35L57542003)
19. 胡孚琛著,《魏晉神仙道教》,人民出版社,1989。(BL1900K625H81989)
20. 蕭登福著,《周秦兩漢早期道教》,文津出版社,1998。(BL1910H7341998)
21. 李大華,李剛,何建明著,《隋唐道家與道教》,廣東人民出版社,2003。
(BL1910L4852003Vo1. 1, 2)
22. 孔令宏著,《宋明道教思想研究》,宗教文化出版社,2002。(BL1910K662002)
23. Isabelle Robinet, *Taoism - Growth of a Religion*, Stanford University Press, 1997.
(BL1910R63131997)
24. Isabelle Robinet, *Taoist Meditation – The Mao-Shan Tradition of Great Purity*, State University of New York Press, 1993.
25. Richard Wilhelm, *The Secret of the Golden Flower*, Arkana, 1987.