



Confucianism



Key Beliefs



The key beliefs of Confucianism are based on the past traditions of the early Zhou dynasty of China, calling to return to those traditions. Those traditions pointed Confucianists to embrace having roles in society along with duties corresponding to those roles. Typically, there is a superior role and an inferior role. The superior person acts as a role model to the inferior and is the one who gets in trouble when the inferior does something wrong while the inferior is expected to be loyal and obedient to the superior. It was said that a harmonious society would be created when everyone does their duties properly.

SUPERIOR	INFERIOR
Husband	Wife
Parent	Child
Older Child	Younger Child
Brother	Sister
Teacher	Student
Older Friend	Younger Friend
Ruler	Subject

Founder

The founder of Confucianism is Confucius (Kong Qi in Chinese), a teacher who taught his students his philosophy. His teachings would eventually become known as Confucianism.



Sacred Text

The sacred text of Confucianism is the Lun Yu, or the Analects in English. They are a collection of hundreds of short passages compiled by Confucius' students based on his teachings after he passed away.

Map of Diffusion 牛



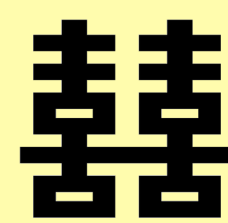
Holidays



Confucius' Birthday - September 28. This holiday is also known as Teacher's Day because Confucius represents teachers who teach without discrimination seeing as he taught anyone who asked to be taught.

Ching Ming Festival - the fifteenth day after the spring equinox. This holiday focuses on remembering and honoring the dead.

Chongmyo Taeje - the first Sunday in May. This holiday has people honor the kings and queens who ruled during the Yi dynasty.



Extra Facts

- Confucianism was one of the 4 most important schools of thought from the 100 schools of thought, which was a group of beliefs in China during the turbulent period after the Zhou Dynasty when nobles warred against each other and life was unstable.

- Confucianism is also not an organized religion despite how it is often grouped with other religions that are organized.