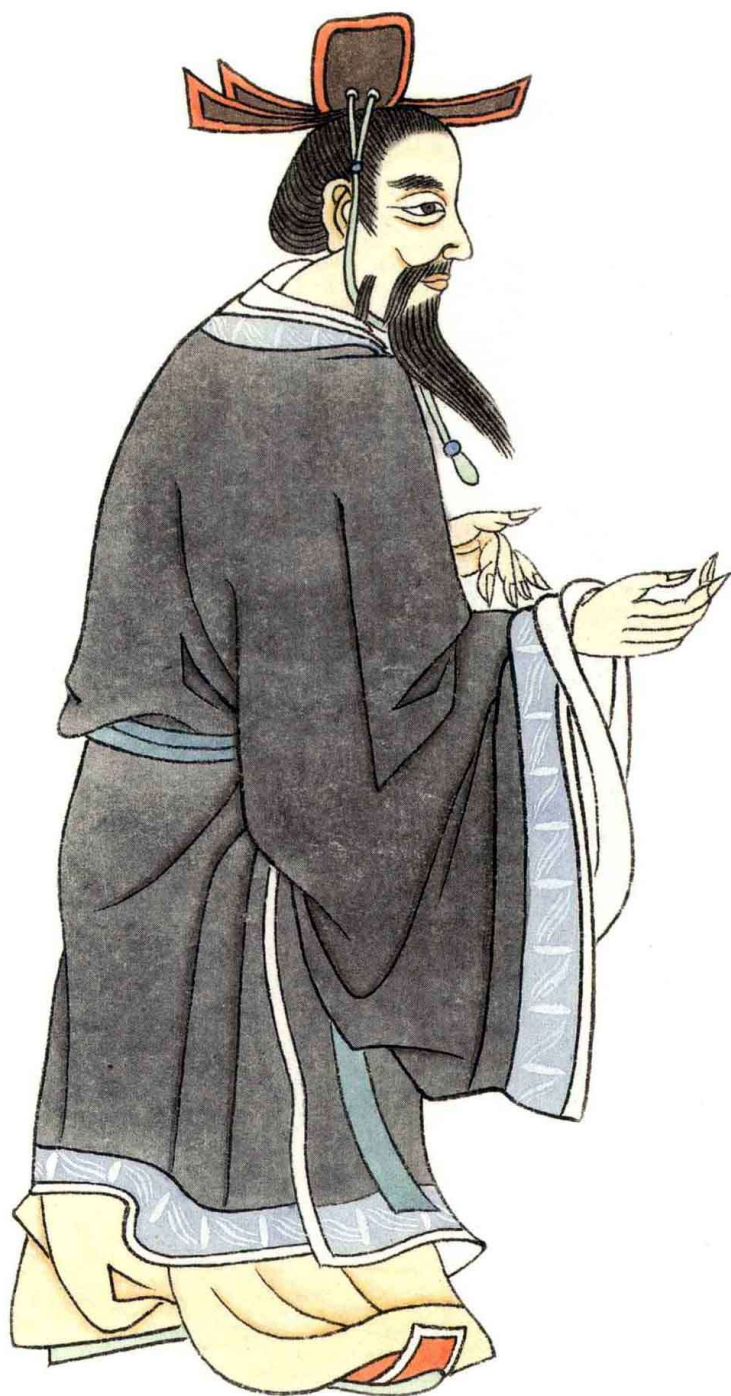


字子张，春秋末年陈国人。出身寒微，学业出众，才意高广。崇敬孔子，敏而好学，多次向孔子请教「仁」、「礼」，对从政亦有浓厚兴趣，却终生不仕。后人称有「亚圣之德」。孔子去世后，他自成一派，收徒讲学，形成显赫一时的「子张之儒」，为儒家八派之首。东汉明帝永和十五年配祀孔子。唐玄宗开元二十七年尊为「陈伯」，宋真宗大中祥符二年追封为「宛丘侯」，后又改封为「陈公」。

11 颛孙师 (小孔子四十八岁)



II. ZHUANSUN SHI

(48 YEARS YOUNGER THAN CONFUCIUS)

Zhuansun Shi, styled Zizhang, was a native of the State of Chen in the late of the Spring and Autumn period. Born into a poor family, Zhuansun Shi was outstanding in learning and talents. He held Confucius in high esteem, and was brilliant and always eager to learn. He consulted Confucius on "benevolence" and "propriety" time and again, and showed great interest in political affairs, but he never served as an official. The people of later generations said he had the "virtue of a Second Sage". After Confucius' death, he set up a school of his own, accepted disciples and gave lectures. As a result, the influential Zizhang school of Confucianism was formed, ranking first in the eight schools of Confucianism. In the 15th year of the Yonghe reign period of Emperor Mingdi of the Eastern Han Dynasty, Zhuansun Shi was commemorated together with Confucius; in the 27th year of the Kaiyuan reign period of Emperor Xuanzong of the Tang Dynasty, he was posthumously given the title of Count Chen; in the second year of the Dazhong Xiangfu reign period of Emperor Zhenzong of the Song Dynasty, Duke Wanqiu; and later, Lord Chen.