

## 10 卜商 (小孔子四十四岁)

字子夏，春秋末年晋国温（今河南温县西南）人。出身寒微，擅长文学，曾传述《春秋》、《诗》、《书》、《易》等儒家经典，也是大部分儒家经典的传授者。对学问道德多有精辟独到的见解，提出「学而优则仕」的观点。其思想被誉为后世法家的源头，并培养出李悝、吴起等法家人物。被列为孔门四科十哲之一（文学科）。东汉明帝永和十五年配祀孔子。唐玄宗开元二十七年尊为「卫侯」，宋真宗大中祥符二年追封为「东阿公」，后又改封为「卫公」。



## 10. BU SHANG

### (44 YEARS YOUNGER THAN CONFUCIUS)

Bu Shang, styled Zixia, was a native of Wen (in the southwest of modern Wenxian County in Henan Province) of the State of Jin in the late Spring and Autumn period. Born into a poor family, Pu Shang was distinguished for his literary accomplishments, and once gave lectures on some classics of Confucianism, such as *The Spring and Autumn Annals*, *Book of Odes*, *Book of History* and *Book of Changes*. He expressed unusual and brilliant opinions on learning and virtue, and put forward the viewpoint of "excellent learning, a prosperous official career achieved." His thought was regarded as the origin of that of the Legalists of later generations, and some famous Legalists were indebted to his thought, such as Li Li and Wu Qi. He was listed as one of Confucius' ten chief disciples in the four classes (distinguished for literary accomplishments). In the 15th year of the Yonghe reign period of Emperor Mingdi of the Eastern Han Dynasty, Pu Shang was honored 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 Duke Wei; in the second year of the Dazhong Xiangfu reign period of Emperor Zhenzong of the Song Dynasty, Lord Dong'a; and later, Lord Wei.