

26 漆雕开 (小孔子二十一岁)

字子若，春秋末年鲁国人。潜心学习，造诣颇深，为人刚直不阿，刚毅特立。在人性善恶问题上见解独到，认为人性有善有恶，从而发展了孔子的「性相近」、「习相远」的学说。孔子去世后，他聚徒讲学，自成一派，形成「漆雕子之儒」，列为儒家八派之一。著有「漆雕子」十三篇。唐玄宗开元二十七年封为「滕伯」，宋真宗大中祥符二年升为「平舆侯」。



26. QIDIAO KAI

(21 YEARS YOUNGER THAN CONFUCIUS)

Qidiao Kai, styled Ziruo, was a native of the State of Lu. He devoted himself to study, and became a scholar of great attainments. Upright, firm and independent, Qidiao Kai had a unique understanding of human nature, believing that it was either kind or evil, and developed the Confucian doctrine of "Their natures are much the same, but their habits become widely different". After Confucius passed away, he gathered his disciples and gave lectures to them, forming a new school — "Confucianism of Qidiao Zi", one of the eight major schools of Confucianism. He wrote the classic *Qidiao Zi*. In the 27th year of the Kaiyuan reign period of Emperor Xuanzong of the Tang Dynasty he received the title of Count Teng; and in the second year of the Dazhong Xiangfu reign period of Emperor Zhenzong of the Song Dynasty, Duke Pingyu.