



Undergraduate assignment feedback form
(to be completed by marker)

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<i>Module Code: SICH3010</i> <i>Module title: An Outline of Chinese Studies</i>	<i>Student number: 2405620</i>
<i>For completion by marker:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	
<i>Marker's signature:</i>	<i>Date:</i>
<i>Provisional mark:</i> NB. All marks are provisional until confirmed by the final examination board.	

AI Acknowledgement

☐ I have not used AI in my assignment

I confirm that I have not used any AI tools in the research and creation of this assignment. I confirm that I have not presented any AI agenerated materials as my own work. I confirm I have copies of my drafts, notes, and other resources I used, which I may be asked to provide in evidence.

☒ I have used AI in my assignment

I acknowledge the use of 豆包 <https://www.doubao.com/chat/>

1. 畫一張墨者的圖片（Draw a picture of a Mohist.）

I confirm that I have not presented any AI generated text as my own work. I confirm I have copies of my drafts, notes, and other resources I used before, and after the use of AI tools which I may be asked to provide in evidence.

An Introduction to the Foundational Ideas of Mozi and Mohism

- Module code: SICH3010
- Module tutor: Prof. Sufan Chen
- Student name: Yicheng Zhou
- Student ID number: 2405620
- Date: 7 May 2025

OUTLINE

1. *Brief Introduction of Mozi and Mohist School*
2. *Brief Study of Mohism's Foundational Ideas*
3. *Conclusion*

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Mohism

First published Mon Oct 21, 2002; substantive revision Sun Sep 1, 2024

Fraser, Chris, "Mohism", The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Fall 2024 Edition), Edward N. Zalta & Uri Nodelman (eds.)



Mozi

(Circa 475BCE-392BCE)

Surname: Mo, Given name: Di.

An ancient Chinese thinker, educator, scientist, and military strategist, he was the founder and foremost representative of Mohism. Above all, he was a renowned philosopher.

Mr. Qian Mu suggested that Mozi was born approximately in 475 BCE, a decade after Confucius' passing. He passed away in 392 BCE, roughly ten years before Mencius' birth.



Confucius
(551BCE-479BCE)



Mozi



Mencius
(372BCE-289BCE)

475 BCE

Over 80 years

392 BCE



Mozi

Most likely, he flourished during the middle to late decades of the 5th century BCE, roughly contemporaneous with *Socrates* in the West.

Socrates
(470BCE-399BCE)



Mozi

Some scholars believe that he was born in the state of Lu and held an official position in the state of Song.





During the era of Mozi (The Warring States era), China was plunged into turmoil, with vassal states starting war on one another, inflicting untold suffering upon the populace. Despite his humble origins as a master craftsman, Mozi dedicated his early years to a thorough study of Confucian doctrines.

An illustration of a person in traditional Chinese clothing, including a wide-brimmed hat and a long robe, walking away from the viewer along a path that runs alongside a body of water. The person is carrying a staff and a bag. The scene is rendered in a traditional Chinese ink wash style with soft colors.

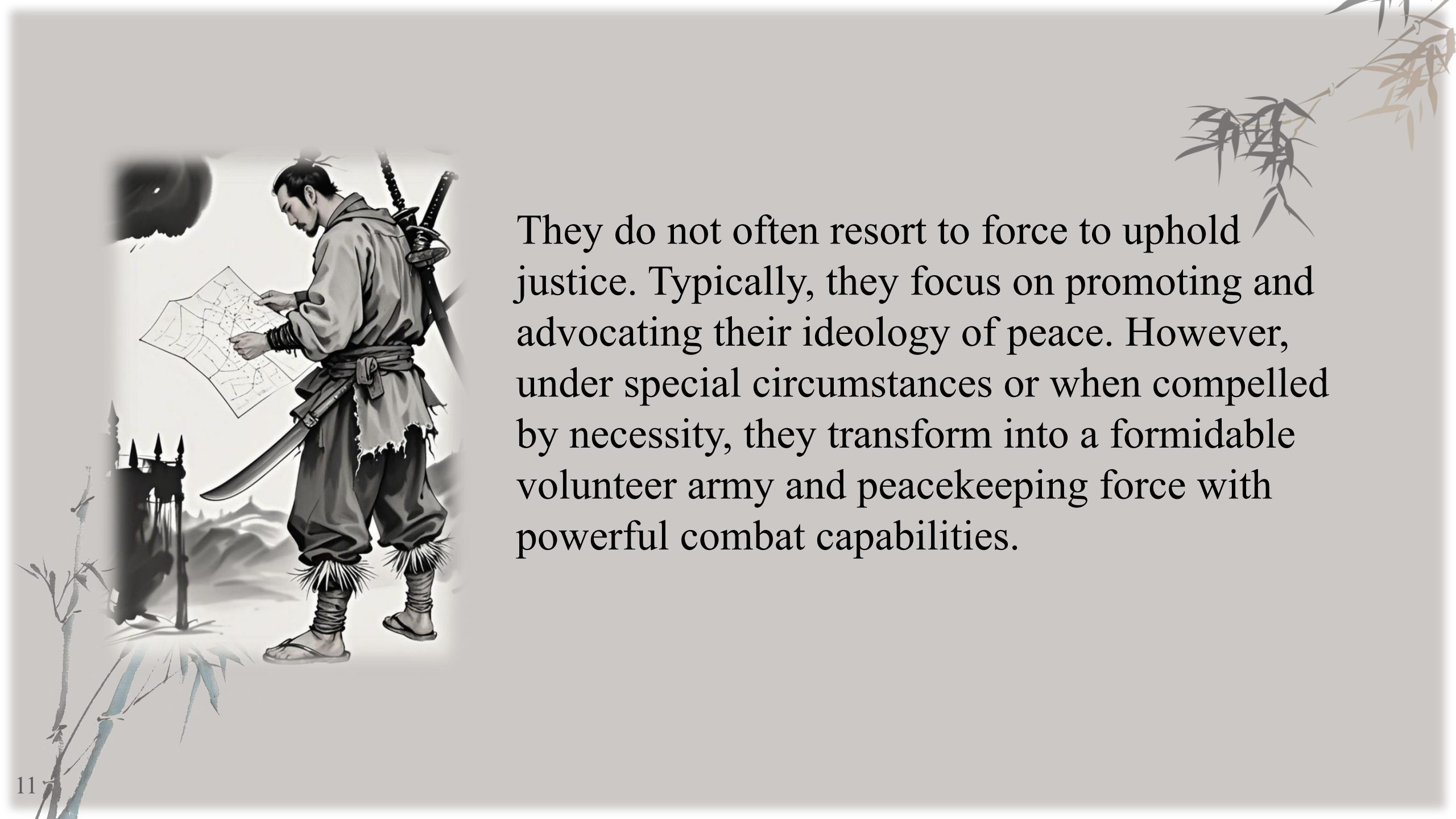
Mozi

Founded the **Mohist School**. It emerged from a rising class of craftsmen, merchants, and soldiers that grew in size and political influence during the Warring States era.

The Mohists were renowned for fervent commitment to their ethical principles and to a lifestyle of austerity and self-sacrifice.



The **Mohist School** was a semi-military academic organization with strict organizational discipline, economic integration and unified actions.



They do not often resort to force to uphold justice. Typically, they focus on promoting and advocating their ideology of peace. However, under special circumstances or when compelled by necessity, they transform into a formidable volunteer army and peacekeeping force with powerful combat capabilities.

The slide features a light gray background with a vertical split. The left half is a darker shade of gray. In the top right corner, there are dark, stylized bamboo branches. In the bottom left corner, there are light blue and green bamboo branches. The title is centered across the vertical split.

Brief Study of Mohism's Foundational Ideas



“Inclusive Care” and “Condemning Aggression.”

Having as much concern for others’ lives, families, and communities as for their own.

Advocates for a love based on mutual benefit and win-win outcomes.

NO military aggression, theft, robbery, and murder.



“Promoting the Worthy” and “Identifying Upward.”

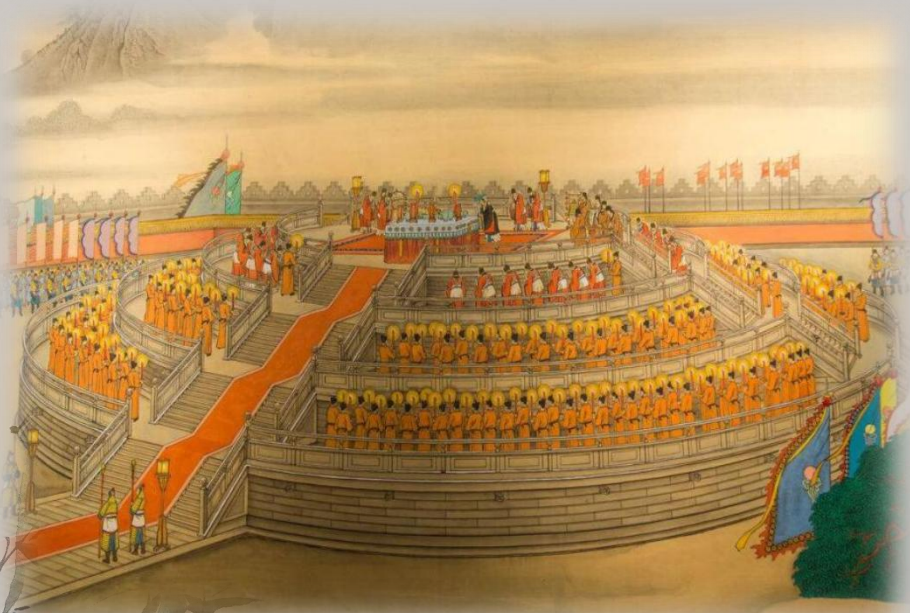
Criteria for selecting government officials should be based on competence and moral merit, without regard for candidates' social status or origins.

Achieve peace and stable development within society.

“Heaven’s Intent” and “Understanding spirit”

Heaven constitutes the perfect in nobility and wisdom—whose will serves as an objective ethical standard.

Encouraging virtuous conduct, driving individuals to practice benevolence and uphold righteousness.



“Condemning Fatalism.”

“Fatalism are decreed by despot, enforced upon the poor, not the words of the benevolent.”

It truly liberated people's thinking and promoted their subjective initiative, laid an ideological foundation for countless revolutions in China's history.

Shaped the national character of the Chinese people to a certain extent.



*“Moderation in Use” ,
“Moderation in Burial”
and “Condemning Music”*

Only through saving can limited productive forces generate more value.

From broader perspective, we require more moderate thinking.



Conclusion





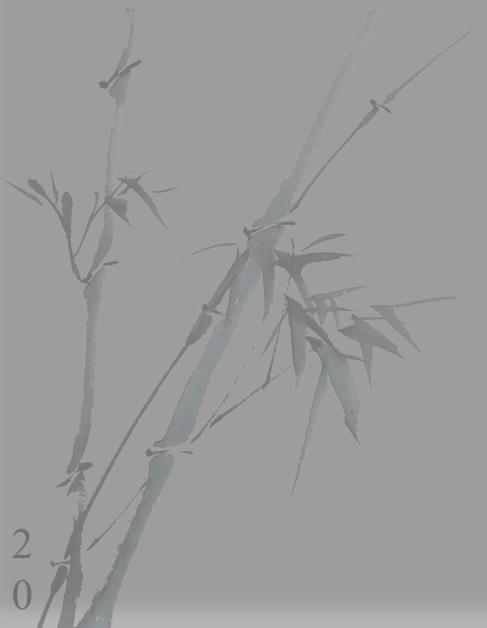
In today's world, conflicts, disasters and uncertainties are all continuously increasing.

Here and now mirrors there and then.

Great Harmony World?

Learn from his experience, carry on his spirit, and together we can make a difference in this divided world.

Thank You
for Listening



Bibliography

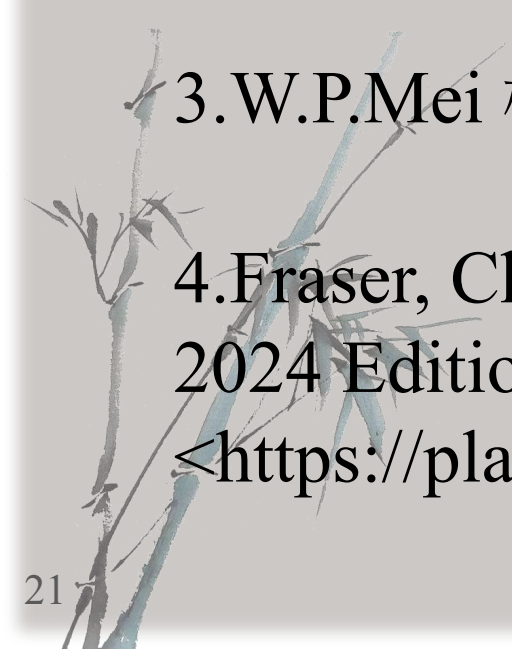


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