

What Chinese philosophers can help us about understanding 'courage'

Module code : SICH5007

Module tutor: Mr. Yang Qu

Student name: Xinyu Zhang

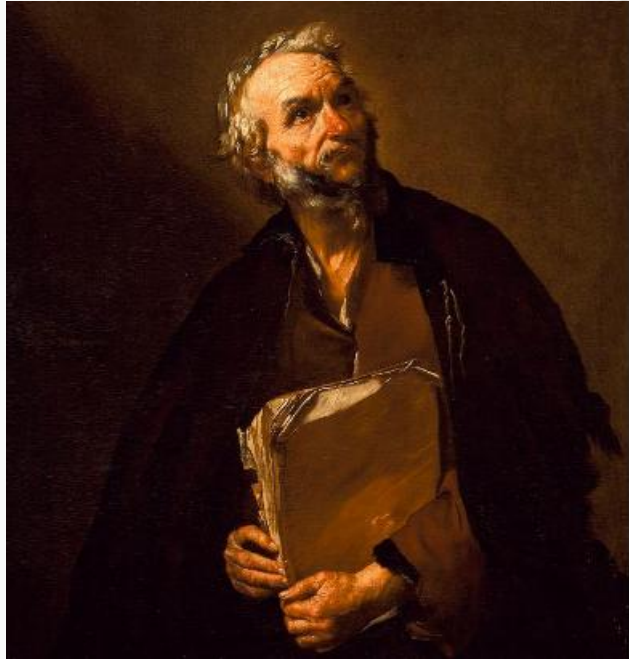
Student ID: 2016173

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Courage :



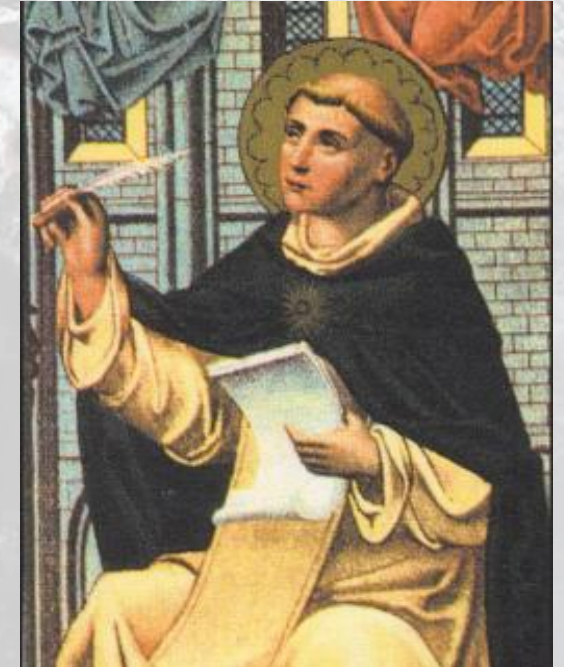
Plato

427 BCE - 347 BCE



Aristotle

384 BCE - 322 BCE



Thomas Aquinas

1225 - 1274



Laozi-老子
571 BCE - 470 BCE



Confucius-孔子
551 BCE - 479 BCE

Fearlessness is not true courage



- People who dare to do everything will risk death and put themselves in danger, yet those who know what they can and cannot accomplish will be able to save their bodies and their lives. - *Daodejing*

勇於敢則殺，勇於不敢則活。 - 《道德經》



- More than 176,000 homicides worldwide occur each year among young people aged 15-29 years, accounting for 37% of the total number of homicides committed globally each year.

According to the World Health Organization:<<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/youth-violence>>

The purpose of courage



- If you witness something that requires you to stand up and take action but instead choose to stand by and do nothing, it is an act of cowardice.

- *Analects*

見義不為，無勇也。 - 《論語》



: Do gentlemen admire courage?

Gentlemen admire justice more than anything else.

If a person in power values courage over justice, they may ...

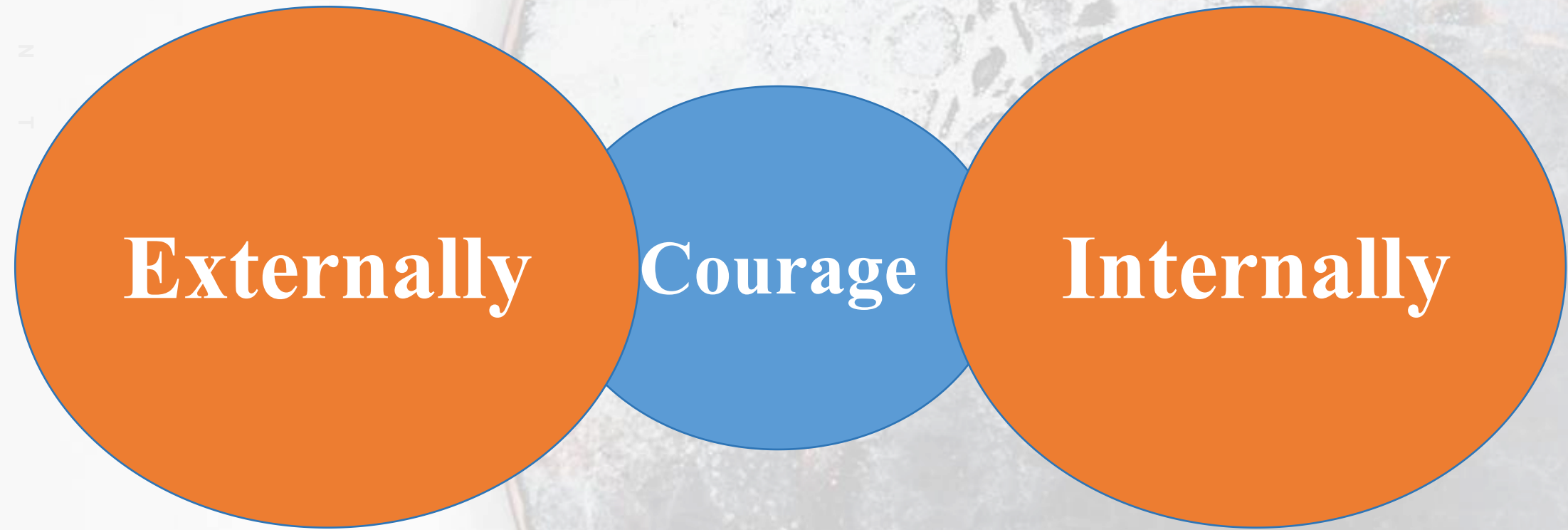
If ordinary people admire courage and strength without regard for morality and justice, they ...



Conclusion

- Laozi taught us that true courage is about controlling one's emotions and actions, not recklessly seeking thrills or approval.
- Confucius taught us that courage should be aimed at the defence of justice, not the fulfilment of our own ambitions and desires.





The background is an abstract, textured composition of various shades of teal and blue. It features thick, expressive brushstrokes and swirling patterns that create a sense of movement and depth. The colors range from a deep, dark blue to a lighter, almost white teal, with the white text providing a sharp contrast.

THANK YOU FOR
LISTENING.