Confucianism was founded by Confucius, who lived from 551 to 479 BCE.

Confucius emphasized the importance of education and self-cultivation.

Confucianism is focused on creating a harmonious society through moral behavior.

The Analects of Confucius is a collection of his sayings and teachings.

Confucius taught the concept of filial piety, which stresses respect for one's parents and elders.

The Five Relationships in Confucianism outline proper social roles and duties.

The relationships are between ruler and subject, father and son, husband and wife, elder brother and younger brother, and friend and friend.

Confucius believed in leading by example rather than by force.

Confucianism emphasizes the cultivation of virtue and moral integrity.

Ren, or humaneness, is a central concept in Confucian thought.

Li refers to proper conduct, rituals, and etiquette in Confucianism.

Confucius valued education as a means to develop moral character.

Junzi refers to the "gentleman" or "superior man" who embodies virtue.

The idea of the Mandate of Heaven was influenced by Confucian thought.

Confucius viewed the family as the foundation of a well-ordered society.

Confucianism had a strong influence on Chinese government and civil service.

The Confucian ideal of leadership is based on wisdom and virtue.

Confucianism sees the ruler as a moral guide to the people.

Mencius, a disciple of Confucius, further developed Confucian thought.

Mencius believed that humans are inherently good but need cultivation.

Xunzi, another Confucian scholar, argued that humans are naturally selfish and need education to become virtuous.

The Confucian examination system for civil service was used in imperial China.

Confucianism promotes the idea that societal harmony comes from individual virtue.

Confucian values shaped family structure, education, and governance in East Asia.

Daoism, or Taoism, was founded by Laozi, a philosopher who lived around the 6th century BCE.

The Dao De Jing is the foundational text of Daoism, attributed to Laozi.

Daoism focuses on living in harmony with the Dao, or "The Way."

The Dao is seen as the fundamental principle that underlies the universe.

Wu wei, or "non-action," is a key concept in Daoism, emphasizing effortless action in accordance with nature.

Daoism values simplicity, spontaneity, and naturalness.

Daoist philosophy encourages individuals to live in accordance with the natural world.

Daoism teaches that striving for power and wealth leads to disharmony.

The Daoist sage is someone who is attuned to the Dao and lives a life of humility and simplicity.

Yin and Yang represent the balance of opposites in Daoist thought.

Yin and Yang are seen as complementary forces that exist in all things.

Daoism influenced traditional Chinese medicine, emphasizing balance and harmony in the body.

Daoism also influenced martial arts, particularly Tai Chi and Qigong.

Daoist thought emphasizes living in the present moment and accepting life's flow.

Zhuangzi, a Daoist philosopher, expanded on Laozi's teachings.

Zhuangzi used parables and stories to convey Daoist ideas about the relativity of things.

Daoism is concerned with the individual's alignment with the natural order.

Daoist texts often discuss immortality and the search for spiritual longevity.

Daoist alchemists experimented with elixirs in pursuit of physical immortality.

Daoism played a role in the development of Chinese metaphysics and cosmology.

Daoist temples often serve as places for meditation, rituals, and offerings to deities.

Daoism and Confucianism coexist in Chinese culture, often influencing each other.

While Confucianism focuses on social order, Daoism focuses on the individual's relationship with the cosmos.

Daoism promotes a life free from excessive desires and ambition.

Daoist rituals involve offerings, prayers, and the use of talismans.

Daoism contributed to the development of feng shui, the art of harmonizing human environments with the natural world.

Daoism places importance on the inner cultivation of one's spirit.

The concept of the "Three Treasures" in Daoism refers to compassion, frugality, and humility.

Daoist immortals, known as Xian, are figures who are believed to have achieved enlightenment and immortality.

Daoist monks often practice meditation, breathing exercises, and visualization techniques.

Confucianism was adopted as the state ideology during the Han Dynasty.

Daoism provided a counterbalance to Confucianism by focusing on individual freedom and naturalness.

Confucianism emphasizes order and hierarchy, while Daoism values freedom and spontaneity.

Daoist practices include divination, astrology, and the interpretation of omens.

The philosophy of Daoism inspired various artistic traditions, including landscape painting and poetry.

Daoism influenced Chinese attitudes toward nature, emphasizing respect for the environment.

Daoism played a role in the development of Chinese religion, particularly through its pantheon of gods and immortals.

Confucian temples, known as Kongmiao, were established across China to honor Confucius.

Daoism's influence is seen in traditional Chinese festivals, such as the Lantern Festival and the Dragon Boat Festival.

Confucianism had a significant impact on Korean, Japanese, and Vietnamese cultures.

Daoism encouraged the cultivation of qi, or life force, through practices like meditation and breathing exercises.

Confucian teachings continue to influence modern Chinese education and family values.

Daoism and Confucianism are sometimes practiced together, blending elements of both traditions.

Confucianism was criticized during China's Cultural Revolution but has seen a revival in recent decades.

Daoism has inspired ecological and environmental movements, emphasizing harmony with nature.

Both Confucianism and Daoism have shaped Chinese thought, philosophy, and culture for over two millennia.