



**THE SYNCRETISM OF THREE RELIGIONS –
A PARADIGM OF PHILOSOPHICAL, RELIGIOUS
IDEOLOGY IN EAST ASIA AND VIETNAM IN
THE MIDDLE AND EARLY MODERN DAY.**

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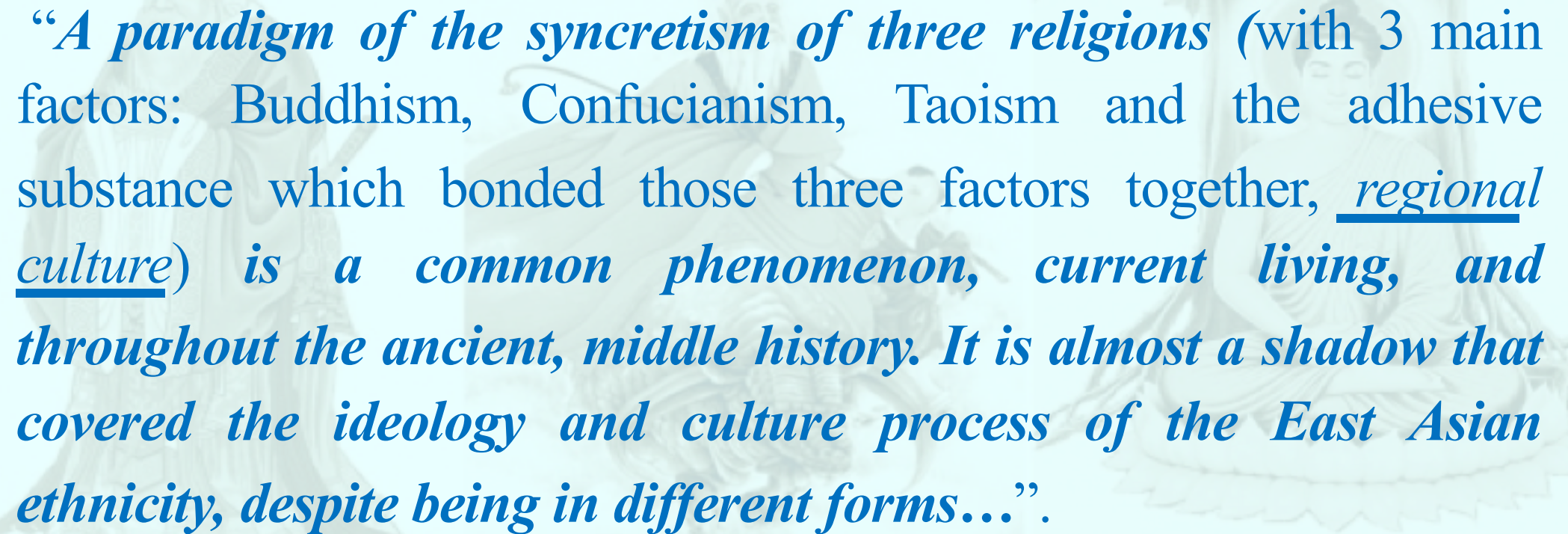
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The production method in Asia is the general economics – social basis in the paradigm of the syncretism of three religions in East Asia and Viet Nam

Basic values of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism in the paradigm of the syncretism of three religions

Influences of the paradigm of the syncretism of three religions on the thinking of Le Quy Don and Jeong Yak-Yong



“A paradigm of the syncretism of three religions (with 3 main factors: Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism and the adhesive substance which bonded those three factors together, regional culture) is a common phenomenon, current living, and throughout the ancient, middle history. It is almost a shadow that covered the ideology and culture process of the East Asian ethnicity, despite being in different forms...”

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The production method in Asia is the general economics – social basis in the paradigm of the syncretism of three religions in East Asia and Viet Nam

The Asian production method tied to the agriculture production

The pure farming civilization was the cultural, social basis of the paradigm of the fusion of three religions in East Asia and Viet Nam

The appearance at the same time of three ideologies was the historical and reasoning origin of the paradigm of the fusion of three religions

Basic values of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism in the paradigm of the syncretism of three religions

Basic values of Confucianism in the paradigm of the syncretism of three religions

Basic values of Taoism in the paradigm of the syncretism of three religions

Basic values of Buddhism in the paradigm of the syncretism of three religions

Basic values of Confucianism in the paradigm of the syncretism of three religions

Political – moral viewpoint system

Viewpoint system about standard and moral areas

Traditional education philosophy

Basic values of Taoism in the paradigm of the syncretism of three religions

Yin Yang principle and Wisdom thinking

Feng shui principle and traditional value

Basic values of Buddhism in the paradigm of the syncretism of three religions

Entry spirit

Wild and free spirit

Influence of the paradigm of the fusion of three religions on the thinking of Le Quy Don and Jeong Yak-Yong



Le Quy Don - 黎貴惇 (1726 – 1784)



Jeong Yak-Yong (1762 – 1836),
often simply known as **Dasan**

Influence of the paradigm of the fusion of three religions on the thinking of Le Quy Don and Jeong Yak-Yong

Atheistic universe (非神论世界观)

Philosophical vision and Wisdom thinking

Atheistic universe of Le Quy Don and Jeong Yak-Yong

The conception of “Heaven and Earth” of Le Quy Don

The conception of “God of Heaven” of Jeong Yak-Yong

Philosophical vision of Wisdom thinking of Le Quy Don and Jeong Yak-Yong


Philosophical vision of Le Quy Don and Jeong Yak-Yong

Wisdom thinking of Le Quy Don and Jeong Yak-Yong


CONCLUSION

The clarification of making changes in positions in each three religions paradigm in East Asia not only had historical meaning but was also a reasoning basis, theoretical frame to study forms of the syncretism of three religions in East Asia and Vietnam in the middle and early modern day.

To clarify the role, function, ideological value of Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism and local traditional culture in the same paradigm covering specific forms in every East Asian country and Viet Nam, regarded it as a deductive premise which could affect other thinkers during this period.



Nations such as China, North Korea, Japan and Viet Nam all had the common ideology model combined by factors like Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism and regional culture. Although the three religions model was different in every ethnic nation, it was basically a general frame covering and governing all the thinking, culture and religious process in East Asia.



This paradigm of three religions fusion would be one of theoretical bases to study its effect as well as the comparison among the thinkers in the East Asia in the middle and modern day.

Questions?

More information?



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The article represents the position of the author as presented in a CESNUR conference, rather than of CESNUR or its directors.