

字子有，春秋末年鲁国人。长于学问，对孔子思想领悟独到，且多有创见，是孔子晚年的得意弟子。对儒家学说的核心「仁」，做了进一步阐释，指出「孝」、「悌」是达到「仁」的基础。提出「礼之用，和为贵」的主张。并提出减少税收，富民为本。这种以民为本的政治思想对后世影响很深。唐玄宗开元二十七年封为「汴伯」，宋真宗大中祥符二年升为「平阴侯」，清乾隆三年被列为「十二哲」。

17 有若 (小孔子四十三岁)

17. YOU RUO

(43 YEARS YOUNGER THAN CONFUCIUS)

You Ruo, styled Ziyou, was a native of the State of Lu in the late Spring and Autumn period. He was a devoted student of Confucius in the latter's later years, having a unique and creative understanding of Confucian thought. He made further explanations of "benevolence", the core of the Confucian doctrines, and pointed out that "filial piety" and "fraternal love" were the basis of "benevolence". He put forward the view that "the function of the rites is to show harmony", and suggested reducing taxation to lift the people's burden. His stress on putting people first exerted great influence on later generations. In the 27th year of the Kaiyuan reign period of Emperor Xuanzong of the Tang Dynasty he received the title of Count Bian; in the second year of the Dazhong Xiangfu reign period of Emperor Zhenzong of the Song Dynasty, Duke Pingyin; and in the third year of the Qianlong reign period (1736-1795), he was listed as one of the top 12 philosophers.

