

# **me** Oriental condensed paper tube

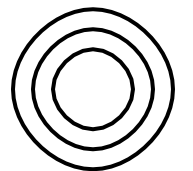
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The Eastern Condensational View of Earth

# Presentation Overview

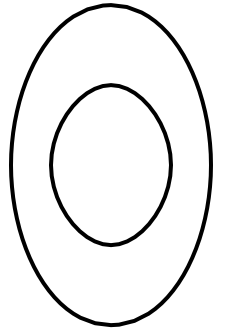
- 1 Differences between Western and Eastern Jiguan
- 2 Oriental condensed branch tube components
- 3 Heaven, Earth, Samjae and Yin-Yang and Five Phases
- 4 Trihydric differentiation system and modern interpretation

The importance of land in



# Western and Eastern Views of Knowledge: Fundamental Differences

- Western quality paper tube:  
Transcendent Heaven (idea, monotheism, materialism, etc.) and form/matter dualism
- Oriental condensed branch pipe:  
Emphasis on relationships between Transcendent Heaven + Immanent Heaven (heaven and earth), the divine name of heaven and earth, and the real world
- The East focuses on the division of roles between heaven, earth, and gods:  
Sky (assimilation) — Earth (condensation) —  
expressed in terms of mechanics



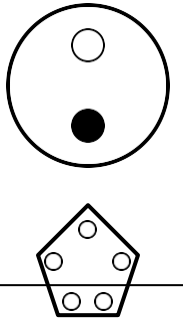
# Oriental Condensed Branch: Components

- The triple structure of Transcendent Heaven, inner heaven, and divine nature of heaven and earth:
- A three-dimensional structure divided into the sky=assimilation, transcendental heaven (Sangie), inner heaven (heaven), earth=condensation (Geon), and heaven and earth (earth) (Gon principle). The sky plays the role of assimilation, and the earth condenses the energy of heaven and earth into shapes and vessels.
- Systematic classification of divine names:  
Interaction and role division between heavenly gods, earthly spirits, and human spirits
- Relationships and 'attributes' are more important than substance:  
Unlike Western substance-centered thinking, it emphasizes the interrelationships and actions of things.



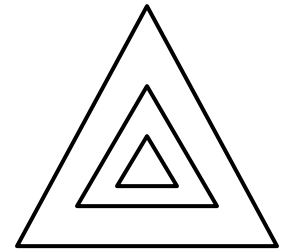
# Cheonjiin Samjae and Yin-Yang and Five Phases

- Cheonjiin Samjae:  
The three-way system of Transcendent Heaven, inner heaven, and inner earth
- Combination with Yin-Yang and the Five Phases:  
A framework for understanding the nature and order of the world
- The Concept of Samjae-gwan expanded to Yin-Yang and Yin-Yang to Samjae-gwan.
- Fusion of each idea:  
Convergence in mutual relationships from different starting points  
Combined in terms of 'attributes' to form the basis of Eastern philosophy



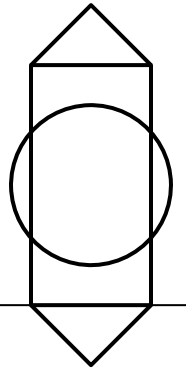
# Trihydric differentiation system and modern interpretation

- The structure of the trinity of heaven, earth, benevolence, yin and yang, and the Five Phases:  
A system that views all things as a complex expansion of the three components of heaven, earth and human beings
- Fractal Structures and Their Connection to Deep Psychology:  
Structure similar to the Oedipus complex, symmetry as one of fractal aesthetics
- A three-way structure common to both East and West:  
West: Kant's three-way system, Father-Son-Holy God / East: A structure that comprehensively illuminates the humanities-social-natural sciences of heaven and earth and the human body



# The importance of land in Eastern traditional thought

- Emphasizing the life and relationship of 'land' at the center of thinking:  
The land seen from the perspective of the Inner Heaven has a deeper relationship with life than the perspective of the Transcendent Heaven.
- Philosophical and practical importance of feng shui, rites, ancestral rites, and earth:  
Feng Shui, an autogenous geography of East Asia, emphasizes the importance of earth in the Yin-Yang and Five Phases, an icon of traditional culture - the center of interaction between humans and nature, source of coexistence ideology.
- The Earth's Ji Sangseung (止陰止陽) is the core of human liberation and coexistence (相生). The Earth plays an important axis in the correlation between heaven, earth and human beings.



# Conclusion and Implications

- The uniqueness of the Eastern branch differs from the Western:  
The unique philosophical meaning of condensed knowledge based on relationships rather than material knowledge
- Expansion possibilities in modern ecology, theology, and social philosophy:  
Modern application of the idea of heaven, earth and humanity and rediscovery of the perspective that emphasizes the vitality and interaction of 'land'
- Integrated insight provided by a worldview centered on coexistence and relationships:  
Overcoming the crisis of modern society and presenting a paradigm for harmonious coexistence between nature and humans

