

Everything

The Revitalization of Confucian, Buddhist, and Seon (Daoist) Views of Earth Manifested in the View of the Earthly Realm Based on Cheonji-Seong-gyeong-Sin

Revitalization of East-West Views in Cheonji-Seong-gyeong-Sin

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The View of Heaven, earth, scripture, and wisdom



God of heaven and earth

- East Asia's unique view of nature that emphasizes the organic interaction
- between heaven, earth, humans, and gods. An integrated worldview that
- combines religion, philosophy, politics, and administration, with an emphasis on practical implementation.

A holistic system in which humans, nature, and the Divine are interconnected and harmonious



Earth view

- A Concept of place that affects world order, community, and culture,
- rather than a simple physical space. A system of View of Earth as a
- point of contact where sky, nature, humans, and gods meet.

A social and cultural entity that operates integrately in national administration, ritual, religion, and the world of life.

Characteristics and examples of Dongyang Ji-Gwan

- An integrated approach based on the Divine Monistic worldview centered on the harmony of nature, humans, and gods. Emphasis on the flow of divinity and energy inherent in places and spaces.

- 🏛️ Ji-gwan reflected in governance/ritual/administration
 - The idea of heaven and earth reflected in state rituals, capital city and palace layout, and the practical implementation of earth and earth in

🕒 Ancient Chinese Three Emperors and Five Emperors
King Wu's flood control project and land zoning are representative examples of ancient governance that reflect the view of Heaven, earth, scripture, and wisdom.

🏛️ Examples of Korean Peninsula Dynasties
Urban planning and royal rituals based on Feng Shui and Myeongdang theory from the Three Kingdoms period to the Joseon Dynasty.

🔄 Modern restoration attempt
Urban planning and cultural heritage restoration project that combines modern reinterpretation of traditional Korean spaces and the Concept of Ji-gwan

Characteristics and examples of Western branches



Philosophical foundation and worldview

- Descartes' dualism (Cogito ergo sum) - Subject-object centered view of
- space based on the separation of mind and matter Leibniz's Monadron -
- Substantial world recognition based on the independence and self-sufficiency of entities Pantheism and Aristotle's four elements - Establishing the relationship between God/nature and matter



Examples and contemporary influences

- Temple and city design in ancient Greece and Rome - combination of sacredness and geometric order
- postmodern urban planning - Space composition centered on
- functionality and efficiency and instrumental use of nature Changes in modern environmental philosophy and urban planning - Efforts to restore sustainability and sense of place

Comparison, revitalization arguments and conclusions



Comparison of Eastern and Western branches	Oriental Branch	western branch
philosophical basis	Heaven and Earth, Holy Spirit, Yin-Yang and Five Phases, Holistic	Descartes' dualism, Leibniz's individualism
spatial awareness	Worldview Intrinsic and condensed knowledge, relational place	Material knowledge, space as material/object



- modern revitalization
- Urban planning: Ecological urban space, incorporating traditional knowledge into space design for community revitalization
 - Environmental policy: Introducing an ecological perspective that emphasizes the coexistence and interaction between nature and



- Future significance and implications
- Response to climate crisis: Searching for a new spatial culture that combines Western efficiency and Eastern harmony
 - Response to climate crisis: Cultivating awareness of climate change crisis through a holistic worldview of heaven, earth, and scriptures.
 - Ever-connected society: Presenting a paradigm for integrating