

Chapter V

Comparison of the autogenous modernity of Donghak Thought and Daesoon Thought

A Comparison of autogenous modernity in Donghak and Daesoon

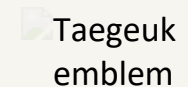
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Research Background and purpose

- Comparison of Characteristics of autogenous modernity between Donghak Thought and Daesoon Thought
 - Importance in the discourse of East Asian modernity
 - Context of ideological/social acceptance and transformation
- Principle of Liminality: Ontogeny repeats phylogeny
- Point of contact between Eastern and Western modernity discourses and Characteristics of Korean modernity
- Study of ideological characteristics through Comparison of worldview structures



Comparison Methodology

- Comparative Analysis of key concepts
 - Comparison of key terms for View of Heaven, View of Earth, and View of Humanity
 - Samjae (三才) and the three worlds (三界), autogenous and posterior heaven, hwahwa and cooking, etc.
- Understanding the development of thought through the Principle of liminality
 - Linking the two ideologies through the principle that ontogeny repeats phylogeny

Donghak
Thought
Cheonoeche
on,
Innaecheon,
Daesoon
Gaebyeok,
Thought
Revolution
y nature
Harmony of

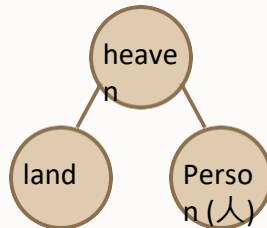
Comparison of the Thousand Views ①: Three Talents vs. Samgye

Donghak

Three Talents:

Heaven, Earth, Man

Thought



- **Emphasis on the Concept of Cheon**
- Centered on attribute
- Emphasis on the harmony of Cheon (Cheon-Ocheon)
- Basis of revolutionary equality

VS

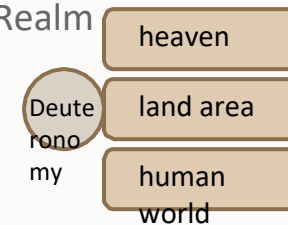


Daesoon

Samgye:

Heavenly Realm, Earthly Realm, Human Realm

Thought



- **Introduction and emphasis on the new underworld**
- Presenting a substantive and systematic worldview
- An integrated view of properties and entities
- Insight and adjustment of nine heavens

Taegeuk emblem

Comparison of the View of Heaven ②: Heaven before (先天) vs. after (後天)

Dongha

k

Road Seoncheon (道路先天)

Thought

Gaebyeo

k again

past

pres

ent

- The distinction between congenital and acquired is unclear.
- **Doro-seon Cheon - origin-recursive view of time**
- "Gaebyeok again" means a return to the era of Yao and Shun.
- Perception of the times centered on a Confucian worldview

VS

Daesoo

n

Later opening of heaven

Thought

Gucheon In-

Ingang

congenital

acquired

- **A clear distinction between pre- and post-natalism based on personal strength**
- After the creation of the world - an opportunity for a total change in worldview
- Brings about a change in the status of the divine world and the human world
- Harmony of Eastern and Western views and future-oriented modernity

Taegeuk emblem

Comparison of Ji Guan ①: Qi Hwa (氣化) vs Jori (調理)

Dongha

k

Energy: Change in
energy
Thought



Natural changes in energy

- **Emphasizing the natural flow of energy**
- Emphasis on the essential properties and changes of the land
- Natural changes based on organic world view
- Noimugong (勞而無功): effort and performance

VS



Daesoo

n

Principle: principles
and laws
Thought

Deuteronomy	law	Reason
harmony	) Order	balance
Adjustment of		

order and
balance

- **Emphasis on rational laws and order**
- Structural world view connected to the divine world
- Pursuing coordination and balance of heaven and earth
- Heaven and earth success: performance-oriented

Taegeuk
emblem

Comparison of Earth Views ②: Meaning of Land and Earth

- The status of earth in the Five Phases of Yin-Yang

- Traditionally, Earth is the center of the Five Phases and symbolizes stability.

- Both Donghak and Daesoon are treated as important, but the approaches are different.



- The role of Discussion in an organic worldview
- In Donghak Thought, toga is recognized as part of circulation.



- In-depth development of earth-centered world theory
- Discussion as a standard for the Five Phases and Equipment (五行具備)

- Daesoon Thought's earth-centered focus and expansion of worldview

- The embodiment of the connection between

Comparison of human views ①: Inaecheon (人乃天) vs. God and human harmony (God-人調和)

Dongha

k

Inaecheon (人乃天): People are the sky

Thought

human

heave

n

The basis of equality

Humanity exists within every human being.

Emphasis on human subjectivity and

Aiming to protect the country and protect the people

VS

Daesoo

n

Harmony between gods and humans: Harmony between gods and humans

Thought

Human (人)

spiritual being

(God)

Haewon

Coexistence

Practice Principle

Emphasis on harmony between heaven, earth and the three worlds

Seongsajaein (成事在人): Decisions are for humans

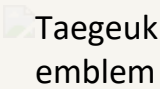
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Comparison of human views ②: Resolution, coexistence, and human roles

- Comparison of social practices of human roles

Dongha		Daesoo
Protecting the country and protecting the people: Helping the country and its people and keeping them safe	Ham	Haewon-Sangsaeng (解冤相生): Harmony in resolving resentments and living together
Equality ideology: Emphasizes the fundamental equality of all humans expressed through the Donghak	Focus on public affairs: Elevation of human role through construction of heaven and earth	Solving personal and social problems: Building a new world through practice

- Peasant Movement
- Differences in modern expressions of human subjectivity
 - Donghak: 不然其然 (不然其然, it is like that even though it is not like that) - Mysteriousness, existence of a passive aspect
 - Daesoon: Seongsajaen (Success of work depends on people) - Emphasis on subjectivity and practice
- Form of realization of autogenous modernity



Conceptual contrast: Shinto/India, pottery Jangjon/coexistence

Dongha

k

Centered on India, pottery Jangjon (道器長存)
Thought

India, Shinto

God

human-centered
ideology

- **Emphasis on India-centric perspective**
- Focus on human equality instead of mystery
- **Pottery Jangjon: The pottery stays in the vessel.**
- Emphasizing the preservation and permanence of the Tao (道)

VS



Daesoon

n

Shinto-India harmony, coexistence-oriented
Thought

India, Shinto, God

harmony
and
balance

- **Emphasis on harmony between Shinto and India**
- Integrative role of the divine world and the human world
- **Coexistence (相生): The Principle of saving each other**
- Problem solving method through coexistence and harmony

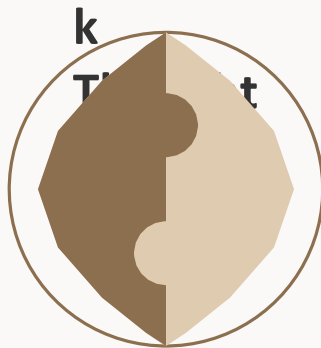
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Reinterpretation of Yin-Yang and Five Phases and the world view

- Reconstruction of the world view based on Yin-Yang and the Five Phases

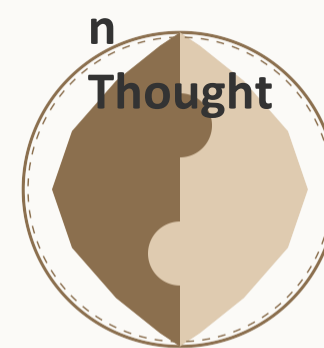
- Modern revitalization of the traditional interpretation of Yin-Yang and Five Phases in both Donghak and Daesoon

Dongha



- Expansion of Yin-Yang theory through the View of Heaven and Earth
- Interpretation centered on yin and yang rather than the interaction of the Five Phases

Daesoon



- Emphasis on Eumyang-hapdeok and Five Phases including the divine world
- Emphasis on Yin-Yang balance and overall harmony of the Five Phases

Taeguk emblem

- Interpreting the world view through the coexistence

Social and religious practice of each ideology

Donghak Thought

- Aiming for social revolution - a social change movement directly related to the Gabo Peasant War
- Religious practice centered on training and incantation - Yeongbu, 21-character incantation
- A community movement centered on Taoists - abolishing the caste system
- Implementing the idea of equality centered on the nation and the people
- Establishment of religious authority through mystery and revelation

Daesoon Thought

- Practicing resolution and coexistence - Fundamental reform of the world through heaven and earth construction
- Integrated execution system for wired and non-financial projects - time-limited public works
- Integrative practice of the divine underworld and the human world - the unity of heaven, earth and people
- Practicing virtue, enlightenment, and monasticism
- Aiming for Dotongjingyeong for the construction of Hucheon Seongyeong

Comprehensive features and conclusions

comparative perspective	Donghak Thought	Daesoon Thought
View of Heaven	Revolutionary idea of equality, centered on Cheon-oe-cheon and aiming for road-first-cheon (道路先天)	Establishment of Samgye, Introduction of the Divine Realm, aiming for the creation of heaven after heaven
Earth view	Centered on vaporization, organic view of the world, no-i-mukong (no effort)	Centered on logic, law-based view of the world, success in heaven and earth
View of Humanity	Collective revolutionary practice of Nae	Practicing harmony between gods and humans and mutual
Both Donghak Thought and Daesoon Thought are ideas that realized autogenous modernity in response to Western modernity based on the traditional ideas of East Asia. However, while Donghak		
features of modernity	Naecheon (人乃天) ideology The core idea of Donghak is social revolutionary	harmony between humans and humans Building a harmonized and specific worldview

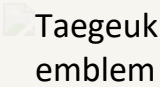
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nuclear
power
plant
data
「Tokyo
Buddhist
「Cheondogyo
scriptures」
Sutra」
「Daesoon
panoramic
view」
Foregro
「Daesunji
und」
Spit」



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