

2.1 伊斯兰教与东亚宗教的比较



伊斯兰教与东亚宗教的共同点

- 伊斯兰教与东亚宗教都有尊重阴（事物的消极面）的传统
- 伊斯兰教与东亚一样，有凡事重视中庸的传统
- 伊斯兰教同样内在地具有重视实践的因素
- 伊斯兰教同样具有如阴阳五行说般的循环世界观

2.1.1. 伊斯兰教的循环世界观



拉克伯
里

东亚的祖先黄帝
来自巴比伦

（19世纪著名的
中国学专家）



伊本·赫勒敦

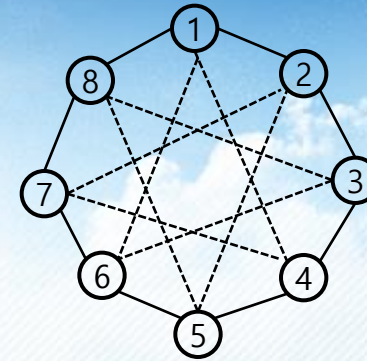
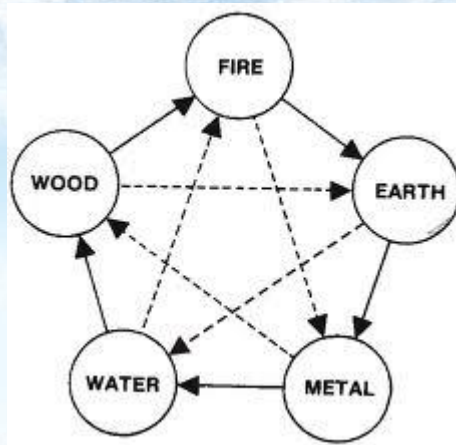
伊斯兰教最著名的历史学家伊本·赫勒敦
主张循环的历史观，正如罗马的波利比乌斯
与英国的汤因比

（伊斯兰教最著名的
历史学家）

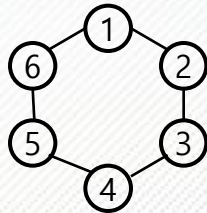
2.1.2. 红海（火，南），黑海（水，北）



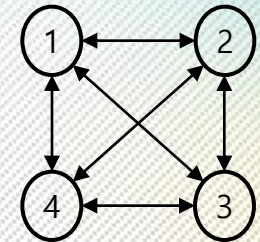
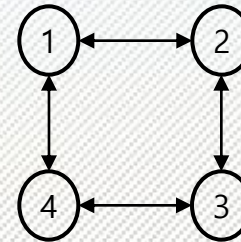
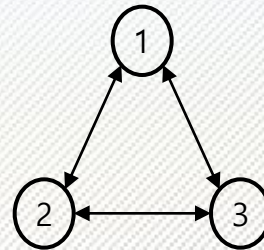
2.1.3 阴阳五行——MECE 的最小系统



Eight and Five elements can comprise MECE
(mutually exclusively and collectively exhaustively)

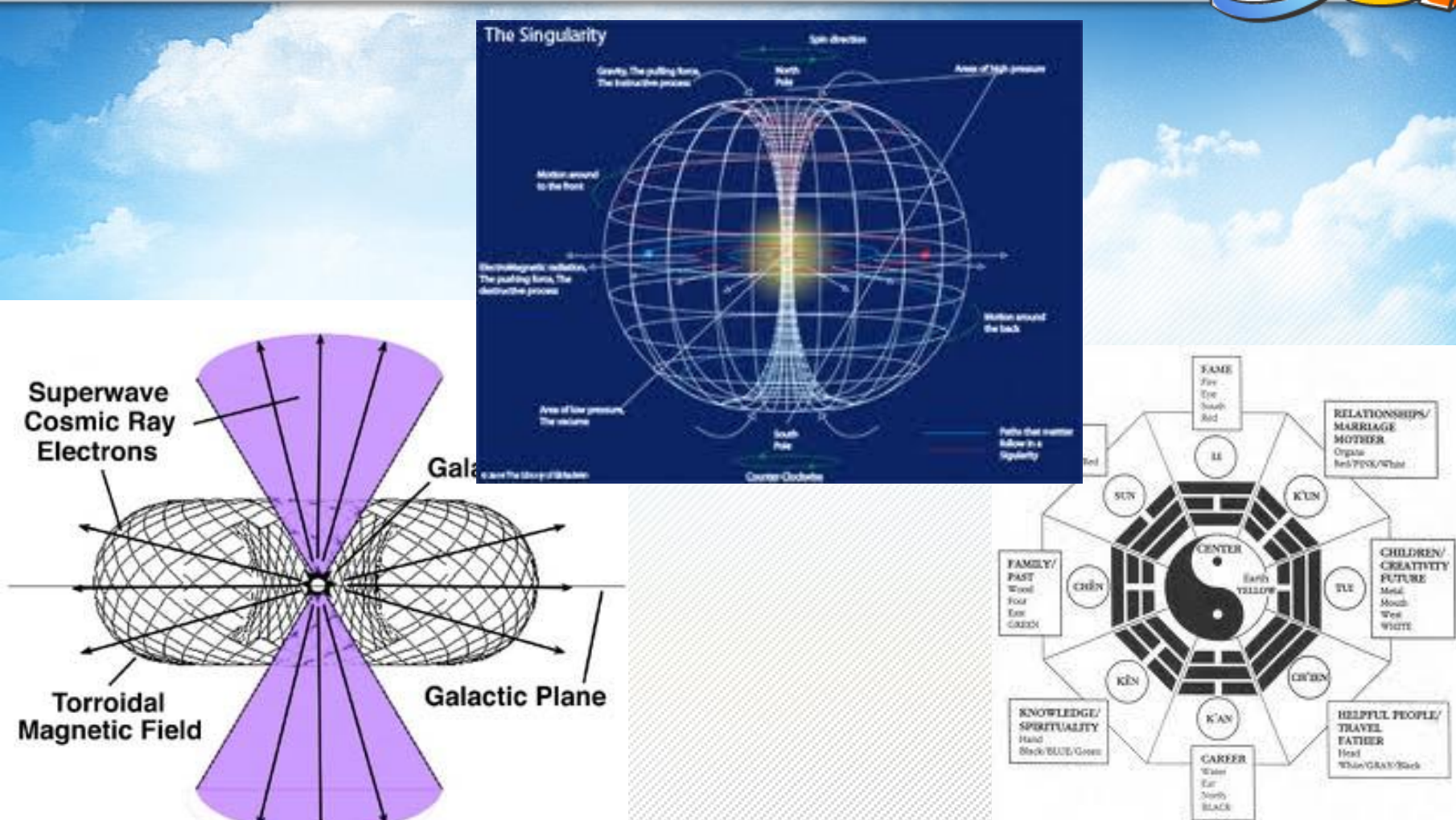


Six elements have two axis



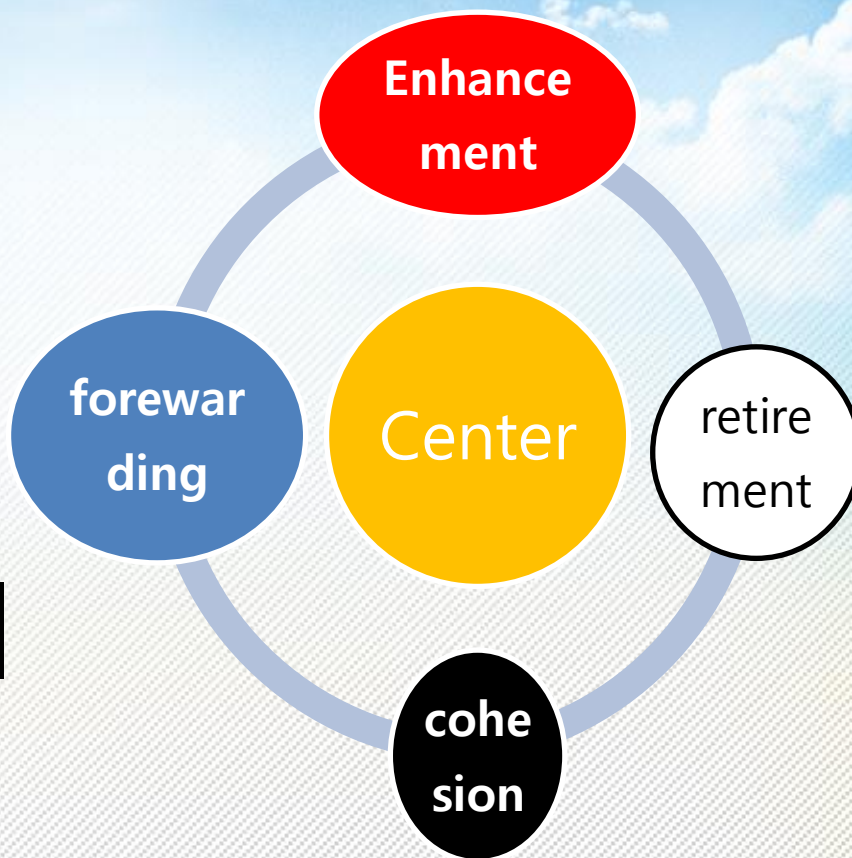
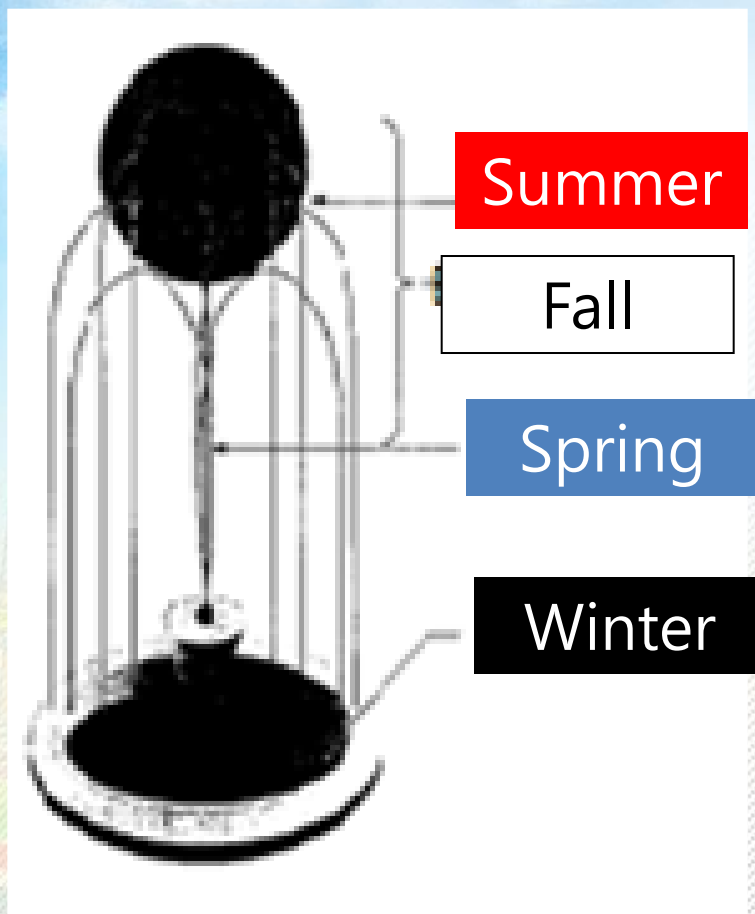
Four and three elements cannot
comprise the MECE system

2.1.4 阴阳五行——事物的全息分形循环



**Holofractal Circulation of Torus
generating Yin-Yang Wu Xing**
(the Eight Trigrams for divination)

2.1.4 阴阳五行——事物的全息分形循环



2.1.5 宗教的循环



Winter
Cohesion



Islam
Taoism

Spring
Forwarding



Confucianism

Summer
Enhancement



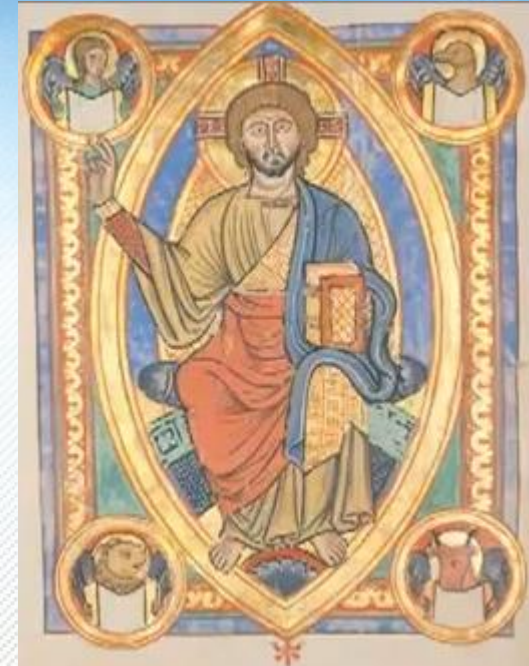
Christianity

Autumn
Retirement



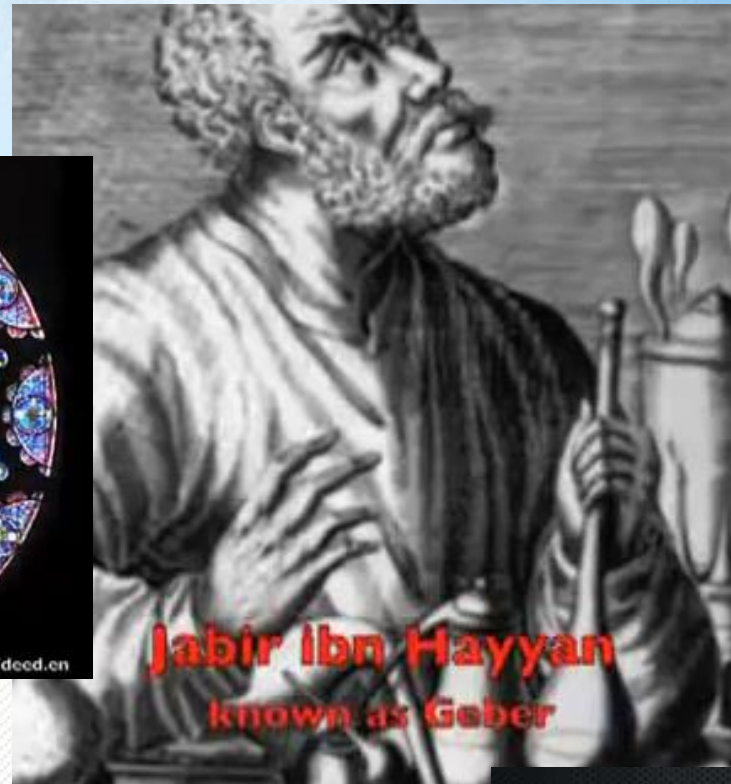
Buddhism

2.1.6 阴阳五行——基督教与伊斯兰教



**YinYangWuxing – Christianity
4 beasts surrounding Jesus
Notredm cathedral**

2.1.6 阴阳五行——基督教与伊斯兰教



**YinYangWuxing – Islam
Father of Alchemy
Air,Fire,Earth,Water**

"The eighth century Arab Sufi-chemist Jabir ibn Hayyan divided the four elementary qualities of existence: earth, air, fire and water into four degrees with seven subdivisions giving a total of 112 classifications which between them contained all the materials, liquids and gasses found in manifest creation."
-John James

2.2 东亚宗教与伊斯兰教的差异



伊斯兰教与东亚宗教的不同点

- 民族主义国家的历史悠久——东亚虽不为人所熟知，却拥有最悠久的民族主义国家历史
- 基于阴阳五行说的宗教观——东亚拥有世界上最分明的四季 ◦ 代表性的季节决定了宗教的偏好 ◦

