

*The Analects*

*Confucius made his contribution to the new government, and died in 0479. That might have been the end. Dž-gùng made his selection of the Master's sayings and arranged them as serve as a guide to those who might come later. That too might have been the end. But then some of the disciples formed an ongoing group, taking Dž-gùng's sixteen sayings as a core, and adding other chapters to create the continuing school text which we know as the Analects. In this section, we follow the Analects through its first century.*

(4) **The First Disciples** (LY 5-6). Dž-yóu and Yǒudž, taking Dž-gùng's sixteen sayings as a core, innovated by establishing a 24-anecdote form, showing the disciples as needing instruction in the basic virtue rín, and citing good examples, not just from Confucius' Lǔ, but from many different states, including nonSinictic Chǔ.

(5) **Dz̄vngdž and Son** (LY 7-9) innovated further, by linking the Confucius movement with the Jōu tradition which was ancestral to the state of Lǔ. From that time, for more than a century, the Confucius movement had a place in the state councils of Lǔ.

(6). **The Kǔng Transition** (LY 10-11). Control of the school now passed to Confucius' kin, the Kǔng family. They introduced ritual (lǐ) as the basic value, replacing the rín focus of the disciple school.

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*All this would be interrupted by the coming of the new warfare, which had been in the making since Confucius' time, but in 0343 announced itself to all as the way things would be from then on.*