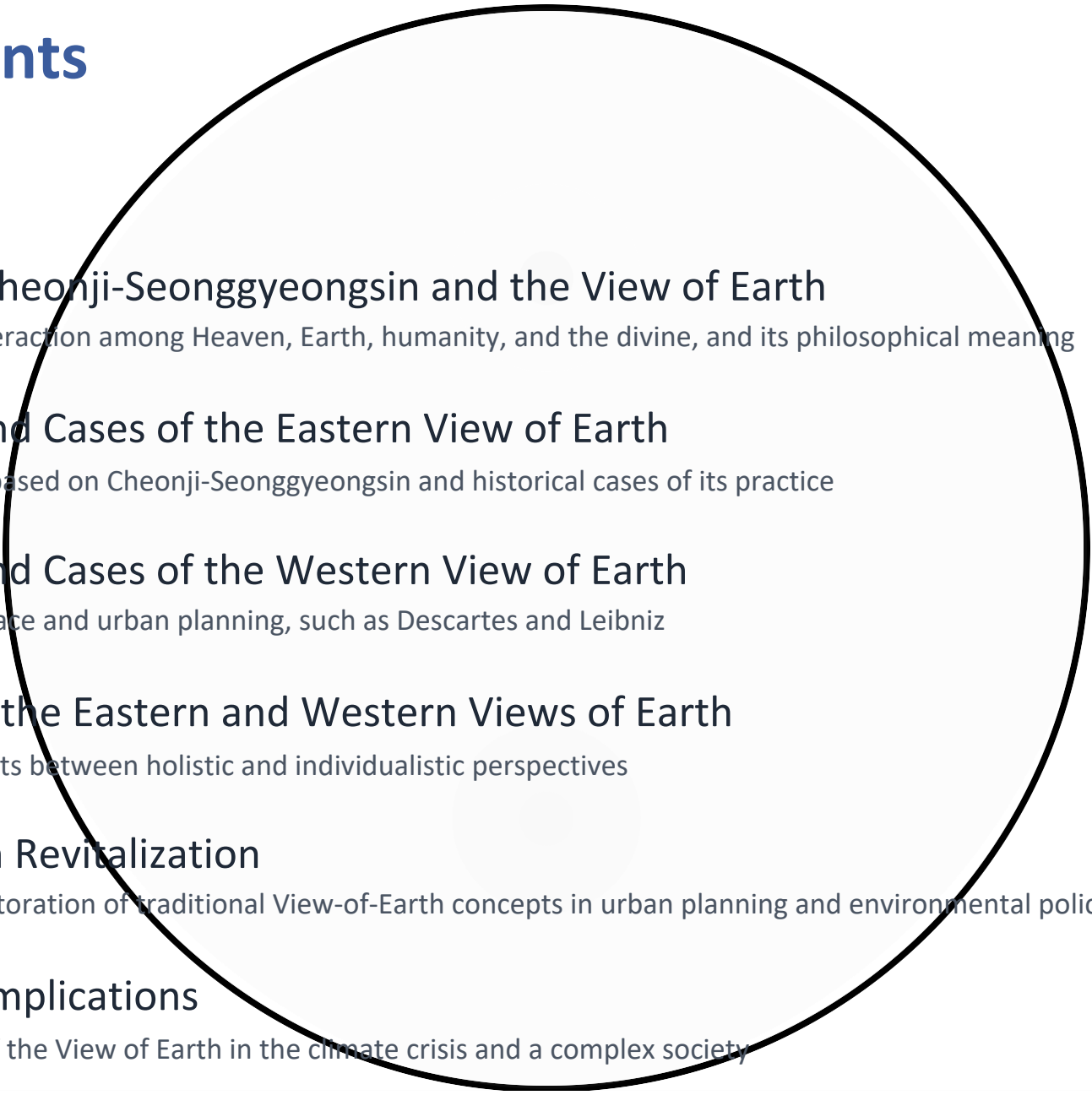




(c) Revitalization of the East-West Views of Earth (地觀) Manifested in the View of the Earthly Realm (地界觀) of Cheonji-Seonggyeongsin (天地誠敬信)

Revitalization of East-West Views in Cheonji-Seonggyeongsin

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The Concept of Cheonji-Seonggyeongsin and the View of Earth



Cheonji-Seonggyeongsin (天地聖敬神)

- An East Asian view of nature that emphasizes the organic interaction of Heaven (天) and Earth (地), humanity (聖), and the divine (神)
- An integrated worldview combining religion, philosophy, politics, and administration, emphasizing practical realization
- A holistic system in which humanity, nature, and the divine beings (神明) are mutually connected and form harmony



The View of Earth (地觀)

- A concept of place that, rather than mere physical space, influences the order, community, and culture of the world
- A cognitive system regarding the land as the point of contact where Heaven, nature, humanity, and the divine meet
- A socio-cultural reality that operates in an integrated way across state administration, ritual, religion, and the life-world

Characteristics and Cases of the Eastern View of Earth

○ An Integrated Approach Based on Cheonji-Seonggyeongsin

- A holistic worldview centered on the harmony of nature (天地), humanity, and the divine (神)
- Emphasis on the divinity (神性) and the flow of qi (氣) inherent in place and space

🏛 The View of Earth Reflected in Governance / Ritual / Administration

- The Heaven-Earth conception reflected in state rituals and in the layout of capital cities and palaces
- The practical realization of the View of Earth in the king's acts of governance and in folk rituals

🕒 The Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors Case from China

King Yu's (禹任公) flood-control works and land parcelling are a representative case of early state governance reflecting the Cheonji-Seonggyeongsin View of Earth from the Three

🏛 Korea Peninsula Dynasties

Kingdoms period to the Joseon Dynasty

🕒 Modern Restoration Attempts

that graft the modern reinterpretation of traditional Korean space onto the concept of the View of Earth

Characteristics and Cases of the Western View of Earth



Philosophical Foundation and Worldview

- Descartes' dualism (Cogito ergo sum) — subject-object centered, based on the separation of mind and matter, a view of space; Leibniz's Monad theory (單子論) — a substance-theoretic
- world recognition; pantheism and Aristotle's four-element theory — the relation between God/nature and matter establishment



Cases and Modern Influence

- Temples and city design of ancient Greece and Rome — the combination of sacredness and geometric order
- Urban planning since the modern era — spatial composition centered on functionality and efficiency, and the instrumental use of nature
- Changes in modern environmental philosophy and urban planning — efforts to restore sustainability and sense of place

Comparison, Points of Revitalization, and Conclusion



A Comparison of the Eastern and Western Views of Earth

Category / Eastern View of Earth / Western View of Earth

Philosophical basis: Cheonji-Seonggyeongsin, Yin-Yang and the Five Phases, a holistic worldview / Descartes' dualism, Leibniz's individualism

Spatial cognition: an immanent, condensed View of Earth, relational place / a material View of Earth, space as matter/object



Modern Revitalization

- Urban planning: ecological urban space, oriented toward community revitalization; grafting the traditional View of Earth onto spatial design
- Environmental policy: introducing an ecological perspective that emphasizes the coexistence and interaction of nature and humanity
- Fusion of the Eastern and Western Views of Earth: seeking a new spatial culture combining Western efficiency and Eastern harmony



Future Significance and Implications

- Responding to the climate crisis: cultivating awareness of the climate-change crisis through the holistic worldview of Cheonji-Seonggyeongsin
- The hyper-connected society: presenting a paradigm for integrating the Eastern and Western Views of Earth in the convergence of physical and digital space
- Sustainable development: the need for a new View of Earth that pursues a Sangsaeng relationship among humanity, nature, and space 6 / 6