

## 二祖慧可在中國禪宗史上的地位及意義

黃夏年

### 摘 要

二祖慧可作為中國禪宗第一人，前接印度菩提達磨，後啟自三祖僧璨，奠定中國佛教特有的祖師禪信仰模式。中國禪宗史上經歷過二次平民或草根佛教階段，第一次是二祖，影響了後人「農禪並舉」的東山法門。二祖慧可是不可複製，且是唯一的禪宗資源，從草根佛教到祭拜聖壇，代表了國家佛教的地位。對二祖的學術研究與二祖文化也需要加大投入，促進北方與南方兩座二祖寺互動，推動二祖文化走向世界。

**關鍵詞：**二祖、慧可、禪宗、平民佛教、草根信仰

## **The status and significance of the second patriarch huike in Chinese zen history**

Huang xianian

### **Abstract**

As the first person of Chinese zen, hui ke, the second ancestor, first followed by bodhi damo of India, and then from sengcan, the third ancestor, established the unique zen belief model of Chinese Buddhism. In the history of zen in China, there were two stages of common people or grassroots Buddhism, the first of which was the second ancestor, which influenced the later generations of dongshan Buddhism. Huike's wisdom is unrepeatable and is the only source of zen. From grassroots Buddhism to altar worship, Huike should represent the status of Buddhism in the country. The academic research on the second ancestor and the culture of the second ancestor also need to increase investment, promote the interaction between the two temples in the north and the south, and promote the culture of the second ancestor to the world.

**Keywords:** the second ancestor, huike, zen, civilian Buddhism, grass-roots belief