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## Yu-huang -- The Jade Emperor

Yu-huang is the great High God of the Taoists -- the Jade Emperor. He rules Heaven as the Emperor doe Earth. All other gods must report to him. His chief function is to distribute justice, which he does through the court system of Hell where evil deeds and thoughts are punished. Yu-

huang is the Lord of the living and the dead and of all the Buddhas, all the gods, all the spectres and all the demons.

According to legend he was the son of an emperor Ch'ing-te and his wife Pao Yueh-kuang who from his birth exhibited great compassion. When he had been a few years on the throne he abdicated and retired as a hermit spending his time dispensing medicine and knowledge of the Taoist texts. Some scholars see in this a myth of the sacred union of the sun and the moon, their son being the ruler of all Nature.

"The good who fulfill the doctrine of love, and who nourish Yu-huang with incense, flowers, candles and fruit; who praise his holy name with respect and propriety -- such people will receive thirty kinds of very wonderful rewards."

--*Folkways in China* L Holdus.

<http://www.chebucto.ns.ca/Philosophy/Taichi/gods.html>

# Jade Emperor

The **Jade Emperor** (Chinese: 玉皇; pinyin: *Yù Huáng* or 玉帝, *Yù Dì*) in Chinese culture, traditional religions and myth is one of the representations of the first god (太帝 *tài dì*). In Taoist theology he is Yuanshi Tianzun, one of the Three Pure Ones, the three primordial emanations of the Tao. He is also the *Cao Đài* (“Highest Power”) of Caodaism.

The Jade Emperor is known by many names, including Heavenly Grandfather (天公, *Tiān Gōng*), which originally meant “Heavenly Duke”, which is used by commoners; the Jade Lord the Highest Emperor, Great Emperor of Jade (玉皇上帝, *Yu Huang Shangdi* or 玉皇大帝, *Yu Huang Dadi*). In Korean religious traditions the same name is rendered as *Okhwangsangje*.

## 1 Chinese mythology

There are many stories in Chinese mythology involving the Jade Emperor.

### 1.1 Origin

It was said that the Jade Emperor was originally the crown prince of the kingdom of Pure Felicity and Majestic Heavenly Lights and Ornaments. At birth, he emitted a wondrous light that filled the entire kingdom. When he was young, he was kind, intelligent and wise. He devoted his entire childhood to helping the needy (the poor and suffering, the deserted and single, the hungry and disabled). Furthermore, he showed respect and benevolence to both men and creatures. After his father died, he ascended the throne. He made sure that everyone in his kingdom found peace and contentment. After that, he told his ministers that he wished to cultivate Tao on the Bright and Fragrant Cliff.

After 1,750 kalpas, each kalpa lasting for 129,600 years, he attained Golden Immortality. After another one hundred million years of cultivation, he finally became the Jade Emperor (using the given figures, this period before his becoming the Jade Emperor lasted for a total of about 226,800,000 years.)

### 1.2 Vanquishing evil

One of the myths describes how the Jade Emperor became the monarch of all the deities in heaven. It is one

of the few myths in which the Jade Emperor really shows his might.

In the beginning of time, the earth was a very difficult place to live, much harsher than it is now. People had to deal with a variety of monstrous beings, and they didn't have many gods to protect them; in addition, many powerful demons were defying the immortals of heaven. The Jade Emperor was an ordinary immortal who roamed the earth helping as many people as he could. He was saddened because his powers could only ease the suffering of humans. He retreated to a mountain cave to cultivate his Tao. He passed 3,200 trials, each trial lasting about 3 million years.

On earth at this time, a powerful, evil entity had the ambition to conquer the immortals and gods in heaven and proclaim sovereignty over the entire universe. This evil entity also went into retreat and meditation to expand its power, though later than the Jade Emperor did. He passed through 3,000 trials, each trial lasting about 3 million years. After its final trial, it felt confident that no one could defeat it. It re-entered the world and recruited an army of demons with the purpose of attacking heaven.

The immortals, being aware of the threat, gathered themselves and prepared for war. The gods were unable to stop the powerful demon and it defeated them all.

The Jade Emperor finished his cultivation during this war. When he was changing the land to make it more liveable for men and repelling a variety of monsters, he saw an evil glow emitting from heaven and knew something was amiss. He ascended and saw that the evil entity was too powerful to be stopped by the gods. He challenged it, and they fought. Mountains shook and rivers and seas toppled. Due to his deeper and wiser cultivation, his benevolence instead of his might, the Jade Emperor won the battle. After defeating the evil entity, its army was scattered by the gods and immortals.

Because of his noble and benevolent deeds, the gods, immortals and humans proclaimed the Jade Emperor the supreme sovereign of all.

### 1.3 Creation

The world started with *wuji* (無極, nothingness) according to the Chinese creation myth. The Jade Emperor was the head of the pantheon, but not responsible for creation.

In another creation myth, the Jade Emperor fashioned the first humans from clay and left them to harden in the sun.

Rain deformed some of the figures, which gave rise to human sickness and physical abnormalities. (The most common alternative Chinese creation myth states that human beings were once fleas on the body of Pangu.)

In another myth, Nüwa fashions men out of the mud from the Yellow River by hand. Those she made became the richer people of the earth. After getting lazy, she dipped her scarf into the mud and swung it around. The drops that fell from the scarf became the poorer humans.

#### 1.4 In *The Journey to the West*

In the popular novel by Wu Chen'en, the Jade Emperor is featured many times in the story.

Main article: [Journey to the West](#)

#### 1.5 *The Weaver Girl and the Cowherd*

Main article: [The Weaver Girl and the Cowherd](#)

In another story, popular throughout Asia and with many differing versions, the Jade Emperor has a daughter named **Zhinü** (simplified Chinese: 织女; traditional Chinese: 織女; pinyin: *zhī nǚ* or Chih'nü, literally: weaver girl). She is most often represented as responsible for weaving colorful clouds in the heaven. In some versions she is the Goddess Weaver, daughter of the Jade Emperor and the Celestial Queen Mother, who weaves the Silver River (known in the West as the **Milky Way**), which gives light to heaven and earth. In other versions, she is a seamstress who works for the Jade Emperor.

Every day Zhinü descended to earth with the aid of a magical robe to bathe. One day, a lowly cowherd named **Niu Lang** (Chinese: 牛郎; pinyin: *niú láng*) spotted Zhinü as she bathed in a stream. Niu Lang fell instantly in love with her and stole her magic robe which she had left on the bank of the stream, leaving her unable to escape back to Heaven. When Zhinü emerged from the water, Niu Lang grabbed her and carried her back to his home.

When the Jade Emperor heard of this matter, he was furious but unable to intercede, since in the meantime his daughter had fallen in love and married the cowherd. As time passed, Zhinü grew homesick and began to miss her father. One day, she came across a box containing her magic robe which her husband had hidden. She decided to visit her father back in Heaven, but once she returned, the Jade Emperor summoned a river to flow across the sky (the **Milky Way**), which Zhinü was unable to cross to return to her husband. The Emperor took pity on the young lovers, and so once a year on the seventh day of the seventh month of the lunar calendar, he allows them to meet on a bridge over the river.

The story refers to constellations in the night sky. Zhinü

is the star **Vega** in the constellation of **Lyra** east of the Milky Way, and **Niu Lang** is the star **Altair** in the constellation of **Aquila** west of the Milky Way. Under the first quarter moon (7th day) of the seventh lunar month (around August), the lighting condition in the sky causes the Milky Way to appear dimmer, hence the story that the two lovers are no longer separated on that one particular day each year.

The seventh day of the seventh month of the lunar calendar is a holiday in China called **Qixi Festival**, which is a day for young lovers much like **Valentine's Day** in the West. In Japan, it is called **Tanabata** (star day), and in Korea, it is called **Chilseok**. If it rains on that day, it is said to be Zhinü crying tears of happiness for being reunited with her husband.

#### 1.6 The zodiac

There are several stories as to how the twelve animals of the **Chinese zodiac** were chosen. In one, the Jade Emperor, although having ruled Heaven and Earth justly and wisely for many years, had never had the time to actually visit the Earth personally. He grew curious as to what the creatures looked like. Thus, he asked all the animals to visit him in heaven. The cat, being the most handsome of all animals, asked his friend the **Rat** to wake him on the day they were to go to Heaven so he wouldn't oversleep. The **Rat**, however, was worried that he would seem ugly compared to the cat, so he didn't wake the cat. Consequently, the cat missed the meeting with the Jade Emperor and was replaced by the **Pig**. The Jade Emperor was delighted with the animals and so decided to divide the years up amongst them. When the cat learned of what had happened, he was furious with the **Rat** and that, according to the story, is why cats and Rats are enemies to this day.

The cat however, *does* have a place in the **Vietnamese zodiac**, replacing the **Rabbit**.

#### 1.7 His predecessor and successor

The Jade Emperor was originally the assistant of the Divine Master of the Heavenly Origin, **Yuanshi Tianzun**. Yuanshi Tianzun is said to be the supreme beginning, the limitless and eternal creator of Heaven and Earth, who picked Yu-huang, or the Jade Emperor, as his personal successor. The Jade Emperor will eventually be succeeded by the Heavenly Master of the Dawn of Jade of the Golden Door (金闕玉晨天尊).\*[1] The characters for both are stamped on the front of the arms of his throne. In two folk automatic writing texts in 1925 and 1972, **Guan Yu** became the 18th Jade Emperor in about 1840 AD;\*[2]\*[3]\*[4] however, some have disagreed that **Guan Yu** has succeeded, and thus the Jade Emperor and **Guan Yu** are often worshiped separately.\*[5] In Tienti



teachings, the current jade emperor has 55 predecessors.\* [6]

## 2 Worship and festivals



*The Jade Emperor Ritual at Yuzun Temple in Sanxing, Yilan of Taiwan on the Emperor's Birthday.*

The Jade Emperor's Birthday (天公诞) is said to be the ninth day of the first lunar month.\* [7] On this day Taoist temples hold a Jade Emperor ritual (拜天公, *bài Tiān Gōng*, literally “heaven worship”) at which priests and laymen prostrate themselves, burn incense and make food offerings.

In the morning of this birthday, Chinese and Taiwanese households set up an altar table with 3 layers: one top (containing offertories of six vegetables (六齋), noodles, fruits, cakes, *tangyuan*, vegetable bowls, and unripe betel, all decorated with paper lanterns) and two lower levels (containing the five sacrifices and wines) to honor the deities below the Jade Emperor.\* [7] The household then kneels three times and kowtows nine times to pay homage and wish him a long life.\* [7]



*Yuk Wong Po Tin in A Kung Ngam, Hong Kong.*

Yuk Wong Kung Tin (玉皇宮殿) a.k.a. Yuk Wong Po Tin (玉皇寶殿) is a temple in A Kung Ngam, Hong Kong, dedicated to the Jade Emperor. In the mid

19th century, people from Huizhou and Chaozhou mined stones in the hill for the development of the central urban area. They set up a shrine to worship Yuk Wong. At the beginning of the 20th century, the shrine was developed into a small temple and was renovated many times. The latest renovation was in 1992.\* [8]

## 3 Toponyms

A crater on Saturn's moon Rhea, discovered by Voyager 2 spacecraft, is named after him.

## 4 See also

- Chinese mythology in popular culture
- Jade
- Śakra, the Jade Emperor's Buddhist counterpart
- Jade Emperor Pagoda

## 5 References

- [1] 道教的神
- [2] 洞冥寶記
- [3] 關聖帝君受禪玉帝經略
- [4] 瑤池聖誌
- [5] 寫給天道道親的一封信
- [6] 教源——道統衍流天帝立教道統衍流
- [7] Lin Meirong (2011). “Jade Emperor” . *Encyclopedia of Taiwan*. Council for Cultural Affairs. Retrieved 12 September 2012.
- [8] Chinese Temples Committee: Yuk Wong Kung Din, A Kung Ngam

## 6 External links

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[荣誉够, 世界树位置换天使好还是圣堂好?\\_魔卡幻想吧\\_百度...](#)

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唤**雨师, 天使**. CasTLe羽 · 3☆一姐. 3. 树换天使吧个人感觉唤雨还是很良心的. 超開詠 · 5☆光龙. 7. 看了下模拟. 自己和自己打 上面的是唤雨. 下面的是世界树。

[屌丝纯王登顶, 发帖纪念!\\_魔卡幻想吧\\_百度贴吧](#) ✓

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4 posts - 2 authors

我上不动老头三金属**雨师天使**守护先知2光明, 两张霜冻龙, 10区前10^\_^. 登录百度帐号. 我的游戏. 推荐游戏. 登录后查看最近玩过的游戏. 游戏中心游戏礼包.

[我们来讨论讨论4.5星卡流血剑壕\\_魔法禁书吧\\_百度贴吧](#) ✓

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为什么光龙, 天界, 金属, 暴击鬼龙毒龙司令龙女被大家认为是输出卡, 而暴击唤**雨师, 天使**, 背主之类的不被大家这么认为呢, 雨和天使都洗不动陷阱, 背主都洗穿刺了 ...

[宋代道教石窟造像艺术的研究.pdf - max上传文档投稿赚钱](#) ✓

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Apr 27, 2014 - 年宋代道教石窟造像艺术研究为风伯、雷公、电母、云神、**雨师、天使**神将。电母造像为胖硕女人形象, 头梳高髻, 上穿对襟衣, 下着长裙。重庆大足佛耳 ...

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[armory.games.sina.com.cn/cn/蜘蛛王国/雨师天使.html](#) - [Translate this page](#)

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# 玉皇天使

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百度用户信息中心\_玉皇天使 

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玉皇天使- 约伴网- 最活跃的AA制约伴旅游网站 

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May 25, 2013 - ... 玉皇大帝张坚; 玉皇大帝昊天; 玉皇大帝的瑶池有青蛙; [玉皇天使](#); 玉皇小李飞贼; 玉皇崔; 玉皇庙吧; 玉皇枫叶; 玉皇枫叶\_; 玉皇阁小学; 玉皇顶2009 ...

# یو هوانگ

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مکتب به نام مکتب جانگ من (zhang men) خوانده شد. محی الدین سومین ...

فایل مطلب - دفتر مطالعات و برنامه ریزی رسانه ها

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Christine C. M. Leung and Yu Huang 4-5 -تتقاض ... لوتنگ و یو هوانگ

Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, S03033@hkbu.edu.hk

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<BR>Yu Huang <BR>Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, ...

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جانگ من (zhang men) خوانده شد. محی الدین سومین بار همراه دو پسر خود ...