



QK2062574



中國歷史研究院
Chinese Academy of History

歷史研究

HISTORICAL
RESEARCH

5

2020

历史研究

1954年2月创刊 双月刊 总第387期 10月25日出版

5/2020

· 笔 谈 ·

二里头考古与中国早期文明

二里头与中原中心的形成

许 宏 · 4 ·

再论二里头文化渊源与族属问题

王立新 · 12 ·

二里头考古与夏王朝的真实存在

饭岛武次 · 20 ·

“何以河南”之问与中国科技考古新方向

金正耀 · 28 ·

· 专题研究 ·

圣域制造与守护：敦煌安伞旋城仪式中幢伞的功能

余 欣 · 37 ·

元代的时估文书与时估制度

——以国图藏《魏书》纸背文献为中心

杜立晖 · 58 ·

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

清代的乡官论与制度选择 胡 恒 · 83 ·

从京师大学堂到学部：清末中央教育财政的形成 蒋宝麟 · 108 ·

莱德拉德与里昂的“加洛林革新” 刘 寅 · 130 ·

光荣革命后英国君主外交特权的变革
——以“瓜分条约事件”为中心 胡 莉 · 150 ·

塑造“新人”：现代犹太民族构建的身体史 艾仁贵 · 173 ·

· 读史札记 ·

清华简《金縢》文句新释 白于蓝 周 悦 · 198 ·

梁启超与司法储才馆 李在全 · 208 ·

英文目录与摘要 (CONTENTS) · 219 ·

CONTENTS

Forum

Erlitou Archaeological Site & Early Chinese Civilization (4)

Editor's Note: The Erlitou Site and Erlitou Culture play an important role in Chinese civilization both historically and in terms of national formation. They significantly extend the axis of and enhance the credibility of Chinese history, enriching Chinese culture's historical connotation. The editors of this volume, in order to explore the historical context, origin and development laws, essence and genealogy of Chinese civilization—and to demonstrate its remarkable achievements and contributions to the whole of human civilization—invited four scholars to discuss core issues in early China studies. These include the formation of a cultural center in the Central Plain, the origins and ethnic characteristics of Erlitou Culture and the Erlitou Site, exploration of the Xia Dynasty, as well as Erlitou's relation to the dawn of the Bronze Age in China. This volume contributes to the formation of archaeology with Chinese characteristics, Chinese style, and Chinese spirit.

Research Articles

Making and Guarding Sacred Spaces: Function of Dhavaja Parasol Used in Dunhuang Ritual of City-Parading with White Chattra Yu Xin(37)

When the belief of *sitātapatrā dharani* was prevalent in Dunhuang during the period ranging from the late Tang Dynasty to the Five Dynasties, Dhavaja parasol, as a concretized symbol of its mantras, was constantly expounded and deified in the ritual of city-parading with white chattra, and became a key dharma vessel for making a sacred place. The Dhavaja parasol is erected with an intention to divide a space into “inner”

and “outer” parts, whereby a sacred place can be made by exorcising misfortunes in the “outer” part through purifying and sublimating the “inner” part. The means to make a sacred space, which follows the internal logic of esoteric Buddhism, is definitely a combination of textual basis and real demands. On conceptual and technical level, whether to carry the *sitātapatrā dharani* on neck and arm, or store it into the parasol, these practices are also consistent with Taoist theurgy of phylactery, charms, as well as rites of praying. Through the regular holding of the rites, political legitimacy and sense of community were forged under the concurrent attempt to maintain regional well-being.

Documents and System of Evaluation in the Ming Dynasty—Focusing on Data from *History of the Wei Dynasty* Collected in the National Library of China

Du Lihui(58)

The 60 pieces of documents of the Yuan Dynasty recorded on the document papers from the *History of the Wei Dynasty*, a collection in the National Library of China are the biggest first-hand materials that have been known relevant to the evaluation system. The documents with information of issuing organizations were from Songjiang Prefecture and Jiande Lu (路, the third-level administrative unit in the Yuan Dynasty) to the Regional Investigation Office of Zhexi Dao (道, a unit one level higher than Lu) in Jiangnan region (south of the Yangtze River) respectively. Owing to different issuing organizations, these documents differ in structure and content. Meanwhile, basic conditions about how the system was operated at that time can be pictured based on the content, involving the pricing which could be “determined commonly by commercial leaders and officials” or by “commercial tenants in the field”, which was consistent with “market price”. In the Yuan Dynasty, the system was operated following the procedures, including document-writing by tenants, submission, review by the Office, and report by Lu and Prefecture to the Ministry of Revenue. In addition, the evaluation system is also characterized with

duality, flexibility, and gradual improvement, as discovered in the documents and other materials, which reflects that the court was distinctive from others in local administrative management, market management, administrative operation and so on.

Arguments on and Selection of Rural Official System in the Qing Dynasty

Hu Heng(83)

Starting from the abolishment of rural officials in the Sui and Tang Dynasties, the traditional rural governance in ancient China went through great changes from rural official system to the corvee system. In the late Ming and early Qing Dynasties, scholars headed by Gu Yanwu called for “developing feudalism through prefecture and county system”, trying to rebuild the rural official system in areas below the county to fill the gap caused by the prefecture and county system. Since then, problems related to rural officials had begun to come into sight of the Qing government, and whether to reset these officials was always discussed by Emperor Yongzheng and his officials, and in local chronicles, and *Jiaobinlu Kangyi* (校邠庐抗议) by Feng Guifen. At the time, when the Hundred-Day Reform of 1898 took place, nearly all officials in the capital were involved in this discussion, which, however, was conducted in a different way in the late Qing period of the New Policy Reform. Despite the shift of the focus on the argument in different times, what was always involved behind was the prejudice against Qing’s rural administrative system, and in particular, ideological resources of the officials, even though activated in the period, were deeply influenced by western political theories and especially the idea of local self-government. The discussion with rural officials as objects plays a decisive role in system selection and policy trend of the rural governance, which not only shows a complicated process that the Qing government wanted to build its political power in rural areas but reflects, to some degree, the internal difficulty faced by rural power construction in modern China.

Formation of Central Educational Finance System in the Late Qing Dynasty: from Imperial University of Peking to Ministry of Academy Jiang Baolin(108)

The Imperial University of Peking, founded in 1898, was a top institution at that time. It was responsible for educational administration, and established a new revenue and expenditure system, which was independent of the conventional governmental finance. In 1904, the General Office of Academy took over businesses of educational administration and fund management from the institution. Then at the end of 1905, the court set up Ministry of Academy to undertake the task. That was a new-type central department in the period of the New Deal, incorporating the old educational management system and served as an integrated one, both involving implementation and management. Since then, the educational revenue and expenditure system had been formally included in the scope of the Ministry, with the transiting. As a result, the central educational system gradually came into being with an increasing financial scale. Influenced by the interplay of educational and official reforms, the central educational finance of the Late Qing Dynasty was featured by: first, a dual-track fiscal system for internal and external reimbursement was functioning, referring to the long-time coexistence of systems respectively for the University and the Imperial Examination; second, the transformation of fiscal system was from “internal—external” to “central—local”, after the gradual integrating funds in the University, internally-reimbursed funds for the Imperial Examination, as well as externally-reimbursed funds that should be shared by provinces. The new funds corresponding to the district level were formed to the “up-down” national educational finance system. Formation of central educational finance system which reflected the conflict between external-reimbursed fiscal expansion in local areas and centralization of national finance, was an embodiment of the interaction of educational, official and fiscal system reforms in the late Qing period.

Leidrad and “Carolingian Renovatio” in Lyon

Liu Yin(130)

Charlemagne during his reign promoted the all-round reform which initiated

“Carolingian renovatio” of far-reaching influence in European history. Dioceses are crucial executive units of Charlemagne’s reform. A critical study of the career of bishop Leidrad and his reform measures in the diocese of Lyon reveals both the mechanism and historical influence of Charlemagne’s reform. “Carolingian renovatio” in Lyon was shaped by the personal capacity, will, plans, and resources of its bishop. It also serves as a testimony to the open vision of the reform thanks to Charlemagne’s empire. Reform helped create a closer bond between Lyon and the Frankish regime, and effectively integrated the city into the new Carolingian ruling system. Leidrad’s reform results achieved the birth of “Carolingian Lyon”.

**Changes of Royal Prerogative on Foreign Affairs after the Glorious Revolution—
Concentrated on the Partition Treaties Crisis** Hu Li(150)

In Britain, the royal prerogative on foreign affairs recognized the British monarchy as an authority over law and parliament while making foreign policies. The Glorious Revolution did not change this fact, which enabled William III, the first constitutional monarch, still had the prerogative after it. During 1698-1700, William signed two treaties with French King to partition Spanish Empire with his prerogative, causing general dissatisfaction of British aristocrats, who thought that the treaties were contrary to British interests and that the existing royal prerogative was not without its irrational elements. In early 1701 when the Parliament was convened, William, with Tory and Whig parties, reformed the royal prerogative on foreign affairs, though from different standpoints. After that, despite that the monarch still enjoyed this prerogative, the cabinet undertook the responsibilities of making decisions on foreign affairs, and those decisions needed to be approved by parliament. The reform of royal prerogative on foreign affairs ended the 17th century-disputation of kings and parliaments over the execution of foreign powers, as well as the absolute power of the monarchy in foreign affairs. The expansion of party cabinet system to the field of foreign affairs has established a new way of exercising

state diplomatic power under the constitutional monarchy and promoted the integrated development of the constitutional monarchy.

Cultivating the “New Man”: The Body-building and Nation-building of Modern Jewish People Ai Rengui(173)

In the late 19th century, bodies of Jewish people were always depicted by European thinkers as feminine, frail and timid female images. As for that, Jewish nationalists proposed a conception of “New Jew”, intending to change their body image during the process of national rejuvenation. As a result, Jews tried to restore their labor capacity and manliness by body-building exercises, agricultural reclamation, and military struggle, and in addition they, viewing Hebrew culture as national base symbolically, excluded Diaspora Jews and Arabs of Palestine as feminine “others”. In 1930s and 1940s, Sabra, a native that was masculine, strong and courageous, became an ideal national body image. “New Man” cultivation, coupled with the process of nation-building, played a supportive role in Jewish rejuvenation movement. In effect, the “New Jew” not only reshaped the national body image but exerted a great influence on national character and spirit of contemporary Israel, making it an important case about the interplay between body transformation and political transformation.

Historical Notes

New Explanations of *Jin Teng* the Bamboo Slip of Warring States Collected by the Tsinghua University Bai Yulan and Zhou Yue(198)

Liang Qichao and School for Judicial Talents

Li Zaiquan(208)

历史研究

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

2020 年第 5 期 （双月刊） 总第 387 期

主 管：中国社会科学院（北京市朝阳区建国门内大街 5 号）

主 办：中国社会科学院

编辑出版：中国历史研究院《历史研究》编辑部

地 址：北京市朝阳区国家体育场北路 1 号院执中楼

联系电话：010-87421879

网上投稿：lsyjtg2019@126.com

发 行：010-59366555

印 刷：三河市龙林印务有限公司

订 阅 处：全国各地邮局

国内代号：2-77

国外发行：中国国际图书贸易集团有限公司

（北京 399 信箱 邮编 100044）

国外代号：BM14



历史研究



社科期刊网

ISSN 0459 - 1909
CN 11 - 1213/K

ISSN 0459-1909



如发现印装质量问题，请与出版社联系调换，电话：010-59366562

定价：100.00 元