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中國歷史研究院
Chinese Academy of History

歷史研究

HISTORICAL
RESEARCH

国家社会科学基金资助期刊



2022

历史研究

1954 年 2 月创刊 双月刊 总第 395 期 2 月 25 日出版

1/2022

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Forum

Hundred Years of Chinese Archaeology: The Chinese Civilization and Its Contribution to the World (4)

Editor's Note: On October 17, 2021, General Secretary Xi Jinping sent a letter to congratulate the 100th anniversary of the discovery of Yangshao culture and the birth of modern Chinese archaeology. Over the past 100 years, Chinese archaeologists have braved hardships and made unremitting efforts to achieve major archaeological discoveries. The resulting discoveries not only showcase the origins, developments, and achievements of the Chinese civilization but also reveal its role as a great contributor to world civilization. The editorial department has arranged this discussion to learn and implement the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's congratulatory letter. We hope that it will pool wisdom and strength to develop archaeology with Chinese characteristics, style and ethos, and help people better understand the long-standing and profound Chinese civilization.

Research Articles

On the "Hunting Grounds in Wangji Area" in the Late Shang Dynasty

Tang Yingjie and Zou Fudu (30)

"Method of associating oracle and place names" (卜辞地名系联法) and "method of comparing literature" (文献对照法) were two important methods used for studying hunting geography. It was such important for constructing the system of distribution of hunting areas that selecting the fixed sites. The flow path of the Yellow River was relatively stable in the pre-Qin period, and it could be used as a grid for studying place names of

Shang Dynasty. According to the internal evidences of oracle, You (柚), Hui (畝), Fun (粪), Li (黎), Gun (鰥), Xiang (襄), Xie (协), Jiu (就) and Xiang (向) were closed to the Yellow River. Taking them as fixed points, the places with high frequency in the oracle inscription, such as Dun (敦), Ti (寔), Yu (楮), Gong (宫), Yu (孟) and Sang (丧) could be linked to built a distribution network of hunting areas centered on the Yellow River. The network was basically located in Wangji (王畿) area of late Shang Dynasty, where were located in Anyang, Hebi, Puyang, and surrounding areas of Henan Province, which could be called “Hunting Grounds in Wangji Area”.

Lili and Grassroots Governance in the Qin and Han Dynasties Chen Kanli (53)

The Qin and Han regimes set up administrative regions *li* (villages) on the basis of natural settlement. *Lili* (village heads), the executive officers of the *li*, were selected to assist the imperial court in grassroots governance. During the wars of unification, Qin changed the tradition of having autonomous leaders and stipulated that the posts of *lidian* (village leader) and *lilao* (village elder) would be held by elders without ranks in the twenty-rank hierarchy to keep the bureaucratic administration free from the influence of social leaders. This measure led to a fierce conflict between the external authority and self-governance and hastened the fall of the Qin Dynasty. At the beginning of its establishment, the Han regime adjusted these policies and introduced *sanlao* (commune elder), intentionally fostering and utilizing social leaders for grassroots governance. However, the post of *lilao* was abolished and the influence of *sanlao* could not reach into every *li* because of its limited number. Midway through the Western Han Dynasty, model official politics began to emerge, promoting the creation of the new post named *fulao* (elder) in the *li*. However, the *fulao* rapidly deviated from their original function of edification and instead started taking on daily chores, which tended to be errand-oriented and humble. Thereafter, the de facto separation between the officials and social leaders made it difficult

for the government of the late Han and Wei dynasties to effectively control grassroots societies.

Land Survey and Cadastre Compilation in the Middle and Late Southern Song Dynasty

Dai Jianguo (77)

There were two large-scale land surveys in the middle and late Southern Song Dynasty, namely *jingjie* (cadastral surveying) starting in the 15th year of the Jiading reign and *jingjie tuipai* (inventory calculation) starting in the 5th year of the Jingding reign. The *jingjie* policy was mainly based on the measurement of land. While for the *tuipai* policy, due to the weakness of the state, the government adopted an alternative measure, allowing the households to report the actual occupation of the land. The *jingjie* policy implemented in the area represented by Changshu County is typical in that it constitutes a complete set of land surveying procedures through field-by-field measurement, registration of owner and tax information, mapping and numbering to make *yulintuce* and *wulibu*. Though effective, the *yulintuce* still had several limitations. The land surveying in the middle and late Southern Song Dynasty was a refinement of Shaoxing's *jingjie* policy, adopting a more mature land register system, which played an important role in the collection and transfer of taxes while relieving financial difficulties. It also had a profound impact on the land tax system of later generations.

From Administrative Integration to Political Integration: The Recommendation System and Local Practices of the Ming Dynasty

Xie Yang (100)

In the early Ming Dynasty, the recommendation system was so prevalent that it had become an ancestral system and was given legitimacy to be implemented throughout the Ming Dynasty. After its implementation, the shortcomings of the recommendation system gradually emerged, but as an expedient system for

selecting talent, it was still implemented in parallel with the official selection after the qualification evaluation by the Ministry of Personnel. In the middle of the Ming Dynasty, the power of recommendation was gradually moved from the hands of the officials in the capital to the Ministry of Personnel. In the late Ming Dynasty, the number of officials recommended by local governments on their own initiative gradually increased, which was the result of the top-down integration of local political and cultural resources by the imperial court through administrative means. The shift of recommendation from court-led to local government initiative indicates that the central government integrated local resources and went through a process from administrative integration to political integration. During this period, the imperial power, as the fundamental driving force to maintain the existence and operation of the regime and the centripetal force of local governments, was always the main force working to achieve political integration.

Diplomacy through the League of Nations after the September 18th Incident and the Nationalist Government's Policy toward Japan

Hou Zhongjun (122)

After the September 18th Incident, the National Government of the Republic of China initially adopted a non-resistance policy in the hope that the League of Nations and other external forces would assist China in stopping the Japanese invasion. The League of Nations, then led by the United Kingdom and France, aimed to unite the United States to control the conflict between China and Japan and in case their respective interests would be affected. The negotiations between the parties on the withdrawal of Japanese troops and the three successive resolutions issued by the League of Nations did not stop Japan's invasion of China, and China gradually recognized the role and limitations of the League of Nations. In the face of Japan defying the League of Nations resolutions and continuing to expand its aggression, the Chinese people launched a massive movement against

Japanese aggression. The Nationalist Government realized that the Sino-Japanese problem could not be solved without military resistance and its policy against Japan began to shift toward “resisting while negotiating”.

Territory and Order of Ancient Greek Poleis

Zhang Xingang (142)

Territory was the basic element of ancient Greek poleis. The Greek poleis usually consisted of urban and rural areas, and the composition and distribution of territory and inhabitants varied greatly from polis to polis. It is difficult to identify and delineate the boundaries of poleis, as they were often demarcated by mountains, rivers, buildings. There were also suspended border areas according to some judicial arbitration texts. The territory reflects not only the spatial organization but also the political order of the poleis. As citizenship was bound to the ownership of land, the territorial changes were closely related to the political order within the polis. The two major poleis of ancient Greece, Sparta and Athens, in addition to their fixed native territorial boundaries, both had extra-state or overseas territories subject to their respective powers, which were the important basis for their domination of the Greek world in the Archaic and Classical periods.

Evolution of the Thought of the Emperor's Divine Power in Japan from the 17th to the 19th Century

Xu Xiaoguang (163)

In modern Japan, based on relevant content from the ancient “Jiki Culture”, the Syusigaku and Kokugakuin, further deified the imperial power. As the descendant of Amaterasu Ōmikami, the emperor, they argued, ought to have a status of supremacy and divine power. The banner of “the emperor's divine power” was held high by Japanese intellectuals at the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate locked into complicated internal and external troubles. They demonstrated and carried forward the divine and supreme nature of the emperor and his power and thus turned the emperor into a spiritual leader

that could be used to unite the people and an icon that was used by the shoguns to attack political opponents. At the same time, intellectuals also put forward the idea of “expanding territory to show reverence for the Mikado”. After the Meiji Restoration, the idea of the Mikado’s divine power continued to develop and it was pushed to the extreme later. Although the idea removed the obstacles in the way to modernization, it also became a spiritual impetus for Japan to wage foreign invasions and expansions.

The Cold War Strategy of the Reagan Administration and Its Consequences

Xia Yafeng (185)

Ronald Reagan formulated and implemented a consistent Cold War strategy when he was American President. Reagan’s strategy consists of two aspects: first, the so-called “peace through strength,” reestablishing U.S. predominant power status vs the Soviet Union; second, the so-called “quiet diplomacy,” resolving the two superpowers’ issues via low-key negotiations. Under the guidance of the strategic thinking, the Reagan Administration worked along both lines, dragging the Soviet Union down through arms race and compelling the Soviets to surrender via diplomatic means. Reagan’s grand strategy had glaring adverse effects as well. It created a severe financial burden on the United States and planted seeds for the turbulent post-Cold War world.

Historical Notes

Discussion on the Whereabouts of the Original Manuscript of *Yongle Dadian*

Gao Shuwei (206)

历史研究

L I S H I Y A N J I U

2022 年第 1 期 （双月刊） 总第 395 期

主 管：中国社会科学院（北京市东城区建国门内大街 5 号）

主 办：中国社会科学院

主 编：李国强

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：<http://lsyj.ajcass.org/Admin>

国内发行：社会科学文献出版社 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



历史中国



社科期刊网

ISSN 0459 - 1909
CN 11 - 1213/K

ISSN 0459-1909



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本刊不以任何形式收取版面费 全国社科工作办举报电话：010-63098272

定价：100.00 元