

# 近代中国的知识与制度转型

THE TRANSFORMATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND SYSTEM IN MODERN CHINA





教育部指学社會科学研究重大課題及岡均日大田

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近年来,党和国家高度重视哲学社会科学的繁荣发展。江泽民同志多次强调哲学社会科学在建设中国特色社会主义事业中的高度重视"出哲学社会科学与自然科学"四个同样重要"、"五个高度重视"、"两个不可替代"等重要思想论断。党的十六大以来,以胡锦醉位置,就繁荣发展哲学社会科学放在十分重要的战略对重大部署,采取了一系列重大部署,采取了一系列重大部署,采取了一系列重大部署,采取了一系列重大部署,采取了一系列重大部署,采取了一系列重大部署,发展哲学社会科学放在十分重要人。党的十七大报告明确指出:"繁荣发展哲学社会科学界为常和主要任务。党的十七大报告明确指出:"繁荣发展哲学社会科学界为常和主要任务。党的十七大报告明确指出:"繁荣发展哲学社会科学界为党和大民事业发挥思想库作用,推动我国哲学社会科学优秀人民事业发挥思想库作用,推动我国哲学社会科学优秀大大民事业发挥思想库作用,推动我国哲学社会科学优秀大大民事业发挥思想库作用,推动我国哲学社会科学优秀大大民事业发挥思想库作用,推动我国哲学社会科学优秀方向,提供了根本保证和强大动力。

高校是我国哲学社会科学事业的主力军。改革开放以来,在党中央的坚强领导下,高校哲学社会科学抓住前所未有的发展机遇,紧紧围绕党和国家工作大局,坚持正确的政治方向,贯彻"双百"方针,以发展为主题,以改革为动力,以理论创新为主导,以方法创新为为突破口,发扬理论联系实际学风,弘扬求真务实精神,立足创新、提高质量,高校哲学社会科学事业实现了跨越式发展,呈现空前繁荣的度局面。广大高校哲学社会科学工作者以饱满的热情积极参与克思主义理论研究和建设工程,大力推进具有中国特色、中国风格、中国化,推动理论创新,服务党和国家的政策决策,为弘扬优秀传统出了不可磨灭的重要贡献。

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自 2003 年始,教育部正式启动了哲学社会科学研究重大课题攻关 项目计划。这是教育部促进高校哲学社会科学繁荣发展的一项重大举 措,也是教育部实施"高校哲学社会科学繁荣计划"的一项重要内 容。重大攻关项目采取招投标的组织方式,按照"公平竞争,择优立 项,严格管理,铸造精品"的要求进行,每年评审立项约40个项目, 每个项目资助30万~80万元。项目研究实行首席专家负责制、鼓励 跨学科、跨学校、跨地区的联合研究,鼓励吸收国内外专家共同参加 课题组研究工作。几年来,重大攻关项目以解决国家经济建设和社会 发展过程中具有前瞻性、战略性、全局性的重大理论和实际问题为主 攻方向,以提升为党和政府咨询决策服务能力和推动哲学社会科学发 展为战略目标,集合高校优秀研究团队和顶尖人才,团结协作,联合 攻关,产出了一批标志性研究成果,壮大了科研人才队伍,有效提升 了高校哲学社会科学整体实力。国务委员刘延东同志为此做出重要批 示,指出重大攻关项目有效调动各方面的积极性,产生了一批重要成 果,影响广泛,成效显著;要总结经验,再接再厉,紧密服务国家需 求,更好地优化资源,突出重点,多出精品,多出人才,为经济社会 发展做出新的贡献。这个重要批示,既充分肯定了重大攻关项目取得 的优异成绩,又对重大攻关项目提出了明确的指导意见和殷切希望。

作为教育部社科研究项目的重中之重, 我们始终秉持以管理创新

服务学术创新的理念,坚持科学管理、民主管理、依法管理,切实增强服务意识,不断创新管理模式,健全管理制度,加强对重大攻关项目的选题遴选、评审立项、组织开题、中期检查到最终成果鉴定的全过程管理,逐渐探索并形成一套成熟的、符合学术研究规律的管理办法,努力将重大攻关项目打造成学术精品工程。我们将项目最终的工编成"教育部哲学社会科学研究重大课题攻关项目成果文库"统造出版精品。国学大师季羡林先生欣然题词:"经时济世 继往开来——贺教育部重大攻关项目成果出版";欧阳中石先生题写了"教育部哲学社会科学研究重大课题攻关项目"的书名,充分体现了他们对繁荣发展高校哲学社会科学的深切勉励和由衷期望。

创新是哲学社会科学研究的灵魂,是推动高校哲学社会科学研究不断深化的不竭动力。我们正处在一个伟大的时代,建设有中国特色的哲学社会科学是历史的呼唤,时代的强音,是推进中国特色社会主义事业的迫切要求。我们要不断增强使命感和责任感,立足新实践,适应新要求,始终坚持以马克思主义为指导,深入贯彻落实科学发展观,以构建具有中国特色社会主义哲学社会科学为已任,振奋精神,开拓进取,以改革创新精神,大力推进高校哲学社会科学繁荣发展,为全面建设小康社会,构建社会主义和谐社会,促进社会主义文化大发展大繁荣贡献更大的力量。

教育部社会科学司

### 前言

本书为教育部重大攻关项目"近代中国的知识与制度转型" (05JZD00011)的最终成果。

MODEL CONTRACTOR INCOME

课题正式立项在2005年年底,而相关研究早在新世纪之初已经有计划地循序展开,其主要凭借是主持人及主要参与者所属中山大学实施的985和211工程建设中的中国近现代史重点学科建设。计划的主要目标,用大约15年的时间,训练和聚集一批理念相通、潜力可观的学人,围绕主题,各选相关题目,做出50本系列学术专著,为研究的进一步铺开提供人员、材料、取径及方法的准备和示范。立项之前,已经与生活·读书·新知三联书店签订了长期出版协议,并且出版了几种专著。与此相应,通过各种方式积累了数量庞大的文献资料,逐渐摸索出一套略具雏形的研究理念、取径及做法,并凝聚了一批经过训练能够胜任的研究人员。

所要研究的问题其实涵盖广泛,难度很大,需要各方面的强有力支撑。项目实施期间,继续得到中山大学211和985工程建设的支持,除了资料的大幅度增加和人员的调整外,在系列学术专著继续出版的基础上,又在几家学术期刊开辟了相关专栏,发表阶段性成果,反映甚佳。更为重要的是,随着研究领域的拓展和深化,研究理念、取径和做法不断清晰化,力求做到切实可行,行之有效。由此引导,后续各项具体研究日益精进,表述话语逐渐成形,转变观念和做法后的暂时性失语状态显著改善,可望达到深入而不琐碎,具有整体联系,宏观而不宽泛,可以信而有征的理想境界,争取对国内外相关研究产生

#### 教育部哲学社会科学研究 重大课题攻关项目

长期前瞻性的导向影响。当然,良法的难度大,要求高,不可能流行,更不适宜一般急于求成的后进。

CALL STATES TO THE

依照立项时的设计,最终成果为12本系列专著。后来根据统一规定,改为一部集众的专书。虽然要求参与者提供各自专著的浓缩版或最具展示性的部分,力求通过每一具体个案展示整体联系,既保证研究的深度,以免流于空泛,同时又不失之零散,毕竟一般读者不易把握相关章节与背后支撑的专著之间,以及各章节之间的整体联系。面最初设计以系列专著为最终成果的形式,是因为本研究旨在以新的面最、取径、做法和表述,在清代学者梳理历代文赋中国历史文化及共介,可能行生出难以,更新梳理解读中国历史文化及共介,可能行生出难以预计的众多课题,因此并非开辟人文学科的领域,所关注的着重于怎样做,而不是做什么。其外极目标,应是得其所哉地重新展现近代以来国人关于中国与世界的极目标,应是得其所哉地重新展现近代以来国人关于中国与世界知识及相应的思维方式,进而去除以进化论为主导的欧洲中心式世界中体化观念,重新理解各文化系统思维行为的本意,为应对人类文明进入多元化新纪元做好知识和人才的准备。

既然研究不是对某一问题或某些问题的结束,而是开启无限宽广的可能,也就不能将所有层面全部纳入。限于篇幅,即使已经专栏讨论过的问题,如近代学人的清学纠结、法制史研究的取径与做法等,也要留待日后再行结集出版。或以为这样不免有所缺漏,实则不仅史学强调阙疑,但凡学术研究便从来不是面面俱到,详人所略正是学术研究的普遍规律,否则就有一般通史或教科书之嫌,看似完整,其实表浅。至于题中应有之义究竟如何拿捏把握,则不仅是科学,同时也是艺术。



当前的世界格局,正在发生自17世纪以来最为重大深刻的变动。 这一变动呈现相反相成的两面。一方面,全球化导致各国的交往联系 进一步紧密,300多年来欧洲中心的笼罩还有强化之势;另一方面, 单一的西方强势霸权地位已经动摇,包括中国崛起在内的多元化成为 新的发展取向。由此引发重新认识自我和调整世界秩序的需求,不同 文化系统的相互理解和接受变得更加重要,而沟通的理据却引起越来 越多的反省和检讨。近代以来,在世界一体化的大趋势之下普遍发生 的知识与制度转型,本来是各国赖以沟通理解的凭借,现在却造成许 多的疑惑和困扰。以往后发展国家将接受欧洲中心衍生出来的一整 套知识与制度作为体现人类发展共同趋向的公理,用以重新条理和 解释既有的历史文化。西方社会也习惯于用后来体系化的观念制度 看待异己的文化,乃至回溯自身的历史。随着全球化的推进,经过 观念与制度的所谓现代变革调适的国家民族之间,摩擦冲突仍然不 断加剧,而人类发展的单一现代化取向备受质疑。近代世界一体化 之下的知识与制度转型,对于各国社会发展与社会变革的长远制约, 以及对于全球化趋势下国家民族相互理解沟通的影响,成为国际学 术界众多学科关注的焦点,纷纷努力透过世界一体化(其核心仍然 是欧洲中心)之后表面相似的观念和制度来理解把握各种社会文化 差异,增进相互理解与沟通,同时注重不同文化之于世界多样性的 价值意义。

作为重建世界格局一极的中国,在近代中外冲突融合的大背景下,为了因应千古未有之大变局,以西学、东学、中学为支点,知识与制

摘要

度体系经过沿革、移植、变更、调适的过程, 发生了全面而重大的变 动,使得中国人的思维方式与行为规范前后截然两分。除了少数"仍 旧"或"全新"外,多数情况是"古已有之"而"变化多端"甚至 "面目全非",却"似曾相识"。要消除形似而实不同的误读错解,获 得理解传统,认识变异,了解现在和把握未来的钥匙,必须贯通古今 中外, 打破分科治学的局限, 不以变化为进化, 不以现在为现代, 从 多学科的角度,用不分科的观念方法,回到历史现场,从无的境界寻 绎有的发生演化,将知识与制度转型合为一体,探究近代中国的概念、 思想、学科、制度转型的全过程和各层面,解析西学与东学对认识中 国历史文化的格义附会, 重建中国自己的话语系统和条理脉络, 深入 认识中华民族新的智能成生运作机制形成的进程、状态和局限, 更好 地认识世界一体化进程中东亚文明的别样性及其对人类发展提供多样 性选择的重要价值,争取和保持对在世界文明体系中的位置日显重要 的中国历史文化解释的主动和主导地位,为国内国际提供鉴古知今的 新观念和思维方式,在"去欧洲中心观"的基础上增进世界各国的沟 通与理解。

成一套先因后创的研究取径、理念、方法和话语,并以各章节为实例加以体现,以求深入而不琐碎,具有整体联系;宏观而不宽泛,可以信而有征,切实可行,行之有效,对国内外相关研究产生长期导向性影响。

#### Abstract

The structure of the world is currently undergoing the most significant and profound transformation since the 17<sup>th</sup> century. In this process of change, a conflicting and yet complementary element has taken shape. On the one hand, globalization has brought different nations more closely together, adding new strength to the centuries-old dominance of Eurocentricism. On the other hand, the unitary system of Western hegemony has been eroded. Pluralism becomes the new development orientation. China's recent emergence is an obvious example. This gives rise to demands for another round of self-understanding and readjustment of the world order. Mutual understanding and acceptance of different cultural systems become more important, but the rationale for communication induces more reflection and self-criticism.

Under the trend of global integration in recent age, the widespread transformation of knowledge and institution, originally the means upon which all nations have depended for communication and mutual understanding, now increasingly turns into a cause for doubts and puzzles. In the past, developing countries accepted a complete set of knowledge and institution derived from Eurocentricism as axioms that embodied the common trend of human development, as well as the basis for reinterpretation of their traditional cultures and histories. Western societies were also accustomed to using the systematized concepts and institutions as criteria to judge alien cultures and even to redefine their own histories.

With the advance of globalization, frictions and conflicts continuously accelerate among nations and peoples that have experienced the so-called modern transformation and readjustment of concepts and institutions. At the same time, questions are raised about the trend of unitary modernization in human development. With the integration of the modern world, will the transformation of knowledge and institution impose any long-

term restrictions on the change and development of the societies of different countries? Under the trend of globalization, what will its influence be on the communication and mutual understanding among countries? These questions have become the focal points of different disciplines in international academic circles. Scholars have endeavored to comprehend and grasp the hidden social and cultural differences behind the superficially similar concepts and institutions brought forth by globalization (whose core remains to be Eurocentricism), and promote the communication and mutual understanding, and meanwhile stress the values reflected by different cultures to the diversity of the world.

China is one of the most important nations in the reconstruction of the global structure. Against the background of conflict and fusion with foreign countries, China has to respond to unprecedented changes in her history. With the support of Western, Oriental and traditional Chinese learning, China's culture and institutional structure have gone through a process of evolution, transplantation, modification and readjustment. The result is a comprehensive and significant movement of change. When the Chinese people compare the traditional modes of thinking and norms of behavior with the new ways, they find very little which is either still traditional or totally new. In most cases, the feeling is that we have had these so-called "new modes" since our ancient times. But, they have changed in so many different ways that they do not look the same any more. At the same time, there are elements which seem recognizable.

We must eliminate the misconception that the new modes, though apparently similar, are actually different. First of all, we must understand our tradition and be knowledgeable about the changes. We have to know the present, in order to grasp the key to the future. We also need to master the relationship between ancient and present. We should destroy the restraints of disciplinary study; do not take change for evolution, or present for modern. From a multidisciplinary perspective, we should apply the concepts and methods of general studies to help us return to the historical presence. From a realm of nothingness, we should endeavor to search and unravel the evolution of plentiful, and integrate the product from the transformation of knowledge and institution into one integral entity.

We should investigate the complete process, as well as the different levels, of the transformation of the concept, ideology, discipline and institution of modern China, and analyze the accumulated wisdom and false analogy which Western and Oriental studies have in their understanding of Chinese history and culture. We should then reconstruct the orderly sequence of modern China's own system of discourse, and study in

depth the progress, status, and limitations of the wisdom of the Chinese nationals.

We hope to have a better understanding of the special characteristics of East Asian civilization and the important value in the diversified choices it offers to the development of mankind. We should then strive to maintain and even enhance our initiative and leadership status in the explanation of China's history and culture to the system of global civilization. Our objective is to offer to China and the international community new concepts and analysis methods. On the basis of de-Eurocentricism, we may enhance the communication and understanding among all nations in the world

The final product of this project consists of five sections: concepts, academic disciplines, education, culture, and institution; they are divided into a total of nineteen chapters. From the perspective of their own discipline, authors of different chapters explore the meaning of the term, "culture," which has close relations with the central theme of this project. In other words, as a team, they are writing a book of culture. Among the important issues covered in the work are: the process of dividing knowledge into different academic disciplines; the history of the development of disciplines in education; the differences between "teaching" and "nurturing" in the past and present, as well as in China and abroad; the destiny of events and matters whose designation started with the label of "nation;" the institutional study of regulations, articles and clauses, as against the conventional senses and their changes.

In the section on "Concepts," through the use sciences, fine art, regional peculiarities, and minority races as examples, we delineate the complexity of their emergence, evolution and implication. In the section on "Academic Disciplines," we select the cases of archaeology, Chinese philosophy, the establishment of the discipline of political science at Peking University, the founding of the discipline of Chinese culturology, and the direction of the discipline of humanities at Sun Yat-sen University to demonstrate the influence of the creation of disciplines in academic studies to demonstrate the entanglement among the different methods and systems in the scholarship of the past and present, as well as in China and other countries.

In the section on "Education," we have investigated respectively the so-called sishu (old-styled private schools) and their reform, the influence of the changes in educational system, and the complicated disputes between integration of politics and education on the one hand and the reconstruction of the rural areas on the other. Our research shows in details the biases of observing Chinese affairs from the perspectives of foreign concepts and the influence different doctrines and systems on modern transforma-

tion.

In the section on "Culture," through the reform of ideograph, costumes, painting and Chinese herbal medicine, we observe the puzzlement over the ability of our countrymen in grasping the yardstick and its balance in the relationship between ethnicism and nationalism. In the section on "Institutions," by studying the changes in the adoption of the budget system, the establishment postal service to replace the old courier post, and the selection of officials after evaluating their qualifications, We examine the effects of collaboration and change in the process of replacing the traditional systems with foreign ones.

This project follows a set of research directions, ideals, methods, and discourses. The general statement in this book's Prologue is supported by topical studies in individual chapters and further substantiated by actual examples in the subchapters. The purpose is to produce an in-depth and structurally integrated study, with a macro perspective and meticulously documented evidence. It is hoped that the book will provide a long-term guiding influence to related research at home and abroad.