早期党项 史 研究



全好写出版社



周伟洲/著

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

早期党项史研究/周伟洲著,北京,中国社会科学出版社, 2004. 12

(西北民族研究从书)

ISBN 7-5004-4649-7

Ⅰ. 早... Ⅱ. 周... Ⅲ. 党项-民族历史-研究 N. K289

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 127912 号

责任编辑 张小颐

责任校对 林福国

封面设计 毛国宣

技术编辑 张汉林

出版发行 中国社会外发出版社

社 址 北京鼓楼西大街甲 158 号

电 话 010-84029453 传 真 010-84017153

邮 编 100720

[XX] 址 http://www.csspw.cn

经 销 新华书店

EO 刷 北京新魏印刷厂

装 订 广增装订厂

次 2004年12月第1版 版 印 次 2004年12月第1次印刷

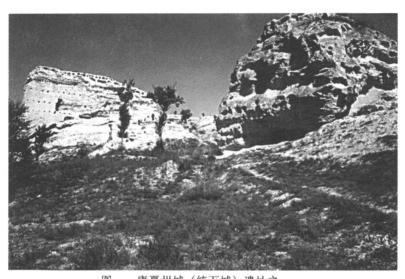
开 本 850×1168 毫米 1/32

印 张 9.375 插 页 2

数 236 千字 字

定 价 25.00 元

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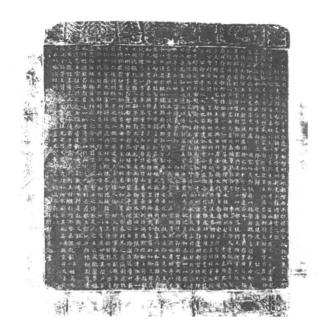


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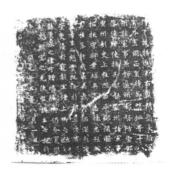


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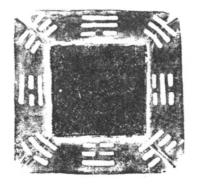
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图二 唐拓跋守寂墓志铭及盖 (陕西横山县韩岔乡元岔洼村出土)



图三 唐破丑氏夫人墓志铭及盖 (陕西榆林市榆阳区红石桥乡拱盖梁村出土)



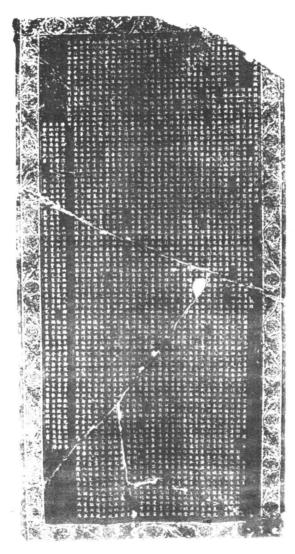
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图五 后晋李仁宝墓志铭及盖 (陕西榆林市榆阳区红石桥乡拱盖梁村出土)

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总序

祖国的大西北,地域辽阔,资源丰富,自远古以来,西北各族人民在此繁衍生息,共同开发建设,描绘出一幅幅辉煌壮丽的历史画卷。横贯于西北的古代丝绸之路,汇聚了古代中西方的各类文明;历代西北民族的活动,影响着中国历史发展的进程;古老而神奇的大西北,至今仍为世人瞩目,成为多种学科的活水源头。特别是在今天西部大开发的新形势下,大西北及世世代代居住在西北的各族人民,焕发了青春,获得了新生,一个崭新的西北,一个各族人民共同富裕、团结、奋进的局面,正在兴起!

为了认真总结、研究历史上西北各族人民开发建设大西北的经验和教训;为了认识、解决在西部大开发的新形势下出现的新问题,加强民族团结,维护国家统一,促进西北各族人民经济、文化的发展,保证西部大开发的顺利进行;为了推动有关西北民族的各个学科的深入发展,陕西师范大学西北民族研究中心将编辑出版一套《西北民族研究丛书》。丛书以编辑出版那些研究探讨从古至今与西北民族相关的学术专著为主,酌情收录有价值的资料汇集、译著等。由丛书编辑委员会负责审定选题、书稿及出版事宜,并面向全国(包括港台)及世界各国学术界征稿。我们殷切希望本套丛书能得到中外学者和广大读者的支持和批评。

《西北民族研究丛书》编辑委员会 2001年11月

《西北民族研究丛书》编辑委员会

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中文提要

中国古代的党项族居于今青海河曲、甘肃南部及四川西北一带,是这一带汉代之西羌部落发展而来,故史籍称之为"党项羌"。公元5世纪后,党项羌兴起,分布益广。其自称及吐蕃称之为"弥药"(Minyag);北方突厥等族称之为"唐古特"(Tangut)。到隋代(581—618年)后,党项以姓氏为部落,一姓又复分为小部落,史籍记载党项共有八个大的部落:拓跋氏、房当氏、细封氏、米擒氏、把利氏、颇超氏、野辞氏、费听氏。此外,还有居于今青海湖之南的黑党项和雪山党项。党项羌主要从事畜牧或游牧,有收继婚俗,行火葬,俗尚武。

党项羌兴起后,经常寇扰北周、隋朝的西北边境,也有些部落归降于隋朝。唐朝初年,党项部落纷纷降服于唐朝,唐太宗于其居地设置羁縻府州,以部落首领为都督、刺史。唐贞观末年(649年)至永泰元年(765年),因吐蕃势力北上,先后据有青海湖之南和河陇之地,部分党项部落被迫两次向唐朝内地迁徙,分布于今甘肃东部、宁夏、陕西北部和内蒙古河套一带。唐朝仍设羁縻府州进行管理。而内徙党项诸部逐渐按地域形成为六府、平夏、东山、南山等几个大的部落集团;余留在青海等地的党项诸部则为吐蕃所统治。

2 早期党项史研究

唐朝对内徙的党项各部采取"安抚"政策,逐渐加强对他们的统治。党项诸部逐渐变为唐之"编户",但无征税。元和(806—820年)以后,由于唐朝边将的暴虐,党项多次进行反抗。会昌(841—846年)时,党项的反抗斗争达到高潮,最后为唐朝所镇压。唐末,黄巢起义军占领京师长安,任宥州刺史的党项拓跋氏首领拓跋思恭起兵助唐。唐朝封其为夏州节度使(归义军节度使),此为党项拓跋氏为节镇之始。思恭助唐收复长安后,唐朝封其为夏国公,赐姓李。后据有夏、绥、银、宥数州的党项李氏势力逐渐强大,成为唐末藩镇之一。

五代时,党项仍处于不相统一的状况,以大姓之强者为中心,形成了以夏州节度使拓跋李氏,府、麟二州的党项折氏及居于庆、灵二州间的"西路党项"诸部。夏州节度使党项李氏先后名义上归附于后晋、后唐、后汉、后周等政权,其间先后击退了晋王李存勗及后唐明宗的两次进攻,势力增强,开始参与内地割据势力的争斗,成为一股不可忽视的力量。

北宋建立后,因夏州党项李氏内部的纷争,其首领李继捧入朝于宋,并献其所管四州八县,夏州割据势力一度消亡。但不久李继捧族弟继迁兴起于银州,联络契丹(辽)与宋对抗,势力增强,数败北宋军。北宋只好复任李继迁为夏州刺史、定难军节度使,夏州李氏割据势力复兴。不久,李继迁攻占宋西北重镇灵州,在进军河西时,中箭身亡。其子李德明继立后,与北宋订立议和条约,大力扩大与宋贸易,发展经济,西击吐蕃、回鹘,拓疆数千里,加强政权建设,营都建政,从而奠定了西夏建国的基础。宋明道元年(1032年),李德明病卒,其子元吴继立,遂于宋宝元元年(1038年)正式建立西夏政权。

ABSTRACT

Dangxiang, one of the ancient nationalities of China, inhabited in the regions of Hequ of Qinhai, southern part of Gansu and northwest Sichuan. Being originated from the West Qiang tribes in Han Dynasty, it was also called Dangxiang Qiang in historical records. After the fifth century, Dangxiang Qiang began to rise and flourish. It was called as Minyag by Tibets, as well as Tangut by Turks and other northern nationalities. From Sui Dynasty (581 – 618), Dangxiang consisted of some family tribes, and every family tribe was divided by several clan tribes. According to the records, there were eight big family tribes in Dangxiang, such as Tuoba, Fangdang, Xifeng, Miqin, Bali, Pochao, Yeci and Feiting. In addition, there were Black Dangxiang and Snow – Mountain Dangxiang lived in the south of Qinhai Lake. Dangxiang Qiang generally went in for animal husbandry or nomadic life, emphasized military affairs, and had some special customs, such as Shouji Marriage (inheritance marriage) and cremation.

After the rising of Dangxiang Qiang, it often harassed the frontiers of North Zhou and Sui Dynasty, some tribes yielded and pledged allegiance to Sui Dynasty. At the beginning of Tang Dynasty, a lot of Dangxiang tribes surrendered to Tang Dynasty. Tang Taizong set up the Jimi Fu or Zhou in their liveland, appointed the tribe chieftains as Dudu

or Cishi. From the end of Zhenguan (649) to the beginning of Yongtai (765) of Tang Dynasty, Tibet developed northward, occupied the south part of Qinhai Lake and Helong land. Therefore, Some Dangxiang tribes were forced to migrate into Tang boundary, and lived in the area of the east of Gansu, northwest Ningxia, Shaanxi, and Hetao of Inner Mongolia. They were also supervised under Jimi Fu or Zhou by Tang Dynasty, and gradually formed the following big tribe groups in the living areas, such as Liu Fu, Ping Xia, Dong Shan and Nan Shan. Other Dangxiang tribes remained in Qinhai was ruled by Tibet.

In order to give more effective rule to these Dangxiang tribes, Tang Dynasty adopted the policy of placation. They gradually became the subjects of Tang Dynasty without taxation. After Yuanhe years (806) -820), because Tang border generals were very brutal. Dangxiang rebelled many times. In Huichang years (841 - 846), Dangxiang's struggle reached a high tide, but it was crushed by Tang Dynasty at last. In the end of Tang Dynasty, when Huang Cao insurrectionary army occupied the capital Chang an, Tuoba Sigong, Youzhou Cishi, the chieftain of Tuoba family in Dangxiang, rose to help Tang Army. Tang · Dynasty appointed him Xiazhou Jiedushi (Guiyiju Jiedushi), which was the beginning of Dangxiang Touba family as the leader of garrison post. After Sigong helped Tang to recover Changan, Tang Dynasty conferred him as Xiaguo Gong, and granted him surname Li. After occupying Xia Zhou, Sui Zhou, Yin Zhou and You Zhou, Dangxiang Li family got stronger and stronger, and became one of Fan Zhen in the end of Tang Dynasty.

During the period of Five Dynasties, Dangxiang tribes were in the disruptive condition. There were several big family power such as Xi-azhou Jiedushi Tuoba Li family, Dangxiang Zhe family in Fuzhou and