

Faculty of Humanities

MA Dissertation Approval Form

Student Name	Huimin Lyu
Degree Scheme	MA Confucian Classical Studies
Start date	2023.8.25

I have completed Part 1 of my degree.

*Please delete as appropriate.

Title of Dissertation: A Brief Discussion on the rise of Neo-Confucianism in the Tang 唐 and Song 宋 Dynasties from the Perspective of the Scholars
Aims and Objectives: This paper mainly takes “scholar” 士 as the research direction, and through the division of the times, determines the research scope of the Tang and Song Dynasties. It starts from the perspective of the scholar class, taking the scholar clan and imperial examination scholars as the starting point, and observes and summarizes the relationship between scholars in different periods. In order to explore the rise of Neo-Confucianism as a focal point, we can further understand the characteristics and connotations of Chinese traditional thought and culture.
Abstract (approximately 500 words):

As a unique social class in Chinese history and culture, “scholar” 士 has a position and contribution that cannot be ignored in the development of Chinese traditional culture and thought. And in the history of Chinese thought, Neo-Confucianism occupies an important position. Throughout the history of the development of Chinese thought, there is a close relationship between scholars and Neo-Confucian thought. Scholars innovated and developed Confucianism while inheriting it, which became the beginning and germination of Neo-Confucian. The gradually formed Neo-Confucian thought influenced and migrated the ethos of the scholar class in the late stage of development. So far, the academic research on Neo-Confucianism has mostly focused on the different schools of the system and classic interpretations, and paid little attention to the formation process of Neo-Confucianism itself and the representative class behind Neo-Confucianism. This article intends to start from the perspective of scholars, find a suitable entry point, deeply analyze the spiritual core of the scholar class, and use this as a focus to observe to sort out the initial development track of Neo-Confucianism thought, in order to provide new research directions for later scholars’ research.

The paper will be separated into five chapters:

Chapter 1 (1000 words)

This chapter explores the deep relationship between “scholar” 士 and Neo-Confucian thought through the induction and summary of previous related research literature, and uses this as a starting point to explain the status and role of the scholar class in the rise of Neo-Confucianism. Briefly describe the research motivation, research purpose and research method of this paper.

Chapter 2 (1200 words)

This chapter will be separated into two parts, The origin and development of the Concept of “scholar” 士 and The transformation and changes of the scholar class.

Chapter 3 (3500 words)

This chapter will be separated into three parts, Neo-Confucianism under Confucianism, The impact of foreign Buddhist thought and The influence of Taoism.

Chapter 4 (3500 words)

This chapter will be separated into two parts, The influence of thinking of “Meteorology in the prosperous Tang Dynasty” under the background of Tang Dynasty Prosperity and Thought transformation and rigidity under the background of the Song Dynasty from prosperity to decline.

Chapter 5 (800 words)

Although with the changes in history, the traditional structure of the scholar class has disappeared from modern Chinese society, the spiritual outlook and way of thinking left behind still have a profound impact on modern Chinese intellectuals. The Neo-Confucian thought, which was gradually formed and developed under the value system of the scholar class, is the most representative interpretation of the spiritual world of the scholar class. Through the study of the rising trajectory of Neo-Confucianism and its nature, the core of scholars and the characteristics and significance of Chinese traditional culture will become clearer.

Short Introductory Bibliography:

1. Zhengxuan 鄭玄 and Kong Yingda 孔穎達, Liji Zhengyi 禮記正義(Beijing: Peking University Press,2000)
2. Maoheng 毛亨 and others, Maoshi Zhushu 毛詩注疏(Shanghai: Shanghai Guji Chubanshe,2013)
3. Li Xinchuan 李心傳 and Zhujun 朱軍, Daominglu 道命錄(Shanghai: Shanghai Guji Chubanshe,2016)
4. Zhang Yinlin 張蔭麟, Zhongguo Shanggu Shigang 中國上古史綱(Taibei: Liren Shuju,1995)

5. Yu Yingshi 余英時, Shi Yu Zhongguo Wenhua 士與中國文化 (Shanghai: Shanghai Renmin Chubanshe, 2003) 6. Yu Yingshi 余英時, Zhuxi De Lishi Shijie: Songdai Shidafu De Zhengzhi Wenhua Yanjiu 朱熹的歷史世界：宋代士大夫的政治文化研究 (Beijing: Shenghuo·Dushu·Xinzhi Sanlianshudian, 2011) 7. Xu Fuguan 徐復觀, Zhongguo Zhishifenzi Jingshen 中國知識份子精神 (Shanghai: Huadong Shifandaxue Chubanshe, 2003) 8. Chenlai 陳來, 'Songdai Lixue Gaishuo' 宋代理學概說, Hebei Xuekan 河北學刊, 4 (2023), 62-73 9. Xiong Haoli 熊浩莉, 'Lixue Yu Wansong Shifeng' 理學與晚宋士風, Xinan Daxue Xuebao (Shehui Kexue Ban) 西南大學學報(社會科學版), 3 (2017), 168-173
Proposed Supervisor:  <i>Chen Feng-yuan</i>

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Title of Dissertation: 題目 士階層視域下的唐宋理學興起淺論
Aims and Objectives: 研究目的 本文主要以「士」為探究方向，通過對時代的劃分，確定唐宋時期的研究範圍，從士階層的角度出發，以門閥士族與科舉士人為切入點，觀察並歸納不同時期士人之間的共性，以此為聚焦點探究理學的興起軌跡，進一步瞭解中國傳統文化的特質與內涵。
Abstract (approximately 500 words): 摘 要（500 字） 「士」作為中國歷史文化中一種特有的社會階層，對中國傳統文化和思想的發展有著不可忽視的地位與貢獻。而在中國思想史上，理學又佔據著重要的地位。縱觀中國思想發展史，士與理學思想之間有著密切的關係。士在繼承儒家思想的

同時對其進行創新與發展，成為理學思想的起步與萌芽。逐步成體系的理學思想又在發展後期對士階層之士風產生影響與遷移。學術界迄今對理學思想的研究，多集中在成體系的不同學派與經典詮釋之上，鮮少關注理學思想本身的成型過程，以及理學思想背後的代表階層。本文擬從士的視角出發，尋找合適的切入點，深入剖析士階層的精神內核，並以此為聚焦點，觀察並梳理理學思想的初期發展軌跡，以期為後來學者的研究提供新的探究方向。

論文主要分為五章進行研究：

第一章 緒論（1000 字）

本章通過對前人相關研究文獻的歸納與總結，探究「士」與理學思想的深層關係，並以此為出發點，闡明士階層在理學興起過程中的地位與作用。簡述本文研究動機、研究目的和研究方法。

第二章 士的起源與轉變（1200 字）

第一節 「士」概念的起源與發展

第二節 「士」階層的轉換和變遷

第三章 士階層文化視角下的理學興起（3500 字）

第一節 儒家文化下的理學

第二節 外來佛學思想的衝擊

第三節 道家思想的影響

第四章 社會變遷對士階層理學思想的影響（3500 字）

第一節 唐朝盛世背景下的「盛唐氣象」思維影響

第二節 由盛轉衰的宋朝背景下的思想轉變與固化

第五章 結語（800 字）

儘管隨著歷史的變遷，士階層的傳統結構已從中國現代社會中消失，但其遺留下的精神風貌和思維方式仍對中國現代知識份子產生了深遠的影響。而在士階層的價值觀體系下逐步發展、形成的理學思想，是對士階層精神世界最具代表性的詮釋。通過對理學思想興起軌跡的研究，探究其本真，對士的內核與中國傳統文化的特質與意義就愈加明晰。

Short Introductory Bibliography:

古籍：

1、〔漢〕鄭玄注，〔唐〕孔穎達疏：《禮記正義》，《十三經注疏》整理委員會整理，北京：北京大學出版社，2000 年。

2、〔漢〕毛亨傳，〔漢〕鄭玄箋，〔唐〕孔穎達疏：《毛詩注疏》，上海：上海古籍出版社，2013 年。

3、〔宋〕李心傳輯，朱軍點校：《道命錄》，上海：上海古籍出版社，2016 年。

近代專書：

4、張蔭麟：《中國上古史綱》，臺北：里仁書局，1995 年。

5、余英時：《士與中國文化》，上海：上海人民出版社，2003 年。

6、余英時：《朱熹的歷史世界：宋代士大夫的政治文化研究》，北京：生活·讀書·新知三聯書店，2011 年。

7、徐復觀：《中國知識份子精神》，上海：華東師範大學出版社，2003 年。

期刊論文：

8、魯春豔：〈擁書自雄：魏晉南北朝時期士人階層的知識壟斷〉，《揚州職業大學學報》2022 年第 4 期，揚州：揚州職業大學，2022 年 12 月。

9、陳來：〈宋代理學概說〉，《河北學刊》2023 年第 4 期，河北：河北省社會科學院，2023 年 7 月。

10、熊浩莉：〈理學與晚宋士風〉，《西南大學學報(社會科學版)》2017 年第 3 期，重慶：西南大學，2017 年 5 月。

11、祝尚書：〈宋代科舉與理學——兼論理學對科場時文的影響〉，《社會科學研究》2005 年第 3 期，成都：四川省社會科學院，2005 年 5 月。

Proposed Supervisor:

陳建源 *Chen Jeng-yuan*

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