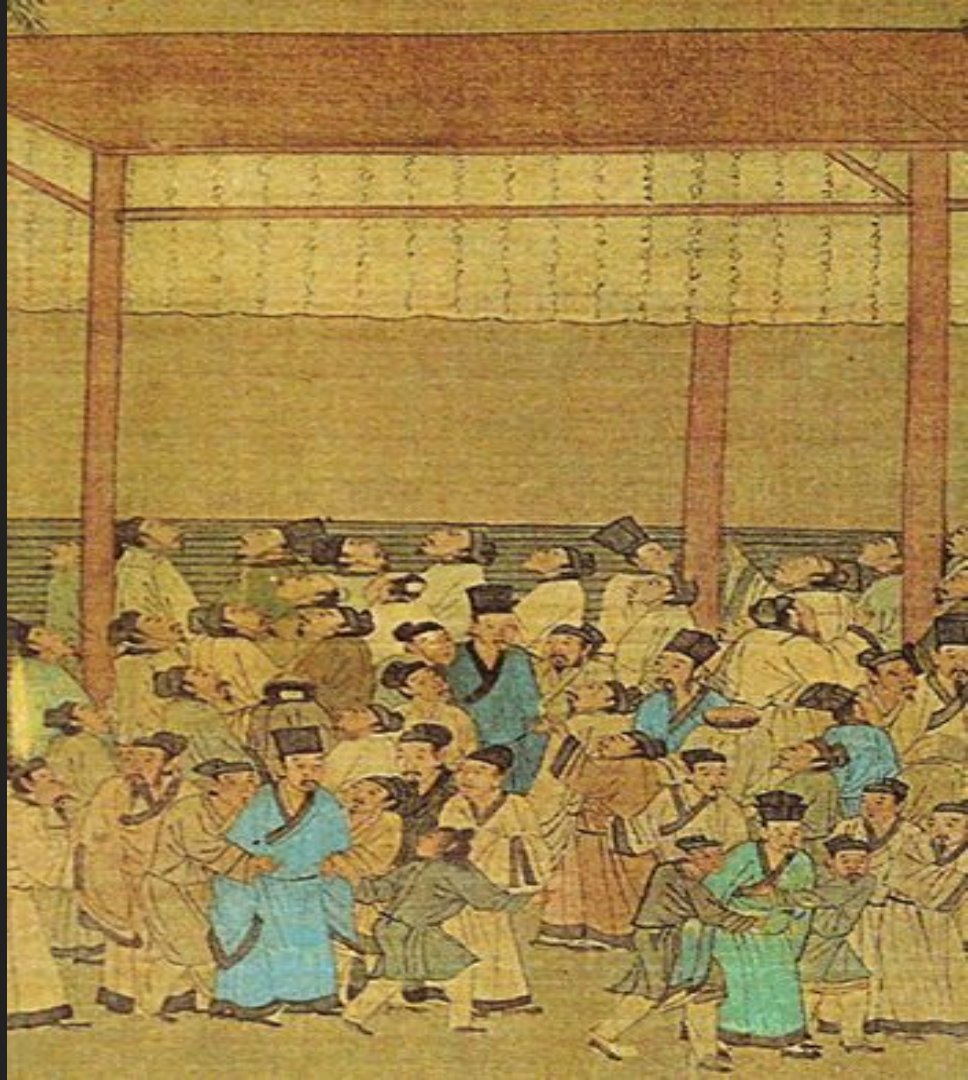
Megan Genevieve Pearson.
1900634

科 举
Kējǔ
Imperial Civil Service Examinations

(Black and White Imperial Examination Sketch., 2022)
(Coloured Imperial Examination Sketch., 2022)





(Imperial examination - Wikipedia, 2022)



科 举
Kējǔ
Civil Service Examinations

- The examination system was formalised as an official way of selecting administrators under the Sui Dynasty (581–618).
- The aim of the imperial examination system was to ensure that appointments to government positions were based on ability rather than favor or ancestry.
- In theory, each free male adult, regardless of income and social background, might pass the imperial examination and then become a high-ranking government official.

(Imperial examination - Wikipedia, 2022)

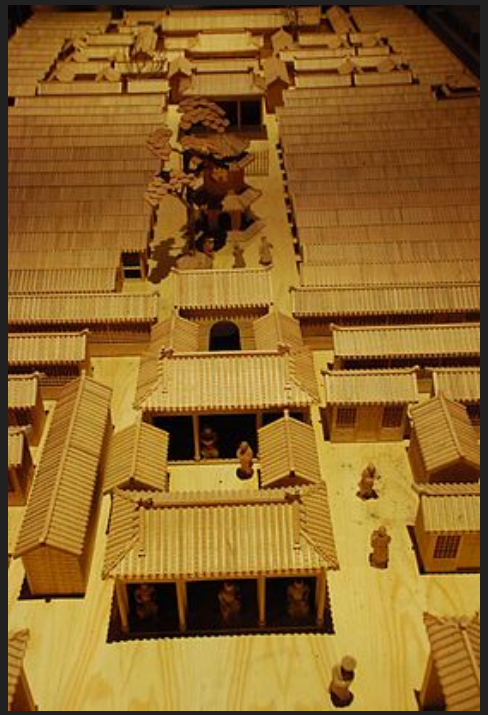


科 举
Kējǔ
Civil Service Examinations

- Establishment in the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.E. to 220 C.E.) through to the exams abolition during the Qing Dynasty attempts at modernisation in 1905.

- The Imperial examinations, or Keju, were a major factor of Chinese government administration.

(Imperial examination - Wikipedia, 2022)



科 举
Kējǔ
Civil Service Examinations

- Exams were delivered at four levels: local, provincial, metropolitan, and national.

- Applicants were examined based on their study of the "Five Studies": military strategy, civil law, income and taxes, farming, and geography, as well as their knowledge of the Confucian classics.



(Imperial examination - Wikipedia, 2022)

- Shēngyuán (生員), licentiate.
- Anshou, (案首)a shēngyuán who ranked #1
- Gongsheng (貢生), senior licentiate
- Jǔrén (舉人) provincial graduate.
- Jieyuan (解元) jǔrén who ranked #1.
- Huiyuan (會元), jǔrén who ranked #1 in prequalification.
- Gongshi (貢士), jǔrén who passed prequalification.
- Jìnshì (進士) metropolitan graduate.
- Jinshi jidi (進士及第) Jinshi who were ranked first class in Jinshi examination.
- Zhuangyuan (狀元), jìnshì who ranked #1 first class (in Jinshi examination) .
- Bangyan (榜眼), jìnshì who ranked #2 first class.
- Tanhua (探花), jìnshì who ranked #3 first class.
- Jinshi Chushen (進士出身) jìnshì who were ranked second class in Jinshi examination.
- Tong Jinshi Chushen (同進士出身) jìnshì who were ranked third class in Jinshi examination.

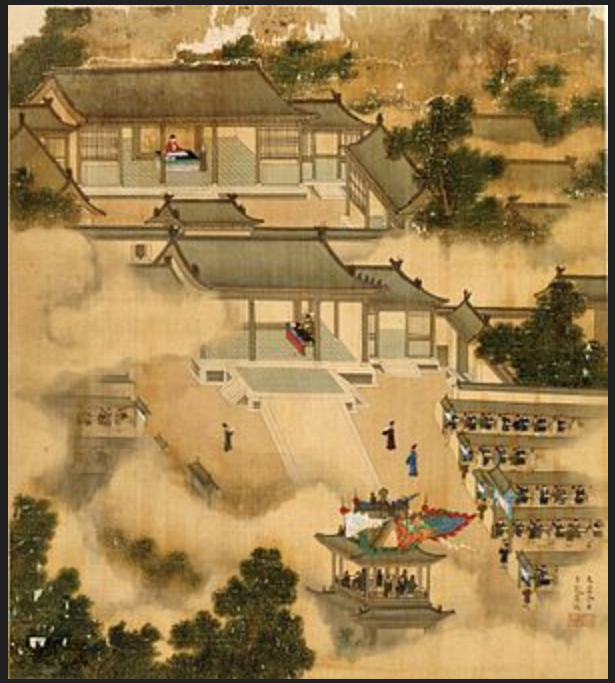
(Imperial examination - Wikipedia, 2022)



秦 and 漢

- The Qin Dynasty established the first centralised Chinese governmental state (221 B.C.E. - 206 B.C.E.).
- Appointments to the Qin bureaucracy were made on the basis of recommendations from notable aristocrats and existing officials.
- In addition to the Confucian Classics, the curriculum was broadened to include the "Five Studies" of military strategy, civil law, revenue and taxation, agriculture, and geography.

(Imperial examination - Wikipedia, 2022)



隋 and 唐

- The Sui Dynasty (581–618) formalised the Han examination system as an official way of selecting bureaucrats.
- The Sui established a regulation requiring prefecture officials to be central government appointees rather than local nobles, and the local militia to be subject to the officials nominated by the central government.
- During the Tang dynasty (618–907), a system of local schools was formed to train learners for civil service examinations.
- Those wishing to advance in the bureaucracy participated in the chin-shih tests, which tested their knowledge of the Confucian Classics.
- These examinations progressively replaced the previous aristocracy as the primary method of selecting government officials; by the end of the T'ang dynasty, the old nobility had been replaced.

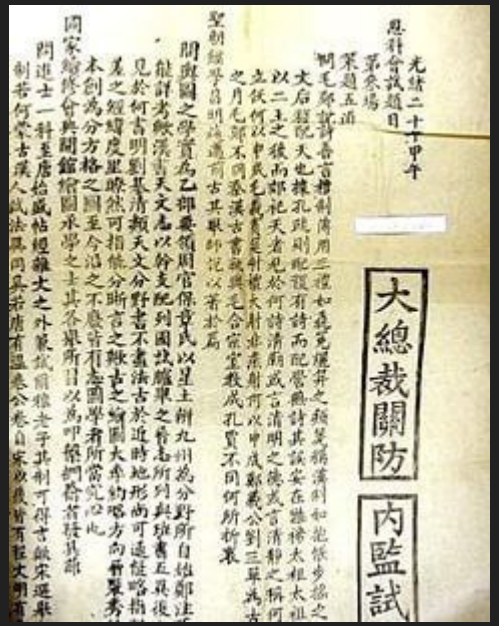
(Imperial examination - Wikipedia, 2022)



宋

- During the Song dynasty (960–1279), the civil-service system achieved its pinnacle.
- Officials related by blood or marriage were not allowed to do business together, and members and relatives of the imperial family were not permitted to hold high posts.
- The chin-shih degree was used to recruit higher-level Sung officials.

(Imperial examination - Wikipedia, 2022)



大明 and 大清

- The civil-service system reached its apex during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644) and was nearly unchanged by the succeeding Qing dynasty (1644–1911/12).
- The examinations were frequently criticised because the ability to do well on the examination did not always reflect the ability to govern effectively.
- The Qing dynasty finally abolished Confucian examinations in 1905 as part of its modernization effort, and the civil service system was overturned along with the Qing government in the 1911 Revolution.

(Imperial examination - Wikipedia, 2022)



Influences due to Imperial Examination System.

- Well Known across Asia.
- The Imperial Examination System had a impact on the Northcote-Trevelyan Report
- Later was introduced into the United Kingdom and other european countries.

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