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1. 简介

中华民族形成很早,但并没有形成现代意义上的 民族主义,中国古人持"华夷之辨",以文化而非血 缘传统来判定一个人的归属。自 1840 年鸦片战争后, 帝国主义用枪炮打开了中国的大门,让中华民族面临 前所未有的危机。与此同时,西方的科学、文化也开 始传入中国,其中就包括西方民族主义,这促进了中 国本土民族主义的发展,而中国本土的民族主义导致 了中华民族意识的觉醒,将中华民族凝结成一个统一 的民族共同体,向一个现代的民族国家进行转变。

2. 清末民初的中华民族观念

2.1 梁启超

梁启超是最早引进西方民族主义, 并在此基础 上提出和使用"中华民族"这一观念的人。1901年, 梁启超发表了在《中国史叙论》一文。梁启超在文中 称,"吾人所最惭愧者。莫如我国无国名之一事。寻 常通称。或曰诸夏。或曰汉人。或曰唐人。皆朝名也。 外人所称。或曰震旦。或曰支那。皆非我所自命之名 也。"可见古代中国人并没有明确地对自己的民族进 行定义,只是模糊地进行代称。文中提出了"中国民 族"这一说法,将中华民族这一传统上的文化观念视 罗misfo近代意义证的民族。空中将中国民族的演变历 is granted without fee 鬼胡分为三个d时代istrib第ed for plotted com自由毒品以海素 and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for components of this work owned by others than ACM must be honored. Abstracting with credit is permitted. To copy otherwise, or republish, to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or a fee. Request permissions from permissions@acm.org.

© 2017 ACM. ISBN 978-1-4503-2138-9. DOI: 10.1145/1235 之一统,是为中国之中国,即中国民族自发达、自竞争、自团结之时代也";"第二,中世史,自秦统一后至清代乾隆之末年,是为亚洲之中国,即中国民族与亚洲各民族交涉、繁赜、竞争最激烈之时代也";"第三,近世史,自乾隆末年以至于今日,是为世界之中国,即中国民族合同全亚洲民族与西人交涉、竞争之时代也"。

1902年,梁启超在《中国学术思想变迁之大势》中,论述战国时期齐国的学术思想时提出:"齐,海国也。上古时代,我中华民族之有海思想者厥惟齐。故于其间产出两种观念焉:一曰国家观,二曰世界观。"在该文中,梁启超对"中华"的内涵做了说明:"立于五洲中之最大洲而为其洲中之最大国者,谁乎?我中华也;人口之居全地球三分之一者,谁乎?我中华也;四千余年之历史未尝一基础中断者,谁乎?我中华也。我中华有四百兆人公用之语言文字,世界莫能及。我中华有三十世纪前传以来之古书,世界莫能及。"

1905年,梁启超在《历史上中国民族之观察》一文中,使用了"中华民族"七次(简称为"华族"),并明确表示:"今之中华民族,即普遍俗称所谓汉族者",它是"我中国主族,即所谓炎黄遗族。",由此可知梁启超主张中华民族就等于汉族,他将中华民族认定为汉族与其前身华夏族,这与今日的定义,即中华民族指中国境内的所有民族,中国是一个统一的多民族国家不同。

3. PAPER READING

3.1 Intensive

[11] [8] [2] [3] [5] [9]

3.2 extensive

[12] [7] [10] [4] [1] [6] [13]

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