

铸牢中华民族共同体意识的 历史逻辑

编者按：党的十八大以来，以习近平同志为核心的党中央从实现中华民族伟大复兴中国梦的战略高度，创造性提出了铸牢中华民族共同体意识的重要思想，并把这一思想作为新时代党的民族工作的主线，为加强和改进党的民族工作指明了方向，为深化理论研究提供了根本遵循。铸牢中华民族共同体意识是国家统一之基、民族团结之本、精神力量之魂。为深入阐释习近平总书记关于铸牢中华民族共同体意识的重要讲话精神，本刊约请三位专家，围绕“铸牢中华民族共同体意识的历史逻辑”撰文，以期展现中华民族形成和发展的历史脉络，揭示中华民族从自在到自觉的历史必然，展示中华民族对人类历史作出的重大贡献，为铸牢中华民族共同体意识贡献历史智慧、夯实历史根基。

正确认识中华民族历史观^{*}

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习近平总书记强调，只有铸牢中华民族共同体意识，构建起维护国家统一和民族团结的坚固思想长城，各民族共同维护好国家安全和社会稳定，才能有效抵御各种极端、分裂思想的渗透颠覆；要引导各族群众树立正确的国家观、历史观、民族

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Feature

New Research into the Ming and Qing Dynasties Self-Isolation Policy

The Research Group of Chinese Academy of History (4)

“Self-Isolation” is not a Chinese concept in existence since ancient times, or inherent in the Western World’s perception of China. It is a historical term reflecting late Qing Dynasty fusion of Chinese and Japanese vocabulary, rather than an objective description of the foreign policies adopted in the Ming and Qing dynasties. Faced with aggressive Western colonial powers, China’s rulers during those dynasties adopted a restrictive policy characterized by “self-imposed border restrictions” at the military, economic, cultural and other levels. This did not hinder the development of China’s foreign trade, or exchanges and mutual learning between Chinese and Western cultures during that period. However, it did have some negative effects, including passive defenses, and disregard for Western technological advances, which, to some degree, laid the groundwork for China’s later passivity and vulnerability to bullying.

Forum

The Historical Logic of Forging a Strong Sense of Community for the Chinese Nation (22)

Editor’s Note: Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the CPC Central Committee, with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, has creatively proposed important thinking on forging a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation from the strategic perspective of realizing the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation. By making this thought the focus of the Party’s ethnic affairs work in the new era, the CPC Central Committee has pointed the way forwards for

strengthening and improving ethnic affairs work, and provided fundamental guidelines for deepening theoretical research. Forging a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation will provide a foundation for China's national unity, ethnic solidarity, and spirit. In order to implement the guidelines of General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speeches, three experts have been invited to write articles concerning "The Historical Logic of Forging a Strong Sense of Community for the Chinese Nation". The purpose of this initiative is to describe the historical context in which the Chinese nation was formed and developed, outline the nation's inevitable historical transition from independence to self-consciousness, and reflect its significant contribution to human history. This initiative will contribute wisdom to, and lay a solid foundation for, the forging of a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation from a historical perspective.

Research Articles

Emperor Guangwu's "Acceptance of the Mandate of Heaven" and Emperor Ming's Construction of Ritual System in Eastern Han Dynasty Wang Er (53)

The founding of the Eastern Han Dynasty featured both revolution and inheritance. Among the many practices for the establishment of political legitimacy during the early Eastern Han Dynasty, Emperor Ming developed a set of rituals in praise of Emperor Guangwu's founding of the dynasty, in the form of ritual and musical systems. First, he worshiped Emperor Guangwu at the Bright Hall and ascended the Numinous Tower to observe cloud formations. Second, he initiated the performance of *dengge* (ode singing) and *yuewu* (music and dance). These two rituals, derived from the Zhou Dynasty ceremony memorializing King Wen of Zhou, were intended to showcase Emperor Guangwu's merit in "securing the world" and highlight his status as recipient of the Mandate of Heaven. Third, Emperor Ming constructed the temples of Gaozu and Shizu, combined all successor emperors' memorial rituals into Shizu Temple, and conducted