

当代史学思潮与流派 系列反思·环境史

编者按：当代史学新思潮、新学派风起云涌，既有各个国家和地区的研究者学术自觉的推动，也有国际学术协作团队的努力。这一波新史学潮流的出现，尽管在 20 世纪 90 年代以后不断得到推介，但并未形成清晰的画面，个中原因恐怕还在于对话与交锋不够，互动太少，因此不免自说自话。新说的创见如不能内化为历史研究过程中的学术自觉，其影响也就日渐消减于无形。有感于中国学界学术反思之不足，本刊特组织相关学者，趁各种新兴思潮、流派有一定经验和实证研究基础但尚在成长之际，截断众流，形成代际，对其聚焦，着重反思，推动中国学界的反省与前瞻，推动中国史学之知识创建汇入人类整体知识洪流。系列反思第二辑邀请国内外五位学者对环境史、生态史中事实判断、价值判断和历史观念等相关问题进行探讨。

深化环境史研究刍议^{*}

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环境史探讨人类与环境的互动。与以往的历史研究相比，这一研究既充满着机遇，又面临着更大的困难与挑战。几位资深的环境史学家均强调，环境史使历史学成为比从前更为困难的一门学问，历史学者必须尝试学习自然科学并掌握超出传统历史训练的相关知识。换言之，环境史必须采取跨领域或曰跨学科（interdisciplinary）的研究途径。^① 根据研究主题不同，需要结合不同学科及其方法，有学者提出其中最重要的是生态学，它为环境史学家提供了最为巨大的帮助。^② 不过，如何做到两者的结合实属不易。

例如“生态平衡”不仅在社会上广为流行，在环境史学界也是惯用术语，有的还把人类违

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① Mark Elvin, “Introduction,” in Mark Elvin and Liu Ts’ ui-jung, eds., *Sediments of Time: Environment and Society in Chinese History*, Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1998, p. 7; 刘翠溶：《中国环境史研究刍议》，《南开学报》2006 年第 2 期。

② 唐纳德·沃斯特（Donald Worster）：《环境史研究的三个层面》，侯文蕙译，《世界历史》2011 年第 4 期。

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Talks on Paper

Series Reflecting on Contemporary Intellectual Trends and Schools of Thought in Historiography: Environmental History

Editor's Notes: The constant emergence of new intellectual movements and schools of thought in contemporary historical studies is the result both of the conscious endeavors of researchers from different countries and regions and the efforts of international teams engaged in academic cooperation. New trends in historiography have been continuously introduced since the 1990s; however, the picture remains unclear. The reason, I fear, may be the lack of dialogues, disputes and interactions, leading to a situation in which people are talking to themselves. If these new ideas cannot be internalized into academic consciousness in the course of historical research, their influence will gradually die out. Taking advantage of the fact that although these trends and schools have acquired a degree of experience and an empirical research basis, they are still growing, and bearing in mind the paucity of academic reflection in Chinese historical circles, we have organized scholars in the relevant fields to cut across the many streams and generations, focusing on reflection, with the aim of encouraging Chinese historians to look forward and back so that Chinese innovations in historical knowledge merge into the whole body of human knowledge. In this second series, five domestic and foreign experts are invited to discuss factual and value judgments and historical ideas in environmental and ecological history.

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Research Articles

- An Examination of the Absence of *Ge* and *Shi* in the Sui Dynasty: Some Issues in Sui Legislation and the Sui Legal System** Lou Jin (41)

Other than *lǜ* (律, laws) and *lìng* (令, decrees or orders), the Sui dynasty compiled no legal codes or statute books. The terms *gé* (格), *shì* (式), etc., following the practice of the