

MASTER'S THESIS

清末立憲派個案研究: 江蘇立憲派與江蘇諮議局

盧鑑榮

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清末立憲派個案研究—江蘇立憲派與江蘇諮議局

**A Case Study of Late Qing Constitutionalist:
Jiangsu Consultative Council and Jiangsu Constitutionalist**

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提 要

江蘇由於經濟文化的發達，人民得以享有較高的生活水平，亦有較高的文化素養，江蘇往往以其學風聞名於全國，就在這樣的條件下，形成了江蘇人特殊的性格：因為經濟的繁榮，生計的滿足，培養了一種既「溫和穩健」卻又「追求進步」的雙重性格。近代中國面對著外力的衝擊，中國如不能在政治、社會方面進行變革，將不能在現代世界生存。一些江蘇思想家提出國家需要有所改變，但他們提出的並非急變、突變，而是對傳統有所保留、尊重的變革——君主立憲思想。它既尊重原有的政治體制——君主，也尊重人民，因此合乎了江蘇人「溫和穩健」卻又「追求進步」的雙重性格。各省諮議局的建立，中國第一次出現民選的議會，江蘇諮議局中的大部分人員都希望用心做好江蘇諮議局的工作，以進一步使中國能實現君主立憲的理想。議員要面對官僚的反對、抵制，與行政部門的衝突等眾多的困難。更重要的是，要實現君主立憲的理想要在全國推行尊重民權的議會制度。他們面對的對手是比地方官僚更有權力、更缺乏改革誠意的君主和官僚專制制度。君主立憲制度的成功推行，必須有賴君民間的互相誠意。中國君主立憲制度的失敗，一個很主要的原因是當權者缺乏誠意。更可惜的是，立憲派本身太尊重權威，以為權威可帶來穩定。故此當革命派推翻一個阻礙著立憲派人士實現理想的清政府後，立憲派並沒有把握機會，與革命派合作，共同攜手實現憲政的理想，反而因為害怕革命所帶來的社會動蕩，而把另一個比清政府更專制、更沒有誠意權威——袁世凱——捧到自己的頭上，最終使到無論他們主張的君主立憲或革命黨人主張的民主立憲，皆無法成功。

Abstract

Because of the geographical and economic factors in Jiangsu Province, people in Jiangsu usually enjoyed a better livelihood. It was because of their wealth, some of the people there to have the luxury to go to school, or even study the classics. Many of them passed the royal examination and became high rank officials. A better livelihood and a high social status gave a contradictory character, they were on one hand mild, rational and conservative because of their economic and social status, on the other hand they were progressive, concerned about their country and their countrymen's fate. During the late Qing era, China had a hard time facing foreign invasions. Chinese scholars and people who loved their country tried to suggest reforms in political and social aspects. Constitutionalist monarchy was a popular choice for people in Jiangsu. It was because the political system respects both the Emperor as well as the rights of Chinese people. As the Consultative Councils were established in different provinces, Jiangsu Consultative Council ran very well because of the efforts of the councilors. However, as the Qing government, which was used to be totalitarian, has no intention to share its power with the constitutionalists. The constitutionalist failed to establish such a system in China eventually.

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