

MASTER'S THESIS

朱熹女性觀研究

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朱熹女性觀研究

A Study of Zhu Xi's Views on Women

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提 要

朱熹（1130-1200）是宋代（960-1279）理學之集大成者，他為傳統儒家思想開創了新的面貌。其學說在元（1271-1368）、明（1368-1644）、清（1644-1912）三代得到政府的大力推崇，不但成為了學術正統，更是統治者管治人民的手段，對後世的影響極為深遠。朱熹一直是學術研究的熱門對象，惟現今已發表的書籍、論文等較多探究其哲學理論、教育思想、政治主張等範疇，與女性有關的研究則比較零碎，欠缺全面的探討。

朱熹在學術上享負盛名，但其女性觀卻受到不少人的抨擊。後世學者認為朱熹等理學家極力提倡貞節，導致宋代以還女性生活的改變及地位日益下降。究竟朱熹對待女性的態度如何？他有沒有同情女性的言論？本文嘗試找出朱熹女性思想的來源；探討他對女子教育、婚姻關係中女性所擔當的角色、貞節觀念及對宮廷女性的看法。又以福建地區為例，考察他如何實踐其女性思想，以及從種種傳說中窺探其思想的影響力。最後從宋至當代學者對其女性觀評價的演變過程中，找尋朱熹女性觀屢受批評的因由，藉此還原朱熹女性觀的真面目，並作出持平的討論。

ABSTRACT

Zhu Xi (1130-1200) was a major proponent of Song (960-1279) Neo-Confucianism. A great philosopher in his own age, Zhu Xi, or rather his influence, extended to such subsequent ages as the Yuan (1271-1368), Ming (1368-1644), Qing (1644-1912) dynasties, and even to this day. Numerous recent studies of his views on philosophy, education, politics and historiography are available; his views on women, however, are often neglected. Indeed, existing commentaries of his views on women are scattered and, often, lacking in a full-scale analysis.

Zhu Xi has gained a considerable reputation for his philosophical achievements. However, most contemporary scholars condemn his attitude towards women. They argue that his promotion of chastity in women and the elimination of a human's basic desire were the reasons causing the decline of women's status. Is this argument true? Or, did Zhu Xi sympathize with women? This thesis explores the origins of Zhu Xi's views on women. It also describes his ideas on women's education, marriage, chastity and palace women. Moreover, it will be demonstrated, his administration (and related legends) in Fujian also reflects how his views were put into practice. The final part of this thesis will give an account of other scholars' comments concerning Zhu's views on women since the Song dynasty. This thesis will also analyse the influence of Zhu Xi's Neo-Confucianism upon Song and subsequent dynasties.

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