

MASTER'S THESIS

郭廷以(1904-1975)及其史學研究

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Date of Award:
1998

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郭廷以（1904 - 1975）及其史學研究
A Study on Kuo Ting-yee (1904-1975) and
His Historiography

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哲學碩士學位課程

香港浸會大學
一九九八年五月

提要

郭廷以（1904-1975）生於一個外有列強交侵，內有軍閥割據的時代。當他踏上治史之道的時候，又適逢抗日、內戰爆發時期，政局變化之速，亙古未有，是故其對於中國國情的變化自然有深刻了解。在羅家倫（1872-1969）及蔣廷黻（1895-1965）的啓迪下，郭氏產生了研究中國近代史的興趣。他的治史方法首重史料的考訂與整理，一切歷史事件的說明和觀點的論述皆建基於紮實的歷史資料之上。郭氏一生的著述，都貫徹著「以史料爲主，以論述爲輔」的研究宗旨。他對歷史的論述，無刻或忘回應國情。他藉著對中國歷史事件的解釋，表明自己對中華民族的深切愛護，希望中國要富強、要團結，從而躋身先進國家之列，可見他重視歷史撰述要肩負起經世的作用。他以中國近代史的見證人身份來寫中國近代史，尤具深意。

郭氏一生的著述繁多，專書有二十多本，學術論文和雜文共達百多篇，卓有成就，經他編纂的檔案資料，不勝其數。他也曾於清華大學、中央大學、台灣省立師範學院等學府從事教學的工作。後又出任中央研究院近代史研究所首任所長之職，領導擘劃，建立制度，奠定中央研究院近代史研究所的學術地位。在他任中央研究院近代史研究所所長期間，培訓了不少人才。而他們都不負郭氏的期望，均能獨立地從事研究工作，在學界獨當一面，各有建樹，蔚成學統。

本文嘗試從郭廷以的回憶紀錄及著作著手，參以其他學者的評論，以說明郭氏生平學行及其史學成就。並透過「口述歷史」訪問其弟子，欲藉此了解郭氏在台灣致力倡導中國近代史研究的貢獻。郭廷以一生奉獻於歷史研究的工作，他的史學成就不限於個人著述的發表，還在於其領導中央研究院近代史研究所成爲一個研究中國近代史的重鎮的功績上，他的非凡魄力與作爲一代史學宗師的風範，確是值得後人思慕欽敬的。

Abstract

Kuo Ting-yee (1904-1975) was born in the era of modern China. He witnessed the rise of warlordism, the emergence of New Cultural Movement, the humiliation of Sino-Japanese War and Civil War and most importantly, the establishment of the People's Republic of China. All these events had done a huge influence on his life. He realized that self-strengthening was the best way to develop a stable, modernized and united country.

Under the influence and enlightenment of Luo Jia-lun (1872-1969), Kuo explored his interest in the study of Modern China. From Luo, Kuo learned the importance of citing primary sources. Kuo claimed that there would be no study of history without sufficient sources. This explained why all his historical writings were mostly based on primary sources.

Kuo was the founder of the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica in 1955. Being the Director of the institution for almost sixteen years, he had promoted and finished a great amount of works. The institution, in fact, became a well-established, well-known as well as a remarkable one among the academic arena under his distinguished leadership. Both his historical writings and contributions to the Institute of Modern History exerted a great influence in the development of historiography in modern China.

This thesis is divided into four chapters: chapter one gives an biographical profile of Kuo Ting-yee; chapter two is a review of his writings; chapter three focuses on the explanation of his historical perspectives and chapter four evaluates the importance of his leadership in the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica. The textual research is the main tool for this study. Through "Oral History" interview with Kuo's students, an analysis on Kuo's reminiscences and his writings, as well as the collection of other related sources, this study attempted give an account of Kuo Ting-yee's historical significance and his achievements in Taiwan. Kuo Ting-yee devoted his whole life to the study and promotion of Modern Chinese history in Taiwan, his enthusiasm should deserve recognition and appreciation. Kuo Ting-yee's historical significance is, therefore, worth studying, through which the knowledge and wisdom of this great scholar can be revealed.

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