

## MASTER'S THESIS

### 元明之際的中韓關係

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元明之際的中韓關係  
Sino-Korean Relations During the Yüan-Ming Transition

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## 中文提要

中國與韓國有源遠流長的歷史關係，其中元（1271 - 1368年）、明（1368 - 1644年）之際中韓關係的發展可說是較為複雜的一段時期。此段時期的中韓關係如斯複雜，全因為它所牽涉的朝代眾多，在中國有元、明兩代，在韓國有高麗（918 - 1392年）、朝鮮（1392 - 1910年）兩代；另外，與此有關的還有日本及源於其國的倭寇問題，彼此間的相互關係也是相當複雜的。扼要地說，這是由於韓國受到中國方面改朝換代的影響，被迫要在走向衰亡的元朝及新興的明朝之間作出抉擇，因而引起很多外交上的問題。加上從外交史的角度來說，政治交涉、文化傳播及商品貿易是較重要的三個元素，而三者之間是相互關連的，元明之際中韓關係的發展正好表現了這三者的相互影響和重要性，致使這個問題更具研究價值。

元明之際中韓關係的發展可說是十分轉折，先有元末時高麗恭愍王（1352 - 1374年在位）推行疏元親明的外交政策；繼有禡王（1375 - 1388年在位）一朝時武臣親元派與儒家大臣親明派之政治鬥爭；直至李氏朝鮮建立及對明朝的事大主義得到確立後，朝鮮關係才告穩定發展，並奠定近代中韓親密關係的基礎。

本文嘗試從史料著手，如中國方面有關元、明兩代的史料及韓國方面高麗、朝鮮兩代官方所撰的實錄及史書；並參考其他學者的專著論文，包括中文、日文、韓文及英文四方面的文獻資料，根據中韓兩國的史料以作立論，且博採中外各家之說，以清楚論述元明之際的中韓關係，使中韓關係史之研究更見完整。

## **Abstract**

The development of Sino-Korean relations during the Yüan ( 1271 - 1368 ) - Ming ( 1368 - 1644 ) transition was complexed in the long historical relations between China and Korea. Sino-Korean relations during this period was complexed because it involved the Yüan Dynasty and the Ming Dynasty of China; the Koryŏ Dynasty ( 918 - 1392 ) and the Yi Dynasty ( 1392 - 1910 ) of Korea; and also Japan and the Japanese pirates during this period.

Korea, who was greatly influenced by the dynasties in China during this period, was forced to choose the suzerain between the old Yüan Dynasty and the new Ming Dynasty, and had to face many foreign affairs problems of the Koryŏ Dynasty. From the viewpoint of the history of Sino-Korean relations, political negotiation, cultural propagation and trade were three important elements in the development of Sino-Korean relations. The development of Sino-Korean relations during the Yüan-Ming transition showed that the interaction and significance of these three elements were important in affecting the historical relations between China and Korea and thus valued be studied.

Three factors contributed to the development of the complexed Sino-Korean relations during the Yüan-Ming transition: 1. King Kongmin ( reign 1352 - 1374 ) of the Koryŏ Dynasty adopted an anti-Yüan and pro-Ming foreign policy at that period; 2. There was a political struggle between the Pro-Yüan group and the Pro-Ming group during the reign of King Yü ( 1375 - 1388 ), and 3. With the establishment of the new Yi Dynasty and the confirmation of the Pro-Ming foreign policy, solid development between the Ming Dynasty and the Yi Dynasty followed. This development also established the solid foundation of the modern Sino-Korean relations.

For the present study, the author uses historical information, obtained from both Chinese and Korean sources and references from other theses and sources, written in Chinese, Japanese, Korean and English, to write an academic thesis and give a detailed description of the development of Sino-Korean relations during the Yüan-Ming transition.

## 目錄

	頁
中文提要.....	i
英文提要.....	ii
謝辭.....	iii
第一章 引言.....	1
第二章 元代中韓關係的發展.....	7
第一節 蒙古與王氏高麗的和戰關係.....	7
第二節 元室與王氏高麗的宗藩關係.....	40
第三節 元室對高麗王朝的剝削與控制.....	65
第三章 元明之際高麗恭愍王對宗主國的選擇.....	83
第一節 元末高麗恭愍王的疏元政策.....	83
第二節 紅巾賊、元之入寇及內奸等亂事始末.....	91
第三節 元順帝北走與恭愍王背元貢明.....	102
第四節 辛屯掌權與恭愍王之死.....	112
第四章 禡王朝時武臣親元派與儒家親明派之爭.....	117
第一節 禡王之立與武臣親元勢力之抬頭.....	117
第二節 儒家大臣的親明思想及其剖析.....	125
第三節 鄭夢周出使明廷及高麗與日本之交涉.....	138
第四節 鐵嶺衛事件與征遼事件始末.....	148
第五章 李氏朝鮮的建立及對明外交.....	159
第一節 李成桂與威化島回軍.....	159
第二節 李黨對建立新王朝的經營.....	167
第三節 對明朝事大主義的確立.....	174
第六章 明鮮關係的演進及近代中韓關係的確立.....	178
第一節 鮮初中韓關係發展中的難題及其解決.....	178
第二節 靖難之變前後中韓關係的發展.....	192
第七章 結論.....	201

	頁
參考書目.....	205
附錄.....	235
附表一：東夏國興亡簡表.....	235
附表二：高麗王室蒙古后妃表.....	236
附表三：高麗朝中葉以後倭寇侵擾高麗年表.....	237
附表四：中韓關係年代對照及大事年表 ( 公元 1170 年 - 公元 1403 年 ).....	239
附圖一：契丹遺民竄擾高麗圖.....	276
附圖二：公元 1258 年雙城總管府設置後之元麗疆界圖.....	277
附圖三：公元 1270 年東寧府設置後之元麗疆界圖.....	278
附圖四：公元 1290 年元朝罷東寧路後之元麗疆界圖.....	279
附圖五：元末高麗東北疆土收復運動步驟圖.....	280
附圖六：公元 1387 年 12 月明太祖諭高麗 兩國以鐵嶺爲界後之明麗疆界圖.....	281
附圖七：鐵嶺衛示意圖.....	282
履歷.....	283