

MASTER'S THESIS

宋代的童蒙教育

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宋代的童蒙教育

A Study of Basic Education in the Sung Dynasty (960-1279)

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提 要

古代中國社會對兒童的啓蒙教育，在近代新式教育制度傳入以前，已發展成一套獨特的體制。這主要是經歷並配合各朝代的特殊環境和條件而形成的。

宋代正處於中國古代體制的轉變和深化階段，故此宋代的兒童啓蒙教育在教育途徑、教育制度、教育內容、教育方法、教學用書及其在教育史上的地位等各方面，均有開創性和長足的發展。例如在教育途徑上，由於宋代社會漸趨平等，接受教育的兒童來自不同階層，故在因應不同兒童的需要和不同的客觀條件下，形式多樣的學習場所和途徑紛紛出現。民間私辦教育活動固然發達，政府更積極為平民大眾提供教育。又如在學習內容上，不同背景的兒童接受教育的目的不同，學習內容亦因此有異。為配合各種需要，不但教育內容多樣，各式各樣的教材讀物，不同的教育方法和理念，亦因宋代兒童教育活動的激增而獲得發展。凡此種種轉變，已為傳統兒童的啓蒙教育奠下基本內容和發展方向。

至於宋代童蒙教育的種種情況和內容特色、發展趨勢，以及它所展現出傳統兒童的啓蒙教育的獨特內容，實是回應宋代的中央集權政策、社會漸趨平等和儒學復興運動等環境改變，在原有的教育途徑、內容和思想等方面加以改造而形成，並因此確立了傳統兒童啓蒙教育的基本內容。直至二十世紀初新式教育制度傳入後，中國的兒童啓蒙教育才有重大的變化。

Abstract

Before the introduction of modern education in China, a complete system of rudimentary education for children and young people to acquire fundamental knowledge developed in ancient China. The content of this system developed in accordance with the unique environments of different dynasties in China.

The Sung Dynasty was the period when this basic education system became complete. The characteristics of this educational system, such as the ways to promote education, the teaching content and methodology, the textbooks, and the system's place in Chinese educational history, underwent changes and intensification in the course of this development. During the Sung Dynasty, for instance, there was more equality in the society, and as a result more education opportunities for the children. There were various ways used to promote education. The development of private educational activities intensified and prospered, and the Chinese government for the first time promoted education for the masses. Nevertheless, because of their diversified backgrounds, children and young people had different objectives in receiving education. To fulfil the differing needs, there were different teaching contents, materials, methods and theories. This changes and development of children's education laid the foundation for the tradition basic education in ancient China.

On the whole, the special contents, the circumstances and the trends of development of the basic education were constructed in the Sung Dynasty. This was the result of the system of centralization, social equality and the revival of Confucianism during that period. Afterwards, there were no great changes in traditional children's education in China until modern education was introduced in the twentieth century.

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