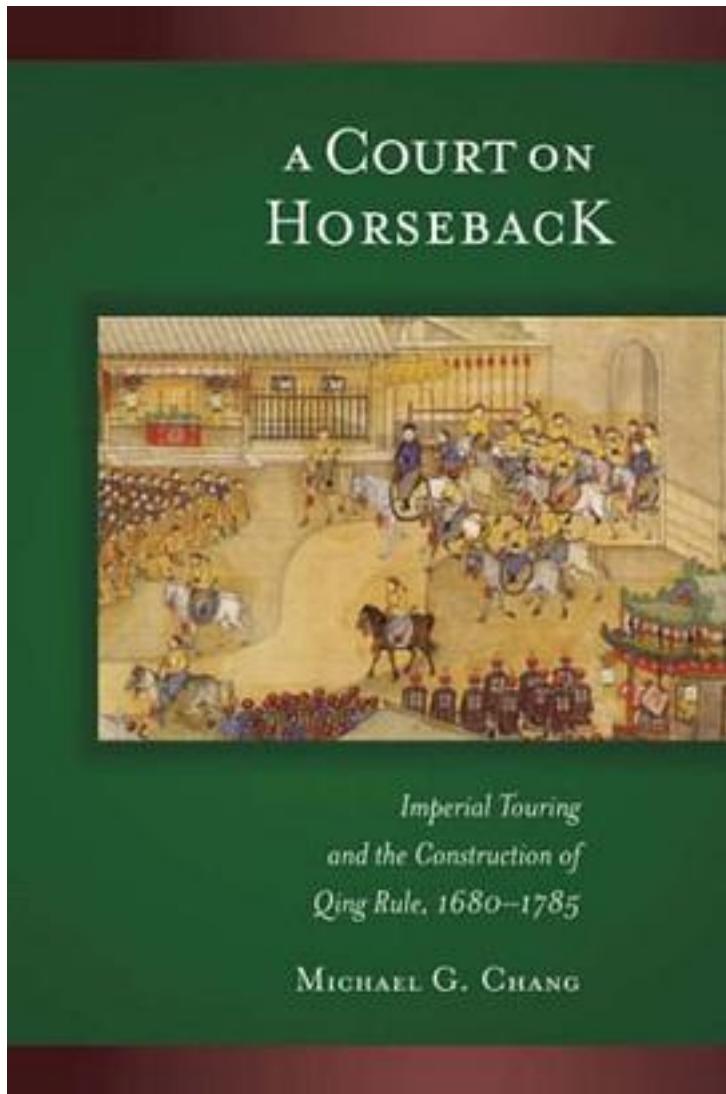


# A Court on Horseback



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Between 1751 and 1784, the Qianlong emperor embarked upon six southern tours, travelling from Beijing to Jiangnan and back. These tours were exercises in political theatre that took the Manchu emperor through one of the Qing empire's most prosperous regions. This study elucidates the tensions and the constant negotiations characterising the relationship between the imperial centre and Jiangnan, which straddled the two key provinces of Jiangsu and Zhejiang. Politically, economically and culturally, Jiangnan was the undisputed centre of the Han Chinese world; it also remained a bastion of Ming loyalism and anti-Manchu sentiment. How did the Qing court constitute its authority and legitimate its domination over this pivotal region? What were the precise terms and historical dynamics of Qing rule over China proper during the long 18th Century? In the course of addressing such questions, this study also explores the political culture within and through which High Qing rule was constituted and contested by a range of actors, all of whom operated within socially and historically structured contexts. The author argues that the southern tours occupied a central place in the historical formation of Qing rule during a period of momentous change affecting all strata of the 18th-Century polity.

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## 标签

新清史

清史

海外中国研究

张勉治

历史

乾隆

明清史

明清

## 评论

新清史和族群视角蔚然成风之时出书，已将欧柯等人结论视为可接续之资源。起头试图在韦伯世袭官僚帝国中加入族群视角，将盛清国家构建视为基于族群家世而将世袭和忠孝原则扩展到中原土人群体和官僚体系的族群世袭国家，但结尾却把世袭官僚丢掉（尤其是花费笔墨谈乾隆利用精英群体和满汉官员间矛盾将忠心转移到自己身上后）而专谈族群效应。且开头称族群是流动概念不能想当然，文中又大量出现“XX是XX特性”之语句，令人费解。乾隆六次下江南对盛清帝国构建的影响：既以巡狩恢复古中华帝王传统，又以营帐策马骑射维持满族地位和凝聚满人认同；既展示帝王身份，又重申对官僚系统控制权；既以巡幸特考安抚（汉族）文人，又以动员资源配置配合西边军事展示武功；既笼络新兴商人和氏族精英，又凸显臣民皆需忠于天下一人。形成马上治天下之多面帝国形象。

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刚出版的时候还是引起不少关注的。。

把南巡按照族群-王朝双重意识形态影响的轴线拆解为历史上的巡游、列祖列宗与巡游、军事化特征、对旗人的检阅、对汉人商业精英和文人精英的分治、皇帝对自己巡游目的建构、最后两次南巡的特殊语境等多个问题，共同构成南巡所展示的“军事+族群+勤政”的“马上治天下”面貌，进而讨论南巡与西师相并列（虽然并非真正的战争）的政治意义。应该算是第一次正面讨论帝国意识形态的构成部分，特别是强调了军事元素、效忠关系不止是在“族群关系”框架里发挥作用，而是族群-王朝的双重意识形态，很有见地。利用南巡诗及其产生情景、阅读对象来分析乾隆帝的矛盾与多面性，有些书生之见，但也算方法上的突破。缺点：啰嗦；没有分析南巡的印象如何在晚出文本记载中变成了铺张浪费；patrimonial一词含义模糊（没有谈家族联系问题）。

居然沒找到電子書

南巡

这种挡在自己研究前面然后要绕行的作品真是让人又爱又恨

我怎么感觉新清史的结论都比较……雷同呢？这可能是一个问题，似乎除了民族、性别之外，能提供的新视野仍然有限。另外，是不是也有点精英视角呢？当然，如果要谈朝廷、政制，当然站在精英立场也没什么不对。最后，新清史的外部效度……是不是有点弱？

占了个大坑但是没占坏 值得一读

整体上结论比较中肯，但有点太从字面上理解乾隆的诏书和诗，没有考虑到官场的潜规则，比如乾隆对铺张浪费的批评。

最近难得再觸及一部新清史著作——以 Manchu 為中心的寫作

材料海量细密，实在令人叹服。可是为什么读了3年多，几次放弃后才挣扎读完呢？历史书还是要文笔好啊。

选题很好，史料很扎实，只是里面很多概念的必要性值得讨论，比如ethno-dynastic，其实感觉没这个概念整个故事还是一样讲啊，但是作者用也确实没有太大问题。

第一本在地铁上看完的博论

选题好，特别亮眼的是一开始对巡狩这一概念从先秦到清的分析，以及其中的张力。行文太多政治的抽象词汇，越到后面越让人失去阅读的兴趣。

应该算是一本关于盛清时代意识形态的作品 核心是ethno-dynastism  
一方面用了韦伯的patrimonialism强调清朝的普遍性  
另一方面又用elliott的ethnicity观念强调清朝的特殊性 同时还参考了Joanna Waley-Cohen关于清朝战争和武力文化的研究 然后把这些综合用于分析乾隆南巡和近年来新清史关注边疆不同  
张勉治直接呼应的是早年Fletcher将中国内地和边疆置于同一个分析框架的主张 强调的是边疆战事对南巡、吏治、治水、朝廷-士绅关系这些传统“中国”问题的影响和过度强调边疆相比 这应该是比较正确和有益的方向

本书关注焦点是乾隆帝的六次南巡，但是把其置于清代帝王巡幸的大背景中进行考察，强调南巡对于满族身份构建以及族性维持的意义，其关于乾隆帝南巡诗的分析尤其值得称道，展现一代帝王对于江南以及满族传统的矛盾复杂情绪。但是其对韦伯的“patrimonialism”却不加批判的接受，让人费解。

找材料的能力好于运用和解读材料的能力。

禁芜逸的概念史诠释很有意思

## 书评

“吾临御五十年，凡举二大事，一曰西师，一曰南巡。”<sup>[1]</sup>南巡，这个被乾隆帝视为关系帝国整体战略的重大事件，这个被民间津津乐道的传奇，在学术界却鲜有人系统研究，直到美国学者张勉治（Michael Chang）<sup>[2]</sup>《马背上的王朝：巡幸与清朝统治的构建，1680-1785》一书推出。如果...

转自澎湃新闻：[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_5210809](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_5210809) 【编者按】  
2019年11月9日晚，中国人民大学清史研究所教授杨念群、董建中在清华大学邺架轩体验书店就《马背上的朝廷》（江苏人民出版社，2019年10月出版）展开对谈，对谈由故宫博物院修缮技艺部王敬雅博士主...

乾隆末年，弘历发表重要谈话，说：

人生七十古来稀，予临御五十年，人老总想后事。中国有句古话叫盖棺定论，我虽未盖棺也快了，总可以定论吧！我一生干了两件事，一是西师，与准噶尔斗了几十年，把他赶尽杀绝了，回部几年，把大小和卓木送下地狱了。对这些事持异议的人不多。另...

《马背上的朝廷：巡幸与清朝统治的建构

1680-1785》一书，由美国乔治梅森大学历史与艺术史系副教授张勉治（Michael Chang）在其博士论文基础上修改补充而成，英文版著作2007年出版。2019年10月，中国人民大学清史研究所董建中翻译的中文版由江苏人民出版社出版。本书以乾隆皇帝...

《马背上的朝廷：巡幸与清朝统治的建构（1680-1785）》一书出自美国乔治梅森大学历史与艺术史系副教授张勉治。张勉治师从周锡瑞、高彦颐等中国史研究名家，长期致力于16-19世纪即晚明至清代后期中国的政治、社会、文化和经济。  
乾隆南巡至今为中国民间戏曲、小说、坊间讨论者所...

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### 译后记中一处疏漏之处

董建中：我清楚地记得，曾问过他，你准备怎么写你的论文？他的回答是：还不知道呢，先收集材料再说。我还记得他说，希望能写本像史景迁《叫魂》那样的书。

史景迁写《叫魂》？让孔飞力跟谁急去？是张先生还是董先生？

此处是一口误，但我们可以确认一点，...

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