

Contents

Introduction	5
PART ONE	
CHINESE EDUCATION TRADITION (587 A.D. - 1904 A.D.)	23
I. Education as Part of Politics	25
I.1. Structure: One dominant group: governing elites (Fuedal Society).....	25
I.2. Interaction: To be official by passing exams and social development...	30
I.3. Elaboration: End of feudal society and imperial examination system.....	47
PART TWO	
TWO CONFLICTS OF CHINESE EDUCATION (1904 - 1976)	55
II. Conflict between Feudal and Modern Education Systems (1904 - 1948)	57
II.1. Structure: Nationalists, warlords, and Communists (Semi-feudal and semi-colonial society).....	57
II.2. Interaction: Learning from the West and Chinese reality.....	65
II.3. Elaboration: Republic democracy and introduction of modern education system.....	83
III. Conflict among Feudal, Modern and Mao's Education System (1949 - 1979)	85
III.1. Structure: Democratic centralism under Mao (Socialist society).....	85
III.2. Interaction: Elitism and equalitarianism Polity directed educational changes.....	91
III.3. Elaboration: Call for social reform and a mixture of education systems.....	114

PART THREE	
MORDEN EDUCATION SYSTEM (1977 - 2005).....	115
IV. Exam and Science-directed Educational System (1977-2005).....	117
IV.1. Structure: Macro-planning and micro-adjustment.....	117
IV.2. Interaction: Train scientific elites and popularize compulsory education.....	132
IV.3. Elaboration: Towards an open society and popularization of education at all levels.....	193
Summary	195
Relation between social structuring conditioning and role of eucation.....	195
Conclusions.....	205
Bibliography.....	212
Appendix - The Chronological Table of Chinese Dynasties.....	231
Note.....	233