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## 東亞簡牘文化圈中韓半島的位置

### The Role of the Korean Peninsula

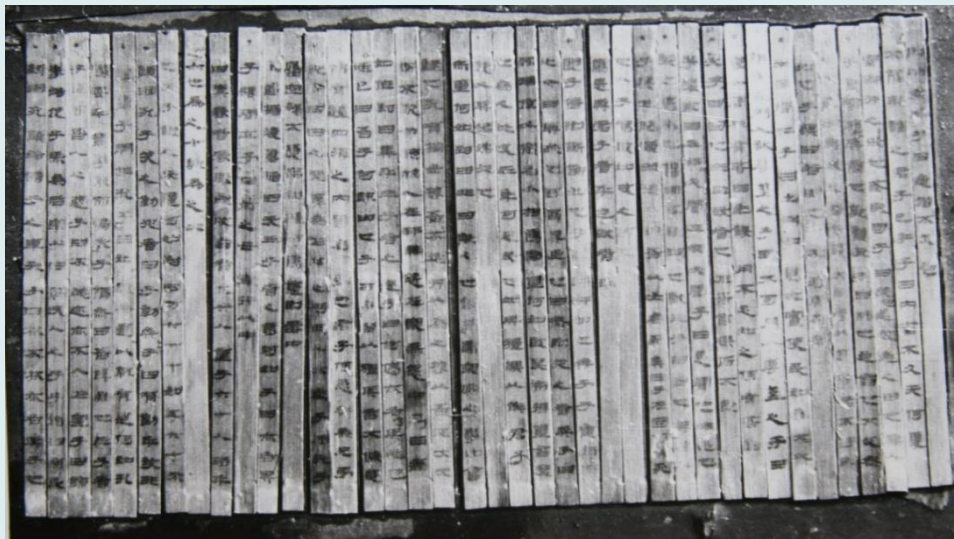
### in the Culture of the East Asian Bamboo and Wooden Texts

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漢字作為古代「東亞儒家文化圈」的通行文字，簡牘作為古代「東亞記錄文化圈」的共同文字載體，在韓、中兩國的文化交流方面起到了十分重要的作用。春秋戰國到秦漢時期是典型古代中國文化的形成、發展時期，這一時期的文化資料均書寫於簡牘。自前 108 年在韓半島設置樂浪郡以來，韓半島中北部地區直接吸收漢朝簡牘記錄文化；韓半島中南部地區通過樂浪郡接觸吸收簡牘記錄文化。韓半島的簡牘記錄文化再傳播到日本列島，可知近期日本列島發現的公元 8-9 世紀的木簡，在形制、用途以及書寫格式方面都類似於韓半島發現的 6-7 世紀木簡。本講座主要分析韓、中、日三國共同出土的《論語》簡、戶口簿木牘、習字簡、九九表木牘以及書寫工具（毛筆、書刀），查明東亞簡牘記錄文化圈中韓半島佔有的位置，而且了解古代東亞地區文化的傳承關係與其歷史意義。

The Korean Peninsula had played a significant role in the cultural interaction among China, Korea, and Japan. Starting from 108 BCE, when Emperor Wu of Han established Lelang Commandery, the northern Korean Peninsula was incorporated into the Han Empire. The notable amount of bamboo and wooden texts excavated in mainland China, Korea, and Japan in recent decades attest that a cultural sphere was formed among the three countries between the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE and 9<sup>th</sup> century CE in which they shared similar written and material culture. Drawing lights from these newly excavated texts, this lecture will explore the role of the Korean Peninsula in the culture of the East Asian bamboo and wooden texts.

**All are welcome!**