

舊主新朝：明清易代中的曹化淳

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摘要 曹化淳（1598–1662）是明末清初著名權閹大璫，歷仕明萬曆、泰昌、天啟、崇禎以及清順治五朝內廷，生前毀譽參半，死後備極榮辱。作為極具爭議性的一位重要人物，他於明清易代前後之表現，既是攸關性命和前途的個人經歷，也為史家觀察明清易代巨變提供了一個典型個案。曹氏糾葛於明崇禎帝和清順治帝之間，其表現與選擇折射出在“甲申之變”的歷史背景下，各方如何站隊與爭奪“歷史記憶”的話語權，凸顯了內廷文化如何在朝代鼎革之際傳承與演變的複雜過程。

關鍵詞 曹化淳 崇禎帝 順治帝 甲申之變 歷史記憶



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THE OLD LORD AND THE NEW DYNASTY: CAO HUACHUN DURING THE MING-QING TRANSITION

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ABSTRACT Cao Huachun (1598–1662) was a prominent and powerful eunuch in the late Ming and early Qing periods, serving at the courts of five successive reigns: Wanli, Taichang, Tianqi, and Chongzhen of the Ming dynasty, and Shunzhi of the Qing dynasty. He had a mixed reputation during his lifetime and experienced the full extremes of both honor and disgrace posthumously. As a highly controversial and significant figure, his life story in the Ming–Qing transition represents a personal struggle for survival, which provides a paradigmatic case for historians to observe the monumental shifts of the era. Waving between the Chongzhen Emperor and the Shunzhi Emperor, Cao’s choices revealed how various factions aligned themselves and vied for the discursive authority over “historical memory” against the backdrop of the “Jiashen Incident” (1644). Ultimately, his political career embodied a complex process by which the inner court culture continued and transformed during the period of a dynastic rupture.

KEYWORDS Cao Huachun, the Shunzhi Emperor, the Chongzhen Emperor, Jiashen Incident, Historical Memory

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