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传统文化与现代理念撞击下的革命——北洋时期师范教育的价值重塑

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摘要: 北洋时期是一个无中心的“断裂社会”时期, 在政治和文化上出现了权力真空, 处于传统文化和现代理念撞击下的师范教育也迅速嬗变蜕化。由于进师范学校的一般是贫寒学子, 他们想通过自己的努力学习改变处境, 但是他们毕业后仍然面临着就业和生活的困境。他们因为在学校接受新思想的熏陶, 所以, 从某种意义上说, 师范生是北洋时期社会上最危险、最能引起革命的人群。20世纪20年代共产主义运动的兴起, 从某种角度可以说是这些师范生发动的。因此, 师范教育的革命价值远远大于它的实用价值。

关键字: 北洋时期; 师范教育; 革命

On with traditional culture and modern idea colliding——Restructuring normal education' value in Beiyang period

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Abstract: The Beiyang period had been an acentric "fracture society", the authority vacuum appeared in politics and culture, the normal education with the traditional culture and modern idea colliding was also evaluating rapidly. Those who entered normal schools were intellectuals from humble origins and they made great efforts to change the unfavorable situation. However, after graduation they had to confront with the dilemma of employment to make a living. In school, they were positively influenced by the new ideas. So, to some extent, the students of normal schools were the most "dangerous" and the most revolutionary factor. In a sense, they led to the Communist movement in the 1920's. Therefore, in Beiyang period normal education' Revolutionary value was greater than its practical value.

KeyWords: Beiyang period; normal education; value