

宋徽宗朝官制改革之研究*

張復華**

宋徽宗以青年之齡入承大統，雖樹「建中靖國」之號，然於熙、豐政事實心嚮往之，故一旦改元「崇寧」，「紹述」之事接踵而至。「紹述」之對象有二：一是熙寧新法，二是元豐新制。爲了繼述元豐制度，大規模之官制改革於焉開展。歷經二十餘載之努力，不僅將已遭變更的元豐制度陸續復原，且將神宗未及更革的制度一一建立，甚而在「紹述」之旗幟下，創立了大量前所未有的制度。這種種改革，將趙宋官制大幅翻新，其於實際政治之影響頗爲深遠。蓋官制改革除予蔡京個人長期壟斷政權之憑藉外，更造成宦官勢張、名器浮濫等現象。是則徽宗朝腐敗政治之形成，官制改革要不失爲一關鍵因素。

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一、緒論

北宋中葉以後政治制度屢有變更，神宗（一〇四八～一〇八五）將累朝弊制煥然更新，所謂「元豐改制」是也。然而神宗英年早逝，「元豐改制」遂成爲一未完成之事業。哲宗（一〇七六～一一〇〇）以冲齡繼統，高太皇太后聽政，元老大臣如文彥博、呂公著、司馬光等獲得重用，不僅未將元豐官制推而進之，反而依據舊制大肆修改元豐制度。哲宗親政，以「紹述」熙寧、元豐政事爲己任，在短暫六年餘的統御時光中，所能爲者不過是將已被修改的制度逐漸回復元豐風貌，而無暇及於其他。徽宗（一〇八二～一一三五）登極，年方十八，亦有意修熙、豐政事，二十六載的統治歲月，非但讓他有機會完成「神考」未竟之業，在蔡京等人的倡議下，官制改革更被

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** 政治作戰學校政治研究所副教授、國立政治大學政治學系兼任副教授。

The Political Institution Reforms in Sung Dynasty: 1100 ~ 1125A.D.

Fu-hwa Chang

Abstract

In 1100, Huizong succeeded as the 8th Emperor of North Sung Dynasty. As the son of Shenzong, Huizong had a strong motive to complete and restore the Yuan-Fon Institutions, which initiated by his father and changed by some subjects.

In order to get more power, Cai King, a ambitious politician, eagerly supported the Emperor's idea. In 1102, Cai was promoted as prime minister. In the following years, Cai and his followers had introduced a set of institutions which can be classified into four categories: restoration, completion, derivation of the Yuan-Fon Institutions and the innovation. Ironically, most of these institutions are innovation. In fact, the big winner was Cai himself, as the chief designer of institutions, he strengthened his power and monopolized it for a few years. Besides, the eunuchs became more powerful than before. Though some bureaucrats benefited by these reforms, the cost was high. The institution reforms had led to political corruption to some extent.