

## Master's Thesis Abstract

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Title A study on the politics of imperial court since the era of Yongle in China  
----Especially on the influence of bureaucrats in power structure

Among the long history of China, the Ming Dynasty is highly valued in relation to the present. A country was made by a person named ZhuYuanZhang (朱元璋), but the third emperor, Emperor Yongle (永樂), was an emperor who had revolted and became an emperor. In such a sense, the Yongle emperor rebuilt the country of Ming Dynasty. Therefore, in order to understand the country of Ming Dynasty, we should learn what kind of nation the emperor Yongle has, and how it changed, and how it has changed. This paper examines the connection on the influence of bureaucrats in power structure after the Yongle period.

After the Yongle emperor passed away, his son ZhuGaochi (朱高熾), and his grandson ZhuZhanji (朱瞻基), ascended the throne. This is Ming Dynasty the Renzong (仁宗) sect and the Xuande (宣德) sect, and the researchers in the Ming Dynasty were clear, and the power of the people was high, and the people's lives were stable, and the economy rapidly developed, so it is called "Good governance order of RenXuan (仁宣之治)". Some people call Yongle and Xuande at the time, which is called "Good governance order of YongXuan (永宣之治)". The study of politics at this time has already paid much attention to China and Japan, and there are many references. However, there are no papers to analyze the individual or to analyze the relationship between the three families and the cabinet roughly. This paper focuses on this point of view and analyzes the historical documents on the basis of previous research results. In this paper, I would like to make a deeper study of the political power structure of the Imperial Palace since the era of Yongle and the change of the imperial court by studying the history of the threeyang cabinet (三楊內閣) and the four dynasties minister of the JianXia (蹇夏) and the role of the imperial court.

The politics of the early Ming Dynasty, from Hongwu (洪武) and Yongle to Renzong and Xuande, experienced a series of major policy changes and adjustments, such as Emperor Hongwu's abolishment of prime minister, centralization of power, formation of a cabinet to assist in administration, strict and fierce governance of the world, and lenient governance of the world. The change of the political situation has led to the change of the demand for talents. In the political center after Yongle, there are JianYi (蹇義), XiaYuanji (夏原吉) and other figures who have been in high positions since the Hongwu Dynasty, and Yang Shiqi, Yang Rong, Yang Pu and other figures in the Sanyang Cabinet who have been promoted gradually due to the establishment of Yongle's political power. So, is there a gap between the old ministers who had been in high positions for a long time during the Hongwu period and the bureaucrats who were promoted after the Yongle regime came into power. After the Yongle regime, the policy filing and implementation in the Yongle era were separated from each other to be completed in a bureaucratic organization. This is the substantial establishment of the cabinet system. Then, how much changes have taken place in the position of the courtiers at the center of the officialdom after the death of Emperor Yongle? How the role of the cabinet threeyang and the senior minister Jianxia, who were in the political center, play in the imperial court after Yongle. And the comparison between cabinet power and ministerial power. In order to further study the political power structure of the imperial court and its changes after Yongle. The aim of this research is to help the recognition of Chinese history.