秦國的成功之道:以場域和符號互動為視角的探析

Understanding the Success of Qin: An Inquiry from the viewpoint of Field and Symbolic Interactionism

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秦國是歷史上第一個統一全中國的國家。秦國一開始只是一個中國邊緣的小國，而秦國竟能從一個邊緣小國演變成後來統一全中國的強國，其中必有其成功之道。本文主旨在探討秦國為何能夠成功，並以 Bourdieu 的場域理論和 Mead 的符號互動論探析。

　　本文主要分為兩個部分，一是扎根，二是行動。扎根主要是在分析秦國奠定基礎的方法。而行動部分是在說明秦國進攻六國所採行的行動和策略，最後再以人力資源和人力資源的使用效度進行分析，來看整個人力資源運用的情形。

　　本研究主要放在三個重點上：（１）探討戰國時期，秦國何以能夠有效的運用策略以達到政治或軍事上的目的？（２）秦國如何運用相對較少的資本，藉由資本的轉化，擴大其資本。（３）如何藉由改變事物對其他行動者的意義來改變他者的行動？本研究主要在於探討秦國如何利用以上三種方式，達到統一中國的最終結果。

　　研究方法主要是採用文本分析法。

　　在社會學領域，很少有學者從符號互動和場域的概念來探討軍事的運作，筆者希望能藉由本研究，為政治和軍事運作添入一個新視角。

Qin is the first country which unified the whole China. Why Qin can turned into a powerful country and unified the whole China? There must have it sense. This thesis is using Bourdieu's field theory and Mead's Symbolic Interactionism to discuss why Qin can succeed?

　　This text can separate to two part. First is "take roots". Second is "take action". First part is discussing how Qin established its foundation. Second part is explaining the action and strategy that Qin used when it attacked other six countries. And I analyze human resource and human resource use efficiency to see how Qin used

human resource.

This study is setting up three main points. First, how Qin can achieved the political and military purpose by took efficient actions? Second, how Qin can expanded its capital by used few capital. Third, how to change other country's action by change thing's meaning for them. This study is discussing how Qin unified China by used these three methods.

This study is using textual analysis.

In sociology's field. There are just few scholars studied military action by using field theory and Symbolic Interactionism. I hope this study can add a new viewpoint for political and military actions.