Abstract:
“Myeongsimbogam” is an aspect of the present during Yi Dynasty era. We think about Myeongsimbogam as the following. After a beginner learned the «Cheonjamun», they are following «Dongmongseonseup» and “Myeongsimbogam” for basic process was used widely like a textbook.
At the end of the Goryeo era and early Yi Dynasty era, Myeongsimbogam had been used in the home and seodang. Later it was widely used as children’s primary textbook; people read hundreds of years while enjoying our nation's spiritual values, which play an important part in the formation. National culture, including the encyclopedia research book is almost identical.
However, little data to support this view is not confirmed. Therefore, I researched the Josun Dynasty’s collections of work and several anthologies of literature by examining the articles associated with Myeongsimbogam. In the 18th century, the old data is part of Myeongsimbogam, which is shown in"(座隅自警语)". There were not enough readers, yet the readers ages were of the elderly. Monks studied Myeongsimbogam and in Ansimsa(安心寺) they published Myeongsimbogam.
Buddhism showed a close relationship to Myeongsimbogam. Myeongsimbogam was published a couple of times, but was never very popular or used for children’s textbooks before the 18th century.
After 1850 years reviewing the material, rather than professional scholars, writers and ordinary people read Myeongsimbogam as a guideline for their life, young children read Myeongsimbogamas a textbook.
Nevertheless, scholars never really studied Myeongsimbogam. There was no information about scholars studying Myeongsimbogam. Myeongsimbogam may not have been important in our ancestors’ lives. Myeongsimbogam was not much of an important part in the seodang education.

**关键词:** 《明心寶鑑》; 初學教材; 流行; 生硬; 兒童學習