Sailing West: Admiral Zheng He’s Voyages
Zheng He (1371-1433) is the greatest navigator in Chinese history. From the 3rd year of the Yongle reign (1405) to the 8th year of the Xuande reign (1433) in the Ming dynasty, the seafarer led his squadrons of ships on seven voyages to the Western Sea (xiyang). The size of the voyages, their geographical extent and the number of crewmen involved were unprecedented across the world. Let's learn about this great seafarer before getting into his epic voyages.

1. 郑和本姓马，小名三保，祖先来自西域，是________ 人。Zheng He’s original surname was Ma with nickname Sanbao. His ancestors were the ________ family of Xiyu (the West Area).
   A. 满族 Manchu
   B. 回族 Hui
   C. 蒙古族 Mongol

2. 郑和出身虔诚的 ________ 家庭，而同时又为 ________ 弟子，
   故易於与东南亚、印度洋沿岸的国家交流。
   Zheng He was raised in a devout ________ family and he was also a ________, which made him a perfect candidate for visiting the countries in Southeast Asia and the coastal regions of the Indian Ocean.
   A. 伊斯兰教 / 佛教 Muslim / Buddhist
   B. 天主教 / 道教 Catholic / Taoist
   C. 基督教 / 伊斯兰教 Christian / Muslim

3. 郑和年幼时入宫为太监，后深得朱棣(后来的明成祖)赏识，曾于 ________ 中立下大功，在永乐二年(1404年) 獲赐姓郑，升为内官监太监，官至四品。
   Young Sanbao was sent to the palace as eunuch whose brilliance soon won the trust of Zhu Di (the later Emperor Yongle). Zheng was instrumental in Zhu’s seizure of imperial power and won a battle in the ________. In the 2nd year of the Yongle reign (1404), Zhu gave him the new surname “Zheng” and promoted him to the Director of the Directorate of the Palace Eunuchs.
   A. 胡惟庸案 Case of Hu Weiyong
   B. 窦离职之变 Civil War of 1398-1402 by Zhu Di
   C. 士木賊之變 Crisis of Tumubao

4. 何謂「内官监」？
   内官监是明代侍奉皇室的专门机构，主管宫室陵墓的建造，锅碗瓢盆的铸造，以及各种器皿的购置等；郑和更是监督监的主管太监，第六次下西洋后曾负责主持南京 ________ 的建造。
   What is "Directorate of the Palace Eunuchs"?
   The Directorate of the Palace Eunuchs was an imperial department responsible for serving the imperial family during the Ming dynasty. As the head of the Directorate, Zheng He’s main duties included supervising the building of the imperial tombs, making of bronze ware and tinworks, and purchasing utensils. After the sixth voyages, Zheng was responsible for the construction of the ________ of Nanjing.
鄭和下西洋，歷時28年，從江蘇太倉劉家港出發，憑藉先進的航海技術，歷遍東南亞、印度半島、波斯灣、阿拉伯半島、紅海以及非洲東岸近30多個國家及地區。就讓我們踏上鄭和的旅程吧！

Over a period of 28 years, Zheng He had seven times been to the Western Sea, launching from the Liuja Port in Jiangsu. With advanced navigational technology, the fleet came across more than 30 places in Southeast Asia, India, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, the Red Sea and even the east coast of Africa. Let's follow Zheng's route!

請在地圖上的空格內填上紅色地方的古代名稱。
Please fill in the old names of specific places marked in red on the map.
Where was the "Western Sea"?
During the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), terms of "Eastern Sea" and "Western Sea" were being used. In early Ming, the "Western Sea" referred to the places to the west of Sumatra Island, lying along the Indian Ocean. Later, the "Western Sea" indicated the seas and lands in Southeast Asia and Indian Ocean, to the west of...
鄭和出使的船隊規模龐大，大小船隻共200多艘，隨行人員多達28,000人，包括正使太監、戶部郎中（財政官員）、醫官、通事（傳譯員）、買辦、士兵、技術人員及其他官員等。

Zheng He's grand fleet was made up of about 200 ships, with at least 28,000 men, including the emissary eunuchs, the accounting officers, the medical officers, interpreters, buyers, military officers, technicians and civil servants.

鄭和善於利用季候風，出航時間通常是__________（提示：方向）季候風吹起的季節，而回航時間多在__________（提示：方向）季候風到來的夏季，最遲不過初秋。

Zheng He was able to take advantage of monsoon wind in his voyages. He usually set sail during the__________________ (Hint: Direction) monsoon, and his return voyages were usually made during summer, but not later than early autumn, when the__________________ (Hint: Direction) monsoon prevailed.

請將以下船隻相關部分名稱填入適當空格內:
Please identify different parts of the ship and fill in the brackets:

A. 艏尾舵 - boat helm
B. 帆 - sails
C. 甲板 - deck
D. 種 - masts
E. 船艙 - cabin
F. 鐵錐 - iron anchor

鄭和船隊有完善的編制，請將名稱及其用途連結起來:
Zheng He's fleet was very well organized. Please join the correct names and descriptions of the different boats.

(1) 賓船 - Treasure ships
(A) 補給船 -补充糧食
- containing food for the crew

(2) 馬船 - Horse ships
(B) 指揮船 - 供官員及各國使節乘坐，也裝載珍貴禮品
- commanding ship for chief commander, his deputies and foreign ambassadors and carried tributes

(3) 食船 - Food ships
(C) 大型驅逐主力戰船
- big battleships to escort the treasure ships

(4) 水船 - Water ships
(D) 護航及作戰船
- to protect treasure ships and fight against enemy

(5) 戰船 - Warships
(E) 水戰及運輸船。可供裝載補給及裝載馬匹等軍需用品
- for naval battle and transportation, can deliver supplies quickly and contain military items, including horses

(6) 坐船 - General escort ships
(F) 輔助船 - 裝載淡水
- supply of fresh water

何謂造船中的「料」?
在鄭和船隊中，有一種船稱為「二千料海船」。其實「料」是一種重量或容積單位 (現在的船隻以噸為單位)，不同大小的船隻以不同數量的「料」來代表。「二千料海船」長約________米，闊約________米。

Do you have any idea of "liao" in describing a ship?
"2000 liao ship" was a kind of vessel in Zheng's fleet. The term "liao" refers to the weight of the ship (it is measured in tonnes nowadays). Different sizes of ships were named according to their weight in terms of "liao". Zheng's "2000 liao ships" were up to _______ metres long and _______ metres wide.
珍奇大觀園 Rare Treasures

鄭和下西洋之舉，促進了中國與亞洲、非洲各國之間的文化交流及貿易往還。中國的產品大量出口到這些國家，同時亞、非各國的名產、珍品也不斷引進中國。你能分辨下列哪些物品是外國入口或中國出口嗎？

Zheng He's seven voyages promoted the trade and cultural exchanges between China and other Asian and African nations. Chinese products were exported to foreign countries whereas China also imported vast amounts of valuable goods and rare products from Asian and African nations. Which of the followings were import items from overseas countries or export items from China?

* 請刪去不適用者
Please delete as appropriate

15
《皇都勝圖》卷的天安門一段描繪外國使者獻獅的情景
Illustrated in the chapter of Tiananmen in The Prosperous Imperial Capital, which depicts a scene that a foreign emissary presents a lion to the Chinese officials.

獅子是入口/出口*的動物，來自______（國家）。
Lion was an import/export* item from ______ (country).

16
香料店
A spice shop

香料是入口/出口*的產品，由______（國家）製造。
Spice was an import/export* item, made in ______ (country).

17
外國人進麒麟圖
Painting of a foreigner presenting kylin

麒麟即現稱的______，是入口/出口*的獸類，來自______（國家）。
Kylin, now known as ______, was an import/export* item from ______ (country).

18
雲紋銅熏爐
Copper censer with cloud pattern

入口/出口*的產品，由______（國家）製造。
Import/Export* item, made in ______ (country).

19
誰是「天妃」？
Who is Tianfei (Sea Goddess)?

天妃，清康熙時（1662-1722年）冊封為______，民間俗稱「媽祖」，是中國沿岸航海居民及捕魚者心目中的保護神。媽祖確有其人，名叫林默娘（960-987年），是北宋時代的人物，死後被群眾奉為海神，建廟祭祀供奉。
Tianfei, also named as ______ during the reign of Kangxi (1662-1722) and commonly called "Mazu", was a goddess who protected the seafarers and fishermen. Mazu was originally named Lin Muoniang (960-987) and was born during the Northern Song dynasty. People worshiped her as a goddess of the sea after her death.
**Conclusion**

Zheng He is considered the greatest seafarer in Chinese history. His maiden voyage in 1405 was almost a century earlier than Columbus' discovery of the Americas in 1492, and Vasco da Gama's voyage to Asia via the Cape of Good Hope in Africa in 1498. Zheng He's seven voyages enhanced the Ming Empire's prestige and the promotion of Chinese culture among the states in Southeast Asia, which forged trade and cultural links between China and these places, and contributed to the subsequent development of the region. Zheng He and his accomplishments are still remembered and respected today.

**Post Visit Activities**

參觀展覽後，你對鄭和的認識必定加深不少，試試細心思考以下問題，並與老師及同學分享及討論你的答案。

You must have a better understanding of Zheng He after visiting the exhibition, please then think about the following questions and discuss with your teachers and peers.

20. 鄭和下西洋的動機歷來有不同說法，你對此有何意見？你能找到論據嗎？
There have been different views on the motive(s) of Zheng's voyages. What is your view? Do you have any proofs?

| 尋找建文帝  |
| To search for Emperor Jianwen |
| 同意 | 不同意 | 其他意見 |

| 消滅元末群雄餘留的海軍 |
| To destroy the naval remainders of the Yuan dynasty |
| 同意 | 不同意 | 其他意見 |

| 抗擊帖木兒帝國 |
| To fight against the Timur's Empire |
| 同意 | 不同意 | 其他意見 |

| 經營國際貿易 |
| To promote international trade |
| 同意 | 不同意 | 其他意見 |

| 宣揚國威 |
| To enhance China's international status |
| 同意 | 不同意 | 其他意見 |

21. 除了促進中國與東南亞各國的貿易外，你認為鄭和下西洋還有甚麼意義及貢獻呢？
Besides promoting trade between China and the states in Southeast Asia, what other contributions and significance did Zheng He's voyages bring about?

22. 近年英國皇家海軍退休潛艦司令官孟席斯提出鄭和船隊比哥倫布先發現美洲新大陸，你認同嗎？
Gavin Menzies, a British retired Royal Navy Submarine Commanding Officer, has recently suggested that Zheng He was the one who had discovered the Americas much earlier than Columbus did. Do you agree?
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香港九龍尖沙咀漆咸道南100號
香港歷史博物館一樓專題展覽廳
Special Exhibition Gallery, 1/F, Hong Kong Museum of History
100 Chatham Road South, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong

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