

# 少年

教育小冊子  
Educational Pamphlet



辛亥革命

CENTENARY  
CHINA'S 1911

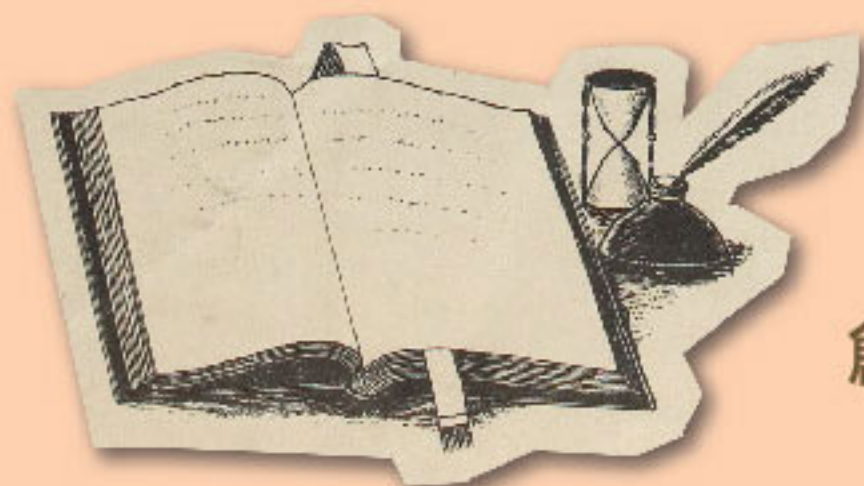
百周年展  
OF

REVOLUTION  
2·3·2011-16·5·2011

歡迎參觀「辛亥革命百周年展」，為了加深你對辛亥革命的認識，快來完成小冊子內的任務，成為通曉辛亥革命的歷史小專家！

任務開始前，讓我們來認識革命的口號吧！

1905年，孫中山先生在日本籌組中國同盟會時，提出了十六字作為革命宗旨，亦是同盟會的革命綱領。請你寫出綱領的內容。



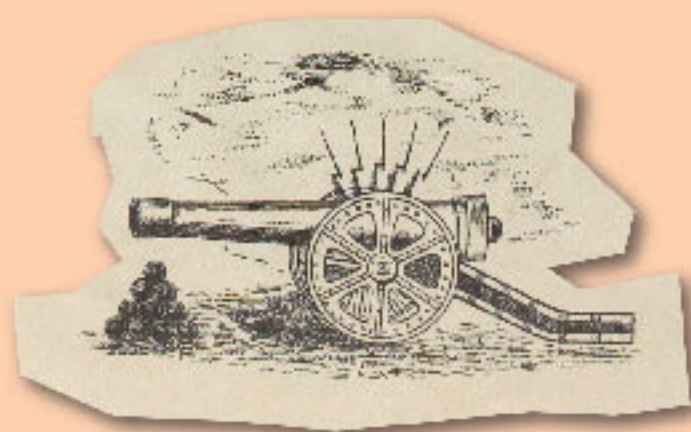
驅除 ① \_\_\_\_\_、恢復中華、  
創立 ② \_\_\_\_\_、平均地權

Welcome to the *Centenary of China's 1911 Revolution* exhibition. Go ahead to complete the missions as stated in this pamphlet to learn more about the epoch-making events in China at the beginning of the 20th century and become an expert on history!

Before beginning the missions, you need to know the motto of the revolution!

In 1905, when Dr Sun Yat-sen was preparing to establish the Tong Meng Hui (Chinese Revolutionary Alliance) in Japan, he proposed a 16-character motto that then became the guiding principles of the society. Can you complete the motto below?

To overthrow the ① \_\_\_\_\_,  
restore China for the Chinese,  
establish a ② \_\_\_\_\_,  
and distribute land equally among the people.



### 小知識

早在中國古代的《易經》已經提及革命一詞，原來意思是按照「天命」來改朝換代，而近代所用的「革命」，則源自啟蒙運動和法國大革命時期，意思是帶有進步意義的變化。

### Do you know?

The term "revolution" is mentioned in the classic ancient Chinese text *I Ching*, where it originally meant the change of dynasties as determined by destiny. The modern use of the word *geming* for revolution originated in the Age of Enlightenment and the French Revolutions, and refers not only to the violent overthrow of a regime but also to progressive political and social reforms.

## 任務一：物歸原主

辛亥革命時期出現過很多關鍵人物，他們在辛亥革命爆發的過程中均擔當不同的角色，你能在眾多展品中，找出與下列人物相關的文物嗎？

### Mission 1: Return the items

A number of different people played key roles in the outbreak and success of the 1911 Revolution. Can you match the following items with these key figures?



孫中山  
Dr Sun Yat-sen

3



黎元洪  
Li Yuanhong

4



黃興  
Huang Xing

5



張謇  
Zhang Jian

6

a



b



c



d



## 任務二：革命旗幟大解構

下圖為中華民國開國紀念十文硬幣，硬幣上左面為「十八星旗」，原為湖北革命團體共進會會旗，亦是武昌起義後湖北軍政府的旗幟；而右面則為「五色旗」，為1912年1月10日南京臨時參議院議決使用的國旗。兩幅革命旗幟在設計及用色上，都有不同的意思。請前往參觀展品，並按提示完成任務。

提示：

- 7 「十八星旗」以黑、紅兩色為主，代表「鐵血精神」，請按照展品填上相關顏色。
- 8 「五色旗」有五族共和的意思，紅、黃、藍、白、黑代表漢、滿、蒙、回、藏五個民族，請由上至下順次序填上五色。

### Mission 2: Decoding the flag

The image below shows the 10-wen souvenir coin that commemorated the "Birth of the Republic of China" featuring the Eighteen-Star Flag on the left and the Five-Colour Flag on the right. Originally designed to represent the Gong Jin Hui (Progressive Association), a revolutionary organisation based in Hubei, the Eighteen-Star Flag was used by the Hubei Military Government after the Wuchang Uprising. The Five-Colour Flag was adopted as the national flag by the Provisional Senate in Nanjing on 10 January 1912. The colours and designs of the two revolutionary flags convey different meanings. Go to have a look at the exhibits and then complete the mission with the hints provided.

Hint:

- 7 The Eighteen-Star Flag is designed in black and red to represent the spirit of courage and sacrifice needed for the revolution. Fill in the colours as shown in the exhibits.
- 8 The Five-Colour Flag symbolises the unity of the five major ethnic groups in China, with the Han, Manchu, Mongol, Hui and Tibetan represented by red, yellow, blue, white and black respectively. Fill in the five colours in the correct order from top to bottom.



### 任務三：大事重組

身為歷史小專家，當然要認識革命成功前後發生的歷史大事件。下列歷史事件發生的次序被調亂了，請把它們以號碼重組出來。

#### Mission 3: Put the major events in the correct order

To be a history expert, you need to know all the major events that led to the success of the revolution as well as those that took place after it. The events below are in the wrong chronological order. Can you put them in the correct order?

- 9 在清政府被推翻前，清政府曾進行多次改革運動，期望延續清朝命脈，挽回管治威信，改革運動的先後次序是：

Before it was overthrown, the Qing court launched a number of reforms to perpetuate its regime and re-establish its authority. The reforms took place in the following order:

- A 維新運動 Hundred Days' Reform  
 B 洋務運動 Self-Strengthening Movement  
 C 晚清新政 Late Qing Reform

- 10 當清政府發動的改革未能改變積弱不振的局面時，心繫家國的海內外同胞都相繼獻身革命事業，革命組織紛紛於各地成立，它們成立的次序是：

When the reforms initiated by the Qing government failed to strengthen the country, overseas Chinese began to join the revolutionary cause and establish revolutionary organisations around the world. These organisations were founded in the following order:

- A 上海成立光復會 Guang Fu Hui (Restoration Society) in Shanghai  
 B 東京成立中國同盟會 Tong Meng Hui (Chinese Revolutionary Alliance) in Tokyo, Japan  
 C 檀香山成立興中會 Xing Zhong Hui (Revive China Society) in Honolulu, the United States  
 D 湖南長沙成立華興會 Hua Xing Hui (Society for the Revival of China) in Changsha, Hunan

- 11 試將由辛亥革命至民國成立的經過順次序排列出來：

Arrange the incidents below – from the 1911 Revolution to the establishment of the Republic of China – in the correct chronological order:

- A 湖北革命黨人揭竿起義，史稱「武昌起義」  
The Wuchang Uprising breaks out, initiated by revolutionaries in Hubei province.
- B 清朝皇帝溥儀退位  
The Qing emperor Puyi abdicates his throne.
- C 袁世凱在北京宣誓就任臨時大總統  
Yuan Shikai is sworn in as Provisional President in Beijing.
- D 「四川保路風潮」發生，清廷從湖北調動新軍至四川鎮壓起義  
The railway protection movement is established in Sichuan, and the Qing court mobilises troops of the Hubei New Army to put down the civil unrest there.
- E 孫中山先生在南京就任臨時大總統  
Dr Sun Yat-sen takes office as Provisional President in Nanjing.

## 任務四：革命與香港

香港是近代中西文化的交匯點，孕育了不少出類拔萃的領袖人物，亦是中國變革思想的其中一個重要發源地。不少革命領袖都曾在香港留下足跡，如「四大寇」合照的地點，便是在香港西醫書院。你知道香港還有哪些地方與清末的革命活動有關嗎？試加以配對。

### Mission 4: Revolution and Hong Kong

Hong Kong has always been a melting pot of East and West and has inspired a number of outstanding leaders. It is therefore not surprising that the city was an important breeding ground for Chinese reforms and revolutionary ideas, and many revolutionary leaders left their mark in Hong Kong. For example, the photograph of the "Four Desperados" was taken at the Hong Kong College of Medicine. Do you know any other places in Hong Kong that have a connection with the revolutionary campaign in the late Qing period? Match the places with the descriptions.

1895年，孫中山先生在這裡成立香港興中會總會，為推翻清廷的革命組織。

Dr Sun Yat-sen established the Hong Kong headquarters of the Xing Zhong Hui here in 1895. The organisation set out to overthrow the Qing government.

12



輔仁文社  
(現址位於中環百子里)

Furen Wenshe (Chinese Patriotic Mutual Improvement Association) (located in the present-day Pak Tsz Lane, Central)

創於1900年，為反清的宣傳喉舌，不少革命黨人曾在報館留宿。

Established in 1900 to publish propaganda against the Qing government. Many revolutionaries were given lodging here.

13



同盟會招待所  
(現址位於上環居賢坊)

Tong Meng Hui (Chinese Revolutionary Alliance) Reception Centre (located in the present-day Kui In Fong, Sheung Wan)

1892年由楊衢雲與謝纘泰成立，以開啟民智為宗旨，革命志士常於該地聚會議事。

Established by Yang Quyun and Tse Tsan-tai in 1892, the association set out to cultivate wisdom among the people. Revolutionaries frequently gathered here to discuss political affairs.

14



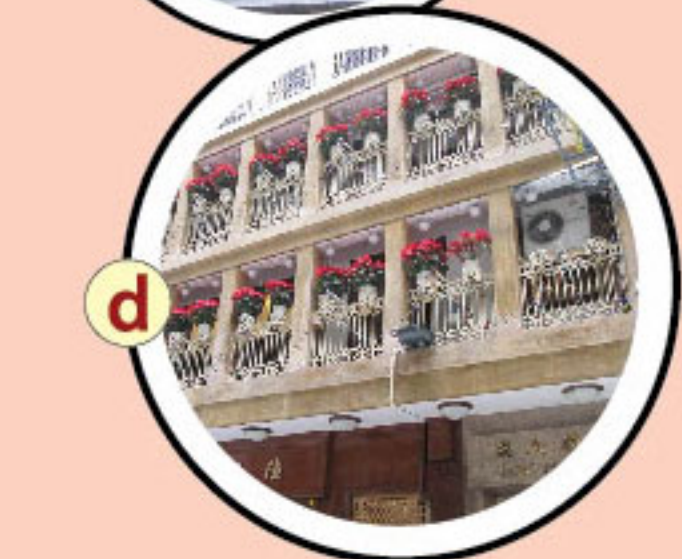
乾亨行 (現址位於中環士丹頓街13號)

Qian Heng Hang (located at the present-day 13 Staunton Street, Central)

接應逃亡來港的革命黨員而設的收容中心。

The alliance was set up in Hong Kong to provide accommodation for revolutionary exiles.

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《中國日報》報館  
(現址位於中環士丹利街24號)

The office of the *China Daily* (located in the present-day 24 Stanley Street, Central)



## 另類歷史資料 — 歷史圖畫

你到過展覽廳和教育角嗎？你會發現其中有不少海報和版畫，生動地展現辛亥革命的前因後果。在參觀過後，你能繪畫一幅圖畫來表達辛亥革命的劃時代意義嗎？試用80字簡述你的作品所表達的意思。

### Alternative research material – historical pictures

Have you visited the Exhibition Gallery and Education Corner? There are a number of pictorials and woodblock prints on display to vividly depict the causes and effects of the 1911 Revolution. Can you draw a picture to illustrate the historical significance of the 1911 Revolution? Briefly explain your work (in 80 words).



我的圖畫所要表達的意思是：

My picture carries the following message:

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答案 Answer

1. 韃虜 Manchu

2. 民國 republic

3. d

4. b

5. c

6. a

7-8.



9. BAC

10. CDAB

11. DAECB

12. c

13. d


14. a

15. b

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 2724 9042

100 Chatham Road South, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong

 <http://hk.history.museum>

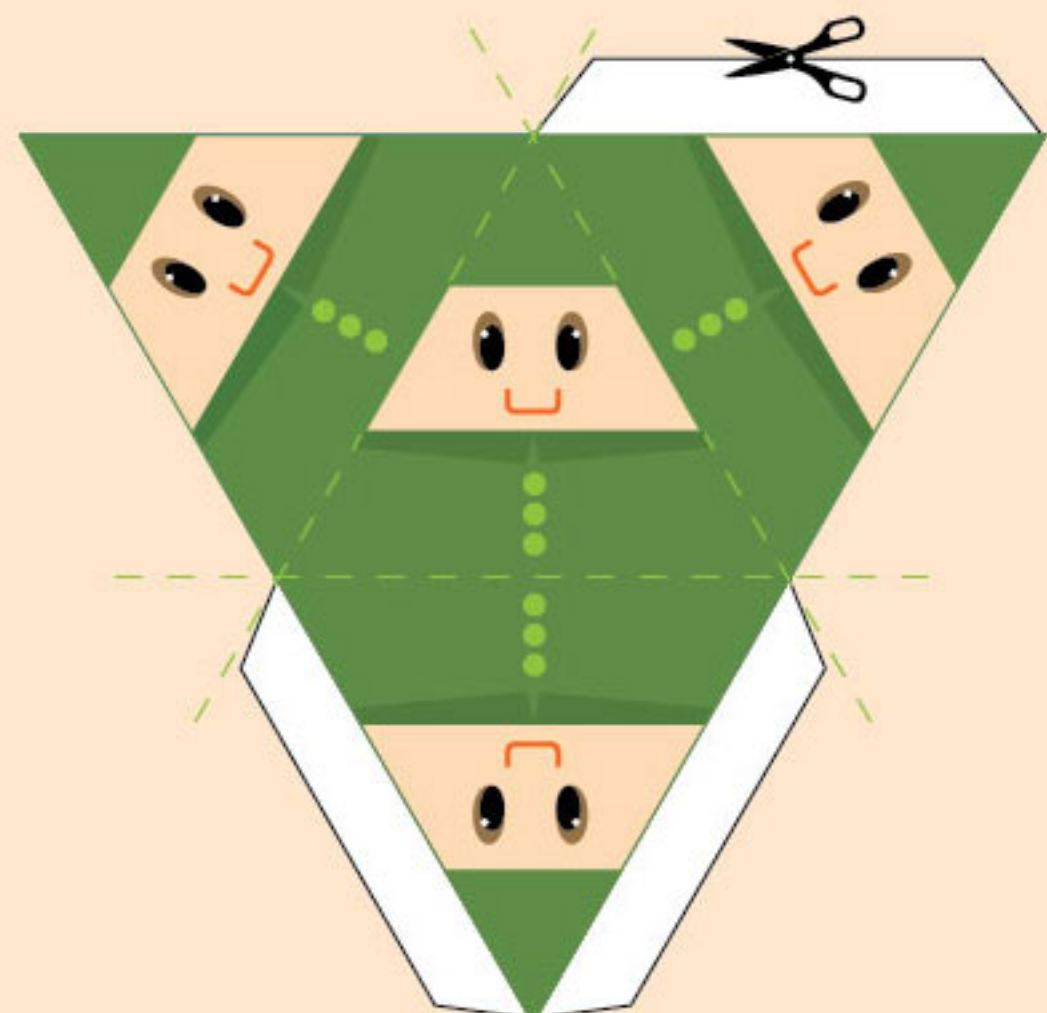
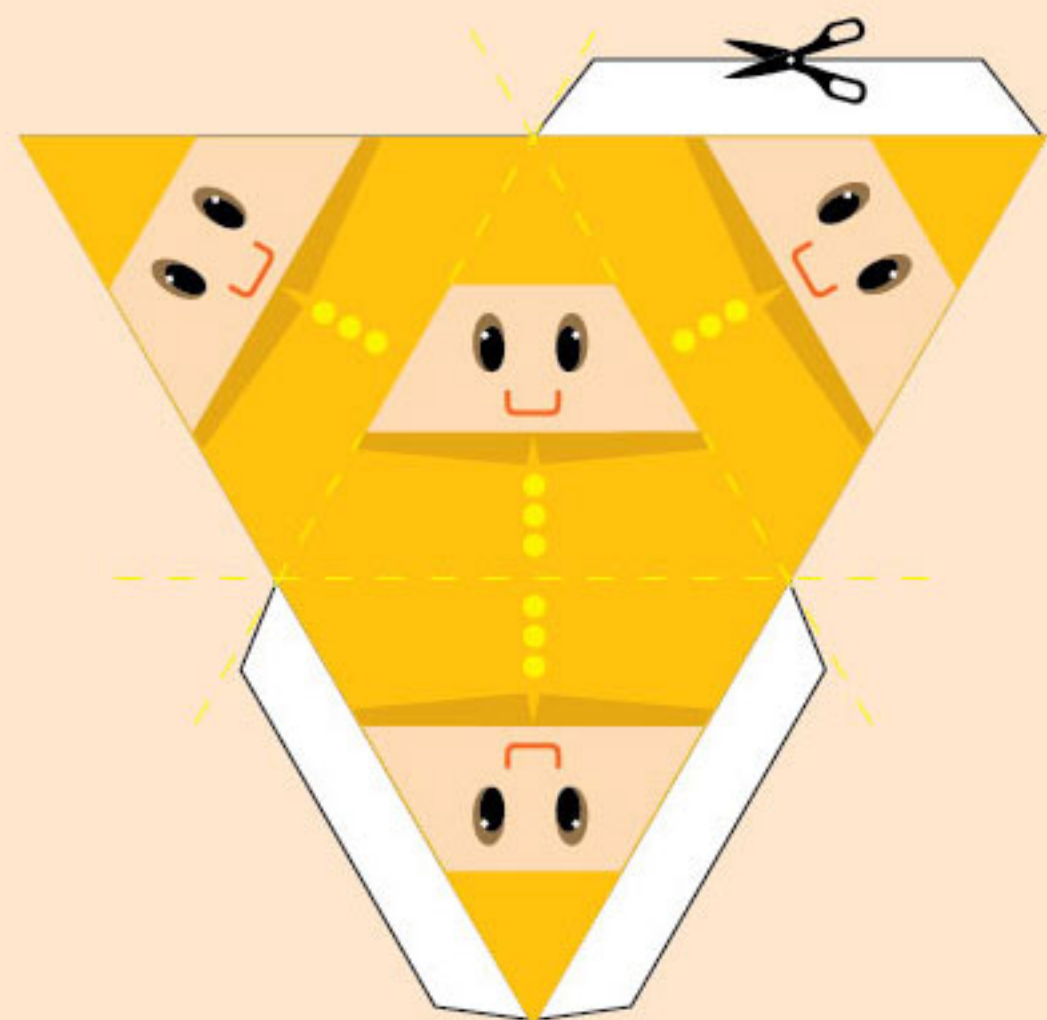
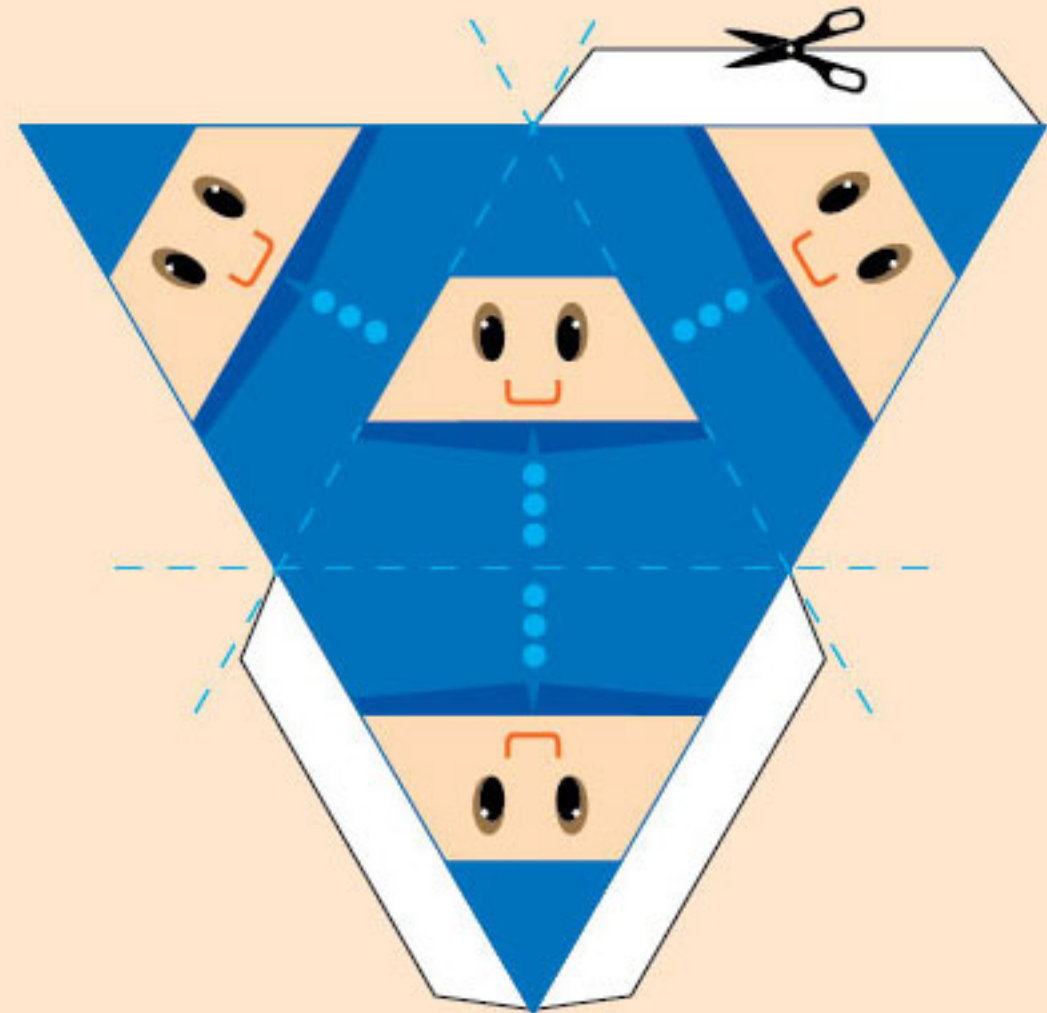
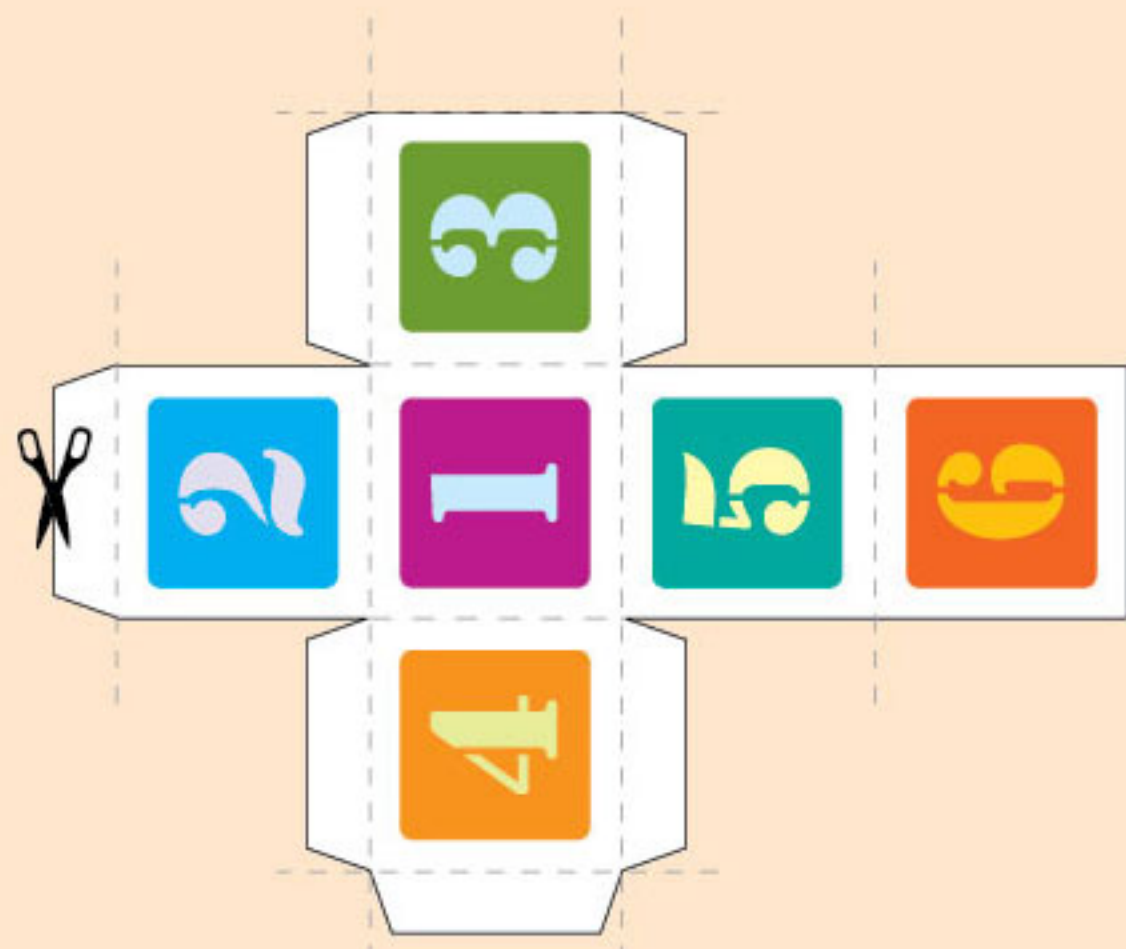


# 革命之路

辛亥革命成功推翻了君主專制政體，建立中華民國，  
實行政治、立法、司法三權分立的民主共和體制。  
試與朋友們玩玩這個棋子遊戲，齊來認識革命之路！

# Road to Revolution

The 1911 Revolution successfully toppled the autocratic monarchy system and established the Republic of China. The new government was designed as a democratic, republican regime practising separation of the executive, legislative and judicial powers. Play the board game below with your friends to learn how the revolution ended with the overthrow of the monarchy.



<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>起點 START</b></p>	<p><b>2</b></p> 	<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p>第一次廣州起義失敗， 返回起點。(1895年)</p> <p>The first Guangzhou Uprising failed. Return to "Start". (1895)</p>
<p><b>8</b></p> <p>維新變法失敗，清政府 盡失民心，前進1格。 (1898年)</p> <p>The Hundred Days' Reform failed. The Qing government lost public support. Advance one space. (1898)</p>	<p><b>7</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p> <p>孫中山聯合各革命組織成立 同盟會，成為反清革命的領導 組織，前進至第10格。(1905年)</p> <p>Tong Meng Hui was founded by Dr Sun Yat-sen and other revolutionary organisations. It went on to become a leader organisation of the anti-Qing revolution. Advance to space 10. (1905)</p>	<p><b>5</b></p> 
<p><b>9</b></p> <p>黃花崗起義失敗，革命志士 壯烈犧牲，返回第7格。 (1911年4月)</p> <p>The Huanghuagang Uprising failed. Many revolutionaries sacrificed their lives. Go back to space 7. (April 1911)</p>	<p><b>10</b></p> 	<p><b>11</b></p> <p>清廷調湖北新軍前往四川鎮 壓保路風潮，武昌防務空虛， 前進1格。(1911年9月)</p> <p>The Qing court mobilised the Hubei New Army to Sichuan to suppress the railway protection movement there. The defence of Wuchang weakened substantially. Advance one space. (September 1911)</p>	<p><b>12</b></p>
<p><b>終點 FINISH.</b></p> <p>孫中山在南京就任臨時大總統， 中華民國成立。(1912年1月)</p> <p>Dr Sun Yat-sen took office as Provisional President in Nanjing. The Republic of China was founded. (January 1912)</p>	<p><b>15</b></p> 	<p><b>14</b></p> 	<p><b>13</b></p> <p>武昌起義成功，各省紛紛獨立， 前進2格。(1911年10月)</p> <p>The Wuchang Uprising succeeded. Provinces in China successively declared independence. Advance two spaces. (October 1911)</p>

