



我們快將展開一段探索之旅，一起漫步於法羅爾丘地、阿伊哈努姆、蒂拉丘地和貝格拉姆考古地點之中，對古阿富汗作為文明的十字路口有更深的認識。探索小冊子將帶領你到展覽廳尋找不同文化在阿富汗所留下的印記。準備好了嗎？

We are about to start an exploration journey, strolling through the archaeological sites of Tepe Fullol, Ai Khanum, Tillya Tepe and Begram to gain a deeper understanding of Afghanistan at the crossroads of ancient civilisations. This Discovery pamphlet will guide you through the exhibition gallery to find the imprints left in Afghanistan by different cultures. Are you ready?

認識阿富汗 Get to know Afghanistan

展開探索前，我們先了解阿富汗的一些基本資料。
Before the exploration, please get acquainted with some basic information about Afghanistan.

1. 今阿富汗地區在西漢時被稱為大夏。
Present-day Afghanistan was called **Daxia** at the time of the Western Han dynasty.
2. 阿富汗現名阿富汗伊斯蘭共和國。
Afghanistan is now known as the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
3. 阿富汗現時的首都是喀布爾。
The present capital of Afghanistan is **Kabul**.
4. 阿富汗地勢以山地為主，當中最大的山脈是興都庫什山。
The terrain of Afghanistan is dominated by mountain ranges, the largest of which is the **Hindu Kush**.
5. 阿富汗官方語言是達利語和普什圖語。
The official languages of Afghanistan are **Dari** and **Pashto**.

恭喜你完成這次古阿富汗探索之旅！旅程中，哪一件文物最讓你印象深刻？歡迎把它畫下來！
Congratulations! You have experienced ancient Afghanistan through this exploration journey. Which artefact has impressed you most during this journey? Welcome to draw it here.



答案 Answers

- 1 A. ii B. i
- 2 A. 科林斯柱頭 Corinthian capital
B. 棕櫚葉形的瓦簷飾 Palmette-shaped antefixes
C. 方柱形雕像 Hermaic pillar
D. 面具形出水口 Gargoyle water spout
- 3 A. 中國 China
B. 希臘 Greece
C. 羅馬 Rome
- 4 A. iii
B. iv
C. i
D. ii



香港歷史博物館
Hong Kong Museum of History
☎ 2724 9042 ↗ hk.history.museum

聯合主辦 Jointly presented by



籌劃 Organised by



支持機構 Supported by

阿富汗伊斯蘭共和國駐中華人民共和國大使館
Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in the People's Republic of China

阿富汗古文物

塵封瑰寶

Ancient Artefacts of Afghanistan

Glistening Treasures in the Dust

06.11.19 10.02.20

探索小冊子
Discovery Pamphlet

1 法羅爾丘地的黃金器物 Goldware of Tepe Fullol

阿富汗歷史悠久，1966年在法羅爾丘地出土的金器，展示了公元前2200年至前1900年阿富汗青銅時代的生活面貌。這兩件黃金器物都在法羅爾丘地出土，不過它們都各自缺少了一個部分，你可以根據金器上的紋飾為它們配對嗎？

Afghanistan has a long history. The goldware unearthed from Tepe Fullol in 1966 reflects scenes of life in Afghanistan during the Bronze Age from 2200 to 1900 BC. Both these gold objects were unearthed from Tepe Fullol, but each has a part missing. Can you put the missing part back by matching the motifs?



A.



B.



(i) 公牛紋飾 Bull motif

金碗上的公牛胸前有捲曲狀長鬚，這種紋飾相信是受美索不達米亞文明的影響。

The bull on the gold bowl has curly beard hanging down the chest. This type of motif is believed to be influenced by Mesopotamian civilisation.



(ii) 階梯紋圖案 Stepped pattern

這類紋飾常見於中亞早期文明，並且可在來自今天阿富汗、土庫曼斯坦和烏茲別克斯坦等地區的古代表藝術品中找到。

This type of motif was commonly seen in early Central Asian civilisations, and can be found among ancient art objects from regions such as Afghanistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

2 阿伊哈努姆的故事 Stories of Ai Khanum

亞歷山大大帝先後征服了埃及、波斯、中亞和印度河上游，其帝國版圖橫跨歐洲、亞洲和非洲。在他去世後，他的其中一名將領在中亞建立塞琉古帝國，而阿伊哈努姆是當時興建的重要軍事據點。阿伊哈努姆的居民正在介紹這個城市的特色，你可以找出他們講述的展品名稱並填在空格內嗎？

After having conquered Egypt, Persia, Central Asia and upper Indus basin, Alexander the Great's empire span across Europe, Asia and Africa. After his death, one of his generals established the Seleucid Empire in Central Asia. Ai Khanum was built at that time as an important military stronghold. The residents of Ai Khanum are introducing the characteristics of the city. Can you find out the names of the exhibits they are describing and fill in the blanks?



A. [阿伊哈努姆充滿希臘文化色彩，這個華麗的 _____ 採用了莨苳的葉片及主葉脈作為雕飾，是典型的希臘建築風格。]

"Ai Khanum is full of Hellenistic characteristics. This magnificent _____ is carved with acanthus leaves showing prominent central veins. The decorative style is typical of Greek architecture."

B. [在宮殿入口，你可以看到屋頂瓦簷上 _____，是希臘建築常用的裝飾。]
"At the entrance of the palace, you will see _____ on the front edge of the tiled roof. These are ornaments commonly used in Greek architecture."



C. [在阿伊哈努姆的競技場，你會發現這個蓄鬍子、穿長袍的長者 _____。雕像底座的銘文顯示此雕像所紀念的斯特拉托，應是競技場的管理人。]

"In the gymnasium of Ai Khanum, you will find this _____ portraying a bearded old man wearing a long cloak. The inscription on the base of the column indicates that the statue was commemorating a Strato who was believed to be the director of the gymnasium."

D. [在競技場參與活動後，我會到附近的噴泉使用 _____ 的流水來淋浴。]

"After doing exercise in the gymnasium, I will go to the nearby fountain to take a shower under the water running out from the _____."



3 蒂拉丘地的黃金 The Gold of Tillya Tepe

蒂拉丘地的六座墓穴中，除了有寶石、象牙、中國青銅鏡、銀幣等器物，也曾出土兩萬多件金器，故又被稱為「黃金之丘」。這些「黃金文物」融合歐亞地區不同文化元素，反映古阿富汗與周邊國家和地區的緊密接觸。你可以透過迷宮，找出以下三件文物是代表哪個地域的文化嗎？

Of the finds uncovered in the six tombs at Tillya Tepe, in addition to gems, ivory, Chinese bronze mirrors and silver coins, there were also over 20,000 pieces of gold artefacts. Tillya Tepe is therefore also known as "Hill of Gold". These "Gold Artefacts" have integrated different cultural elements of the Eurasian regions and reflected the close contact between ancient Afghanistan and the surrounding countries and regions. Can you solve the maze and find out which cultures are represented by the following three artefacts?



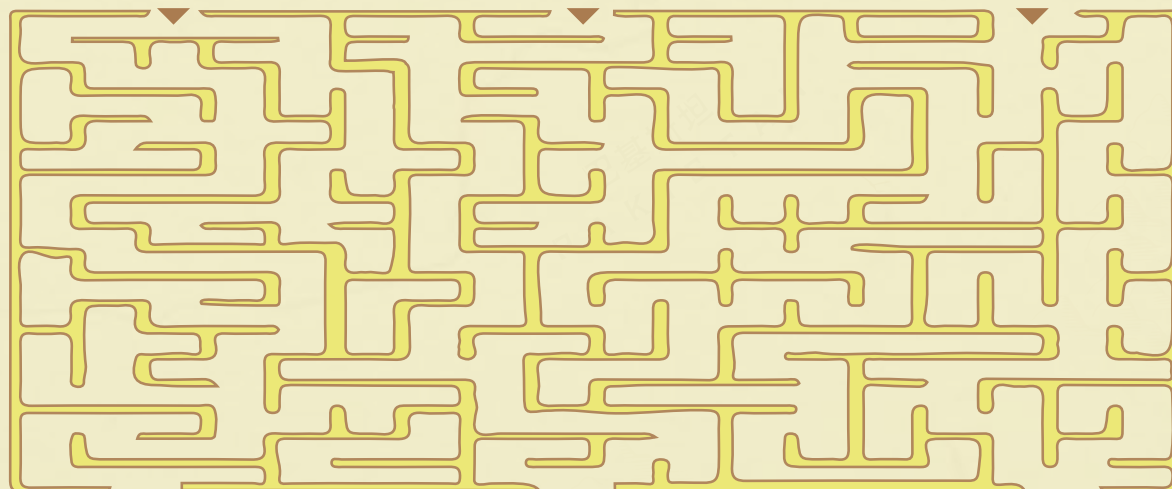
A. 圖形靴扣中的人物正在駕駛一輛有圓拱形頂蓋的兩輪戰車。
The figure in the circular boot buckle is driving a two-wheeled chariot with a dome-shaped canopy.



B. 指環上的智慧與戰爭女神雅典娜，是游牧民族喜愛的藝術題材。
The figure on the ring is Athena, the goddess of wisdom and war. Her image was a decorative motif favoured by the nomadic people.



C. 金幣上的女子是和平女神的化身，其造型可能是參照提比略的母親、屋大維之妻莉薇婭。
The female figure on the gold coin is the emanation of the goddess of peace. It is possibly modelled after the image of Livia, mother of Tiberius and wife of Augustus.



中國 China

希臘 Greece

羅馬 Rome

4 貝格拉姆的神話 Myths of Begram

貝格拉姆曾先後被印度——希臘王國、印度——帕提亞王國及貴霜王朝統治。其王宮區域的兩間密封房間中，有約二千件、年代約為公元一世紀的文物，例如印度風格的象牙雕刻、希臘羅馬風格的青銅砝碼、石膏浮雕、羅馬玻璃器和中國漆器，可見古阿富汗是東西文明交匯之處。你可以根據文物上的神話人物或神獸的自我介紹，找出他們的名字嗎？

Begram had been successively ruled by the Indo-Greek Kingdom, Indo-Parthian Kingdom and the Kushan dynasty. About 2,000 artefacts dating to around the 1st century AD had been uncovered from two sealed up rooms within the palace precinct. Among the finds are Indian-style ivory carvings, Greco-Roman-style bronze weights, plaster reliefs, Roman glassware and Chinese lacquerware, indicating that Afghanistan was the crossroads of East and West civilisations. Can you find out the names of the mythological figures and beasts based on their self-introduction?

A. [在印度神話中，我可以保護人們遠離邪惡，飾板中男子的雙手正拿着我的葉子狀尾巴。]

"In Indian mythology, we can protect people from evil. The man in the plaque is grasping our leaf-like tails with his hands."

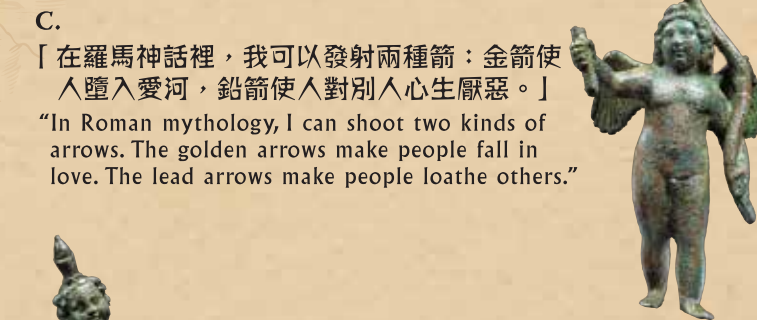


(i) 丘比特 Cupid



B. [我是羅馬神話中的智慧與戰爭女神。]
"I am the goddess of wisdom and war in Roman mythology."

(ii) 哈伯克拉底 Harpocrates



C. [在羅馬神話裡，我可以發射兩種箭：金箭使人墮入愛河，鉛箭使人對別人心生厭惡。]
"In Roman mythology, I can shoot two kinds of arrows. The golden arrows make people fall in love. The lead arrows make people loathe others."

(iii) 摩伽羅 Makara



D. [我原本是埃及神明荷魯斯，後來成為了希臘神話中的『靜默之神』。]
"I was originally the Egyptian god Horus and later become the god of silence in Greek mythology."

(iv) 密涅瓦 Minerva