



東

EAST

西

MEETS

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流

教育小冊子

Educational Pamphlet



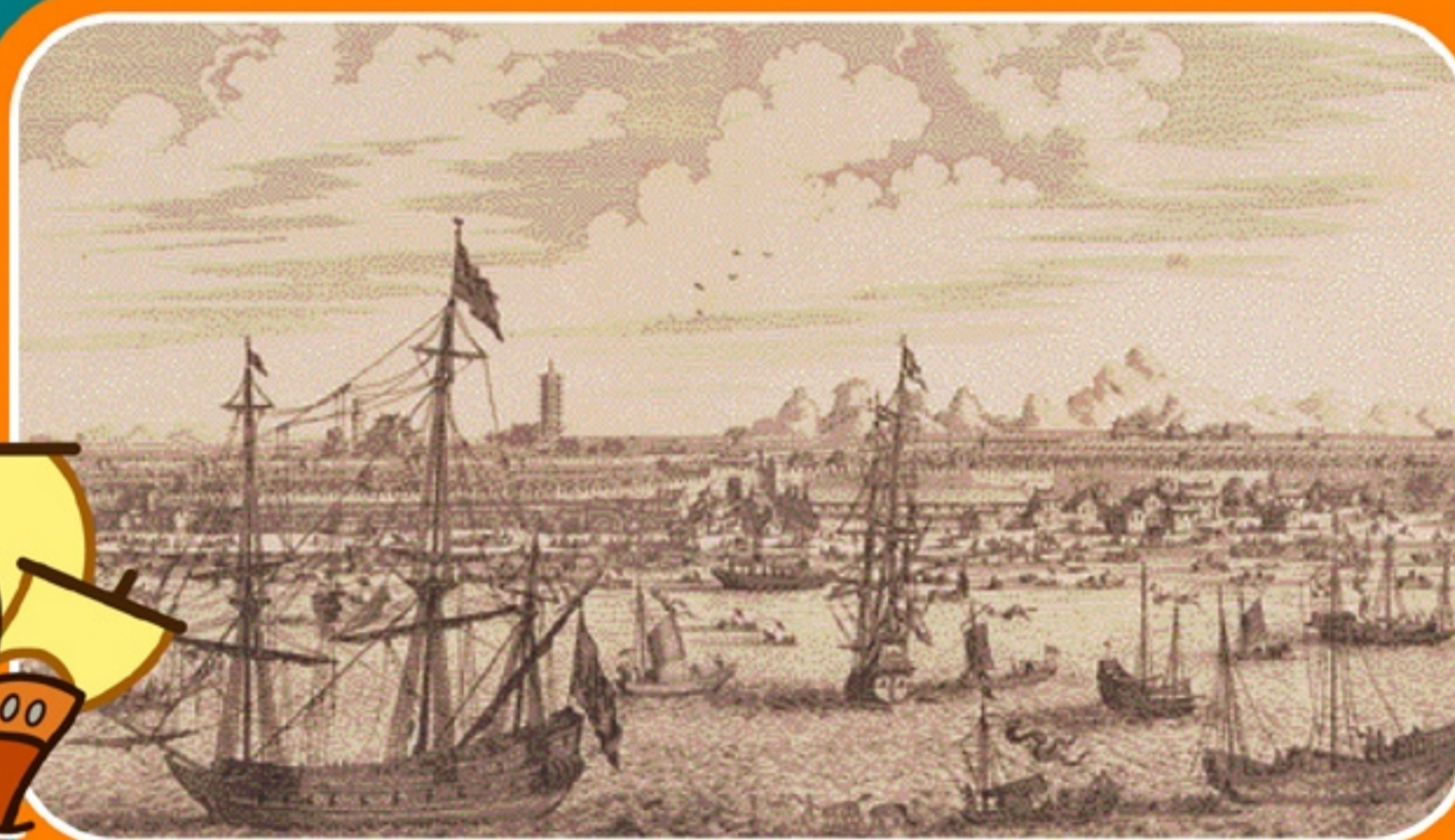
香港歷史博物館 | Hong Kong Museum of History



粵
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CULTURAL RELICS FROM THE PEARL RIVER DELTA REGION

各位同學，歡迎參加「東西匯流知識挑戰賽」。測試共分六關，你只要通過所有測試，便能擔任文化大使，在東西交流的進程中大展所長。

Hi, welcome to the "East Meets West Quiz"! There are 6 rounds in this test. If you could take all the challenges, you would be qualified as an ambassador for cultural exchanges between China and the rest of the world.



在測試開始前，
先聽聽你的使命吧！

中國對外的海上貿易自西漢至清末
有二千年歷史，把中國與東南亞、印度次大陸、中東、
非洲、歐洲以至美洲聯繫起來。其間珠江三角洲擔當了重要的
角色，不單各地貨物在此處進出，中西文化亦在該地交流及融合，
粵、港、澳三地在不同的歷史階段各領風騷。作為香港的一分子，
文化交流的重擔現交託給你，請作好準備。

Before the test starts, let me tell you your mission first. For the two millennia from the Western Han (206 BC-AD 220) to the Qing dynasty (1644-1911), maritime trade linked China with Southeast Asia, the Indian sub-continent, Middle East, Africa, Europe and America. The Pearl River Delta region not only witnessed the import and export of commodities, but it also provided a forum for cultural exchange. Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao played a leading role at different periods.

You are now entrusted with a mission to bridge the world cultures. Please get yourself ready!

1 地理題 Geography

自古以來，中國沿海的不少城市，都曾是中國對外海上交通、商貿往來及文化交匯的門戶。你能在以下地圖中一一指出各個地名嗎？

Many coastal cities served as China's doorways for maritime transport, commercial exchanges and cultural interflow in Chinese history. Can you mark them all on the map?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. 澳門 Macao | _____ | 5. 福州 Fuzhou | _____ |
| 2. 香港 Hong Kong | _____ | 6. 寧波 Ningbo | _____ |
| 3. 廣州 Guangzhou | _____ | 7. 上海 Shanghai | _____ |
| 4. 廈門 Xiamen | _____ | 8. 揚州 Yangzhou | _____ |



2 辨識題 Recognition

當西方文化傳入中國後，不少西方元素被中國文化所吸納，並逐漸融入日常生活中。在以下各項物件中，你可以辨別出哪部分屬中國原有，哪些受西方文化所影響嗎？
With the introduction of Western culture, many of their elements found their ways into the Chinese social fabrics. In the following exhibits, can you distinguish the Western elements from the Chinese inventions?

1. 西式纏足鞋

Western style leather shoes for bound feet

東方色彩 Asian style: _____

西方色彩 Western style: _____



(提示: 清代女性習俗)
(Hint: Qing female custom)

(提示: 鞋款)
(Hint: style of shoe)

2. 石灣窯洋人抱瓶立像

Westerner's figure of Shiwan ware

東方色彩 Asian style: _____

西方色彩 Western style: _____

(提示: 物料)
(Hint: material)

(提示: 外觀)
(Hint: outlook)

2



3. 文化的融合在服裝上更為明顯。

The above trend is all the more obvious in terms of clothing.



中國人改穿 _____，以示摩登。

The Chinese would put on _____ clothes as a sign of modernity.



_____ 出於傳教需要，亦會穿上唐裝，以示親近。

_____ would wear Chinese clothes to mix in with the people for preaching religion.

3 迷宮題 Maze

你有宗教信仰嗎？不說不知，原來世界三大宗教，即佛教、伊斯蘭教（回教）和廣義的基督教（包括天主教及新教）都是經海上絲綢之路傳入華南地區的。以下有一些建築物，你能辨別出它們所屬的宗教嗎？

Do you have any religious belief? The three major religions of the world, namely Buddhism, Moslem and Christianity, were spread to Southern China via the Maritime Silk Route. Here are pictures of some buildings. Can you relate each to the religion it represents?



佛教
Buddhism



回教
Moslem



廣州懷聖寺
Huai Sheng Mosque in
Guangzhou

澳門聖母玫瑰堂
St. Dominic's Church
in Macao

香港萬佛寺
Ten Thousand Buddhas
Temple in Hong Kong



基督教
Christianity

4

選擇題 Multiple Choices

隨著西方商人東來，不少外國畫家亦踏足中國，透過畫筆記錄了當地的人物景致；同時，亦為中國引進了西洋繪畫技巧，不少中國畫家爭相仿倣，促成了外銷畫的蓬勃發展。請圈出以下正確答案。

Many foreign painters kept the merchants company on their journey to China. They always drew what they saw on the way, and these paintings featured a lot of Chinese peoples and sceneries. These works of art not only introduced Western painting techniques into China, but they were also imitated by their Chinese counterparts whose export paintings took the Western world by storm. Please circle your choice of the correct answers.

1. 這幅畫描繪了十九世紀初廣州商館的外貌。你知道這些商館有什麼作用嗎？
This painting shows a panoramic view of the Guangzhou Factories in the early 19th century. Do you know what the Guangzhou Factories were used for?



- A. 供外商居住
House for traders
- B. 供貨物買賣
Place for transaction
- C. 兩者皆是
Both (1) and (2)

2. 畫中有四面外國旗幟，分別代表所屬國家在廣州建立的商館，從左至右分別是西班牙、美國、英國及_____。

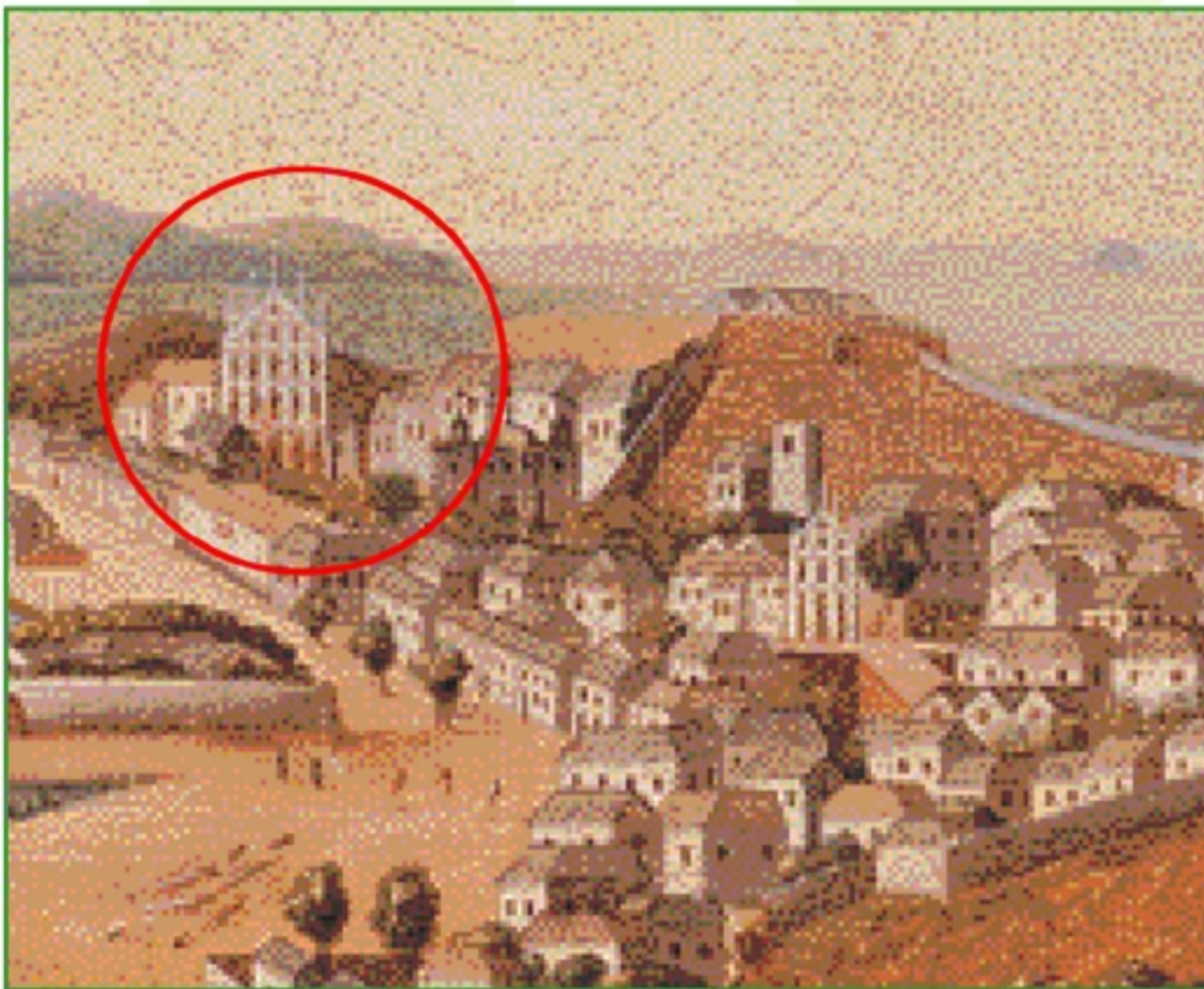
Behind the national flags in the picture are the Factories of their respective countries in Guangzhou. These flags from left to right represent Spain, America, Britain and_____.

- A. 法國 France B. 荷蘭 Holland C. 意大利 Italy



3. 這幅畫描繪了十九世紀初期澳門的面貌，紅圈內的建築物經過1835年的大火後，整座建築只剩下前壁的遺址，是澳門至今最為著名的旅遊點，你知道它的名稱嗎？

This painting shows a view of Macao in the early 19th century. The building marked by a red circle was destroyed by a fire of 1835. The only surviving structure is a granite façade which now stands as a tourist attraction of Macao. Do you know what it is?



A. 大砲台
Monte Fort

B. 玫瑰堂
St. Dominic's Church

C. 大三巴牌坊 (聖保祿教堂)
Ruins of St. Paul's

4. 這幅畫描繪了清代最大宗出口貨物的裝箱工序，你知道箱內裝載的是什麼中國貨物嗎？

This painting shows the packing of a Chinese commodity, which was on its way for export to foreign countries. This commodity constituted the largest volume of export in Qing China. Do you know what it is?



A. 茶葉 Tea

B. 絲綢 Silk

C. 陶器 Ceramics

5 比較題 Comparison



隨著西方文化的輸入，西式的教育制度亦引進香港；教會及政府所開設的西式學校，逐漸替代了傳統的書室和私塾。試比較你就讀的學校與傳統書室和私塾，看看兩者有甚麼不同？

With the influence of Western culture, Western education was introduced into Hong Kong. The Western-style schools run by the Church and the Government gradually replaced the traditional private schools as the mainstay of schooling. Let's compare your school with the traditional private ones. Can you tell their differences?



	傳統書室、私塾 Traditional Private Schools	現代學校 Contemporary Schools
校舍 School Building	村屋或祠堂 Village house or ancestral hall	
班級 Class Level	不分，一併上課 All in one class	
人數 Number of Students	20多人 About 20 students	
科目 Subjects	只授文科，包括識字、習字、讀經、作對等 (Arts subjects only, including knowing Chinese characters, practicing calligraphy, reciting the Chinese Classics, as well as matching couplets)	



二十世紀初的香港流行「廣東英語」，將一個個英文生字的發音生硬地以廣東話的單字誦讀，以便與外國人溝通。你能從下列的廣東話讀音聯想到對應的英語生字嗎？

To communicate with foreigners, "Cantonese English" was very popular in Hong Kong in the early 20th century. People transliterated the pronunciation of each English word into Cantonese characters, with which they could awkwardly pronounce an English word. Here are some Cantonese characters that transliterate English words. Can you make a guess?



6

雙語題 Bilingual

1

爺勞 Ye lou

題示: 顏色
Hint: Colour

答案Answer:

2

快乎 Fai fu

題示: 數字
Hint: Figure

答案Answer:

3

澳順 O shun

題示: 自然界
Hint: Nature

答案Answer:

4

廟詩吟
Miu si yam

題示: 建築物
Hint: Building

答案Answer:

5

呼英架時
Fu ying ga si

題示: 人體部分
Hint: Human body

答案Answer:



恭喜你！你已經闖關成功，成為「東西匯流大使」了，希望這次旅程能增進你能對中西文化交流的認識。

Congratulations! You have passed the test and are now qualified as our ambassador. We hope this journey could enhance your understanding of the "East Meets West".

Answers: (1) 1h, 2g, 3f, 4e, 5d, 6c, 7b, 8a (2) 1. 東方色彩 Asian style; 2. 東方色彩 Western style; 3. 西服 Western; 4. 博物院/博物館 Museum; 5. 手指 Fingers; 6. 佛敎 Buddhism; 7. 澳門聖母玫瑰堂 St. Dominic's Church in Macao - 基督教 Christianity; 8. 廣州懷聖寺 Huai Sheng Mosque in Guangzhou - 回教 Moslem (4) 1C, 2A, 3C, 4A (6) 1. 黃色 Yellow; 2. 五 Five; 3. 海洋 Ocean; 4. 博物院/博物館 Museum; 5. 手指 Fingers

觀後活動 Follow-up Activities

以下這些問題，希望你離開展廳後再細想想，並與老師及同學們分享及討論你的答案。

Here are some questions that we would like you to think about after your visit. Please share and discuss your answers with your teachers and classmates.

1. 東西文化交流對中國文明發展有甚麼影響？是好還是壞？
How was China influenced by the cultural exchange of the East and the West? Is it good or bad?
2. 文化交流的現象是否持續至今？有那些地方的文化現正影響著你或周遭的朋友？
Are there any cultural exchanges nowadays? Can you name the countries which have exerted influence on you and your friends?



東西匯流 — 粵港澳文物大展
East Meets West: Cultural Relics from the
Pearl River Delta Region

30/9/2005 – 2/1/2006

粵港澳文化合作項目
A Greater Pearl River Delta Cultural Cooperation Project

廣東省文化廳、廣州市文化局、
香港特別行政區民政事務局與
澳門特別行政區政府文化局聯合主辦
Jointly presented by Guangdong Provincial Department
of Culture, Guangzhou Municipal Cultural Bureau, Home
Affairs Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative
Region and Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Macao Special
Administrative Region Government

香港歷史博物館、廣州博物館、廣州藝術博物院、
廣東省博物館與澳門博物館籌劃
Co-organized by Hong Kong Museum of History,
Guangzhou Museum, Guangzhou Museum of Art,
Guangdong Provincial Museum and
Museum of Macao

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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
Venue
Special Exhibition Gallery, 1/F,
Hong Kong Museum of History
100 Chatham Road South, Tsim Sha Tsui,
Kowloon, Hong Kong

開放時間
上午十時至下午六時
星期日及公眾假期開放時間延長至下午七時
聖誕前夕提前於下午五時休館
逢星期二休館
Opening Hours
10:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
The opening hours on Sunday & public holidays are
extended to 7:00 p.m.
Closed at 5:00 p.m. on Christmas Eve
Closed on Tuesday

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