



教育小冊子

Educational Pamphlet

法國大革命在歷史舞台上舉足輕重的地位，對世界歷史的發展影響深遠。不知大家對法國大革命有多少認識呢？考考自己能否成為歷史小專家吧！

The French Revolution played an important role in history and had far-reaching influence on the historical development of the world. How much do you know about the French Revolution? Test yourself now to see if you can become a history expert!

在法國大革命以前，法國人分為三個等級：第一等級是教士，第二等級是貴族，第三等級則是平民。三個不同等級的人在社會上有著不同的地位、不公平的待遇，他們之間貧富差距極大。請協助以上三名法國人走出迷宮。根據他們在途中受到的待遇，你能指出他們屬哪職業及等級嗎？

Before the French Revolution, the French people were divided into three estates: the First Estate of Clergy, the Second Estate of Nobility and the Third Estate of Commoners. The three estates differed greatly in social status, rights and wealth. Please help the following three Frenchmen out of the labyrinth. Can you judge their occupations and estates by the privilege they enjoyed on the way?



### 歷史小知識 Tips of History

你知道「革命」是甚麼嗎？ Do you know what is meant by 'revolution'?

革命是指一個國家的政府被武力推翻，政權由一群人轉到另一群人，並建立新的管治方式及社會秩序。

Revolution means the government of a country is overthrown by force or violence, with political power seized by one group from another to create a new regime or social order.

# 人權和公民權利宣言

## Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

1789年8月26日，法國專制政治正式結束。法國國民議會成立，並宣佈了《人權和公民權利宣言》。請你寫出宣言的主要內容吧！

On 26 August 1789, the French monarchy came to an end. The National Assembly of France was established and promulgated Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. Now cite the main contents of the Declaration.



4. 人人生來是 \_\_\_\_\_ 和平等的；

Men are born and remain \_\_\_\_\_ and equal in rights;

5. 政府有責任保障人們與生俱來擁有財產、安全和反抗 \_\_\_\_\_ 的權利；

The aim of all political association is the protection of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. These rights are ownership of property, security, and resistance to \_\_\_\_\_.

6. 人們享有 \_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_ 和宗教的自由；

People have the freedom of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and religious belief;

7. 全國 \_\_\_\_\_ 都有參與制定法律的權利；

All \_\_\_\_\_ have the right to participate in the law making;

8. 法律之前人人 \_\_\_\_\_

All citizens are \_\_\_\_\_ before law

9. 其他 \_\_\_\_\_

Others \_\_\_\_\_

### 歷史小知識 Tips of History

當時法國皇室過著極為奢華的生活，據說法皇路易十六很愛吃，他的早餐非常豐富，除了一隻烤雞、四塊炸肉排、一盤火腿、半打雞蛋外，還會喝一整瓶香檳酒。

The French royal family led an extremely luxurious life at that time. Legend has it that Louis XVI was such a gourmand that he would have a roast chicken, four chunks of steak, a plate of ham, half a dozen of eggs and a whole bottle of champagne for breakfast.



恐怖的象徵：  
斷頭台

Symbol of Terror: Guillotine

在主張人人平等的前提下，國會開始研究新的死刑。當時一位醫生名吉約坦 (Dr Guillotine) 認為死刑應以快速及人道的方式執行，於是，斷頭台以吉約坦來命名，在18世紀開始成為法國唯一處決犯人的刑具。在法國大革命及恐怖時期中，斷頭台卻成為執政者濫殺無辜的工具。

The National Assembly began to deliberate new forms of death penalty under the precondition of universal equality. The guillotine was named after Dr Joseph-Ignace Guillotine, who advocated quick and humanitarian execution, and guillotine became the only instrument of execution in France from the 18th century. However, it became a tool of indiscriminate killing during the French Revolution and the Reign of Terror.



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來認識斷頭台的結構吧！

Here is the structure of the guillotine.

**A** 鋸刀：刀呈梯形，刀刃斜向，確保能快速斬斷犯人的頸項。

**Cutter:** trapezoid in shape, with the blade slanting to ensure quick cutting-off of the criminal's neck

**B** 勾：用以放下連於鋸刀的繩子

**Hook:** used to let down the rope connected to the cutter

**C** 木床：讓犯人身體平伏在上，方便處決後能快速處理屍體。

**Wooden Bed:** supporting the criminal in prostrate position to facilitate quick disposal of the body after execution

**D** 半月形木閘：用以固定犯人的頭部

**Semilunar Wooden Gear:** fixing the head of the criminal

**E** 橫木：用以懸掛鋸刀

**Cross-bar:** where the cutter hangs

**F** 木柱：兩側設有槽，讓鋸刀能快速落下。

**Wooden Posts:** with slots at both sides to let the cutter fall down quickly.

10

11

12

13

14

15

想一想 Give some thought to it!

法皇路易十六與瑪麗·安托瓦內特皇后均死於斷頭台上，結束他們的一生。若你是當時的法皇及皇后，你會怎樣處理人民的訴求，以扭轉被送上斷頭台的命運？

Both King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette ended their lives at the guillotine. If you were the then king or queen, how would you respond to the appeals of the people to avoid being guillotined?



# 人物對對碰

## Identifying Personages

在法國大革命前後，法國出現不少知名人士。請你從下列人物的說話或事蹟，猜猜他們是誰，並加以配對。

Quite a number of noted people came to stage before and after the French Revolution. Let's try to match their names with what they had done and said.



**A** 於1799年11月「霧月政變」後執政法國，並於1804年加冕為法國皇帝。

Assuming power in France after the Coup of Brumaire in November 1799, and crowned Emperor of the French in 1804.

**B** 「雅各賓派」政府首領之一，以恐怖政策懲罰罪犯和革命的叛徒，史稱「恐怖統治」，最後被送上斷頭台。

One of the 'Jacobin' government leaders, publishing criminals and traitors of revolution by terrorist means, known in history as the 'Reign of Terror', ending up at the guillotine.

**C** 法國大革命的領袖之一，主張處死法皇路易十六；「恐怖統治」期間反對濫殺無辜，最後被雅各賓派以斷頭台處死。

One of the leaders of the French Revolution, advocating execution of Louis XVI; arguing against indiscriminate killing during the Reign of Terror, guillotined by Jacobins.

**D** 「我並不同意你的觀點，但是我誓死捍衛你說話的權利。」

'I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.'

**E** 「立法權力是屬於人民的，而且只能是屬於人民的。」

'The legislative power belongs to the people and can belong to it alone.'

**F** 奧地利人，於革命前夕還過著奢華的生活，1793年因叛國罪被送上斷頭台。

Of Austrian origin, leading a luxurious life before the Revolution, and guillotined in 1793 for the crime of treason.

博愛、平等、自由

Fraternity, Equality and Liberty

圖中女神的形象分別代表法國人哪一種信念呢？請寫上並圈出象徵著該信念的標誌。

What belief of the French does the goddess in the picture represent? Please write it down and circle the mark symbolizing the said belief.

22



23



### 歷史小知識 Tips of History

法國大革命除了結束法國的專制政治外，還帶給歐洲人民三個重要信念：自由（法語：Liberté）、平等（法語：Égalité）、博愛（法語：Fraternité）。這三個信念，隨著法國大革命的展開而傳遍法國境內每一角落，並在1946年和1958年被寫進法國憲法中，現在已成為法國精神的代表。

The French Revolution ended the monarchical ruling in France and brought to the Europeans three important beliefs: liberty (Liberté), equality (Égalité) and fraternity (Fraternité). The three beliefs spreading to every corner of France during the French Revolution were written into the French Constitution in 1946 and 1958, and have now become symbols of the French spirit.

請在下列畫框內繪畫一頂紅帽子  
Please draw a red Phrygian cap in the  
frame below



請在下列畫框內繪畫一根自由之竿  
Please draw a red Liberty Pole in the  
frame below



### 歷史小知識 Tips of History

在法國大革命期間，民眾經常戴著帽尖彎下來的紅帽子，你知道這紅帽子的來歷嗎？

其實，這紅帽子名叫「弗里吉亞」(Phrygian)，又稱「自由之帽」(Liberty cap)。在古代希臘和羅馬時代，獲釋的奴隸均會戴上「弗里吉亞」帽，因此，「弗里吉亞」帽成為象徵自由和解放的標誌。到法國大革命時期，紅帽子便成了革命人士主要服飾之一。

**People often wore red Phrygian caps during the French Revolution. Do you know its history?**

Phrygian cap, also known as Liberty cap, was worn by every slave set free in ancient Greece and Rome, so Phrygian cap became a symbol of liberty. During the French Revolution, Phrygian cap became one of the principal ornaments of revolutionaries.

與「自由之帽」相關的還有「自由之竿」(Liberty Pole)。「自由之竿」主要由一根直立於地面的高木桿和「弗里吉亞」帽組成，是美國革命和法國大革命時期象徵自由和解放的標誌。如1789年宣佈的《人權和公民權利宣言》畫像中，便有此標誌。試在展廳內找出飾有此標誌的展品，看看它的普及程度吧！

Liberty Pole, related closely to Phrygian cap, consisted of a long pole standing on the ground and a Phrygian cap and symbolized liberty during the American Revolution and the French Revolution. The picture depicting the promulgation of the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen* in 1789 bore this symbol. Try to find the exhibits with this symbol in the exhibition gallery to get an idea how popular it is!



大家知不知道，在法國大革命中，法國人曾經使用一種名叫「共和月曆」的新曆法？1793年，國民公會決定廢止天主教曆法（即西曆），轉用革命月曆（又稱共和曆），象徵人民力量推翻了宗教勢力。

Do you know a new calendar named 'Republic Calendar' was being used in the French Revolution? In 1793, the National Convention abolished the Catholic calendar (i.e. Gregorian calendar) and used instead the revolutionary calendar (i.e. Republic Calendar), symbolizing the overturn of the religious power.

請把共和國曆的半透明紙放在西曆上，看看西曆與共和國曆的不同吧！  
Please put the tracing paper with the Republic Calendar on top of Gregorian calendar to see the difference between the two calendars.

### 1月January

sun	mon	tue	wed	thu	fri	sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

### 2月February



sun	mon	tue	wed	thu	fri	sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28



## 共和曆第217年 (French Republic Calendar CCXVII)

				(12) Duodi Nivôse Snow 雪月 	(13) Tridi	(14) Quartidi
(15) Quintidi	(16) Sextidi	(17) Septidi	(18) Octidi	(19) Nonidi	(20) Décadi	(21) Primidi
(22) Duodi	(23) Tridi	(24) Quartidi	(25) Quintidi	(26) Sextidi	(27) Septidi	(28) Octidi
(29) Nonidi	(30) Décadi	(1) Primidi Pluviôse Rain 雨月 	(2) Duodi	(3) Tridi	(4) Quartidi	(5) Quintidi
(6) Sextidi	(7) Septidi	(8) Octidi	(9) Nonidi	(10) Décadi	(11) Primidi	(12) Duodi

## 共和曆第217年 (French Republic Calendar CCXVII)

(13) Tridi Pluviôse Rain 雨月 	(14) Quartidi	(15) Quintidi	(16) Sextidi	(17) Septidi	(18) Octidi	(19) Nonidi
(20) Décadi	(21) Primidi	(22) Duodi	(23) Tridi	(24) Quartidi	(25) Quintidi	(26) Sextidi
(27) Septidi	(28) Octidi	(29) Nonidi	(30) Décadi	(1) Primidi Ventôse Wind 風月 	(2) Duodi	(3) Tridi
(4) Quartidi	(5) Quintidi	(6) Sextidi	(7) Septidi	(8) Octidi	(9) Nonidi	(10) Décadi

**對應共和月曆，把西曆的日期填上吧！**  
**Compare between the Gregorian calendar and the Republic Calendar, and fill in the blanks with correct dates.**

24

「共和月曆」是以法國第一共和國建立的日子，即1792年9月22日為曆元，一年共12個月，這12個月的名稱，以天氣、植物或水果命名。每月30天，每10天為一星期，第一天為primidi，第十天為décadi，年尾剩下的5-6日則為國家假期日；根據共和月曆，你能把那十天列寫出來嗎？

The Republic Calendar took the founding day of the First Republic of France, i.e., 22 September 1792 as the first day. A Republic Calendar year consisted of twelve months named after weather conditions, plants or fruits. Each month consisted of 30 days and 10 days formed a week, the first day being 'primidi' and the tenth day being 'décadi', with the remaining 5-6 days as national holidays. Let's fill in the blanks according to the 10 days of the Republic Calendar.

- 第一天 (first day) Primidi  
 (a) 第\_\_\_\_\_天 (\_\_\_\_\_day) Duodi  
 (b) 第三天(third day) \_\_\_\_\_  
 第四天 (fourth day) Quartidi  
 (c) 第\_\_\_\_\_天 (\_\_\_\_\_day) Quintidi  
 第六天 (sixth day) Sextidi  
 第七天 (seventh day) Septidi  
 (d) 第八天 (eighth day) \_\_\_\_\_  
 第九天 (ninth day) Nonidi  
 第十天 (tenth day) Décadi

25

	<b>Months of the Republic Calendar</b>	<b>Days of the Gregorian calendar</b>
<b>風月</b>	Ventôse (Winds)	19/2 - 20/3
<b>芽月</b>	Germinal (Buds)	21/3 - 19/4
<b>花月</b>	Floréal (Flowers)	20/4 - 19/5
<b>牧月</b>	Prairial (Meadows)	(a) _____ - 18/6
<b>穫月</b>	Messidor (Harvest)	19/6 - 18/7
<b>熱月</b>	Thermidor (Heat)	19/7 - 17/8
<b>果月</b>	Fructidor (Fruits)	(b) 18/8 - _____
<b>葡月</b>	Vendémaire (Vintage)	(c) _____ - 21/10
<b>霧月</b>	Brumaire (Mists)	22/10 - 20/11
<b>霜月</b>	Frimidire (Frosts)	21/11 - 20/12

**歷史小知識 Tips of History**

在法國大革命中發生的重要事變，就是以革命月曆中的月份命名的，如1799年11月拿破崙政變法國的政變則名為「霧月政變」。

Significant incidents during the French Revolution were named after the month in the Revolutionary Calendar, e.g. the coup by which Napoleon seized power in November 1799 was known as the Coup of Brumaire.

「革命月曆」至拿破崙執政後被正式廢止，恢復之前沿用的「西曆」。

The Republic Calendar was abolished after Napoleon had assumed power, and Gregorian calendar was subsequently restored.

路易十六登上王位。  
Louis XVI ascended  
the throne.

1774

路易十六出逃失敗。  
Louis XVI failed to escape.

法國成為君主立憲國家。  
France became a  
constitutional monarchy.



1791

(28) \_\_\_\_\_ 被處決。  
(28) \_\_\_\_\_ was executed.

法國市民第三次起義，以  
(29) \_\_\_\_\_、馬拉、丹東領導的  
雅各賓派執政。  
French civilians staged the  
third uprising, and the  
Jacobins headed by  
(29) \_\_\_\_\_, Marat and Danton  
assumed power.

公佈法國憲法  
Promulgation of  
the French Constitution.

1793

為了加深你對  
法國大革命歷史的認識，  
我們設計了一條  
「時間線」，讓你了解其  
時代背景及往後  
法國歷史的發展。請在  
參觀展覽時找出  
答案，並把代表答案的英  
文字母寫上。

To enhance your  
understanding of the French  
Revolutions, we have designed  
a 'time route' introducing you  
to the background of the  
Revolutions and the French  
history thereafter. While  
visiting the exhibition, please  
fill in the blanks with the  
corresponding letters.

- (a) 路易十八 Louis XVIII
- (b) 二月革命  
The February Revolution
- (c) 路易十六 Louis XVI
- (d) 拿破崙三世  
Napoleon III
- (e) 拿破崙·波拿巴  
Napoleon Bonaparte
- (f) 第一 The first
- (g) 滑鐵盧 Waterloo
- (h) 三級會議 Estates General
- (i) 巴士底監獄 Bastille
- (j) 羅伯斯比爾 Robespierre

Time Line

1789



(26) \_\_\_\_\_ 召開  
(26) \_\_\_\_\_ was held

第三級人士  
成立國民議會。

The Third Estate established  
the National Assembly.



網球場宣言  
The Tennis Court Oath



群眾攻入(27) \_\_\_\_\_，  
釋放了數名犯人。  
The masses stormed the  
(27) \_\_\_\_\_ and set free  
a few prisoners.

宣佈《人權和公民權  
利宣言》。  
Promulgation of the  
*Declaration of the Rights  
of Man and of the Citizen.*

1792



法國市民第二次  
起義，路易十六  
入獄，法國第一  
共和國成立，吉  
倫特派執政。

French civilians staged  
the second uprising,  
Louis XVI was put to  
prison, the First  
Republic of France was  
founded, and the  
Girondists assumed  
power.

(34) \_\_\_\_\_ 爆發。  
(34) \_\_\_\_\_ broke out.

路易·菲力浦退位。  
Louis-Philippe abdicated.

第二共和國成立，路易  
拿破崙·波拿巴當選總統。  
The Second Republic was  
founded and Louis Napoleon  
Bonaparte was elected president.

1848

1852

路易拿破崙·波拿巴  
成立第二帝國，稱為  
(35) \_\_\_\_\_。  
Louis Napoleon Bonaparte  
founded the Second Empire,  
and declared himself  
(35) \_\_\_\_\_.

熱月政變，羅伯斯比爾被處決。  
In the Thermidorian Reaction, Robespierre was executed.

1794

拿破崙·波拿巴發動霧月政變，奪取政權，成為(30) 執政。

Napoleon Bonaparte launched the Coup of Brumaire and seized power, becoming (30) \_\_\_\_\_ Consul.

1799



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1795

督政府成立。  
Directory Government was established.

1793-94

恐怖時期，雅各賓派內部激烈鬥爭，並肅清反對者。

During the Reign of Terror, the Jacobins had intense internal conflicts and eliminated dissenters.

馬拉被暗殺。  
Marat was assassinated.



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丹東被處決。  
Danton was executed.

1804

(31) 成為法國皇帝，為拿破崙一世。

(31) \_\_\_\_\_ became French Emperor, namely Napoleon I.

拿破崙一世逝世。  
Napoleon I died.

1821

七月革命爆發，查理十世逃往英國。  
The July Revolution broke out, and Charles X fled to Britain.

路易·菲力浦繼位。  
Louis-Philippe succeeded.

1830

九月革命爆發，第二帝國覆滅。

The September Revolution broke out, and the Second Empire collapsed.

1870

1871

巴黎公社成立。  
Paris Commune was established.

1815

拿破崙一世在(32) 戰敗，宣布退位。  
Napoleon I was defeated at (32) \_\_\_\_\_ and declared to abdicate.

(33) 復辟波旁王朝。

(33) \_\_\_\_\_ restored the Bourbon dynasty.

1824

查理十世繼位。  
Charles X succeeded.

康樂及文化事務署與巴黎市文化部聯合主辦  
法國駐港澳總領事館協辦  
香港歷史博物館與巴黎市博物館協會籌劃  
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### 答案 Answers:

- |  |       |                  |       |
|--|-------|------------------|-------|
| 1. 第一等級 (教士)<br>First Estate (Clergy)    | 10. E | 20. B            | 26. h |
| 2. 第二等級 (貴族)<br>Second Estate (Nobility) | 11. A | 21. C            | 27. i |
| 3. 第三等級 (平民)<br>Third Estate (Commoners) | 12. F | 22. Liberty      | 28. c |
| 4. 自由 free                               | 13. D | 23. Equality     | 29. j |
| 5. 壓迫 oppression                         | 14. B | 24. a. 二, second | 30. f |
| 6. 思想、言論 thought, speech                 | 15. C | b. Tridi         | 31. e |
| 7. 公民/人民 citizens                        | 16. D | c. 五, fifth      | 32. g |
| 8. 平等 equal                              | 17. E | d. Octidi        | 33. a |
| 9. 言之有物則可 any specific                   | 18. F | 25. a. 20/5      | 34. b |
|  | 19. A | b. 21/9          | 35. d |
|  |       | c. 22/9          |       |