跨越海洋

中國海上絲綢之路．點．線．面

ACROSS THE OCEANS
The Local Connections and Global Dimensions of China's Maritime Silk Road

海上絲路—神秘身分大揭曉
Maritime Silk Road: Hidden Identities

海上絲綢之路是古代中外貿易的重要通道，早在秦漢時代已經出現，及至宋元時期最為鼎盛。兩千多年來，這條海上通道不但促進物產交流，更讓不同種族、宗教及文化互相交融。假如你對曾經出現在海上絲綢之路的歷史人物感到興趣，請跟我們一同穿梭時空，回到「航海時代」，認識更多相關的人物吧！

The Maritime Silk Road was a major conduit for foreign trade between the East and the West in ancient China. Maritime trade began as early as in the Qin and Han dynasties. It reached its peak during the Song and Yuan periods. For more than two thousand years, the Maritime Silk Road not only promoted the trade and exchange of produce and products, but also enabled the amalgamation of different races, religions, and cultures. If you are interested to find out more about the people who journeyed along the Maritime Silk Road, come and join our time-travelling journey and return to the age of great sea voyages. Let's get to know more about the people involved!

請完成以下的小測試，猜一猜，如果你身在海上絲綢之路的歷史時代，你的身分應該是什麼？

Finish this test. Imagine you are living in the historic age of the Maritime Silk Road. What kind of person could you be?

1. 請選擇下列一件你最喜歡的物品：
   Which of the following objects do you like most?

長沙窯青釉綠彩執壺
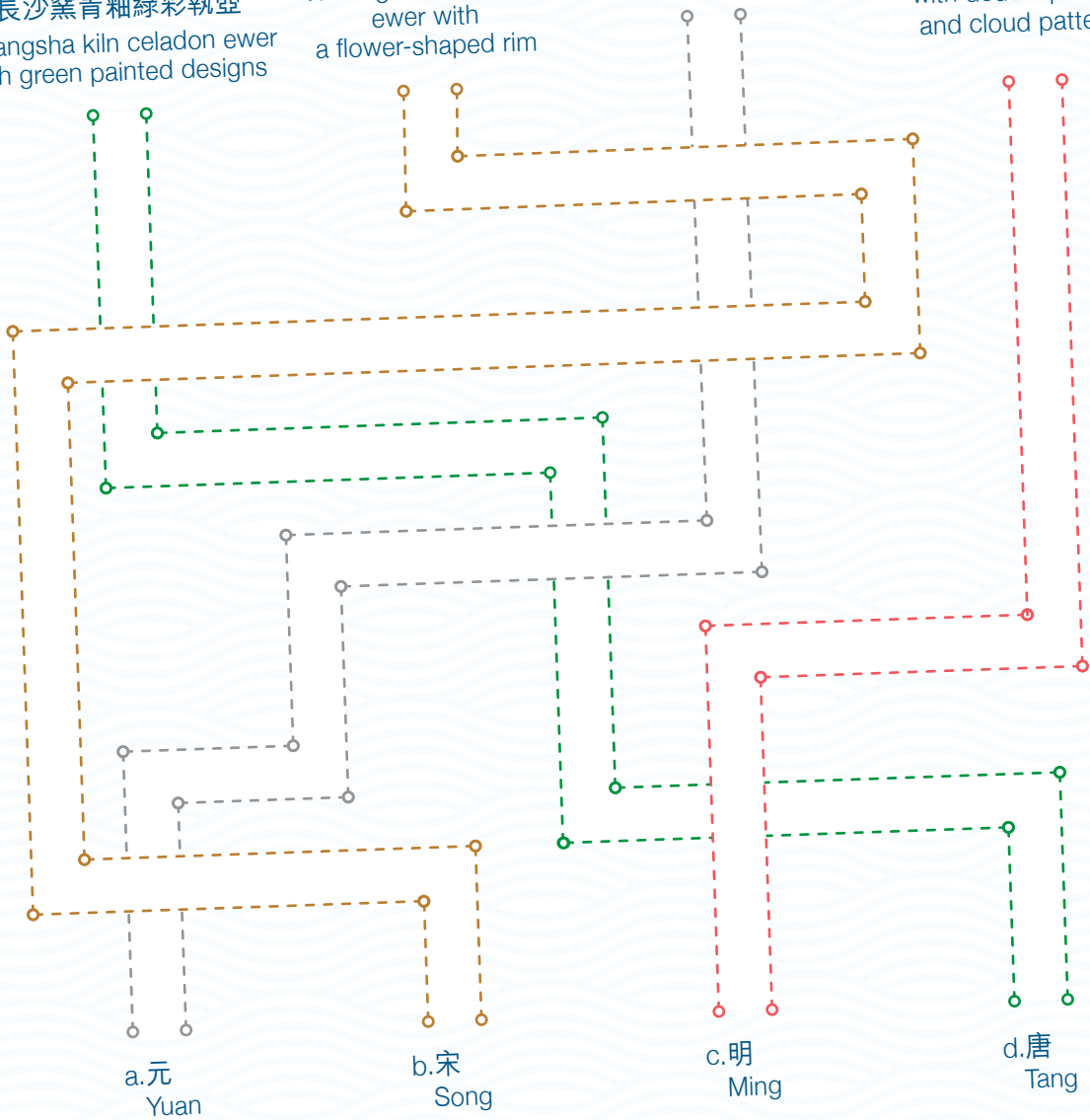Changsha kiln celadon ewer with green painted designs

白釉花口瓷壺
White glazed ceramic ewer with a flower-shaped rim

景德鎮影青盤
Jingdezhen cloudy blue dish

漳州窯五彩雙鳳卷雲紋大盤
Zhangzhou kiln *wucai* (five-coloured) plate with double phoenix and cloud patterns

a.元
Yuan

b.宋
Song

c.明
Ming

d.唐
Tang

2. 請選擇一件送給外國朋友的禮物：
Which of the following would you give to a foreign friend as a gift?
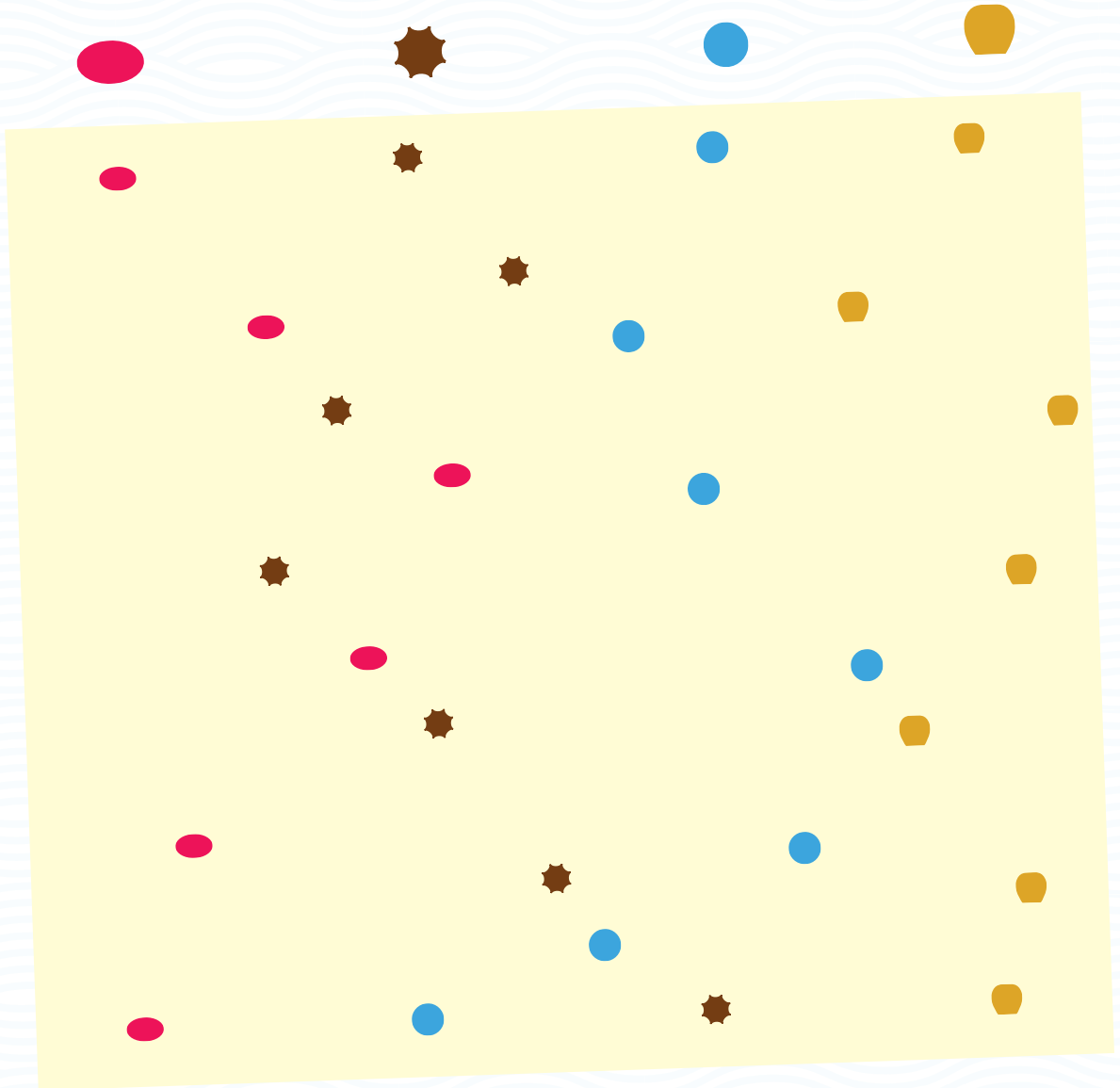
廣彩描金徽章紋盤
Armorial dish in Canton enamels

八角花卉紋銅鏡
Octagonal bronze mirror with floral patterns

長沙窯青釉褐綠彩阿拉伯文碗
Changsha kiln celadon bowl decorated with brownish green Arabic writing

酒壺
Wine bottle
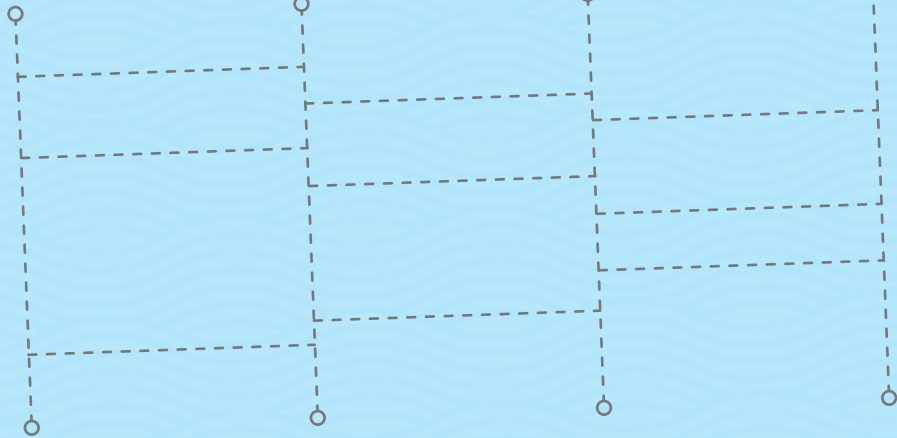
a.歐洲
Europe

b.阿拉伯
Arabia

c.中國
China

d.日本
Japan

3. 請選擇一項你認為人生最有意義的事：
Which of the following is most important to you?

可以完成被委派的
重要公務
Complete an important
official duty

可以幫助更多人
反思生命的意義
Help more people to
reflect the
significance of their
lives

可以經常
周遊列國
Travel to different
countries

可以賺取
更多金錢
Earn more money

a. 宗教人士
Religious person

b. 旅行者
Traveller

c. 商人
Merchant

d. 使節
Envoy

! 解讀方法舉例：
An example of how to interpret the results:

如果你的選項是1a.元・2b.阿拉伯・3c.商人，
即代表你的測試結果是：我的身分可能是…… (1) 元代來自 (2) 阿拉伯的 (3) 商人。
If you have chosen 1a Yuan ・2b Arabia ・ 3c merchant,
it means: I could be from the (1) Yuan dynasty and I am a (3) merchant from (2) Arabia.

我是誰？
Who am I?

現在，請將你測試的結果寫在橫線上：
Now, write down your test results
in the spaces provided:

我的身分可能是(1)_____代
來自(2)_____的
(3)_____。

I could be from the (1) _____
dynasty and I am a (3) _____
from (2) _____.

此測試只是小遊戲，千萬不要過分認真！
This test is only a game, so do not take
the results too seriously!

你認識他們嗎？試將以下歷史人物的自我介紹與相應的名字連起來。

Do you know who these people are? Try to connect the short biographical introductions of these historic figures to their names.

4. 我出生於新羅（朝鮮半島），十二歲時隻身前往中國求學，曾於淮南節度使幕府擔任軍政職務，並完成撰寫《桂苑筆耕集》。回國後因政治上遭受挫折，隱居授徒，被後世尊稱為「東學之祖」。

I was born in Silla (Korean Peninsula). I went on my own to China to study when I was 12. I was once a military officer at the Huainan Envoy's Office. I wrote *Kyewŏn p'ilgyŏng chip* (Plowing the Cassia Grove with a Writing Brush). I encountered political setbacks when I returned to my home country. I lived as a hermit and began teaching. I am revered as "the father of Eastern studies" by later generations.
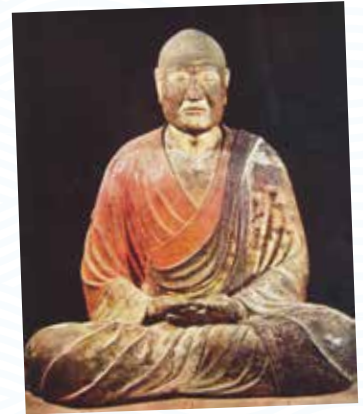
a. 鑒真 Jianzhen

5. 我出生於威尼斯商人之家，隨家父及叔叔前往中國，先後遊歷了五十多個國家，更在揚州做官三年，最後經由水路返回歐洲。我的口述經歷被編纂成《馬可孛羅遊記》，書中記錄了我在旅途中的見聞。

I was born in Venice as the son of a merchant. I followed my father and uncle and travelled to China. I visited more than 50 countries and was a government officer in Yangzhou for three years. Eventually I went back to Europe by sea. The verbal account of my experiences was compiled into *The Travels of Marco Polo*, which recorded what I saw during my journey.

b. 崔致遠 Choe Chiwon

6. 我是一名僧人，少年時在揚州大明寺出家。後來受日本僧人邀請，先後五次嘗試東渡日本，歷盡艱險，期間眼疾加重，導致雙目失明。我最終在第六次東渡時成功，致力於日本弘揚佛法和傳揚唐文化。

I am a monk. When I was young I vowed to become a Buddhist monk at Daming Temple in Yangzhou. At the invitation of Japanese monks, I made five attempts to sail east to Japan. It was a difficult journey. My eyesight deteriorated during that time and I eventually lost my vision. My sixth voyage to the east was a success. I strove to propagate Buddhism and promote Tang culture in Japan.

c. 馬可孛羅 Marco Polo

第三部分：他來自何方？
Part 3: Where did he come from?

在海上絲路的航線上，面對波濤洶湧的大海，不少船隻因為遇上風暴而沉沒。試根據以下兩個遭遇海難的人士所提供的線索，推斷他們的身分和出發地。請將答案和原因寫在橫線上。

Faced with rough seas and unexpected weather conditions, sea-going vessels travelling along the Maritime Silk Road could easily sink when struck by storms. Based on the clues provided by two people injured at sea, identify who they were and find out where they departed from. Write in the space provided and explain how you arrived at your answers.

人物一提供的線索：
Clues provided by Person 1:

> **！** 試試在蓬萊展區找答案
> Try to find the answer in the Penglai exhibition area

- 前往登州
- 船上同行的有留學生和僧人
- 打算朝見唐朝皇帝
- 學習唐朝文化

- Went to Dengzhou
- Travelled on the same boat with students and monks
- Planned to meet the emperor of the Tang dynasty
- Learned about Tang culture

我認為，他來自 7. _____（國家／地區）。因為 8. _____
_____
_____

I believe that he came from 7. _____ (country/region), because 8. _____
_____
_____

人物二提供的線索：
Clues provided by Person 2:

- Went to Quanzhou
- Spices, pearls, glass bottles, and other products were loaded onto the boat
- Surname: "Pu", a follower of the Islamic religion
- Worshipped at Qingjing Mosque

- 前往泉州
- 船上載有香藥、珍珠、玻璃瓶等商品
- 蒲姓，信奉伊斯蘭教
- 會到清淨寺進行禮拜

! 試試在泉州展區找答案
Try to find the answer in the Quanzhou exhibition area

我認為，他來自 9._____（國家／地區）。因為 10._____
_____
_____

I believe that he came from 9. _____ (country/region), because 10. _____
_____
_____

海上絲綢之路的風雲人物眾多，不能盡數。若你想了解更多，可以繼續四處探索，一定可以發掘出更多人物的有趣故事！

Countless prominent people travelled along the Maritime Silk Road. If you want to find out more, have fun looking around and you will surely uncover the intriguing stories of other historic figures!

第一部分 Part 1

不設答案 No set answer

第二部分 Part 2

4. b

5. c

6. a

第三部分 Part 3

7. 日本 Japan

8. (建議答案 suggested answers)

- 登州是連接中國與日本的港口之一，是早期遣唐使主要上岸的地方。
  Dengzhou was one of the ports used for travel between China and Japan. In the early days, it was where Kentōshi (Japanese envoys sent to Tang dynasty China) landed in China.

- 日本曾多次向唐朝派出遣唐使，除使節外亦派遣留學生和僧人，他們乘坐專船，越洋來到中國。
  Japanese Kentōshi (envoys) were sent multiple times to Tang dynasty China. In addition to envoys, students and monks were also sent to China. They travelled on purpose-built boats and crossed the sea to China.

- 遣唐使來中國主要為學習儒學、典章制度及佛經，部分曾朝見唐朝皇帝。
  The main reasons that Kentōshi came to China were to learn about Confucianism, the Tang system of decrees and regulations, and Buddhist scriptures. Some Kentōshi were met by Tang emperors.

- 綜合以上資料，推測他可能是來自日本的遣唐使。
  The above information suggests that he could be a Kentōshi from Japan.

9. 阿拉伯 Arabia

10. (建議答案 suggested answers)

- 船上的商品如香藥、珍珠、玻璃瓶等，都是阿拉伯地區的物產，經阿拉伯商人運到中國出售。
  Products on the boats, such as spices, pearls, and glass bottles were of Arabian origin. Arabian merchants brought them to China for sale.

- 「蒲」是部分阿拉伯人來華後慣用的漢姓。
  "Pu" is the Chinese surname adopted by some Arabian expatriates residing in China.

- 泉州在宋元時代聚居許多蕃商和外國僑民，他們把不同的風俗習慣和宗教文化帶到中國。例如泉州清淨寺是伊斯蘭教寺院，由信奉伊斯蘭教的阿拉伯人創建，是他們進行禮拜的地方。
  Quanzhou was where foreign merchants and expatriates resided during the Song and Yuan dynasties. They brought their varied customs, habits, religions, and cultures to China. Qingjing Mosque in Quanzhou, for example, was built by Arabian Muslims and used as their place of worship.

- 綜合以上資料，推測他可能是阿拉伯商人。
  The above information suggests that he could be an Arabian merchant.