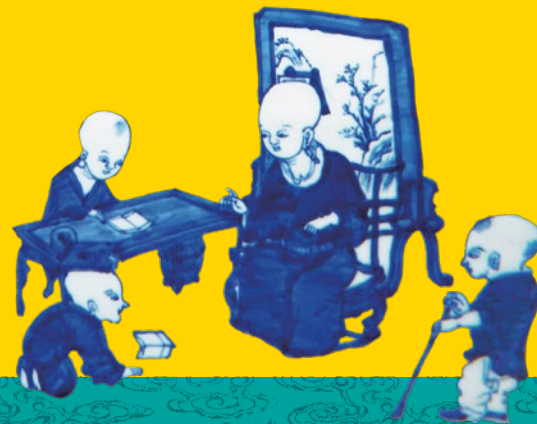




The RADIANT MING 1368-1644

從敏求精舍藏品看明代
through the Min Chiu Society Collection



教育小冊子 Educational Pamphlet

你好！歡迎參觀「香港賽馬會呈獻系列 日昇月騰：從敏求精舍藏品看明代」展覽。明代是漢代、唐代和宋代以後最後一個由漢族建立的大一統中央集權王朝。至十五世紀初，明代的整體國力已達到頂峰，於亞洲乃至全球屬首屈一指；無論在經濟、藝術、文學、信仰、對外交流等各方面，均有長足的發展，社會生活呈現全新的面貌。

你對明代有多少認識？試完成問題，考驗一下自己的實力吧！

Hello! Welcome to “The Hong Kong Jockey Club Series: The Radiant Ming 1368-1644 through the Min Chiu Society Collection” exhibition. The Ming dynasty was the last unified and centralised imperial regime to be established by ethnic Han Chinese (following the Han, the Tang and the Song dynasties). Reaching its apogee in the early 15th century, the Ming dynasty was the leading power in Asia, and perhaps even in the world, judged by total national strength. Significant advances were made in many areas, including the economy, art, literature, religion and foreign exchange, which subsequently created a brand new social milieu for the people of the Ming dynasty.

How much do you know about the Ming dynasty? Answer the questions to find out!



明代曾經遷都，都城由應天府遷至順天府，你知道這兩個地方分別是現今哪個城市嗎？試在空格內填上。

The Ming dynasty moved its capital from Yingtianfu to Shuntianfu. Do you know what these cities are known as today? Fill in the boxes below.

除明代外，你知道還有其他朝代定都北京嗎？快去查查看吧！
 Apart from the Ming dynasty, do you know any other dynasties that established their capital in Beijing? Go and find out!



小知識 Find out more

明代何時遷都北京？

明成祖朱棣於永樂四年(1406年)開始營建北京城，為遷都作出準備，至永樂十八年(1420年)下詔遷都北京。永樂十九年(1421年)，明代正式遷都，以北京為京師，而原來的京師則易名為南京。此後，北京便成為明代的首都。明代修建的北京城由三部分組成，由裏至外分別是宮城(即紫禁城)、皇城和京城。《皇都積勝圖》(局部)顯示明代中葉首都北京的繁榮景況：

When did the Ming dynasty move its capital to Beijing?

Emperor Yongle ordered the city known as Shuntian to be expanded in the fourth year of his reign (1406) in preparation for the relocation of the capital, which was formally moved to Beijing in the 19th year of his reign (1421). The original capital was renamed Nanjing, literally meaning 'southern capital', and Beijing became the de facto capital of the Ming dynasty from that time on. The imperial city of Beijing constructed on the orders of Emperor Yongle comprised three concentric zones: the core zone was home to the imperial palace (Forbidden City); the intermediate zone was formed by the Imperial City; and the outer zone was made up of the rest of the capital. Scenes depicting the prosperity of Beijing in the mid-Ming period are shown in the painting *Huangdu jishengtu* (The splendour of the imperial capital) (section):



你認識明代皇帝的年號嗎？中國自明代起，多為一帝一年號，因此歷史上習慣以年號稱呼明代的皇帝。皇帝的年號往往會鑄在銅錢上。試仔細觀察下列展出的銅錢，留意上面的鑄文，順序寫出皇帝的年號。

Do you know the reign titles of the Ming emperors? From the Ming dynasty onward, Chinese emperors generally used the same reign title throughout their rule, so these emperors are usually referred to by their reign titles in Chinese history. Take a close look at the copper cashes shown below, study the inscriptions you can see on them and then enter the reign titles of the emperors in the correct sequence.

1368年，朱元璋建立大明王朝，改年號

Zhu Yuanzhang founded the Empire of the Great Ming in 1368 and adopted the reign title



例 Example

洪武
Hongwu

建文
Jianwen



3

洪熙
Hongxi

正統
Zhengtong

景泰
Jingtai

天順
Tianshun

成化
Chenghua

弘治
Hongzhi



正德
Zhengde



6

萬曆
Wanli

泰昌
Taichang



7



8



4



5

1644年，明代滅亡

Fall of the Ming dynasty
in 1644

小知識

Find out more

銅錢與寶鈔

明初，政府為穩定貨幣供應，推行以寶鈔為主、銅錢為輔的貨幣制度，甚至曾經禁用銅錢，因此銅錢鑄量一直不高，而且並非每位皇帝均有鑄錢。你在展覽中也可以找到明代的紙幣——大明通行寶鈔。根據《明史·食貨志》，寶鈔的面值以紙幣中央位置所繪畫的錢貫數量顯示，一共分為六等，包括一貫、五百文、四百文、三百文、二百文和一百文。你知道這次展出的「大明通行寶鈔」面值是多少嗎？快去看看！

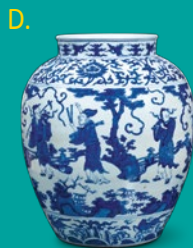
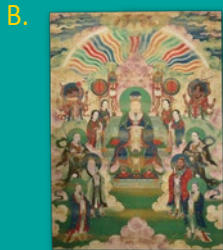
Copper cashes and paper money

In order to stabilise the money supply, the Ming government introduced a monetary system using paper money and copper cashes as the primary and secondary forms of currency in the early Ming period. The circulation of copper cashes was actually prohibited for a time, and they were, therefore, never minted in large numbers; in fact, not every emperor had cashes minted during their reign. In this exhibition, you will also find example of the paper money used in the Ming dynasty, known as *daming tongxing baocha* (Generally circulated treasure note of the Great Ming dynasty). According to the section on 'Records of foods and commodities' in *The Annals of the Ming Dynasty*, the paper money came in six different denominations: one *guan*, 500 *wen*, 400 *wen*, 300 *wen*, 200 *wen* and 100 *wen*. Do you know what denominations the paper money on display are? Go and check it out!



明代的宗教發展非常蓬勃，展覽中也展出不少富有宗教特色的物品，你能夠為下列物品找回所屬的宗教嗎？

Religions thrived during the Ming dynasty, and many of the exhibits here are rich in religious associations.
Can you match them to the religion they belong to?



9 道教
Daoism

10 藏傳佛教
Tibetan Buddhism

11 伊斯蘭教
Islam

明代是中國工藝美術的全盛時期。除了宮廷器物工藝精湛外，民營手工業也非常興盛。明代工藝品種類和款式十分豐富，你能夠將它們分辨出來嗎？

The Ming dynasty was a golden period for Chinese arts and crafts. Alongside the official workshops that produced superb items for the imperial court, privately run workshops also thrived. Ming arts and crafts came in a rich variety of forms and styles. Can you tell what they are?

- 12 金銀器
Gold and silver wares

- 13 絲織
Silk textiles

- 14 漆器
Lacquerware

- 15 竹木雕刻
Bamboo and wood carvings

- 16 青花瓷器
Blue and white porcelain

- 17 玉器
Jade

- A 竹雕劉阮入天台
Bamboo sculptured landscape with figures



- B 宣德及御用監款月形玉帶板
Crescent-shaped jade belt plaque with Xuande and Yuyongjian marks



- C 剔紅靈芝壽字雜寶紋葵瓣式盒
Carved red lacquer box in lobed form with longevity motifs and assorted treasures



- D 蝶榴紋金簪首一對
A pair of gold hairpin-heads in a butterfly and pomegranate design



- E 繡金行龍紋絨
Gold-embroidered brocade with striding dragon



- F 青花留白百鶴長壽圖罐
Blue and white jar with 'A Hundred Cranes' reserved in white



青花瓷是明代瓷器代表之一，它是一種釉下彩瓷，在白地上繪畫藍色圖案。瓷器畫面適當地留白，深具中國傳統水墨畫的藝術特質。青花瓷的紋飾多姿多彩，常見的包括植物、瑞獸、人物，構圖有不同寓意。你知道下列的青花瓷圖案有何寓意嗎？試配對出來。

Blue and white ware is a characteristic type of porcelain from the Ming dynasty. It is a kind of 'underglaze painted porcelain' with blue designs painted on a thoughtfully reserved white ground, where the idea of the void, or blank space, is highly reminiscent of the artistic treatment adopted in traditional Chinese ink painting. A rich variety of motifs were used to decorate blue and white porcelain. Plants, auspicious animals and figures were among the most popular motifs, each of them invested with different symbolic meanings.

Do you know what the blue and white motifs below represent? Try to match them!



18



19



20



21



A. 龍鳳呈祥

Longfeng chengxiang
(dragon and phoenix
presenting good
fortune)

B. 高中狀元

Gaozhong zhuangyuan
(achieving the title of
zhuangyuan, the
highest honours in the
imperial examination)

C. 闢鬼驅邪

Pigui quxie
(expelling ghosts and
demons)

D. 追求長壽

Zhuiqiu changshou
(pursuing longevity)

E. 引福歸堂

Yinfu guitang
(invoking fortune on
the household)

請你為右圖的瓷器設計一款別具寓意的圖案紋飾吧！

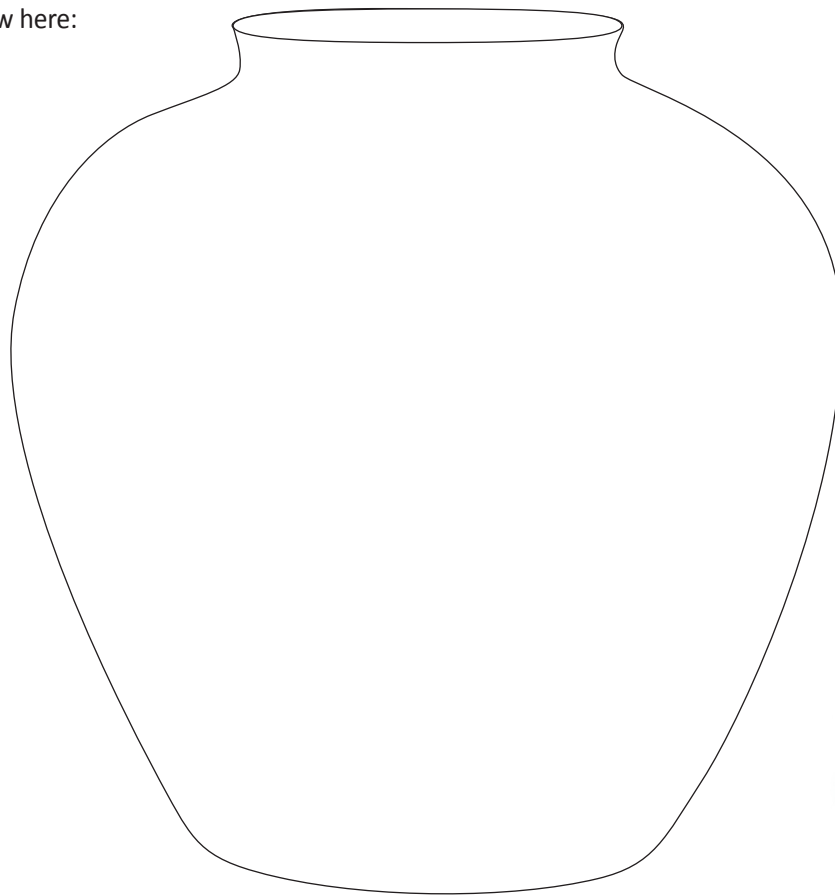
Please design a decorative motif with a symbolic meaning for the porcelain item shown on the right.

寓意是：

It symbolises:

請繪畫：

Draw here:



明代海外貿易興盛，有些瓷器既反映中國傳統的藝術風格，又富有伊斯蘭地區或西方的文化特色，設計極富異國情調。試填上正確的答案。

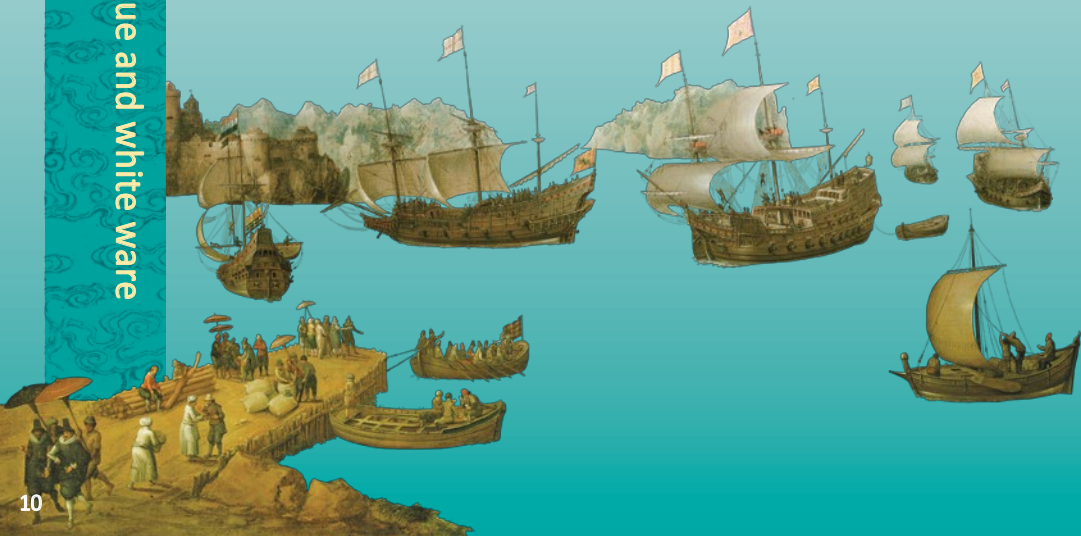
Overseas trade thrived during the Ming period. In addition to reflecting the styles of traditional Chinese art, some blue and white porcelain ware drew on characteristics taken from Islamic and Western culture in designs that are imbued with an exotic flavour. Try and fill in the gaps.



22

此碟盤心和內壁飾番蓮與纏枝四時花卉。番蓮紋又稱_____，最早出現於西亞地區，為伊斯蘭建築的重要裝飾花紋，它屬於花藤蔓紋飾的一種，寓意富貴吉祥。

The interior centre and inner wall of this dish are decorated with *fanlian* motifs and seasonal floral scrolls. *Fanlian* (literally 'foreign lotus') is also called _____. It is a type of Arabesque design originated in West Asia where it was an important decorative motif in Islamic architecture. It is used on Chinese porcelains to invoke wealth and good fortune.



23

這件展品是仿照阿拉伯的銅器的形狀製作而成。永樂皇帝曾委派太監_____出使西洋，因此永樂時期出現大量具伊斯蘭風格的御製青花瓷器。

The shape of this exhibit was modelled on Arabic metal ware. After Emperor Yongle dispatched the eunuch _____ to undertake maritime expeditions to countries in South and Southeast Asia, large quantities of imperial blue and white porcelain in Islamic styles appeared during his reign.



24

這種扁壺未見於中國傳統瓶式，造型明顯源自當時_____地區的金屬器皿。這類水壺是回教寺院的器物，在進行朝拜儀式前用以盛水沐浴淨身。

The shape of this flattened flask is not an indigenous Chinese porcelain form, and it is obviously based on the metal ware of the _____ region. Flasks like this were used in mosques to hold water for washing parts of the body before prayers.

25

這件展品其中一個重要特色是瓷器上以_____文作裝飾。在明代皇帝之中，以正德皇帝對伊斯蘭教最為親近，不但延請回人入宮奉為師傅，還熱心學習回回文。

One of the distinct features of this porcelain vase is the _____ characters that decorate it. Among the Ming emperors, Zhengde had the closest relationship with Islam. Not only had he invited Muslims to the court and honoured them as teachers, he also earnestly studied the Islamic language.



明代燒造的瓷器揚名海外，中國的英文名稱“China”便是指瓷器，是西方對中國瓷器的美譽。你知道明代有哪些主要的窯場？試在地圖上填上窯場的名稱。

Ming porcelain was renowned far and wide in testament to the admiration in which Chinese porcelain was held in the West. The word ‘china’, a more informal term for ‘porcelain’, is in fact derived from ‘China’, the birthplace of porcelain making. Do you know where the major kilns of the Ming dynasty were located? Try to write down the answer in the box.



香港大嶼山竹篙灣曾經出土明代中葉景德鎮燒造的青花瓷瓷片，學者推測可能是商船將中國外銷的青花瓷運往東南亞等地傾銷的途中，部分因破損而遭棄置。這些青花瓷碎片現保存於九龍公園內的香港文物探知館，大家可前往參觀探知館的「常設展覽」，發掘更多與青花瓷有關的歷史。

Blue and white porcelain shards produced at Jingdezhen in the mid-Ming period have been unearthed at Penny's Bay on Lantau Island in Hong Kong. Academics believe that they come from damaged porcelain that was abandoned by cargo ships carrying exported blue and white ware from China to the rest of Southeast Asia. These shards are now kept at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre in Kowloon Park. While visiting its permanent display, you can find out more about the history of the blue and white porcelain.

27

你知道香港也有燒造青花瓷的民窯遺址嗎？它就是大埔的_____遺址。這個遺址不但保存了比較完整的作坊，還發掘出部分屬於明代晚期的青花瓷，證明當時香港已有燒造青花瓷的作坊。各位觀賞完這個展覽後，不妨前往大埔參觀民窯遺址，了解當年香港燒造青花瓷的歷史。

Did you know that Hong Kong was also home to a kiln? The remains of a privately run kiln that produced blue and white ware have been found in _____ in Tai Po. The ceramic workshop there is relatively well preserved, and blue and white porcelain from the late Ming period has also been unearthed at the site, proving that there was at least one workshop in Hong Kong producing blue and white ware at that time. After seeing this exhibition, you might want to visit this kiln site in Tai Po to explore the history of blue and white porcelain production in Hong Kong.



雅集是明代文人士子聚會的一種形式，於明代中晚期風行全國。雅集活動不可缺少的琴、棋、書、畫，合稱「四藝」。此外，歌舞曲藝、古玩彝器、賦詩詠歌、飲酒美食也是文人雅集常見的活動。你可以在展廳內找到相關展品嗎？

A *yaji*, or 'elegant gathering', was a popular event favoured by the Ming literati throughout China in the middle and late Ming periods. An essential part of these gatherings was formed by activities such as playing *qin* (zither) music, playing *weiqi* (Go), writing calligraphy and painting, which were collectively known as the 'Four Arts'. Literati would also engage in singing and dancing, listen to opera music, compose poetry and prose and enjoy wine and nice food at a gathering. Can you find exhibits in the gallery that might have been used as a *yaji*?

28 「古琴」又稱「琴」，為四藝之首，向來是文人必修的技藝，更是中國最早的彈撥樂器之一。圖中展出古琴的名稱是 _____，為古琴最常見的樣式。

The *guqin* (or *qin*) is one of the earliest plucking instruments to have been developed in China. Playing the *guqin* is the foremost of the 'Four Arts', which were essential accomplishments required of Chinese literati. The *guqin* shown below is called _____ and is the commonest type of *guqin*.





29 這項棋類活動，需要兩人進行，各執「黑子」或「白子」比賽，其名稱是_____。

In this game of strategy of two, one player hold the black stones and the other player the white stones. This game is called _____.

30 這個遊戲的用具包括壺及箭，進行時參加者需輪流將箭投進壺中。除一般文人外，連明宣宗也十分喜愛，其名稱是_____。

In this game, players take turns trying to pitch arrows into a pot. A very popular game among the literati, even Emperor Xuande of the Ming dynasty was fond of playing it. This game is called _____.

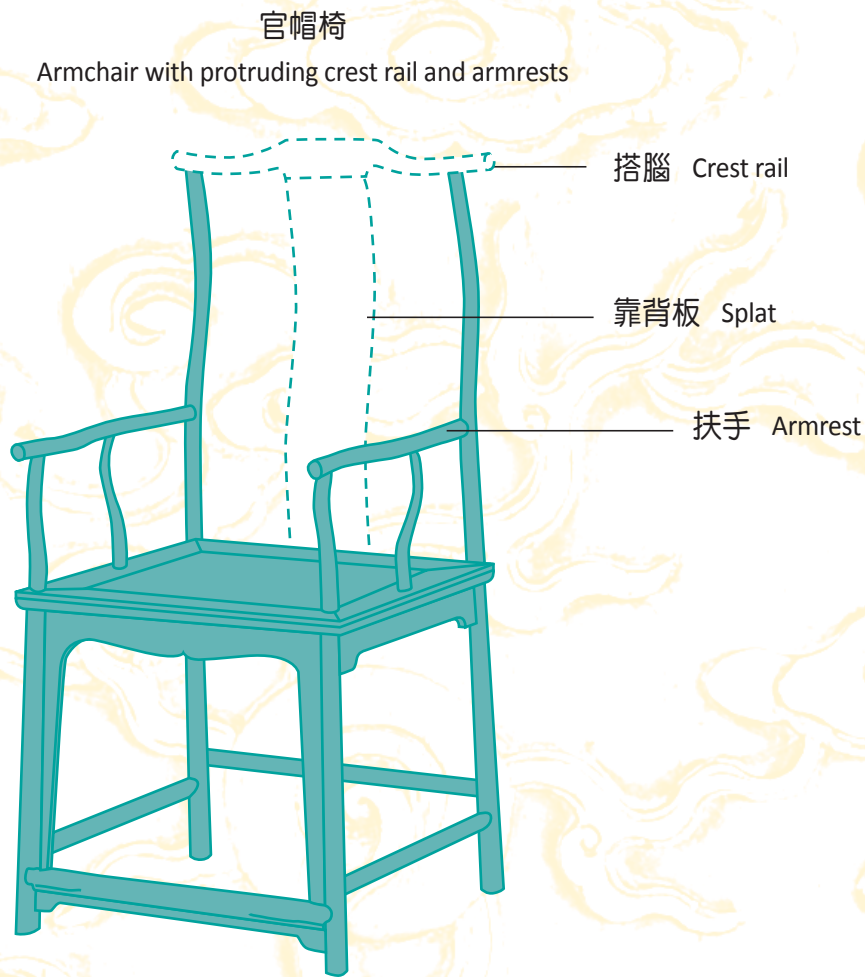


31 這個遊戲棋盤四面有矮欄，雙方各有八枚立體棋子，以擲骰所得點數決定棋子的移動，首先把棋子移離棋盤者為勝出，其名稱是_____。

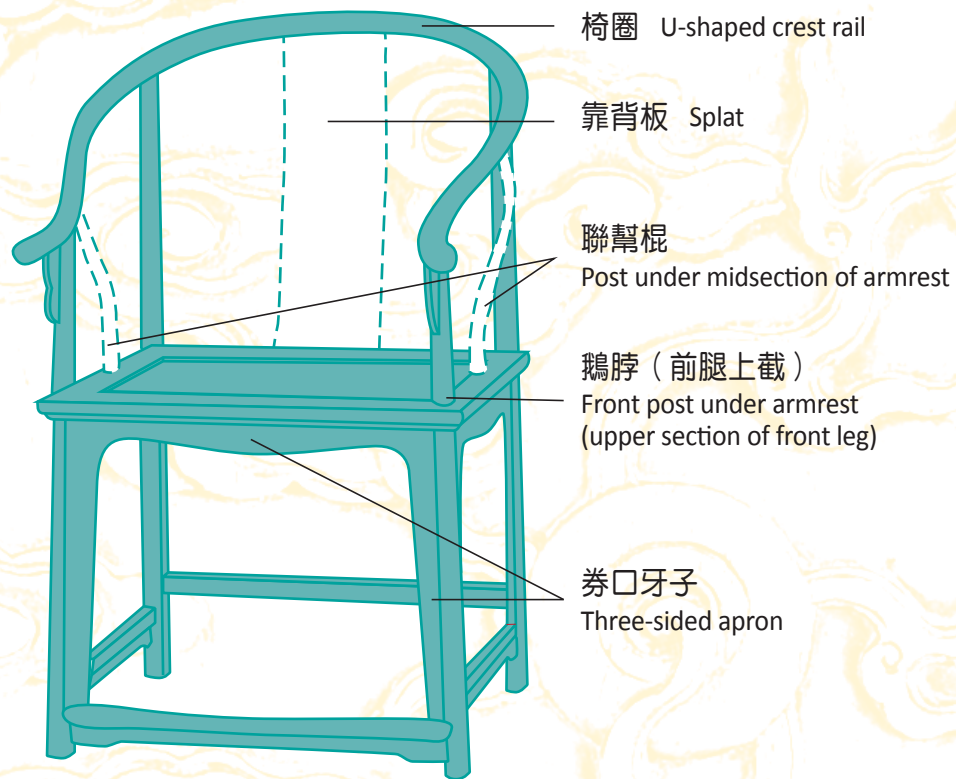
The playing area on this board is surrounded by a raised edge. Each having eight pieces, the two players roll dice to determine how they can move their pieces. The first player to remove all the pieces from the board wins. This game is called _____.

明式家具具有獨特的形式和神韻，以黃花梨木、紫檀、鐵力木、櫟木等硬木為主要材料，造型簡潔洗練，線條乾淨俐落。你認識圖中明式家具的結構嗎？請把缺失的部分連起來。

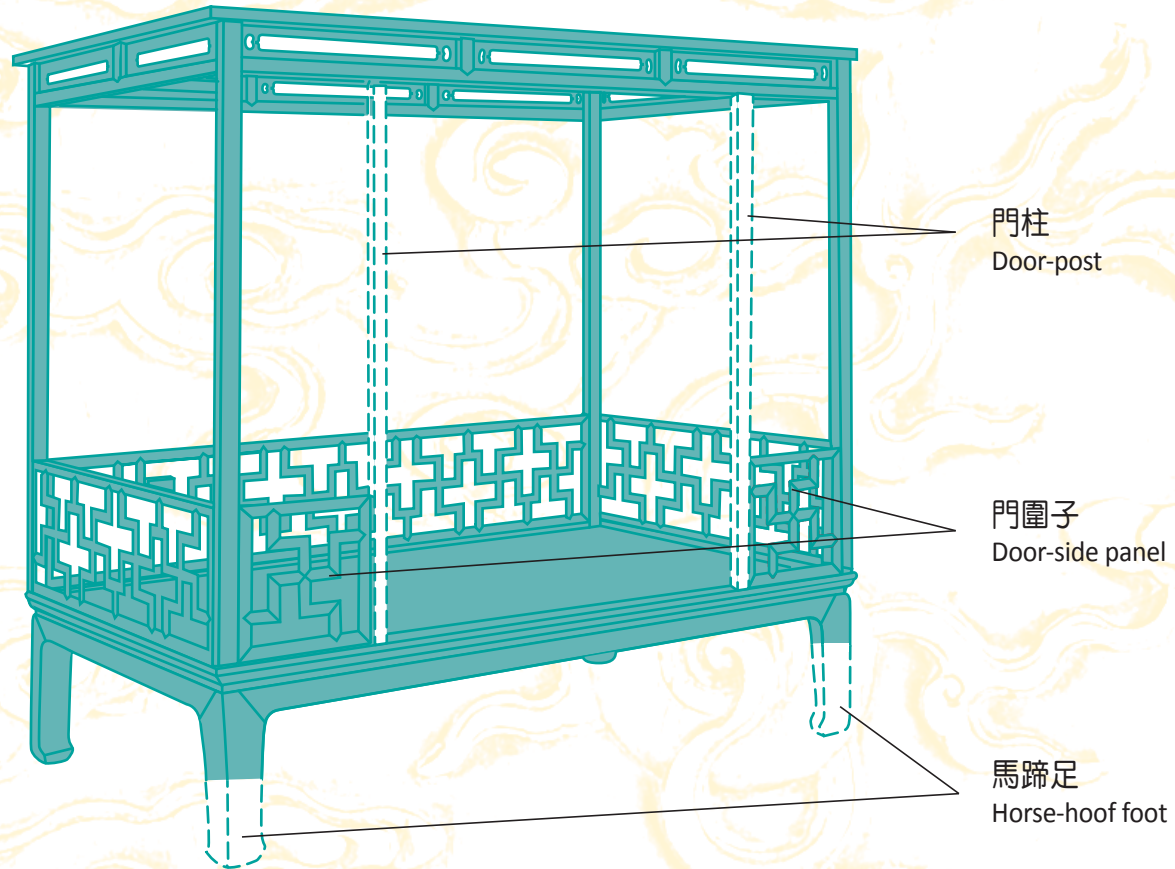
Ming-style furniture is known for its unique charm. Typically made of various species of hardwood including *huanghuali* (yellow rosewood), *zitan* (red sandalwood), *tieli* (ironwood) and beech, it is characterised by a simple, succinct form and crisp and elegant lines. Do you recognise the structural features of this Ming-style furniture? Try and draw the missing parts.



圈椅
Circular-back armchair



六柱帶門圍子架子牀
Six-post canopy bed



1. 北京 Beijing
2. 南京 Nanjing
3. 永樂 Yongle
4. 宣德 Xuande
5. 嘉靖 Jiajing
6. 隆慶 Longqing
7. 天啟 Tianqi
8. 崇禎 Chongzhen
9. B,D
10. A,E
11. C,F
12. D
13. E
14. C
15. A
16. F
17. B
18. D
19. A
20. C / E
21. B
22. 「西番蓮紋」 *xifanlian*
23. 鄭和 Zheng He
24. 西亞 West Asian
25. 回回 / 阿拉伯 Islamic / Arabic
26. 景德鎮窯 *Jingdezhen Kiln*
27. 碗窯 Wun Yiu
28. 仲尼式古琴 *Qin* of Zhongni (Confucius) style
29. 圍棋 *Weiqi* (Go)
30. 投壺 *Touhu* (arrow-pitching game)
31. 雙陸棋 *Shuangliu* (Double-six) chess

香港歷史博物館 Hong Kong Museum of History

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