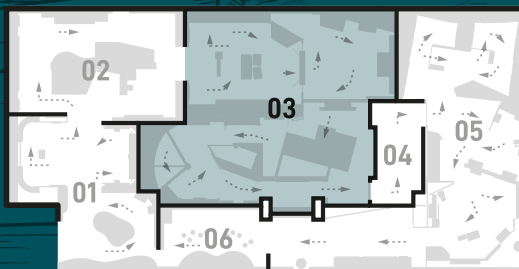


香港割佔與早年發展







Cession and the Early Growth of Hong Kong



貿易與戰爭記序 Trade and War

身為歷史小專家的你，現正整理有關鴉片戰爭的資料，下列有關的歷史人物及事件的資料混亂了，試將資料重新整理，將相關的詳情以線連結一起，填上它們發生年份，並以號碼依時間次序重組出來。

The information below about historical events and figures in the Opium War has been mixed up, and we need your help as a little history expert to sort them out. Match them with the correct details, fill in the year in which the events took place, and then put them in chronological order using the numbers.

時序 Order	發生年份 Year	人物/事件 Historical figures/events	詳情 Details
	<input type="text"/>	《北京條約》 Convention of Peking	清廷割讓香港島予英國 • The Qing court ceded Hong Kong Island to Britain.
	<input type="text"/>	林則徐 Lin Zexu	正式獲准繳納年租在澳門居住 • Officially allowed to live in Macau if they paid an annual rent.
	<input type="text"/>	達伽馬 Vasco da Gama	於虎門銷煙 • Destroyed opium in Humen.
	<input type="text"/>	《南京條約》 Treaty of Nanking	清廷割讓九龍半島今界限街以南的地方及昂船洲予英國 • The Qing court ceded the area south of today's Boundary Street on the Kowloon Peninsula, and Stonecutters Island, to Britain.
	<input type="text"/>	《展拓香港界址專條》 Convention Respecting an Extension of the Hong Kong Territory	葡萄牙航海家，開闢了通往東方的新航路。 • Portuguese navigator who discovered a new sea route to the East.
	<input type="text"/>	葡萄牙人 Portuguese	清廷租借新界土地予英國 • The Qing court leased land in the New Territories to Britain.

不平等條約你要知 Learn about the "Unequal Treaties"

從1840年鴉片戰爭開始，晚清政府被迫與外國簽訂一系列的不平等條約。這些喪權辱國的不平等條約你要知！請回答以下問題。

After the end of the First Opium War in 1840, the Qing government was forced to sign a series of "unequal treaties" with foreign powers. These treaties ceded its sovereignty over parts of its territory and represented a humiliation for the nation, so it is important to learn about them. Please answer the following questions.

(i) 1842年，中英簽訂了什麼條約？

依照這條約，(ii) 清廷割讓什麼地方給英國？(iii) 清廷開放多少個通商口？

(i) What treaty did China and Britain sign in 1842? According to this treaty,

(ii) what territory did the Qing court cede to Britain? (iii) How many ports did the Qing court open to foreign trade?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____



(iv) 1860年，清廷被迫簽訂了什麼條約？

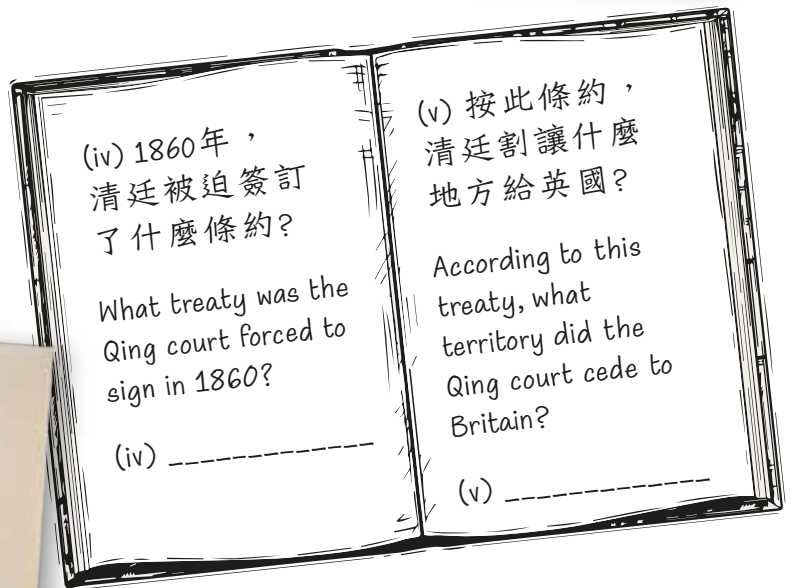
What treaty was the Qing court forced to sign in 1860?

(iv) _____

(v) 按此條約，清廷割讓什麼地方給英國？

According to this treaty, what territory did the Qing court cede to Britain?

(v) _____



1898年，(vi) 英國強迫清廷租借了哪些地方？(vii) 租借為期多少年？

In 1898, (vi) which area did Britain force the Qing court to lease to it and (vii) for how

many years was Britain entitled to lease this area?

(vi) _____

(vii) _____



遊「歷」早期香港 Tour of Early 20th Century Hong Kong

你是「遊歷旅行社」的導遊，現正準備介紹各旅行團的內容。
完成以下資料的整理便可立即成團出發!

You are a tour guide preparing to organise some tours of historical Hong Kong. Complete the information below so that you can start the tours right away!

革命足跡團 Traces of Revolution Tour



早期香港有哪些地方與清末的革命活動有關?試將下面相片和文字描述加以配對，並將遺漏的資料填在_____上。

Some buildings and areas in early 20th century Hong Kong were used to organise revolutionary activities during the late Qing dynasty. Try to match the photos with the correct description below and fill in the missing information in the blanks.



同盟會招待所
舊址，該處為往來
香港的

提供藏身處。
Original site of the
Tongmenghui (United
League) reception centre,
which provided shelter
for _____
in Hong Kong.

香港興中會總部舊
址。該會於1895年
組成，總部以

商號作為掩飾。
Original site of the
Xingzhonghui (Revive
China Society)
headquarters.
Formed in 1895, the
society established its
headquarters here under
the cover of a commercial
company named
_____.

「四大寇」聚所
楊耀記。

_____在
店內獨闢一樓作他們
聚會之地。

Yeung Yiu Kee, the
meeting place of the
“Four Great Outlaws”.
_____ provided
a room for meeting on
the upper floor
of the shop.

《中國日報》報館
舊址，該報於
1900年1月25日
由革命黨創辦，
以宣傳

_____。
Original site of the
Zhongguo Ribao office.
The newspaper was first
published on 25 January
1900 to promote
_____.

除了以上地點，香港還有哪些地方與清末的革命活動有關?試在下面將它們列出來。
In addition to these sites, what other places in Hong Kong have a connection with revolutionary activities during the late Qing period? Try to list them below.

教育遊學團 Education Tour

開埠前的香港，教育主要由私塾和義學提供。開埠之後，隨著傳教士的到來，教會開辦的學校便相繼出現。你正在整理關於早期教育的介紹，請把正確資料填在_____上。

Before Hong Kong opened up as a free trade port, education was mainly provided by private schools and charities. After the port opened and Christian missionaries began to settle here, a number of church schools were founded. As a little history expert, please sort out the introduction to early education and fill in the blanks with the correct information.

第一站：新界區 First Stop: New Territories



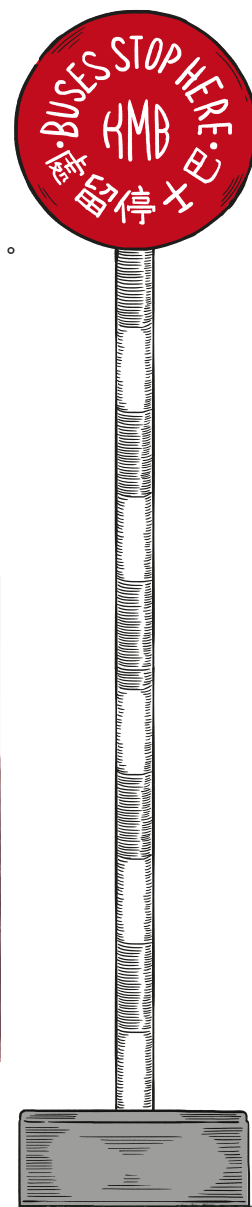
1. 建於1870年、位於屏山坑尾村的_____，
為屏山鄧氏的族塾。
Built in 1870 and located in Hang Mei Village, Ping Shan,
_____ was the clan school of the Tang Lineage.



2. 述卿書室位於屏山塘坊村，建於1874年。為
_____ 培育族中子弟考取功名的地方。
Shut Hing Study Hall was built in Tong Fong Village, Ping Shan,
in 1874 as a place for teaching and preparing children of the
_____ for examinations and obtaining
appointments to positions in government.

3. _____ 位於元朗錦
田水頭村，建於清朝道光
年間（1821至1850年），為當
時科舉考試提供講學及進
修之所。

_____ situated in
Shui Tau Village, Kam Tin, Yuen
Long, was erected during the
reign of the Daoguang Emperor
(1821-1850) of the Qing
dynasty. The hall provided
lectures and teaching for the
imperial examinations at that
time.



第二站：港島區

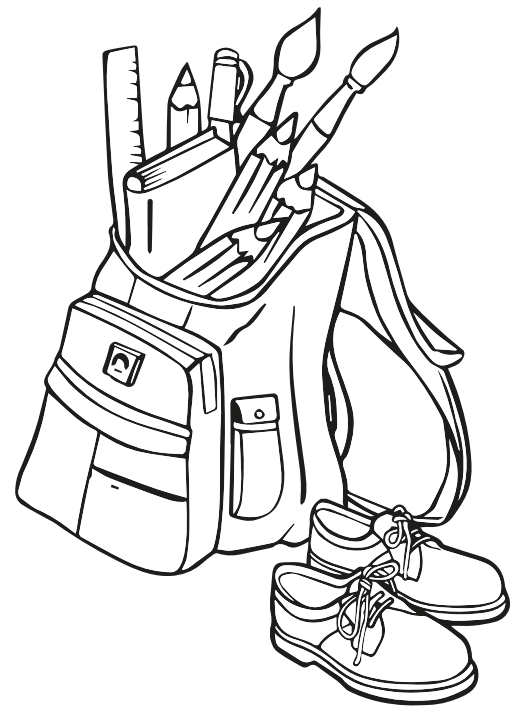
Second Stop: Hong Kong Island

4. 庇理羅士女書院的校舍於1893年啟用，為全港
_____ 公立女校。

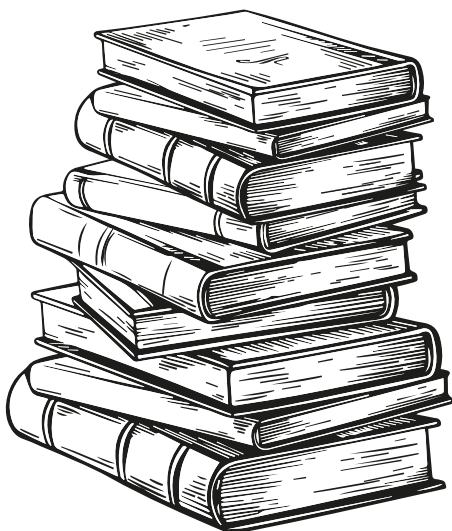
Belilios Public School at Hollywood Road was opened in 1893 and was the _____ government school for girls in Hong Kong.

5. 位於灣仔活道的工藝學校成立於1937年，是一所
_____ 學校，為香港理工學院的前身。

The Government Trade School on Wood Road in Wanchai was established in 1937. Providing _____, it was the predecessor of the Hong Kong Polytechnic.



6. _____ 和羅富國師範學院為香港早期僅有的
的兩所高等育學府。_____ and
the Northcote Training College were the only higher education
institutions in Hong Kong in the early days of the city's
development.



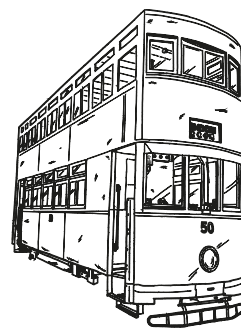
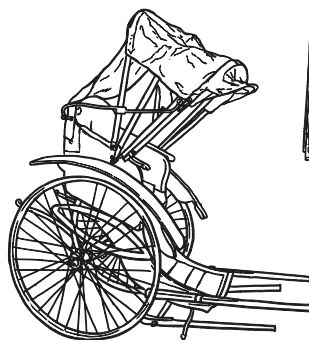
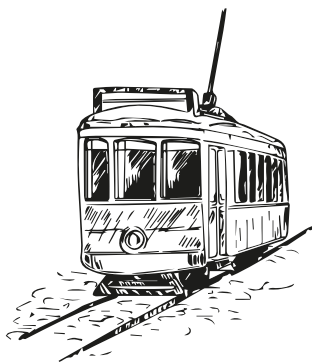
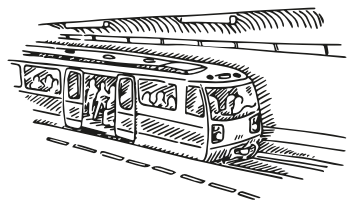
第三站：九龍區

Third Stop: Kowloon

7. 培正中學於1889年在廣州建校，至1933年遷校至香港
開辦_____。

Pui Ching Middle School was founded in Guangzhou in 1889 and moved to Hong Kong in 1933, where it was turned into a _____.

交通工具周遊團 Transport Tour



開埠初期，香港的運輸系統隨着經濟發展和市民需求日增而逐步起了變化。根據以下有關早期香港交通工具的描述，沿著正確的路線將該交通工具的名稱寫在相應的 內。

In response to the growing demands of its residents as Hong Kong's economy grew, the city's transport system was gradually modernized. Trace the routes of the means of transport described below and write their names in the correct box at the end.

成立於1888年，
為往返太平山頂的
交通工具。

Founded in 1888, it runs
between Central and
the Peak.

由日本傳入香港，
曾經是早期香港主
要的陸上交通工具
之一。

Introduced in Hong Kong
from Japan, it was once
one of the main means
of land transport in
Hong Kong.

連接九龍及廣州的
陸上交通，
於1910 - 1911年通車。

A transport link
connecting Kowloon and
Guangzhou that began
operations in
1910 - 1911.

自1904年起，
穿梭港島東西面的
交通工具，最初只
有單層。

Initially with just a
single deck, it has
provided transport
between the east and
west of Hong Kong
Island since 1904.

1.

2.

3.

4.