

綿 百 萬 里



**Miles
upon Miles:**
World Heritage along
the Silk Road

世界遺產
絲綢之路

29.11.2017
5.3.2018

絲綢之路歷險記
Adventure along the Silk Road

教育小冊子(小學)
Educational Pamphlet
(For Primary School)



當你打開這份小冊子的時候，
你已被一股神秘的魔法
帶回古代的中國。

你即將踏上絲綢貿易之路，
完成四項任務後，
便可以成為見習小商人。

When you open the booklet,
you have been brought back to Ancient China
by mysterious magic.

You are about to set foot on
the trade routes called "the Silk Road".

After completing four tasks,
you will be a little merchant trainee.



準備好你的計劃書，踏上絲綢之路吧！

Make your own plan and get well-prepared for your journey along the Silk Road!

我的計劃書 My plan

我的姓名：

My name:

我的年代： 唐代 Tang dynasty

My era:

我的身分： 商人 Merchant

My identity:

出發地： 長安 Chang'an

Departure city:

目的地： 西方的城市 Cities in the West

Destination:

我的計劃： 前往西方出售中國貨物

My plan: Going to the West for selling Chinese goods

貨物詳情： 1. 我會把 _____ 出售到西方。

Details of

my goods: I will sell _____ in the West.

運送方式： 你會選擇以陸路還是水路運送這些物品到西方？為甚麼？

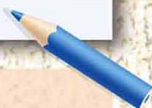
Transportation Will you choose to transport your goods to the West by land or
method: by sea? And why?

2. 我決定用 _____，因為
_____。

I have decided to transport the goods by _____

because _____.

請在空位內畫上你的自畫像
Draw your self-portrait here



給見習小商人的小錦囊

Tips for the little merchant trainee :

- 「絲綢之路」在漢代已經出現，至唐代的發展最為鼎盛，距離今天約一千五百至二千多年前。

The Silk Road came into existence in the Han dynasty and reached the peak of prosperity during the Tang dynasty around 1,500-2,000 years ago.

- 「絲綢之路：長安—天山廊道的路網」現在是世界遺產之一，這路網起始於現在的西安，向西途經現今中國的甘肅省、新疆等、再進入中亞的哈薩克斯坦及吉爾吉斯斯坦境內。

“Silk Roads: The Routes Network of the Chang’an-Tianshan Corridor” is currently listed as one of the World Heritage Sites. It begins in present-day Xi’an, passes through Gansu province and Xinjiang as it goes westward, and extends into Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in Central Asia.

- 中國的物產、文化、技術經絲綢之路傳到中亞、歐洲各國，同時西方的宗教、文化和物產等也被引進中國。

While Chinese products, culture and technologies are brought to countries in Central Asia and Europe through the Silk Road, the religions, cultures and products of the West were also introduced to China via these routes.

小資訊

To learn more:

絲綢是中國眾多物產之一，早在羅馬時期已傳入西方。因為絲綢既是當時貿易的重要商品，也被視為東方國度的象徵，後世學者便把這段橫跨東西的道路稱為「絲綢之路」。

Silk, as one of the famous products in China, was introduced to the West as early as the period of the Roman Empire. Since silk was both a major trade product at that time and a symbol of the eastern kingdom, these routes connecting the East and West were dubbed the “Silk Road” by a scholar in later generations.

任務一：尋找絲綢之路的貿易路線

Task 1 : Find out the trade routes along the Silk Road

地圖上標示了你將會途經的地方。請把它們的現今地名填寫在適當的空格內。

The places you will pass through are marked on the map. Please write down the current names of these places in the appropriate blanks.

- 玉門關 Yumen Gate
- 吐魯番 Turfan
- 西安 Xi'an
- 敦煌 Dunhuang

阿拉木圖 Almaty
(哈薩克斯坦 Kazakhstan)

3.
(中國 China)

1.
(中國 China)

2.
(中國 China)

洛陽 Luoyang
(中國 China)



小資訊

To learn more: 有些地方在不同的年代會有不同的名稱。參考下列的對照表，認識這些古今地名吧！

Some places are known by different names in different eras. Please refer to the conversion table below to learn more about the ancient and current names of these places.

中國地名古今對照表

Conversion table of the current and ancient place names in China:

現今地名 Current place name	唐朝地名 Place name in the Tang dynasty
洛陽 Luoyang	洛陽 (東都) Luoyang (Eastern Capital)
西安 Xi'an	長安 (西京) Chang'an (Western Capital)
敦煌 Dunhuang	沙州 Shazhou
吐魯番 Turfan	西州 Xizhou

任務二：尋找絲綢之路會遇見的人

Task 2 : Find out the people you may encounter along the Silk Road

在絲綢之路上有許多來自不同國家的人，他們從事不同的工作，試觀察他們的特徵，圈出正確的答案。

Along the Silk Road, there are many people coming from different countries. They are engaged in different occupations. Please try to study their characteristics and circle the right answers.

1. 他的鼻樑高 / 矮、眼窩很深 / 淺，
留著濃密的鬍鬚，頭戴圓頂 / 高尖
番帽，正牽駝前行，可見他應是「胡
人」，主要從事商業貿易。

The man leading the camel has a high / low bridged nose, deep / shallow eye sockets and a thick beard. He is wearing a hat with rounded / tall pointed top. All these suggest that he is a Central Asian engaged mainly in trade.



2. 他的皮膚是黃 / 黑色，頭髮長直 / 捲曲，呈現
牽駝的姿勢，可見他是「崑崙奴」，可能擔
任侍衛或運送貨物的工作。

The gesture of this man with yellow / dark skin and long straight / curly hair shows that he is leading a camel. These indicate that he is a Kuntun slave, probably working as a guard or porter.



3. 她髮束平髻 / 梳雙丫髻，額間描畫有動物 / 花鈿，身體圓潤，雙手托茶盞 / 燈盞，可見她是唐朝的侍女。

Her hair is styled into a flat chignon / double-topknot and her forehead is painted with an image of animal / a floral shaped facial decoration. She has a plump figure and is holding a tea cup and saucer set / lamp using both hands. These indicate that she is an attendant of the Tang dynasty.

你是來自哪個城市？

在那裏生活的人的樣貌和服飾有甚麼特徵？
可與親友或老師分享。

Which city are you from?
Can you tell the characteristics of the appearance
and costume of the people in your city?
You may share it with your relatives,
friends or teachers.



任務三：尋找融合中西文化的物產

Task 3 : Find out the East-meets-West products

「絲綢之路」促進中西文化交流。你能透過觀察以下展品，找出當中特色嗎？

The Silk Road promoted cultural exchange between the East and the West. Could you tell their characteristics by studying the following exhibits?



波斯銘文銀碗
Silver bowl with
Persian inscription

1. _____



青銅佛頭像
Bronze Buddha head

4. _____



伎樂紋八棱鎏金銅杯
Octagonal gilt metal cup with
images of entertainers

2. _____



敘利亞文景教石碑
Nestorian gravestone with
Syriac letters

3. _____

請找出與左邊展品相應的描述，將合適的英文字母填在橫線上。

Please find out the correct description for the exhibits on the left and write down the appropriate letter in the space provided.

- A. 這是佛教有關的遺物，在吉爾吉斯斯坦出土，是佛教在絲路上傳播的印證。

This Buddhist relic unearthed from Kyrgyzstan attests to the spread of Buddhism along the Silk Road.

- B. 造型是唐朝常見的八棱形，杯身的紋飾具波斯薩珊風格，部分人物更手持西域樂器。

Vessels of octagonal shape were popular during the Tang dynasty. The decorative motifs around the cup show influence of Sasanian Persia. Some of the figures are holding musical instruments originated in the Western Regions.

- C. 在新疆出土的碗，碗底及圈足刻有波斯銘文，應為一組中古波斯文數字。

A bowl unearthed from Xinjiang. The base and ring foot are inscribed with Persian characters denoting medieval Persian numerals.

- D. 在新疆出土，上刻有十字架，是景教經絲綢之路東傳的印證。

The relic engraved with a Nestorian cross was unearthed from Xinjiang. It attests to the spread of Nestorianism to the East through the Silk Road.

任務四：尋找絲綢之路的運輸工具

Task 4 : Find out the means of transportation along the Silk Road

要來往絲綢之路，必須選擇合適的運輸工具。

請在方格內填寫答案或加上剔號（✓）。

To travel along the Silk Road, you need to choose an appropriate means of transportation.

Please write down the answer or put a ✓ in the boxes you chose.



- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. 這是甚麼動物？What animal is this? | | |
| 2. 牠能載人嗎？Can it carry passengers? | | |
| 3. 牠能載貨嗎？Can it carry goods? | | |
| 4. 在沙漠，哪種動物能在身體儲水，
並抵受高溫天氣？
In deserts, which animal can retain water in
its body and withstand extreme hot weather? | | |
| 5. 在草原，哪種動物跑得最快？
In grasslands, which animal runs the fastest? | | |
| 6. 來往沙漠進行貿易時，哪種動物能背負
重物走長途？
When trading goods across deserts, which animal
can carry heavy loads for long distance? | | |



想一想 Think:

你會選擇哪一種運輸工具呢？
為甚麼？

Which means of transportation will you choose?
Why?

恭喜你完成歷史之旅！回到現代，你對這次絲路之旅有甚麼感想？試用圖畫或文字表達你的經歷與感受。

Congratulations on finishing the historical journey and returning to the present age. How do you feel about this journey? You may express your experience and feeling using sketches or words.



香港特別行政區政府教育局課程發展處協助製作

Produced in collaboration with the Curriculum Development Institute, Education Bureau,
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

答案 Answers:

1. 絲綢 / 瓷器 / 其他合理答案

Silk / Porcelain / Other reasonable answers

2. 參考答案：

• 我決定用陸路，因為從長安向西方出發，利用陸路運送貨物（如絲綢）出國較直接，路程較短。

• 我決定用水路，因為船隻可以運送大量貨物（如瓷器），運費較低。

Reference answers:

• I have decided to transport the goods (e.g. silk) by land. Since I will be travelling westward from Chang'an, the land route is more direct and the distance is shorter.

• I have decided to transport the goods by sea because the ship can carry goods (e.g. porcelain) in huge bulk and the cost is lower.

任務一 Task 1:

1. 西安 Xi'an

2. 敦煌 Dunhuang

3. 吐魯番 Turfan

任務二 Task 2:

1. 高、深、高尖 high, deep, tall pointed

2. 黑、捲曲 dark, curly

3. 髮束平髻、花鈿、茶盞

a flat chignon, a floral shaped facial decoration, tea cup and saucer set

任務三 Task 3:

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A

任務四 Task 4:

1. 馬 Horse 駱駝 Camel

2. ✓ ✓

3. ✓ ✓

4. ✓ ✓

5. ✓

6. ✓

香港歷史博物館 九龍尖沙咀漆咸道南100號

Hong Kong Museum of History 100 Chatham Road South, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

☎ 2724 9042 ↖ <http://hk.history.museum>

聯合主辦 jointly presented by

國家文物局
State Administration
of Cultural Heritage

康樂及文化事務署
Leisure and Cultural
Services Department

聯合籌劃 jointly organised by

香港歷史博物館
Hong Kong Museum of History

陝西省文物局
Shaanxi Provincial
Cultural Relics Bureau

甘肅省文物局
Gansu Provincial
Cultural Relics Bureau

新疆维吾尔自治区文物局
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Bureau of Cultural Heritage

洛陽市文物局
Luoyang Administration
of Cultural Heritage

中國社會科學院
考古研究所
Institute of Archaeology
Chinese Academy of
Social Sciences

執行單位 Co-ordinated by

香港歷史博物館
Hong Kong Museum of History

中國社會科學院
考古研究所
Institute of Archaeology
Chinese Academy of
Social Sciences