

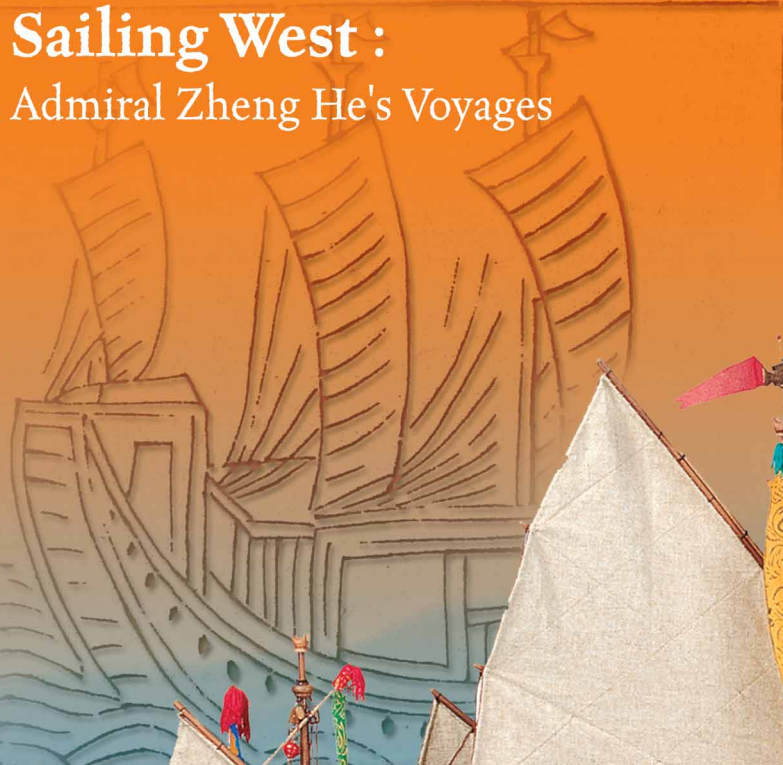
揚帆萬里

鄭和

下西洋紀念展

Sailing West :
Admiral Zheng He's Voyages

教育小冊子
Educational
Pamphlet



到沙馬姑山看北
辰星十四指平水

平水

待北指過洋
北指七指

東邊織女星七指

西北指
平水
星九指平水

四指

認識鄭和 About Zheng He

鄭和（1371-1433年）是中國歷史上最偉大的航海家，在明朝永樂三年（1405年）至宣德八年（1433年）間，先後率領龐大船隊七次下西洋，其規模之大、人數之多、足跡之廣，成為聞名中外的一件航海大事。在回顧這次壯舉前，就讓我們先認識這位傑出的航海家吧！

Zheng He (1371-1433) is the greatest navigator in Chinese history. From the 3rd year of the Yongle reign (1405) to the 8th year of the Xuande reign (1433) in the Ming dynasty, the seafarer led his squadrons of ships on seven voyages to the Western Sea (*xiyang*). The size of the voyages, their geographical extent and the number of crewmen involved were unprecedented across the world. Let's learn about this great seafarer before getting into his epic voyages.

1 鄭和本姓馬，小名三保，祖先來自西域，是 _____ 人。
Zheng He's original surname was Ma with nickname Sanbao. His ancestors were the _____ family of *Xiyu* (the West Area).

- A. 滿族 Manchu
- B. 回族 Hui
- C. 蒙古族 Mongol

2 鄭和出身虔誠的 _____ 家庭，而同時又為 _____ 弟子，故易於與東南亞、印度洋沿岸的國家交流。
Zheng He was raised in a devout _____ family and he was also a _____, which made him a perfect candidate for visiting the countries in Southeast Asia and the coastal regions of the Indian Ocean.

- A. 伊斯蘭教 / 佛教 Muslim / Buddhist
- B. 天主教 / 道教 Catholic / Taoist
- C. 基督教 / 伊斯蘭教 Christian / Muslim

3 鄭和年幼時入宮為太監，後深得朱棣(後來的明成祖)賞識，曾於 _____ 中立下大功，在永樂二年（1404年）獲賜姓鄭，升為內官監太監，官至四品。

Young Sanbao was sent to the palace as eunuch whose brilliance soon won the trust of Zhu Di (the later Emperor Yongle). Zheng was instrumental in Zhu's seizure of imperial power and won a battle in the _____. In the 2nd year of the Yongle reign (1404), Zhu gave him the new surname "Zheng" and promoted him to the Director of the Directorate of the Palace Eunuchs.

- A. 胡惟庸案 Case of Hu Weiyong
- B. 靖難之變 Civil War of 1398-1402 by Zhu Di
- C. 土木堡之變 Crisis of Tumubao



南京鄭和墓
Zheng He's tomb in Nanjing



考考你
Test

4 何謂「內官監」？
內官監是明代侍奉皇室的專門機構，主管宮室陵墓的建造、銅錫飾品的鑄造，以及各種器皿的購置等；鄭和便是這個監的主管太監，第六次下西洋後曾負責主持南京 _____ 的建造。

What is "Directorate of the Palace Eunuchs"?

The Directorate of the Palace Eunuchs was an imperial department responsible for serving the imperial family during the Ming dynasty. As the head of the Directorate, Zheng He's main duties included supervising the building of the imperial tombs, making of bronze ware and tinworks, and purchasing utensils. After the sixth voyages, Zheng was responsible for the construction of the _____ of Nanjing.



鄭和探險記 Zheng's Journey

鄭和七下西洋，歷時28年，從江蘇太倉劉家港出發，憑藉先進的航海技術，歷遍東南亞、印度半島、波斯灣、阿拉伯半島、紅海以至非洲東岸近30多個國家及地區。就讓我們踏上鄭和的旅程吧！

Over a period of 28 years, Zheng He had seven times been to the Western Sea, launching from the Liujia Port in Jiangsu. With advanced navigational technology, the fleet came across more than 30 places in Southeast Asia, India, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, the Red Sea and even the east coast of Africa. Let's follow Zheng's route!

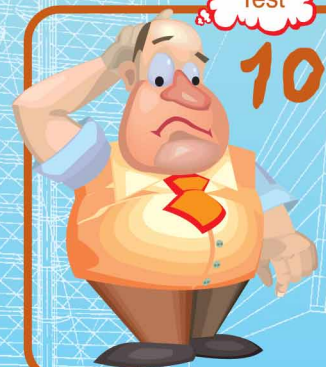
請在地圖上的空格內填上紅色地方的古代名稱。
Please fill in the old names of specific places marked in red on the map.



鄭和航海圖
Zheng He's Navigation Map

考考你
Test

10





何謂「西洋」？
 明代 (1368-1644年) 有「東洋」及「西洋」之分。明初，西洋指今
 印尼蘇門答臘島以西的印度洋及其沿海國家，後期則泛指
 _____ 以西的南洋群島及印度洋一帶。

Where was the "Western Sea"?
 During the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), terms of "Eastern Sea" and
 "Western Sea" were being used. In early Ming, the "Western Sea"
 referred to the places to the west of Sumatra Island, lying along the
 Indian Ocean. Later, the "Western Sea" indicated the seas and
 lands in Southeast Asia and Indian Ocean, to the west of
 _____.



斯里蘭卡加勒 — 鄭和船隊登陸地
 Galle, one of the landing places of
 Zheng He's fleet in Sri Lanka

考考你
 Test



龐大的船隊 The Grand Fleet

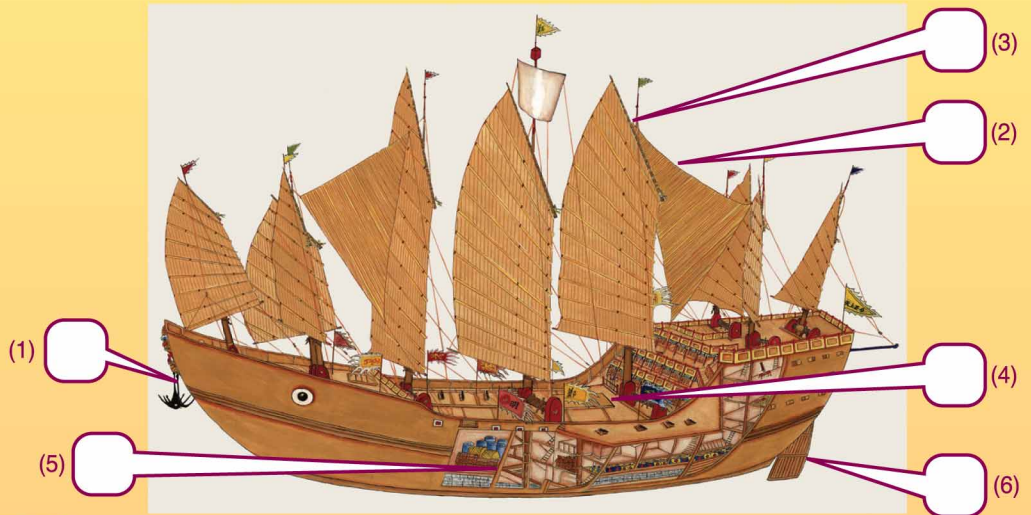
鄭和出使的船隊規模龐大，大小船隻共200多艘，隨行人員多達28,000人，包括正使太監、戶部郎中（財政官員）、醫官、通事（傳譯員）、買辦、士兵、技術人員及其他官員等。

Zheng He's grand fleet was made up of about 200 ships, with at least 28,000 men, including the emissary eunuchs, the accounting officers, the medical officers, interpreters, buyers, military officers, technicians and civil servants.

11 鄭和善於利用季候風，出航時間通常是 _____（提示：方向）季候風吹起的季節，而回航時間多在 _____（提示：方向）季候風到來的夏季，最遲不過初秋。
Zheng He was able to take advantage of monsoon wind in his voyages. He usually set sail during the _____ (Hint: Direction) monsoon, and his return voyages were usually made during summer, but not later than early autumn, when the _____ (Hint: Direction) monsoon prevailed.

12 請將以下船隻相關部分名稱填入適當空格內：
Please identify different parts of the ship and fill in the brackets:

- A 船尾舵 boat helm
- B 帆 sails
- C 甲板 deck
- D 桅 masts
- E 艙室 cabin
- F 鐵錨 iron anchor



13 鄭和船隊有完善的編制，請將名稱及其用途連結起來：
Zheng He's fleet was very well organized. Please join the correct names and descriptions of the different boats.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| (1) 寶船
Treasure ships | ● | ● (A) 補給船，裝載糧食
containing food for the crew |
| (2) 馬船
Horse ships | ● | ● (B) 指揮船，供官員及各國使節乘坐，也裝載珍寶禮品
commanding ship for chief commander, his deputies and foreign ambassadors and carried tributes |
| (3) 糧船
Food ships | ● | ● (C) 大型護航主力戰船
big battleships to escort the treasure ships |
| (4) 水船
Water ships | ● | ● (D) 護航及作戰船
to protect treasure ships and fight against enemy |
| (5) 戰船
Warships | ● | ● (E) 水戰及運輸船，可供快速補給及裝載馬匹等軍需用品
for naval battle and transportation, can deliver supplies quickly and contain military items, including horses |
| (6) 坐船
General escort ships | ● | ● (F) 輔助船，裝載淡水
supply of fresh water |

14 何謂造船中的「料」？
在鄭和船隊中，有一種船種稱為「二千料海船」。其實「料」是一種重量或容積單位（現今的船隻以噸為單位），不同大小的船隻以不同數量的「料」來代表。「二千料海船」長約 _____ 米，闊約 _____ 米。
Do you have any idea of "liao" in describing a ship?
"2000 liao ship" was a kind of vessel in Zheng's fleet. The term "liao" refers to the weight of the ship (it is measured in tonnes nowadays). Different sizes of ships were named according to their weight in terms of "liao". Zheng's "2000 liao ships" were up to _____ metres long and _____ metres wide.

珍奇大觀園 Rare Treasures

鄭和下西洋之舉，促進了中國與亞洲、非洲各國之間的文化交流及貿易往還。中國的產品大量出口到這些國家，同時亞、非各國的名產、珍品也不斷引進中國。你能分辨下列哪些物品是外國入口或中國出口嗎？

Zheng He's seven voyages promoted the trade and cultural exchanges between China and other Asian and African nations. Chinese products were exported to foreign countries whereas China also imported vast amounts of valuable goods and rare products from Asian and African nations. Which of the followings were import items from overseas countries or export items from China?

* 請刪去不適用者
Please delete as appropriate

15 《皇都積勝圖》卷的天安門一段描繪外國使者獻獅的情景
Illustrated in the chapter of Tiananmen in *The Prosperous Imperial Capital*, which depicts a scene that a foreign emissary presents a lion to the Chinese officials.



獅子是入口 / 出口*的獸類，來自 _____ (國家)。
Lion was an import / export* item from _____ (country).

16 香料店
A spice shop



香料是入口 / 出口*的產品，由 _____ (國家) 製造。
Spice was an import / export* item, made in _____ (country).

17 外國人進麒麟圖
Painting of a foreigner presenting kyllin



麒麟即現稱的 _____，是入口 / 出口*的獸類，來自 _____ (國家)。
Kyllin, now known as _____, was an import / export* item from _____ (country).

18 雲紋銅熏爐
Copper censer with cloud pattern



入口 / 出口*的產品，由 _____ (國家) 製造。
Import / Export* item, made in _____ (country).

考考你
Test

19 誰是「天妃」？
天妃，清康熙時 (1662-1722年) 獲封為 _____，民間俗稱「媽祖」，是中國沿岸航海居民及捕魚者心目中的保護神。媽祖確有其人，名叫林默娘 (960-987年)，是北宋時代的人物，死後被群眾奉為海神，建廟祭祀供奉。

Who is Tianfei (Sea Goddess)?

Tianfei, also named as _____ during the reign of Kangxi (1662-1722) and commonly called "Mazu", was a goddess who protected the seafarers and fishermen. Mazu was originally named Lin Muoniang (960-987) and was born during the Northern Song dynasty. People worshiped her as a goddess of the sea after her death.



總結 Conclusion



馬六甲三寶廟
The Sanbao Temple
in Malacca

鄭和不單是我國歷史上最偉大的航海家，其1405年的首航，比起歷史上可考據的哥倫布於1492年發現美洲新大陸，以及達伽馬於1498年環繞非洲好望角抵達亞洲還要早得多。其七下西洋，宣揚了明朝的國威，並傳播了中華文化，促進了商業和文化的交流，對東南亞各國的發展尤為重要，影響深遠，其事蹟至今仍為人所傳頌。

Zheng He is considered the greatest seafarer in Chinese history. His maiden voyage in 1405 was almost a century earlier than Columbus' discovery of the Americas in 1492, and Vasco da Gama's voyage to Asia via the Cape of Good Hope in Africa in 1498. Zheng He's seven voyages enhanced the Ming Empire's prestige and the promotion of Chinese culture among the states in Southeast Asia, which forged trade and cultural links between China and these places, and contributed to the subsequent development of the region. Zheng He and his accomplishments are still remembered and respected today.

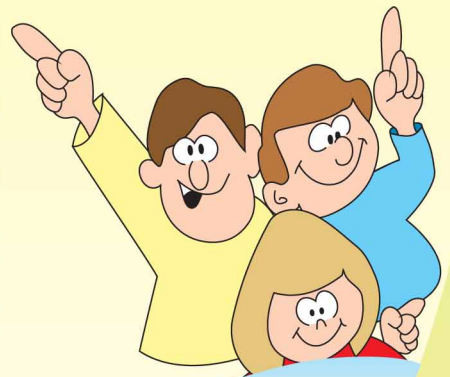
觀後活動 Post Visit Activities

參觀展覽後，你對鄭和的認識必定加深不少，試試細心思考以下問題，並與老師及同學分享及討論你的答案。

You must have a better understanding of Zheng He after visiting the exhibition, please then think about the following questions and discuss with your teachers and peers.

20 鄭和下西洋的動機歷來有不同說法，你對此有何意見？你能找到論據嗎？
There have been different views on the motive(s) of Zheng's voyages.
What is your view? Do you have any proofs?

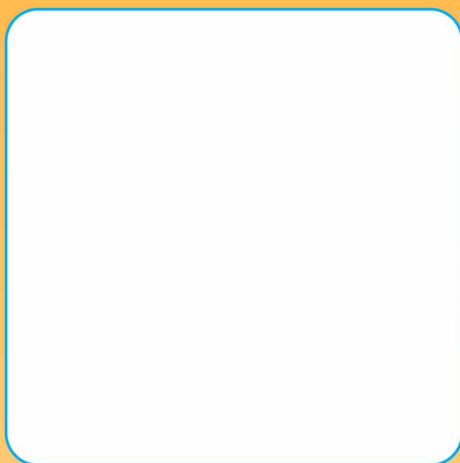
	同意 Agree	不同意 Disagree	其他意見 Other comments
尋找建文帝 To search for Emperor Jianwen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
消滅元末群雄殘留的海軍 To destroy the naval remainders of the Yuan dynasty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
抗擊帖木兒帝國 To fight against the Timur's Empire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
經營國際貿易 To promote international trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
宣揚國威 To enhance China's international status	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



21 除了促進中國與東南亞各國的貿易外，你認為鄭和下西洋還有甚麼意義及貢獻呢？
Besides promoting trade between China and the states in Southeast Asia, what other contributions and significance did Zheng He's voyages bring about?

22 近年英國皇家海軍退休潛艦司令官孟席斯提出鄭和船隊比哥倫布先發現美洲新大陸，你認同嗎？

Gavin Menzies, a British retired Royal Navy Submarine Commanding Officer, has recently suggested that Zheng He was the one who had discovered the Americas much earlier than Columbus did. Do you agree?



請在此蓋上參觀印記
Please stamp here

康樂及文化事務署與中國國家博物館合辦
Jointly presented by the Leisure and Cultural Services
Department and the National Museum of China

22.2 - 15.5.2006

香港九龍尖沙咀漆咸道南100號
香港歷史博物館一樓專題展覽廳
Special Exhibition Gallery, 1/F,
Hong Kong Museum of History
100 Chatham Road South, Tsim Sha Tsui,
Kowloon, Hong Kong

上午十時至下午六時
星期日及公眾假期開放時間延長至下午七時
逢星期二休館
10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
The opening hours on Sunday & public holidays are
extended to 7:00 p.m.
Closed on Tuesday

2724 9042

<http://hk.history.museum>

- 答案 Answers
1. B
 2. A
 3. B
 4. 大報恩寺 Great Bao'en Monastery
 5. 暹羅 Siam
 6. 淡馬錫 Temasek
 7. 錫蘭 Ceylon
 8. 天方 Macoa
 9. 麻林 Melinde
 10. 加里曼丹島 Kalimantan
 11. 東北, 西南 northeasly, southwesity
 12. (1)F, (2)B, (3)D, (4)C, (5)E, (6)A
 13. (1)B, (2)E, (3)A, (4)F, (5)D, (6)C
 14. 61.2, 13.8
 15. 入口, 敘魯蘇斯 / 木骨都束
 16. 入口, 阿曼 Import, Oman
 17. 長頸鹿, 入口, 檳榔刺 / 麻林
 18. 出口, 中國 Export, China
 19. 天舌 Tiahou



香港歷史博物館
HONG KONG MUSEUM OF HISTORY