

天



Heavenly Horse
The Horse in Chinese Art and Culture

神駿

中國馬的藝術和文化



教育小冊子
Educational Pamphlet

隨我來從遊戲中認識馬的歷史吧！

Follow me closely to learn the history of horses and play games!





大家好！我叫馬仔，想知道更多有關馬的知識，我就最清楚不過了！

以下我會為你介紹馬的歷史及資料，只要你認真學習，說不定你也會成為研究馬的小專家！

Hello! I am Pony. If you would like to know more about horses, let me introduce to you our history and some interesting information. Follow me closely, and you may become a little horse expert!

馬的基本知識

Basic Knowledge of Horse

要認識馬，首先你要對馬有一個基本概念：

To learn more about horses, you need to know some basics:

- 學名 *Equus caballus*，是一種草食性的哺乳類動物，屬馬科；驢、斑馬同屬此科。
The scientific name of horse is *Equus caballus*. It is a herbivorous mammal. Its relatives in the *Equidae* family include donkey and zebra.
- 有四條腿，每腿皆有單趾（蹄），全身披有短毛，頸背及尾巴則有長毛。
Horse has four legs, each of which ends with a single toe (hoof). Its whole body is covered with short hair, but the hair on the back of its neck and tail is long.
- 起源自 6,000 萬年前的北美大陸，其後在亞洲、非洲及歐洲大量繁衍。
Horses first appeared in North America 60 million years ago. They then went to Asia, Africa and Europe, where their numbers increased.
- 最早的馬是始祖馬，體型和野兔相若，前腿有四趾。
The earliest horse was known as the *Hyracotherium*. It was as big as a wild hare, and had four toes on its front limbs.
- 馴化馬約於 6,000 年前在歐亞草原上出現，逐漸成為人類放牧、運輸及戰爭的工具。
Domesticated horses appeared in the Eurasian grasslands around 6,000 years ago. Gradually, people kept them as farm animals and used them for transport and even warfare.

原來馬在地球上有著悠久的歷史。到人類出現後，馬與人逐漸建立起密切的關係。

You may not know that horses have such a long history, mayn't you? After human beings appeared on earth, horses and people have gradually established a very close relationship with each other.

奧運馬術知多少 The Olympic Equestrian Events



奧運會何時開始有馬術比賽？每屆奧運馬術比賽共產生多少面金牌？

When did the equestrian events first appear in the Olympic Games? How many gold medals are there for each Olympic equestrian events?

1900年的巴黎奧運會開始有馬術比賽項目，自1912年斯德哥爾摩奧運會起，比賽確立了盛裝舞步賽、場地障礙賽及三項賽三個項目，各設有團體賽及個人賽，合共產生六面金牌。

The equestrian events first appeared in the 1900 Paris Olympic Games. Since the 1912 Stockholm Olympic Games, the present-day events of Dressage, Jumping and Eventing have been laid down. There are individual and team competitions in each event, totalling six gold medals at stake.



小小伯樂 Young Horse Connoisseur



從馬的型體外貌，可知馬的優劣，這種學問在古代稱為「相馬學」，源自春秋時代（公元前 770 年 – 前 476 年）的孫揚，人稱伯樂，是當時的相馬名家。要知道一匹馬是否「好馬」，你可嘗試回答以下提問，便可掌握簡單的相馬技巧。

You can judge the quality of a horse from its physical appearance. This skill was known as *xiangma xue* (horse connoisseurship) in ancient China. It was developed by a very famous horse expert Sun Yang, also known as Bo Le, during the Spring and Autumn period (770 – 476 BC). Try to answer the following questions and see if you can catch the skill of judging good horses.

1. 馬耳 Ears

A. 短而直立
Short and erect

B. 大而肥厚
Large and fleshy

2. 馬鼻 Nose

A. 鼻樑窄，鼻孔小
Narrow with small nostrils

B. 鼻樑廣，鼻孔大
Wide with large nostrils

3. 馬背及腰 Back and Spine

A. 背腰成一水平線
Should be horizontal
and straight

B. 背腰成屋脊形
Should be curved like the ridge
of the house roof

4. 馬前肢 Front legs

A. 與地面成垂直線，兩肢並立
Should stand on the ground perpendicularly
and be parallel with each other

B. 彎膝，兩肢距離要近
Bent knees and close to each other

5. 馬四肢運步時 When walking

A. 左右對側相同
Left and right are symmetrical

B. 馬體左搖右擺
The body sways from side to side

奧運馬術知多少 The Olympic Equestrian Events



何謂「盛裝舞步賽」？

What is Dressage?

法文 Dressage，意指「訓練」，又被喻為「馬術芭蕾」。騎手與馬匹須於 20 米乘 60 米的場地內比賽三場，最先兩場內要做出指定動作，包括表演慢步、快步、慢跑等，最後一場是由騎手與馬匹演繹自選音樂和自編舞步。

Dressage is described as "horse ballet". The term is derived from a French word that means "training". The rider and his or her horse are required to perform three rounds of competitions within a 20 m X 60 m arena. They perform a set routine of movements in walk, trot and canter, etc. The last round is freestyle dressage, which is choreographed and performed to music of the competitors' choice.



馬種大比併

Different Horse Breeds

由於環境、氣候等因素不同，中國馬與周邊地區的馬有明顯差異，歷代君主不斷改良中國馬種，以配合戰爭的需要。以下兩件展品，正好反映中國馬種改良前後的分別。請仔細觀察，以比較兩者不同之處。

Owing to different environment, climate and so on, Chinese horses were very different from the other horses found in the nearby areas. Throughout history, the rulers of China tried to improve Chinese horses so as to enhance their military strength. These two exhibits show the Chinese horses before and after they were improved. Can you spot the differences?

名稱：廬駒尊
Name: Li Ju Zun



時期：6.

身軀：短小
Body: Short

四肢：7.

頭：8.

頸：9.

名稱：三彩三花馬俑
Name: Sancai Horse with
Tri-Crenellated Mane



時期：唐代
Period: Tang dynasty

身軀：10.

四肢：修長
Legs: Long

頭：較小
Head: Small

頸：11.

奧運馬術知多少 The Olympic Equestrian Events



何謂「場地障礙賽」？

What is Jumping?

騎手與馬匹須於指定時間內順序跨越十至十三個障礙欄障，包括垂直障礙、伸展障礙、水障和模擬石牆。所有跨欄動作必須乾淨俐落，不可碰跌任何橫桿，在躍過水障時不可著地，否則會被罰分，甚至會被淘汰出局。

The rider and his or her horse are required to complete within a set time a course of 10 to 13 obstacles, which may include parallel rails, water jumps and simulated stone walls. All jumps must be clean, i.e. the horizontal bars of the obstacles must not be kicked off, nor the horse land in the water ditch. Otherwise, marks will be deducted or the competitors may even be disqualified.



馬政 — 古代馬匹管理局 The Official Horse Management Department



馬匹在中國古代是國力強弱的關鍵，因此朝廷會設立管理馬匹的機構，稱為「馬政」。早在周朝（約公元前 11 世紀至前 256 年）時馬匹的管理制度已非常完善，由校人負責管理全國馬匹，並將馬分成 6 類，各有用途，你能加以配對嗎？



In ancient China, horses were the key to the strength of a nation. For this reason, official bodies were set up to manage horses. As early as the Zhou dynasty (c.11th century – 256 BC), a complete system of horse management was already in place. Stablemen were in charge of managing the breeding of the horses for the whole country. They divided the horses into six classes, each serving its own purpose. Can you match the classes of horse with each of its respective duties?

一等
first class

12. 種馬 •
Seed horse

• A. 農耕
Agriculture

次等
second class

13. 戎馬 •
Warrior horse

• B. 一般拉車
Pulling carriages

再次等
third class

14. 齊馬 •
Smart horse

• C. 作戰
Warfare

再次等
fourth class

15. 道馬 •
Road horse

• D. 雜用
Miscellaneous use

再次等
fifth class

16. 田馬 •
Field horse

• E. 繁殖
Breeding

最下等
sixth class

17. 駕馬 •
Slow horse

• F. 皇家儀仗
Royal ceremonies

歷史小知識 Little Knowledge on History



據史書記載，古代有「萬乘之國」。何謂「萬乘之國」？

According to the historical records, there were "States of Ten Thousands Carriages" in ancient China. What is meant by the "State of Ten Thousands Carriages"?

根據《周禮》的記載，四匹馬合拉一車，稱為「一乘」，只有周天子才可擁有萬乘，即一萬輛馬車，合共四萬匹馬，故稱為「萬乘之國」；而「千乘之國」則指諸侯可擁有一千輛馬車，即四千匹馬。可是，到了春秋、戰國時代，已有諸侯號稱其國乃「萬乘之國」，反映東周以後諸侯不斷擴張武備，勢力已凌駕周天子之上。

According to the ancient classic *The Rites of Zhou*, each chariot was pulled by four horses, which was known as a "carriage" and only the Zhou king could own ten thousands carriages pulled by a total of 40,000 horses. Hence it was called the "State of Ten Thousands Carriages". As for the "State of One Thousand Carriages", it refers to a state where its feudal lord had 1,000 carriages pulled by a total of 4,000 horses. However, during the Spring and Autumn period (770 – 476 BC) and the Warring States period (475 – 221 BC), some of the feudal lords claimed themselves "States of Ten Thousands Carriages", indicating that they had continued expanding their military power to such an extent that the status of the Zhou king was threatened.

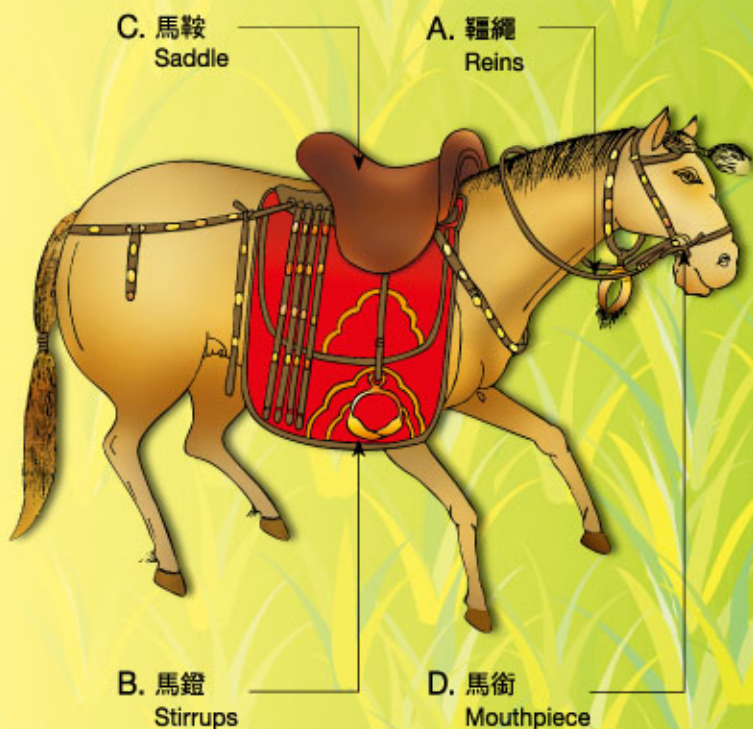
馬具有何用

The Uses of Horse Tacks



馬具是騎乘馬匹時的裝備。以下是騎馬時必須配備的馬具，你知道其用途嗎？

Horse tacks are the equipment used for horse-riding. Do you have any idea about them?



18. 騎手以手操控，讓坐騎得悉騎手的指示
Transmit the rider's hand movements to the horse's mouth, so that the horse will know its rider's commands
19. 讓騎手坐在馬上時保持平衡
Allow the rider to maintain his or her balance on horseback
20. 騎手騎馬時坐著的裝置
The seat of the horseback rider
21. 馬匹須銜著的裝置，騎手用作控制坐騎的方向和速度
A piece of equipment placed inside the horse's mouth to allow rider to control its movement and speed

上述馬具均是騎手必需的基本裝備，而馬具上的裝飾也能表示騎手的身份。

All the above are the basic tacks for the horse rider; decoration on the tacks can also show the social status of the rider.

奧運馬術知多少 The Olympic Equestrian Events

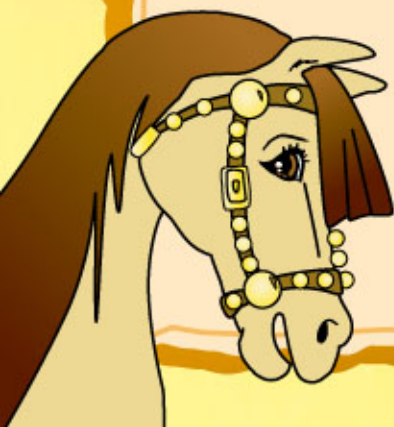


三項賽內容如何？

What is Eventing?

又稱三項全能賽，結合了場地障礙賽、盛裝舞步賽和越野賽。越野賽中騎手與馬匹須在指定時間內跑畢全程（約 5.7 公里），並越過多種天然或仿天然障礙，如水溝、河流、石牆和倒樹等。

Known as the equestrian triathlon, eventing consists of three tests – dressage, cross-country and jumping. In the cross-country competition, a rider and his or her horse are required to complete a set course of 5.7km within a set time. They will meet various natural obstacles, like ditches, streams, stone walls, pools and fallen trees.

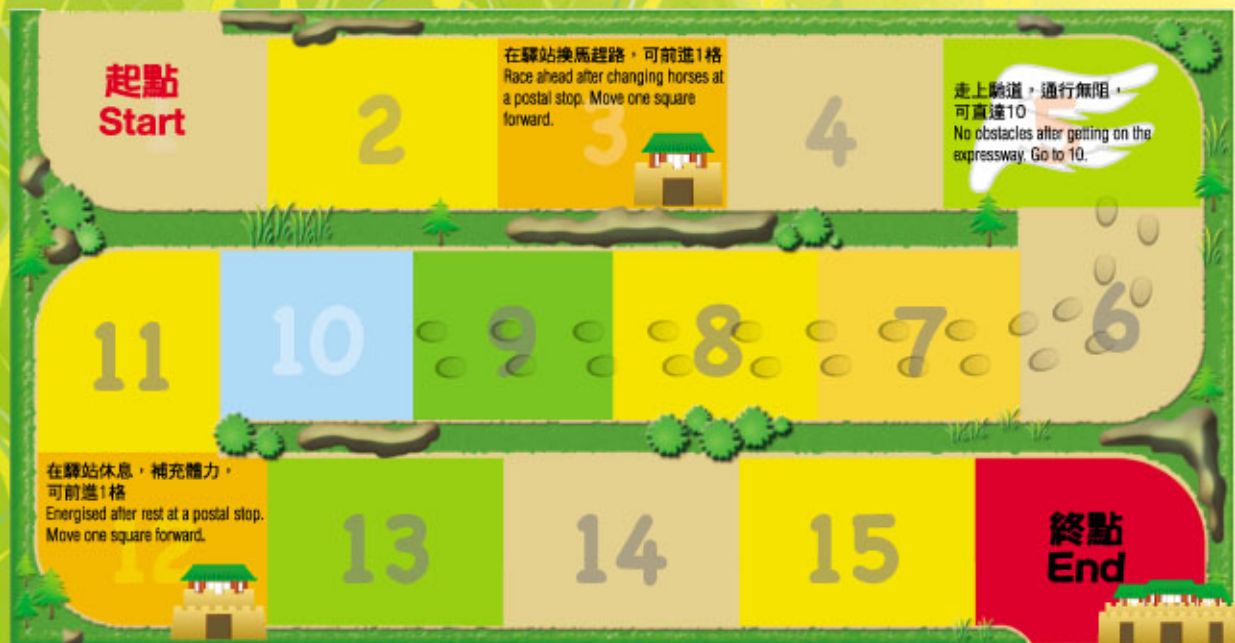


馬上傳送

You've Got Mail (on Horseback)

中國是世界上最早建立有系統傳遞信息的國家之一，早於商周時代（約公元前 16 世紀至前 221 年）已有馬車傳送文書、官員及貨物，並設有驛站；其後又有騎馬傳遞，秦始皇時更修築馳道，貫通全國，並為後世沿襲。玩玩以下遊戲，盡快到達終點，你便可明白馬遞及馳道的好處。

China was among one of the earliest countries to set up an information transmission system. During the Shang and Zhou dynasties (c.16th century – 221 BC), horse-drawn carriages were already used for sending documents, officials and goods. Postal stops for carriages along the routes were also in place. Later on, couriers on horseback were used. During his reign, Qinshihuang built expressways that connected all the different regions of his empire, which were also used by the later dynasties. Play this game and be the first one to reach the final square! You will then understand the advantages of using horseback courier and expressways.



歷史小知識 Little Knowledge on History

岳飛十二道金牌事件與馬遞有何關係？

What has the incident of the 12 gold tablets of Yue Fei (a famous general of the Song dynasty) got to do with the courier on horseback?

金牌是宋代皇帝發布緊急軍事文書的證明，稱為「金字牌急腳遞」。當岳飛要大破金兵時，南宋高宗和秦檜派出 12 名驛使，手持金字牌，騎著快馬，火速把召回岳飛的聖旨送抵前線。

During the Song dynasty (AD 960 – 1279), the emperor issued an emergency military order in a gold tablet. When Yue Fei was about to defeat the army of the Jin state, Emperor Gaozong of the Southern Song dynasty and Prime Minister Qin Hui sent out 12 couriers, each carrying a gold tablet and riding on a high-speed horse, to summon Yue Fei's immediate return to the capital.



考考馬知識 Knowing Your Horse



馬作為人類的朋友之一，為我們貢獻良多，但你對馬又了解多少呢？
試試回答以下問題，從多角度認識馬吧！

As one of man's best friends, horses have made a lot of contributions to us.
How much do you know about them? Try to answer the following questions to
know horses from a different perspective.

22. 馬耳向後倒貼表示甚麼？

When the ears of a horse are being folded back and pressed against its head, how is the horse feeling?

- A. 害羞 Shy B. 開心 Happy C. 憤怒 Angry

23. 成年雄馬有多少隻牙齒？

How many teeth does an adult horse have?

- A. 30 B. 40 C. 44

24. 馬的平均壽命約有多少歲？

What is the average life span of a horse?

- A. 10 年 years B. 20 年 years C. 40 年 years

25. 我們常見馬尾會拂動，有甚麼作用？

We often see horses flicking their tails. What are they actually doing?

26. 馬為甚麼要加上馬蹄鐵？

Why do horses need horseshoes?

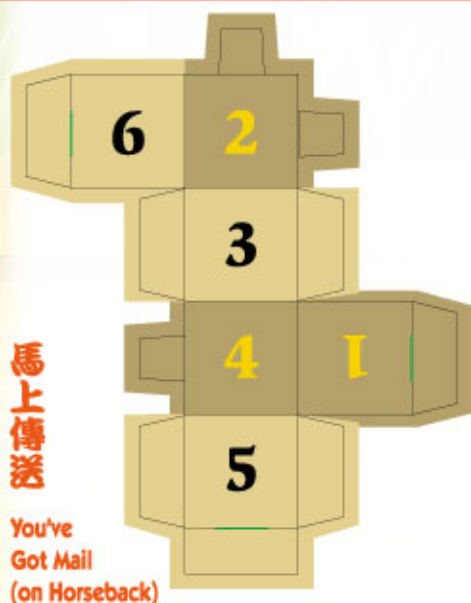
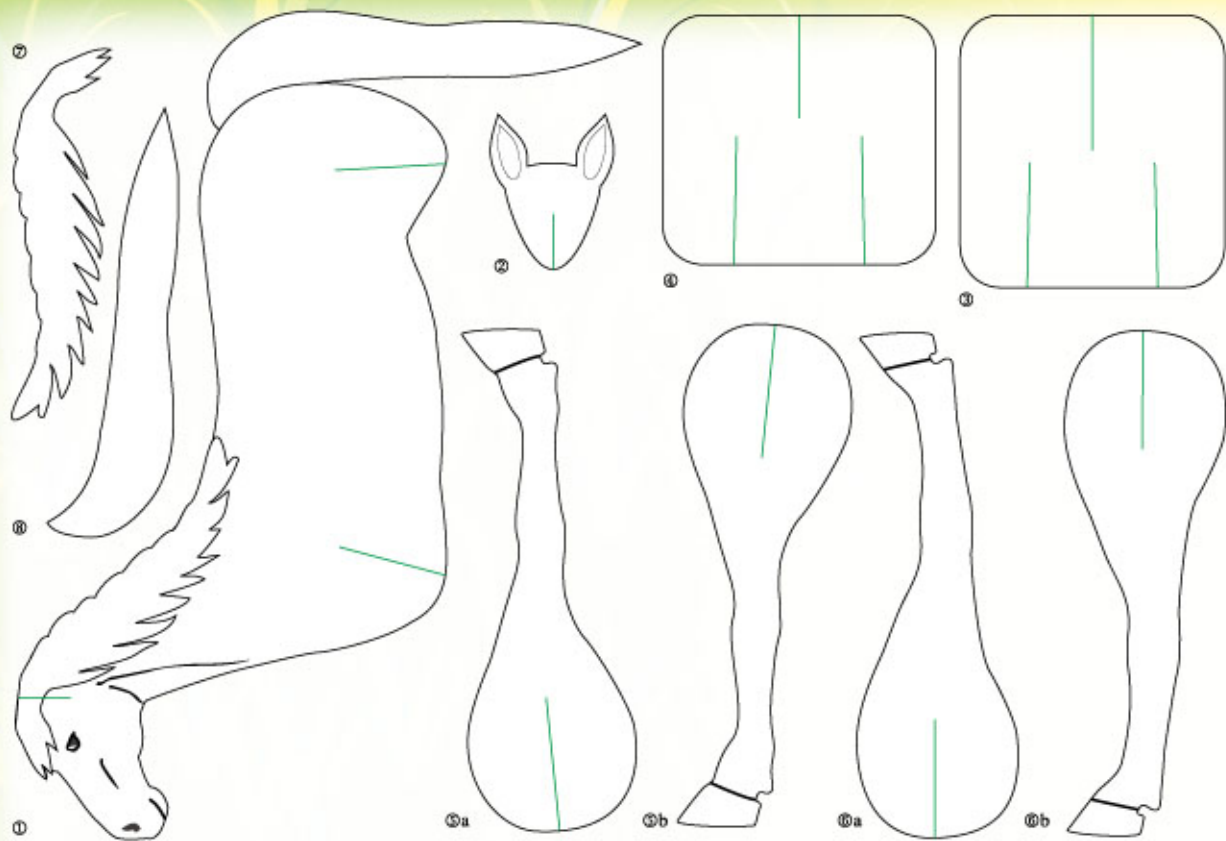




動手砌馬 Make Your Own Horse

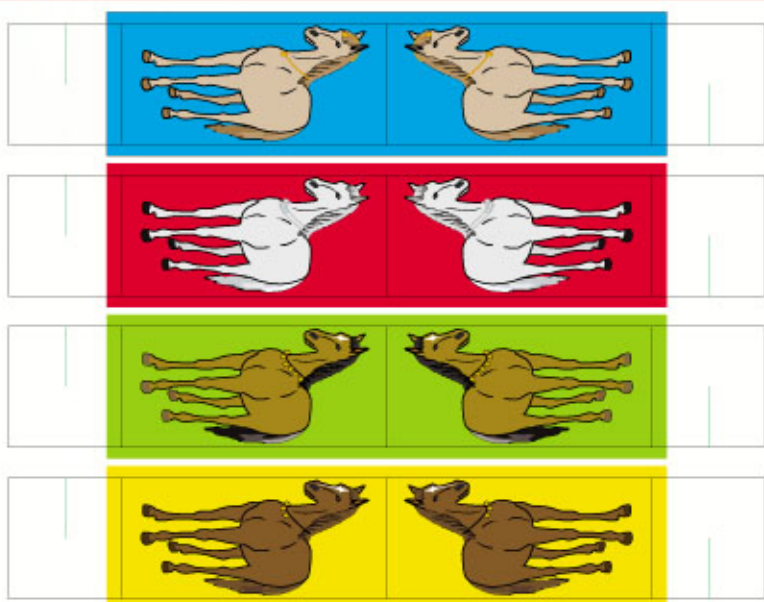
你想擁有自己的馬嗎？你可利用顏色筆，在馬部件上畫上顏色及圖案，然後利用剪刀剪下部件，再動手組合成立體模型吧！

Do you want to have your own horse? Fill in the parts of the horse with colours and designs, and then cut them out. Put them together and you'll have a model of a horse.



馬上傳送

You've Got Mail
(on Horseback)



請沿綠色線剪開 Please cut along the green lines.



漢字中的馬

The Chinese Character for Horse

人和馬的關係在生活上雖然不及以往密切，但其形象卻隨處見到，甚至在語言文字亦可找到馬的蹤影。「馬」字早於甲骨文已經出現，右邊圖表列舉有關「馬」字部首的字，你知道是甚麼意思嗎？試試將它們聯繫起來。

In modern times, relationship between man and horse may not be that close as they were in the past; however, we can still find examples of such closeness in the written language. The Chinese character for "horse" (*ma*) was already inscribed on the ancient oracle bones and turtle shells. The table on the right are some Chinese characters related to horses. Do you know what they mean? Try matching the words to their meanings.

27. 驢 (粵音：「標」)	•	•	A. 小馬 A foal or a colt
28. 騮 (粵音：「流」)	•	•	B. 黃色的馬 Yellow horse
29. 驢 (粵音：「離」)	•	•	C. 劣馬 An inferior horse
30. 騾 (粵音：「課」)	•	•	D. 紅色的馬 Red horse
31. 駒 (粵音：「拘」)	•	•	E. 黑色的馬 Black horse
32. 駘 (粵音：「台」)	•	•	F. 好馬 A superior horse
33. 驍 (粵音：「梟」)	•	•	G. 雌馬 Female horse

還有一些與馬有關的成語，你能幫我填充嗎？

There are some Chinese proverbs which mention about horses. Let's fill in the blanks.

34. 老馬 (提示：形容人經驗豐富)

"An old horse knows the way" describes someone with a lot of experiences.

35. 為馬 (提示：形容人歪曲事實)

"Calling the Deer a Horse" is meant to distort the truth.

36. 馬齒 (提示：形容人沒有成就)

"Horse's teeth increased in vain" describes someone not having any achievements.

37. 馬到 (提示：形容得手，很快獲勝)

"The horse arrives and the work is done" means the ease of success or victory.

38. 馬首 (提示：比喻服從指揮，追隨別人)

"Keeping one's eyes on the horse's head" means to obey orders and follow the others.

考考你

Testing yourself

你還認識其他與馬有關的字、成語和俗語嗎？試試和朋友比試吧！

Do you know any other Chinese characters, proverbs or sayings related to horses? Try listing all you know and then compare your list with your friend's.

答案 (Answer):

1. A; 2. B; 3. A; 4. A; 5. A; 6. 西周 Western Zhou dynasty; 7. 矮短 Short; 8. 較大 Large; 9. 粗壯 Thick; 10. 高大 Tall and large; 11. 較幼 Slender; 12. E; 13. C; 14. F; 15. B; 16. A; 17. D; 18. A; 19. B; 20. C; 21. D; 22. C; 23. B; 24. B; 25. 驅趕蒼蠅昆蟲 Flicking away flies and other insects. 26. 保護馬蹄前端的角質部分不易磨損，並使馬的腳步更為穩健 Horseshoes protect the front parts of the horses' hooves from wearing down, and give horses stability while moving. 27. B; 28. D; 29. E; 30. G; 31. A; 32. C; 33. F; 34. 騰途; 35. 指鹿; 36. 徒增; 37. 功成; 38. 是瞻



教育小冊子 Educational Pamphlet

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