

長安萬象

陝西隋唐文明展
教育互動區
教育小冊子

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB SERIES
香港賽馬會呈獻系列

PROSPERITY AND MAGNIFICENCE
Civilisation of the Sui and Tang Dynasties in Shaanxi Province
Interactive Zone
Education Pamphlet

Hong Kong in the Tang Dynasty

唐代香港

壓印香港出土的唐代銅錢圖案
Emboss the pattern of the Tang dynasty bronze coin unearthed from Hong Kong

香港地域東晉時隸屬寶安縣，唐肅宗至德二年（757年）寶安縣改為東莞縣，香港地區亦隸屬東莞縣。就讓我們認識唐代香港的商貿及軍事關要。

The Hong Kong region was part of Bao'an County in the Eastern Jin dynasty. In the 2nd year of the Zhide era (757) during the reign of Emperor Suzong in the Tang dynasty, Bao'an County was renamed Dongguan County, and Hong Kong also came under its administration. Let us explore the trade and military significance of Hong Kong during the Tang dynasty.

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繪畫 Painting

山水畫在隋代開始蓬勃，過往襯托人物或故事的自然景物，成為主角，獨立成科。來自西域和中東的石青、石綠等顏料，賦彩中原峻嶺，開創青綠山水，山體和輪廓常以金色勾勒，山水都進入金碧輝煌的時代！

Landscape painting began to flourish during the Sui dynasty, evolving beyond its earlier role as a backdrop for narrative scenes. It emerged as the central focus in artworks, establishing itself as an independent and significant genre. The introduction of stone-based pigments, such as azurite and malachite, from the Western Regions and the Middle East infused vibrant colours into depictions of towering mountain ranges, giving rise to the iconic blue-and-green landscape style. Gold highlights were often applied to mountain bases and contours, ushering in a golden age of dazzling and opulent landscape art.

花鳥動物

Flowers, birds and animals

人物

Figures

青綠山水

The blue-and-green style landscape painting

Poetic Charm and

and

畫意

詩情

Pictorial Splendour

詩 Poetry

唐朝是中國詩歌的黃金時代，文人以詩會友、酬贈唱和，詩賦更是科舉內容。清代康熙年間的《全唐詩》記載，唐代有 2,200 多位詩人，48,000 多首作品。今天，《唐詩三百首》依然是廣為流傳的詩歌選集，共鳴流傳至今！

The Tang dynasty was a golden age of Chinese poetry. Scholars and literary figures exchanged ideas, forged friendships, and composed poems in response to one another. Poetry was even included as part of the imperial examinations. During the Kangxi reign of the Qing dynasty, the *Complete Collection of Tang Poems* documented over 2,200 poets and more than 48,000 works from the Tang era. Today, the *Three Hundred Tang Poems* remains a widely celebrated anthology, preserving many timeless poems that continue to resonate with readers across generations!

選你喜歡的唐詩印在此處
Stamp your favourite Tang poem here

西域樂器

Musical Instruments from the Western Regions

拍板
Clapper

琵琶
Pipa lute

羯鼓
Jiegu (drum)

橫笛
Transverse flute

笙
Sheng mouth organ

中土樂器

Musical Instruments of the Central Plains

箏
Zheng zither

巾舞

Scarf dance

胡旋舞

Sogdian whirling dance



猜猜誰是胡旋舞高手？
踏上舞筵跳跳舞，答案很快會出現！
Guess who is the master of the Sogdian whirling dance?
Step onto the dancing mat and start dancing – the answer will soon be revealed!

A Flourishing Era of Music and Dance

遠古先民擊石拊石，百獸率舞。從原始宗教祭祀，到周代禮樂制度，漢代俗樂興起，與西域舞樂交流，樂舞在隋唐發展至高峰。唐墓以至敦煌石窟有不少樂舞場面的壁畫，映照這個載歌載舞的時代。

Ancient ancestors began striking and clapping stones, leading all in dance. From primitive religious rituals to the ritual music system of the Zhou dynasty, the rise of folk music during the Han dynasty, and the exchange of music and dance with the Western Regions, music and dance reached their peak during the Sui and Tang dynasties. Numerous murals in Tang tombs and the Dunhuang caves vividly depict scenes of music and dance, reflecting an era of joy and celebration filled with singing and dancing.

歌舞昇平



唐Tang

廚師推介
CHEF'S RECOMMENDATIONS

甜點 Sweets

遠赴印度學習蔗糖煉製，帶回紅糖、白砂糖的高級製作技藝，後來更出現了最早的冰糖。
Advanced sugar-refining techniques, including the production of brown sugar and white granulated sugar, were introduced from India. These advancements later led to the creation of rock sugar.

點心 (又稱「菓子」) Pastries and Confectionaries

以小麥粉製作，款式精美多樣，體現當時人們對食物的審美情趣。
Made from wheat flour, with exquisite and diverse designs, it reflects the aesthetics appreciation of food by people of the time.



芝麻小饅
Sesame xiaonang (bread)



雙環式點心
Double-ring pastry



千層餅
Thousand-layer pastry



餃子
Dumpling



六瓣花式點心
Six-petal floral pastry



寶相花月餅
Baoxiang flower mooncake

隨便點
Feel free to order

茶或酒
Tea or Wine



唐代流行妝容
A popular Tang makeup style



請為仕女選擇花細款式印在她的額上
Please choose a decorative ornament for the court lady and stamp it on her forehead



Lifestyle and Fashion 生活風尚

During the height of the Tang dynasty, the economy thrived, material wealth abounded, and society embraced openness. Frequent exchanges with foreign cultures introduced exotic trends that enriched daily life!

The typical attire for Tang officials consisted of a futou headscarf and a round-collared and narrow-sleeved robe, a style also imitated by the common man. In terms of colours, commoners were allowed to wear yellow (though not the imperial ochre yellow) or white garments, although some occasionally disregarded these regulations.

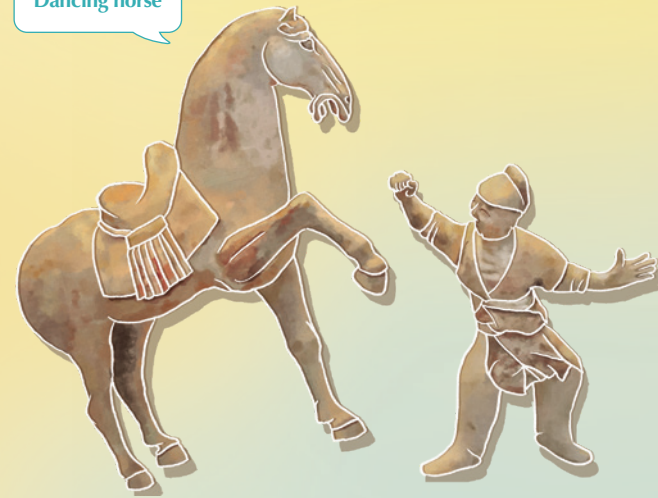
Tang dynasty women's fashion was characterised by a variety of styles, including blouse and skirt, low-cut collars, short-sleeved banbi jacket, long shawl, and both narrow and wide sleeves.
盛唐經濟發達、物質豐富、風氣開放，中外交流頻繁，帶來異域風尚！唐代官員常服為幘頭和圓領窄袖袍服，一般男裝也做效此樣式。顏色上，庶民可以穿黃衣（不是皇帝專用的赭黃）或白衣，但時有不守規限的情況。唐代女裝特點為襦裙、袒領、半臂、帔帛、窄袖與寬袖並存。

貴族娛樂 Noble Entertainment

馬球 Polo



舞馬 Dancing horse



Strong Riders 人強馬壯 and Sturdy Horses

唐代從西域引進良馬，驍勇善戰、豐腴健壯、動作優雅，既是決勝武備，又成貴族娛樂。

During the Tang dynasty, exceptional horses were introduced from the Western Regions. Valiant in battle, strong and graceful in movement, these horses served not only as essential military assets but also as symbols of prestige and a source of aristocratic entertainment.

前言 Introduction

隋唐時期，胡漢民族文化多元融合，大運河貫通南北，海陸絲綢之路連繫東西，黃金時代由是展開。

The Sui and Tang dynasties embraced Hu and Han cultures. The Grand Canal connected the North and South, while the maritime and overland Silk Roads bridged the east and west. Thus began a golden age.

盛唐風華，包羅萬象，邀請您「馬上」欣賞。An era of prosperity and magnificence awaits. We invite you to embark 'on horseback' to admire the splendour of the Tang dynasty.



豐腴為美！ Full-figured beauty was the prevailing standard!



拜倒石榴裙下！
To bow down beneath the pomegranate skirt means to be captivated by a woman's beauty.

長裙長，養尊處優！
The extraordinary length of these long skirts symbolised letsanely aristocratic lifestyles.

女穿男裝 Women in men's clothing



今天穿都可以！
Stylish even by today's standards!

古今都愛包包！
Just like today, Tang people loved their bags!

圓領袍衫翻領大衣 時尚穿法！ Round-collared robe under a coat with lapels A fashionable way of wearing robes during the Tang dynasty!

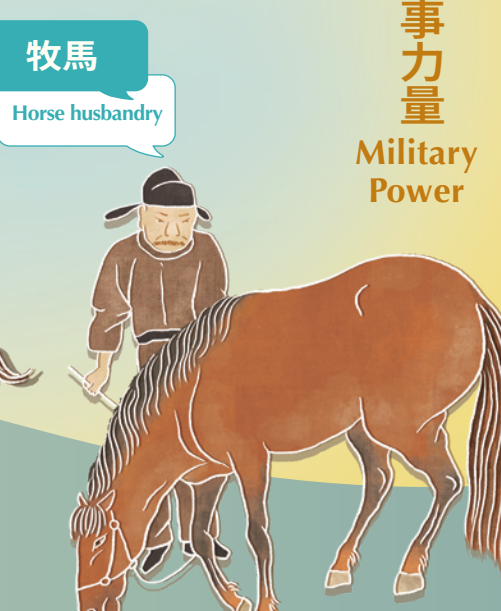
出行 Travelling



狩獵 Hunting



牧馬 Horse husbandry



軍事力量 Military Power

戰馬 Warhorse

