

香港

HONG KONG STORY

故事

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SUN SUN JEWELLERY
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紫氣東來
茶釵記

紅
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DIAMOND STEAK HOUSE

DAI AR

皇都戲院
STATE THEATRE

南北京果海味油糖雜貨發客

各色點心壽桃飽饜俱全



紫氣東來





序言

PROLOGUE

香港歷史源遠流長。史前時期，香港文化即與華南文化和中原文化聯繫緊密。香港自秦代納入中央政權管轄以來，與內地血脈相連、命運與共。縱使歷經百餘年外國侵佔的風雨滄桑，這份與祖國不可分割的連繫始終未曾間斷。1997年香港回歸祖國，開啟「一國兩制」新紀元。香港憑藉「背靠祖國、聯通世界」的獨特優勢，承續深厚文化根基，並在國家現代化進程中與祖國互為動力，持續扮演窗口與先行者的重要角色。

本展覽以「同根同源」為起點，梳理「中西匯流」的歷程，回望「共赴國難」的崢嶸歲月，最終匯聚於「國際都會」篇章，呈現香港在「一國兩制」下與祖國血濃於水、同心同行的當代面貌。

Hong Kong boasts a history as deep as it is rich. Since prehistoric times, its culture has been inextricably linked with that of Southern China and the Central Plains. Since the Qin dynasty first brought the region under centralised administration, Hong Kong has shared a common destiny with the Mainland. Even through more than a century of colonial rule, this bond with the motherland remained unbroken. Hong Kong's return to the motherland in 1997 marked a new chapter under the principle of 'One Country, Two Systems'. Today, leveraging the unique advantage of being backed by the motherland while connected to the world, Hong Kong continues to build upon its cultural foundations, serving as both a vital gateway and a pioneer in the nation's modernisation.

The exhibition unfolds through four key themes. Beginning with 'Roots of Culture', it traces the cultural synthesis of 'East Meets West', reflects on the shared resilience of 'Coalition Against Japanese Aggression' and culminates in the theme 'Hong Kong as a Global Metropolis'. Together, these sections present Hong Kong's contemporary identity — one that is deeply connected to its roots and moving forward in step with the nation under the principle of 'One Country, Two Systems'.

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EXHIBITION FLOOR PLAN



同根同源 ROOTS OF CULTURE

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Unity in Diversity in Chinese Civilisation
- 02 歷史源流
Historical Origins of Hong Kong

中西匯流 EAST MEETS WEST

- 03 歷史變遷
Historical Changes
- 04 摩登都市
A Modern City
- 05 華洋融合
Fusion of Chinese and Western Cultures

共赴國難 COALITION AGAINST JAPANESE AGGRESSION

- 06 同心抗敵
Hong Kong's Joint Resistance

國際都會 HONG KONG AS A GLOBAL METROPOLIS

- 07 社會變革
Social Changes
- 08 都會生活
Life in the Metropolis
- 09 經濟成就
Economic Achievements
- 10 與祖國同行
Walking with the Motherland

ROOTS OF CULTURE

同根同源

溯源香港，首在探尋文明之根。香港與中原文化同氣連枝，早已融入中華文明多元一體的宏大格局。這份血脈相連的關係，不僅體現在器物制度與民俗風情，更深植於世代相傳的社會結構與族群脈絡之中。本展覽以此為始，藉由考古發現與史料文獻，重構香港早期社會如何在嶺南文化與海洋文明的激盪下，與中原文明持續對話，並在交流中交融共生。

To truly understand Hong Kong, one must delve into the roots of its civilisation. Historically, the region has shared a deep bond with the Central Plains, serving as an integral part of the diverse yet unified tapestry of Chinese culture. This kinship is evident not only in material artefacts and customs, but also in social structures and ancestral lineages preserved through generations. Drawing on archaeological discoveries and historical records, this section reconstructs how early Hong Kong society — shaped by the intersection of Lingnan traditions and maritime influences — maintained a vital connection with the Central Plains, evolving through centuries of exchange and integration.

多元一體的中華文明 UNITY IN DIVERSITY IN CHINESE CIVILISATION

考古實證揭示，中華文明根脈深遠，可追溯至至少八千年前。從至少六千年前開始，香港先民便與珠江口灣區緊密互動，孕育出獨特的嶺南海洋文化。隨著彩陶、白陶器、牙璋、戈、環等禮器相繼出土，更印證了香港與中原及華南文化自古以來的深度交融。這些珍貴物證重現了古代的交流網絡，讓我們得以從器物透視歷史，探討香港如何在歷代建置與移民遷徙的進程中，構築起與祖國共生共榮的歷史基石。

Archaeological evidence reveals that the roots of Chinese civilisation stretch back at least 8,000 years. From at least 4,000 BC, Hong Kong's early inhabitants maintained close ties with communities across the Pearl River Estuary, giving rise to a distinctive Lingnan maritime culture. Excavated ritual objects—including painted and white pottery, *yazhang*, *ge* halberds and rings—attest to deep cultural integration between Hong Kong, the Central Plains and Southern China. Through these material traces of ancient networks, we can understand how imperial governance and successive waves of migration laid the historical foundations linking Hong Kong to the broader development of the nation.



禮制南傳：牙璋
The Southward Spread of Rituals:
The *Yazhang*

發展局古物古蹟辦事處提供
Collection of the Antiquities and Monuments
Office, Development Bureau



納穀涵水：夔紋硬陶甕
Storing Grain and Water: Hard Pottery Urn
with Double-f Pattern

發展局古物古蹟辦事處提供
Collection of the Antiquities and Monuments Office,
Development Bureau



禮祭神祇：鏤孔圈足白陶盤
Ritual Offerings to Deities: White
Earthenware Dish with Perforated Ring Foot

發展局古物古蹟辦事處提供
Collection of the Antiquities and Monuments Office,
Development Bureau



琢石為刃：有肩有段石鏃
Fashioning Stone Blades:
Shouldered and Stepped Stone Adze

發展局古物古蹟辦事處提供
Collection of the Antiquities and Monuments
Office, Development Bureau

從牙璋出發：
回溯漫長的香港故事

Echoes of the *Yazhang*:
Tracing the Timeless
Hong Kong Story

歷史源流 HISTORICAL ORIGINS OF HONG KONG

公元前 214 年秦平嶺南，香港納入秦朝行政體系。漢承秦制，李鄭屋漢墓等遺跡見證中原管治與禮俗文化在此地扎根。此後千載，移民南遷帶動經濟開拓；宋元以降，氏族定居，文教漸興。明代宗族與鄉約制度日臻完善，奠定社會根基。清代本地、客家、疍家及鶴佬等族群匯聚，在多元之中共同維繫中華傳統。香港憑藉深厚文化積澱與地理優勢，在近代劇變中躍居中外交流前沿，開啟「中西匯流」的新篇章。

In 214 BC, following the Qin conquest of Lingnan, Hong Kong was incorporated into the imperial administrative system. The Han dynasty built upon these foundations; sites like the Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb illustrate the early integration of Central Plains governance and ritual practices. Over the following centuries, waves of southward migration fuelled the region's economic growth. By the Song and Yuan dynasties, settling clans had fostered a flourishing literary culture. The Ming dynasty saw these social structures mature, as clan organisations and community compacts laid a durable foundation for society. During the Qing period, Punti, Hakka, Tanka and Hoklo communities converged; despite their diversity, they were united in maintaining Chinese traditions. With these deep cultural roots and unique geographical advantages, Hong Kong stood poised at the forefront of China's modern transformation, heralding the chapter 'East Meets West'.



漢代糧倉：陶倉模型
Han Dynasty Granary: Pottery Granary Model

發展局古物古蹟辦事處提供
Collection of the Antiquities and Monuments Office, Development Bureau



大嶼食邑：南宋李府「食邑稅山」界石
Granted Estate on Lantau: Southern Song Boundary Stone of the Li Clan

香港歷史博物館藏
Hong Kong Museum of History Collection



萬里揚帆：明代竹篙灣外銷瓷器
Sails Across the Seas: Ming Dynasty Export Ceramics from Penny's Bay

發展局古物古蹟辦事處提供
Collection of the Antiquities and Monuments Office, Development Bureau



宗族迴響：新界鄧氏宗族的鐵鐘
Echoes from the Clan: Iron Bell of the Tang Clan in the New Territories

香港歷史博物館藏
Hong Kong Museum of History Collection





十九世紀中葉以來，香港憑藉優良港口與地緣優勢，逐步發展為連接區域與世界的樞紐。步入二十世紀，中西文化在此交匯激盪，帶動商貿往來與人才流動日益頻繁；香港既是中國面向世界的重要窗口，也是世界理解中國的關鍵橋樑，長期發揮著連繫祖國與世界的紐帶作用。面對全球潮流與時代變局，殖民管治的終結與主權的恢復行使，構成了這座城市命運的重要轉折。

From the mid-19th century, Hong Kong leveraged its strategic location and deep-water harbour to become a pivotal hub connecting the region to the rest of the globe. By the dawn of the 20th century, the convergence of Chinese and Western cultures had intensified, accelerating the flow of trade and talent. Hong Kong served a dual purpose: as a vital window for China to engage with the world, and a lens through which the world could understand China. Against the backdrop of global shifts, the end of colonial rule and the resumption of Chinese sovereignty marked a defining turning point in the city's history.



中西匯流

EAST MEETS WEST



03 展區 GALLERY

歷史變遷 HISTORICAL CHANGES

1841年鴉片戰爭期間，英國武力強佔香港島，陷入長達156年的殖民管治。中華人民共和國政府始終堅守領土主權立場，不承認有關香港的三個不平等條約，堅定維護國家統一。1997年香港回歸，在祖國堅實支持下開啟繁榮穩定的新篇章。本展區以香港歷史發展為縱軸，概覽重要時期與關鍵事件，並聚焦早期都市化與社會變遷，呈現城市景觀的形成與演變。

In 1841, amid the Opium War, Britain forcibly occupied Hong Kong Island, initiating 156 years of colonial rule. Throughout this era, China consistently upheld territorial sovereignty, refused to recognise the three unequal treaties relating to Hong Kong, and resolutely safeguarded national unity. The city's return to the motherland in 1997 marked a new chapter of stability and growth. With strong national support, Hong Kong continued its evolution into a world-class metropolis. This zone chronicles that journey, highlighting the key events, early urbanisation and social changes that have shaped the city's unique landscape.

中西匯流 EAST MEETS WEST



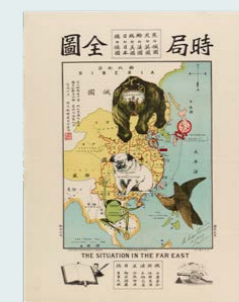
林則徐像：銘記虎門銷煙
Statue of Lin Zexu: Commemorating the Destruction of Opium at Humen

香港歷史博物館藏
Hong Kong Museum of History Collection



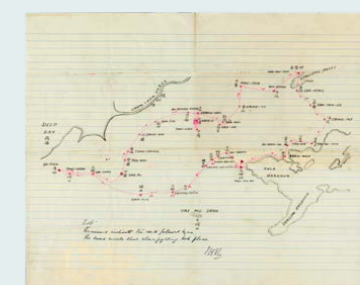
裙帶路里程碑：通往維多利亞城
The Kwan Tai Lo Milestone: Road to the City of Victoria

香港歷史博物館藏
Hong Kong Museum of History Collection



瓜分豆剖：晚清《時局全圖》
Carved Like a Melon: The Late Qing Situation in the Far East

George Watson's College 提供
Courtesy of George Watson's College



《保鄉衛土：1899年新界抗英戰事圖》
In Defence of Village and Homeland: British Advance and Village Resistance in the New Territories, 1899

George Watson's College 提供
Courtesy of George Watson's College



04 展區 GALLERY

摩登都市 A MODERN CITY

香港以繁忙海港為樞紐，政商權力長期由歐美精英主導。儘管有從基層起家的華人，憑藉堅韌進取的精神，在金融與轉口貿易中脫穎而出，卻長期被排斥在權力架構之外。在此期間，交通、通訊及傳媒的革新，加速了城市現代化進程，重塑社會輪廓；隨著法治建立與西式生活普及，華洋交流由管治層面延伸至日常生活，構建出獨特的社會面貌；縱經時代更迭，這座城市始終保留著深厚的中華文化底色。

Centred around a bustling harbour, the city saw its political and commercial landscape dominated by European and American elites for a long time. While many Chinese individuals rose from the grassroots to excel in finance and trade, they remained largely excluded from the corridors of power. During this period, advances in transport, communications and the media accelerated modernisation, reshaping the social fabric. With the establishment of the rule of law and the spread of Western lifestyles, Chinese-Western interactions extended from governance into daily life, shaping a unique social landscape. Throughout these transformations, however, Hong Kong retained its deep Chinese cultural foundation.



商埠初開：英資洋行銀盤
The Dawn of the Free Port: Silver Salver from a British Trading Firm

怡和洋行提供
Courtesy of Jardine, Matheson & Co.



緝私防線：佛頭洲稅關石碑
The Anti-Smuggling Line: The Fat Tau Chau Customs Stele

香港歷史博物館藏
Hong Kong Museum of History Collection



革命喉舌：香港《中國日報》
Voice of the Revolution:
Hong Kong's China Daily

吳貴龍先生提供
Courtesy of Mr Ng Kwai-lung



港幣之始：東藩匯理銀行鈔票
Hong Kong's First Currency: Oriental Bank Corporation Banknote

香港歷史博物館藏
Hong Kong Museum of History Collection

中西匯流 EAST MEETS WEST



05 展區 GALLERY

華洋融合 FUSION OF CHINESE AND WESTERN CULTURES

隨著二十世紀城市化進程，香港百業興旺。展場中，錯落有致的「戰前唐樓」建築群，展現當時傳統老字號，以及新興階層如買辦和海員的生活空間，勾勒出多元立體的社會圖像。華人在奔波忙碌之餘，亦不忘寄情生活：伴隨叮叮聲穿梭市區的「雙層電車」，茶樓相聚、戲棚觀劇與體育競技，形塑出獨特的港式都會文化。然而，歷史的記憶不僅留在街巷間的繁華光影，更銘刻著大時代變局的深沉烙印，走進「共赴國難」的篇章，翻開那段風雨同舟、共赴時艱的戰火歲月。

As urbanisation accelerated in the 20th century, Hong Kong evolved into a thriving economic hub. This zone recreates a cluster of pre-war tong lau (tenement buildings), offering an immersive glimpse into a world of traditional Chinese shops and the homes of newly prominent groups such as compradors and seafarers. Amid the daily hustle, residents found time for the pleasures of life. The iconic double-decker trams, with their distinctive 'ding-ding' chime, carried passengers to teahouse gatherings, Cantonese opera performances and sporting events, helping to shape a distinctive urban culture. Yet this vibrant street life tells only part of the story. As the era progressed, shifting tides and turbulent events began to cast long shadows, leading us into the sombre chapter 'Coalition Against Japanese Aggression'.



華人慈善殿堂：東華醫院大堂場景
The Hall of Chinese Philanthropy:
The Tung Wah Hospital Lobby

由東華三院提供文物
Artefacts provided by The Tung Wah Group of Hospitals



同心抗疫：香港抗疫金章
Heart of Solidarity: Hong Kong's
Anti-Epidemic Gold Medal

香港歷史博物館藏
Hong Kong Museum of History Collection



中西津梁：理雅各離港獲贈銀插屏
A Conduit Between East and West: The Silver
Table Screen Presented to James Legge

由理克弗代表理氏家族捐贈予倫敦維多利亞與艾爾伯特博物館
Courtesy of Victoria and Albert Museum, London
Given by Christopher Legge on behalf of the Legge family



金漆招牌：誠濟堂中藥店
The Gilded Signboard: Shing Chai
Tong Chinese Medicine Shop

香港歷史博物館藏
Hong Kong Museum of History Collection

中西匯流 EAST MEETS WEST

COALITION AGAINST
JAPANESE AGGRESSION

共赴國難

勝利

屬於我們!

The Victory
is Ours!

1930年代抗日戰爭爆發後，香港華人展現強烈民族認同，透過踴躍籌款與物資支援，將家國情懷化為支援抗戰的實質力量。當時香港作為重要物資中轉站與海外聯繫樞紐，社會各界發起的救亡運動不僅體現血濃於水的同胞情誼，更彰顯兩地在危難時刻互助守望的民族大義。香港亦是保衛中國同盟和八路軍駐香港辦事處動員國際友人和海外華僑支持中國抗戰的重要平台。

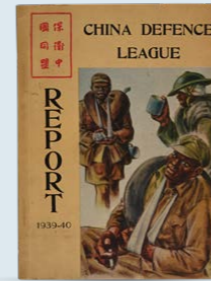
With the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression in the 1930s, the people of Hong Kong rallied with a profound sense of national identity. Through extensive fundraising and material donations, they translated their patriotism into vital support for the front lines. Leveraging the city's strategic position as a transshipment hub connecting China with the world, these patriotic mobilisation efforts exemplified the deep bond shared by compatriots in times of crisis. Furthermore, Hong Kong became a crucial operational base for organisations such as the China Defence League and the Eighth Route Army Office in Hong Kong, mobilising international allies and overseas Chinese communities to unite in a global network in defence of the nation.

同心抗敵

HONG KONG'S JOINT RESISTANCE

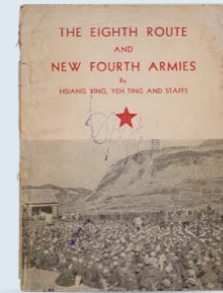
自 1931 年九一八事變爆發，面對日本侵華的國難，港人與內地始終血脈相連、同仇敵愾，譜寫了一段生死與共的歷史。1941 年 12 月香港淪陷，市民飽受戰亂與物資匱乏之苦，度過了三年零八個月的艱難歲月。與此同時，中國共產黨領導的抗日游擊隊港九大隊英勇抗日：營救文化人士和國際友人，並開展卓有成效的情報工作，為世界反法西斯戰爭的勝利做出過重要貢獻。這段可歌可泣的戰鬥歷史，深化了香港與祖國命運共同體的連結。

Following the September 18th Incident in 1931, as Japanese aggression imperilled the nation, the people of Hong Kong and the Mainland stood united in defiance, forging a bond of solidarity through life and death. After the fall of Hong Kong in December 1941, the city suffered through three years and eight months of hardship. Meanwhile, the Hong Kong Battalion — led by the Communist Party of China — mounted a courageous resistance. Their heroism extended far beyond the battlefield, as they orchestrated daring rescues of cultural figures and international friends, and provided critical intelligence. These actions made a vital contribution to the victory in the World Anti-Fascist War. This chapter of resilience and sacrifice permanently cemented the connection between Hong Kong and the motherland, revealing a true community of shared destiny.



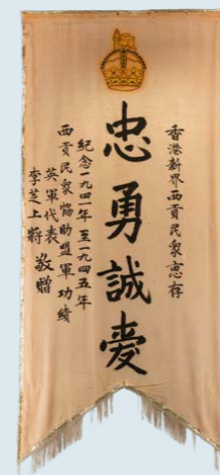
烽火同舟：《保衛中國同盟年度報告》
United in the Flames of War: *The China Defence League Annual Report*

香港歷史博物館藏
Hong Kong Museum of History Collection



敵後長城：《八路軍與新四軍》
The Great Wall Behind Enemy Lines: *The Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army*

香港歷史博物館藏
Hong Kong Museum of History Collection



烽火殊榮：英軍錦旗下的港九大隊
Wartime Honours: *Banner of the Hong Kong Battalion presented by the British Army*

香港文化博物館提供
Courtesy of Hong Kong Heritage Museum



香港受降鐵證：日軍呈繳軍刀
The Japanese Surrender in Hong Kong: *Japanese Officers' Swords*

英國國家海事博物館提供
Courtesy of the National Maritime Museum, UK



二十世紀中葉以來，香港緊隨國際局勢起伏演變，深度參與國家改革開放進程，逐步蛻變為「背靠祖國、聯通世界」的國際金融與商貿大都會。在「一國兩制」制度框架下，香港持續發揮「國家所需、香港所長」的獨特優勢，並在祖國支持下與內地優勢互補、互利雙贏，從而更全面融入國家發展大局，開啟與時代並進的新篇章。

Since the mid-20th century, Hong Kong has evolved in tandem with the shifting international landscape, playing a pivotal role in the nation's historic journey of reform and opening-up. It has evolved into a premier international financial and commercial metropolis — one that is uniquely 'backed by the motherland and connected to the world'. Under the 'One Country, Two Systems' framework, Hong Kong continues to leverage its distinctive strengths to serve the country's strategic needs. By capitalising on the motherland's support and its own complementary advantages, Hong Kong has fostered deep, mutually beneficial cooperation. Today, as it integrates more fully into the overall national development, Hong Kong is writing a new chapter of prosperity and progress.

HONG KONG AS
A GLOBAL METROPOLIS

國際都會



07 展區 GALLERY

社會變革 SOCIAL CHANGES

1945年至1950年代，戰後的香港百廢待興。1949年新中國成立，香港憑藉特殊地位，成為內地接軌世界的關鍵窗口。石硤尾大火後，港英政府開始關注救濟與安置；展場中的「徙置大廈」，正是公屋政策萌芽的歷史見證。1960年代的社會動盪促使港英政府改變管治思維，進行一系列社會改革，拓展文化空間。在此氛圍下，中西節慶並行，盡顯華洋雜處特色；而中華文化根脈始終植根社會，讓港人在變局中仍能維繫文化記憶與民族認同。

From 1945 through the 1950s, Hong Kong faced the immense challenges of post-war recovery. Following the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Hong Kong's unique geopolitical position transformed it into a vital gateway connecting the Mainland to the world. The devastating Shek Kip Mei fire became a turning point, compelling the government to prioritise relief and resettlement. The era's most iconic feature—the 'resettlement block'—stands today as a historical testament to the origins of public housing policy. The social unrest of the 1960s necessitated a profound shift in governance. To ensure stability, the administration launched a series of social reforms and expanded cultural opportunities. Throughout this evolution, a vibrant duality emerged: Lunar New Year and Christmas were celebrated side by side, symbolising the city's harmonious Chinese-Western fusion. Yet deep Chinese cultural roots remained firmly embedded in society, enabling the people of Hong Kong to preserve their cultural memory and national identity amid changing times.

國際都會
HONG KONG AS A GLOBAL METROPOLIS



舉國同慶：《文匯報》國慶一周年紀念特刊
A Nation Rejoices: Wen Wei Po First National Day Commemorative Issue

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風雨同路：舊式十號風球信號
Weathering the Storm Together: Vintage Number 10 Typhoon Signal

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獅子山下：七十年代徙置大廈生活場景
Below the Lion Rock: Life in the Resettlement Estates of the 1970s



清潔香港經典：「垃圾蟲」海報
Keep Hong Kong Clean: The Iconic 'Lap Sap Chung' (Litterbug) Poster

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08 展區 GALLERY

都會生活 LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS

香港的都會特質源於中西薈萃，在日常點滴中呈現獨特細節：街頭巷尾的方言、飲食與節奏，交織著文學、影視及流行音樂，築起市民集體的城市印記。週末觀摩球賽、冰室暢談影視紅星、對賽馬運動的熱忱，輔以海濱與泳池的暢泳之樂，使娛樂與社交生活環環相扣。華夏藝文傳統與本土創意在此碰撞，既形塑多元獨特的文化風貌，亦使香港在傳遞全球流行文化與生活品味上，始終擔當連結中外文化的樞紐。

Hong Kong's metropolitan soul was defined by the dynamic fusion of Chinese and Western influences, vividly expressed in the texture of everyday life. From the polyglot chatter of the streets to the distinct flavours of local cuisine, the city's rhythm was inextricably woven with literature, film and popular music, shaping a collective urban memory. This vibrant social world came alive in the details: weekend football matches, spirited debates over screen idols in bustling *bing sutt* cafes, the feverish passion for horse racing and the simple pleasure of swimming at the harbourfront. In these moments, entertainment and community were inseparable. Traditional Chinese arts converged with local ingenuity to forge a diverse cultural landscape that sustained Hong Kong's identity and cemented its role as a vital cultural hub connecting China to the world.



聲畫入屋：六十年代麗的電視機
Wired for Sound & Vision: The Rediffusion Television Set of the 1960s

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香江球壇盛事：總督盃足球賽獎座
A Golden Era of Hong Kong Football: The Viceroy Cup Trophy

中國香港足球總會提供
Courtesy of The Football Association of Hong Kong, China



破曉之作：華語音樂劇《白孃孃》戲服
A Pioneering Vision: Costume of the Chinese Musical 'Pai Niang Niang'

Rebecca Pan Productions 提供
Courtesy of Rebecca Pan Productions



飛越啟德：汎美航空海報中的香港映像
Flying into Kai Tak: Pan Am's Vision of Hong Kong

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國際都會 HONG KONG AS A GLOBAL METROPOLIS



09 展區 GALLERY

經濟成就 ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

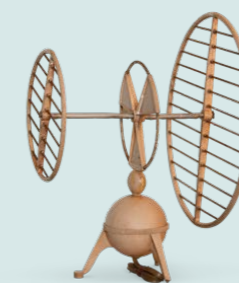
戰前香港以遠東轉口港為定位；1949年後，在資本與人才流動帶動下轉向工業化，並於1950至1960年代積極引進外資與技術，令製造業蓬勃發展，產品行銷全球。1970年代末，隨著國家改革開放帶動產業北移，兩地經濟深度融合，促使香港服務業崛起，奠定今日格局。這段歷程展現了香港的強大韌性，也彰顯其與國家發展優勢互補、互為支撐的緊密連結。

Before the Second World War, Hong Kong stood as a vital entrepôt in the Far East. The years following 1949 marked a turning point, as a surge of capital and talent catalysed a shift toward industrialisation. The 1950s and 1960s saw the city actively courting foreign investment and technology, leading to a booming manufacturing sector with products exported worldwide. By the late 1970s, as national reform and opening-up gathered momentum, industries migrated north, leading to deep economic integration with the Mainland. This evolution spurred the rise of the service sector, shaping today's dynamic economy. This journey highlights Hong Kong's resilience and its close, mutually reinforcing relationship with national development.



香港製造：三國群英彩繪保溫壺
Made in Hong Kong: 'Heroes of the Three Kingdoms' Illustrated Vacuum Flask

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七三股災：曇花一現的香港天線
The 1973 Crash: Hong Kong Antenna, a Short-Lived Sensation

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兩地合力：成就風靡全球的椰菜娃娃
Joint Efforts: Making of the Global Sensation Cabbage Patch Kids

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聚沙成塔：滙豐紅色大廈錢罌
Building a Fortune Brick by Brick: The HSBC Red Building Money Box

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10 展區 GALLERY

與祖國同行
WALKING WITH THE
MOTHERLAND

香港自古與內地血脈相連、地緣相依，是不可分割的命運共同體。1949年後，兩地互動日益緊密，織就了深厚的歷史紐帶。在國家改革開放的宏大篇章中，香港不僅蛻變為舉世矚目的國際都會，廣大港人亦是這場變革的積極參與者、貢獻者與受益者。面向新時代的機遇與挑戰，香港將發揮「背靠祖國、聯通世界」的獨特優勢，深度融入國家發展大局，與祖國同心同行、互利共贏，共譜繁榮新篇。

Hong Kong has long been connected to the Mainland through shared history, culture and geography, forming an inseparable community with a shared destiny. Since 1949, interactions between the two have grown increasingly close, further strengthening these deep-rooted ties. Throughout the sweeping narrative of the nation's reform and opening-up, Hong Kong has evolved into a renowned international metropolis and has seen its people become active participants, contributors and beneficiaries of this transformation. Today, facing the opportunities of a new era, the city continues to leverage its distinctive advantages of being 'backed by the motherland and connected to the world'. By deepening its integration into national development, Hong Kong will work in tandem with the country for mutual benefit, and help write a new chapter of shared prosperity.



國寶情繫香江：「大熊貓在香港」紀念郵票版張
National Treasures Bond with Hong Kong: 'Giant Pandas in Hong Kong' Commemorative Stamp Sheet

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血濃於水：群星賑災義賣特刊
Blood Is Thicker Than Water: All-Star Charity Relief Special Edition

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祥雲耀香江：2008 北京奧運火炬
Auspicious Clouds Shine Over Hong Kong: The 2008 Beijing Olympic Torch

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世紀見證：香港政權交接儀式講台
Witness to the Century: The 1997 Hong Kong Handover Podium

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