



# 香港

HONG KONG STORY

# 故事

活動手冊  
ACTIVITY BOOKLET

# 序言 FOREWORD

讓我們一起展開跨越六千年的「香港故事」之旅！這個展覽匯聚超過二千八百件珍貴文物，帶你們走進四個精彩篇章：

- 從中國古代文明出發，了解我們文化的深厚根基；
- 走進中西文化交流的年代，看看香港如何成為東西交匯的橋樑；
- 重溫香港與祖國並肩抗戰的艱難歲月，感受團結的力量；
- 了解香港人如何憑着努力和堅毅，把香港建設成世界知名的國際大都會，並迎來回歸祖國的重要時刻。

我們精心設計了生動的場景與精彩的互動體驗，讓你彷彿置身歷史長河之中。快來探索這座城市的精彩傳奇，感受香港人堅毅不屈、勇往直前的精神，並思考我們如何在歷史的啟發下迎向更美好的未來！

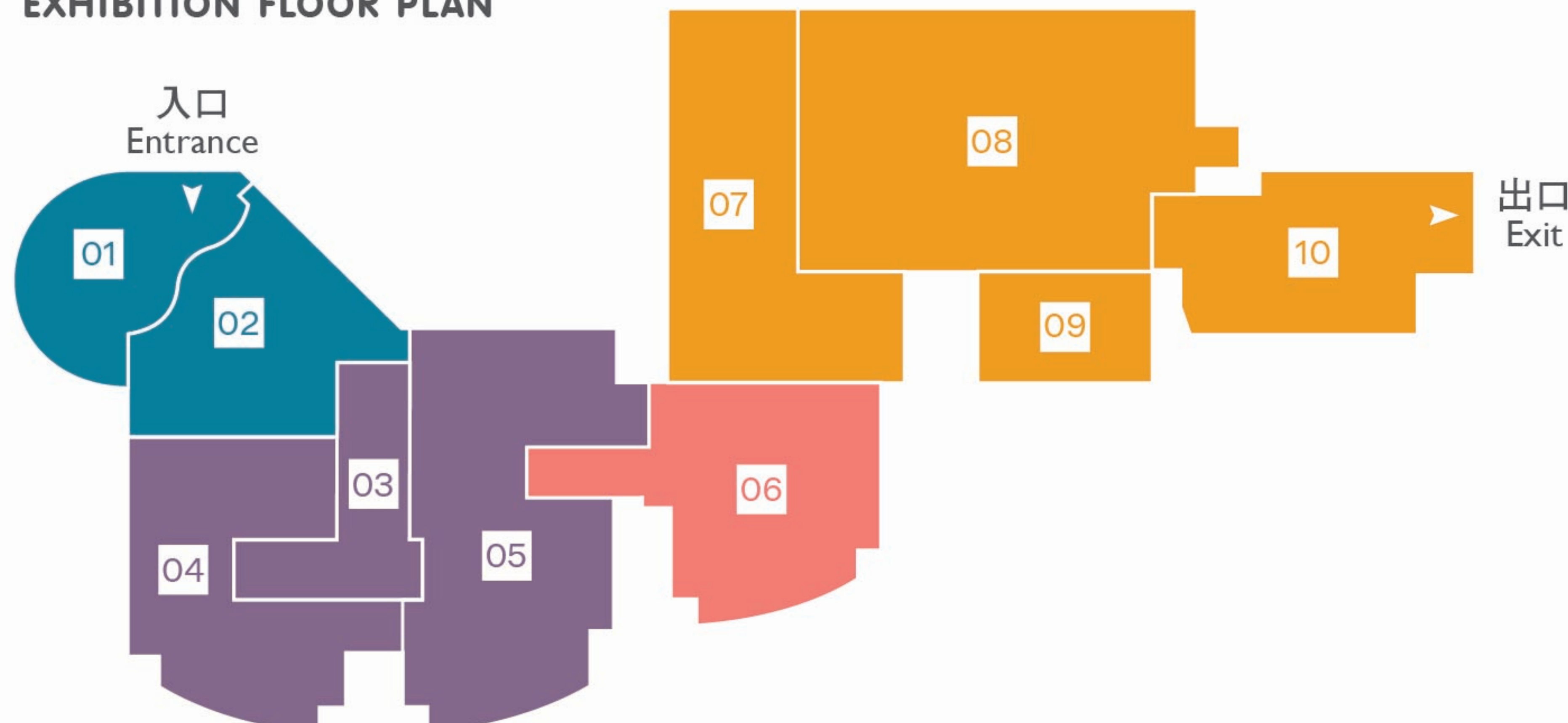
Let's begin an exciting journey through 6,000 years of Hong Kong's story! This exhibition brings together more than 2,800 precious artefacts and invites you to explore four fascinating chapters:

- Discover the roots of ancient Chinese civilisation and the cultural traditions we share.
- See how Hong Kong became a bridge between East and West.
- Relive the wartime years when Hong Kong stood together with the motherland.
- Learn how the city, through hard work and perseverance, grew into a world-renowned metropolis and welcomed the important moment of its return to the motherland.

We have created vivid scenes and engaging interactive experiences to help you step into the flow of history. As you explore, you will feel the resilience and determination of the people of Hong Kong. Come and discover the remarkable story of this city, and reflect on how history can inspire a better future!

## 展覽平面圖

### EXHIBITION FLOOR PLAN



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# 同根同源

## ROOTS OF CULTURE



本展覽單元帶領我們回顧香港的早期歷史。重點展品包括香港南丫島出土的「牙璋」，見證中原禮制文化傳到南方。其他展品還有李鄭屋漢墓的文物、聖山遺址出土的宋元時期陶瓷，以及竹篙灣出土的明代青花瓷片。這些發現說明香港自古以來已融入中華文明，並與祖國保持緊密聯繫。

This section takes us back to Hong Kong's early history. Highlights include the prehistoric *yazhang* (ceremonial tablet), which marked the spread of ritual culture from the Central Plains to the south. Other key finds include artefacts from the Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb, ceramics from the Sacred Hill site dating to the Song and Yuan dynasties, and Ming blue-and-white porcelain sherds from Penny's Bay. Together, these finds show that Hong Kong has long been part of Chinese civilisation and has remained closely connected with the motherland.



01

展區 Gallery

## 多元一體的中華文明—從遠古的香港說起

### UNITY IN DIVERSITY IN CHINESE CIVILISATION: HONG KONG SINCE ANCIENT TIMES

中華文明的起源可追溯到至少八千年前，遼河、黃河、長江、珠江等流域先後出現多個新石器文化中心，形成多區並進的發展格局。約五千多年前，以良渚文化為代表的長江下游地區率先進入高度發展的早期文明階段；其後在秦朝完成大一統。香港約於六、七千年前已有人類聚落。出土文物顯示，自商周時期起，香港已逐步融入中華文明多元一體的格局。

Chinese civilisation stretched back at least 8,000 years, with Neolithic cultures developing in the basins of the Liao, Yellow, Yangtze, and Pearl Rivers. Around 5,000 years ago, the lower Yangtze region, represented by the Liangzhu culture, entered an advanced stage of early civilisation. Later, the Qin dynasty went on to establish a unified empire. Hong Kong had settlements about 6,000–7,000 years ago. Archaeological evidence shows that, from the Shang and Zhou periods onwards, Hong Kong gradually became part of the diverse yet unified Chinese civilisation.



# 考古偵探

## ARCHAEOLOGY DETECTIVE

香港位處珠江口東岸。考古研究顯示，早在約六、七千年前的新石器時代，香港已有人類聚居活動，並與珠江三角洲其他地區同屬一個緊密相連的區域文化圈。請在展覽中找出下圖所示或其他一件新石器時代石器，作為香港早已有先民活動的證據，並記錄其名稱、年代及出土地點。

Archaeological research shows that, as early as the Neolithic period around 6,000–7,000 years ago, human communities were already living in Hong Kong. These settlements were part of a closely interconnected regional cultural sphere linking Hong Kong with other areas of the Pearl River Delta. Find the Neolithic stone tool as shown below or another one in the exhibition as evidence of early human activity in Hong Kong, and write down its name, period, and excavation site.

1

文物名稱：

Object Name: \_\_\_\_\_

年代：

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

出土地點：

Excavation Site: \_\_\_\_\_



2

文物名稱：

Object Name: \_\_\_\_\_

年代：

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

出土地點：

Excavation Site: \_\_\_\_\_

香港先民在沿岸及島嶼遺址留下多種陶器，如繩紋陶器、幾何印紋陶器等，反映嶺南文化與海洋文化交融的特色。請在展覽中找出右圖所示或其他一件帶有繩紋或幾何印紋的陶器，並記錄其名稱、年代及出土地點。

At coastal and island sites, ancient inhabitants of Hong Kong left behind corded pottery, stamped geometric pottery, etc. These artefacts reflect both Lingnan and maritime cultural characteristics. Find the pottery vessel as shown on the right or another one in the exhibition bearing corded or stamped geometric patterns, and record its name, period, and excavation site.



香港一些遺址曾出土禮器和銅器，反映香港在商周時期已受中原文化影響，並與華南沿海地區有所交流。請在展覽中找出下圖所示或其他一件禮器或銅器，並記錄其名稱、年代及出土地點，說明它如何反映中原文化對香港的影響。

A number of sites in Hong Kong have yielded ritual objects and bronze objects, showing that Hong Kong was influenced by Central Plains culture during the Shang and Zhou dynasties and connected to the wider Chinese civilisation through South China's coastal exchange networks. Find the object as shown below, or another ritual or bronze object in the exhibition that reflects this influence, and record its name, period, and excavation site.



3

文物名稱：

Object Name: \_\_\_\_\_

年代：

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

出土地點：

Excavation Site: \_\_\_\_\_

從以上證據可見，香港一直是中華文明多元一體格局中嶺南海洋文化的重要一環。

Based on the evidence above, Hong Kong has long been an important part of Lingnan's maritime culture within the diverse yet unified structure of Chinese civilisation.



## 探尋香港先民的生活與工藝

### DAILY LIFE AND SKILLS OF EARLY INHABITANTS OF HONG KONG

香港先民早在新石器時代已在沙堤、海岸和河流附近生活。他們用石器狩獵、捕魚；用圓底夾砂陶釜煮食，也懂得利用石拍製作樹皮衣服；後來又使用陶紡輪織布。墓葬中亦出土大量石玦、石環、骨飾和貝珠等飾物。這些器物展現了先民的日常生活與工藝技術。請把上邊的工具或物件與下邊最適合的用途配對起來。

From the Neolithic period onwards, early inhabitants of Hong Kong lived on sandbars, along the coast, and beside rivers. They hunted and fished with stone tools, cooked in round-bottomed coarse pottery cauldrons and used stone beaters to make bark clothes. Later, pottery spindle whorls were used in weaving. Tombs also contain many accessories, such as stone rings, bone ornaments, and shell beads. **Together, these objects reveal the daily life and skills of early settlers. Match each object at the top with its most appropriate use at the bottom.**



石網墜

Stone net weight



圓底夾砂陶釜

Round-bottomed coarse pottery cauldron

①



②



●  
A

用於烹煮食物，可放在爐灶上加熱。

Used for cooking food on a firing stove.

●  
B

用於紡織，連續旋轉將植物纖維紡成幼線。

Used in weaving, by spinning to twist plant fibres into thin threads.





陶紡輪

Pottery spindle whorl

③



●  
C

用於捕魚，把魚網沉於水中。

Used for fishing, by lowering the fish nets into the water.



石環

Stone ring

④



●  
D

用於切割肉類，刮削魚鱗和獸皮。

Used for cutting meat, scaling fish and cleaning animal hides.



蚌刀

Shell knife

⑤



●  
E

用於盛載食物或祭品。

Used for holding food or offerings in rituals.



鏤孔圈足白陶盤

White pottery basin with perforated ring foot

⑥



●  
F

飾物，常見於墓葬中。

A kind of accessory commonly found in burials.

02

展區 Gallery

## 歷史源流—香港與祖國的历史進程

### HISTORICAL ORIGINS OF HONG KONG: HONG KONG AND THE MOTHERLAND THROUGH TIME

公元前214年，秦朝平定嶺南後，香港地區納入其管轄範圍。自秦漢至隋唐，中原人口持續南遷，帶動嶺南經濟及海上貿易發展；考古資料顯示，約一千七百年前的香港已出現鹽業與聚落。至宋元時期，移民進一步增加，文教漸趨興盛。明清時期，此地逐漸形成宗族聚居的格局，部分族人更透過科舉入仕。清代，本地、客家、疍家、鶴佬等族群與嶺南文化緊密相連。英國管治時期，香港與內地仍保持密切聯繫，並逐步發展為現代化都市。1997年，中國恢復對香港行使主權，實行「一國兩制」。

In 214 BC, after the Qin dynasty unified Lingnan, the Hong Kong region was brought under its administration. From the Qin and Han through the Sui and Tang dynasties, migrants from the Central Plains moved south, helping to develop Lingnan's economy and maritime trade. Archaeological evidence shows that around 1,700 years ago, Hong Kong already had salt production and settled communities. During the Song and Yuan periods, migration increased further and education gradually developed. By the Ming and Qing dynasties, major clans had become established in the region and some clansmen entered government service through the imperial examination system. In the Qing period, Punti, Hakka, Tanka, and Hoklo ethnic groups all formed part of Hong Kong's Lingnan cultural landscape. During British rule, Hong Kong remained closely connected with the Mainland and gradually developed into a modern city. In 1997, China resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong and implemented the principle of 'One Country, Two Systems'.

# 歷史時空之旅

## THE JOURNEY THROUGH THE AGES

請根據展覽內容，補充下方歷史時光軸上的缺漏內容。完成後，請回顧香港自秦漢以來直至1997年回歸祖國的重要歷史脈絡，並思考香港的發展與國家歷史進程之間的關係。

Explore the timeline below and complete the missing information. As you work through it, trace Hong Kong's development from the Qin and Han dynasties to its return to the motherland in 1997, and consider how the city fits into the broader history of the Chinese nation.

### 秦代 Qin Dynasty (221BC – 207BC)

公元前214年，秦始皇平定嶺南，設置南海、桂林、象三郡；今香港地區隸屬南海郡番禺縣。

In 214 BC, Qin Shihuang annexed Lingnan and established three commanderies of Nanhai, Guilin, and Xiang. Nanhai commandery had its seat at Panyu (present-day Guangzhou), and the area of present-day Hong Kong came under the jurisdiction of Panyu County.

### 漢代 Han Dynasty (202BC – AD220)

公元前202年，劉邦建立漢朝稱帝。請在展覽中找出一件文物說明漢朝的影響已到達今香港地區。

In 202 BC, Liu Bang founded the Han dynasty and became emperor. Find an artefact in the exhibition to show that the influence of the Han dynasty had reached the area of present-day Hong Kong.

1/ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



### 六朝 The Six Dynasties (222 - 589)

### 唐代 Tang Dynasty (618 – 907)

大唐盛世時期，南洋與西洋貿易蓬勃發展。屯門是最早見於正式文獻的香港地名。請在展覽中找出一件唐代文物。

During the heyday of the Tang dynasty, trade with Southeast Asia and the West flourished. 'Tuen Mun' was the earliest Hong Kong place-name to appear in an official record. Find an artefact from the Tang dynasty in the exhibition.

2/ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### 隋代 Sui Dynasty (AD581 - 618)





### 明代 Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644)

明代前期勵精圖治，國力增強，嶺南地區經濟繁榮。香港的大宗族推動子弟讀書應考，晉身士紳階層，並倡導敬宗修族。**本地宗族每年都會進行哪些祭祖儀式？**

In the early Ming dynasty, the country grew stronger and more stable, and the Lingnan region prospered. In Hong Kong, the major clans encouraged their sons to study and sit the imperial examinations, enabling them to join the gentry. They also promoted respect for ancestors by compiling genealogies and building ancestral halls. **What ancestral worship ceremonies did the local clans hold?**

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### 宋代 Song Dynasty (960 - 1279)

兩宋時期，朝廷大力開發江南和嶺南，推動人口南遷，鹽業、絲綢、陶瓷等貿易亦十分頻繁。**於宋元之間，哪些氏族遷居於此？**

During this period, the imperial court actively developed the Jiangnan and Lingnan regions, encouraging southward migration. Trade in salt, silk, ceramics, and other goods flourished. **Which clans migrated here during the Song and Yuan periods?**

3/

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### 元代 Yuan Dynasty (1279 - 1368)

1271年，忽必烈建立元朝。1279年，元軍攻滅南宋，元朝統一全國。

In 1279, the Yuan army conquered the Southern Song, completing the unification of China under the Yuan dynasty founded by Kublai Khan.



粵



ENG



### 清代 Qing Dynasty (1644 – 1911)

1616年，努爾哈赤建立後金；1636年，皇太極改國號為清。清代香港地區屬新安縣管轄。為加強海防，朝廷在香港境內先後設立了哪些炮台？

In 1616, Nurhaci established the Later Jin dynasty. In 1636, Hong Taiji changed the dynastic name to Qing. During the Qing dynasty, the Hong Kong region was placed under the administration of Xin'an County. **What forts and batteries did the Qing court establish in Hong Kong to strengthen coastal defence?**

5/ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



### 英國管治時期 British Rule (1841 – 1997)

第一次鴉片戰爭（1840-1842年）後，英國先後強行割佔香港島、九龍，並租借新界。其後，香港在華洋共處的氛圍下，逐漸發展成為中外薈萃的現代城市。

After the First Opium War (1840-1842), Britain forcibly occupied Hong Kong Island in 1841 and then Kowloon, and later leased the New Territories. Amid an atmosphere of Chinese-foreign coexistence, Hong Kong gradually developed into a modern city in which Chinese and Western cultures came together.



### 中國恢復對香港行使主權

#### Resumption of the exercise of Chinese Sovereignty over Hong Kong (1997)

香港在 6/ \_\_\_\_\_ 下保持繁榮穩定，進一步提升國際大都會地位。

In 1997, China resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong under the principle of 6/ \_\_\_\_\_ . Hong Kong has continued to prosper and develop. Today, it continues to strengthen its position as an international metropolis.



你認為時光軸上的哪一項歷史事件對香港的發展影響最為深遠？請簡述原因。

Which event on the timeline do you think had the greatest impact on Hong Kong's development? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 中西匯流

## EAST MEETS WEST

本展覽單元呈現香港歷史上的重要轉折。站在「林則徐像」前，我們可以感受到鴉片戰爭及不平等條約對香港命運的深遠影響。展區亦重現戰前唐樓及「誠濟堂中藥店」等場景，讓我們看到昔日香港中西文化交融、新舊並存的社會面貌。

This section presents important turning points in Hong Kong's history. Standing before the Statue of Lin Zexu, we can sense the profound impact of the Opium War and the unequal treaties on Hong Kong's destiny. The exhibition also recreates scenes such as pre-war tenement buildings and the Shing Chai Tong Chinese Medicine Shop, allowing us to see the social landscape of old Hong Kong, where Chinese and Western cultures converged and the old coexisted with the new.



03

展區 Gallery

## 歷史變遷—香港從鴉片戰爭到回歸祖國

### HISTORICAL CHANGES: FROM THE OPIUM WAR TO HONG KONG'S RETURN TO THE MOTHERLAND

十九世紀初，英國大量走私鴉片到中國，民眾深受其害。1839年，道光皇帝派林則徐赴廣州查禁鴉片，並於虎門公開銷毀大批鴉片，引發中英衝突，揭開鴉片戰爭的序幕。1842至1898年間，清廷被迫簽訂三條不平等條約。至此，導致香港島、九龍及新界先後落入英國管治。

1978年，中國推行改革開放。其後，鄧小平提出「一國兩制」構想，為解決香港前途問題提供方向。1982年，中英雙方展開談判，並於1984年簽署《中英聯合聲明》，確定中國將於1997年恢復對香港行使主權。1997年7月1日，香港正式回歸祖國，開啟在祖國支持下繁榮穩定的新篇章。

In the early 19th century, Britain smuggled large quantities of opium into China, causing great suffering among the people. In 1839, Emperor Daoguang sent Lin Zexu to Guangzhou to suppress the opium smuggling. He publicly destroyed a large quantity of opium at Humen, triggering conflict between China and Britain and leading to the outbreak of the Opium War. Between 1842 and 1898, the Qing government was forced to sign three unequal treaties, such that Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories successively came under British rule.

In 1978, China launched Reform and Opening Up. Later, Deng Xiaoping put forward the concept of 'One Country, Two Systems', providing direction for resolving the question of Hong Kong's future. In 1982, China and Britain began negotiations, and in 1984 signed the Sino-British Joint Declaration, confirming that China would resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong officially returned to the motherland, ushering in a new chapter of prosperity and stability.



# 香港被割佔與回歸祖國大事年表

## TIMELINE OF HONG KONG'S CESSION AND RETURN TO THE MOTHERLAND

透過學習以下重要事件，你可了解自鴉片戰爭以來，清政府如何被迫與英國簽訂一系列不平等條約，以及香港如何於1997年回歸祖國，並落實「一國兩制」方針。

By studying the following key events, you can understand how the Qing government was forced, from the Opium War onwards, to sign a series of unequal treaties with Britain, and how Hong Kong returned to the motherland in 1997 under the principle of 'One Country, Two Systems'.

### 十九世紀初 Early 19th Century

英國在對華貿易中長期處於逆差，遂大量走私鴉片到中國，導致白銀外流，民眾深受其害。

Britain long faced a trade deficit with China and therefore smuggled large quantities of opium into China. This caused widespread addiction and a serious outflow of silver, bringing great harm to the people.



粵

ENG



1/

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### 1839年虎門銷煙

#### Destruction of Opium at Humen, 1839

請點擊收聽林則徐虎門銷煙的故事，然後寫下他當時肩負的任務。

Tap to listen to the story of Lin Zexu, who oversaw the destruction of opium at Humen, and then write a brief account of his actions.

2/

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### 1840年鴉片戰爭爆發 Outbreak of the First Opium War, 1840

英國派軍遠征中國，爆發戰事。1842年，清廷被迫簽訂《南京條約》，香港島被割佔。請列出條約中的一項條款。

Britain launched a military expedition against China. In 1842, the Qing court was forced to sign the Treaty of Nanking and cede Hong Kong Island. **Please list one of the treaty's provisions.**



### 1860年《北京條約》及 1898年《中英展拓香港界址專條》 The 1860 Convention of Peking and the 1898 Convention Between Great Britain and China Respecting an Extension of Hong Kong Territory

1860年，清廷被迫簽訂《北京條約》，英國進一步割佔九龍半島今界限街以南地區。1898年，清廷被迫再與英國簽訂《中英展拓香港界址專條》，強租新界99年。

In 1860, the Qing court was forced to sign the Convention of Peking, further ceding to Britain the area of the Kowloon Peninsula south of present-day Boundary Street. In 1898, the Qing court was forced to sign the Convention for the Extension of Hong Kong Territory with Britain, leasing the New Territories to Britain for 99 years.

一八九九年，港督卜力強行接管新界，激起村民的武裝反抗。請點擊收聽當年的歷史故事！

In 1899, Governor Blake forcibly took over the New Territories, provoking armed resistance from local villagers. **Tap to hear the story of that time.**



粵



ENG

3/

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請簡要描述新界村民抵抗英軍行動的結果。

**Please briefly describe the outcome of the New Territories villagers' resistance against the British army.**



### 1978年中國推行改革開放 China's Reform and Opening Up, 1978

中國共產黨第十一屆三中全會後，鄧小平提出了什麼構想，為解決香港、澳門及台灣問題奠定基礎？

Following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, what concept did Deng Xiaoping put forward that laid the foundation for resolving the issues of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan?

4/

### 1982至1984年中英談判 Sino-British negotiations, 1982-1984

中英就香港前途問題展開談判，並於1984年簽署《中英聯合聲明》，確定中國將於1997年恢復對香港行使主權。

China and Britain began negotiations on Hong Kong's future, and in 1984 signed the Sino-British Joint Declaration, confirming that China would resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong.

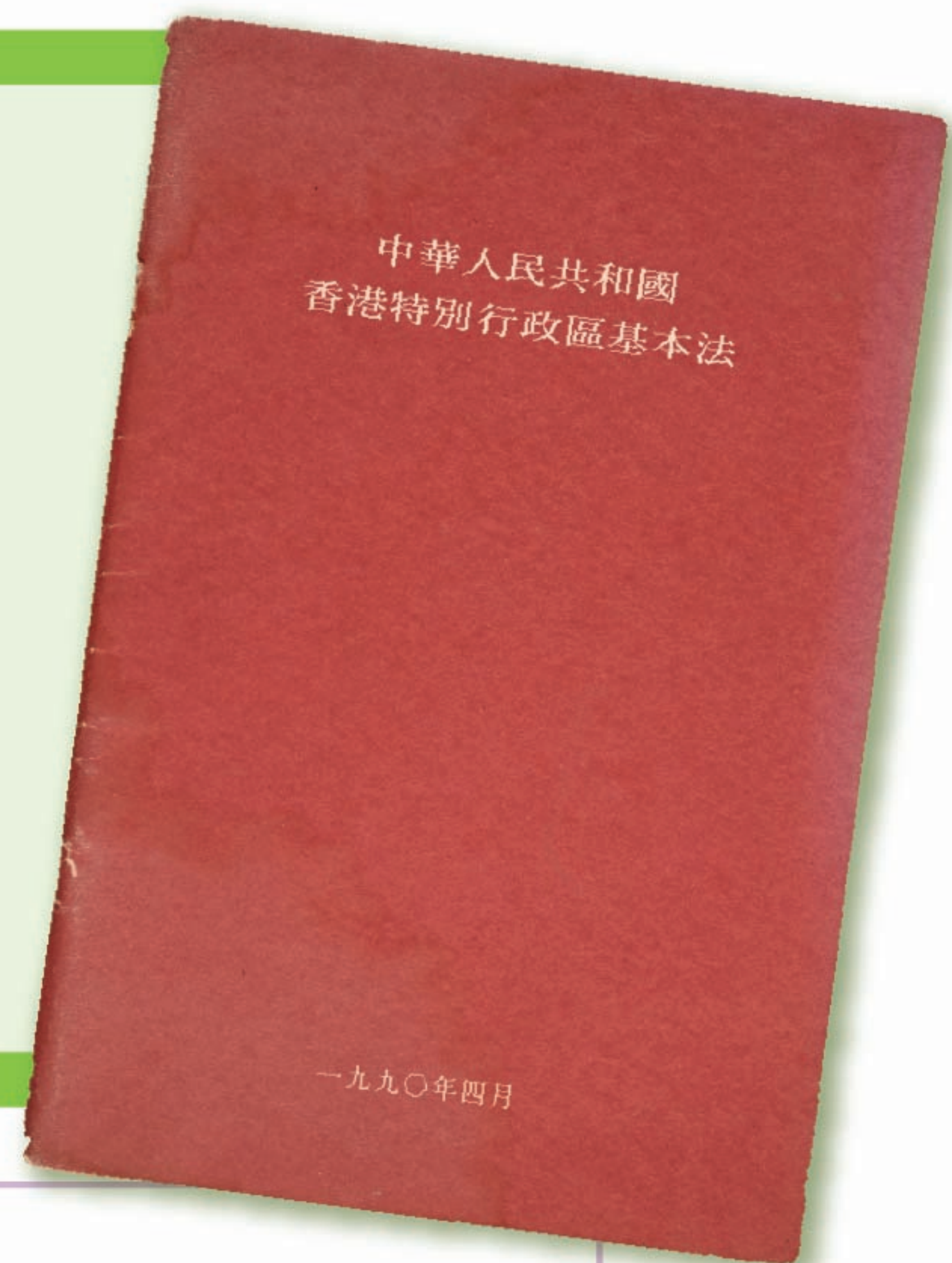


1990年，全國人民代表大會通過《中華人民共和國香港特別行政區基本法》，為「一國兩制」在香港的實施提供法律保障。

1993年至1997年，中方為確保香港順利回歸，進行了多方面的籌備工作。請列舉一些具體例子。

In 1990, the National People's Congress adopted *The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China* to safeguard the implementation of the principle of 'One Country, Two Systems'.

From 1993 to 1997, the Chinese side undertook various measures to ensure Hong Kong's smooth return to the motherland. **Please list some examples of these initiatives.**



5/

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1997年7月1日，中國恢復對香港行使主權，香港正式回歸祖國。

On 1 July 1997, China resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, marking Hong Kong's official return to the motherland.

## 04 展區 Gallery

# 摩登都市—東西交融

## A MODERN CITY: EAST-WEST CONVERGENCE

香港憑藉優越的海港條件而興起，並在繁忙的商貿活動中日漸繁盛。早年政商權力長期由英國及外籍精英主導，但華人亦憑藉堅毅與奮進的精神，在金融及轉口貿易中逐步嶄露頭角。隨着交通、通訊與傳媒的發展，城市節奏日益加快，香港社會的面貌也隨之轉變。法治的建立與西式生活的普及，讓華洋交流由管治層面延伸至日常生活，塑造出獨特的社會風貌。縱使時代不斷更迭，香港仍保留深厚的中華文化底蘊，成為東西交融的獨特舞台。

Hong Kong rose on the strength of its excellent harbour and gradually prospered amid busy trade. In its early years, political and commercial power was long held by British and other foreign elites, yet Chinese merchants also gradually made their mark in finance and entrepôt trade through perseverance and enterprise. With the development of transport, communications and the media, the pace of city life quickened and Hong Kong society changed accordingly. The establishment of the rule of law and the spread of Western lifestyles extended interaction between Chinese and Western communities beyond the sphere of governance and into everyday life, shaping a distinctive social landscape. Despite constant changes over time, Hong Kong has retained deep Chinese cultural roots and has become a unique stage for the convergence of East and West.

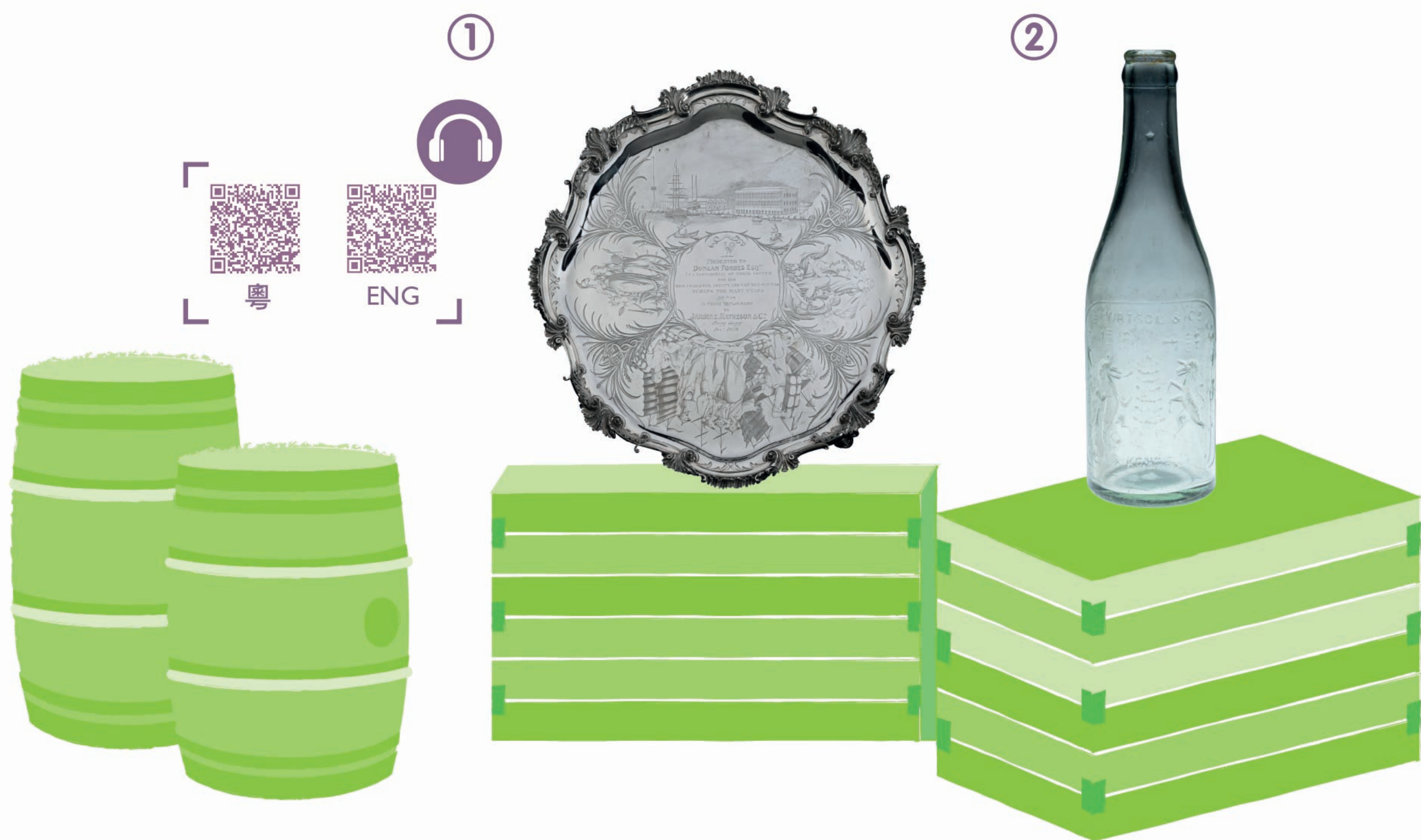


# 從文物看歷史

## EXPLORING HISTORY THROUGH ARTEFACTS

以下展示的是一些來自香港早期華人企業與洋行的文物。這些文物曾在推動香港經濟發展和塑造社會生活方面發揮積極作用。請仔細觀察，指出它們分別代表哪些公司，並簡介相關的歷史訊息。

Displayed here are some artefacts from early Chinese-owned enterprises and foreign companies in Hong Kong. These artefacts played a positive role in promoting the city's economic development and shaping social life. **Observe them carefully, identify the companies they represent, and describe the relevant historical information.**



公司名稱  
Company Name

文物名稱  
Object Name

簡介  
Description

1a / \_\_\_\_\_

2a / \_\_\_\_\_

1b / \_\_\_\_\_

2b / \_\_\_\_\_

1c / \_\_\_\_\_

2c / \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3



粵

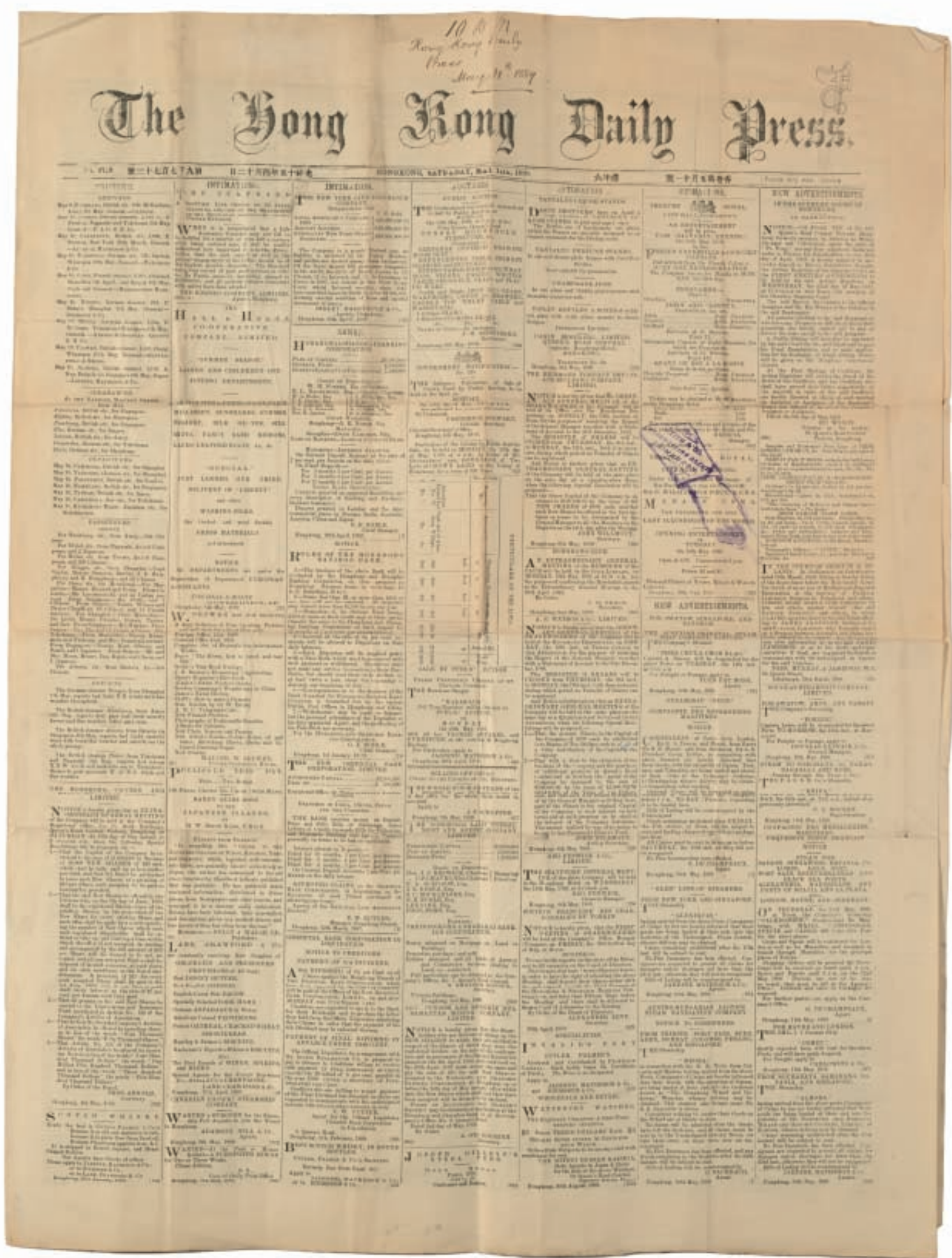
ENG



5



4



公司名稱  
Company Name

3a/ \_\_\_\_\_

4a/ \_\_\_\_\_

5a/ \_\_\_\_\_

文物名稱  
Object Name

3b/ \_\_\_\_\_

4b/ \_\_\_\_\_

5b/ \_\_\_\_\_

簡介  
Description

3c/ \_\_\_\_\_

4c/ \_\_\_\_\_

5c/ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 05

## 展區 Gallery

## 華洋融合—多元社會

### FUSION OF CHINESE AND WESTERN CULTURES: A DIVERSE SOCIETY

隨着香港人口在二十世紀持續增長，城市日益繁華，百業興旺。大街小巷之間，既有洋行商店的摩登氣息，也可見糧油雜貨店、藥材舖、銀號和當舖等傳統行業的風貌。與此同時，買辦、海員、司機等新興職業逐漸出現，為社會注入多元活力。華人在辛勤工作之餘，也會到茶樓享用一盅兩件，到戲棚欣賞粵劇。大眾在泳棚游泳消暑，或到球場和馬場感受熱鬧氣氛。這些日常生活片段共同構成二十世紀香港豐富多彩的都市圖景。

As Hong Kong's population continued to grow in the twentieth century, the city became increasingly prosperous and all kinds of trades flourished. In the streets and alleys, one could find both the modern world of foreign firms and shops and the traditional sights of grocery stores, herbal medicine shops, native banks and pawnshops. At the same time, new occupations such as compradors, seamen and drivers gradually emerged, bringing greater diversity to society. After working hard, Chinese people often went to teahouses for having dim sum and watched Cantonese opera in bamboo theatres. Many people liked to cool off at swimming sheds, or watch football and horseracing to experience the lively atmosphere. These scenes from daily life together formed the rich and colourful urban picture of 20th-century Hong Kong.

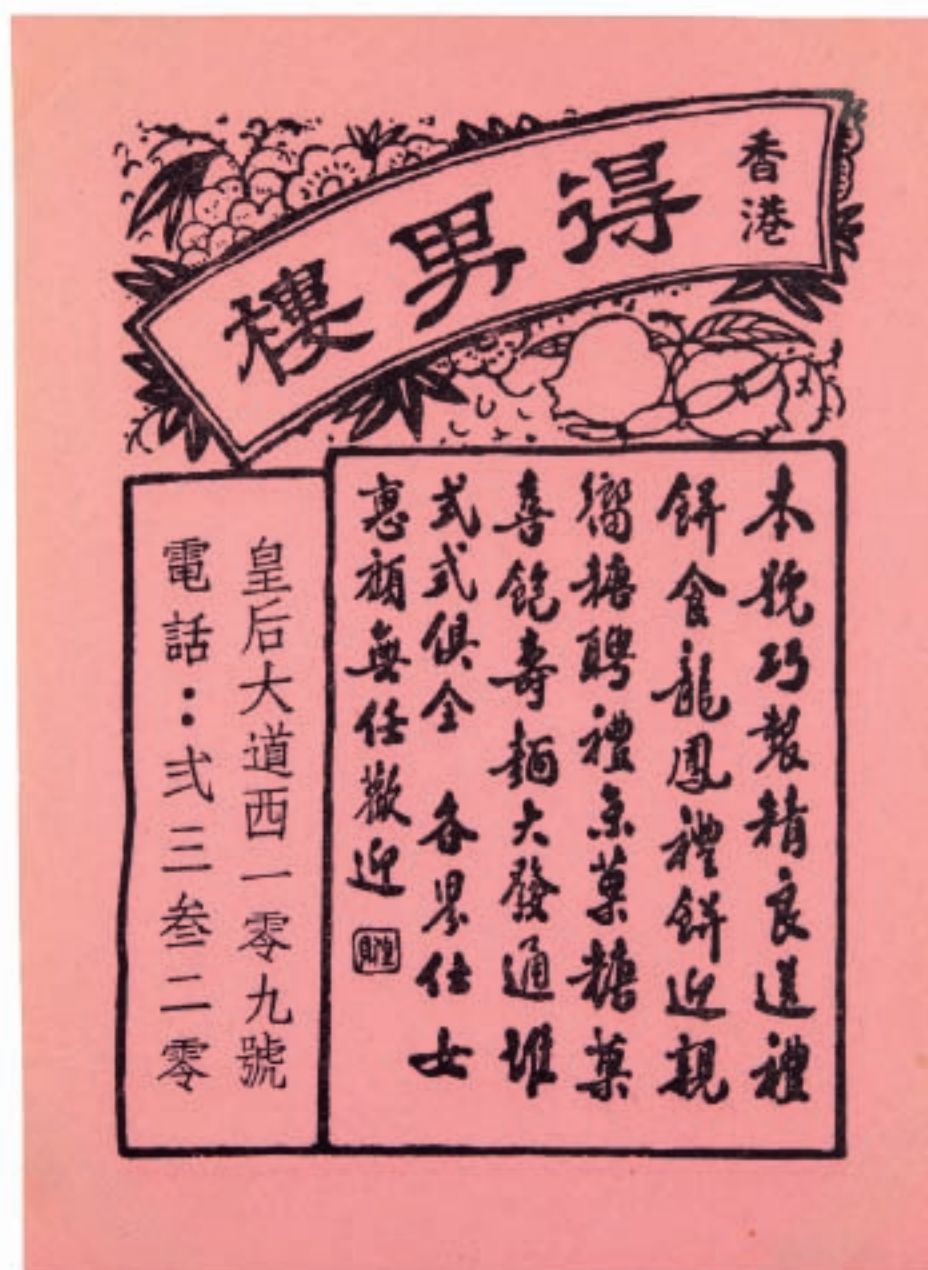


# 二十世紀初的香港生活圖景

## SNAPSHOTS OF LIFE IN EARLY 20th-CENTURY HONG KONG

透過飲食、住房、交通、醫藥及大眾娛樂等不同面向，我們可以了解二十世紀香港市民的日常生活。請在文物或場景下方標註名稱，並連接文字說明，認識當時香港多元而生動的生活面貌。

Through different aspects such as food, housing, transport, medicine and popular entertainment, we can learn about the daily lives of Hong Kong people in the 20th-century. Please write the names under the objects or scenes and match them with the descriptions to learn about the diverse and vibrant life of Hong Kong at the time.



例 e.g./ 得男茶樓的宣傳單張

1 /

2 /



Ⓐ

當時香港社會普遍存在重男輕女的觀念，不少茶樓的名稱都帶有「添丁」的寓意。

At that time, Hong Kong society generally favoured sons over daughters, and many teahouse names reflected this sentiment.



Ⓑ

香港第一所華人慈善及醫療機構，不但贈醫施藥，還積極參與慈善事業。

The first charitable organisation and hospital in Hong Kong established by the Chinese community, which provided free medical services while also engaging in charitable work.



Ⓒ

於1904年開始運作的集體運輸系統，來往堅尼地城與筲箕灣。

Operating since 1904, this mass transit system serves between Kennedy Town and Shau Kei Wan.



3 /



4 /



5 /



6 /



**住**  
Housing

**娛樂**  
Entertainment

**食**  
Food

**行**  
Transport

**醫**  
Medicine

**D**

多為三、四層高的建築，常用下舖上居的佈局。

The buildings were typically three or four storeys high, with shops on the ground floor and living quarters above.

**E**

源自日本，於1874年引入香港，成為當時香港的主要交通工具之一。

Originating in Japan, it was introduced to Hong Kong in 1874 and became one of the main modes of transport at the time.

**F**

於十九世紀末出現，用以播放唱片。

Invented in the late 19th century, it was used to play records.

**G**

二十世紀中葉以前，香港華人多以中醫藥治病。

Prior to the mid-20th century, most Chinese people in Hong Kong still relied on Chinese medicine for treatment.

# 共赴國難

## COALITION AGAINST JAPANESE AGGRESSION

本展覽單元帶領我們重溫香港在十四年抗戰中扮演的重要角色。「八路軍駐港辦事處」與「保衛中國同盟」的事跡，以及「忠勇誠愛」錦旗與「克爾中尉所穿之同式飛行服」等文物，見證了由中國共產黨領導的港九大隊浴血奮戰、營救盟友的壯舉，也展現了港人與祖國並肩作戰的英勇故事。

This section revisits Hong Kong's important role during the 14-year War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. The stories of the Eighth Route Army Hong Kong Office and the China Defence League, together with artefacts such as the 'Loyalty, Courage, Sincerity and Love' Banner and Flight Suit of the Style Worn by Lieutenant Kerr, bear witness to the valiant efforts of the Hong Kong Battalion, led by the Communist Party of China, in fighting the Japanese at great sacrifice and rescuing their allies. They also tell the heroic story of Hong Kong people standing shoulder to shoulder with the motherland.



## 06 展區 Gallery

# 同心抗敵—抗戰與淪陷歲月

## HONG KONG'S JOINT RESISTANCE: THE WAR OF RESISTANCE AND THE YEARS OF OCCUPATION

日本自十九世紀明治維新後國力大增，對中國抱持強烈侵略野心。1931年日本侵佔中國東北各省，又藉七七事變於1937年全面進攻中國。當時香港市民對祖國遭侵略深感憤慨，積極發起募捐活動，並提供物資援助。1941年12月8日，日本向香港發動進攻，香港守軍奮戰十八日後投降，香港遂進入長達三年零八個月的日佔時期。期間市民受到日本嚴酷的統治，飽受糧食短缺、物資匱乏與衛生環境惡劣之苦，生活極為艱難，社會民生困苦不堪。

After the Meiji Restoration in the 19th century, Japan's national strength increased rapidly, and it developed strong ambitions to invade China. Having occupied the northeastern provinces of China in 1931, Japan used the Marco Polo Bridge Incident as a pretext to launch a full-scale invasion of China in 1937. Hong Kong people were deeply outraged by the invasion of the motherland and actively organised fundraising campaigns while providing material support.

On 8 December 1941, Japan attacked Hong Kong. After 18 days of fierce fighting, the defending forces surrendered, and Hong Kong entered a period of Japanese occupation that lasted three years and eight months. During this time, residents suffered under harsh Japanese rule. Food shortages, a lack of daily necessities and poor sanitary conditions made life extremely difficult, and society as a whole endured severe hardship.

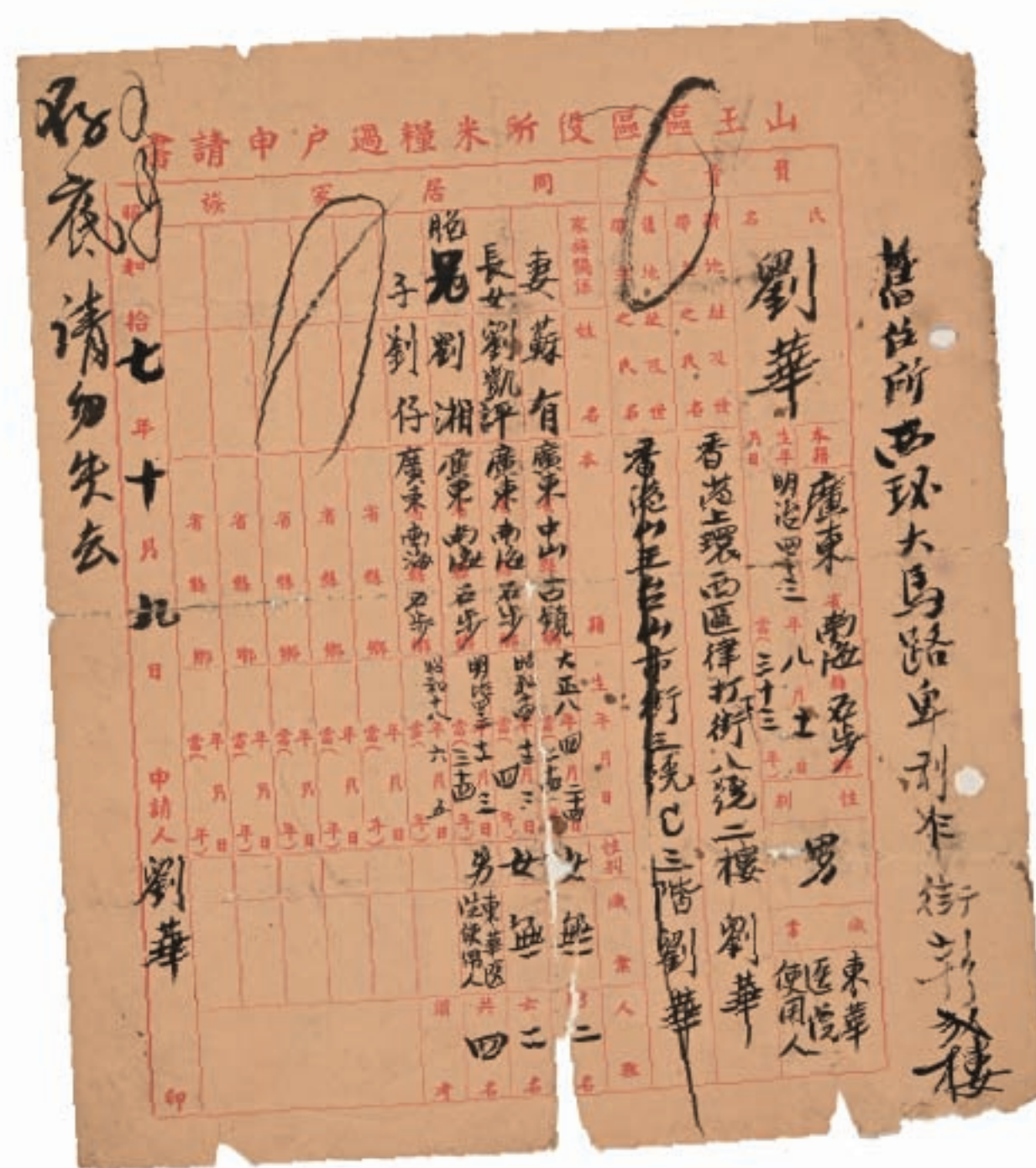


# 日佔時期香港的民生面貌

## LIVING CONDITIONS IN HONG KONG DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION

在日佔時期，日軍以高壓統治奪取資源，濫捕濫殺，並推出一系列的政策如為街道及建築換上日本風格名稱以削弱港人意志。然而，香港市民並未屈服，反而積極投入抗日行動，包括加入由中國共產黨領導的東江縱隊港九獨立大隊，作出破壞日軍軍事設施、營救盟軍、協助搜集情報及其他反抗活動等貢獻。這些英勇事跡展現了港人堅毅不屈的精神。以下展品不僅反映當時民生面貌，也記錄了港九獨立大隊的抗戰事跡。請在展覽中找出正確內容填在橫線上。

During the Japanese occupation, Hong Kong endured harsh military rule marked by resource seizures, arbitrary arrests, and brutal killings. The authorities even attempted to weaken local resistance by renaming streets and buildings with Japanese-style titles. Yet these oppressive measures failed to break the spirit of the people. Some of them even joined the Hong Kong Independent Battalion of the Dongjiang Column, led by the Communist Party of China, to sabotage Japanese military facilities, rescue Allied pilots, gather intelligence, and carry out other resistance activities. Their courage and determination highlighted the resilience of the city under occupation. The following artefacts reflect the daily life under Japanese policies or commemorate the heroic deeds of the Hong Kong Independent Battalion. Please fill in the correct content from the exhibition.



日佔時期物資短缺，當局採取配米制度，市民每月到居住區的區役所領取 1/ \_\_\_\_\_，初期每三天派米一次，按每人每日 2/ \_\_\_\_\_ (約240克) 的標準配給。

During the Japanese occupation, supplies were scarce, and the authorities introduced a rice rationing system. Each month, residents had to collect 1/ \_\_\_\_\_ from the district office in the area where they lived. At first, rice was distributed once every three days, based on a daily ration of 2/ \_\_\_\_\_ (about 240 grams) per person.



半島酒店在二戰前是九龍區最高的建築物；在日佔時期被日軍強佔，並改名為 3/ \_\_\_\_\_。

Before the Second World War, the Peninsula Hotel was the tallest building in Kowloon. During the Japanese occupation, it was seized by the Japanese military and renamed the 3/ \_\_\_\_\_.



日方當局強迫香港市民把 4/ 兌換成軍票，並規定購買配給品時必須使用軍票。由於在香港印刷的軍票並無 5/，極易被偽造。

The Japanese authorities forced Hong Kong residents to exchange 4/ for military notes and required rationed goods to be purchased with them. As the military notes printed in Hong Kong carried no 5/, they could easily be forged.



1942年底至1943年初上映的 6/，是日佔時期在香港唯一拍攝的電影。電影美化日本的侵略行為，並宣揚軍國主義思想。

Screened from late 1942 to early 1943, 6/ was the only film shot in Hong Kong during the Japanese occupation. The film glorified Japan's aggression and promoted militarist ideology.



日軍為了把更多資源用於戰事，強迫部分香港居民 7/，此為 8/ 政策。

To divert more resources to the war, the Japanese army forced some Hong Kong residents to return to their 7/. This is known as the 8/ policy.



日佔時期，日軍當局為了粉飾太平，削弱香港人的反抗意識，仍然在香港舉辦賽馬，並成立 9/ 統籌賽馬活動。

To create a false appearance of peace and order and to weaken Hong Kong people's will to resist, the Japanese authorities continued to hold horse races and established the 9/ to oversee racing activities.



香港佔領地總督部禁止香港的中小學校使用英語，並規定學生必須學習 10/ \_\_\_\_\_。至1944年，香港共有 11/ \_\_\_\_\_ 間日語學校，學生約有6,000人。

The Japanese Occupation Headquarters prohibited the use of English in primary and secondary schools and required students to learn 10/ \_\_\_\_\_  
By 1944, there were 11/ \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese-language schools in Hong Kong, with about 6,000 students.



1944年2月，美軍航空隊克爾中尉的飛機在空襲香港啟德機場的行動中被擊落後，跳傘逃生；克爾中尉在 12/ \_\_\_\_\_ 的保護和協助下，成功避過日軍的搜捕，到達桂林大後方脫險。

In February 1944, the fighter plane operated by Lieutenant Donald W. Kerr, was shot down during a surprise air strike on the Kai Tak Airport in Japanese-occupied Hong Kong. Lieutenant Kerr's fighter plane was hit and went down in flames. Forced to parachute to safety, he escaped with the help of 12/ \_\_\_\_\_ to Guilin.



粵

ENG



1947年4月12日，英軍代表李芝上將以盟軍在東南亞最高統帥的名義，在西貢天后廟前向當地居民授以 13/ \_\_\_\_\_ 錦旗，感謝西貢鄉民在二戰期間對盟軍作出的貢獻。

On 12 April 1947, General Neil Ritchie, representative of the British army and chief commander of the allied forces in Southeast Asia, presented a silk banner with the words literally meaning 13/ \_\_\_\_\_

to Sai Kung residents in front of the Tin Hau Temple, in recognition of their contribution to the Allies during the Second World War.



粵

ENG



# 國際都會

## HONG KONG AS A GLOBAL METROPOLIS

本展覽單元展現香港發展成為國際都會的歷程。從「徙置區」所展現的互助精神，到霓虹璀璨的繁華街道，處處都可見香港人自強不息、奮力拼搏的精神。多款經典「香港製造」產品，例如「椰菜娃娃」和「駱駝牌『三國演義』系列保溫瓶」，映照出香港經濟騰飛年代的繁榮景象。最後，觀眾將透過沉浸式節目，回顧香港回歸祖國、開啟「一國兩制」新篇章，以及融入國家發展大局的歷程。

This section traces Hong Kong's transformation into an international metropolis. From the spirit of mutual support embodied in the resettlement estates to the dazzling neon-lit streets, the resilient and enterprising spirit of Hong Kong people can be seen everywhere. Classic 'Made in Hong Kong' products, such as Cabbage Patch Kids and Camel-brand 'Romance of the Three Kingdoms' series vacuum flasks, reflect the prosperity of Hong Kong during its years of rapid economic growth. Finally, through an immersive presentation, visitors can revisit Hong Kong's return to the motherland, the opening of a new chapter under 'One Country, Two Systems', and the city's integration into the overall national development.



07

展區 Gallery

## 社會變革—戰後的挑戰與發展

### SOCIAL CHANGES — POST-WAR CHALLENGES AND DEVELOPMENT

戰後，香港百廢待興。大批移民湧入香港，亦令房屋、就業、教育及公共衛生承受巨大壓力。經過社會各界共同努力，民生隨着經濟發展逐步改善。自1950年代起，政府推行公共房屋政策，為勞動階層提供廉價居所，使他們得以安居樂業，並投身製造業，為香港戰後工業化奠下基礎。

After the Second World War, Hong Kong faced the daunting task of reconstruction. Large numbers of immigrants flooded into Hong Kong, placing immense pressure on housing, employment, education and public health. Through the concerted efforts of all sectors of society, living conditions gradually improved alongside economic development. From the 1950s onwards, the government introduced a public housing policy to provide affordable homes for the working class, enabling them to settle down, build stable livelihoods and work in manufacturing, thereby laying the foundation for Hong Kong's post-war industrialisation.



# 回憶我們的安樂窩

## MEMORIES OF OUR HOME

在展覽中，你會看到「徙置大廈」。它們的出現，源於1953年石硤尾大火。那場大火令數以萬計的居民一夜之間失去家園，促使政府開始重視安置工作，並揭開香港公共房屋政策的序幕。這些大廈不僅是棲身之所，更是無數家庭重建生活的起點。展覽中陳列了早期公共房屋的家具和日用品，你或許曾在家中見過，甚至使用過。**你能認出它們，並寫下它們的名稱嗎？**

In this part of the exhibition, you will see the resettlement blocks. Their emergence can be traced back to the Shek Kip Mei fire of 1953. That fire left tens of thousands of residents homeless overnight, prompting the government to place greater emphasis on resettlement and marking the beginning of Hong Kong's public housing policy. These blocks were not merely places to live; they were the starting point for countless families rebuilding their lives. On display are pieces of furniture and daily household items from early public housing flats. **You may have seen, or even used, some of them at home. Can you recognise them and write down their names?**



① \_\_\_\_\_



② \_\_\_\_\_



③ \_\_\_\_\_



④ \_\_\_\_\_



⑤ \_\_\_\_\_



⑥ \_\_\_\_\_



⑦ \_\_\_\_\_



⑧ \_\_\_\_\_

08

展區 Gallery

## 都會生活—雅俗共賞、共治一爐

### LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS: WHERE HIGH AND POPULAR CULTURE FLOURISHED TOGETHER

1960年代經濟起飛，香港市民的生活水平大幅提升，休閒娛樂也日益多元。飲早茶、看電影、打麻雀、聽流行曲等活動，既雅俗共賞，也展現了都市生活的活力。作為中西文化交匯的國際都會，香港在文學、電影、電視和音樂等領域孕育出大量經典作品，影響遍及內地以至全球華人社區，傳統文化與本土創意互相交融。多元文化匯聚，不僅塑造了香港獨特的城市面貌，也展現出兼容並蓄的魅力。

As Hong Kong's economy took off in the 1960s, living standards rose sharply and leisure activities became increasingly diverse. Going for 'yum cha', going to the cinema, playing mahjong and listening to popular songs were all widely enjoyed, reflecting the vitality of urban life. As an international metropolis where Chinese and Western cultures converged, Hong Kong gave rise to many classic works in literature, film, television and music, influencing the Mainland as well as Chinese communities around the world. Traditional culture also blended with local ingenuity. This convergence of diverse cultural influences not only shaped Hong Kong's distinctive urban character, but also demonstrated its inclusive charm.



# 我們的歡樂時光

## OUR HAPPY TIMES

隨着經濟改善，香港人的生活變得更加豐富多彩。人們喜歡到戲院看電影、從收音機聽流行曲，也喜歡到遊樂場度過愉快的一天。與此同時，電視機逐漸走進千家萬戶，一家人常常圍坐在電視機前，共享歡笑、緊張與感動。這些娛樂活動不只是消遣，更成為一代又一代香港人共同珍藏的回憶。

請將上方的熱門娛樂與下方的文化記憶配對，想像一下當時香港人的生活情景吧！



1/

於1949年開業，1950年代已設有動物園；其後陸續增設機動遊戲、鬼屋、溜冰場及「宋城」等設施，成為香港幾代人的童年回憶。

Opened in 1949, it already had a zoo by the 1950s. It was later expanded to include rides, a haunted house, an ice-skating rink and 'Sung Dynasty Village'. It became part of the childhood memories of several generations of Hong Kong people.

2/

於1967年啟播的綜藝節目，內容包括歌舞表演、遊戲、趣劇、明星訪問及模仿表演等，曾為香港人帶來無數晚飯後的歡樂時光。

First broadcast in 1967, this variety show featured song and dance performances, games, comedy sketches, celebrity interviews and impersonations. For many years, it brought after-dinner entertainment to Hong Kong households.

3/

一部於1972年在香港上映的經典武打電影，由傳奇武打巨星李小龍親自執導並擔綱主演。

It is a classic martial arts film released in Hong Kong in 1972, directed by and starring the legendary martial arts superstar Bruce Lee.



As the economy improved, life in Hong Kong became more colourful. People enjoyed going to the cinema, listening to popular songs on the radio, and spending a happy day at amusement parks. At the same time, television sets gradually entered countless households. Families often gathered around the television, sharing laughter, suspense and emotion. These forms of entertainment were more than simple pastimes; they became cherished memories shared by generation after generation of Hong Kong people. **Can you match the popular forms of entertainment at the top with the cultural memories at the bottom, and imagine what life in Hong Kong was like then?**



4/

於1965年開業，設有約40項遊樂設施和景點，包括當時香港最大的摩天輪，以及環繞園區而建的過山車，是情侶和家庭的熱門消閒去處。

Opened in 1965, it had around 40 rides and attractions, including what was then Hong Kong's largest Ferris wheel and a roller coaster that circled the park. It was a popular leisure destination for couples and families.

5/

麗的呼聲旗下電視台，於1957年啟播。用戶須支付安裝費和月費以觀賞節目，曾是許多家庭的重要娛樂來源。

Launched in 1957, it was a subsidiary of Radio Rediffusion. Subscribers paid an installation fee and a monthly fee to watch the programmes. It was once an important source of entertainment for many households.

6/

於1977年開業，最初並沒有大型機動遊戲。當時最受矚目的景點是海豚表演和纜車。今天，大熊貓已成為公園的標誌動物。

Opened in 1977, it initially did not feature large-scale rides. Its main attractions at the time were the dolphin shows and the cable car. Today, giant pandas are among the park's most iconic animals.

7/

許氏兄弟主演的經典喜劇，於1976年上映，以私家偵探社為題材，描繪1970年代香港社會百態，並以幽默手法諷刺時弊。

Launched in 1976, this classic comedy, starring the 'Hui Brothers', centres on a private detective agency. Through humour, it portrays many aspects of everyday life in 1970s Hong Kong and satirises the social problems of the time.

09

展區 Gallery

## 經濟成就—從轉口港邁向世界金融中心

### ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS: FROM AN ENTREPÔT TO A GLOBAL FINANCIAL CENTRE

戰前，香港經濟以轉口貿易為主，而本地航運、倉儲及金融等服務業則在戰後逐步發展。到了1950年代，香港經濟重心由轉口貿易轉向製造業，各類輕工業蓬勃興起，「香港製造」產品享譽國際。1980年代，隨着中國內地改革開放，香港製造業逐漸北移，兩地優勢互補，推動香港轉型為亞太地區重要的國際金融、貿易、物流及旅遊中心。

Before the Second World War, Hong Kong's economy centred on entrepôt trade, while local service industries such as shipping, warehousing and finance gradually developed after the war. By the 1950s, Hong Kong's economic focus had shifted from entrepôt trade to manufacturing. Various light industries flourished, and 'Made in Hong Kong' products gained an international reputation. In the 1980s, as the Chinese Mainland pursued reform and opening up, Hong Kong's manufacturing industry gradually moved northwards. The complementary strengths of Hong Kong and the Mainland helped transform the city into an important international centre for finance, trade, logistics and tourism in the Asia-Pacific region.



# 童年經典錢罌

## CLASSIC CHILDHOOD COIN BANKS

自1960年代起，香港銀行業發展蓬勃，並採用多種推廣策略，其中以贈送錢罌最受歡迎。這些錢罌不僅具有宣傳作用，也向兒童傳遞從小養成儲蓄習慣的重要觀念。以下展示十款經典錢罌，或許你曾擁有其中一些。你能認出它們分別由哪家銀行送出的嗎？請連上正確的銀行名稱。

From the 1960s onwards, Hong Kong's banking industry flourished and adopted a wide range of promotional strategies, among which the giving away of money boxes was one of the most popular. These money boxes not only served a promotional purpose, but also conveyed to children the importance of developing the habit of saving from an early age. Ten classic money boxes are shown below, and you may even have owned some of them. Can you identify which bank gave away which ones? Line up the coin banks with the corresponding bank.



**A**  
恒生銀行  
Hang Seng Bank

**B**  
滙豐銀行  
HSBC

**C**  
渣打銀行  
Standard  
Chartered Bank

**D**  
東亞銀行  
Bank of East Asia



## 10

## 展區 Gallery

**與祖國同行—融入國家發展，再創新里程****WALKING WITH THE MOTHERLAND: INTEGRATING INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND FORGING NEW MILESTONES**

香港自古與內地血脈相連。自1949年中華人民共和國成立以來，這種聯繫更為密切。當國家踏上改革開放之路時，香港也逐步發展成為現代國際都會。在國家政策支持下，香港市民既是參與者，也是受益者。自1997年香港回歸祖國以來，香港把握國家發展機遇，不斷開拓新局面。

Hong Kong has long been connected to the Mainland by history, culture and geography. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, these ties have grown even closer. As the nation embarked on its path towards reform and opening-up, Hong Kong also gradually developed into a modern international metropolis. With the support of national policies, Hong Kong people have been both participants in and beneficiaries of national development. Since Hong Kong's return to the motherland in 1997, the city has seized the opportunities arising from national development and continued to break new ground.



# 情深誼厚—兩地同心同行之旅

## DEEP BONDS: A SHARED JOURNEY OF UNITY AND MUTUAL SUPPORT

香港市民一向關心祖國。每當內地遭遇困難，香港人總會伸出援手；而當香港面對挑戰時，祖國亦會給予堅定而全面的支持。以下列舉了一些例子，既有香港對內地的支持，也有國家協助香港渡過難關的時刻。請把事件與相關照片配對。

People in Hong Kong have always cared deeply about the motherland. Whenever the Mainland has faced difficulties, Hong Kong people have reached out to help; and whenever Hong Kong has faced challenges, the motherland has given firm and comprehensive support. The examples below include both Hong Kong's support for the Mainland and the motherland's assistance to Hong Kong in times of difficulty. Match each event to the relevant photograph.

### 香港支持內地 Hong Kong's contributions to the Mainland



**汶川地震賑災**  
Relief Efforts after the  
Wenchuan Earthquake

例 e.g. / C

#### 事件 Event

A

1990年，中國第一所希望小學建成。當年，蘇明娟那雙「大眼睛」感動無數香港市民，激發社會各界捐助內地貧困失學兒童，幫助他們以知識改變命運。

In 1990, China's first Hope Primary School was completed. The iconic image of Su Mingjuan inspired many people in Hong Kong to support underprivileged and out-of-school children in the Chinese Mainland by making donations to education.



**希望工程助學計劃**  
Project Hope  
education project

1 /

B

1991年及1998年，長江流域先後發生特大洪水，香港社會迅速動員，全民投入賑災。以1998年長江水災為例，港人共捐出人民幣6.8億元，捐款總額在全球各地區中位居首位。

In 1991 and 1998, severe floods occurred in the Yangtze River Basin. Hong Kong society quickly mobilised to support disaster relief. Taking the 1998 Yangtze River floods as an example, Hong Kong people donated RMB 680 million, the highest total among all regions worldwide.



**華東水災賑災**  
Eastern China Flood  
Relief Campaign

2 /

C

2008年四川發生大地震，香港市民迅速伸出援手，不僅積極參與救援，亦在震後投入災區重建；香港民間捐款總額達港幣130億元。

In 2008, after the devastating earthquake in Sichuan, people in Hong Kong responded swiftly by supporting rescue and reconstruction efforts. Public donations from Hong Kong reached HK\$13 billion.

內地支援香港 The Mainland's Support for Hong Kong



**東江水供港工程**  
Dongjiang Water Supply to Hong Kong

3 /



**贈送大熊貓**  
Giant Pandas Gifted to Hong Kong

4 /



**三趟快車**  
Three Express Trains

5 /



**港澳個人遊**  
Individual Visit Scheme

6 /



**抗擊嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症 (SARS) 疫情**  
Support for Hong Kong in Combating SARS

7 /

事件 Event

D

港澳個人遊，又稱「自由行」，是自2003年起推出並持續優化的一項計劃，准許內地居民以個人身分前往港澳地區旅遊。

The Individual Visit Scheme allows Mainland residents to travel to Hong Kong and Macao independently. Since its launch in 2003, the scheme has been continuously refined, bringing mutual benefits to both visitors and destination cities.

E

「三趟快車」是內地向香港供應鮮活及冷凍商品的快運貨物列車簡稱。自1962年開行以來，至2010年完成歷史使命，一直保障香港市民的生活所需。

The term 'Three Express Trains' refers to the dedicated freight service that transported fresh produce from the Chinese Mainland to Hong Kong from 1962 to 2010. It played a vital role in supplying the city with fresh food and supporting the daily needs of its population.

F

2003年，嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症 (SARS) 爆發，短短四個月內奪去299名香港市民的生命。當時內地同樣受疫情影響，中央政府全力支持香港抗擊疫情，協助香港渡過難關。

In 2003, SARS claimed 299 lives in Hong Kong in just four months. Although the Mainland was also affected, the Central Government gave Hong Kong its full support in combating the outbreak.

G

香港回歸祖國以來，中央已三度向香港贈送大熊貓；連同大熊貓「盈盈」在香港誕下的一對龍鳳胎，充分體現了國家對香港的深切關愛與美好祝福。

Since Hong Kong's return to the motherland, the Central Government has gifted giant pandas to Hong Kong on three occasions. Together with the twin cubs born to Ying Ying, these pandas embody the country's care and blessing for Hong Kong.

H

1963年，香港旱災嚴峻，廣東省當局積極回應；自1965年起，東江水源源供港，滋養了數代香港市民，並支撐香港經濟持續發展。

In 1963, Hong Kong suffered a severe drought, and the Guangdong authorities responded swiftly with vital support. Since 1965, water from the Dongjiang River has been supplied to Hong Kong, sustaining generations of residents and underpinning the city's economic development.

## 01 展區 Gallery

### 考古偵探

#### ARCHAEOLOGY DETECTIVE

①

有肩有段石鏃/  
新石器時代中期，約 5,000 年前/  
赤鱸角過路灣遺址

Shouldered and stepped stone adze/  
Middle Neolithic, c. 5,000 years ago/  
Kwo Lo Wan on Chek Lap Kok

②

幾何印紋軟陶罐/  
新石器時代晚期，約四千年前/  
屯門掃管笏遺址

Soft pottery pot with stamped  
geometric pattern/  
Late Neolithic, c. 4,000 years ago/  
So Kwun Wat in Tuen Mun

③

牙璋/  
青銅時代，約三千年前/  
香港南丫島大灣遺址

Yazhang (ceremonial blade)/  
c. 3,000 years ago/  
Tai Wan on Lamma Island

### 探尋香港先民的生活與工藝

#### DAILY LIFE AND SKILLS OF EARLY INHABITANTS OF HONG KONG

① C

② A

③ B

④ F

⑤ D

⑥ E

## 02 展區 Gallery

### 歷史時空之旅

#### THE JOURNEY THROUGH THE AGES

①

李鄭屋漢墓及其隨葬品、馬灣東灣仔遺址出土的鐵斧，以及屯門掃管笏遺址出土的「五銖」銅錢等，都可說明漢朝的影響已到達今香港地區。

Examples include finds from the Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb, iron axes unearthed at Tung Wan Tsai on Ma Wan, and 'Wuzhu' bronze coins unearthed at So Kwun Wat in Tuen Mun.

④

本地宗族每年都會舉行春祭和秋祭，由族長帶領族人祭祀祖先。

They held the Spring Ancestral Worship and Autumn Ancestral Worship, led by the clan chief.

②

元朗石崗遺址出土的蓮花紋器座，以及大嶼山礮頭遺址出土的青釉瓷器和銅髮簪等。

Artefacts discovered in Hong Kong include a pottery stand with lotus pattern unearthed from Shek Kong in Yuen Long, as well as green-glazed ceramic wares and a bronze hair pin unearthed from San Tau on Lantau Island.

⑤

朝廷先後設立佛堂門炮台及雞翼角炮台，其後又在九龍灣設九龍炮台，在大嶼山東涌設小炮台等。

These included batteries at Fat Tong Mun and Peaked Hill, followed by Kowloon Battery in Kowloon Bay and a small battery at Tung Chung on Lantau Island.

③

當時遷居新界的氏族，包括鄧、侯、彭、廖、文、陶氏等。

Among them were the Tang, Hau, Pang, Liu, Man and To clans.

⑥

「一國兩制」

'One Country, Two Systems'

## 03 展區 Gallery

### 香港被割佔與回歸祖國大事年表

#### TIMELINE OF HONG KONG'S CESSION AND RETURN TO THE MOTHERLAND

①

林則徐奉命赴廣州查禁鴉片，並於虎門當眾銷毀兩萬餘箱鴉片，成為中英衝突的直接導火線。

Lin Zexu was ordered to Guangzhou to suppress the opium trade. At Humen, he publicly destroyed more than 20,000 chests of opium, an act that became the direct trigger of the Sino-British conflict.

②

第三款：英國強行割佔香港島。

Article 3: It stipulates the forcible occupation of Hong Kong Island by Britain.

③

英軍憑藉現代化槍炮和優勢火力迅速鎮壓抵抗，造成數百名鄉民傷亡。然而，這場抵抗促使港英政府反思其統治策略。其後，港英政府保留《大清律例》中部分處理土地及民事糾紛的條文，並確認原居民的土地權益。

Armed with modern weapons and superior firepower, the British army quickly suppressed the resistance, causing hundreds of villagers to be killed or injured. However, the resistance prompted the British Hong Kong government to rethink its ruling strategy. Subsequently, the government retained certain provisions of the *Qing Legal Code* for handling land and civil disputes, and confirmed the land rights of indigenous inhabitants.

④

鄧小平提出的構想是「一國兩制」。

The concept proposed by Deng Xiaoping was 'One Country, Two Systems'.

⑤

1993年及1996年，先後成立「香港特別行政區籌備委員會預備工作委員會」和「香港特別行政區籌備委員會」，負責香港特別行政區成立的相關籌備事宜。1996年底，第一屆政府推選委員會成立，選出首任行政長官人選和臨時立法會議員。

In 1993, the Preliminary Working Committee of the Preparatory Committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region was established. In 1996, the Preparatory Committee for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region was established to handle matters relating to the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. By the end of 1996, the Selection Committee for the First Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region had been formed to elect the first Chief Executive and members of the Provisional Legislative Council.

## 04 展區 Gallery

### 從文物看歷史

#### EXPLORING HISTORY THROUGH ARTEFACTS

①

- a. 怡和洋行
- b. 紀念銀盤
- c. 這是怡和洋行贈予員工的紀念品，刻有十九世紀中葉香港島的景貌，包括怡和洋行位於東角（即今銅鑼灣）的建築群。

- a. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
- b. Commemorative silver plate
- c. This was presented by Jardine, Matheson & Co. to an employee. It is carved with a mid-19th century view of Hong Kong Island, including the company's buildings at East Point (present-day Causeway Bay).

②

- a. 屈臣氏公司
- b. 屈臣氏汽水樽
- c. 「荷蘭水」是早年汽水的別稱。據說早在1850年代，曾有荷蘭商船把汽水運往中國，因此得名。

- a. A.S. Watson & Company, Limited
- b. Watson's beverage bottle
- c. Carbonated drinks were referred to in Cantonese as 'Dutch Water'. It is said that, as early as the 1850s, Dutch merchant vessels carried such drinks to China.

③

- a. 東藩匯理銀行
- b. 港元鈔票
- c. 東藩匯理銀行總行設於印度孟買，於1845年在香港設立分行，成為首家在香港營業的外資銀行，並於翌年開始發行港元鈔票。

- a. The Oriental Bank Corporation
- b. Hong Kong dollar banknotes
- c. Headquartered in Bombay (present-day Mumbai), India, the Oriental Bank Corporation opened a branch in Hong Kong in 1845, becoming the first foreign bank to operate in Hong Kong. It began issuing Hong Kong dollar banknotes the following year.

④

- a. 《香港孖刺西報》
- b. 報章
- c. 該報創刊於1857年，是香港首份英文日報。其後該報出版的中文版《中外新報》，亦被視為香港最早的近代中文報章之一，至1941年停刊。

- a. The Hongkong Daily Press
- b. Newspaper
- c. Founded in 1857, it was Hong Kong's first English-language daily newspaper. The paper later published a Chinese-language edition, 中外新報, which was also regarded as one of Hong Kong's earliest modern Chinese-language newspapers. It ceased publication in 1941.

⑤

- a. 香港中國康年聯保人壽有限公司
- b. 投保章程
- c. 香港早期的華商保險公司，由著名華商李煜堂創辦，借鑑西方保險公司的制度，保障範圍較為明確。

- a. China Hong Nin Life Insurance Co. Ltd., Hongkong
- b. Insurance Articles
- c. Early Chinese-owned insurance company in Hong Kong, founded by the renowned Chinese businessman Li Yuk-tong, modelled themselves on Western insurance companies, and their policy coverage was relatively well defined.

## 05 展區 Gallery

### 二十世紀初的香港生活圖景

#### SNAPSHOTS OF LIFE IN EARLY 20th-CENTURY HONG KONG

- ①  
東華醫院；醫；B  
Tung Wah Hospital; Medicine; B
- ②  
電車；行；C  
Tram; Transport; C
- ③  
唐樓；住；D  
Tenement buildings; Housing; D
- ④  
人力車；行；E  
Rickshaw; Transport; E
- ⑤  
留聲機；娛樂；F  
Gramophone; Entertainment; F
- ⑥  
誠濟堂中藥店；醫；G  
Shing Chai Tong Chinese Medicine Shop; Medicine; G

## 06 展區 Gallery

### 日佔時期香港的民生面貌

#### LIVING CONDITIONS IN HONG KONG DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION

- ①  
配米證  
a rice ration certificate
- ②  
六兩四錢  
6.4 taels
- ③  
東亞酒店  
Toa Hotel
- ④  
港幣  
Hong Kong dollars
- ⑤  
編號  
serial numbers
- ⑥  
《香港攻略戰》  
The Battle of Hong Kong
- ⑦  
離港回鄉  
hometowns
- ⑧  
遣返基層華人  
Repatriation of Grassroot Chinese
- ⑨  
香港競馬會  
Hong Kong Race Club
- ⑩  
日語  
Japanese
- ⑪  
60
- ⑫  
東江縱隊港九獨立大隊  
The Hong Kong Independent Battalion of the Dongjiang Column
- ⑬  
「忠勇誠愛」  
'Loyalty, Courage, Sincerity and Love'

## 07 展區 Gallery

### 回憶我們的安樂窩 MEMORIES OF OUR HOME

- |   |                               |                          |                            |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| ①<br>真空管收音機<br>Vacuum tube radio                      | ②<br>飯壺<br>Tiffin carrier     | ③<br>保温瓶<br>Vacuum flask | ④<br>痰盂<br>Spittoon        |
| ⑤<br>火水爐和砂鍋<br>Kerosene stove and<br>clay cooking pot | ⑥<br>卡式收錄音機<br>Cassette radio | ⑦<br>電風扇<br>Electric fan | ⑧<br>電視機<br>Television set |

## 08 展區 Gallery

### 我們的歡樂時光 OUR HAPPY TIMES

- |                                       |                                     |                                    |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ①<br>荔園<br>Lai Chi Kok Amusement Park | ②<br>歡樂今宵<br>Enjoy Yourself Tonight | ③<br>猛龍過江<br>The Way of the Dragon | ④<br>啟德遊樂場<br>Kai Tak Amusement Park |
| ⑤<br>麗的映聲<br>Rediffusion Television   | ⑥<br>海洋公園<br>Ocean Park             | ⑦<br>半斤八兩<br>The Private Eyes      |                                      |

## 09 展區 Gallery

### 童年經典錢罌 CLASSIC CHILDHOOD COIN BANKS

- ① B      ② C      ③ A      ④ D

**10** 展區 Gallery

情深誼厚 — 兩地同心同行之旅

DEEP BONDS: A SHARED JOURNEY OF UNITY AND MUTUAL SUPPORT

- ① A      ② B      ③ H      ④ G      ⑤ E      ⑥ D      ⑦ F



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