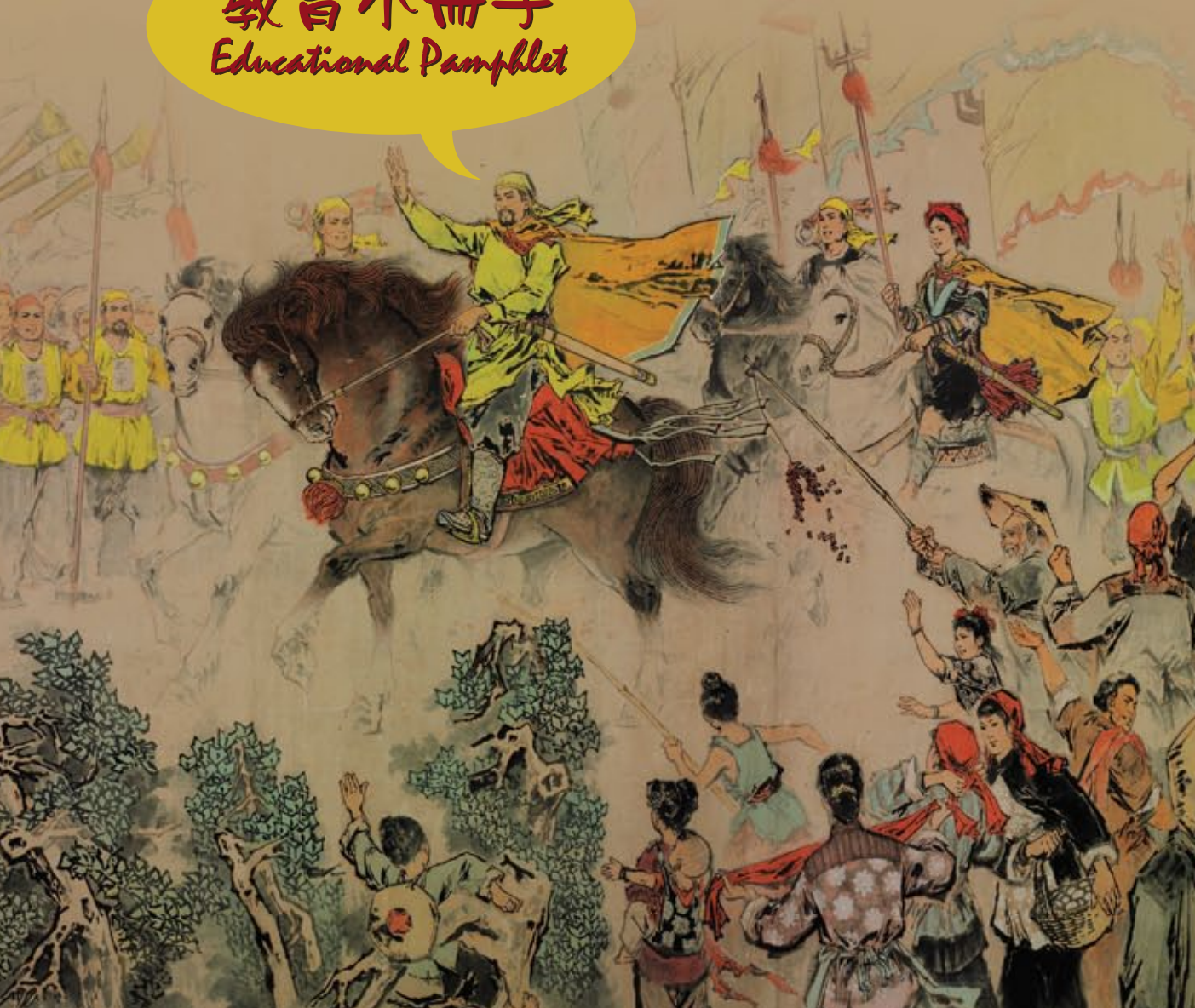


天國 春秋

太平天國文物展
Cultural Relics of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom

教育小冊子
Educational Pamphlet





歡迎各位參加「太平天國」穿越時空之旅。
首先，讓我們跟隨太平天國的中心人物洪秀全，來看看他的
成王敗寇之路。

Welcome! Let's follow the main character, Hong Xiuquan, to see
the rise and fall of his empire when travelling back in time to the
Taiping Heavenly Kingdom.

洪秀全檔案 Hong Xiuquan's Profile

出生日期：清嘉慶十八年十二月初十（即 1814 年 1 月 1 日）

Date of birth: 1 January 1814 (in the reign of Emperor Jiaqing)

出生地：廣東花縣（今廣州市花都區）

Place of birth: Hua County (now Huadu district, Guangzhou)

學歷：自幼讀私塾，但四次科考院試都落選

Education: Graduated from a private village school and failed the
provincial civil service examination four times.



創拜上帝會

Establishment of the Society of God Worshippers

請填上正確答案。 Please write down the correct answers.

1843 年落選科考院試後，洪秀全無意中得到 (1) 《_____》一書，
參考書中基督教教義而創立拜上帝會。

After he failed the provincial civil service examination in 1843, Xiuquan was by chance given a booklet

(1) _____ upon which he
based his approach using Christian doctrines to establish the Society of God Worshippers.

太平
天國

金田起事 Jintian Uprising

1851 年 1 月 11 日與 (2) _____ 率教眾在廣西省桂平
縣金田村起事，拉開反清序幕。

On 11 January 1851, he and (2) _____ led their
converts in an uprising in Jintian village, Guiping county in Guangxi province, and
started a new era with the rebellion against the Qing.

定國號、封王建制

Name the kingdom, bestow his followers with titles of king and establish a political system

洪秀全於 1852 年登極稱天王，設國號「太平天國」，並頒布封王詔令。

In 1852, Hong proclaimed himself the Heavenly King, officially named his kingdom the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and issued edicts which bestowed on his closest comrades the titles of king.

以下的五位封王，請配上正確的人名：

Below are the five titles of the king. Please fill in the correct names.

- a. 馮雲山 Feng Yunshan
- b. 韋昌輝 Wei Changhui
- c. 楊秀清 Yang Xiuqing
- d. 石達開 Shi Dakai
- e. 蕭朝貴 Xiao Chaogui

(4) 西王 West King ()	天王 Heavenly King	(5) 東王 East King ()
	(6) 南王 South King ()	
	(7) 翼王 Assistant King ()	

太平天國

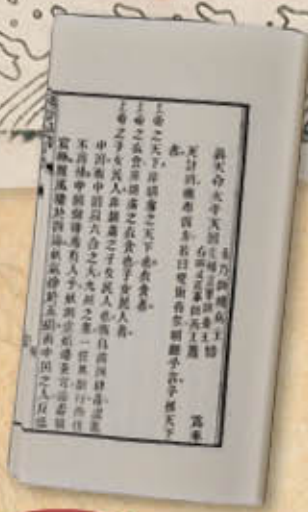
進軍南京 Capturing Nanjing

同年太平軍從 (a) 永安州 (廣西省蒙山縣) 突圍，水陸夾攻，沿江東下，攻下 (b) 安慶，進軍 (c) 南京。

In the same year, the Taiping army broke through the Qing's siege and took (a) the city of **Yong'an** (now Mengshan county, Guangxi province). They marched eastwards along the Yangtze River by land and water to capture (b) **Anqing** and headed towards (c) **Nanjing**.

請在地圖上標出正確的地名。Please mark the correct names in the spaces provided.





在戰途中，東、西王聯銜發布《奉天討胡檄布四方論》等反清獻文，號召人民推翻清朝。
When the Taiping army was on its way to take Nanjing, East King Yang Xiuqing and West King Xiao Chaogui jointly issued a decree declaring war against the Manchu and calling for the people to rebel against the Qing dynasty.

想一想
Think about it

(甲) “胡”指什麼人？你認為當時漢族民眾對此宣言會有什麼反應？
(A) Whom did the people of Taiping call "barbarians"? How do you think the Han people responded to the declaration?

諸王內鬩 Internal conflicts among the kings

太平天國勝利背後，內部矛盾卻日趨嚴重，最終釀成「天京事變」，太平天國亦因此元氣大傷，踏上衰亡之路。

Behind a curtain of victories, the conflicts amongst the kings grew increasingly acute. This eventually led to the Heavenly Capital Incident, which severely weakened the Kingdom and paved the way to the Kingdom's collapse.

請配對各王與下列史實

Please match the kings with the following historical events.

(11) 東王楊秀清
East King Yang Xiuqing

a. 下詔誅韋、猜忌輔臣、眾叛親離
Issued the decree to execute Wei; suspicious, and deserted.

(12) 北王韋昌輝
North King Wei Changhui

b. 「奉旨誅韋」、濫殺無辜
On "Hong's decree" to kill Yang, his family and many innocents.

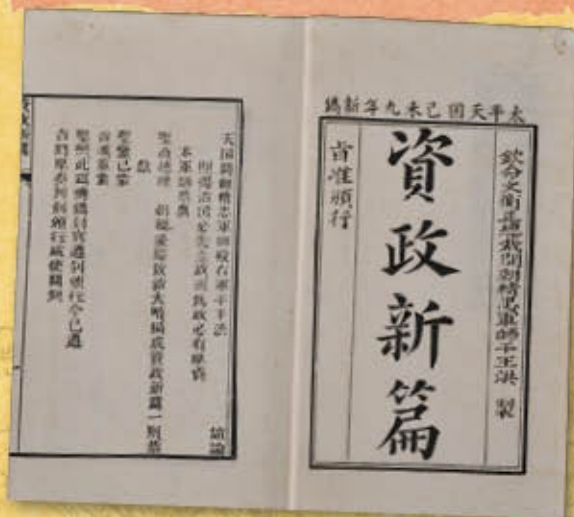
(13) 翼王石達開
Assistant King Shi Dakai

c. 自恃功高、「遲封萬歲」
Proud of his own successes and instigated the people to honour him as the "Lord of Ten Thousand Years".

(14) 天王洪秀全
The Heavenly King, Hong Xiuquan

d. 回京輔政，被猜忌、負氣出走
Returned to the Heavenly Capital to assist the Heavenly King. Realising Hong's suspicion, he left the Kingdom.

一度中興 Short-term restoration



1858年，太平軍二破清軍江北大營，打通長江南北通道；一度重振軍威，改善了天京內訌後不利軍事的形勢。洪仁玕更頒布《資政新篇》，藉此結合自己在香港及上海多年的所見所聞，提出吸納西學的主張。

In 1858, the Taiping army defeated the Qing's Great Camp again at the north of the Yangtze River and captured the territory. These helped re-establish the army's reputation and provided some relief to the Kingdom's unfavourable situation. Shield King Hong Ren'gan consolidated his knowledge and experience in Hong Kong and Shanghai for years, and expounded on his ideas of governance in *The New Essay on Economics and Politics*.

動動腦
Think about it

(乙) 你認為《資政新篇》中有哪幾個重點是當時創新的改革？這些改革可行嗎？

(B) What do you think were the key reform ideas in *The New Essay on Economics and Politics*? Were those reforms feasible at that time?

裡外受敵 Caught between two fires

在對抗清廷的戰事中，太平天國面對多方面的威脅，你知道他們是誰嗎？

The Taiping Heavenly Kingdom fought against different powers. Do you know who the Taipings' enemies were?

a. 戈登 Charles George Gordon

b. 曾國藩 Zeng Guofan

c. 李鴻章 Li Hongzhang



(15)

湘軍創建人

Founder of the Xiang army



(16)

淮軍統領人

Leader of the Huai army



(17)

常勝軍統領人

Leader of the Ever Victorious Army



天王逝世 Death of the Heavenly King

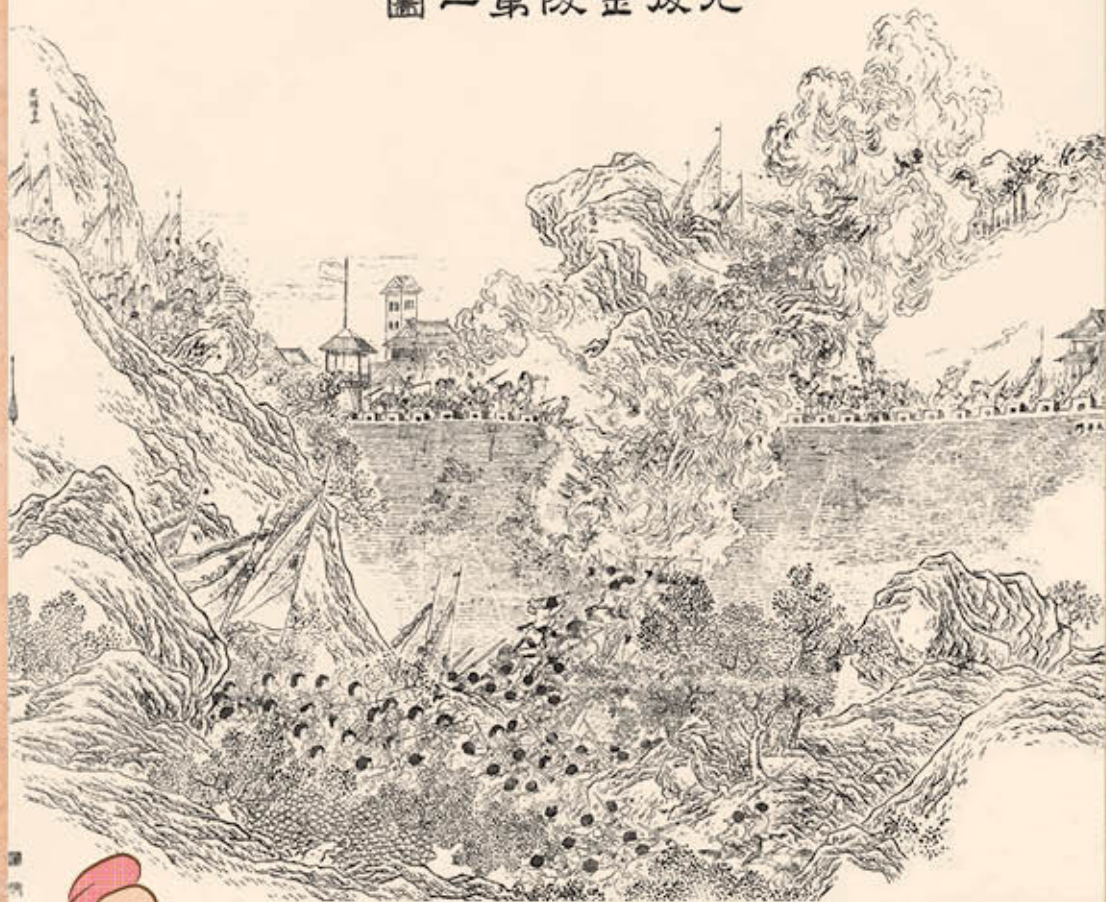
1864年6月洪秀全逝世，由其子幼天王洪天貴福即位，7月天京亦告淪陷。其後，幼天王突圍俘虜被殺，太平天國最終踏上滅亡之路。

In June 1864, Hong Xiuquan died, and his young son, Hong Tianguifu, succeeded the throne as the young Heavenly King. In July 1864, the Heavenly Capital fell to the Qing forces. The young Heavenly King escaped, but was captured and executed. The Kingdom collapsed.

這張圖片展示了清軍攻陷南京的情況，圖中所展示的是：

The picture shows the Qing army successfully re-conquering Nanjing. What do you find in the picture?

圖一第陵金瓊克



太平門 (18) _____ 一帶城牆被 (19) _____

_____ 所帶領的湘軍攻陷的情況。

(19) _____ led the Xiang army

to destroy the city wall near (18) _____
of the Taiping Gate and captured Nanjing.

小明一家以務農為生，太平天國定都天京時，他剛滿十六歲。洪秀全推出一系列措施，會令他的生活有什麼轉變呢？

Xiaoming and his family were farmers. When the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom established the capital in Nanjing, he had reached the age of 16. How did the measures of the new kingdom affect Xiaoming's life?

陳小明檔案 Chen Xiaoming's profile

出生年份：清道光十七年（即 1837 年）

Year of birth: 1837 (in the reign of Emperor Daoguang)

出生地：江蘇省江寧府句容縣（今江蘇省鎮江句容市）

Place of birth: Jurong county, Jiangning administrative region (now Jurong town, Zhenjiang city, Jiangsu province)

學歷：只讀過兩年私塾

Education: Two years in a private village school

家庭成員：一家六人，奶奶、父母、姐姐和十二歲的妹妹

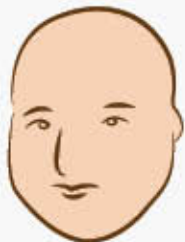
Family members: Six members including grandmother, parents, an elder sister and a younger sister aged 12



髮式服飾 Hairstyles and clothing

(20) 根據太平軍的規定，男子須蓄髮，試畫出小明的新髮式。

According to the rules of the Taiping army, men were required to keep their hair long. Please draw Xiaoming's new hairstyle.



(21) 小明姐姐的服飾也有所變化，請圈出三個與清服不同之處。

There were also changes in Xiaoming's elder sister's clothing. Please circle the three differences as compared with the Qing's clothing.



太平天國婦女形象

Women in the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom



清朝婦女形象

Women of the Qing dynasty

宗教信仰 Religion

每逢禮拜日，小明一家人都需要舉行禮拜活動，頌讚上帝恩德。

Every Sunday, Ming and his family had to attend mass and praise God.



動動腦
Think about it

- (丙) 如果你是小明一家，在宗教信仰方面會有什麼轉變？
(C) Would you notice any changes in religious aspects under the rule of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom as you were a member of Xiaoming's family?

土地改革 Land reforms

在(22)《_____》下，天下田按產量多寡分為三類九等，不分男女，照人口多寡，平均分配田地，以致「有田同耕，有飯同食，有衣同穿，有錢同使，無處不均，無人不飽」。

Under the (22) _____, all the fields in the Kingdom were divided into nine grades in three classes according to the crop yield. All fields were then evenly distributed to every man and woman. This was to achieve the objective of fairness and equality in the Kingdom.

算一算，根據該制度，不管好田壞田，小明家可以分到多少份田？

How many field shares would Xiaoming's family be given according to the new land system?

(23) _____ 份 Shares

民生風俗 Social customs

小明年滿 18 歲了，家人為他安排了一門親事，迎娶同村 16 歲的姑娘李小華。他們的婚事一切從簡，需要辦理登記手續，領取結婚證書。由於小明識字不多，請幫他完成結婚證書。

When Xiaoming reached the age of 18, his family arranged for him to marry a native 16-year-old girl named Li Xiaohua. They had to register the marriage. Please help him complete the registration and get the certificate.

- (24) _____
(25) _____
(26) _____
(27) _____
(28) _____

妻配
is married to

27

年十六歲
江蘇省
人
aged 16, native of
Jiangsu province

28

陳小明
Chen Xiaoming

24

年
歲
江寧府句容縣人
aged
years old, native of Jintong county, Jiangning administrative region, province

25

26

25

26

永字第參拾陸號
No. 36 Group Kong

經濟活動 Economic activities

除了結婚證書外，太平天國還推出了一系列新的證明文件。

In addition to a certificate of marriage, the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom introduced an array of other official documents.

請幫小明分辨以下數種文件的用途：

Please help Xiaoming identify the purposes of the following documents:

太平
天國



(29) 路憑 Travel permit



(30) 田憑 Farming licence



(31) 商憑 Business permit



(32) 門牌 Household registration



(33) 貢單 Receipt of contribution

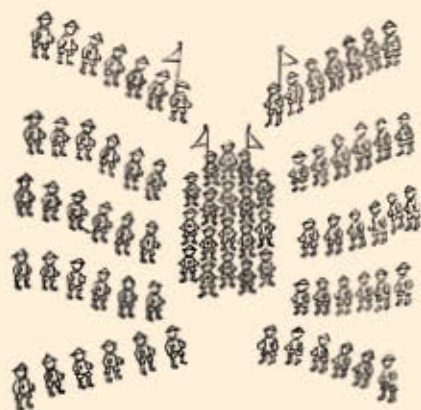
- 證明土地的擁用權
A document to prove the right of land use
- 營業執照
Business licence
- 通過沿途關卡的通行證
A travel document to pass through customs checkpoints.
- 在接受民眾進貢財物發給的收據證明
A proof issued by the government after receiving contributions from the people.
- 詳列戶主、家人及親屬的資料證明
A proof issued by the government listing the information of the family and relatives.

軍陣圖解 Illustrations of Taiping military formations

小明的兒時玩伴大民加入忠王的部隊從軍數載，官至「兩司馬」。大民向小明介紹了幾種主要的行軍陣法。透過大民的解說，請配對正確的陣法名詞。

Xiaoming's childhood friend Damin had joined the Loyal King's army for several years and was promoted to the rank of Master Sergeant. Damin introduced Xiaoming to a few major types of military formations. Please help match the names of the formations with Damin's descriptions.

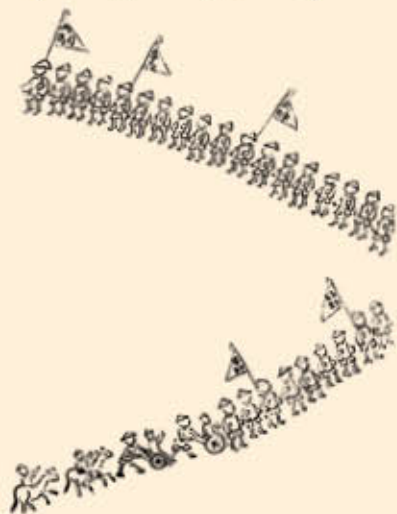
圖陣蟹螃



(34) 螃蟹陣 Crab formation



圖陣線牽



(35) 牽線陣 Guiding line formation



- a. 是行軍的戰鬥隊形，每個兩司馬負責，成單或雙行，魚貫而行。一遇戰事，首尾可蟠曲鉤連，聚集成圓陣抗敵。

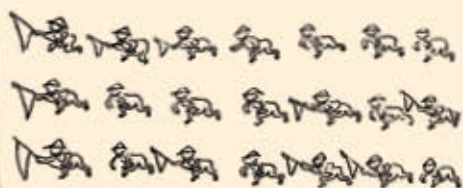
An army marching formation. Each master sergeant leads one team of soldiers on one side. They move forward either in a single or a double row. The head and tail of the rows can meet to form a circular formation to defend against the enemy.

- b. 用在被敵人追趕時，退至無路，統將發令，大旗撲倒地上，所有將兵伏貼地上，不作聲動待敵軍追到，出其不意揚起大旗，萬軍湧起撲敵，有隙可轉敗為勝。

When the army is chased by the enemy and has no way to move forward, the commander orders the soldiers to put down their pennants and crouch on the ground. When the enemy arrives, the army raises the pennants to surprise them and take the opportunity to win the battle.



圖陣虎卧名又陣地伏

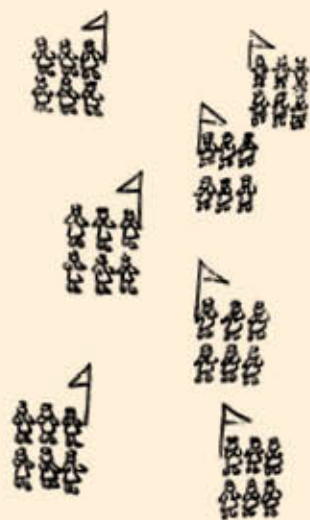


(36) 伏地陣 Crouching formation

- c. 中間人數少，兩翼人數多，形似螃蟹。只需幾個旗手就可以根據敵情變化，靈活布陣為兩隊、偏左或偏右、又或是分四、五隊迎擊。

The formation has few soldiers in the centre and many soldiers on the two wings. It is shaped like a crab. The flag bearer can alter the formation to respond to the enemy and organise various offensive formations, such as two-group, left-wing or right-wing, four-group or five-group attacks.

圖陣鳥百



(37) 百鳥陣 Bird formation

- d. 適用於野外平地的陣法，數十人為一組，把軍隊分上百組，如繁星散布，令敵軍無從得知軍隊人數。

This formation is suitable for fighting on flat wild lands. The army is divided into more than one hundred groups of soldiers, scattering across the battlefield to confuse the enemy about the actual number of soldiers.

想一想
Think about it

(丁) 從金田起事至天京淪陷，太平天國歷時十餘年，對於當時的中國帶來什麼影響？你認為這是一場革命嗎？

(D) From the Jintian uprising to the fall of the Heavenly Capital, the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom had lasted for more than 10 years. What influences did it bring to China at that time? Do you think it was a revolution?



答案 Answer

1. 勸世良言 Good Words to Exhorting the Age 2. 馮雲山 Feng Yunshan 3. b 4. e 5. c 6. a 7. d 8. b 9. c 10. a 11. c 12. b 13. d 14. a

15. b 16. c 17. a 18. 龍脖子 Longbozi 19. 曾國荃 Zeng Guoquan 20.



22. 天朝田賦制度 Land System of the Heavenly Kingdom

23. 5.5 24. 合理 Certificate of Marriage 25. 十八/18 26. 江蘇省 Jiangsu 27. 李小華 Li Xiaohua

28. 江寧府句容縣 Jurong county, Jiangning administrative region 29. c 30. a 31. b 32. e 33. d 34. c 35. a 36. b 37. d

甲. "胡" 指清廷。此言欲激起漢族民眾反清的情緒，以響應太平天國。

A. The term 'Barbarians' refers to the Qing (Manchu) government. The declaration was aimed to trigger the Han people's emotions to rebel against the Qing government and support the regime of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom.

乙. 自由作答，言之有理便可。參考答案：風風類中提倡破舊俗、用西物；法法類中提倡仿西方制度。

B. Open question for discussion. The chapter on Local Tradition and Custom advocates that the community reform local customs and make use of Western equipment; the chapter on System and Rule advocates the adoption of Western political policy.

丙. 在太平天國建都天京前，一般百姓信奉佛教、道教，或當地民間信仰等。太平天國建都後，小明一家在天京篤信奉拜上帝教，參與禮拜活動。

C. Before the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom established its capital in Nanjing, the general public believed in Buddhism, Taoism and other local religions. After the Heavenly Capital was established, Xiaoming and his family turned to the God Worshippers and attended mass.

丁. 自由作答，言之有理便可。參考答案：清廷國力日衰；漢人地位提昇；促使洋務運動；事跡啟發反清革命思想；富戶逃至香港，促進發展。

D. Open question for discussion. The Qing government was losing strength; the social status of the Han people improved; the Self-Strengthening Movement emerged; the Taiping encouraged the idea of revolution against the Qing government; wealthy people fled to Hong Kong and consequently promoted Hong Kong's economy.



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