



## 劃時代的改變

### EPOCH-MAKING CHANGES

#### 晚清時期

Late Qing dynasty

#### 中華民國成立後

After the Republic of China was founded

#### 1. 男士服飾 MEN'S ATTIRE



晚清時期的孫中山先生  
Dr Sun Yat-sen in the late  
Qing dynasty

- **髮型**：要留辮**剃髮**。

Hairstyle: Men were required to keep a queue and **shave their head**.



民國成立後的孫中山先生  
Dr Sun Yat-sen after the  
Republic of China was founded

- **髮型**：政府要求人民**剪辮**。

Hairstyle: The government demanded men to **cut their queue**.

#### 2. 婦女服飾 WOMEN'S ATTIRE



晚清時期的婦女  
Women in the late  
Qing dynasty

- 人們認為小腳是大家閨秀的表徵，所以女性要**纏足**。

People believed small feet epitomised a well raised lady from an established family. Women were, therefore, made to **bind their feet**.



一九二零年代的婦女  
Women in the 1920s

- 廢除**纏足**的惡習、提倡男女同校、獎勵女學，使婦女走入社會。

The evil practice of **foot binding** had been abolished. Co-education was advocated while female students were rewarded, so that women began to merge into society.

#### 3. 曆法 CALENDAR



- 用**陰曆**，即農曆為曆法，但不為世界公認。

The **lunar calendar**, which was not recognised by the rest of the world, was used.

#### 中華民國海陸軍大元帥佈告

Announcement of Navy and Army Grand Marshal of the Republic of China

- 改用**陽曆**，即世界公認的曆法。

The **solar calendar**, which was recognised by the rest of the world, was used.



## 晚清時期

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### 4. 國旗 NATIONAL FLAG



清朝的「黃龍旗」

“Yellow Dragon Flag” of the Qing dynasty

- 「龍」原是中華民族的象徵，後被視為皇帝的化身，成了**皇帝**的專用紋飾。此旗既代表大清皇帝，又代表中國。

“Dragon” originally symbolised the Chinese people. It was later seen as the **emperor**’s embodiment and became a pattern exclusively used by the emperor. This flag represented the Qing emperor as well as China.



五色旗

Five-Coloured Flag

- 中華民國採用五色旗為國旗，意謂 **漢、滿、蒙、回、藏**五族共和。

The Republic of China used the Five-Coloured Flag for its national flag. The five colours symbolised the unification of the **Han**, **Manchu**, Mongolian, Hui, and Tibetan people.

### 5. 政治領袖的產生 Selection Of Political Leader

展品：臨時大總統當選人公告

Exhibit: Announcement on election results of the provisional presidency

(**補充資料**：各省都督府代表聯合會成立於武昌起義後，曾於 1911 年 12 月 28 日晚在南京舉行臨時大總統選舉預備會，並於次日採取不記名投票。出席者有十七省的代表共 49 人，候選人有三位，分別是孫中山、黎元洪及黃興；結果除一票選黃興外，其餘十六票均投向孫中山先生，孫先生遂在缺席的情況下當選為中華民國臨時大總統。

(**Supplementary information**: On the evening of 28 December 1911, the Conference of Military Governor’s Representatives held a preparation meeting in Nanjing, where they voted for the provisional president of the Republic of China. Secret ballots were cast the following day. 49 representatives from 17 provinces were present, and the three candidates were Dr Sun, Li Yuanhong and Huang Xing. A total of 16 votes went to Dr Sun, and the remaining vote was cast for Huang Xing. Dr Sun Yat-sen was elected Provisional President of the Republic of China in his absence.)

- 皇帝掌握全國大權，以**世襲**形式來傳位。  
The emperor had absolute power, and succession to the throne was determined through **descent**.
- 中華民國的臨時大總統是由**選舉**產生的，臨時約法制定國民有選舉的權力。  
The Provisional President of the Republic of China was determined by **election**. The Provisional Constitution gave citizens the right to vote.