



認識昔日的香港

LEARNING ABOUT OLD HONG KONG



圖一：一八九零年代香港島的面貌

Fig. 1: Hong Kong Island in the 1890s

- 1) 看看圖中滿佈船隻的海港，你知道這海港的名稱嗎？

Take a look at the harbour scattered with boats in the photo.

Do you know which harbour it is?

維多利亞港（灣仔一帶）。

Victoria Harbour (near Wanchai).

- 2) 海港上的船隻有甚麼功用？

What were the boats in the harbour used for?

圖中有些船隻運載貨物往來中國和海外，經維多利亞港進行轉口貿易；有些客輪則用來接載乘客。

Some were used to transport cargo to and from China and overseas via Victoria Harbour, others were passenger vessels.

- 3) 從圖中可見，你認為這是一個什麼樣的地方？

What does the photo tell you about this place?

從維多利亞港輪船的繁忙情況，可了解當時香港航運交通已相當發達。

The busy traffic in Victoria Harbour shows that Hong Kong's shipping industry was already well developed at that time.



香港是華洋雜處的地方，洋人享有較高的地位，
苦力及人力車伕等苦工都由中國人擔任。

The city of Hong Kong was shared by Chinese and Westerners, but the Westerners enjoyed a higher social status, while hard physical work such as moving goods and pulling rickshaws was undertaken by Chinese people.

背景是「秩序整齊、建築宏美」
的西式建築。

In the background are 'neatly arranged and magnificent' Western buildings.



苦力通常是光著腳的，與洋人穿西服、
穿皮鞋的打扮有明顯分別。

Coolies (labourers) usually went barefoot, providing a stark contrast with the Westerners in their suits and leather shoes.

- 1) 試說出圖中交通工具的名稱。

Name the means of transport in the photo.

人力車、轎子及山兜。

Rickshaw, sedan chair and mountain chair.

- 2) 試比較圖中的交通工具與現在的有甚麼分別。

Compare the means of transport in the photo with the ones we have today.

圖中的交通工具是以人力推動，現在使用機器推動，如巴士、電車和汽車。

The means of transport in the photo are man-powered, but the buses, trams and cars of today are driven by engines.

- 3) 圖中的背景有一列排列整齊的西式建築。這些建築物與現今中區海旁的樓宇有甚麼分別？請在後頁的空格內貼上現今中區海旁的照片，以作比較及討論。

A row of neatly arranged Western buildings can be seen in the background of this photo. What differences can you see between these buildings and those that line the coast in Central today? Paste a photo of today's Central harbourfront in the space on the back and write a comparison between the buildings of the past and of the present.

討論重點可包括：建築特色、交通工具及途人衣著等。



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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

看罷兩幀歷史照片，老師可進一步向同學解說香港開埠的歷史背景，然後想想這些歷史片段與孫中山先生的革命活動有何關係。內容重點包括：

After showing the two historical photos to students, teachers can further explain to them the background against which Hong Kong opened its port to foreign trade and ask them to think about the relationship between these historical moments and Dr Sun's revolutionary campaign. Some key points to note include:

- 一八四二年中英鴉片戰爭，清廷戰敗割讓香港為英國殖民地。
- The Qing court was defeated in the Opium War and Hong Kong was ceded to Britain as a colony in 1842.
- 鴉片戰爭失敗後，清廷接二連三受挫。在一八八四年中法戰爭後，又有一八九四年的中日甲午戰爭，刺激孫中山先生思考救國之道。
- After the Opium War, the Qing court suffered repeated military defeats, including in the Sino-French War of 1884 and the First Sino-Japanese War of 1894. These events prompted Dr Sun Yat-sen to think about ways to save the country.
- 孫先生在香港的所見所聞，一方面鞏固了他對西方文化的認識，另一方面香港的良好秩序和較完善的政制也讓他明白，清廷衰弱的關鍵是缺乏良好的政府管治。
- Dr Sun's experience in Hong Kong reinforced his understanding of Western culture. At the same time, the city's good social order and relatively sound political system made him realise that the key to the Qing court's impotence was the lack of good governance.
- 孫先生於一九二三年在香港大學演講時，指出「秩序整齊、建築宏美」的西式建築給他深刻的印象。
- In a speech delivered at The University of Hong Kong in 1923, Dr Sun commented that the 'neatly arranged and magnificent' Western buildings had left a deep impression on him.