



劃時代的改變

EPOCH-MAKING CHANGES

中華民國成立後，臨時政府頒佈了《中華民國臨時約法》，確定了人民享有人身、居住、言論等各項自由。為建立社會新秩序、推動經濟和教育事業發展，政府也頒佈了多項有關法令，廢除一些封建陋習，為中國帶來劃時代的改變。

After the Republic of China was founded, the Provisional Government promulgated the Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China, stipulating that people enjoy personal freedom, freedom of residence, freedom of speech and more. In order to build a new social order as well as drive economic and education development, the government also promulgated relevant laws that set out to abolish undesirable feudalist customs, bringing about epoch-making changes in China.



請在下面選擇合適的辭彙，然後填在後頁的空格內：

Please choose the correct words from below and fill in the blanks in the following pages:

剪辮
cut their queue

選舉
election

漢、滿
Han, Manchu

纏足
bind their feet / foot binding

剃髮
shave their head

陰曆
lunar calendar

陽曆
solar calendar

世襲
descent

皇帝
emperor



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 _____。
- Hairstyle: Men were required to keep a queue and _____.



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 _____。
- Hairstyle: The government demanded men to _____.

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 _____。
- People believed small feet epitomised a well raised lady from an established family. Women were, therefore, made to _____.



一九二零年代的婦女
Women in the 1920s

- 廢除 _____ 的惡習、提倡男女同校、獎勵女學，使婦女走入社會。
- The evil practice of _____ had been abolished. Co-education was advocated while female students were rewarded, so that women began to merge into society.

3. 曆法 CALENDAR



中華民國海陸軍大元帥佈告
Announcement of Navy and Army Grand Marshal
of the Republic of China

- 用 _____，即農曆為曆法，但不為世界公認。
- The _____, which was not recognised by the rest of the world, was used.

- 改用 _____，即世界公認的曆法。
- The _____, which was recognised by the rest of the world, was used.



晚清時期

Late Qing dynasty

中華民國成立後

After the Republic of China was founded

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 _____ 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 _____’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 _____ 、 _____ 、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 _____ , _____ , Mongolian, Hui, and Tibetan people.

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

臨時大總統當選人公告

Announcement on election results of the provisional presidency

您能在展廳找出
這件展品並畫出來嗎？
Can you find this exhibit and
draw it down?



- 皇帝掌握全國大權，以 _____ 形式來傳位。

The emperor had absolute power, and succession to the throne was determined through _____ .

- 中華民國的臨時大總統是由 _____ 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 _____ . The Provisional Constitution gave citizens the right to vote.