



# 建築

## ① 長安城

面積達 84 平方公里，是現時北京城的 1.4 倍，當時世界上著名的拜占庭帝國首都君士坦丁堡，僅及其七分之一。

## ⑥ 大秦景教流行中國碑

史上最負盛名的石碑之一，碑文用 1,780 個漢字和大量敘利亞文雙語寫成，記錄了基督教的分支聶斯托利派（即景教）傳入中國的經過。

## A 唐朝皇帝

唐太宗，被尊為「天可汗」，地位等同於亞洲共主；唐玄宗，開創了開元盛世，國力強大，天寶年間人口達 8,000 萬人。

## ② 朱雀大街

朱雀大街是長安城的中軸線，南北長 4,500 米，東西寬 150 米，相當於今天的 16 條行車線。

## ⑦ 大雁塔

慈恩寺內的大雁塔，是現存最早、規模最大的唐代四方樓閣式磚塔建築。唐代玄奘法師曾常住寺內，故成為大乘佛教的聖地。

## B 外國使節

唐代共有七十多個國家的外交使節團輪次造訪，構成萬邦來朝的盛大景象，造成中外政治、文化及經濟的多元碰撞。

## ③ 大明宮

唐太宗時興建，17 位唐朝皇帝處理朝政和居住的地方，較北京故宮大四倍。

## ⑧ 龍門石窟

現存窟龕 2,100 個，造像 10 萬餘尊，堪稱是世界最大的戶外石像雕塑場，而最大的佛像，相傳是根據武則天真容雕刻而成。

## C 遣唐使

日本曾派遣十九批遣唐使來華，現在奈良東大寺的正倉院，便珍藏着許多由遣唐使帶回的傳世之寶，對日本文化的影響深遠。

## ④ 國子監

官方教育機構，授學以外，還會提供官爵俸祿，舒適宅院，先後接待了多達三萬餘名外國留學生。

## ⑨ 東市

東市由於毗鄰官宦府邸，售賣的貨物亦較高檔，包括產於異域的金銀珠寶等奢侈品，商舖多達七萬多間。

## D 玄奘法師

隻身西行求法 16 年，學成後返國專注翻譯佛經，開創唯識宗。他把路途見聞口述成《大唐西域記》，加強了國人對古印度的認識。

## ⑤ 乾陵

中國歷史上唯一埋葬唐高宗與武則天兩位皇帝的合葬墓，也是唐陵中唯一一座沒有被盜過的陵墓。

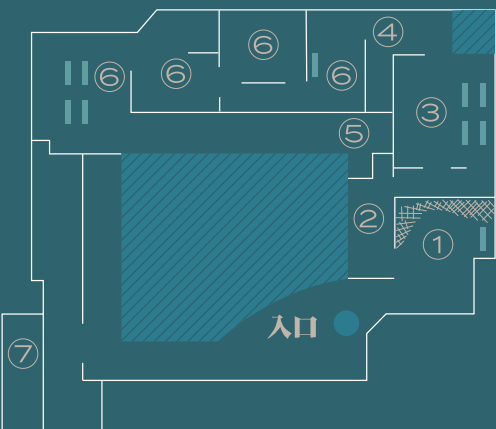
## ⑩ 西市

西市是絲綢之路的起點和終點，匯聚了 220 多個行業，主要售賣中西亞的舶來品，胡商又會把中國的產品帶回西域，互通有無。

## E 文成公主

唐朝和親公主之一，嫁妝除金銀絲綢外，還有天文曆算、醫方療法等典籍，以及各式各樣的匠人，猶如一次盛大的文化西移。

# 人物



### ◎ 主辦單位

中國宋慶齡基金會  
國家文物局  
陝西省文物局  
香港洛士文基金

### ◎ 承辦單位

陝西省文物交流協會  
陝西歷史博物館  
(陝西省文物交流中心)

### 展館入口

繪有一幅長安城全景圖，城內共一百零八坊，東市西市，皇城宮城和大明宮櫛比鱗次，宛如殿宇之海；人流如鯽，皇帝貴胄、百姓胡商、外國使節、各地留學生雲集，儼然一個世界都會。

### ① 接待處

大型仿唐斗拱建築及唐朝長安城地圖投影

### ② 天井步道

3D 墓葬結構剖視圖

### ③ 浸入式體驗區

約 3 分鐘的動畫短片，帶領觀眾穿越時空，親身感受盛唐風華。

### ④ 壁畫繪製及壁畫揭取

- 圖解陵墓壁畫的繪製及揭取
- 展出壁畫主要墓主人年表
- 展出唐朝宗室主要陵墓分佈圖

### ⑤ 投影長廊

- 唐朝陵墓壁畫繪製片段
- 主要展覽區之一：設計成拱形隧道，42 幅壁畫在兩旁輪番放映，令觀眾仿如置身墓道之中。(附扼要說明)

### ⑥ 活動壁畫區

- 選取最具代表性的 4 幅壁畫作動畫化處理，並邀請專家學者提供專業角度，精闢解構畫面內容。
- 唐朝的建築和山水
  - 唐朝皇室消閒行樂方式
  - 唐朝的服飾和妝容
  - 唐朝的音樂和舞蹈

### ⑦ 播映室

播映由陝西歷史博物館製作的影片《大唐記憶》，介紹唐陵壁畫的繪製和揭取過程。(約 9 分鐘)

### ◎ 呈獻

般哥展覽館

### ◎ 策展人

梁冠文





## Architecture

### ① The City of Chang'an

Chang'an measured 84 square kilometers, equivalent to 1.4 times the area of present-day Beijing. Constantinople, the contemporary capital of Byzantium, occupied only one-seventh the area.

### ⑥ Nestorian Stele (Xi'an Stele)

The Nestorian Stele is one of the most famous stone steles in history. It is inscribed with 1,780 Chinese characters and an extensive Syriac text, and records the transmission of Nestorianism, an early branch of Christianity, into China.

### ② Vermilion Bird Boulevard

The central north-south axis of Chang'an, the Vermilion Bird Boulevard, measured 4,500 meters in length and 150 meters in width. Its width was the equivalent of a present-day 16-lane highway.

### ⑦ Great Wild Goose Pagoda

Located within the Temple of Benevolence and Kindness, the Great Wild Goose Pagoda is the oldest and largest extant example of a square brick tower from the Tang dynasty. The eminent monk Xuanzang resided in the temple.

### ③ Palace of Great Brightness

Constructed under the reign of Emperor Taizong, the Palace of Great Brightness was where 17 Tang emperors worked and lived. It was about four times the size of the Forbidden City in Beijing.

### ⑧ The Longmen Grottoes

Some 2,100 grotto shrines and over 100,000 icons survive in Longmen, which is the largest outdoors collection of stone sculptures. The largest Buddhist icon of the site is believed to be based on an image of Empress Wu Zetian.

### ④ Directorate of Education (*Guozijian*)

As an official institution, in addition to offering classes, the Directorate of Education also administered salaries and provided comfortable quarters. It hosted some 30,000 foreign students.

### ⑨ Eastern Market

Located near aristocratic residences, the Eastern Market sold relatively expensive goods, including foreign luxuries, jewelry, and objects made from precious metals. It housed some 70,000 individual shops.

### ⑤ Qianling Mausoleum

This is the only imperial mausoleum housing the bodies of two rulers: Emperor Gaozong and Empress Wu Zetian. It is also the only Tang mausoleum not to have been raided.

### ⑩ Western Market

The Western Market was the terminus of the Silk Road. Some 220 vendors gathered here to sell goods from Central and Western Asia. From here, Hu merchants in turn took Chinese goods to sell in the Western Regions.

## Personages

### Ⓐ Emperors of the Tang

Emperor Taizong was known as the Celestial Khan and enjoyed the status of the supreme ruler of Asia. Emperor Xuanzong oversaw the Golden Age of the Kaiyuan era, during which the Tang empire became very powerful.

### Ⓑ Foreign Emissaries

The Tang dynasty hosted diplomats and emissaries from over 70 states, fostering energetic political, cultural, and economic interactions among them.

### Ⓒ Japanese Missions to Tang China

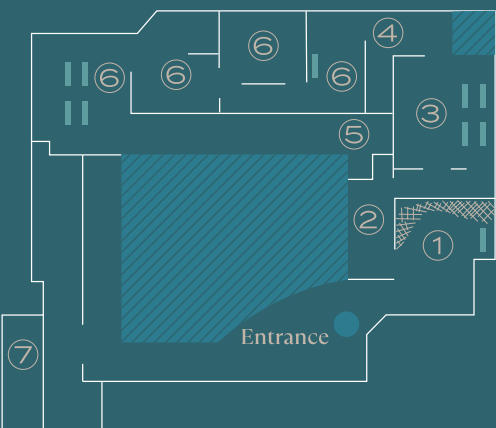
Japan sent 19 missions to Tang China. The Shōsōin Repository of Tōdai-ji Temple in Nara houses many treasures that these missions brought back to Japan and exerted a profound influence on Japanese culture.

### Ⓓ The Traveller-Monk Xuanzang

Xuanzang spent 16 years in the Western Regions to study Buddhism. After returning to China, he dedicated himself to translating Buddhist sutras and established the Yogacara sect of Buddhism. *The Great Tang Records of the Western Regions* is based on Xuanzang's oral narrations.

### Ⓔ Princess Wencheng

One of the imperial princesses of the Tang dynasty, Wencheng married the Tibetan King Songtsen Gampo. She brought with her not only precious metal and silk objects but also books on astronomy, calendrical calculations, and medicine and craftspeople of various expertise.



### Ⓒ Organizers

China Soong Ching Ling Foundation  
National Cultural Heritage Administration  
Shaanxi Provincial Cultural Heritage Administration  
Hong Kong Rosamond Foundation

### Ⓒ Co-organizers

Shaanxi Cultural Heritage Promotion Association  
Shaanxi History Museum (Shaanxi Cultural Heritage Promotion Center)

### Exhibition Entrance

Here is a panorama of the Tang capital of Chang'an in its full grandeur, with 108 city blocks, the Eastern and Western Markets, and imperial palaces, including the Palace of Great Brightness. The capital is an international metropolis, densely populated by nobles and aristocrats, commoners and hu merchants, and foreign emissaries and students.

### ① Reception Area

A large-scale mortise-and-tenon building in the Tang style and a projection map of the Tang capital city of Chang'an.

### ② Walkway under Cupolas

3D diagrams of tomb structures.

### ③ Immersive Experience

A three-minute animation takes the viewer back in time to experience the grandeur of High Tang culture.

### ④ Origins of Tang Tomb Murals

- Diagrams explain the creation and extraction of Tang tomb murals
- Chronologies of important tomb occupants
- Distribution maps of tombs and mausoleums of important members of the Tang imperial family

### ⑤ Tunnel with Projections

Videos on the creation of Tang tomb murals. By design, the primary exhibition area resembles an arched tunnel. On both sides of the tunnel, 42 murals are projected sequentially to immerse the viewer in the original tomb passageways. (The projections are accompanied by basic explanations in Chinese.)

### ⑥ Animated Murals

This section showcases animations of four representative murals alongside explanations of their content by expert scholars on the following topics:

- Tang architecture and landscape painting
- Leisure activities of the Tang imperial family
- Dress and make-up in the Tang
- Music and dance in the Tang

### Ⓒ Presenter

Indra and Harry Banga Gallery

### Ⓒ Curator

Davis Leung Koon Man