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中国国家博物馆
展览简讯
2013
EXHIBITION
NEWS



100
1912-2012



中国国家博物馆
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CHINA

展览信息图

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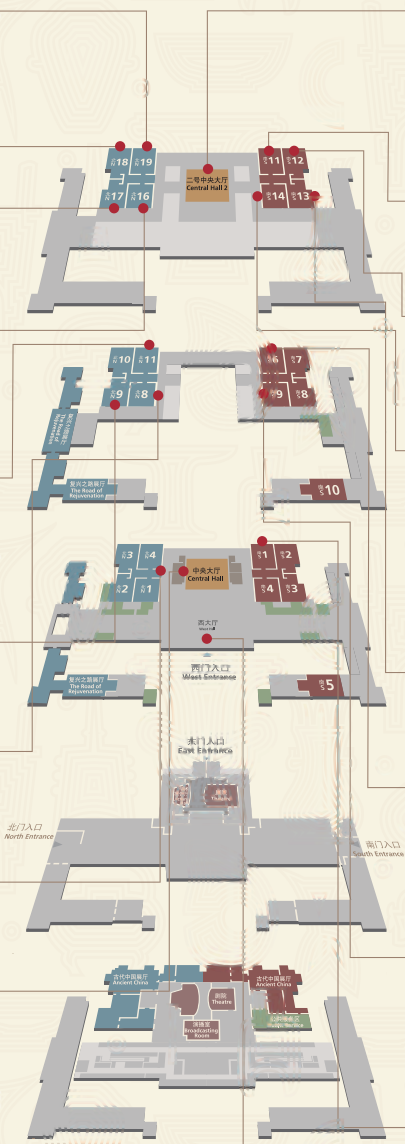
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- 毛利碧玉：新西兰的传世珍宝
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Kura Pounamu: Treasured stone of Aotearoa New Zealand
Brian Brake: Lens on China and New Zealand

- 古代中国
Ancient China

北
NORTH

南
SOUTH

古代中国

展览时间：基本陈列（长期）

展览场地：北 20 – 北 25 展厅、南 15 – 南 18 展厅、南 20 展厅

主办单位：中国国家博物馆



彩绘雁鱼青铜釭灯
西汉

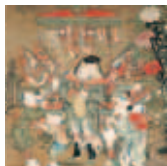
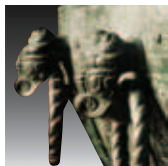
“古代中国”基本陈列共使用 10 个展厅，展出面积 17000 平米。展览以历代王朝更替为主要脉络，分为远古时期、夏商西周时期、春秋战国时期、秦汉时期、三国两晋南北朝时期、隋唐五代时期、辽宋夏金元时期和明清时期八个部分，共展出展品 2500 余件，其中珍贵文物 2000 余件，一级文物 500 余件。展览中的仰韶文化鹰形陶鼎、红山文化玉龙、三星堆面具、四羊青铜方尊、秦兵马俑、唐三彩陶釉马、明成化斗彩罐、明万历太后凤冠等中国古代文物精品，较为全面地展示了古代中国不同历史时期在政治、经济、文化、社会生活以及中外交流等方面的发展状况。

Ancient China

Duration: On permanent display

Venue: Galleries N20-N25, S15-S18, S20

Hosted by: National Museum of China



Prehistoric Times

(c. 2 million years ago–c. 21st century BC)

Xia, Shang, Western Zhou Dynasties

(c. 21st century–771 BC)

Spring and Autumn & Warring States Periods

(770–221 BC)

Qin and Han Dynasties

(221 BC–220 AD)

Three Kingdoms, Jin, and Southern and Northern Dynasties

(220–589 AD)

Sui, Tang, and Five Dynasties

(581–960 AD)

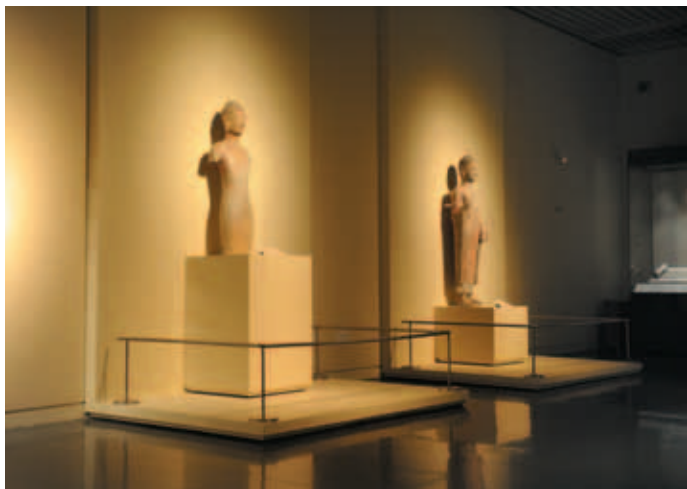
Liao, Song, Xixia, Jin, and Yuan Dynasties

(916–1368)

Ming and Qing Dynasties

(1368–1911)

As one of the permanent exhibitions of the National Museum of China, *Ancient China* is on display in altogether ten galleries, covering an exhibition area of 17,000 square metres. Following a dynastic sequence, this exhibition is organized in eight sections: “Prehistoric Times”, “Xia, Shang, and Western Zhou Dynasties”, “Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods”, “Qin and Han Dynasties”, “Three Kingdoms, Jin, and Southern and Northern Dynasties”, “Sui, Tang, and Five Dynasties”, “Liao, Song, Xixia, Jin, and Yuan Dynasties”, and “Ming and Qing Dynasties”. *Ancient China* features more than 2,500 objects, including 2,000 precious cultural relics, among them about 500 being first-rate. The eagle-shaped pottery vessel (Yangshao Culture), jade dragon (Hongshan Culture), Sanxingdui bronze mask with protruding eyes, bronze *zun* container with four rams (late Shang Dynasty), terra-cotta warriors (Qin Dynasty),



古代中国展厅

sancai-glazed pottery horses (Tang Dynasty), *doucai* porcelain jar (Ming Dynasty), phoenix coronet of Empress Dowager Xiaojing (Ming Dynasty), and other objects present a comprehensive review of the political, economic, cultural, and social development as well as China's foreign relations in different historical periods.



鹰形陶鼎
仰韶文化

复兴之路

展览时间：基本陈列（长期）

展览场地：北 5 – 北 7、北 12 – 北 15 展厅

主办单位：中国国家博物馆

“复兴之路”基本陈列采用了大量文物和美术作品相结合的方式，通过 1280 件（套）珍贵文物和 875 张图片，回顾了自 1840 年鸦片战争以来，陷入半殖民地半封建社会深渊的中国各阶层人民在屈辱苦难中奋起抗争，为实现民族复兴而进行的种种探索，特别是在中国共产党领导下，全国各族人民争取民族独立、人民解放、国家富强、人民幸福的光辉历程。展览分五个部分：

- 第一部分 中国沦为半殖民半封建社会；
- 第二部分 探求救亡图存的道路；
- 第三部分 中国共产党肩负起民族独立人民解放历史重任；
- 第四部分 建设社会主义新中国；
- 第五部分 走中国特色社会主义道路。



复兴之路展厅

The Road of Rejuvenation

Duration: On permanent display

Venue: Galleries N5-N7, N12-N15

Hosted by: National Museum of China



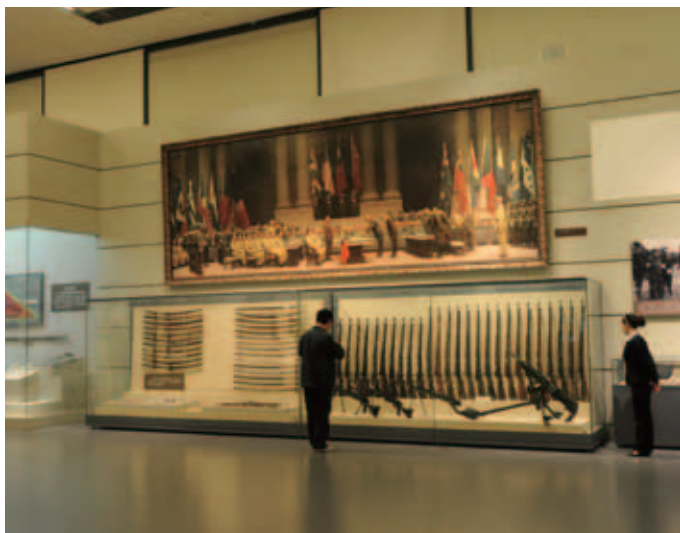
《苏报》

近代 1902 年

The Road of Rejuvenation is one of the museum's permanent exhibitions. Using 1,280 pieces (sets) of precious cultural relics and 875 pictures, this exhibition features the combination of a large number of cultural relics and artworks which demonstrates the Chinese history from the Opium War of 1840 to the present. When the nation was thrown into the darkness of a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, its people from all walks of life stood up to fight and searched for a way to rejuvenation. It is the



复兴之路展厅



复兴之路展厅

Communist Party of China that led people from all ethnicities to fight for independence, liberation, prosperity, and well-being. The exhibition is divided into five sections: "China Reduced to a Semi-colonial and Semi-feudal Society", "Seeking a Way to Save China", "The Communist Party of China with the Historical Mission for Independence and Liberation", "Building a Socialist New China", and "Socialist Road with Chinese Characteristics".

中国国家博物馆馆藏现代经典美术作品展

展览时间：专题陈列（常设）

展览场地：一号中央大厅

主办单位：中国国家博物馆



《开国大典》/ 董希文原作 1953 年

靳尚谊、赵域复制 1972 年 / 闫振铎 叶武林修改 1979 年

227cm × 398cm / 油画

“中国国家博物馆馆藏现代经典美术作品展”以中国国家博物馆自 1951 年开始组织的四次大规模的历史题材美术创作作品为基础，集中展出了一大批在新中国美术史上占有重要地位的美术作品，包括 49 幅油画、9 幅国画、14 件雕塑和 1 幅素描。展品多为新中国美术史上的名家名作，如董希文的《开国大典》、靳尚谊的《毛泽东在十二月会议上》、艾中信的《夜渡黄河》、罗工柳的《地道战》和《毛泽东在井冈山》、詹建俊的《狼牙山五壮士》、钟涵的《东渡黄河》、石鲁的《转战陕北》、叶浅予的《北平解放》、王朝闻的《刘胡兰》、钱绍武的《大路歌》等。

National Museum Collection Highlights of Chinese Modern Masterpieces

Duration: On regular display

Venue: Central Hall 1

Hosted by: National Museum of China



中国国家博物馆馆藏现代经典美术作品展厅

Based on four large-scale exhibitions of historic paintings organized by the National Museum of China since 1951, *National Museum Collection Highlights of Chinese Modern Masterpieces* displays artworks of great significance in the art history of the People's Republic of China, including forty-nine oil paintings, nine traditional Chinese paintings, fourteen sculptures, and one drawing. Most of the exhibits are famous artworks, such as *Founding Ceremony of People's Republic of China* (Dong Xiwen), *Mao Zedong at the December Meeting* (Jin Shangyi), *Crossing the Yellow River at Night* (Ai Zhongxin), *Tunnel Warfare and Mao Zedong in the Jinggang Mountains* (Luo Gongliu), *Five Heroes in Langya Mountain* (Zhan Jianjun), *Crossing the Yellow River to the East* (Zhong Han), *Transfer to North Shaanxi* (Shi Lu), *Liberation of Peiping* (Ye Qianyu), *Liu Hulan* (Wang Zhaowen), *Road Song* (Qian Shaowu), etc.

中国古代青铜器艺术

展览时间： 专题陈列（常设）

展览场地： 二号中央大厅

主办单位： 中国国家博物馆



大盂鼎

周康王时期

“中国古代青铜器艺术”通过中国国家博物馆馆藏古代青铜器103件（组），集中展示了我国古代青铜器艺术的最高成就。此次展览汇集了被誉为“中华第一鼎”的“后母戊鼎”、商代最大的青铜圆鼎“子龙鼎”，以及内壁铸铭长达291字的“大盂鼎”等国之重器。其中妇好墓出土的青铜器，无论器型还是工艺，都令后人赞叹不已。从5000多年前的马家窑文化时期开始，中华民族的祖先即开始使用青铜制品，历经夏、商、周乃至春秋战国，许多青铜器从实用器具逐渐演变成做工精湛的艺术品，这些器物的造型、装饰与铭文体现出当时社会的审美取向。

Ancient Chinese Bronze

Duration: On regular display

Venue: Central Hall 2

Hosted by: National Museum of China



觚
商后期

Through 103 pieces (sets) of ancient bronzes, *Ancient Chinese Bronze* epitomizes the brilliant achievements of bronze in ancient China. This exhibition brings together many precious bronze vessels, including the grand “Hou Mu Wu” *ding*, the “Zi Long” *ding* – the largest round bronze tripod from the Shang Dynasty, and the “Yu” *ding* with a 291-character inscription inside the body. The artifacts excavated from the tomb of Fu Hao impress us with both shape and workmanship. Our ancestors in the Majiayao Culture began to use bronze implements as early as

5,000 years ago. From the Xia, Shang, and Western Zhou Dynasties to the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States Periods, bronze vessels evolved from utilitarian objects to exquisite artifacts. Their shapes, designs, and inscriptions embody the aesthetic taste in particular periods.



中国古代佛造像艺术

展览时间：专题陈列（常设）

展览场地：二号中央大厅

主办单位：中国国家博物馆



彩绘木雕观音菩萨坐像

宋

公元前 6 世纪，佛教起源于古印度地区。在古希腊雕塑艺术的影响下，古印度西北部的犍陀罗地区出现了最早的佛教造像。公元 1 世纪左右，佛教传入中国后，佛造像不断吸收、融合中国古代艺术精华，逐步形成了具有鲜明中国特色的佛造像艺术体系。

中国古代佛造像的题材、质地和工艺多样，各具艺术魅力。本展览中的山东青州石造像庄严俊美，山西太原天龙山石窟的石菩萨坐像洋溢着盛唐的气象，明代永乐、宣德宫廷制作的藏传佛像形态优美、工艺精湛。尤其是宋代的木雕观音菩萨坐像造型优雅，雕琢细腻，是中国古代木雕佛造像的不朽之作。这些精品艺术地表现了佛教的高深哲理，展示了中国古代佛造像艺术独特的发展历程。

Ancient Chinese Buddhist Sculpture

Duration: On regular display

Venue: Central Hall 2

Hosted by: National Museum of China



中国古代佛造像艺术展厅

Buddhism originated in the 6th century BC in ancient India. The earliest Buddhist sculpture emerged in Gandhāra (a region in the northwest of ancient India) showing Hellenistic influence. After Buddhism spread to China around the 1st century AD, Buddhist sculpture incorporated traditional Chinese elements, gradually resulting in a unique Chinese style. The themes, materials, and techniques in ancient Chinese Buddhist sculpture varied according to region and period, as highlighted in this exhibition by the finely-carved stone sculptures from Qingzhou (in Shandong Province), the radiant seated bodhisattva in the grottoes at Tianlongshan (in Shanxi Province) carved during the high Tang, and the figures of Tibetan Buddhism produced by imperial workshops in the Ming Dynasty. In particular, the elegant wood-carved bodhisattva of the Song Dynasty is an unparalleled work of wooden Buddhist sculpture from ancient China. These images inspire understanding about the philosophy of Buddhism through artistic expression and illustrate the evolution of Chinese Buddhist sculpture.

中国古代玉器艺术

展览时间：专题陈列（常设）

展览场地：南 13 展厅

主办单位：中国国家博物馆



玛瑙花瓣盏托

唐代

至迟在 8000 年前，我们的祖先就在磨制石器的过程中逐渐认识了玉这种美丽的石头。从此，他们剖璞取玉，琢玉成器，创造了独特的玉器艺术。玉文化成为中华优秀传统文化的重要组成部分。

2010 年，国家文物局将 8 万余件中国古代玉器调拨中国国家博物馆。本展览从中选取上自远古、下迄清代的各类玉器精品，并增添了部分鲜有展示的馆内旧藏。愿每一位观众参观此专题陈列后，能够感受到玉器所蕴涵的民族心理、意识、趣味和好尚，领悟其中积淀着的灿烂民族文化，并体味这份在世界上绝无仅有的经久与厚重。

Ancient Chinese Jades

Duration: On regular display

Venue: Gallery S13

Hosted by: National Museum of China



中国古代玉器艺术展厅

Eight thousand years ago, our ancestors discovered a beautiful stone called *yu* (jade), while making polished stone tools. This was the start of a distinct jade-carving tradition, and since then, jade has evolved to be an important part of the traditional Chinese culture.

In 2010, under the auspices of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, more than 80,000 ancient Chinese jades became part of the National Museum of China collection. For this exhibition we have selected some of the finest jade objects dating from the Neolithic times to the Qing Dynasty to be displayed together with pieces from the museum's original collection that have seldom been on public view. These timeless treasures, with their exceptional enduring charm, reflect the traditions and tastes of the Chinese people throughout history.

中国古代钱币

展览时间：专题陈列（常设）

展览场地：南 11 展厅

主办单位：中国国家博物馆



陕西省造光緒元寶七錢二分銀元
清

泰和通寶
宋



中国古代钱币历史悠久。它最晚在西周就已经出现，发展于东周，统一于秦皇，此后历经汉唐宋元明清两千多年的漫长历史，演进出了系统完整、内容丰富、脉络清晰、内涵博大的中国古代钱币文化。中国古代钱币不仅承载和反映中国古代政治、经济、民俗等方面的历史，其精美的文字书法和铸造技艺所呈现出的独特艺术性也为一直为人称道。

中国古代钱币收藏是中国国家博物馆的重要收藏门类之一。为展示我国古代钱币所蕴含的丰富历史、文化内涵和精美绝伦的书法、造型艺术，中国国家博物馆特推出“中国古代钱币”专题陈列。该陈列精选馆藏中国古代钱币共1700余枚，从原始的贝币，到早期的刀布币、圜钱，再到持续两千年之久的方孔圆钱，直至清末的机制铜、银元，不仅脉络传承明晰，而且品类繁盛，珍品云集，是中国国家博物馆新馆竣工重新开放后举办的重要专题展览之一。

Ancient Chinese Money

Duration: On regular display

Venue: Gallery S11

Hosted by: National Museum of China



中国古代钱币展厅

The earliest Chinese money appeared before the Western Zhou Dynasty and developed during the Eastern Zhou period. During the Qin Dynasty, the emperor unified various currencies. After 2,000 years of evolution, a rich Chinese monetary system was developed which reflected the history of ancient politics, economy, and folk culture. The Chinese money is also noted for its excellent craftsmanship in calligraphy and casting.

The National Museum of China is known for its rich collection of money from ancient China. In order to display the history, culture, calligraphy, and art of Chinese money, the National Museum has organized a special exhibition entitled *Ancient Chinese Money*. This exhibition displays more than 1,700 objects ranging from early cowries shells, knife-shaped coins, round coins, to coins with a square hole in the middle that were in use for over 2,000 years, to machine-made copper or silver coins from the late Qing Dynasty.

中国古代经典绘画作品展

展览时间：专题陈列（常设）

展览场地：南 12 展厅

主办单位：中国国家博物馆



《聊斋图说》之“仇大娘”

清

中国国家博物馆的绘画藏品题材广泛，风格各异，但由于受到原有展陈条件的限制，大多未与观众相识。中国国家博物馆新馆投入使用后的首次“馆藏古代经典绘画作品展”将展出《乾隆南巡图》卷与《聊斋图说》图册这两件馆藏珍品。

《乾隆南巡图》共 12 卷，展览选择其中 4 卷进行展示，作品由清代宫廷画家徐扬创作完成，描绘了乾隆皇帝南巡途中省方问俗、察吏安民、巡视河工、阅兵祭陵等场景，同时也展现了士民工商的风情世态以及黄河、淮河、长江、大运河沿岸的锦绣江山，保留了“康乾盛世”珍贵的历史记忆。《聊斋图说》图册取材于蒲松龄文言小说集《聊斋志异》，采用木版装帧，绢本设色，画面笔法细腻，色彩华丽，描写生动，具有浓郁的民间趣味和文学意味。

Classical Paintings of Ancient China

Duration: On regular display

Venue: Gallery S12

Hosted by: National Museum of China



中国古代经典绘画作品展厅

The classical painting collection at the National Museum of China covers a wide range of subjects and styles. Limited by the original exhibition space, most of them have not been shown to the public until now. It is the first time since the re-opening of the museum that the exhibition “Classical Painting of Ancient China” is on display, featuring two of the most celebrated pieces in the collection: *Qianlong Emperor’s Southern Inspection Tour* and *Strange Tales of Liao-zhai*.

Qianlong Emperor’s Southern Inspection Tour is composed of 12 scrolls, which 4 of them are on display in this exhibition. Executed by royal court painter Xu Yang during the Qing dynasty, the scrolls illustrate the scenes when Qianlong Emperor visited the south of China to inspect the water systems, social conditions and military preparations. These scrolls serve as a visual record that captures the social conditions and the landscapes during “the Golden Age of Kangxi and Qianlong Emperors.”

Strange Tales of Liao-zhai is based on the classical Chinese tales written by Pu Songling. It is composed of wooden plates and colorful images on silk scroll. The techniques employed are refined and vivid, and the colors are rich and bright. The themes of the tales combine folk attractiveness with literary significance.

中国国家博物馆建筑设计展

展览时间：专题陈列（常设）

展览场地：南 9 展厅

主办单位：中国国家博物馆



| 中国国家博物馆建筑设计展图片

2007 年 3 月至 2010 年底，中国国家博物馆进行了改扩建工程，馆舍总建筑面积近 20 万平方米，是目前世界上最大的博物馆。此次“中国国家博物馆建筑设计展”占展厅面积 1364 平米，共展出中国国家博物馆建筑设计及建设施工的珍贵图纸及照片资料 200 多张。主要内容包含 2004 年“中国国家博物馆工程建筑设计方案国际招标”入围方案 10 个，以及多次修改中标方案的过程，重点展示了中国国家博物馆的新建筑形象。此次展览分为“老馆建筑”、“国际竞赛设计方案”、“修改中标方案”、“实施方案”四部分，通过图片及模型全面地展示了中国国家博物馆建筑诞生的过程。

Architectural Design Exhibition of the National Museum of China

Duration: On regular display

Venue: Gallery S9

Hosted by: National Museum of China



| 中国国家博物馆建筑设计展览图片

The National Museum of China underwent a reconstruction and expansion project during the period starting from March 2007 to the end of 2010. With a total floor area of nearly 200,000 square meters, the completed new structure is the largest museum building in the world. The *Architectural Design Exhibition of the National Museum of China* occupies an area of 1,364 square meters, and showcases over 200 drawings and photographs relating to the architectural design proposals and construction process of the museum. Main exhibits include the international bidding proposals for the museum's reconstruction design and the revision process of the winning proposal. The exhibition will be divided into four sections: "Old Museum", "Architectural Designs of the International Bidding for the Museum", "Revisions of the Winning Proposal" and "Implementation Programs". The exhibition will give viewers a comprehensive view of the birth of the new National Museum of China through a variety of different mediums and perspectives.

中国国家博物馆馆藏非洲雕刻艺术精品展

展览时间：专题陈列（常设）

展览场地：北 8 展厅

主办单位：中国国家博物馆



童女 / 布基纳法索 / 卢比族 / 木
63cmx19cmx18cm

“中国国家博物馆馆藏非洲雕刻艺术精品展”是从谢燕申先生捐赠的非洲雕刻艺术品中遴选出 510 余件雕像、面具、顶饰和生活用品举办的展览。展品主要产自撒哈拉沙漠以南的中非和西非地区，类型多样，风格各异，既不乏写实性，又有恰到好处的夸张变形和强有力的节奏，有着感人至深的原始、粗犷之美。非洲雕刻不仅是一种艺术形式，而且与非洲传统宗教、道德伦理、生活习俗密切相关，是人与自然、社会之间和谐共处的工具。通过它们，能够进一步加深中国人民对这种凝聚着非洲各部族人民勤劳和智慧的艺术形式及古老而神秘的非洲风俗和文化的认识 and 了解，更好地促进中非双方之间的文化交流和发

Exhibition of Selected African Sculptures in the Collection of the National Museum of China

Duration: On regular display

Venue: Gallery N8

Hosted by: National Museum of China



中国国家博物馆馆藏非洲雕刻艺术精品展展厅

Exhibition of Selected African Sculptures in the Collection of the National Museum of China displays more than 510 artworks selected from the African sculptures donated by Mr. Xie Yanshen, including statues, masks, crestings and articles for daily use. The exhibits are mostly from Central Africa and West Africa, south of the Sahara Desert. They boast diverse types and styles, and are full of realism and appropriate exaggeration as well as strong rhythm, which will impress the audience with a touching primitive and rugged beauty. The African sculpture is not only a form of art, but also a means for achieving harmony between human, nature and society, which has a close connection with traditional African religion, morality and ethics, and living customs. They will deepen Chinese people's understanding of this art form that combines different African tribes' diligence and intelligence and the mysterious time-honored African customs and culture, and will promote the cultural exchanges between China and Africa and the development of the two cultures.

百年国博——中国国家博物馆百年简史与成果展

展览时间：专题陈列（常设）

展览场地：南6—南8展厅

主办单位：中国国家博物馆



百年国博——中国国家博物馆百年简史与成果展图片

“百年国博——中国国家博物馆百年简史与成果展”是中国国家博物馆成立一百周年华诞系列活动之一。展览以中华民族百年复兴和中国博物馆事业百年发展为背景，分为“国立历史博物馆时期”、“中国历史博物馆和中国革命博物馆时期”、“中国国家博物馆时期”三个组成部分，客观、全面地展现国家博物馆一百年来的发展历史和巨大成果。尤其是中国国家博物馆组建成立以来，在“四个相称”建馆方向的指引下，确定了新的发展定位、建馆目标和建馆方针，各项工作呈现出全新的繁荣局面。中国国家博物馆新馆已成为世界上建筑面积最大的博物馆，不仅是中国公共博物馆的旗舰和展示中国历史文化艺术的最高殿堂，也是中国文化软实力提升的重要标志。

Centennial of National Museum of China:

History and Achievements

Duration: On regular display

Venue: Galleries S6-S8

Hosted by: National Museum of China



百年国博——中国国家博物馆百年简史与成果展展厅

The exhibition is one of the events to celebrate the centennial of the establishment of National Museum of China (NMC). Consisting of three parts respectively devoted to the period of the National Museum of History, the period of the National Museum of Chinese History and National Museum of Chinese Revolution and the period of the NMC, it offers a true-to-fact overview of the history and achievements of the Museum amid rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and development of the country's museums over the past century. In particular, since the formation of the NMC, the Museum has defined a new orientation, new goals and work principles under “the guideline of building an establishment commensurate with China's status, long history, splendid civilization, socialist modernization, and the growing cultural needs of the people”, with all work carried out in an effective and efficient way. The NMC has become the world's largest museum in terms of floor space. It is not only a flagship public museum in China, but also an unrivalled academic hall embracing the most splendid part of Chinese history, culture and art, and more importantly, a hallmark of the country's rising soft power.

中国古代瓷器艺术展

展览时间：专题陈列（常设）

展览场地：北 17 展厅

主办单位：中国国家博物馆



釉里红缠枝菊花纹玉壶春瓶
明 洪武

中国陶瓷艺术历史悠久，是贯穿中华文明发展进程而从未中断的物质文明：原始社会的彩陶、黑陶、商周时期的白陶、陶釉，以及之后相继出现的青瓷、白瓷、釉上彩、釉下彩、颜色釉、甚至琉璃、珐花、紫砂器等，美不胜收，蜚声寰宇。

中国国家博物馆藏瓷甚丰，特选百余件（套）古代瓷器精品陈列于本展览中，以飨广大观众。展览分为三个单元：颜色釉瓷艺术、釉下彩瓷艺术和釉上彩瓷艺术。展品年代由西周贯穿至清末，唐代秘色瓷、元代青花云龙纹罐、明永乐的青花折枝牡丹纹折沿盘、清康熙的珐琅彩缠枝花卉纹蒜头瓶、清雍正的粉彩过墙枝桃纹盘、清乾隆的青花折枝花果纹六方瓶等均为陶瓷史中的精品。

Ancient Chinese Porcelain Art

Duration: On regular display

Venue: Gallery N17

Hosted by: National Museum of China



中国古代瓷器艺术展展厅

Enjoying a long history, Chinese pottery and porcelain run through Chinese civilization without interruption: painted or black pottery in the prehistoric times was followed by white pottery and glazed pottery in the Shang and Zhou Dynasties; in later dynasties, celadon, white-glazed porcelain, and porcelain with overglaze or underglaze colours and coloured glaze were created, as well as glazed ware, ceramics with contour-raised design (*fahua*), *zisha* ware, etc.

The National Museum of China boasts a rich collection of porcelains, and over 100 pieces (sets) of them are selected to be on display. The exhibition consists of three sections, namely “Porcelain with Coloured Glaze”, “Porcelain with Underglaze Colours”, and “Porcelain with Overglaze Colours”. The exhibits span from the Western Zhou Dynasty to the late Qing Dynasty. Among them, there are several masterpieces in the ceramic history, for example, the blue-and-white jar with cloud-and-dragon design of the Yuan Dynasty, the blue-and-white dish with peony-branch design and a folded rim of Emperor Yongle’s reign (1402-1424) of the Ming Dynasty, the cloisonné enamel vase with a garlic-shaped mouth and interlaced flower design of Emperor Kangxi’s reign (1661-1722), the famille-rose dish with peach branch design of Emperor Yongzheng’s reign (1722-1735), and the blue-and-white hexagonal vase with fruit and floral sprays of Emperor Qianlong’s reign (1735-1796) of the Qing Dynasty.

中国国家博物馆水下考古成果展

展览时间：专题陈列（常设）

展览场地：北 9 展厅

主办单位：中国国家博物馆



白地黑花婴戏纹罐

元代磁州窑 / 辽宁绥中三道岗沉船 1995 年出水

中国国家博物馆自 20 世纪 80 年代开始启动水下考古工作，作为国内第一家从事水下考古工作的专业部门，中国国家博物馆水下考古研究中心历经 20 余年的发展和建设，在中国渤海、黄海、东海、南海等广大海域进行的水下考古调查与发掘工作中取得了丰硕的成果，极大推动了我国古代海洋交通史、海外贸易史、外销瓷、造船史、古代城市布局等课题的研究，并为水下文化遗产保护、海上丝绸之路、海洋文化、国家海洋战略等提供了详实可靠的依据。

展览展示水下发掘的古代外销瓷器、文物及不断革新的技术设备，呈现了中国国家博物馆水下考古研究中心 20 余年来在人才培养、水下考古调查与发掘和学术研究及学科建设等方面取得的重大成果，藉此让社会了解中国水下考古的历史、现状和进一步发展水下考古事业的重要意义，更好地促进水下考古学的学科发展，为中国水下文化遗产的保护贡献力量。

Exhibition of Underwater Archaeological Achievements of the National Museum of China

Duration: On regular display

Venue: Gallery N9

Hosted by: National Museum of China



中国国家博物馆水下考古成果展

The National Museum of China set out to work on underwater archaeology in the 1980s. Through over two decades' development and construction, the Underwater Archaeology Research Center of the NMC, China's first institution specializing in underwater archaeology, has made fruitful achievements in underwater archaeological survey and excavation in the vast Bohai Sea, Huanghai Sea, East China Sea and South China Sea, which have not only greatly promoted researches on the history of ancient Chinese marine transportation, overseas trade and shipbuilding, as well as the export porcelain ware and ancient city layout, but also provided detailed and reliable evidence for underwater cultural heritage protection and studies on the maritime Silk Road, marine culture as well as national maritime strategies.

The exhibition displays the ancient export porcelain ware and cultural relics excavated underwater and the ever-updating technology and equipment, and presents the great achievements made by the Underwater Archaeology Research Center of the NMC in personnel training, underwater archaeological survey and excavation, academic research and disciplinary construction during the past two decades. In addition, this exhibition sheds light on the history and current state of China's underwater archeology, as well as the significance of its further development, so as to further promote the disciplinary development of underwater archeology and contribute to China's underwater cultural heritage protection.

友好往来 历史见证

——党和国家领导人外交活动受赠礼品展

展览时间：专题陈列（常设）

展览场地：北 18 展厅

主办单位：中国国家博物馆



2004 年 5 月，巴西总统路易斯·伊纳西奥·卢拉·达席尔瓦赠胡锦涛同志的彩陶罐。

自中华人民共和国成立以来，面对风云变幻的国际形势，始终不渝地奉行独立自主的和平外交政策，在和平共处五项原则的基础上，积极发展同世界各国的友好交往与合作，为促进世界和平与发展作出了重要贡献，赢得了国际社会的尊重和信任。

此次展览展出了新中国成立以来党和国家领导人在外交活动中受赠的 611 件（套）具有代表性的礼品，它们是从中国国家博物馆馆藏中精心挑选出来的，其中大部分为首次展出。

这些礼品见证了新中国 60 余年辉煌的外交成就，凝结着中国人民和世界各国人民的友好情谊，反映了不同国家各具特色的文化艺术，具有特殊的历史意义和很高的艺术价值。

State Gifts: Historical Testament to Friendly Exchanges

Duration: Exhibition (On Permanent Display)

Venue: Gallery N18

Hosted by: National Museum of China



2001年6月，乌兹别克斯坦总统伊斯兰·阿卜杜加尼耶维奇·卡里莫夫赠江泽民同志的镀银铜茶具。

Since the People's Republic of China (PRC) was founded in October 1949, we in face of volatile international situations have always adhered to an independent foreign policy of peace and actively developed friendly relations and cooperation with all countries in the world on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We have made important contributions to world peace and development, for which we have won respect and trust of the international community.

“State Gifts: Historical Testament to Friendly Exchanges” is an exhibition of 611 representative gifts the Party and government leaders have received in their diplomatic activities since the founding of the People's Republic of China. They have been carefully selected from the collection of the National Museum of China, and most of them have never been exhibited before.

These gifts are a testament to the brilliant success of our country's diplomacy over the past 60-plus years, a carrier of friendship between the Chinese people and the peoples of other countries, and an embodiment of the unique culture and art of different countries in the world. They all boast unique historic significance and high artistic value.

瓷之韵——大英博物馆、英国国立维多利亚与艾伯特博物馆藏瓷器精品展

展览时间：2012 年 6 月 22 日至 2013 年 1 月 6 日

展览场地：北 19 展厅

主办单位：大英博物馆

英国国立维多利亚与艾伯特博物馆

中国国家博物馆



青花西厢记场景图棒槌瓶
清 康熙

本展览精选了来自大英博物馆、英国国立维多利亚与艾伯特博物馆珍藏的 148 件（套）精美瓷器进行展出。展品从明代早期外销瓷，到西方在中国定制瓷器，再到清代中期欧洲仿制的瓷器，还包括部分英国收藏家收藏的中国官窑精品瓷器。展览较为全面地展现了古代中国外销瓷器丰富的历史和独特的造型艺术，及其对西方制瓷业、社会风尚等方面的巨大影响。中国外销瓷器输往西方的过程，也是西方接受中国文化的过程。对中、西方世界而言，中国外销瓷器无论是在瓷料、工艺、纹饰、装饰，还是在瓷器文化方面，均是互有裨益的。西方世界对博大精深、灿若星辰的中华文化的认同感，与作为文化交流载体的外销瓷器密不可分。

Passion for Porcelain: Masterpieces of Ceramics from the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum

Duration: June 22, 2012-January 6, 2013

Venue: Gallery N19

Hosted by: The British Museum

Victoria and Albert Museum

National Museum of China



瓷之韵——大英博物馆、英国国立维多利亚与艾伯特博物馆藏瓷器精品展展厅

A total of 148 exquisite pieces (sets) of porcelain ware from the British Museum, and the Victoria and Albert Museum will be on display, including export porcelain ware of the early Ming Dynasty, those made in China by westerners' order, imitation porcelain made in Europe in the mid Qing Dynasty, and exquisite porcelain ware produced by China's official kiln but owned by British collectors. The exhibition sheds light on the ancient Chinese history of exporting porcelain products, the porcelain ware's unique designs, and the influences thus exerted upon the porcelain-making industry and social customs of the West. With Chinese porcelain ware exported to the West, Chinese culture was spread among westerners. Whether for China or the West, the export of porcelain ware contributes to improvement of ceramic material, craftsmanship, pattern design, decoration, and porcelain culture. The westerners' recognition of the profound Chinese culture sparkling like a constellation of stars is indispensable with the role played by the export porcelain ware which served as the carrier of cultural communication.

佛罗伦萨与文艺复兴：名家名作

Renaissance in Florence: Masterpieces and Protagonists

展览时间：2012 年 7 月 6 日至 2013 年 4 月 30 日

展览场地：北 16 展厅（本展览票价 10 元）

主办单位：意大利文化遗产活动部文化遗产开发司
中国国家博物馆

Duration: July 6, 2012-April 30, 2013

Venue: Gallery N16 (Ticket: RMB10)

Hosted by: National Museum of China

Department of Cultural Heritage Promotion of the
Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, Italy



2010 年 10 月，中意两国文化部部长在罗马签署了《关于促进文化遗产合作的谅解备忘录》。其中的一项重要内容是中意两国在对方国家级博物馆互设五年长期展厅。

“佛罗伦萨与文艺复兴：名家名作”展即是意方在中国国家博物馆举办五年展中的第一个展览。

展览分为“文艺复兴肇始至豪华者洛伦佐的辞世（1492 年）”、“盛

期文艺复兴和艺术名家”、“大师杰作”三个部分，通过 65 件绘画、雕塑和工艺品，展示了文艺复兴时期佛罗伦萨的艺术特色、城市面貌及风土人情。展品是从佛罗伦萨乌菲齐美术馆、皮蒂宫（帕拉蒂纳美术馆）等 28 多家博物馆、美术馆及相关收藏机构的珍藏中精选出来的，绝大多数是十五世纪至十六世纪的艺术作品，包括波提切利、达·芬奇、拉斐尔、米开朗基罗等艺术大师的艺术杰作和一批意大利著名艺术家的艺术精品。这对于中国公众而言，足不出国门，就能够作一次探寻佛罗伦萨文艺复兴之旅，从中享受到美的熏陶，从而进一步加深对意大利历史与文化的了解。

The cultural ministers of China and Italy signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Promoting Cooperation on Cultural Heritage Protection in Rome in October 2010, in which an important issue is to hold five-year-long exhibitions for exchanging in the national museums of both countries. “Renaissance in Florence: Masterpieces and Protagonists” is the first to be launched by Italy in National Museum of China.

Divided into three parts, namely, “From Initiation of Renaissance to Death of Lorenzo the Magnificent (in 1492)”, “Renaissance in Its Heyday and Protagonists”, and “Masterpieces”, the exhibition showcases the artistic features, urban life and customs of Florence in Renaissance through 67 pieces of paintings, sculptures and handicraft articles. The exhibits are selected from 20-plus museums, art museums and related art collection organizations, for example, Galleria degli Uffizi and Pitti Palace (Galleria Palantina). Most of them date back to the 15th and 16th centuries, including masterpieces by Sandro Botticelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Raffaello Sanzio and Michelangelo and other renowned Italian artists. The exhibition makes it possible for Chinese people to enjoy a journey to Florence in Renaissance without travelling abroad and to deepen their understanding about Italian history and culture.

国博百年·中国雕塑百年作品展

Centennial of the National Museum of China · Chinese Sculpture in the Past Century

展览时间：2012 年 7 月 7 日至 2013 年 3 月

展览场地：西大厅以及其它公共空间

主办单位：中国国家博物馆
中国雕塑学会

Duration: July 7, 2012-March, 2013

Venue: West Hall and public spaces

Hosted by: National Museum of China
China Sculpture Institute



展览以“融汇与屹立”为学术主题，较为系统、完整地反映出 20 世纪中国雕塑艺术发展的学术脉络和雕塑所反映、承载的中国 20 世纪艺术和文明的历史进程，凸显出 20 世纪现代雕塑艺术对中国民族艺术精神的传承，以及东西方古典雕塑艺术优秀传统文化与时代性相结合的成就。进入 21 世纪，改革开放后成长起来的雕塑家成为创作的主力军，其雕塑语言

和创作群体呈现出多元化的发展态势，体现了与世界雕塑潮流的深刻联系和自身的积极探索。一个世纪以来的中国现代雕塑既是东西方优秀传统文化融汇的结晶，也是雕塑艺术对时代的深刻反映，形成了独立的中国现代雕塑艺术的学术品质。

The exhibition, with the theme “Blend and Establishment”, systematically introduces the complete evolution of Chinese sculpture in the 20th century, the development of Chinese art and civilization reflected by the sculptures, the national artistic aesthetics carried on by the modern sculpture of that time, and the successful fusion of the traditions of both Eastern and Western classical sculpture and the age. In the new century, sculptors established since the beginning of reform and opening-up became backbones of the artistic creation with diverse art languages and creative groups. They are closely connected with sculpture trends of the world and dedicated to artistic exploration. The Chinese sculpture in the past century is not only a blend of outstanding art traditions of both East and West, but also artistic reflection of the times, which is exactly the academic nature of distinctive Chinese modern sculpture art.

毛利碧玉：新西兰的传世珍宝

布莱恩·布瑞克：镜头里的中国和新西兰

Kura Pounamu: Treasured stone of Aotearoa New Zealand
Brian Brake: Lens on China and New Zealand

展览时间：2012 年 10 月 31 日至 2013 年 2 月 1 日

展览场地：南 1 展厅

主办单位：新西兰国家博物馆
中国国家博物馆

Duration: October 31, 2012-February 1, 2013

Venue: Gallery S1

Hosted by: Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa
National Museum of China



今年恰逢中国和新西兰建交 40 周年，新西兰国家博物馆和中国国家博物馆合作推出此次两个展览，用以表达中新两国政府和人民的深厚友谊，增强两国多领域、多层次文化交流。《毛利碧玉：新西兰的传世珍宝》将新西兰历史悠久的玉文化带到了同样拥有博大精深玉文化传统的中国。数世纪以来，新西兰毛利人视新西兰碧玉为珍宝，用碧玉制作成工具、武器和饰品，并将其作为声望和权力的象征。今天，这种神圣的碧玉石仍然是新西兰不朽

的文化瑰宝，是与祖先建立神圣联系的载体。布莱恩·布瑞克是 20 世纪 60 年代，蜚声国际的新西兰摄影师。《布莱恩·布瑞克：镜头里的中国和新西兰》以其独特的视角，记录同一时代下的两个不同民族。其拍摄于新中国建国最初 10 年间的珍贵照片，是在中国的首次展出。

本展览受新西兰政府文化遗产部国际文化项目支持。

This year marks the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and New Zealand. To mark the occasion, the National Museum of China is delighted to partner with the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa to present two exhibitions that speak of the friendship between our two countries and strengthen the cultural communication between our two countries in more fields and aspects.

Kura Pounamu: Treasured stone of Aotearoa New Zealand brings the time-honoured jade culture of New Zealand to China that also boasts profound jade culture and traditions. For centuries, Māori have prized pounamu (New Zealand jade) as a tool, weapon, adornment, and symbol of prestige and authority. Today, this sacred stone remains an enduring cultural treasure – a sacred link to the ancestors.

Brian Brake was a New Zealand photographer who rose to international fame in the 1960s. Brian Brake: Lens on China and New Zealand is his unique view of two peoples at the same moment in time. We are privileged to exhibit – for the first time in China – his iconic images of life in the People's Republic of China during its first decade.

With the support of the New Zealand Government through Manatū Taonga – Ministry for Culture and Heritage's Cultural Diplomacy International Programme.

美成在久——中国金丝楠艺术展

Constant Endeavor Leads to Success-China Gold Phoebe Art Exhibition

展览时间：2012 年 11 月 28 日至 2013 年 1 月 7 日

展览场地：北 4 展厅

Duration: November 28, 2012-January 7, 2013

Venue: Gallery N4



金丝楠是中国独有的珍稀树种，古时为皇家御用之材，由于其产量稀少，历史上对其珍视程度远远超过普通木材。造物为良，道在器重。楠书房以“美成在久”之心，以古代文人的温、良、恭、俭、让 的风范，传承书房文化，并对金丝楠木家具的传承与保护，不遗余力。展览将从金丝楠木与中国传统人文地关系、金丝楠木对古代建筑传统的影响、以及家具礼仪文化等方面，向人们呈现和解读金丝楠家具独特的气质与书房文化的深厚内涵。

Gold Phoebe is a rare wood found in China only. In ancient times, it only went for imperial use. Its rarity uplifts its value, which explains why it boasts far greater value than ordinary wood. With premium wood in hand, it is important to make best use of it. Sticking to the philosophy that constant endeavor leads to success, Phoebe Nanmu Study is committed to carrying forward the study culture and maintaining and protecting Gold Phoebe furniture by following the Chinese time-honored tradition of being cordial, good, respectful, frugal and deferential.

The exhibition will illustrate the special glamour of Gold Phoebe furniture and the profound connotations of study culture from the following dimensions: the significance of Gold Phoebe to Chinese traditional culture, Gold Phoebe's influence upon Chinese ancient architecture, and furniture etiquette.

国门法眼——中国文物进出境管理 60 年成果展

Safeguarding the Cultural Heritage—60 Years' Achievements in Cultural Heritage Entry & Exit Administration in China

展览时间：2012 年 12 月 11 日至 2013 年 1 月 10 日

展览场地：北 11 展厅

主办单位：国家文物局、海关总署

Duration: December 11, 2012-January 10, 2013

Venue: Gallery N11

Hosted by: State Administration of Cultural Heritage
General Administration of Customs



为回顾我国文物进出境管理工作历程，宣传和普及文物保护知识，由国家文物局与海关总署联合主办，中国文物信息咨询中心和中国国家博物馆承办了本次展览。

此次展览主要反映自 1952 年第一批文物进出境审核机构成立至 2012 年 60 年间，我国文物进出境管理工作走过的光荣历程和取得的累累硕果。展览共展出文物 240 余件，照片、书影等 300 余幅。通过不同时期文物进出境管理工作的文件、照片、火漆印章、审核文本以及重要涉案文物等实物资料，辅以影像、图表等材料，生动展示文物进出境管理工作机制、工作流程，系统反映文物、海关部门守护国门、捍卫祖国文化遗产安全的卓越成就。

This exhibition is hosted by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage and the General Administration of Customs, and organized by the China Cultural Heritage Information and Consulting Center and the National Museum of China. It aims at reviewing the course of cultural heritage entry & exit administration in China and disseminating and promoting knowledge of cultural heritage protection.

The exhibition, composed of more than 240 pieces of cultural relics and over 300 photographs and Shuying (literally "book shadows", printed matter that indicates the type form or partial content of books and periodicals), highlights the glorious course of and tremendous achievements in China's entry & exit administration of cultural relics in 60 years from 1952, when the country's first authorities of the kind were established, to 2012. Enriched with videos and diagrams, related physical materials dating from different periods, including files, photographs, wax seals, reviewing documents, and important cultural relics involved in legal cases, vividly display the working mechanisms and procedures, and reflect in a systematic manner the outstanding achievements that authorities of cultural heritage and the customs have made in safeguarding the country's cultural heritage.

名家珍品集萃——孙照子女捐赠中国古代绘画珍品展

The Collection of Art Treasury Created by Prestigious Artists--
the Display of Gems of Ancient Chinese Paintings Donated by the
Children of Sun Zhao

展览时间：2012 年 12 月 26 日至 2013 年 6 月 26 日

展览场地：南 14 展厅

主办单位：中国国家博物馆

Duration: December 26, 2012 to June 26, 2013

Venue: Gallery S14

Hosted by: National Museum of China



为弘扬中华民族优秀传统文化，亦为永志孙照子女捐赠之义举，值此岁末，中国国家博物馆举办了《名家珍品集萃 -- 孙照子女捐赠中国古代绘画珍品展》。本次展览共展出中国古代绘画珍品 46 件 / 组，其中包括元代倪瓒《水竹居图》轴，为国内仅见倪瓒设色之作；元代黄公望《溪山雨意图》卷，乃目前所见黄公望最早之作；以及明代文征明、沈周、项圣谟、董其昌；清代王时敏、王翬、王鉴、王原祁、恽寿平、郎世宁等人的珍贵画品。丹青流美，造化尽收毫端；水墨淋漓，写出人间依恋。期待广大观众之雅鉴，共沐中国古代绘画艺术之神韵。

As the year approaches to the end, the National Museum of China presents the exhibition "the Collection of Art Treasury Created by Prestigious Artists-- the Display of Gems of Ancient Chinese Paintings Donated by the Children of Sun Zhao", in an attempt to carry forward the excellent Chinese culture and mark this righteous donation. This exhibition displays 46 pieces/sets of ancient Chinese paintings. Paintings of Yuan Dynasty include the Water and Bamboo Dwelling , a hanging scroll painted by Ni Zan and his only color painting discovered in China and the Stream and Mountain before the Rain, a scroll painted by Huang Gongwang and his earliest painting found so far. Other paintings on display include those created by Ming painters, such as Wen Zhengming, Shen Zhou, Xiang Shengmo and Dong Qichang and Qing painters like Wang Shiming, Wang Hui, Wang Jian, Wang Yuanqi, Yun Shouping, Lang Shining and so on. Brilliant paintings represent the beauty of Nature, and the brush and ink were employed to reflect the artist's deep attachment to this world. You are welcome to join us in the exhibition to appreciate the charm of ancient Chinese paintings.

国博展讯 iPhone 手机应用

中国国家博物馆展览简讯 iPhone 应用现已上线测试。
请在 App Store 中搜索“**国家博物馆**”免费下载。



直观的海报呈现



实时的展讯更新



实用的展览介绍



美观的展厅地图

致谢

国博展讯 iPhone 应用由北京明卓求思软件有限公司 (TouchChina) 设计开发

 **TouchChina** 智能手机导游

www.itouchchina.com weibo.com/TouchChina

中国国家博物馆观众

参观须知

Notice to All Visitors

请观众在开放时间内到票务中心凭有效证件领取免费参观门票后参观；

观众自带液体饮料、食品须经安检方可带入场馆；

请勿将各类管制刀具、打火机、光盘、危险品及宠物带入场馆；

为快速完成安检，请尽量不要携带箱、包入场，如已随身携带箱、包，请先持国家博物馆门票经安检、存包后再进入场馆参观；

违禁的私人物品请寄存或于馆外自行处理；

衣冠不整者谢绝入内；

参观时请勿大声喧哗并请将手机设置为静音；

请勿触摸展品；

请在指定区域就餐；

请勿吸烟；

请勿在场馆内奔跑、追逐、攀爬、躺卧；

请自觉维持展厅内的参观秩序，保持良好的参观环境；

基于国家博物馆藏品举办的基本陈列和专题展览，

观众可以拍照留念，但请勿使用闪光灯和三脚架。

引进的临时性展览，将依据办展协议确定是否可以拍照，若不可拍照，在展厅内设立有明显的提示标识，请遵守。

（拍照，存包，禁止携带物品清单请详见馆内标识。）

参观门票领取办法：

零散观众可凭有效证件领取免费参观券，参观本馆免费开放的展览

团体参观订票热线：010-65116400（09:00-16:00）

开放时间：

09:00 — 17:00（15:30 停止门票发放，16:00 停止进入场馆）

周一闭馆

乘车路线：

公交线路：

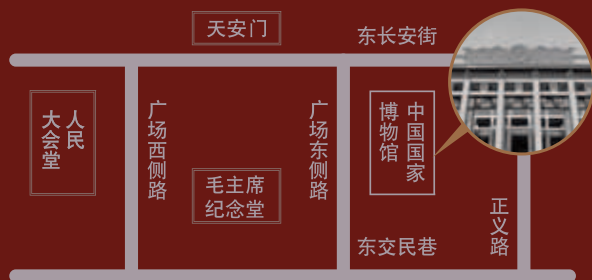
天安门东站：1，2，10，20，37，52，59，82，99，120，126，728，专1，专2等

前门站：5，17，20，22，48，59，66，69，71，82，120，126，301，626，646，690，692，729等

天安门广场东站：2，5，20，22，120，126，专1，专2

地铁线路：

1号线：天安门东站 2号线：前门站



中国国家博物馆地址：

北京东城区东长安街16号 天安门广场东侧

邮编：100006

中国国家博物馆官方网站：

<http://www.chnmuseum.cn>

中国国家博物馆官方微博：

<http://weibo.com/chnmuseum>

<http://t.qq.com/chnmuseum>