

四月
23 國家主權及兒童日
National Sovereignty and
Children's Day: April 23rd

土耳其：紀念的日子

土耳其位於亞洲與歐洲交界處，舊稱安那托利亞，是世界著名帝國的重要版圖。現代土耳其融合了歐洲與伊斯蘭文化。瑰麗中東文化、西方的美學，以及和中國交流的軌跡，呈現在孩童生活裡。

Turkey: A day of commemoration

Turkey is located in the crossroads of Asia and Europe. Formerly known as Anatolia, in the past it has formed a great empires. Today, Turkey combines European and Islamic culture. The glories of Middle Eastern civilization, Western aesthetics, and influences from ancient China, are all reflected in the lives of Turkish children.




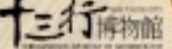

回到最初：為什會有兒童節？

1949年，國際民主婦女聯合會基於許多兒童在二次世界大戰喪生，確立6月1日為國際兒童節。與我們一起探索世界兒童生活吧！


Back to the beginning: Why do we have a Children's Day?


In 1949, the Women International Democratic Federation (WIDF) proclaimed 1st June as International Children's Day in honour of the many children who lost their lives during WWII.

主辦單位：  新北市政府
New Taipei City Government

承辦單位：  新北市政府 文化局  十三行博物館 

借展單位：  蒙藏委員會

 安那托利亞福爾摩沙協會

 臺中市葫蘆墩文化中心

臺北韓國學校

板橋文德國小

臺灣玩具圖書館協會

臺灣玩具博物館



廣告



世界 童遊趣

104.6.8-10.11

新北市立十三行博物館

第一特展室



展出的話

放下教科書，關掉google，一起來趟亞洲東西大縱走。

從臺灣經過日本、韓國、蒙古、土耳其，一路往西。用孩子的角度看文化，集結兒童節慶、學童生活和遊戲時光，與我們一起環遊各地，從小事發掘出多彩多姿童時趣味。

About the Exhibition

Put down your textbook, stop Googling for a while, and let's take a trip across Asia, from East to West.

We will start off in Taiwan, via Japan, Korea, Mongolia and Turkey to the West. Through a child's eye view of culture, festivals, school daily life and games. We will travel around different countries, where even the smallest things can help us learn about the fascinating diversity of childhood in different parts of the world.



兒童節

Children's Festival: April 4th

從臺灣出發

還記得您度過的每一個兒童節嗎？還是曾經瘋狂的各種兒時遊戲？

臺灣四處環海，多元文化交融成各種我們熟悉的風景，臺灣社會歷經工業經濟飛躍成長，到今天科技發達便利，歷史的軌跡反映在生活裡，孩童的生活與玩具也隨之改變。



Taiwan: Our starting point

Do you remember what you did on Children's Festival in the past? And can you remember the children's games that you enjoyed playing?

Taiwan is an island, surrounded by the sea. The fusion of diverse cultures has created the different aspects of Taiwan that we are familiar with today. Taiwanese society has been transformed by the development of industrialized economy and rapid economic growth; today, advanced technology makes our lives more convenient, than ever but the traces of the past are still reflected in our daily Children's daily lives and the toys they play with also changed life over time.



女兒節

Hinamatsuri ("Doll Festival" or "Girls' Day"): March 3rd



男兒節

Tango no Sekku (originally "Boys' Day," now "Children's Day"): May 5th



七五三節

Shichi-go-san ("Seven-Five-Three" festival): November 15th

日本：慶祝的日子

日本的孩童有三個專屬傳統慶祝節日，多彩繽紛的兒童節慶用品、擺設和娃娃，以豐富有趣的童玩，交織成獨特的日本風情畫。

Japan: Festivals and holidays

There are three traditional Japanese children's festivals, these festivals are celebrated using a wide range of colorful accoutrements, furnishings, dolls, and associated with various children's games; together, these combine to create spectacular and uniquely Japanese scenes.



兒童節

Children's Day (formerly "Boys' Day"): May 5th

韓國：盛裝的日子

南韓位於日本西北方，和大陸接壤。受到鄰近的中華文化影響，也發展傳統韓服、兒童遊戲，傳統鼓樂，現今三星等電子產業興起，營造出熱鬧的「韓國style」兒童節。



Korea: Imposing festivals

Korea is located in the west of Japan, adjacent to China. Korean culture has been extensively influenced by the Chinese culture, this is reflected in traditional Korean clothing, children's games, and drumming traditions. Today, Korea is the home of major electronics manufacturers such as Samsung. Korea's Children's Festival has its own unique Korean style.



兒童節

Children's Day: June 1st

蒙古：草原上的日子

在蒙古這塊廣闊的草原上，人們逐水草而居，以蒙古包為居，兒童點滴也環繞著遊牧生活。

Mongolia: Life on the grasslands

On Mongolia's vast plains, people live in nomadic lifestyle, living in traditional Mongolian yurts. Many aspects of Mongolian children's lives are also live closely in nomadic way of life.

