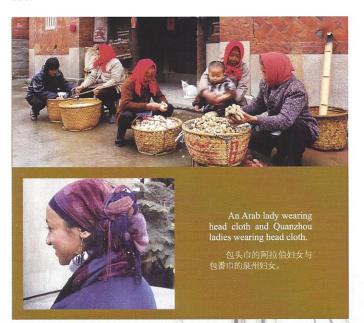




Arab "Ut" and Pipa (four-stringed Chinese lute) of Quanzhou Nanyin(Southern Music) are quite similar with each other. The fact may indicate certain cultural connection between them.

阿拉伯"乌特"与泉州南音琵琶这两种乐器十分相像,是否说明了某种相互影响的文化 渊源。



China and the Arab World along the Maritime Silk Roads in 10th-14th Centuries

远方的故乡

---10-14世纪阿拉伯侨民在中国

الصين والعالم العربي على طول طرق الحرير البحرية من القرن العاشر إلى القرن الرابع عشر الميلادي



Date 5-9 February, 2018

Location

Salles des Actes, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris

时间: 2018年2月5日-9日 地点: 联合国教科文组织总部

PREFACE

Maritime trade between China and the Arab World culminated between the 10th and 14th centuries. Chinese porcelain wares, silk fabrics and daily goods travelled to many nations along the Maritime Silk Roads, while spices and jewelries from the Arab World were shipped to ports along the coastline of China, among which Quanzhou, called Zayton in ancient times, stood out as the largest trade port of China. Thanks to trade activities by maritime Muslim merchants, European, Indian and Central Asian people came to settle in Quanzhou, running business and building living quarters. Quanzhou thus became their second homeland in the Far East.

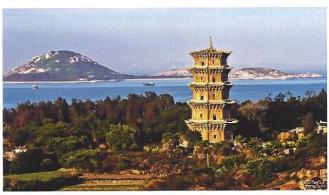
It is remarkable that Quanzhou still preserves a good wealth of historic monuments and sites that bear witness to trade contacts, immigration activities and cultural exchanges between China and Western world in the 10th-14th centuries. They mark significant testimonies to East-West maritime exchanges in a very important period of human history. This exhibition is aimed at displaying ancient, rare and appealing historic remains of Quanzhou and reflecting its maritime cultural traditions and urban spirit that feature openness, diversity and inclusion.

公元10-14世纪,海洋贸易因为中国海商和包括中东、北非的阿拉伯-波 斯穆斯林海商的经营而发展繁盛。中国海商运载陶瓷、丝绸和日用品沿着"海 上丝绸之路",足迹踏遍海丝沿线国家;穆斯林携带着香料和珠宝航行至中国 港")。在穆斯林的带动下,欧洲人、印度人和中亚人也随之成为泉州的常 客,并建立商业网点和聚居区。泉州,成为他们远方的故乡。

弥足珍贵的是,泉州至今保存着10-14世纪中西贸易、移民、交流的丰富 文化遗存,他们是人类历史上东西方海洋交流一个非常重要时期的见证。希望 此展览,让您感受泉州那些古老、生动,甚至世所罕见的历史遗存,品味古代 泉州开放、多元和包容的海洋文化和城市精神。

وطنهم الثاني في الشرق الأقصى. ومن الجدير بالملاحظة أن تشوانجو لا نزال تحافظ على ثروة جيدة من المعالم التاريخية والمواقع التي تشهد على الاتصالات التجارية، وأنشطة الهجرة والتبادلات التقافية بين الصين والعالم الغربي بين القرنين العاشر والزابع عشر. وهي تعتّل أدلة هامة على التبادلات البحرية بين الشرق والغرب في فترة هامة جدا من تاريخ البشرية. يهدف هذا المعرض الى عرض بقايا تاريخية قديمة ونادرة وجذابة من تشوانجو، ويعكس تقاليدها الثقافية البحرية والروح العضرية التي تتميز بالاتفتاح والاندماج.

Embracing Monsoons 追逐季风



Liusheng Pagoda, built in 1111, was a navigational beacon to guide direction for ocean-going boats in ancient times.

六胜塔,建于1111年,是引导海船安全进入泉州港的航标塔。



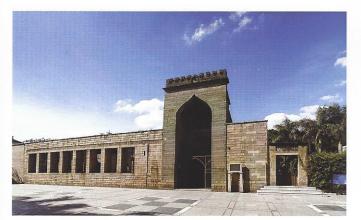
Quanzhou was once the largest trade port in the world. 历史上的泉州曾经是世界上最大的贸易港口。



Luoyang Bridge, built in 1053-1059, is a cross-channel stone bridge connecting the port and the hinterland.

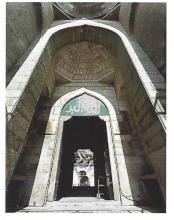
tuloca and

洛阳桥,建于1053-1059年,是一座连接港口和腹地的跨海石桥。



Qingjing Mosque, built in 1009, is one of the oldest mosques ever preserved in China today.

建于1009年的泉州清净寺,是中国现存最古老清真寺之一。



The Gate of Qingjing Mosque 清净寺门



Christian Carved Stone 基督教石刻



Hindu Carved Stone 印度教石刻

2

Civilizations Encounter with Each Other 文明相遇 الحضارات تلتقي مع بعضها البعض



Islamic Tombs are tombs of two followers of Islamic Prophet Muhammad in the $7^{\rm th}$ century.

伊斯兰教圣墓,是公元7世纪两位穆斯林先贤的陵墓。



The Tablet with Arabic Inscription Recording the Reconstruction of Islamic Tombs 《重修圣墓碑》



Stone Tablet on the Pagoda-shaped Tomb-cover of Pan Zongling (14th Century) 潘总領石墓碑(14世纪)



The Gravestone of Anonymous (Yuan Dynasty) 元•无名墓碑



The Gravestone of Fan Ke (Yuan Dynasty) 元•"蕃客墓"墓碑石

A large number of Muslim tomb inscriptions and stone covers have been discovered in Quanzhou, bearing a testimony to the large population of Middle East and North African immigrants in Quanzhou during the 10th-14th centuries.

泉州发现大量穆斯林碑刻和 墓盖石,反应10-14世纪侨 居泉州的中东和北非穆斯林 人数众多。





Islamic Tomb-cover with Moon-in-the-cloud Pattern (Yuan Dynasty) 元•伊斯兰教云月纹幕顶石



The Gravestone of Official Daluhuachi of Yongchun County(Yuan Dynasty)元•伊斯兰教奉训大夫永春达鲁化赤墓碑石



The Arabian-Persian in Quanzhou Exhibition in Quanzhou Maritime Museum 泉州海外交通史博物馆"阿拉伯–波斯人在泉州"展馆



The Confucius Temple of Quanzhou, built in 976-984, is one of the centers for over-sea dissemination of Confucian ideas and values.

泉州文庙建筑建于976-984年,是儒学海外传播的中心之一。



The Statue of Mani in Cao'an Temple, built in 1339, is the world's only existing stone statue of the founder of Manichaeism.

摩尼光佛是目前世界上 仅存的摩尼教创始人石 雕造像,造于1339年。

Buddhist temple, Kaiyuan Temple, first built in 686, preserves numerous cultural relics, representing the fusion and multiple coexistence in religion, building, art and culture between eastern and western civilization.

始建于686年的佛教寺庙--开元寺,保存众多文物古迹,体现了东西方文明在宗教、建筑与艺术文化等方面的交融和多元共存。

