

# 辉煌时代

罗马帝国文物

A SPLENDID TIME

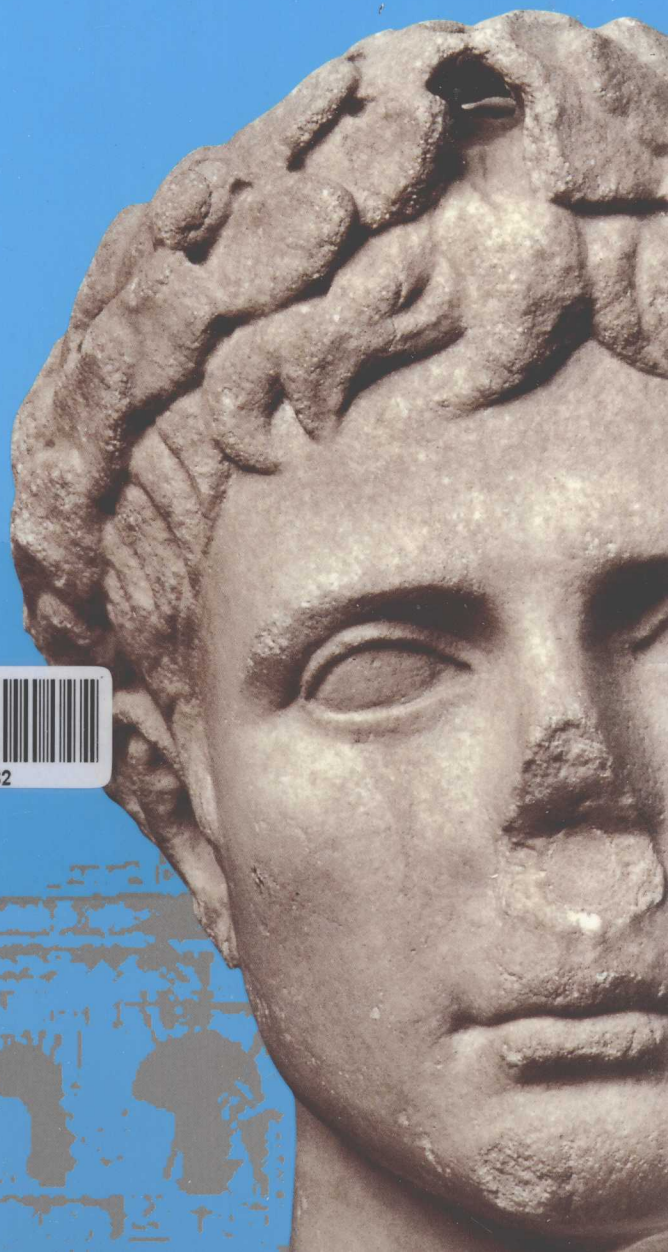
The Heritage of Imperial Rome

湖北省博物馆 编  
Edited by Hubei Provincial Museum



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湖北省博物館  
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# 祝 辞

COMMENDATORY  
MESSAGE



古希腊和古罗马文明是现代西方文明的基础。相传拉丁人罗慕洛于公元前753年，在罗马的台伯河畔建城，由此开启了古罗马的文明。罗马在历经了王政时代（公元前753年~公元前509年）、共和时代（公元前509年~公元前27年）之后，于公元前1世纪进入帝国时代。经过数个世纪的征服和扩张，罗马从一个小城邦发展成横跨欧、亚、非三大洲的强大帝国，在公元3世纪达到鼎盛，其经济繁荣，军力强盛，政治体制稳定，疆域范围西起不列颠，东至小亚细亚，北达多瑙河、莱茵河，南抵埃及，整个地中海成为罗马帝国的内海。公元3世纪后期，帝国发生深刻变革，战争频仍，帝位更迭频繁。公元395年罗马帝国分裂为东西两个帝国。随着经济衰落和蛮族的入侵，西罗马帝国于公元476年灭亡。东罗马帝国则绵延千年之久，直到1453年才沦陷于奥斯曼帝国。

罗马统一了古代两河流域、埃及和希腊文明的发源地，其统一的帝国对后世的国际政治产生了深远的影响。罗马文化深受古希腊文化的影响，它全面吸收并改造了古希腊的哲学、文学和艺术。东罗马帝国更是保存了大量古希腊时期的文化遗产，直接促发了近代文艺复兴运动。基督教诞生之后在帝国内得到广泛传播，最终成为罗马帝国的官方宗教，也由此奠定了基督教在西方文明中的核心地位。罗马法是罗马人精神的体现，它奠定了近代西方法律体系的基础，对世界的影响超过了任何的罗马文化遗产。

在罗马帝国称霸西方的同时，秦汉帝国正雄踞

东方。西汉时期，张骞凿空，出使西域，拉开了东西方文化交流的序幕。汉唐至元明，中国历代王朝与罗马帝国交往不绝于书。湖北省博物馆与意大利博物馆界一直保持友好往来。2006年，本馆与西安博物院联袂在罗马举办“中国秦汉文物精品展”，2009年又与中华世纪坛等文博单位在意大利举办“秦汉—罗马文明展”。本馆一直想有机会在内地举办反映罗马帝国文化的展览。在国家文物局、意大利文化遗产部、托斯卡纳大区文化遗产局的支持下，此次本馆、秦始皇兵马俑博物院和吉林博物院联合举办的“辉煌时代——罗马帝国文物特展”终于能在武汉首展。该展由意大利佛罗伦萨国家考古博物馆、锡耶纳考古博物馆，以及佛罗伦萨国家考古博物馆馆长Carlotta Cianferoni策划，在意中桥（上海）会议展览有限公司、意大利CP公司等单位的配合下得以顺利实施。展览包括了雕塑、钱币、首饰、生活用品等近300件文物，展现了罗马帝国的政治、经济、文化、军事以及宗教生活，为内地观众展现了一幅辉煌壮阔的罗马帝国的历史画卷，使之能领略西方古典文明的源头和魅力。在此，我谨向为展览成功举办的各界人士表示衷心的感谢，并祝展览取得圆满成功！

湖北省博物馆馆长

2012年8月

The ancient Greek and Roman civilizations provided the foundation of modern Western civilization. Legend has it that the Latin Romulus founded Rome on the banks of the river Tiber in 753 BCE. Following experiences with monarchy (753-509 BCE) and Republican rule (509-27 BCE), Rome became an imperial power in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BCE. Centuries of conquests and expansion created a Roman empire that reached far beyond its city walls, an empire that stretched over Europe, Asia and Africa. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> century CE the Roman Empire reached its apogee, with a prosperous economy, strong military and stable government, stretching from Britain in the west to Asia Minor in the East, and from the Danube and the Rhine in the north to Egypt in the south. The entire Mediterranean Sea was under the control of Rome. In the later part of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century CE, the Empire experienced profound changes, frequent wars and a quick succession of Emperors. In the year 395 CE, the Roman Empire split into two, into the Eastern and Western halves. Economic decline and barbarian invasions brought the Western Roman Empire to an end in the year 476 CE. The Eastern Roman Empire managed to last for another thousand years before succumbing to the Ottoman Empire in 1453.

The Roman Empire united two great civilizations, the Egyptian and the Greek under its umbrella, and the Empire has had a profound influence on international politics later on in history. Roman culture was deeply inspired by ancient Greek culture, and the Romans completely absorbed and remade Greek philosophy, literature and arts. The Eastern Roman Empire retained a large proportion of ancient Greek culture and played a direct role in the modern Renaissance. Christianity found widespread dissemination within the Empire and eventually became the official religion of the Empire and sealing its central position in Western civilization and culture. Roman law was the expression of the Romans' spirit and also provided the basis for modern Western legal systems, exerting an influence on the world that far surpassed any Roman artistic legacy.

At the same time as the Roman Empire was reigning supreme in the West, the Qin and Han Dynasties

constituted the major power in the East. During the Western Han Dynasty, Zhang Qian set out on his western expeditions which sparked off a series of East-West cultural interactions. Beginning with the Han era all through to the Yuan and Ming dynasties the Roman and Chinese empires were in constant contact. The Hubei Provincial Museum has always had a positive working relationship with Italian museums. In 2006, the Museum collaborated with the Xi'an Museum to organize the "Exhibition of Qin and Han Antiquities" in Rome, and in 2009 partnered cultural organizations such as the China Millennium Monument to hold the Qin/Han – Roman Civilizations exhibition in Italy. It has always been the intention of the Museum to hold an exhibition on the culture of the Roman Empire in China. With the support of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, Italy's Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and the Tuscany Cultural and Heritage Bureau, the Museum has joined hands with the Museum of Qin Shihuang Terracotta Warriors and Horses and the Jilin Museum to finally open *Days of Glory: an exhibition of Roman Empire Antiquities* in Wuhan. The exhibition the Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Firenze and the Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Siena curated by Carlotta Cianferoni Director of the Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Firenze and realized with the joint effort of Triumph Asia Co., Ltd and Contemporanea Progetti. The nearly 300 antiquities on show at the exhibition include sculptures, coins, jewelry and articles for daily use, offering visitors a glimpse of political, military and religious life in the grand tapestry and the fountain of Western civilization that was the Roman Empire. I would like to take this opportunity to offer my sincere gratitude to all who have helped to make this exhibition possible, and I wish the exhibition every success!

**Bao Dongbo**  
**Director of Hubei Provincial Museum**  
**August 2012**



众所周知，地中海地区是人类文明孕育和发展的重要地区。人类历史上的四大文明中就有两个诞生在地中海沿岸。而亚平宁半岛处在地中海北岸，海的南岸是早期文明高度发达的北非地区，东方与西方文明另一发祥地希腊隔爱琴海相望。正是在这独一无二的地理条件之下，诞生了是人类文明史上高度发达的代表——罗马帝国。

罗马帝国以其自身的高度发达的文化、政治、经济、军事，在相当长的历史时期里影响和辐射着周边地区。其起步于城邦，最终将版图连接欧、亚、非三个大洲。可以想象，在两千多年以前人类的生产力尚不发达的时代，从不列颠岛到尼罗河畔都曾是这一帝国的疆域，整个地中海成为罗马的内湖，可见当时罗马国力之强大。

罗马帝国的兴起、繁荣、鼎盛、衰落、灭亡，每一阶段，无不伴随着整个欧洲人类历史的重大事件。罗马城邦的诞生，是人类文明发展的结果；罗马的帝国化，是欧洲生产力进步的体现；罗马的覆灭，是人类社会进步的必然趋势。在某一角度上看，罗马帝国已经不再是一个城邦的简单发展史，而是人类文明演进的一本鲜活的教科书。

两千年后的今天，我们与佛罗伦萨国家考古博物馆、锡耶纳国家考古博物馆、意中桥（上海）会议展览有限公司、意大利CP公司合作，将他们珍藏

的300余件罗马文物精品引进到中国，引进到吉林省，其意义是不可言表的。

这次联合举办展览的目的，就是为亚欧大陆东岸曾经的一个伟大帝国的后裔们，提供一个与其祖先同时代的大陆西岸另一个伟大文明相识和了解的机会。也希望籍这次展览开启中意历史文化交流的新领域。

现在，我们联合将这次展出的文物图片资料整理成册，编辑出版，以留下这一珍贵的历史瞬间。出版在即，是为序。

吉林博物院院长

赵瑞军

2012年8月

The Mediterranean is well known as an important region in the birth and emergence of human civilization. Two of the four major historic civilizations in human history originated on the Mediterranean coast, with the Italian Peninsula situated on the north shore of the Mediterranean, and the early advanced civilizations of North Africa on the south shore. Another birthplace of both Eastern and Western civilization, Greece, is across the Aegean Sea. Under these unique geographical conditions, a highly developed civilization was born - The Roman Empire.

The highly developed culture, government, economy and army of the Roman Empire influenced and radiated to many surrounding areas over a relatively long period of time. Starting as a city state, it eventually flourished to connect territories from the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Two thousand years ago, in a period of low human productivity, the dominance of the Romans was such that they commanded an empire stretching from Britain to the banks of the Nile, encapsulating the entire Mediterranean region.

Every step in the rise of the Roman Empire, through its prosperity and peak, to its decline and eventual disintegration, accompanied major historical events on the European continent. The birth of the Roman city state was the result of human cultural development; the spread of its Empire an exemplification of progress in productivity on the European continent; and its collapse an inevitable result of human civilization trends. On one level, the Roman Empire is no longer simply the simple history of a city-state's development, but is a vivid textbook of the evolution of human civilization.

Today, two thousand years on, we are working with the Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Firenze, the Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Siena, Carlotta Cianferoni Director of the Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Firenze, Triumph Asia Co., Ltd and Contemporanea Progetti to bring a collection of nearly 300 Roman artifacts to China and to Jilin Province, an event of great significance.

The object of this jointly organized exhibition is to give the Eastern descendants of this once great Eurasian empire an opportunity to meet and understand their ancestors and get acquainted with another great civilization. We hope this exhibition will open up new areas of Sino-Italian history and cultural exchange.

We are currently working together to compile images and information about these cultural artifacts from this exhibition into a book - which will be published very soon - in order to commemorate this precious historical event.

**Zhao Ruijun**  
**Director of Jilin Provincial Museum**  
**August 2012**