

國中社會領域——公民與社會 教學活動設計

科目名稱	SDGs~永續發展環境教育議題	適用年級	菲律賓耀華中學遊學團
單元名稱	鹿港老街實地踏查	活動時間	150 分鐘
教學目標	<p>1.引導國際學生對台灣鹿港古蹟和文化地景的欣賞與認識，了解台灣重視文化資產的保存與維護。古蹟與歷史建築承載了過去在此生活的鹿港先人們的共同記憶，更是為歷史留下美好見證。</p> <p>2.體驗古厝建築之美與文化特色，各有其產生的背景因素，因而形塑臺灣多元豐富的文化內涵。</p> <p>3.透過鹿港傳統美食品嚐，讓耀華遊學生體認不同文化下的飲食文化。</p>	設計者	學校 文興高中
		姓名	歐陽郁文
教學活動		時間	教學資源
<p>一、準備活動：</p> <p>1. 出發前引導耀華遊學團學生利用手機搜尋鹿港地理位置圖。</p> <p>2. 請耀華中學遊學團先上鹿港鎮公所全球資訊網的文化景點網站，學習尋找景點。</p> <p>3. 發給學生景點導覽的中英對照講義。</p> <p>二、發展活動：</p> <p>(一)鹿港桂花巷藝術村：</p> <p>鹿港鎮公所將日式宿舍打造為「鹿港桂花巷藝術村」，兼具藝術創作與在地特色的空間，讓菲律賓學生欣賞台灣傳統工藝與文創之美。</p> <p>(二)鹿港老街介紹：清朝時中部最繁華的地方，完整地保存清代閩南式古街樣貌，現在已經被列為古蹟保存區，讓菲律賓的孩子比較一下傳統建築與現代建築的差異何在?不同國家傳統建築有何差異?對傳統手工藝是否感到好奇與喜愛?</p> <p>(1)建築古蹟特色說明</p> <p>(2)半邊井導覽</p> <p>(3)九曲巷導覽</p> <p>(4)摸乳巷導覽</p> <p>(5)傳統特產與手工藝介紹</p> <p>3.天后宮:</p> <p>鹿港天后宮創建於明末清初，奉祀天上聖母 媽祖。天后宮的建築規模宏偉，廟宇為三進二院的建築格局，分別為前殿（三川殿）、正殿及後殿。天后宮不論石雕、木雕，雕工精湛，為學界喻為台灣最精緻的作品之一，因菲律賓要華中學遊學學生皆為天主教徒，只在天后宮外做簡介，不強求學生進入廟宇參拜。</p> <p>4.鹿港阿道品嚐特色小吃</p>		10'	1.手機、平板 2.講義資料
		20'	
		70'	
		10'	
		30'	

<p>三、總結： (一) 菲律賓耀華中學遊學團學生發表實地踏查心得分享。 (二) 菲律賓耀華中學隨隊老師給予建議與回饋。</p> <p>四、教學資源與參考資料 1.鹿港鎮公所全球資訊網文化觀光 https://www.lukang.gov.tw/tour/Details.aspx?Parser=13,8,162,49,,,64 2. 資料來源:彰化旅遊資訊網 https://tourism.chcg.gov.tw/</p>	10'	
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實地踏查

景點介紹

鹿港桂花巷藝術村 Osmanthus Alley Artist Village



鹿港日式宿舍原為鹿港鎮公所員工、學校教職員舊宿舍。民國 97 年獲交通部觀光局經費補助，進行重修，保存日式宿舍的風貌。鹿港鎮公所將打造日式宿舍為「鹿港桂花巷藝術村」，兼具藝術創作與在地特色的空間，傳承鹿港傳統技藝。

Lukang Japanese Lodging House was used to be the staff's lodging of Lukang local government and school. In 2008, it was subsidized to be restored to its unadorned features by the Tourism Bureau of M.O.T.C. Nowadays Lukang local government created the Japanese lodging house named Lukang Art Village, which promotes Lukang-style art creating and folk crafts passing down.

資料來源:鹿港鎮公所

<https://www.lukang.gov.tw/tour/Details.aspx?Parser=13,8,162,49,,,72>

鹿港老街



鹿港老街是清朝時中部最繁華的地方，現在已經被列為古蹟保存區，來到這裡，好像穿越時空隧道，一下子來到百年前的熱鬧古街。

歷史底韻濃厚的鹿港老街，被國際旅遊美食界權威「米其林」評鑑為二星級景點。鹿港老街範圍包括：瑤林街、埔頭街與大有街，在 100 年前是鹿港最早的 商店街，也是最繁華之處，現已被列為古蹟保存區。 清朝時的老街沿舊鹿港溪而建，形成狹長的閩南式街道。老街房屋狹長，前臨街、設商舖，後臨溪、可供 船隻靠岸卸貨。時隔百年，現在來到鹿港老街，可以遙想當初鹿港的繁華年代。

鹿港老街完整地保存清代閩南式古街樣貌，紅磚道蜿蜒彎曲，漫步於此，才發現閩式街屋竟如此優美，古厝木製窗格、門上堂號及門旁的對聯，充滿古樸韻味。 每逢假日，鹿港老街遊人如織，老街兩旁房子有些仍是 民居，有些已改為商店，有茶館、咖啡廳和藝品店，展現古街的新風貌，遊客可穿梭在傳統與現代之間。

Lukang Old Street was the most prosperous place in the central part of the Qing Dynasty, and it has been listed as a historic site preservation area. Coming here, it seems that you have traveled through a tunnel of time and space, and come to the lively ancient street a hundred years ago.

Lukang Old Street, which is rich in history, has been rated as a two-star attraction by the authoritative "Michelin" in the international tourism and food industry. The scope of Lukang Old Street includes: Yaolin Street, Putou Street and Dayou Street. It was the earliest shopping street in Lukang 100 years ago, and it was also the most prosperous place. It has been listed as a historic site preservation area. The old street in the Qing Dynasty was built along the old Lukang River, forming a long and narrow Hokkien-style street. The houses in the old street are long and narrow. The front is facing the street with shops, and the back is facing the stream, which can be used for ships to dock and unload. After a hundred years,

when you come to Lukang Old Street, you can think back to the prosperous era of Lukang. Lukang Old Street has completely preserved the appearance of the southern Fujian-style ancient street in the Qing Dynasty. Couplets, full of ancient charm. Every holiday, Lukang Old Street is crowded with tourists. Some houses on both sides of the old street are still residential buildings, and some have been converted into shops. There are teahouses, coffee shops and craft shops, showing the new style of the ancient street. Between modern times.

資料來源:鹿港鎮公所

<https://www.taiwanviptravel.com/articles/iu-gang-oldstreet/>

半邊井 Ban-Bian Well(Half-sided well)



位於瑤林街內王家的宅第的「半邊井」，其實為一整口井，早年並非每戶人家都有能力開鑿水井，此戶主人鑿井於圍牆邊，一半供鄰居使用，一半在院子內自家使用，發揮敦親睦鄰的傳統美德。

Ban Bian Well located within the Wang residence on Yaolin Street, looks like a half-sided well, but it's actually a complete well. In the past, not every family could afford to build a well. The master of this Wang family built the well beside the enclosure of the residence so that the half of the well outside the enclosure could provide for the neighbors while the other half of the well inside the enclosure was for the family. The attentive manner showed the virtue of neighborhood harmony.

資料來源:鹿港鎮公所

<https://www.lukang.gov.tw/tour/Details.aspx?Parser=13,8,162,49,,66>

九曲巷 Jiu-Qu Lane



鹿港古街道形成彎曲的小巷，係早期聚落發展時，居民沿著河道興建屋舍而自然形成的曲巷。鹿港古街道從泉州街、埔頭街、瑤林街、大有街（低厝仔、暗街仔）、金盛巷、杉行街、石廈街均屬於九曲巷的範圍。

鹿港竹枝詞有云「鹿江曲巷聞茗酒，冬日偷閒識一臨，十月風沙吹不入，九天霜雪凍難侵」，亦說明曲巷具有防風防沙的功能，冬日走在蜿蜒的曲巷中，靜暖如春。

When villages were developed in the past, many residences were built alongside the curved watercourse. This situation naturally formed some curved lanes between Lukang's old streets. "Jiu Qu Lane" was named from this phenomenon. "Jiu" meant "many" in Chinese custom. The area of Jiu Qu Lane includes Quanzhou Street, Butou Street, Yaolin Street, Dayou Street, Jincheng Lane, Shanhang Street and Shixia Street.

The content of a Lukang poem, called "Zhu Zhi Ci" describes the Jiu Qu Lane having the function of preventing the wind and sand from the seashore, and the cold weather in the winter.

資料來源:鹿港鎮公所

<https://www.lukang.gov.tw/tour/Details.aspx?Parser=13,8,162,49,,,68>

摸乳巷 breast touching alley



鹿港著名窄道，原為前後街之通道，日治時代，此巷為菜園里之頂菜園與廈菜園的前後居民經常走的捷徑，因其狹窄，僅容一人穿越，二人則必擦身才可通過，因此有摸乳巷之稱。

The famous narrow road in Lukang used to be the passageway of the front and back streets. During the Japanese colonial period, this alley was a shortcut that residents of the top vegetable garden and Xia vegetable garden often took. Because of its narrowness, only one person can pass through it, and two people have to wipe it. Only the body can pass through, so it is called Touching the Breast Alley.

資料來源:彰化旅遊資訊網

<https://tourism.chcg.gov.tw>

天后宮 Lukang Mazu Temple



鹿港天后宮創建於明末清初，奉祀天上聖母 媽祖。康熙 22 年（1683）施琅將軍平台時，恭請湄洲開基媽祖神像，護軍渡海。雍正 3 年（1725）由施世榜獻地，將媽祖廟遷建至今日現址。天后宮曾於嘉慶 20 年（1815）、同治 13 年（1874）、昭和 11 年（1936）重修，現今廟貌為昭和 11 年重建時的格局。

天后宮的建築規模宏偉，廟宇為三進二院的建築格局，分別為前殿（三川殿）、正殿及後殿。天后宮不論石雕、木雕，雕工精湛，為學界喻為台灣最精緻的作品之一，值得你慢慢地品味匠師的工藝。

Lugang Mazu Temple (Tianhou Gong), established in the period of late Ming to early Qing Dynasty, is devoted to the goddess Mazu. In 1683 General Shi Lang and his army invited Meizhou Mazu to sail across the Taiwan Strait with them and protect them. Shi Shi-bang dedicated his land in order to relocate the Mazu Temple to its present location. Lugang Mazu Temple was restored in 1815 and 1874, and reconstructed as the current scale in 1936.

The structure of Lugang Mazu Temple is characterized by a sequence of three principle buildings, including the front hall, main hall and rear hall, with three entrances and two inner courtyards. The temple was praised as one of the most splendid works in Taiwan for its elaborate exquisite stone and wood carvings. You can appreciate the craftsman's brilliant skill and talent there.

資料來源:鹿港鎮公所

<https://www.lukang.gov.tw/tour/Details.aspx?Parser=13,8,162,49,,,60>