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WENZAO URSULINE
UNIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES

畢業專題
(Museum Studies)



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https://www.colatour.com.tw/C10G_DomTour/C10G04_Feature.aspx?TourNo=3760

The Content of Internship

Last semester, I had an internship in the Southern Branch of the National Palace Museum. My main tasks are responsible for helping some activities, joining some speeches, and passing the tour guide exams. However, passing the tour guide exam is the most important goal for the interns.



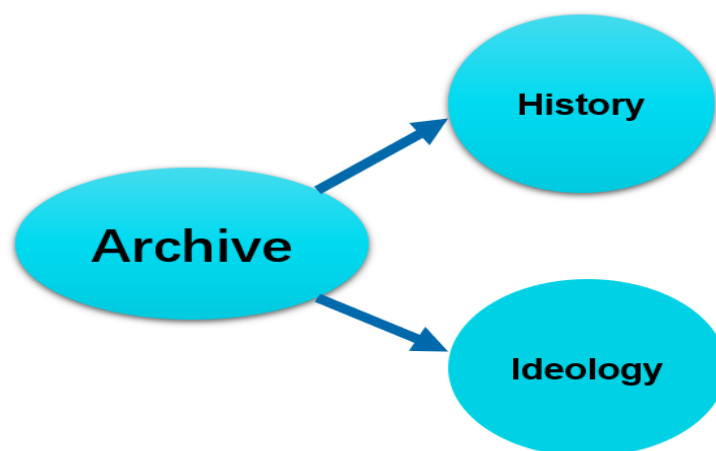
Motivation

When I prepared the tour guide exam to look for the information about the exhibitions, I found one problem. The exhibits have different introduction about the stories between the online and museum information, so the assistant researchers in the museum also told us we couldn't use the online information to introduce the exhibits. We have to use the museum information to introduce the story of the exhibits. Because of this event, I understood there were some problems that I didn't notice when visiting the museum. Therefore, after finishing the internship, I made use of this chance to do this project to let everyone can think about some hidden problems that we didn't notice before when visiting the museum.

Theory

A theory about Jacques Derrida's arguments from a book called Archive Fever. As mentioned previously, in the internship, passing the tour guide exam is the most important goal for all the interns. If we want to introduce the exhibits well, we have to prepare the content completely. Then, what is an archive? The archive is just like the history of the exhibits. In the archive fever, Jacques Derrida says it starts with a mark, a scratch, a blot of ink, the click of a typewriter, a dot. Then, sending, receiving, keeping, throwing, organizing, storing, reorganizing, indexing, opening, excluding. However, the stories of the exhibits also experienced the process, so the archive is just like the history of the exhibits. Then, the archive also includes

the ideology. In the archive fever, Jacques Derrida says historians fetishized them, romanticize them, become seduced by them. Each of these marks, these acts presume a choice that assumes a type of authority. I authorize this message to you. I stand by this remark, this schedule, this dot. In these sentences, he would like to express people can talk and interpret one story or one event by their ideology. Therefore, when different people write or introduce the story, the history of the exhibits will be a little different.



Then, use two examples to explain.

Example 1

These two stories are about buddhism. Having some different descriptions between the two stories. For example, the online information is general. The story uses one simple way to introduce the buddhism. By contrast, the museum information is modified. The content is romanticized. The assistant researchers in the museum use some charming words to let the story become more attractive for audiences.

(Online)

佛教由古印度的釋迦牟尼在公元前6世紀以前創建，與基督教和伊斯蘭教並列為世界三大宗教。^[1]「佛」是佛陀的簡稱，其意思是覺悟者^[2]，而「教」可以理解為宗教或教育，意為佛陀對大眾的一種普遍而傳承的教育。佛教一般注重心靈的淨淨和覺悟，佛教認為世界是遵循因果循環，只有達到覺悟，才能超越生死輪迴。釋迦牟尼涅槃後，佛教慢慢衍生了不同的部派。

自從阿育王時期，佛教不斷向外傳播，主要分為北傳佛教和南傳佛教。北傳佛教，以大乘佛教為主，經過印度北部，新疆傳入中國腹地，再流傳到中國東北，再傳播到韓國、日本、越南及臺灣；唐朝時期傳入西藏，於是北傳佛教被後人分稱漢傳佛教和藏傳佛教。南傳佛教則以上座部佛教為主，則通過斯里蘭卡，傳播到緬甸、泰國、印尼、寮國、柬埔寨、越南南部，到了現代，佛教已經傳播到世界各地。

<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%BD%9B%E6%95%99%E5%8E%86%E5%8F%B2>

(Museum)

佛教起源於印度，是構成亞洲文化的重要成分。自西元前六世紀釋迦牟尼創教以來，至十二世紀末回教徒大舉入侵為止，歷經一千七百餘年的發展。在佛教發展的過程中，教理與時俱進，宗教內容不斷充實，思想體系也愈趨完備，隨著各個王朝統治階級的護持推廣、僧侶不斷弘揚、以及商旅往來等，印度佛教信仰日益擴大，影響及於中亞、中國、西藏、蒙古、斯里蘭卡、東南亞等地。東北亞因與中國往來頻繁，佛教也順勢傳到了朝鮮半島與日本。如今，佛教已在亞洲各地綻放出豐富多元的文化花朵。

亞洲各地的佛教造像或經典雖然都以解決眾生痛苦，傳達成就佛果等宗教訊息，但各地的文化沃土有別，在當地養分的滋潤下，發展出許多「同源異流」的地方特色，造就出千變萬化的佛、菩薩、天王、護法等形象，與各式不同的寫經方式與裝裱形制，使得亞洲佛教藝術顯得異彩紛呈、璀璨奪目。

For example, 佛教已在亞洲各地綻放出豐富多元的文化花朵。 , 使得亞洲佛教藝術顯得異采紛呈、璀璨奪目。 .
These sentences are modified by the assistant researchers' ideology. What they think is more charming for audiences will be used in the stories of the exhibits.

Example 2

This example is also for the same reason. These two stories are about the infant buddha. The online information introduced the story more completely. By contrast, the story from museum is reorganized. The story become shorter and simple to let audiences easily understand and learn. Because the assistant researchers in the museum think what is not necessary in the story, they will delete them.

Online

釋迦牟尼佛誕生在南尼泊爾，為淨飯王之太子，傳說天有九條龍吐出口水為太子洗浴。因為這個典故，便有了慶祝的重要內容：一說要以香水沐浴佛身，所以佛誕節又名「浴佛節」。後代信徒們尊為釋迦牟尼佛。信徒自古以來，在當天佛教寺院都會舉行一連串盛大的浴佛儀式、慶祝活動，祈求佛陀福澤社會，消弭災難，以及禮請法師開壇說法，講經說法。佛教徒也都會在這一天回顧和學習佛陀慈悲的教導。

浴佛節的由來是源自於2600多年前迦毗羅衛國的王后摩耶夫人，在藍毗尼花園的無憂樹下誕下了悉達多太子，也就是後來出家成道的佛陀。太子誕生後，一手指天，一手指地，說道：「天上天下，唯我獨尊。」意思是說，祂已經過三大阿僧祇劫的修行圓滿，即將在人間成佛，所以不論在人間或天上，再也沒有勝過祂的人了。隨即有兩股水從天瀉下，沐浴在王子的身上。後來，佛教徒每年為慶祝佛陀誕辰就沿用此例舉行浴佛儀式，藉此感恩佛陀，讓自己能夠幸運的接觸佛法、修行佛法。^[1]

第一單元 誕生的喜悅

Museum

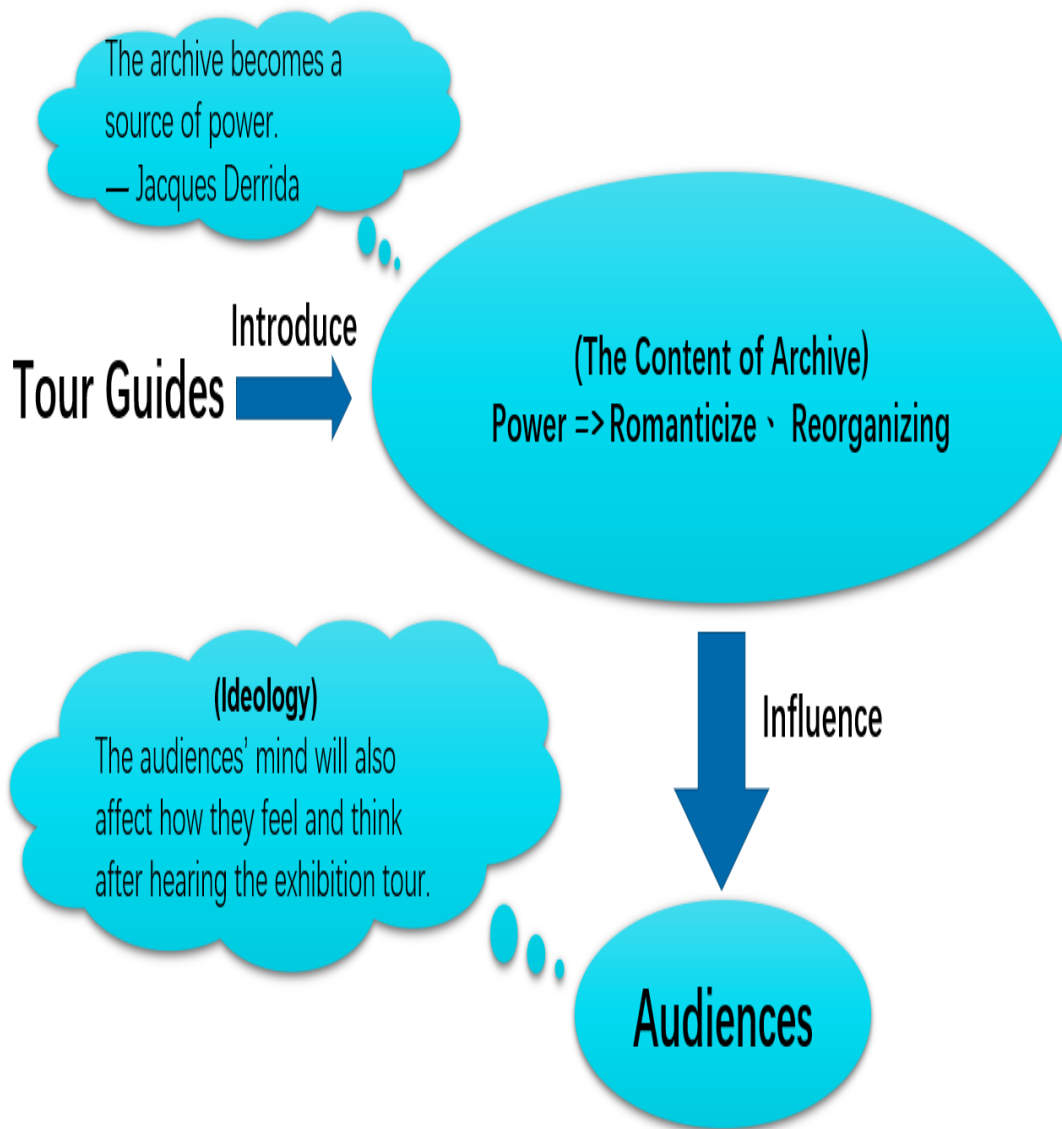
傳說中，迦毗羅衛國太子悉達多從其母摩耶夫人的右脇而生，繼而腳踏七步，步步生蓮，指天指地，宣告：「天上天下，唯我為尊，三界皆苦，吾當安之。」其後便有龍王吐出香水為太子洗浴。這則傳奇故事中的悉達多太子，就是後來的佛教創始者釋迦牟尼，而也因此通稱佛誕日為「浴佛節」。直至今日，每逢農曆四月初八的佛誕日，許多佛寺仍舉辦「浴佛」的宗教儀式。現存許多一手指天、一手指地的誕生佛像或與「浴佛節」的儀式有關。

After talking about the two examples, let's move to the third part.

Combination of Arguments

In this part, combining the two arguments. In the museum tour, the tour guides introduce the history of the exhibits to the audiences. The content of archive, in other words, is the content of history. Then, in the archive fever, Jacques Derrida says the archive becomes a source of power. The power means the archive gives people the power to change the content of history by their ideology. As mentioned previously, the content may be romanticized or reorganized. However, the audiences will also be influenced by what the tour guides introduce. Then, the audiences will also have different opinions about the content because their mind will also affect how they feel and think after hearing the exhibition tour. Therefore, the story in

different people's opinion may have a few differences.



Then, use one examples to explain.

Example

These photos are the tour guide exam in my internship. I am the tour guide. Then, the other person is teacher. She is the audience. In this exam, I use what I have read from the museum information to introduce the exhibits. Then, I also use more attractive ways to talk about the story. This is the power. I have the power with my ideology to let the story experience some process to become better. Then, after the audience absorbs the content, she will have her own thought about the story. Then, her ideology may also affect her to feel and think how the story is after hearing the tour guide introduces it. In this way, if different people introduce the exhibits, the story may be a little different to cause some disputes. Therefore, this is

the main problem in our museum education.



Conclusion



In this project, the core is to probe the problems of museum education. In fact, a lot of stories of the exhibits in the Southern Branch of the National Palace Museum can't be found online, they just can be read by the books from the museum. If we want to know the information about

some exhibits, we have to go to museum to listen to the museum tour. However, as the Jacques Derrida's arguments, the content will be influenced by how the tour guides introduce and how the audiences absorb and think. In shorts, I think we can reflect and improve this situation. Next time, if you have the chance to contact the museum education, you can think about the problems that I introduce in this project in advance. Then, try to understand the details of the museum education and let yourselves have more knowledge about it.

