CHINESE BOOST

Chinese history Chinese vocabulary list

122 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 93 of them with an example sentence.
Every word here links to its entry on the site.

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Chinese history Chinese vocabulary list on the web
The same words as a CSV, for Anki or a spreadsheet
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Elementary (HSK 1-3)

历史 歷史
lìshǐ history
> 我喜欢历史。
> Wǒ xǐhuan lìshǐ.
> I like history.

Intermediate (HSK 4-6)

长城 長城
chángchéng the Great Wall
> 长城和长江都很长。
> Chángchéng hé Cháng Jiāng dōu hěn cháng.
> The Great Wall and the Yangtze River are both very long.

古代
gǔdài ancient times
> 他喜欢读古代经典。
> Tā xǐhuan dú gǔdài jīngdiǎn.
> He likes reading the ancient classics.

唐朝
tángcháo Tang dynasty (618-907)

宋朝
sòngcháo Song Dynasty (960-1279) / also Song of Southern dynasties 南朝宋 (420-479)

秦朝
qíncháo Qin Dynasty (221-207 BC)

汉朝 漢朝
hàncháo Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD)

明朝
míngcháo Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)
míngzhāo tomorrow morning / the following morning
> 这段长城是明朝修的。
> Zhè duàn Chángchéng shì míngcháo xiū de.
> This section of the Great Wall was built in the Ming dynasty.

元朝
yuáncháo Yuan or Mongol dynasty (1279-1368)
> 元朝的首都在哪儿?
> Yuáncháo de shǒudū zài nǎr?
> Where was the capital of the Yuan dynasty?

历史学家 歷史學家
lìshǐxuéjiā historian
> 这位历史学家写了很多书。
> Zhèwèi lìshǐxuéjiā xiěle hěn duō shū.
> This historian has written many books.

统一 統一
tǒngyī to unify / to integrate / unified / integrated
> 秦始皇统一了中国。
> Qín Shǐhuáng tǒngyīle Zhōngguó.
> Qin Shihuang unified China.

朝
cháo towards / dynasty / facing / imperial or royal court / to make a pilgrimage to / government / reign of a sovereign or emperor / court or assembly held by a sovereign or emperor / surname Chao
zhāo morning
> 最大的卧室朝南。
> Zuì dà de wòshì cháo Nán.
> The largest bedroom faces south.

古老
gǔlǎo ancient / old / age-old
> 希腊是个古老的国家。
> Xīlà shì gè gǔlǎo de guójiā.
> Greece is an old country.

近代
jìndài the not-very-distant past / modern times, excluding recent decades / (in the context of Chinese history) the period from the Opium Wars until the May 4th Movement (mid-19th century to 1919) / capitalist times (pre-1949)
> 近代的发明让生活方便多了。
> Jìndài de fāmíng ràng shēnghuó fāngbiàn duō le.
> Modern inventions have made life much more convenient.

悠久
yōujiǔ long (tradition, history etc)
> 中国有悠久的历史。
> Zhōngguó yǒu yōujiǔ de lìshǐ.
> China has a long history.

中华 中華

zhōnghuá Zhonghua, historical and cultural term for China, often used to denote Chinese civilization and identity (as in 中華文化|中华文化[Zhong1 hua2 wen2 hua4] "Chinese culture")

> 中华传统节日有很多。
> Zhōnghuá chuántǒng jiérì yǒu hěn duō.
> There are many traditional Chinese festivals.

清朝

qīngcháo Qing dynasty (1644-1911)

> 清朝的最后一位皇帝是谁?
> Qīngcháo de zuìhòu yí wèi huángdì shì shéi?
> Who was the last emperor of the Qing dynasty?

朝代

cháodài dynasty / reign (of a king)

> 哪个朝代最有名?
> Nǎge cháodài zuì yǒumíng?
> Which dynasty is the most famous?

皇帝

huángdì emperor

> 皇帝以前住在宫里。
> Huángdì yǐqián zhù zài gōng lǐ.
> The emperor used to live in the palace.

秦始皇

qínshǐhuáng Qin Shihuang (259-210 BC), the first emperor

> 秦始皇为什么要修长城?
> Qín Shǐhuáng wèishénme yào xiū Chángchéng?
> Why did Qin Shihuang have the Great Wall built?

兵马俑 兵馬俑

bīngmǎyǒng figurines of warriors and horses buried with the dead / Terracotta Army (historic site)

战争 戰爭

zhànzhēng war / conflict

> 他死于战争。
> Tā sǐ yú zhànzhēng.
> He was killed in the war.

革命

gémìng to withdraw the mandate of heaven (and transition to a new dynasty) (original meaning) / revolution / revolutionary / to revolt (against sb or sth) / to revolutionize (sth) / (separable verb sometimes used in the pattern 革noun 的命)

> 科技领域爆发了一场革命。
> Kējì lǐngyù bàofāle yìcháng gémìng.
> A revolution has occurred in technology.

春秋

chūnqiū spring and autumn / four seasons / year / a person's age / annals (used in book titles) / Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 BC) / Spring and Autumn Annals, chronicle of Lu State (722-481 BC)

> 书里有很多春秋的故事。
> Shū lǐ yǒu hěn duō chūnqiū de gùshi.
> The book has many stories from the Spring and Autumn period.

战国 戰國

zhànguó the Warring States period (475-221 BC)

> 战国时有七个大国。
> Zhànguó shí yǒu qī gè dàguó.
> During the Warring States period there were seven major states.

三国 三國

sānguó Three Kingdoms period (220–280) in Chinese history / any of several Three Kingdoms periods in Korean history, esp. from 1st century AD to unification under Silla 新羅|新罗[Xin1 luo2] in 658

> 他最爱看讲三国的电视剧。
> Tā zuì ài kàn jiǎng Sānguó de diànshìjù.
> He loves watching TV dramas about the Three Kingdoms.

隋朝

suícháo Sui dynasty (581-617)

周朝

zhōucháo Zhou Dynasty / Western Zhou 西周 (1046-771 BC) and Eastern Zhou 東周|东周 (770-221 BC)

> 周朝的都城在哪里?
> Zhōucháo de dūchéng zài nǎlǐ?
> Where was the capital of the Zhou dynasty?

商朝

shāngcháo Shang Dynasty (c. 1600-1046 BC)

夏朝

xiàcháo Xia Dynasty (2070-1600 BC)

古人

gǔrén people of ancient times / the ancients / extinct human species such as Homo erectus or Homo neanderthalensis / deceased person

> 古人相信天人合一。
> Gǔrén xiāngxìn tiānrénhéyī.
> The ancients believed in the oneness of heaven and humanity.

文物

wénwù cultural relic / historical relic

> 请不要用手摸这些文物。
> Qǐng búyào yòng shǒu mō zhèxiē wénwù.
> Please don't touch these historical relics with your hands.

王子

wángzǐ prince / son of a king

> 王子在森林中迷了路。
> Wángzǐ zài sēnlín zhōng míle lù.
> The prince was lost in the woods.

国王 國王

guówáng king

> 国王光着呢!
> Guówáng guāng zhe ne!
> The king is naked!

孙中山 孫中山

sūnzhōngshān Dr Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925), first president of the Republic of China and co-founder of the Guomintang 國民黨|国民党 / same as 孫逸仙|孙逸仙

> 老师讲了孙中山的故事。
> Lǎoshī jiǎngle Sūn Zhōngshān de gùshi.
> The teacher told us the story of Sun Yat-sen.

将军 將軍

jiāngjūn general / high-ranking military officer / to check or checkmate / fig. to embarrass / to challenge / to put sb on the spot / (common place name)

> 再走一步，我就能将军了。
> Zài zǒu yíbù, wǒ jiù néng jiāngjūn le.
> One more move and I can checkmate you.

大臣

dàchén chancellor (of a monarchy) / cabinet minister

> 那位大臣是个有名的法家。
> Nà wèi dàchén shì gè yǒumíng de fǎjiā.
> That minister was a famous Legalist.

文明

wénmíng civilization / culture / civilized

> 爱是文明的奇迹。
> Ài shì wénmíng de qíjì.
> Love is the miracle of civilization.

解放

jiěfàng to liberate / to emancipate / liberation / refers to the Communists' victory over the Nationalists in 1949

> 军队解放了这座小城。
> Jūnduì jiěfàngle zhè zuò xiǎochéng.
> The army liberated this small city.

祖先

zǔxiān ancestors / forebears / ancestral species / ancient species from which present-day species evolved

> 祖先很早就开始种水稻了。
> Zǔxiān hěn zǎojiù kāishǐ zhǒng shuǐdào le.
> Our ancestors started growing rice very early.

考古

kǎogǔ archaeology / to engage in archaeological studies

> 你对考古有兴趣吗?
> Nǐ duì kǎogǔ yǒu xìngqù ma?
> Are you interested in archaeology?

打仗

dǎzhàng to fight a battle / to go to war

> 我们在跟日本打仗。
> Wǒmen zài gēn Rìběn dǎzhàng.
> We're at war with Japan.

Advanced (HSK 7-9)

孔子

kǒngzǐ Confucius (551-479 BC), Chinese thinker and social philosopher, also known as 孔夫子[Kong3 fu1 zi3]

> 孔子是两千多年前的思想家。
> Kǒngzǐ shì liǎng qiān duōnián qián de sīxiǎngjiā.
> Confucius was a thinker who lived over two thousand years ago.

丝绸之路 絲綢之路

sīchóuzhīlù the Silk Road

> 丝绸之路上有很多古城。
> Sīchóuzhīlù shàng yǒu hěn duō gǔchéng.
> There are many ancient cities along the Silk Road.

王朝

wángcháo dynasty

> 清朝是中国最后一个王朝。
> Qīngcháo shì Zhōngguó zuìhòu yí gè wángcháo.
> The Qing was the last dynasty of China.

出土

chūtǔ to dig up / to appear in an excavation / unearthed / to come up out of the ground

> 老墓里出土了很多宝贝。
> Lǎo mù lǐ chūtǔle hěn duō bǎobèi.
> Many treasures were unearthed from the old tomb.

皇后

huánghòu empress / imperial consort

> 她在话剧里扮皇后。
> Tā zài huàjù lǐ bàn huánghòu.
> She plays the queen in the stage play.

皇宫 皇宮

huánggōng imperial palace

> 你去过北京的皇宫吗?
> Nǐ qùguo Běijīng de huánggōng ma?
> Have you been to the imperial palace in Beijing?

鸦片战争 鴉片戰爭

yāpiànzhànzhēng the Opium War (1839–1842) / the Opium Wars (1839–1842 and 1856–1860)

> 鸦片战争是哪一年开始的?
> Yāpiànzhànzhēng shì nǎ yì nián kāishǐ de?
> In what year did the Opium War begin?

辛亥革命

xīnhàigémìng Xinhai Revolution (1911), which ended the Qing Dynasty

> 辛亥革命带来了共和。
> Xīnhàigémìng dàiláile gònghé.
> The Xinhai Revolution brought republicanism.

五四运动 五四運動

wǔsìyùndòng May Fourth Movement / Chinese national renewal movement that started with 4th May 1919 protest against the Treaty of Versailles

> 五四运动发生在哪一年?
> Wǔsìyùndòng fāshēng zài nǎ yì nián?
> In which year did the May Fourth Movement take place?

抗日战争 抗日戰爭

kàngrìzhànzhēng War of Resistance against Japan (1937-1945)

> 我外公经历过抗日战争。
> Wǒ wàigōng jīnglì guò Kàngrìzhànzhēng.
> My grandfather lived through the War of Resistance against Japan.

新中国 新中國

xīnzhōngguó New China (post-1949 China)

改革开放 改革開放

gǎigékāifàng reform and opening up (Chinese policy introduced in 1978)

> 改革开放后，生活变好了。
> Gǎigékāifàng hòu, shēnghuó biàn hǎole.
> After reform and opening up, life got better.

毛泽东 毛澤東

máozédōng Mao Zedong (1893–1976), leader of the Chinese Communist Party 1935–1976

> 毛泽东出生在湖南。
> Máo Zédōng chūshēng zài Húnán.
> Mao Zedong was born in Hunan.

邓小平 鄧小平

dèngxiǎopíng Deng Xiaoping (1904-1997), Chinese communist leader, de facto leader of PRC 1978-1990 and creator of "socialism with Chinese characteristics"

> 历史书上常提到邓小平。
> Lìshǐ shū shàng cháng tídào Dèng Xiǎopíng.
> Deng Xiaoping is often mentioned in history books.

郑和 鄭和

zhènghé Zheng He (1371-1433), famous early Ming dynasty admiral and explorer

武则天 武則天

wǔzétiān Wu Zetian (624-705), Tang empress, reigned 690-705

> 你听说过武则天的故事吗？
> Nǐ tīngshuōguo Wǔ Zétiān de gùshi ma?
> Have you heard the stories about Wu Zetian?

成吉思汗

chéngjísīhán Genghis Khan (1162-1227), founder and ruler of the Mongol Empire

康熙

kāngxī Kangxi, reign title (1662–1722) of the Kangxi Emperor 聖祖|圣祖[Sheng4 zu3] / the Kangxi Emperor (Qing dynasty)

> 康熙当了六十多年皇帝。
> Kāngxī dāng le liùshí duōnián huángdì.
> The Kangxi Emperor was on the throne for more than sixty years.

朝廷

cháotíng court / imperial household / dynasty

> 朝廷派人去海边看看。
> Cháotíng pài rén qù hǎibiān kànkan.
> The imperial court sent people to take a look at the coast.

太子

tàizǐ crown prince

> 太子以后会当皇帝。
> Tàizǐ yǐhòu huì dāng huángdì.
> The crown prince will become emperor later.

封建

fēngjiàn system of enfeoffment / feudalism / feudal / feudalistic

> 他爷爷的想法很封建。
> Tā yéye de xiǎngfǎ hěn fēngjiàn.
> His grandfather's way of thinking is very feudalistic.

科举 科舉

kējǔ imperial examination

> 他参加科举，可惜没考上。
> Tā cānjiā kējǔ, kěxī méi kǎoshàng.
> He took the imperial examination, but unfortunately he didn't pass.

起义 起義

qǐyì uprising / insurrection / revolt

> 那次起义最后失败了。
> Nà cì qǐyì zuìhòu shībàile.
> That uprising failed in the end.

殖民地

zhímíndì colony

侵略

qīnlüè to invade / invasion

> 人民一起抵抗外来的侵略。
> Rénmín yìqǐ dǐkàng wàilái de qīnlüè.
> The people resisted the foreign invasion together.

远古 遠古

yuǎngǔ antiquity / ancient times

> 远古的人是怎么生活的？
> Yuǎngǔ de rén shì zěnme shēnghuó de?
> How did people live in remote antiquity?

史书 史書

shǐshū history book

史记 史記

shǐjì Records of the Grand Historian, by 司馬遷|司马迁[Si1 ma3 Qian1], first of the 24 dynastic histories 二十四史[Er4 shi2 si4 Shi3]

青铜器 青銅器

qīngtóngqì bronze implement / refers to ancient bronze artifacts, from c. 2,000 BC

> 博物馆里有很多古代青铜器。
> Bówùguǎn lǐ yǒu hěn duō gǔdài qīngtóngqì.
> The museum has many ancient bronze objects.

甲骨文

jiǎgǔwén oracle script / oracle bone inscriptions (an early form of Chinese script)

统治 統治

tǒngzhì to rule (a country) / to govern / rule / regime

> 国王统治了这个国家。
> Guówáng tǒngzhìle zhège guójiā.
> The king governed the country.

皇上

huángshang the emperor / Your majesty the emperor / His imperial majesty

> 太监给皇上端来了茶。
> Tàijiàn gěi huángshang duān láile chá.
> The eunuch brought tea to the emperor.

贵族 貴族
guìzú lord / nobility / nobleman / noblewoman / aristocrat / aristocracy

> 古代欧洲的贵族有很多特权。
> Gǔdài Ōuzhōu de guìzú yǒu hěn duō tèquán.
> The nobility of ancient Europe had many privileges.

奴隶 奴隸
núlì slave

> 他是个奴隶。
> Tā shì gè núlì.
> He is a slave.

宫廷 宮廷
gōngtíng court (of king or emperor)

> 这幅画是宫廷画家画的。
> Zhè fú huà shì gōngtíng huàjiā huà de.
> This painting was made by a court painter.

帝国 帝國
dìguó empire / imperial

> 这个帝国存在了三百年。
> Zhège dìguó cúnzàile sān bǎinián.
> This empire lasted for three hundred years.

战士 戰士
zhànshì fighter / soldier / warrior

> 战士们凯旋归来了！
> Zhànshìmen kǎixuán guīláile!
> The soldiers have returned in triumph!

战场 戰場
zhànchǎng battlefield

> 那里就像战场一样。
> Nàli jiù xiàng zhànchǎng yíyàng.
> It's like a war zone there.

投降
tóuxiáng to surrender

> 那支军队为什么不愿意投降？
> Nà zhī jūnduì wèishénme bú yuànyì tóuxiáng?
> Why was that army unwilling to surrender?

战役 戰役
zhànyì military campaign

> 历史书里有一章专门讲那次战役。
> Lìshǐ shū lǐ yǒu yìzhāng zhuānmén jiǎng nà cì zhànyì.
> The history book has a whole chapter on that campaign.

王国 王國
wángguó kingdom / realm

> 王国的公主喜欢骑马。
> Wángguó de gōngzhǔ xǐhuan qímǎ.
> The kingdom's princess likes riding horses.

军阀 軍閥
jūnfá military clique / junta / warlord

历代 歷代
lìdài successive generations / successive dynasties / past dynasties

> 历代皇帝都住过这里。
> Lìdài huángdì dōu zhùguo zhèlǐ.
> Emperors of every dynasty have lived here.

入侵
rùqīn to invade

> 军队歼灭了入侵的敌人。
> Jūnduì jiānmièle rùqīn de dírén.
> The army annihilated the invading enemy.

共和
gònghé republic / republicanism

> 辛亥革命带来了共和。
> Xīnhàigémìng dàiláile gònghé.
> The Xinhai Revolution brought republicanism.

推翻
tuīfān to overthrow

> 预言被实验结果推翻了。
> Yùyán bèi shíyàn jiéguǒ tuīfānle.
> The prediction was falsified by the result.

状元 狀元
zhuàngyuán top scorer in the palace examination (highest rank of the Imperial examination system) / top scorer in college entrance examination 高考[gao1 kao3] / the most brilliantly talented person in the field / leading light

> 古时候他考中了状元。
> Gǔshíhou tā kǎo zhōng le zhuàngyuán.
> In ancient times, he came first in the imperial examination.

勋章 勳章
xūnzhāng medal / decoration

> 这名士兵被授予紫心勋章。
> Zhè míng shìbīng bèi shòuyǔ zǐ xīn xūnzhāng.
> This soldier was awarded the Purple Heart.

封建社会 封建社會
fēngjiànshèhuì feudal society

> 封建社会是怎么结束的？
> Fēngjiànshèhuì shì zěnme jiéshù de?
> How did feudal society come to an end?

皇室
huángshì royal family / imperial household / member of the royal family

> 他出生在一个皇室家庭。
> Tā chūshēng zài yí gè huángshì jiātíng.
> He was born into a royal family.

Advanced (HSK 7-9), part 2

长征 長征
chángzhēng expedition / long journey / Long March (retreat of the Red Army 1934-1935)

> 老师讲了长征的故事。
> Lǎoshī jiǎngle chángzhēng de gùshi.
> The teacher told the story of the Long March.

变法 變法

biànfǎ to change the laws / political reform / unconventional method

> 那次变法为什么失败了？
> Nà cì biànfǎ wèishénme shībàile?
> Why did that reform fail?

禹

yǔ Yu the Great (c. 21st century BC), mythical leader who tamed the floods / surname Yu

帝制

dìzhì autocratic monarchy / imperial regime

舜

shùn Shun (c. 23rd century BC), mythical sage and leader

尧 堯

yáo Yao or Tang Yao (c. 2200 BC), one of the Five legendary Emperors 五帝[Wu3 Di4], second son of Di Ku 帝嚳|帝喾[Di4 Ku4] / surname Yao

甲午战争 甲午戰爭

jiǎwǔzhànzhēng First Sino-Japanese War (1894-95)

> 甲午战争是哪一年开始的？
> Jiǎwǔzhànzhēng shì nǎ yì nián kāishǐ de?
> Which year did the First Sino-Japanese War begin?

洋务 洋務

yángwù foreign affairs (in Qing times) / foreign learning

年号 年號

niánhào reign title / era name (name for either the entire reign of an emperor or one part of it) / year number (such as 2016 or 甲子)

周武王

zhōuwǔwáng King Wu of Zhou (-1043), personal name Ji Fa 姬發|姬发, reigned 1046-1043 BC as first king of Western Zhou dynasty 1046-1043 BC

> 周武王是周文王的儿子吗？
> Zhōu Wǔwáng shì Zhōu Wénwáng de érzi ma?
> Was King Wu of Zhou the son of King Wen?

国学 國學

guóxué Chinese national culture / studies of ancient Chinese civilization / the Imperial College (history)

> 我爷爷从小就爱读国学书。
> Wǒ yéye cóngxiǎo jiù ài dú guóxué shū.
> My grandfather has loved reading books on traditional Chinese learning since he was young.

周文王

zhōuwénwáng King Wen of Zhou state (c. 1152-1056 BC), reigned c. 1099-1056 BC as king of Zhou state, leading figure in building the subsequent Western Zhou dynasty, father of King Wu of Zhou 周武王[Zhou1 Wu3 wang2] the first Zhou dynasty king

> 周武王是周文王的儿子吗？
> Zhōu Wǔwáng shì Zhōu Wénwáng de érzi ma?
> Was King Wu of Zhou the son of King Wen?

辛丑条约 辛丑條約

xīnchǒutiáoyuē Boxer Protocol of 1901 signed in Beijing, ending the Eight-power Allied Force intervention after the Boxer uprising

> 你了解辛丑条约吗？
> Nǐ liǎojiě Xīnchǒutiáoyuē ma?
> Do you know about the Boxer Protocol?

Outside HSK

黄帝 黃帝

huángdì the Yellow Emperor, mythological emperor of China, reigned c. 2697-2597 BC

> 传说黄帝发明了很多东西。
> Chuánshuō Huángdì fāmíngle hěn duō dōngxi.
> Legend says the Yellow Emperor invented many things.

司马迁 司馬遷

sīmǎqiān Sima Qian (145-86 BC), Han Dynasty historian, author of Records of the Grand Historian 史記|史记[Shi3 ji4], known as the father of Chinese historiography

> 你读过司马迁写的故事吗？
> Nǐ dúguo Sīmǎ Qiān xiě de gùshi ma?
> Have you ever read the stories written by Sima Qian?

诸葛亮 諸葛亮

zhūgěliàng Zhuge Liang (181–234), military leader and prime minister of Shu Han 蜀漢|蜀汉[Shu3 Han4] during the Three Kingdoms period / the main hero of the fictional Romance of Three Kingdoms 三國演義|三国演义[San1 guo2 Yan3 yi4], where he is portrayed as a sage and military genius / a mastermind

> 他是我们队里的诸葛亮。
> Tā shì wǒmen duì lǐ de Zhūgě Liàng.
> He is the mastermind of our team.

曹操

cáocāo Cao Cao (155-220), famous statesman and general at the end of Han, noted poet and calligrapher, later warlord, founder and first king of Cao Wei 曹魏, father of Emperor Cao Pi 曹丕 / the main villain of novel the Romance of Three Kingdoms 三國演義|三国演义

> 曹操会打仗，也会写诗。
> Cáo Cāo huì dǎzhàng, yě huì xiěshī.
> Cao Cao could fight battles and also write poetry.

汉武帝 漢武帝

hànwǔdì Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty (141-87 BC)

> 汉武帝在位五十多年。
> Hàn Wǔdì zàiwèi wǔshí duōnián.
> Emperor Wu of Han reigned for more than fifty years.

唐太宗

tángtàizōng Emperor Taizong of Tang, reign name of second Tang emperor Li Shimin 李世民[Li3 Shi4 min2] (599-649), reigned 626-649

> 唐太宗善于听大臣的意见。
> Táng Tàizōng shànyú tīng dàchén de yìjiàn.
> Emperor Taizong of Tang was good at listening to his ministers' opinions.

朱元璋

zhūyuánzhāng Zhu Yuanzhang, personal name of first Ming dynasty emperor Hongwu 洪武[Hong2 wu3]

> 朱元璋小时候家里很穷。
> Zhū Yuánzhāng xiǎoshíhou jiālǐ hěn qióng.
> Zhu Yuanzhang's family was very poor when he was a child.

张骞 張騫

zhāngqiān Zhang Qian (-114 BC), Han dynasty explorer of 2nd century BC

玄奘

xuánzàng Xuanzang (602-664), Tang dynasty Buddhist monk and translator who traveled to India 629-645

> 玄奘一个人走了很远的路去印度。
> Xuánzàng yí gè rén zǒule hěn yuǎn de lù qù Yìndù.
> Xuanzang traveled a long way alone to India.

太平天国 太平天國

tàipíngtiānguó Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (1851-1864)

> 太平天国发生在清朝末年。
> Tàipíngtiānguó fāshēng zài qīngcháo mònián.
> The Taiping Heavenly Kingdom arose in the late Qing dynasty.

洋务运动 洋務運動

yángwùyùndòng Self-Strengthening Movement (period of reforms in China c 1861-1894), also named 自強運動|自强运动

戊戌变法 戊戌變法

wùxūbiànfǎ Hundred Days Reform (1898), failed attempt to reform the Qing dynasty

焚书坑儒 焚書坑儒

fénshūkēngrú to burn the Confucian classics and bury alive the Confucian scholars (acts supposedly committed by the first emperor 秦始皇[Qin2 Shi3 huang2])

春秋战国 春秋戰國

chūnqiūzhànguó the Spring and Autumn (770-476 BC) and Warring States (475-221 BC) periods

> 你喜欢看春秋战国的历史故事吗?
> Nǐ xǐhuan kàn Chūnqiū Zhànguó de lìshǐ gùshi ma?
> Do you like reading historical stories from the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods?

五代十国 五代十國

wǔdàishíguó Five Dynasties (907-960) and Ten Kingdoms (902-979), period of political turmoil in ancient China

禅让 禪讓

shànràng to abdicate

虎符

hǔfú tiger tally (a two-piece object made in the shape of a tiger, used in ancient China as proof of authority. One half of a tally could be issued to a military officer and this would be matched with the other half when verification was required.)