CHINESE BOOST

Chinese history Chinese vocabulary: Intermediate (HSK 4-6)

41 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 33 of them with an example sentence.
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Words

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 dynasty / towards / 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.