CHINESE BOOST

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Words

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.)