

v. Great Wall of China



- 4,000 mile long wall, can be seen from space
- Built by northern kingdoms as protection from nomadic invaders starting in the fourth century B.C.
- Rebuilt during the Ming Dynasty

w. Han-lin Academy (hahn-leen)

- Highest ranking academy of Imperial China, established by Emperor Hsuan Tsung (hsoo-ahn tsoong, 712-56)
- Exclusive entrance requirements
- Most graduates worked for the emperor
 - Active until 1911 when overthrown by the Qing Dynasty

x. Hong Kong Film Industry

- Rouge (1923), directed by Li Min Wei, was the first film by a Hong Kong native
- Hong Kong Film Culture Center established in 1978, becoming one of largest film industries in world

y. Hong Lou Meng (hohng loh muhng)

- Novel translated as Dream of the Red Chamber, begun by Cao Xueqin in the late 1750s
- Concentrates on Taoist beliefs of renunciation of worldly concerns

z. Hu Shi (hoo shee, 1891-1962)

- Studied at Cornell and Columbia, eventually teaching at Beijing University
- Supported literacy and ending classical/Confucian thinking
 - Fled Beijing during Communist invasion and lived between Taiwan and the U.S.

aa. Hua Mulan (hooah moolahn)

- Warrior woman Mulan, the maiden chief
- Disguised as a man, Mulan took her father's place in battle for 12 years, eventually winning many honors
 - Returned home on a camel, shocking her family

ab. Huang He (hoo-ahng huh)



- Cradle of Chinese civilization, the "Yellow River Valley"
- Also called "China's sorrow" because of its constant flooding and change of course

ac. Huang Zongxi (hoo-ahng dsohng-shee, 1610 - 1695)

- Court scholar of Ming Dynasty
- When Qing Dynasty gained power, Huang protested, resigning himself to secular life in 1644
- Dedicated self to recording "true history" and debasing authoritarian rule

ad. Jin Ping Mei (jeen peeng may)



- Novel, published in 1610, of period near fall of Ming Dynasty
- Ximen Qing (shee-muhn cheeng), the main character, tries to seduce Pan Jinlian (pahn jeen-leean), the "Golden Lotus" of the title's translation

ae. Jing Hua Yuan (jeeng hooah yooahn)

- Classical novel written by Li Ruzhen (lee shoo-juhn, 1763-1830)
- Translated Flowers in the Mirror, following travels of Tang Ao (tahng ow), a disgruntled government employee
 - Often compared with Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels

af. Kang Youwei (kahng yoh-way, 1858-1929)

- Kang wrote to reform the Imperial system after the Sino-Japanese War
 - In 1898, Hundred Days' Reform implemented based on Kang's recommendations

ag. Kingston, Maxine Hong (1940 -)

- Writer born in Stockton, Calif., of immigrant Chinese parents
- Novels combine Chinese and American themes
 - The Woman Warrior: Memoirs of a Girlhood Among Ghosts (1976) and China Men (1980) are most well-known works

ah. Kublai Khan (koo-bli khahn, 1215 -1294)



- First emperor of Mongol Yuan Dynasty
- Considered his empire the center of the world
 - Marco Polo visited China during his reign

ai. Lao She (low shuh)

- Novelist of satire and wit advocating reform
- Translated works into English
 - Took his own life at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution

aj. Li Bai (lee bi, 701-762)

- Lyric poet who traveled extensively, eventually turning to Taoism for peace in a too often corrupt world

ak. Li Qingzhao (lee cheeng-jow, 1084-1151)

- Famous poet of Song Dynasty, inspired and encouraged in her work by her family and husband
- At death of her husband in conflict, her writings took on a decidedly melancholic nature

al. Lin Yutang (leen yoo-tahng, 1895-1976)

- Author, educated at Harvard and Leipzig, eventually teaching at Beijing National University
- Translated Chinese classics into English and published a dictionary of Chinese modern usage

am. Long March



- March of over 6,000 miles by Communist Red Army from 1934-35
- Attacked during the entire journey, the initial force of 90,000 men and women had 8,000 survivors at journey's end

an. Lu Xun (loo shoon, 1881-1936)

- Chinese writer generally considered the most accomplished and influential twentieth century Chinese author

ao. Mao Zedong (mow dsuh-dohng, 1893-1976)

- Founder of People's Republic of China
- Led the Long March, led China for 27 years, and launched political and economic redistribution of land, revolutionizing Chinese society
- Opened closer ties with the West in meeting with President Nixon in Beijing in 1972

ap. May 4th Movement

- Student protest held in 1919 focusing on discontent in handing portions of the Shandong Province to Japan
 - Movement stimulated spontaneous support for communist and democratic movements

aq. Mei Lanfang (may lahn-fahng, 1894-1961)

- Beijing opera performer, famous for female roles and dancing
 - Active Communist party member, president of Opera Academy and vice-chairman of the Chinese Theatrical Association

ar. Menglong Shi (muhng-luhng shee)

- Controversial poetic movement following the Cultural Revolution

as. Mongol (MONG-gahl)



- Empire achieving greatest power under Genghis Khan (1167-1227)
- Controlled largest empire in history--China, Russia, Turkey and Iran
- Kublai Khan established Yuan Dynasty of China in 1260

at. Mo Zi (moh dsee, 470-391)

- Anti-Confucian philosopher who advocated self-sacrifice and universal love
 - After Mencius (370-290), his ideas became obscure, being revived in the twentieth century

au. Opium Wars (1839-42)

- Britain/China trade conflict
- Britain monopolized opium import to China
- China banned British trade, prompting Britain to seize ports and force Treaty of Nanking
 - China opened ports for British trade, paid retributions and ceded Hong Kong to British



av. Ping-Pong diplomacy

- Term applied to U.S./Chinese relations of the 1970s, stemming from invitation for U.S. team to participate in China in 1971
 - Eventually led to President Nixon's visit

aw. Pu Songling (poo sohng-leeng, 1640-1715)

- Classical poet and short story writer
- Treated cruelties, injustices and corruption of Qing Dynasty
 - Liaoxhai Zhiyi (lee-ahoh-shi jeeyee, 1679), Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio is his classic eight volume work, containing a collection of fairies, ghosts and mythical fables

ax. Pu Yi (poo yee, 1906-1967)

- Last emperor of China, growing up in the Forbidden City, though deposed from power by Sun Yatsen
- From 1934-1945 was a puppet emperor placed by Japan



- Captured by the Red Army as he fled to Japan, he spent until 1959 in prison
- Upon release, he worked as a Beijing gardener and published his autobiography, The First Half of My Life, in 1965
- Subject of film, The Last Emperor

ay. Qi Baishi (chee bi-shee, 1863-1957)

- Painter best known for developing ink painting
 - Headed Beijing Institute of Chinese Painting in 1922

az. Qu Yuan (chee you-ahn, 343-289)

- Ancient poet/advisor of Chu state
- Advocated resistance to aggressive military invaders, rather than appeasement
- Exiled, writing his best poetry in anger and despair
- Drowned self in Mi-Luo (mee-low) River
- Duanwu Festival honors his devotion to country and people

ba. Sanguozhi Tongsu Yanyi (sahng-ow-jee tohng-soo yahn-yee)

- Classic Chinese novel of 24 books, first printed in 1494

- The Tale of Three Kingdoms by Luo Guanzhong (lwoh gwang-johng) tells lives of three heroes, originally pledged to brotherhood but who ended in constant fighting



bb. Scar literature

- Literary movement named for short story collection Scars (1978) by Liu Xinghua (lee-oo sheeng-hooah)
- Writings despair disasters of Cultural Revolution and express importance of families, love and freedom

bc. Shang bronzes

- Metalwork developed during Shang Dynasty (1766-1122 B.C.)
 - Works usually found at ancient burial sites, inscribed with the earliest known Chinese writing

bd. Shanghai Communiqué



- Signed in 1972 after President Nixon met with Premiere Zhou Enlai (joh uhn-li)
- First step to more friendly relations between China and the U.S.
 - Stated there was only one China which included Taiwan

be. Shui Hu Shuan (shay hoo shoo-ahn)

- Water Margin, the actual author being unknown
- Work relates events of peasant rebellion in the Song Dynasty
 - Loyalty to the emperor while battling injustice is the theme

bf. Silk Road

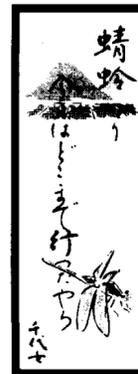
- Trade route used to connect ancient China to the West
- Stretched some 5,350 miles to the Mediterranean, being only land connection for over 1000 years
- Buddhism and Islam spread by means of this road

bg. Si-shu Wu-jing (see-shoo woo-jeeng)

- Chinese canonical texts, the "four books" and "five classics," which relate the teachings of Confucius
- Four books are Analects, Mencius, Great Learning and Doctrine of the Mean
- Five Classics are Poetry, Changes, Documents, Record of Rituals and Spring and Autumn Annals
 - Before the revolution, knowledge of these works was essential for the "gentleman," governmental official or any successful person

bh. Su Dongpo (soo dohng-poh, 1037-1101)

- Famous Song Dynasty poet
 - Member of Han-lin Academy who created his own poetry forms and promoted intellectual art spheres



bi. Sun Yat-sen (soon yaht-suhn, 1866-1925)

- Chinese revolutionary and leader, receiving education in Hawaii, and returning to Hong Kong after the Chinese defeat in the Sino-Japanese War
- Three principles--nationalism, democracy and livelihood
- In 1911, he led a successful revolution but was not given head office

- Defeated in 1916, he allied with the Communists in 1923 to free China from the Japanese
- Sun died of cancer in 1925

bj. Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)

- Southern China uprising against the Manchu imperial family and traditional Chinese culture, led by Hong Xiuquan (hohng shee-oo-choo-ahng)
- Oppressed groups and the peasantry were most ardent supporters
- Unable to take Beijing, and losing Nanjing in 1864, Hong took his life
 - Known as one of the bloodiest civil wars in history with deaths exceeding 20 million



bk. Tan, Amy (1952-)

- Born in Oakland, Calif., Tan is first generation Chinese
 - Wrote The Joy Luck Club in 1989, a novel of living in two cultures while retaining elements of each

bl. Tang poetry

- Poetry during the Tang Dynasty is called the "Golden Age" of Chinese poetry

bm. Terra-cotta warriors

- 8000 figures of men, horses and chariots discovered in 1974 in the mausoleum of the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221-206 B.C.)
- Warriors are nearly six feet tall, in battle formation

- Considered one of this centuries greatest archeological discoveries

bn. Tiananmen Square (tee-ahn-ahn-mehn, "Gate of Heavenly Peace")

- Another name for Beijing square, center of many twentieth century political movements
- Largest public square in the world, covering some 100 acres



- Scene of 4 May Movement in 1919; site of founding of People's Republic of China, 1 Oct 1949; April 1976 public mourning for Zhou Enlai developed into a rally against the Gang of Four; in late April 1989, was center of most powerful student movement in Chinese history

bo. Unequal treaties

- Series of treaties China signed with Western powers under threat of force
- Treaty of Nanking (1842); Treaty of Tianjin (1858) and Peking Convention (1860) served to cause demoralization and underlying resentment within China's leaders

bp. Wang Shi-fu (wahng shee-foo, 1250-1337)

- Prominent playwright and poet during the Yuan Dynasty
- Dialogue and musical scores were Wang's forte

bq. Wan Wei (wahng way, 699-759)

- Chinese artist, scholar, historian and painter, elevated to divine, mystical status by many
- Remembered as a master painter and poet, the father of landscape painting and snowscapes

br. Wang Xizhi (wahng shee-jee, 321-379)

- Chinese calligrapher known as the great master of the running script
- Greatest work is Lan-ting Xu (lahn-teeng shoo, Preface to the Poems Composed at the Orchid Pavilion)

御
年
賀

bs. Wen Xin Diao Long (wuhn sheen dee-ow lohng)

- Liu Xie (lee-oo shee-uh, 465-532) wrote this influential book on Chinese literary theory entitled Dragon Carving of the Literary Mind
- Emphasizes the rise and fall of literary movement in the social structure

bt. Wu Zetian (woo dsuh-teeahn, 623 - 704)

- Woman advisor who became confidant of Emperor Gaozong (gow-dsohng)
- Shared power with Gaozong, being called "the two holy ones"
- Appointed self huangdi (hooahng-dee, holy ruler) on Gaozong's death, changing the dynasty name from Tang to Zhou, and ruled until her death

bu. Xi You Ji (shee yoh jee)

- Classic epic written by Wu Chengen (woo chuhng-uhn, 1505-1580), translated Pilgrimage to the West, or The Monkey King

- Describes travels of Buddhist monk named Tripitaka (602-664) to India
- Remains a favorite novel of China today due to its fanciful stories

bv. Xian Xinghai (shee-ahn sheeng-hi 1905-1945)

- Musician famous for compositions and political opposition to the Japanese
- Yellow River Cantata honored in the Central Philharmonic Society of Beijing

bw. Xu Beihong (shoo bay-hohng, 1895-1953)

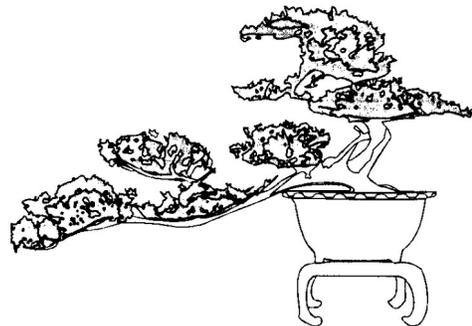
- Painter who studied in Paris, and added Western technique to traditional ink painting

bx. Yi Jing (yee jeeng)

- One of earliest of Confucian works, one of the Five Classics

by. Yu the Great

- Mythical king, said to be founder of first Chinese dynasty (2200 B.C. - 1766 B.C.)
- Battled floods along the Yellow River
 - Considered a great Chinese sage by Confucius



bz. Yue Fei (yoo-uh fay, A.D. 1101-1141)

- Chinese general during the Song Dynasty, resisting the Jin invaders in 1126
- Desiring to continue the war, Yue made court enemies, eventually being killed during a court intrigue
 - Legend of Yue is the subject of many artistic works

ca. Zhang Daqian (jahng dah-chee-ahn, 1899-1983)

- Considered greatest Chinese painter in five centuries
 - Calligrapher as well as painter

cb. Zhu Geliang (joo guh-lee-ahng, 181-234)

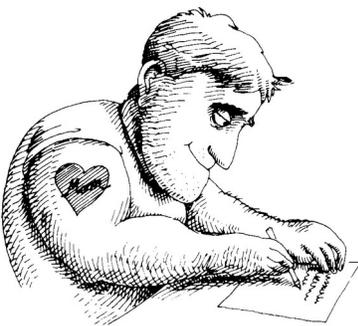
- Appears in Chinese Classic A Tale of Three Kingdoms as strategist for ruler Liu Bei (lee-oo bay)
 - Cultural hero known for skill, intelligence and character

cc. Zhu Xi (joo shee, 1130-1200)

- Founder of Zhu Confucian thought
- Authoritarian and conservative thought was basis for the civil service exam
 - Emphasized need for individual to conform to and serve hierarchy of society

cd. Zhuangzi (joo-ahng-dsee)

- Book of the Master Zhuang, authored by Zhuang Zhou (369-286 B.C.)
- One of great three classics of Taoism
 - Advocates rejection of logic and mastery of intuition to find the Tao or "way"



8. Resources for Further Study

a. Cross-cultural resources

Buckley, Michael. Lonely Planet Travel Survival Kit--China. Berkeley, Calif: Lonely Planet, 1994. AISO--Chinese 915.1058 B924

The best, by far, of readily accessible travel guides. Detailed information is presented in a manageable, easily used manner. Don't leave for China without this text.

Mason, Caroline. Simple Guide to Customs and Etiquette in China. (ISBN 1-86034-030-X), Kent, England: Global Books, Ltd., 1995

Another text to beg, borrow or purchase. Highly recommended by the Overseas Briefing Center of the U.S. Department of State. Less detailed than the Culture Shock! series, but highly readable treatment of basic cultural issues for the visitor to China.