



TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# Salvation, Zhang Gang Style

## 釜底游鱼

S4E10

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Fǔ Dǐ Yóu Yú	釜底游鱼	fish swimming in the bottom of a cauldron - a person whose fate is sealed
Fǔ Zhōng Yóu yú	釜中游鱼	a variation of Fǔ Dǐ Yóu Yú (see above)
Fǔ	釜	an archaic name of a kind of cooking pot or cauldron
Dǐ	底	the bottom of
Fǔ Dǐ	釜底	at the bottom of the cauldron or cooking pot
Yóu	游	To swim
Yú	鱼	a fish
Hòu Hàn Shū	后汉书	The Later Book of Han, the 3rd of the 24 Official Histories of the dynasties
Zhāng Gāng Zhuàn	张纲传	The Biography of Zhang Gang (from the Later Book of Han)
Liú Sòng Dynasty	刘宋	The Liu Song Dynasty of the Southern Dynasties period 420-479
Eastern Hàn	东汉	The Eastern Han 25-220 AD (or CE of you prefer)
Zhāng Gāng	张纲	108-143, Eastern Han official known for his honesty and sincerity as well as for his story regarding the Bandit Zhang Ying
Emperor Shùn	汉顺帝	Emperor Shun of the Eastern Han who reigned 125-144 AD
Liáng Nà	梁纳	Empress to Han Emperor Shun, sister to Liang Ji
Liáng Jì	梁冀	Died in 159, Military general and corrupt politician. Brother to the Empress Liang Na
Jiāngsū	江苏	Coastal province in China
Yángzhōu	扬州	City in Jiangsu

<b>Guǎnglíng</b>	广陵	The historic center of Yangzhou, Jiangsu province, where the bandit Zhang Ying had his headquarters
<b>Zhāng Yīng</b>	张婴	Bandit leader in Guangling who made peace with Zhang Gang
<b>Zhènjiāng</b>	镇江	City in Jiangsu known, among other reasons, for its excellent vinegar
<b>Qiánwéi</b>	犍为	County in Sichuan not far from Chengdu. Located in Leshan Prefecture
<b>Chéngdū</b>	成都	Capital of Sichuan
<b>Zhāng Xù</b>	张续	Song of Zhang Gang
<b>The CSP Chéngyǔ Yánjiū Zhōngxīn</b>	CSP 成语研究中心	The Chinese Sayings Podcast's state of the art research center for the study of Chinese Idioms
<b>Fǔ Dǐ Yóu Yú</b>	釜底游鱼	fish swimming in the bottom of a cauldron - a person whose fate is sealed
<b>Fǔ Zhōng Yóu yú</b>	釜中游鱼	a variation of Fǔ Dǐ Yóu Yú (see above)
<b>Fǔ</b>	釜	an archaic name of a kind of cooking pot or cauldron
<b>Dǐ</b>	底	the bottom of
<b>Fǔ Dǐ</b>	釜底	at the bottom of the cauldron or cooking pot
<b>Yóu</b>	游	To swim
<b>Yú</b>	鱼	a fish
<b>Hòu Hàn Shū</b>	后汉书	The Later Book of Han, the 3rd of the 24 Official Histories of the dynasties
<b>Zhāng Gāng Zhuàn</b>	张纲传	The Biography of Zhang Gang (from the Later Book of Han)
<b>Liú Sòng Dynasty</b>	刘宋	The Liu Song Dynasty of the Southern Dynasties period 420-479
<b>Eastern Hàn</b>	东汉	The Eastern Han 25-220 AD (or CE of you prefer)
<b>Zhāng Gāng</b>	张纲	108-143, Eastern Han official known for his honesty and sincerity as well as for his story regarding the Bandit Zhang Ying
<b>Emperor Shùn</b>	汉顺帝	Emperor Shun of the Eastern Han who reigned 125-144 AD
<b>Liáng Nà</b>	梁纳	Empress to Han Emperor Shun, sister to Liang Ji

<b>Liáng Jì</b>	<b>梁冀</b>	Died in 159, Military general and corrupt politician. Brother to the Empress Liang Na
<b>Jiāngsū</b>	<b>江苏</b>	Coastal province in China
<b>Yángzhōu</b>	<b>扬州</b>	City in Jiangsu
<b>Guǎnglíng</b>	<b>广陵</b>	The historic center of Yangzhou, Jiangsu province, where the bandit Zhang Ying had his headquarters
<b>Zhāng Yīng</b>	<b>张婴</b>	Bandit leader in Guangling who made peace with Zhang Gang
<b>Zhènjiāng</b>	<b>镇江</b>	City in Jiangsu known, among other reasons, for its excellent vinegar
<b>Qiánwéi</b>	<b>犍为</b>	County in Sichuan not far from Chengdu. Located in Leshan Prefecture
<b>Chéngdū</b>	<b>成都</b>	Capital of Sichuan
<b>Zhāng Xù</b>	<b>张续</b>	Song of Zhang Gang
<b>The CSP Chéngyǔ Yánjiū Zhōngxīn</b>	<b>CSP 成语研究中心</b>	The Chinese Sayings Podcast's state of the art research center for the study of Chinese Idioms



TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# Rejected!

## 虎口余生

S4E09



PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Zhuāngzǐ	庄子	369-286 BC, also known as the Daoist philosopher Zhuāng Zhōu, as well as the eponymous book The Zhuangzi (known as "The Second Book of the Dao").
Kǒngzǐ	孔子	Better known as the philosopher and poet, Confucius (551-479 BC)
Kǒng Qiū	孔丘	Confucius's personal name
Lǔ	鲁国	Zhou Dynasty state located in southern Shandong province (south of Qi State)
Shandong	山东	Province on the north China coast
chéngyǔ	成语	A Chinese idiom or saying
Hǔ Kǒu Yú Shēng	虎口余生	To be saved from the tiger's mouth - have a narrow escape from death
hǔ	虎	A tiger
kǒu	口	a mouth or opening
Yú	余	remainder, surplus
Shēng	生	to give birth to, grow
Yúshēng	余生	To survive a disaster, remainder of one's life
Lǎozǐ	老子	c. 500 BC, reverent term of address for the so-called "father of Daoism", Li Er (李耳). Also the name for the eponymous book
Zá Piān	杂篇	The Miscellaneous Chapters, a section of The Zhuangzi
Liǔ Xiàjì	柳下季	A philosopher, teacher and politician during the Spring and Autumn Period in China (720-621 BC)
Dào Zhī	盗跖	Robber Zhi, brother of Liu Xiaji
Dào	盗	A bandit or robber

<b>Qí</b>	齐国	A Zhou Dynasty state located in northern Shandong Province
<b>Yán Huí</b>	颜回	521-481 BC, a disciple of Confucius
<b>Zǐgòng</b>	子贡	c. 520, another well-known disciple of Confucius
<b>Tài Shān</b>	泰山	Sacred mountain located in Shandong in Tai'an, near the capital of Jinan
<b>King Wén</b>	周文王	1152-1056 BC, co-founder of the Zhou Dynasty, father of King Wu of Zhou
<b>King Wǔ</b>	周武王	c. 1043, first king of the Western Zhou Dynasty
<b>Wú</b>	吴国	An ancient state located in and around present day Jiangsu province
<b>Yuè</b>	越国	An ancient state located in and around present day Zhejiang province
<b>Sòng</b>	宋国	An ancient state located in and around present day eastern Henan province around Shangqiu
<b>Wèi</b>	卫国	An ancient state located in and around present day Henan and Hebei provinces
<b>Jìn</b>	晋国	An ancient state located in and around present day Shanxi province
<b>Qín</b>	秦国	An ancient state located in and around present day Shaanxi province
<b>lǐ</b>	里	(among other definitions) a traditional unit of length equivalent to 0.311 mile
<b>Yáo</b>	尧	A legendary sage king who lived c. 2200 BC
<b>Shùn</b>	舜	A legendary sage king who lived c. 2300 BC
<b>King Tāng of Shāng</b>	商汤	Legendary founder of the Shang Dynasty c.1646
<b>Zhōu</b>	周	The Zhou Dynasty 1046-256 BC
<b>Shén Nóng</b>	神农	c. 2000 BC, The Divine Farmer, inventor of many useful things, including the discovery of tea
<b>Yellow Emperor</b>	黄帝	A mythological emperor of China who reigned 2697-2597 BC
<b>Chī Yóu</b>	蚩尤	A legendary tribal leader who was defeated and killed by The Yellow Emperor
<b>Zhuōlù</b>	涿鹿	a county in Hebei province near Zhangjiakou

King Zhòu of Shāng	商纣王	also known as Zhou Xin 纣辛, c. 1100, last king of the Shang Dyansty
Zǐ Lù	子路	542-480 BC, a disciple of Confucius
Chén	陈国	A Zhou Dynasty state
Cài	蔡国	A Zhou Dynasty state
Táng Yáo	唐尧	See above Yáo
Yú Shùn	虞舜	See above Shun
Yǔ the Great	大禹	Legendary founder of the Xia Dynasty (c.21st-16th Century BC)
Yǒulǐ	茱里	An ancient place located in Henan Province
Bóyí	伯夷	Mythical hero from ancient times who helped Shun and Yu the Great tame the floods
Shūqí	叔齐	Brother of Boyi (see above)
Gū Zhú	孤竹国	An ancient Zhou vassal state located around Tangshan, Hebei Province
Mount Shǒuyáng	首阳山	A mountain located in Henan just south of Luoyang
Bào Jiāo	鲍焦	Zhou Dynasty hermit, dissatisfied with the politics of the day, he escaped into the mountains and forests, hugged a tree and died.
Jiè Zǐtuī	介子推	c. 7th C. BCE legendary selfless subject of Duke Wen of Jin, in whose honor the Qingming Festival is said to have been initiated
Duke Wén of Jin	晋文公	697-628 BC, Leader of Jin State and one of the Five Hegemons
Wěi Shēng	尾生	A legendary character who waited for his love under a bridge until he drowned in surging waters
Bǐ Gān	比干	Son of the Shang king Wen Ding, and an uncle of the last Shang king, the wicked Di Xin. He is immortalized as a Taoist deity The God of Wealth
Wú Zǐxū	伍子胥	A Western Zhou Dynasty general and politician of the Wu kingdom. He is remembered for his loyalty and as the "First Ancestor" of the Chinese family name "Wu" (伍)
chūchù	出处	The source of a quotation
Chéngyǔ Yánjiū Zhōngxīn	成语研究中心	The Chengyu Research Center located in the UK and headed up by the hard-working Emma



TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# Nobody Loves You When You're Down and Out

门可罗雀

S4E08

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Shǐ Jì	史记	The Record of the Grand Historian, the most authoritative and quoted text up to the Han Dynasty. It was written by Sima Tan 司马谈 and finished by his son, Sima Qian.
Sīmǎ Qiān	司马迁	China's most renowned historian who lived 145-86 BC (or thereabouts)
Mén Kě Luó Què	门可罗雀	You can net sparrows at the door, completely deserted; You can catch sparrows on the doorstep - visitors are few and far between
mén	门	a door or gate
kě	可	can, able to
Luó	罗	A net for catching birds or fish
què	雀	a sparrow
Lord Zhái	翟公	A able official serving during the reign of Han Wudi. His position was as the Tíng Wèi 廷尉, the highest judicial office in the land
Xiàgōu	下邳	a town located forty-five minutes north of the city of Wèinán 渭南 and maybe an hour and a half from the capital of Shǎnxī province....Xīān



TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# One Bad Apple

## 害群之马

S4E07

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Hài Qún Zhī Mǎ	害群之马	An evil member of a herd; one who brings disgrace on his group; black sheep
Zhuāngzǐ	庄子	Both the man (369-286 BC) and the eponymous book that is also referred to as The Second Book for the Tao
Lǎozǐ	老子	Also known as Lao-tzu, a reverent term of address for the great Chinese philosopher of the final decades of the Spring and Autumn Period in Chiuna. He's often called the founder of Daoism. The work he is credited with is also
Hài	害	To harm
Qún	群	A group
Zhī	之	a particle used in between an attribute and the word it modifies
Mǎ	马	A horse
Zá Piān	杂篇	The Miscellaneous Chapters from The Zhuangzi (a.k.a. The Second Book of the Tao)
Xú Wú Guǐ	徐无鬼	The chapter from The Zhuangzi from which we get our story
Xuān Yuán	轩辕	Huangdi or The Yellow Emperor, legendary ruler of China and ancestor of the Chinese People
Dà Kuí	大隗	Some mythical sage from the time of The Yellow Emperor
Jùcí Mountain	具茨山	The mountain location where thre sage Dakui resided, probably also in Henan
Xiāngchéng	襄城	The city where our story takes place, most likely located in Henan province in Xūchāng 许昌
叩头	kóutóu	To kowtow (a traditional greeting, especially to a superior, involving kneeling and pressing one's forehead to the ground)
Chéngyǔ Yánjiū zhōngxīn	成语研究中心	The CSP's Chengu Research Center located in a very upscale but understated adress not far from Apple Corps in London





TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# From the Sublime to the Ridiculous

## 狗尾续貂

S4E06

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Gǒu Wěi Xù Diāo	狗尾续貂	A dog's tail joined to a sable - a wretched sequel to a fine work (of literature)
Qín Dynasty	秦朝	China's first imperial dynasty 221-209 BC
Hàn Dynasty	汉朝	China's second imperial dynasty 206 BC-220 AD
chengyu	成语	A Chinese Saying or idiom, not to mention the raison d'être of this program
Western Jin	西晋	The Western Jin Dynasty 265-317
Sīmǎ Clan	司马家族	The clan of the Sima family who ruled China during the 3rd-4th centuries
gǒu	狗	a dog
wěi	尾	a tail
Xù	续	to continue, extend, join
Diāo	貂	a sable
Cáo Cáo	曹操	155-220, famous statesman and general at the end of the Han Dynasty. Also a noted poet, calligrapher and warlord.
Sīmǎ Yì	司马懿	179-251, a warlord under Cao Cao and later the founder of the Jin Dynasty
Cáo Wèi	曹魏	The most powerful of the Three Kingdoms, established as a dynasty in 220 by the son of Cao Cao, Cao Pi
Sīmǎ Yán	司马炎	236-290, founding emperor of the Jin Dynasty who reigned 265-290 as Emperor Wu of Jin
Cáo Huàn	曹奂	
Jìn Wǔdì	晋武帝	236-290, a.k.a. Sima Yi, founding emperor of the Jin Dynasty who reigned 265-290
Luòyáng	洛阳	Historic city in Henan Province that served as the capital of many dynasties

Simǎ Zhōng	司马衷	259-307, Western Jin emperor who reigned 290-307
Empress Dowager Yáng		259-292, second wife of Jin Emperor Wu, mother of Sima Hui
Yáng Jùn	杨俊	Father of Empress Dowager Yang
Emperor Hui	晋惠帝	Sima Zhong, who reigned 290-307 as the second emperor of the Western Jin
Empress Dowager Lǚ (Lǚ Hòu)	吕后	241-180 BC, wife and empress to Han Dynasty Han Gaozu. She was known for her excessive cruelty after she became Empress Dowager and regent
Jiǎ Nánfēng	贾南风	257-300, Empress Consort and first wife of Jin Emperor Hui. The War of the Eight Princes was blamed on her intervention in Jin court politics. Also known as Empress Jia
Simǎ Wēi	司马玮	271-291, the fifth son of the Jin dynasty founder Emperor Wu and brother to Sima Zhong (Emperor Hui)
Book of Jin	晋书	The History of the Jin Dynasty, fifth of the 24 official dynastic histories
Wèi Guàn	卫瓘	Military general and politician of the state of Cao Wei who later served the Jin Dynasty
Simǎ Liàng	司马亮	Regent during the reign of Jin Emperor Hui and fourth son of Sima Yi
Simǎ Yù	司马遹	278-300, crown prince during the Jin Dynasty, son of Sima Zhong. Later done in by Empress Jia
Simǎ Lún	司马伦	247-301, son of Sima Yi who later on usurped the throne to reign as emperor for only a few months. We have him to mostly thank for this 狗尾续貂 idiom.
Simǎ Jiǒng	司马冏	Jin Dynasty prince who served as Emperor Hui's regent after the overthrow of Sima Lun
Simǎ Yǒng	司马勇	Another Jin Dynasty prince who served as Emperor Hui's regent
Simǎ Yǐng	司马颖	279-306, another one who served as regent to Emperor Hui
Wáng Mǎng	王莽	45 BC - 23 AD, usurped power and reigned as the emperor of his own dynasty 9-23 AD. His usurpation separated the Former and Later Han (Western and Eastern Han)
Zhào Wáng Lún Zhuàn	赵王伦转	The chapter from the Book of Jin that contained the story of Sima Lun and his usurpation of the throne
Diāo Bùzǔ, Gǒu Wěi Xù	貂不足狗尾续	The line from the above mentioned chapter from the Book of Jin that explained that when the sable supply was exhausted dog tails were used instead



PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Jiàzhí Liánchéng	价值连城	Something of immense value, worth a bunch of cities
Chengyu	成语	A Chinese Saying or idiom
Lìn Xiāngrú	蔺相如	Loyal general and official from the Warring State of Zhao (and star of a number of great chengyu's)
King Zhāoxiāng of Qín	秦昭襄王	The king of Qin State who reigned 325 to 251 BC
King Huìwén of Zhào	赵惠文王	King of Zhao State from 298-266 BC
Wán Bì Guī Zhào	完璧归赵	To return the whole jade Bi back to Zhao State featured in CSP Series 3 Episode 1. Go check it out.
Hé Shì Bì	和氏璧	The famous Bi named for loyal Zhao citizen Bian He, a.k.a. He Shi
Jiàzhí	价值	Value of something
liánchéng	连城	a bunch of cities all right next to one another
Liángzhǔ Culture	良渚文化	A Neolithic culture in China centered around Hangzhou and Zhejiang province that flourished approximately 3300-2300 BC
chūchù	出处	the source for a quotation of allusion
Hán Fēizǐ	韩非子	The Han Feizi is both the name of a famous Legalist text and the name of the man who wrote it. He lived 280-233 BC (or thereabouts)
Biàn Hé	卞和	The name of the farmer who chanced upon the Jade Yupu that was later carved into the He Shi Bi
Chǔ	楚国	Ancient Chu State centered around Hubei and Hunan
Yùpú	玉璞	a lump of jade still enveloped in a big rock.
Chǔ King Lì	楚厉王	King of Chu from 759-741
Chǔ King Wǔ	楚武王	King of Chu from 741-690

Chǔ King Wén	楚文王	King of Chu from 690-676
Bì	璧	a kind of ceremonial jade disc with a hole in the center....one of the most ancient of all Chinese cultural objects
Hándān	邯鄲	A major city in southern Hebei Province that served as the Zhao capital
Héběi	河北	Province in northern China
Xiányáng	咸陽	Located near modern day Xian in Shaanxi Province, it served as the capital of Qin State
Hàn	汉朝	The Han Dynasty 202 BC to 220 AD
Wèi	魏国 (曹魏)	One of the Three Kingdoms that ran 220-265
Jìn	晋朝	Dynasty than ran 266-420
Suí	隋朝	Dynasty that ran 581-618
Táng	唐朝	Dynasty that ran 618-907

"Showing John and Paul How to Write a  
Song"

班门弄斧

Season 4, Episode 4



PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Bān Mén Nòng Fǔ	班门弄斧	To show off one's skill with the axe before Lu Ban (鲁班), the master carpenter - to display one's slight skill before an expert.
Bān	班	class, team; shift, duty; squad; a name or surname
Mén	门	A door or gate
Nòng	弄	to play with; fool with
Fǔ	斧	an axe, hatchet
Eastern Zhou Dynasty	东周	The Eastern (or Later) Zhou Dynasty 779-256 BC
Gōngshū Bān	公输般	The original name of today's hero Lu Ban
Lǔ	鲁	A surname, also the abbreviation for all things Shandong
Shāndōng	山东	Coastal province in northern China
Ōuyáng	欧阳	An example of a two character compound surname
Sīmǎ	司马	An example of a two character compound surname
Sītú	司徒	An example of a two character compound surname
Chǔ	楚	A common surname, also the name of the Chu State during the Eastern Zhou
Húběi	湖北	Province in Central China where Chu was located
Lǔ Bān	鲁班	The name of our hero for this episode
Yǐng	郢	The capital of Chu State, in present day Jingzhou, Hubei
Jīngzhōu	荆州	A prefecture-level city in Hubei located on the Yangzi River

Yuè	越	An ancient state during the Zhou Dynasty located mostly in Zhejiang
Zhèjiāng	浙江	Coastal province in China
zǔshī	祖师	The founder of a school of learning or of a craft
Táng Dynasty	唐朝	Dynasty in China that lasted 618-907
Liǔ Zōngyuán	柳宗元	773-819, Tang essayist and poet, advocate of the classical writing and neo-classical movements
Wáng Bózhòng	王伯仲	The person mentioned in Liu Zongyuan's work, chapter 王氏伯仲唱和诗序.
Oūyáng Xiū	欧阳修	1007-1072, Chinese essayist, historian, poet, calligrapher, politician, called one of the Eight Masters of the Tang and Song
Sòng	宋朝	The Song Dynasty 960-1279
Ming Dynasty	明朝	The Ming Dynasty 1368-1279
Méi Zhīhuàn	梅之焕	Ming Dynasty scholar
Ānhuī	安徽	Province in Central China
Dāngtú	当涂	Major city in Anhui Province
Mǎ'ānshān	马鞍山	Major city in Anhui Province
Lǐ Bái	李白	Considered one of the greatest poets in Chinese history. Lived 701-762
Cǎi shí jiāng biān yī duī tǔ, Lǐ Bái zhī míng gāo qiāngǔ; lái lái wǎng wǎng yī shǒu shī, Lǔ Bān wǎng wǎng yī shǒu shī, Lǔ Bān	采石江边一堆土，李白之名高千古；来来往往一首诗，鲁班门前弄大斧	Along the banks of this river, there is a mound of earth (meaning Lǐ Bái's grave)...Lǐ Bái's name is eternal; people come and leave behind poems, but are like those handling an axe before Lǔ Bān's door.
Guān Gōng miàn qián shuǎ dà dāo	关公面前耍大刀	To swing one's sword around in front of the great Guān Gōng
chéngyǔ	成语	A Chinese idiom or saying
Làn Yú Chōng Shù	滥竽充数	Featured in Season 2, Episode 5 of the CSP, to pass oneself off as one of the players in an ensemble - (of incompetent people or inferior goods) to be there just to make up the number; pass oneself off as an expert or brand name; to



TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# Waiting in Vain

## 守株待兔

S4E03

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Shǒu Zhū Dài Tù	守株待兔	To guard a tree stump and wait for a rabbit
Shǒu	守	to guard or protect
Zhū	株	a tree trunk or tree stump
Dài	待	wait for
tù	兔	rabbit
Hán Fēizǐ	韩非子	Philosopher and government official from Han State whose works were very influential during the Qin Dynasty. His most famous work is named for him and is known as the Han Feizi
Wǔ Dù	五蠹	The chapter in the Han Feizi from which today's Chinese Saying comes from (The Five Vermin)
Sòng	宋	An ancient state located in eastern Henan and western Shandong where present day Shangqiu is
Henan	河南	Province in central China
Shandong	山东	Coastal province east of Henan
Shāngqiū	商丘	City in eastern Henan
chéngyǔ	成语	A Chinese Saying or Idiom
Eastern Zhou Dynasty	东周	The Eastern Zhou Dynasty that ran roughly 771-256 BC
Mèngzǐ	孟子	Also known as Mencius in the West. One of the greatest Confucian philosophers
Yáo	尧	Mythical Chinese ruler who lived 2356-2255 BC
Shùn	舜	Mythical Chinese ruler who lived 2294-2184 BC
Yǔ the Great	大禹	Founder of the mythical Xia Dynasty who lived 2123-2025 BC







TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# "They Smilin' in your Face"

## 口蜜腹剑

S4E02

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Kǒu Mì Fù Jiàn	口蜜腹剑	A Honey mouth and a dagger in the belly. Two-faced. Back-stabbing. Stay away from them.
Zīzhì Tōngjiàn	资治通鉴	Published in 1084, It is known by a few names, among them, "Historical Events Retold as a Mirror for Government." It chronicled China's history from 403 to 959..the start of the Sixteen Kingdoms to the fall of the Later Zhou up
Yīngzōng	宋英宗	Song Emperor who reigned 1063-1067
Sīmǎ Guāng	司马光	1019-1086, historian, politician and literary great. Led the charge in the writing of the Zizhi Tongjian
kǒu	口	Mouth
Mì	蜜	Honey
Fù	腹	Belly
Jiàn	剑	A kind of two-edged sword
Táng Dynasty	唐朝	The Tang Dynasty 618-907
Xuánzōng	唐玄宗	The Xuanzong Emperor (玄宗, not 宣宗) who reigned 713-756
Kāiyuán Era	开元年号	The Kaiyuan era during the Tang Emperor Xuanzong's reign. Kaiyuan lasted from 713-741, some of the best years of the whole dynasty
Lǐ Línfú	李林甫	Xuanzong's competent but vengeful, paranoid chancellor who served in this all-powerful position from 734-752
nèitíng	内廷	the inner palace where the emperor lived
Ān Lùshān Rebellion	安史之乱	Violent rebellion in China that ran from 755 to 763. Also called the An-Shi Rebellion.
Cháng'ān	长安	The main capital of the Tang Government, located in present day Xian
chéngyǔ	成语	A Chinese Saying or idiom that usually has its roots in ancient or medieval history. The whole purpose of the CSP is to present them to you.



TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# "The Four-Legged Snake"

## 画蛇添足

S4E01

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Huà Shé Tiān Zú.	画蛇添足	To draw legs on a snake
Huà	画	To draw, also a noun for a drawing, painting or picture
Shé	蛇	a snake
Tiān	添	to add or increase
Zú	足	foot or leg
Zhànguó Cè	战国策	"Strategies from the Warring States" an ancient Chinese text that contains anecdotes of political manipulation and warfare during the Warring States period (5th to 3rd centuries BC)
Eastern Zhou Dynasty	东周	Second half of the Zhou Dynasty that ran roughly 770-256 BCE and was further divided up into the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods
Yíng Zhèng	嬴政	259-210 BCE, King of Qin from 247-221 BCE and Emperor of China from 221-210 BCE
Qín	秦	First a kingdom based in and around Shaanxi province and later from 221 to 206 BCE, a dynasty (albeit short-lived)
Chūchù	出处	source (of a quotation or allusion)
Qí Cè Èr	齐策二	The chapter from the "Strategies from the Warring States" that contains the chengyu Huà Shé Tiān Zú
Chǔ	楚	Kingdom located around Hubei mostly that ran from 1030-223 BCE
Húběi	湖北	Province in Central China
Húnán	湖南	Province in Central China located just south of Hubei
Huà Lóng Diǎn Jīng	画龙点睛	To dot the eye of a dragon, meaning to make one final addition that totally makes the painting or work of art
lóng	龙	a dragon
diǎnjīng	点睛	To "dot the eye"

