



# The Chinese Sayings Podcast



## That Darn Mulberry Tree

### 指桑骂槐

S6E01

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Zhǐ Sāng Mà Huái	指桑骂槐	To point at the Locust Tree and scold the Locust Tree - Point at one but attack another; make oblique accusations; indirect criticism
Zhǐ	指	to point at
Sāng	桑	White mulberry tree, <i>Morus alba</i>
Mà	骂	To scold or curse
Huái	槐	Japanese Pagoda tree or <i>Sophora japonica</i>
Zuì Huái	罪槐	Scholar Tree or Guilty Scholar Tree
Jǐngshān Park	景山公园	Coal Hill Park in Beijing. Jingshan is a name of a hill located inside the park
Míng Chóngzhēn Emperor	明崇祯帝	The final emperor of the Ming Dynasty, reigned 1628-1644
Sānshíliù Jì	三十六计	The Thirty-Six Stratagems, a Chinese essay used to illustrate a series of stratagems used in politics, war and civil interaction
Sūnzǐ	孙子	Also known as Sun Wu 孙武, (lived c. 500 BC), Zhou era general, military strategist and philosopher, believed to be the author of the military treatise: The Art of War
Southern and Northern Dynasties	南北朝	The Northern and Southern Dynasties Period, 420 - 598 AD
Tián Rǎngjū	田穰苴	also known as Sīmǎ Rǎngjū 司马穰苴, lived c. 800 BC, military strategist of Qi State and author of the military treatise "Methods of Sima" 司马法, one of the Seven Military Classics of ancient China (武经七书)
Jiāng Zǐyá	姜子牙	Lived c. 1100 BC, partly mythical sage advisor to King Wen of Zhou and purported author of the "Six Secret Teachings" (六韬). One of the Seven Military Classics of ancient China.
Duke Jǐng of Qí	齐景公	Ruler of the State of Qí who reigned 547 to 490 BC
Spring and Autumn Period	春秋时代	The Spring and Autumn Period of the Eastern Zhou Dynasty. Lasted approximately from 770-476 BC

Kingdom of Qí	齐国	The State of Qi in Shandong province
Shāndōng	山东	Coastal province in northern China
Zhuāng Jiǎ	庄贾	A favorite of the Duke Jing of Qi, famously put to death for being late to a meeting.
Dàlíng xiǎozhě, jǐngyǐ yòuzhī	‘大凌小者，警以诱之。刚中而应，行险为顺。’	‘Control those under you by providing a suitable deterrent for bad behaviour. Demonstrating an appropriate amount of force can turn a precarious situation into an advantageous one’
Cáo Xuěqín	曹雪芹	1715-1764, believed to be the author of the Ming era classic novel "Dream of the Red Chamber" 红楼梦.



TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# Do As I Say, Not As I Do

## 只许州官放火，不许百姓点灯

S6E02



PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Zhǐ xǔ zhōu guān fànguǒ, bùxǔ bǎixìng diǎndēng	只许州官放火，不许百姓点灯	The magistrates are free to burn down the houses, while the common people are forbidden to even light lamps; double standards
Zhǐ xǔ	只许	Only permit
zhōu	州	a prefect
guān	官	an official
Fànguǒ	放火	to commit arson, light a fire
Bùxǔ	不许	Not permitted
bǎixìng	百姓	"The 100 Surnames", a term used to represent the Chinese masses
Bǎi	百	One hundred
xìng	姓	a surname
Lǎobǎixìng	老百姓	"The Old 100 Surnames", a term used to represent the Chinese masses
diǎndēng	电灯	To light a lantern
Zhōu	周朝	Ancient Chinese dynasty that ran 1046 to 256 BC
Hàn	汉朝	Dynasty in China that ran 202 BC-220 AD
Jìn	晋朝	Dynasty in China that ran 266-420
Northern Song	北宋	960-1127, the part of the Song Dynasty when the capital was up in Kaifeng
Lù Yóu	陆游	1125-1210, Chinese historian and poet during the Southern Song

<b>Kāifēng</b>	<b>开封</b>	City in Henan province that served as the capital of the Northern Song
<b>Hēilóngjiāng</b>	<b>黑龙江</b>	Province in Manchuria
<b>Jìngkāng Incident</b>	<b>靖康事变</b>	1125-1127, an agonizing period of invasions during the Jin-Song Wars that led to the defeat of Song and the capture of the entire royal family
<b>Yuè Fēi</b>	<b>岳飞</b>	1103-1142, Song military general and Chinese patriot who fought to reestablish the Song Dynasty in the north after it was defeated by the Jürchen's
<b>Jīn Dynasty</b>	<b>金朝</b>	Not to be confused with the 晋朝 (see above), this one was founded by the Jürchen's and lasted 1115-1234
<b>Emperor Gāozōng</b>	<b>高宗</b>	There were many "Emperor Gaozong's" but this one was the 9th Song Dynasty emperor, 9th son of Huizong who reestablished the Song in the south of China after it was vanquished by the Jürchens. He reigned 1127-1129
<b>Qín Huì</b>	<b>秦桧</b>	1090-1155, Chancellor during the Song for Emperor Gaozong, considered to be a reviled traitorous figure of his time.
<b>Lǎo xué ān bǐ jì</b>	<b>老学庵笔记</b>	Lu You's book, "Notes from the Abode of an Aging Scholar"
<b>Tián Dēng</b>	<b>田登</b>	The tyrannical and egotistical prefect from our chengyu
<b>Liáng Shíqiū</b>	<b>梁实秋</b>	1903-1987, renowned educator, writer, translator and lexicographer, famous for his Chinese-English dictionary (that I use all the time)



TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

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The Chinese Sayings Podcast

# A Horse is a Horse, Of Course, Of Course

## 指鹿为马

S6E03

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Zhǐ Lù Wéi Mǎ	指鹿为马	To point to a deer and call it a horse, to deliberately misrepresent
Qín	秦朝	The Qin Dynasty, founded by Ying Zheng in 221 BC
Sīmǎ Qiān	司马迁	The Grand Historian, finished compiling the Records of the Grand Historian, started by his father Sima Tan
Qín Shǐhuáng Běnjì	秦始皇本纪	The chapter from the Records of the Grand Historian that concerns the life and reign of Qin Shihuang
Zhǐ Sāng Mǎ Huái	指桑骂槐	point to the mulberry tree and scold the locust tree, use innuendo to attack or criticize someone
zhǐ	指	To point to
lù	鹿	a deer
Wéi	为	to act as or serve as or to be or mean
Mǎ	马	a horse
Zhào Gāo	赵高	As Pleco says, "(?-207BC), one of the most vile, corrupt and powerful eunuchs in Chinese history, responsible for the fall of the Qin Dynasty"
Yíng Zhèng	嬴政	260-210 BC, personal name of the First Emperor Qin Shihuang 秦始皇
Hénán	河南	Province in northern China, just to the west of Shandong
Shāndōng	山东	Province in northern China, just to the east of Henan
Lǐ Sī	李斯	280-208 BC, Legalist, philosopher, calligrapher and prime minister of of the Qin Kingdom and Qin Dynasty from 246-208 BC
Yíng Húhài	嬴胡亥	The Second Qin Emperor who reigned 210-207 BC
Qín Èrshì	秦二世	See above Ying Huhai

<b>Fúsū</b>	<b>扶苏</b>	Died 210 BC, eldest son and heir apparent of Qin Shihuang
<b>Méng Tián</b>	<b>蒙恬</b>	250-210 BC, Chinese military great and engineer extraordinaire of the Qin Dynasty
<b>Xiányáng</b>	<b>咸阳</b>	The capital city of the Qin Kingdom and Empire, located in present day Xian
<b>Xiān</b>	<b>西安</b>	See above
<b>chéngyǔ</b>	<b>成语</b>	A Chinese Saying or idiom, usually comprised of four characters but often five or more
<b>Ziyīng</b>	<b>秦王子婴</b>	Died January 206, third and last ruler of Qin, reigning for only 46 days



TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# Sweating Buckets

## 汗流浹背

S6E04

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Hàn Liú Jiā Bèi	汗流浹背	Sweat streaming down and drenching one's back; soaked with sweat
Hàn	汗	sweat, perspiration
Liú	流	stream of water, something resembling a stream of water
Jiā	浹	soak
bèi	背	the back of the body or an object
Sīmǎ Qiān	司马迁	145-86 BC, Han Dynasty historian, author of the Records of the Grand Historian (along with his father Sima Tan). He's known as the father of Chinese historiography
Chén Chéngxiàng Shìjiā	陈丞相世家	The chapter from the Record of the Grand Historian called: Prime Minister Chén Píng 陈平
Lǚ Clan Disturbance	吕氏之乱	Happened in 180 BC. After the reign of terror under Empress Lü ended upon her death, all the family members she filled the government with, were killed
Empress Lǚ - Lǚ Hòu	吕后	Empress consort to Han dynasty founder Han Gaozu. Lived 241-180 BC
Hàn Dynasty	汉朝	Chinese dynasty that ran 202 BC to 220 AD
Liú Bāng	刘邦	Founder of the Han Dynasty, lived 256-195 BC, reigned as Han Gaozu
Hàn Gāozǔ	汉高祖	See above
Xiàng Yǔ	项羽	232-202 BC, known as the Hegemon King of Chu. Prominent warlord following the fall of the Qin Dynasty. Battled with Liu Bang for control of China
Chén Píng	陈平	Died 178 BC, Chinese politician who served as chancellor to Han Gaozu. He assisted Liu Bang in the defeat of his rival Xiang Yu
Emperor Huì of Hàn	汉惠帝	Emperor from 195-188 BC. He was a weak and incapable ruler and yielded to whatever his mother Empress Lü called for. She ruled the state as Empress Regent for this emperor.
Líu (刘) clan	刘家族	The family of Han Dynasty founder Liu Bang (Han Gaozu)

<b>Zhōu Bó</b>	周勃	Longtime supporter of Liu Bang who served as a general and helped defeat Xiang Yu during the Chu-Han Contention
<b>Líu Héng</b>	刘恒	Emperor Wen of Han, reigned 180-157 BC
<b>Emperor Wén of Hàn</b>	汉文帝	See above
<b>Emperor Jǐng</b>	汉景帝	Sixth Han Emperor, who reigned 157 to 141 BC
<b>Emperor Wǔ</b>	汉武帝	Han Emperor from 141 to 87 BC, considered one of the greatest emperors in Chinese imperial history
<b>Teacup Chéngyǔ Yánjiū Zhōngxīn</b>	Teacup 成语研究中心	The headquarters where Emma and the whole team of chengyu specialists live and work, toiling to produce this podcast program for all of you.





TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# The Comeback Kid

## 东山再起

S6E05



PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Guāng Yīn Sì Jiàn	光阴似箭	Time flies like an arrow
Chéngyǔ	成语	a Chinese saying or idiomatic phrase
Book of Jin (Jīn Shū)	晋书	The official Chinese historical text covering the history of the Jin dynasty from 266 to 420. It was compiled in 648 during the Tang dynasty
Táng Dynasty	唐朝	Chinese Dynasty that lasted 618-907
Dōng Shān Zài Qǐ	东山再起	Stage a comeback; resume one's former position; return to power; start from scratch again
Dōng	东	East
Shān	山	Mountain
Zài	在	Again
Qǐ	起	To rise
Eastern Jin Dynasty	东晋	The Jin Dynasty from 317-420, after the fall of the Western Jin. The capital was moved to Jiankang, present day Nanjing
Jiànkāng	建康	Capital of several Chinese dynasties, located in present-day Nanjing
Luòyáng	洛阳	City in Henan and capital of a few ancient provinces in China
Cháng'ān	长安	Present day Xian in Shaanxi Province, this was the former name of the capital of many dynasties
Xiōngnú	匈奴	A people of the Eastern Steppe who created an empire that flourished around the time of the Qin and Han dynasties
Xiè Ān	谢安	320–385, also known as Xie Dongshan, was a Chinese politician of the Eastern Jin dynasty who, despite his lack of military ability and skill, led Jin through a major crisis involving attacks by Former Qin.
Xiè Dōngshān	谢东山	See above Xie An

Kuàijī	会稽	Old name of the city of Shàoxīng in Zhejiang Province
Yángzhōu	扬州	A prefecture-level city in central Jiangsu Province. It is located on the north bank of the Yangtze, bordering Nanjing to the southwest and Huai'an to the north
Sūn Chuò	孙绰	320-377, a Chinese poet of the Six Dynasties poetry tradition. He was one of the famous participants of the Orchid Pavilion Gathering, along with Wang Xizhi, and a large group of other scholar-poets, in 353 CE
Wáng Xizhī	王羲之	Calligrapher, politician, general and writer during the Jin dynasty. He was best known for his mastery of Chinese calligraphy. Wang is sometimes regarded as the greatest Chinese calligrapher in Chinese history, and was a master of all forms of Chinese calligraphy, especially the running script. He is known as one of the Four Talented Calligraphers (四賢) in Chinese calligraphy. Emperor Taizong of Tang admired his works so much that Wang's work, the Preface to the Poems Composed at the Orchid Pavilion was said to be buried with the emperor in his mausoleum.
Lántíngjí Xù	兰亭集序	Introduction to Poems composed at the Orchid Pavilion
Bóyí	伯夷	a mythical figure from the most ancient times
Xiè Wàn	谢万	Younger brother to Xie An
Huán Wēn	桓温	312–373, a general and regent of the Jin Dynasty (266–420),
Dī tribe	氏族	An ancient ethnic group that lived in western China, and are best known as one of the non-Han Chinese peoples known as the Five Barbarians that overran northern China during the Jin dynasty (266–420) and the Sixteen Kingdoms period.
Wǔhú	五胡	A Chinese historical exonym for five ancient non-Han peoples who immigrated to northern China in the Eastern Han dynasty, and then overthrew the Western Jin dynasty and established their own kingdoms in the 4th–5th centuries. The peoples categorized as the Five Barbarians were: the Xiongnu, Jie, Xianbei, Qiang, Di
Western Jìn	西晋	The Western Jin lasted 266–316 and was established as the successor to Cao Wei after Sima Yan usurped the throne from Cao Huan. The capital of the Western Jin was initially in Luoyang, though it later moved to Chang'an (modern Xi'an)
Former Qín	前秦	A dynastic state of the Sixteen Kingdoms in Chinese history ruled by the Di ethnicity that lasted 351-394
Battle of Féi River	淝水之战	Also known as the Battle of Feishui (淝水之战), a battle in 383, where forces of the Di-led Former Qin dynasty were decisively defeated by the outnumbered army of the Eastern Jin dynasty
Ānhuī	安徽	A province in Central
Héféi	合肥	Capital of Anhui Province
Liú Sòng Dynasty	刘宋	An imperial dynasty of China and the first of the four Southern dynasties during the Northern and Southern dynasties period. It lasted 420-479 and was succeeded by the Eastern Jin dynasty and preceded the Southern Qi dynasty.



TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE



# Tomorrow Never Knows

## 塞翁失马焉知非福

S6E07

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Qiānlǐ Sòng É'máo	千里送鹅毛	A swan feather from a thousand miles away, a saying featured in Season 1 that's used to describe a small insignificant gift that has a great deal of meaning behind it.
Sài wēng shī mǎ, yān zhī fēi fú	塞翁失马焉知非福	A blessing in disguise
Sài	赛	a place of strategic importance, a fortification or the frontiers of the Chinese empire that was always prone to attacks from nomadic tribesmen
Wēng	翁	an old man but used in a courteous or respectful manner
Lǚ Wēng	吕翁	Old Man Lǚ featured as a character in the Golden Millet Dream
Huáng Liáng Měi Mèng	黄粱美梦	The Golden Millet Dream, featured in Season 5
Shī	失	To lose
mǎ	马	Horse
Yān	焉	a pronoun used in classical Chinese...meaning here or this....And in rhetorical questions it means how
Zhī	知	To know
Fēi	非	Wrong, error; run counter to
Fú	福	Good fortune
Western Hàn Dynasty	西汉	The first part of the Han Dynasty that ran 206 BC to Wang Mang's usurpation in 8 AD (also called the Former Han)
Huáinánzǐ, Rénjiān Xùn	淮南子: 人间训	The Duke of Huáinán: Lessons from The People, The Huáinánzǐ was a work containing a bunch of scholarly debates carried out at the residence of the Prince of Huáinán that sought to argue the best possible ways to order society and what makes the perfect ruler. The Huáinánzǐ is heavily influenced by Taoist philosophy, and also contains Confucian overtones
Huà bù kě jí shēn bù kě cè yě	化不可及深不可测也	The changes of life are innumerable and their depths are beyond human prediction.

chéngyǔ

成语

A Chinese Saying or idiom

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TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# Looks Good on Paper

## 紙上談兵

S6E06



PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Zhǐ Shàng Tán Bīng	纸上谈兵	To fight only on paper, an armchair strategist, idle theorizing, impracticable
Zhǐ Shàng	纸上	On paper
tán	谈	Discuss
bīng	兵	Soldier, military affairs
Chéngyǔ	成语	A Chinese Saying or Idiom
Shǐjì	史记	The Record of the Grand Historian
Zhào State	赵国	One of the Seven Warring States
Lián Pō	廉颇	327-243 BC, noted Zhao general famous for his many victories over Qin
Fù Jīng Qǐng Zuì	负荆请罪	Proffer a branch and ask for a flogging, offer a humble apology
Lián Pō Lìn Xiàngǒu Lièzhuàn	廉颇蔺相如列传	The Chronicles of Lián Pō and Lìn Xiàngǒu, from the Record of the Grand Historian
Sān Jiā Fēn Jìn	三家分晋	Partition of Jin, the watershed between the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods, refers to the division of the State of Jin between rival families into the three states of Han, Zhao and Wei. As a result, the three states were often referred to as the "Three Jins"
Shānxī	山西	Province in north China
Shǎnxī	陕西	Province in north China, located west of Shanxi
Héběi	河北	Province in north China
Zhōu Dynasty	周朝	Bronze age dynasty that lasted 1046 to 256 BC
Zhào Shē	赵奢	Chinese bureaucrat and general for the State of Zhao during the Warring States period.

Zhào Kuò	赵括	Son of Zhao She, he went down hard at the Battle of Changping
Qín	秦国	The Qin State that prevailed over the other six warring states
Bái Qǐ	白起	c. 332-257 BC, great Qin general for more than 30 years
Hán	韩国	One of the Seven Warring States
Shàngǎng	上党	an administrative subdivision of ancient China from the time of the Spring and Autumn period (771–403 BCE). Consisting of a number of districts or Zhōu (州, or prefecture), the prefecture covered roughly the area of modern-day Changzhi City in south east Shanxi Province
Chángpíng	长平	A military campaign during the Warring States period which took place from 262 BC to 260 BC at Changping (northwest of present-day Gaoping, Shanxi province), between Qin and Zhao. After a bitter two-year stalemate, the battle ended in a decisive victory for Qin forces and the ruthless execution of most of the Zhao captives, resulting in an unrecoverable loss of manpower and strategic reserve for the Zhao state.
Wáng Hé	王龁	Qin general who fought at the Battle of Changping
Luòyáng	洛阳	City in Henan, served as the capital of a number fo dynasties
King Zhāoxiāng of Qín	秦昭相	Long reigning (57 years) king of Qin from 306 BC to 251 BC
Fàn Jū	范雎	Qin prime minister and advisor who died 255 BCE. He gave King Zhaoxiang the winning strategy
Yíng Zhèng	嬴政	Qin King who lived 259–210. He defeated the other six warring states and unified China in 221 BC, becoming the first emperor of China, Qin Shihuang
Chéngyǔ Yánjiū Zhōngxīn	成语研究中心	The Teacup Chengyu Research Center, located wherever Emma resides



TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# *I Was Made to Love Her*

## 家徒四壁

S6E08



PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Jiā Tú Sì Bì	家徒四壁	A house with only four walls, a barwe dwelling
Hànshū	汉书	The Book of Han, one of the 24 Official Court Histories
chéngyǔ	成语	A Chinese saying or idiom
Sīmǎ Xiāngrú	司马相如	c.179-117 BC, musician, poet, politician, considered one of the greats in all of Chinese literature
Zhào	赵国	The State of Zhao, one of the former Seven Warring States that preceded the Qin
Lín Xiāngrú	蔺相如	A Zhao official of great integrity, featured in three past CSP episodes... <i>Wán Bì Guī Zhào</i> 完璧归赵, <i>Fù Jīng Qǐng Zuì</i> 负荆请罪 and <i>Jiàzhí Liánchéng</i> 价值连城
Jiā	家	A family or home
Tú	徒	when used as an adverb means empty or bare
Sì	四	Four
bì	壁	A wall
Chéngdū	成都	Capital of Sichuan province
Shǔ Prefecture	蜀郡	Shu Prefecture, where Chengdu is located
Sichuān	四川	Province in southwest China
cí	辞	A very unique form of Chinese lyric poetry
fù	赋	Often referred to as rhapsodies, these fu were also very popular in the Han
cífù	辞赋	The combined tradition of Ci and Fu poetry

<b>Wáng Jí</b>	<b>王吉</b>	Patron to Sima Xiangru and county magistrate of Línqióng (临邛), a neighbouring county to the southwest of Chengdu.
<b>Zhuó Wángsūn</b>	<b>卓王孙</b>	One of the local business tycoons of Linqiong
<b>Chéng Zhèng</b>	<b>程郑</b>	Another tycoon in Linqiong
<b>Zhuó Wénjūn</b>	<b>卓文君</b>	Daughter of the Zhuó Wángsūn
<b>Fèng Qiú Huáng</b>	<b>凤求凰</b>	The Phoenix Seeks His Mate, a popular tune its day
<b>Chéngyǔ Yánjiū Zhōngxīn</b>	<b>成语研究中心</b>	The new CSP Chengyu Research Center, now located in a nice part of Beijing





TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# The Great Rejuvenation

## 多难兴邦

S6E09



PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Duō nàn xìng bāng	多难兴邦	Many hardships can rejuvenate the nation
Duō	多	Many, much or more
Nàn	难	Difficult, hard or a calamity or misfortune
Xīng	兴	To prosper, rise, prevail or become popular
bāng	邦	Nation or country
Zuǒ Zhuàn	左转	The Commentary of Zuǒ...a work that is believed to have been written by one... Zuǒ Qiūmíng 左丘明. The Zuǒ Zhuàn is for the most part a commentary on the Chūnqiū or Spring and Autumn Annals, attributed to Confucius
Eastern Zhou	东周	The period of the Zhou Dynasty that lasted approximately 770-256 BC. It was comprised of the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods
Húběi	湖北	Province in Central China
Húnán	湖南	Province in Central China bordering Hubei to the south
Chǔ	楚国	Ancient kingdom that lasted 1030-223 BC
King Kāng	楚康王	King of Chu from 559-545 BC
Xióng	熊	The surname of all Chu kings
Jīn	晋国	Powerful state that lasted 11th century to 376 BC, located in and around Shānxī Province
Wǔ	吴国	Powerful state that lasted 12th century to 473 BC
Xióng Jūn	熊麋	Son and successor of Chu King Kang
Prince Wéi	公子围	Uncle to Xiong Jun

<b>Zhèng</b>	<b>郑国</b>	Powerful state that lasted 806 to 375 BC
<b>King Líng of Chǔ</b>	<b>楚灵王</b>	Prince Wei's title after he usurped the throne. He reigned 540-529 BC
<b>Duke Píng</b>	<b>晋平公</b>	Duke Ping of Jin who reigned 557-532 BC
<b>Sīmǎ Hóu</b>	<b>司马侯</b>	Duke Ping of Jin's most trusted advisor
<b>Duke Héng of Qí</b>	<b>齐恒公</b>	Ruler of the State of Qi from 685-643 BC
<b>Duke Wén of Jìn</b>	<b>晋文公</b>	Ruler of Jin from 636-628 BC
<b>Chéngyǔ Yánjiū Zhōngxīn</b>	<b>成语研究中心</b>	The new CSP Chengyu Research Center, now located in a nice part of Beijing



# Putting Out The Fire With Gasoline

## 抱薪救火

S6E10



PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Bào xīn jiù huǒ	抱薪救火	To carry firewood to put out a fire, to make matters worse
Hán Fēizǐ	韩非子	c. 280-233 BC, Chinese Legalist philosopher and statesman during the Warring States period, and a prince of the state of Han
Bào	抱	to hold or carry in your arms...to embrace or hug
Xīn	薪	firewood or fuel
Jiù	救	to rescue or save
huǒ	火	Fire
Kingdom of Qín	秦国	Ancient Zhou Era state that lasted from around 897 to 221 BC, after which it became an empire that lasted till 207 BC
yuǎn jiāo jìn gōng	远交近攻	attacking its near neighbors while making alliances with those further away. This strategy was introduced to the pugnacious Qin King Zhāoxiāng by his loyal and wise minister Fàn Jū 范雎
Qin King Zhāoxiāng	秦昭襄王	King of Qin from 306-251 BC
Fàn Jū	范雎	Special advisor to King Zhaoxiang
Kingdom of Wèi	魏国	One of the major states of the Eastern Zhou. Wei lasted from 403-225 BC
Duàngān Zǐ	段干子	An advisor to the King of Wei
Nányáng	南阳	City in Henan
Sū Dài	苏代	Another advisor to the King of Wei
Dàliáng	大梁	Former name of the city of Kāifēng in Hénán province.