

The Earliest Years of Christianity

in China

Ep. 180

| PINYIN / TERM | CHINESE | ENGLISH / MEANING |
|--|-----------|---|
| bēi | 碑 | a stele or stone tablet or monument. |
| Bēilín Bówùgu ă n | 碑林博物馆 | The Forest of Monuments Museum in Xian |
| C háng'ān | 长安 | Capital of Tang Dynasty China (present day Xian) |
| Dorgan | 多尔衮 | Prince Regent during the reign of the Shunzhi Emperor |
| Dàdū | 大都 | Great Capitalother name for Khanbaliq |
| Dàqín | 大秦 | Rome "A Monument Commemorating the Propagation of the Dàqín Luminous |
| Dàqín Jǐngjiào liúxíng Zhōngguó bēi | 大秦景教流行中国碑 | Religion of China" or "The Story of the Coming of the Religion of Light from the West to China." |
| Dù Rúhuì | 杜如晦 | Chancellor under Taizong, colleague of Fang Xuanling |
| Dōngzhèngjiào | 东正教 | Eastern Orthodox "The religion of Eastern Truth" |
| Fáng Xuánlíng | 房玄龄 | Chancellor under Taizong |
| Fùpíng County Shaanxi | 陕西富平县 | Northeast of Xian, the place where the stone came from that the Nestorian Stele was made from. Also the ancestral home of President Xi Jinping. |
| Huáng Cháo Uprising | 黄巢起义 | Uprising lasting 881-884, weakened the Tang Dynasty. |
| Hàn Wǔdì | 汉武帝 | Western Han emperor from 141-87 BCE |
| Hóngw ǔ Emperor | 洪武帝 | Zhu Yuanzhang, who came from humble beginnings and founded a dynasty. |
| jiào | 教 | religion or teaching |
| Jīdū | 基督 | Christ |

| Jīdūjiào | 基督教 | Protestantism |
|----------------------|--------------------|--|
| 2.aajiao | E17/ | |
| Jǐngjiào | 景教 | Nestorian Christianity |
| 3 | | |
| Jǐngjiào bēi | 景教碑 | The Nestorian Stele (or Tablet) |
| | | |
| J ĭ ngjìng | 景淨 | Christian monk who wrote the story of Alopen on the Nestorian Stele |
| | | |
| Khanbaliq | 汗八里 | Capital of Yuan Dynasty China. Present day Beijing |
| | | |
| Kāngxī | 康熙 | Successor to Shunzhi, the longest reigning Chinese emperor 1661-1722 |
| | | |
| Luō Guànzhōng | 罗贯中 | Author of the classic novel "Romance of the Three Kingdoms |
| | | |
| Lǐ Shìmín | 李世民 | 2nd son of Li Yuan, the Tang founder |
| _ | | Along with Xu Guangqi and Yang Tingyun, he was one of the Three Pillars of |
| Lǐ Zhīz ǎ o | 李之藻 | Catholicism in China. |
| | ± | An able of the desired and the desired |
| Quánzhōu | 泉州 | Another ancient port city in Fujian |
| 01.2 | ni z NA | 1st Qing Emperor to rule over China 1643-1661 |
| Shùnzhì | 顺治 | TSt Qing Emperor to fule over China 1045-1001 |
| Tiānzhŭjiào | 天主教 | Roman Catholicism "The religion of the Lord of Heaven" |
| Hanzhujiao | 人工权 | Tromain dationorm The rengion of the Left of Troaver |
| Táng Tàizōng | 唐太宗 | Taizong Emperor, formerly known as Li Shimin |
| rang raizong | 70,77,7 | |
| Táng W ǔ zōng | 唐武宗 | Tang Emperor from 840-846 |
| 5 5 | in exist | |
| Xiàmén | 厦门 | Ancient port city in Fujian |
| | | |
| Xú Guāngqǐ | 徐光启 | Also known as Paul Hsu, a colleague of Matteo Ricci |
| | | |
| Xīn Jiào | 新教 | the New religion |
| | | |
| Xīān | 西安 | Capital of Shaanxi province, location of ancient of Chang'an |
| | | |
| Xīān Wénchāng Gate | 西安文昌门 | One of the ancient gates of Xian |
| | | |
| Yáng Tíngyún | 杨廷筠 | One of the Three Pillars of Catholicism in China |
| | | |
| Yōngzhèng | 雍正 | Successor to the Kangxi Emperor |

| Zhōu Gōng | 周公 | Duke of Zhou |
|---------------|-----|--|
| Zhū Yuánzhāng | 朱元璋 | Ming Dynasty founder, also known as the Hongwu Emperor – reigned 1368-1398 |
| Āluóběn | 阿罗本 | Nestorian monk who visited Chang'an in 635 CE |