



# The History of the Jewish Refugees in China (Part 1)

Ep. 208

| PINYIN / TERM         | CHINESE  | ENGLISH / MEANING   |
|-----------------------|----------|---|
| Ashkenazi             | 阿什肯納茲猶太人 | The Jews who ended up in Europe (but not Spain)   |
| Bàng Bàng Jī          | 棒棒鸡      | Also known as bob-bon chicken, a popular Chinese dish   |
| Chabad                | 恰巴德      | A 250 year-old philosophy, movement and organization that promotes Judaism (and a whole lot more)   |
| David Melech Yisrael  | 大卫王      | David, the King of Israel   |
| Duke of Zhōu          | 周公       | Son of King Wen. A role model for future officials  |
| Dàoǐ District         | 道里区      | District in Harbin  |
| Dōng Qīng Tiělù       | 东清铁路     | The China Eastern Railway   |
| Eastern Hàn Dynasty   | 东汉朝      | Also called Later Han 25-220 CE   |
| Emperor Wǔ            | 汉武帝      | Han Emperor Wu, one of the greats, thanks to some recon work by Zhang Qian (CHP episode 47) he facilitated the Silk Road between East and West. |
| graggor               |          | A kind of handheld noisemaker reserved for use when Haman's name is mentioned   |
| Gǔzhēng               | 古筝       | A 21-stringed ancient China instrument most often compared to a zither.   |
| Hamantosh             |          | Literally means "Haman's Pockets", a kind of cookie eaten during Purim  |
| Harbin (Hǎ'ěrbīn)     | 哈尔滨      | Heilongjiang capital and site of today's story  |
| Hóngyóu Chāoshǒu      | 红油抄手     | Pork wontons and chili sauce. Good stuff  |
| Hēilóngjiāng province | 黑龙江省     | One of the provinces of Manchura, China's Northeast   |
| Jiānbǐng              | 煎饼       | Chinese burritos perhaps. Pancake, sauce, meat, cilantro, nirvana   |

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| <b>Jiǔ Yī Bā</b>        | <b>九一八</b>     | 9-18. The Mukden Incident when Japan invaded Manchuria and began their takeover  |
| <b>King Wén</b>         | <b>周文王</b>     | Founder of the Zhou Dynasty and the 64 Hexagrams of the Yi Jing (I Ching)  |
| <b>King Wǔ</b>          | <b>周武王</b>     | King Wen's son and co-founder of the dynasty. Brother to the Duke of Zhou  |
| <b>Kāifēng</b>          | <b>开封</b>      | City in Henan Province on the Yellow River. Capital of the Northern Song Dynasty   |
| <b>Líu Bāng</b>         | <b>刘邦</b>      | Han Dynasty founder who lived 256-195 BCE  |
| <b>Lǚshùnkǒu</b>        | <b>旅顺口</b>     | A district in the city of Dalian, formerly known as Port Arthur  |
| <b>minyán</b>           |                | A quorum of ten Jewish adults, essential for any prayer service  |
| <b>Mizrahi</b>          | <b>米兹拉希犹太人</b> | Descendants of the Middle Eastern Jews   |
| <b>Míng Dynasty</b>     | <b>明朝</b>      | Later Chinese dynasty 1368-1644. The last Han Chinese dynasty  |
| <b>Mǎnzhōulǐ</b>        | <b>满洲里</b>     | Border town between China and Russia. Located in Heilongjiang  |
| <b>Qīng Dynasty</b>     | <b>清朝</b>      | Last dynasty in Chinese Imperial history. 1644-1911  |
| <b>Sephardic</b>        | <b>塞法迪犹太人</b>  | Jews who originally came from Spain but at one time all Middle Eastern, North African and Spanish Jews were grouped with the Sephardic Jews. |
| <b>shtetl</b>           | <b>村</b>       | A little town in Yiddish   |
| <b>Shul</b>             | <b>犹太會堂</b>    | A synagogue  |
| <b>Sun Yat-sen</b>      | <b>孙逸仙</b>     | The Father of Modern China. 1866-1925  |
| <b>Sòng</b>             | <b>宋朝</b>      | Northern Song Dynasty 960-1138 and Southern Song 1138-1279   |
| <b>Sōnghuā River</b>    | <b>松花江</b>     | The river that runs through Harbin   |
| <b>Tiānjīn</b>          | <b>天津</b>      | Port City an hour east of Beijing  |
| <b>Táng Dynasty</b>     | <b>唐朝</b>      | Chinese dynasty that ran from 618-907  |
| <b>Tōngjiāng Street</b> | <b>通江街</b>     | Street in Harbin   |
| <b>Western Hàn</b>      | <b>西汉朝</b>     | Also known as the Former Han. 206 BCE - 9 CE   |

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| <b>Wú Fēi</b>          | <b>吴非</b>   | Beijing-born, Nashville-based musician. Quite good on the guzheng   |
| <b>Xià Dynasty</b>     | <b>夏朝</b>   | China's earliest dynasty, 2070-1600 BCE or thereabouts. No proof of its existence but that's what they used to say about the Shang. |
| <b>yiddishkeit</b>     | <b>犹太文化</b> | The Jewish way of life, customs and practices   |
| <b>Yuán</b>            | <b>元朝</b>   | Yuan dyansty 1271-1368  |
| <b>Yóutiáo</b>         | <b>油条</b>   | A popular Chinese breakfast accompaniment, essentially a fried stick of dough (with a story behind it of course)                    |
| <b>Zhōngyáng Dàjiē</b> | <b>中央大街</b> | Street in Harbin  |