



The History of Tang Poetry

(Part 7)

Ep. 224

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Bái Gōng Dī	白公堤	The causeway sponsored by Bai Juyi during his service as governor in Hangzhou. It did not survive into modern times.
Bái Jūyì	白居易	One of the stars from this episode, 772-846, poet who lived during the Middle Tang period
Bái Shì Chángqìng Jí	白氏长庆集	A collection of poems compiled by Bai Juyi. It was written that he did a brisk business selling his poems
Bái Shā Dī	白沙堤	Bái Dī the Bái Causeway
Bái Yuán	白园	White Park at Longmen Grottos
Bó Jūyì	伯居易	Courtesy name of Bai Juyi
Cháng Hèn Gē	长恨歌	Bai Juyi's masterpiece, "The Song of Everlasting Sorrow"
Cháng'ān	长安	Ancient capital of more than a few dynasties/ Present day Xian
Chéngdū	成都	Capital of Sichuan province
Chóngqìng	重庆	Formerly part of Sichuan, now an independent municipality
Dàodéjīng	道德经	The Daodejing, also known as the Tao Te Ching, Laozi's best-seller
Dù Fǔ	杜甫	One of the greatest poets in Chinese history, lived 712-770.
Dù Fǔ Cǎo Táng	杜甫草堂	Du Fu's Grass Hut, located in Chengdu
Dú Lǎozǐ	读老子	Bai Juyi's poem about Laozi
Emperor Mùzōng	唐穆宗	Tang emperor who reigned 820-824. He loved to have a good time. Liked Yuan Zhen's work.
Emperor Wǔ	汉武帝	Emperor Han Wu Di, reigned a nice long time, from 141-87

Emperor Xuánzōng	唐玄宗	Also known as Emperor Ming of Tang, reigned 690-705, a total of 43 years
Hàn lín Academy	翰林院	The Hanlin Academy, established by Xuanzong during his splendid reign
Hán Yù	韩愈	One of ancient China's greatest masters of prose literature. Also a great statesman and Neo-Confucian pioneer. Lived 768-824
Hángzhōu	杭州	Capital of Zhejiang province and once, the Southern Song Dynasty
Hénán	河南	Province in Central China and scene of a lot of ancient Chinese history
Jiāngxī	江西	Province in China, east of Zhejiang and Fujian, north of Guangdong, west of Hunan and south of Hubei
Jiǔjiāng	九江	Ancient city on the Yangzi in Jiangxi province
Jinshi exams	进士	The most important exam of the imperial examination system. Also called the Metropolitan Exam
Jīnjiāng Jí	锦江集	the Brocade River Collection
Kāiyuán era	开元盛世	The second era of Xuanzong's reign, 713-741. Also referred to in poetry as the period of the High Tang
Kāngxī Emperor	康熙帝	Reigned a very long time, from 1661-1722. His watch on the Dragon Throne witnessed a lot of prosperity and support for the arts, humanities and sciences. He called for the compilation of The Complete Book of Tang Poetry
Luòyáng	洛阳	One of China's ancient capitals, located in Henan province
Lán Qiáo Yì Jiàn Yuán Jiǔ Shī	蓝桥驿见元九诗	“Seeing Yuán Zhěn’s Poem at Blue Ridge Station”
Lóngmén Shíjū	龙门石窟	The Longmen Grottos
Lǎozǐ	老子	The "Old Master", writer of the Daodejing and founder of Daoism
Lǐ Bái	李白	One of the greatest poets and certainly the most famous one in China. Lived 701-762
Lǐ Bó	李伯	Courtesy name of Li Bai
Lǐ Shāngyīn	李商隐	Late Tang poet who lived 813-858. We'll showcase him next episode
Mèng Hàorán	孟浩然	Great Tang poet who wrote poems about nature. Lived approximately 690 to 740
Northern Song	北宋	The Northern Song Dynasty. Lasted from 960-1127
Northern Wèi	北魏	Northern Dynasty from 386-535. Buddhism really planted some roots during the Northern wei

Nánzhào Kingdom	南诏国	Kingdom down in southwest China from 738-937
Pípa Xíng	琵琶行	Bai Juyi's other masterpiece, “Song of the Pípa Player”
Quán Táng Shī	全唐诗	the Complete Book of Tang Poetry
Shānxī	山西	Province in northern China
Shī Mó	诗魔	The Poet Magician
Shī Wáng	诗王	The Poet King
Shǔ Kingdom	蜀国	Ancient kingdom in present day Sichuan. Chengdu
Shǔ Zhōng sìdà nǚcái zhīyī	蜀中四大女才之一	One of the top four female talents of Sichuan
Sichuān	四川	Province in southwest China, location of the ancient Shu and Ba kingdoms
Sū Dī	苏堤	The Sū Causeway in West Lake (Xi Hu)
Sū Shì	苏轼	Also known affectionately as Su Dongpo. Statesman, official, literary great and bon vivant. Very beloved even into modern times.
Sūzhōu	苏州	Ancient capital of the Wu Kingdom, city on the Yangzi and Grand Canal. Today an economic powerhouse in Jiangsu province
Tàiyuán	太原	Capital of Shanxi province
Tángdài sìdà nǚcái zhīyī	唐代四大女才之一	One of the top four female talents of the Tang
Wàngjiāng Lóu Gōngyuán	望江楼公园	Wàngjiāng Tower Park
Wáng Wéi	王维	Another one of the greatest Tang poets. Lived from 699-759, a contemporary of Li Bai and Du Fu
Wéi Gāo	韋皋	Military governor of the Xichuan Circuit, the general area in Sichuan centered around Chengdu
Xiànzōng	唐宪宗	Tang emperor from 805-820. Spent too much time battling the warlords who had too much power
Xuānzōng	宣宗	Tang Emperor from 846-859
Xuē Tāo	薛涛	Great Tang poet discussed in this episode. She lived 770-832. If you use personal or social stationery, thank her.
Xuē Tāo Jiān	薛涛笺	Xue Tao's personal stationery

Xī Hú	西湖	West Lake
Xīchuān	西川	See above
Yuán Jiǔ	元九	another name of Yuán Zhěn
Yuán Zhěn	元稹	Tang Dynasty poet, official, all-around literary great and BFF of Bai Juyi. Lived 779-831. Was also said to be the decade-long lover of Xue Tao
Yuánhéti	元和体	Yuánhé Style, named after Yuanhe Era of Xianzong Emperor. The champions were Han Yu and Meng Jiao. Yuan Zhen also wrote in this style
Yuèfǔ	乐府	Music Bureau and Yuèfǔ poetry. Emperor Wu of Han restored the office to a high place
Yuānyāng Cǎo	鸳鸯草	“Casual Lovers”
Yáng Guìfēi	杨贵妃	Lived 719-756. Consort to Emperor Xuanzong. Met a tragic end but was immortalized by her final act
Yú Xuánjī	鱼玄机	Along with Xue Tao, she was one of the most famous "courtesan poets" of the Tang. She was not blessed with a long life
Yīhé	伊河	The Yī River in Henan
Yīngyīng Zhuàn	莺莺专	"The Tale of the Oriole." This was Yuán Zhěn's masterpiece and is also considered one of the more important works of literature to come out of the whole Táng Dynasty
Zǒu guān fā cái	走官发财	Attain riches by working a government career
Ān Lùshān Rebellion	安史之亂	A seven year long rebellion against the Tang Dynasty led by An Lushan
“Sòng lǎo shī hé Yuán Wēizhī”	送老诗和元微之	“Sending an Old-style Poem to Yuán Wēizhī”