

TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

## The History of Xinjiang (Part 3)

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| PINYIN / TERM            | CHINESE  | ENGLISH / MEANING   |
|--------------------------|----------|---|
| Aksu (Ākèsū)             | 阿克苏      | Known as Gumo (see above) during the Han Dynasty. Today the capital of Aksu<br>Prefecture   |
| Bùrù Hǔxúe Yān Déhǔzĭ    | 不入虎穴焉得虎子 | You can't catch tiger cubs without entering the tiger's lairthe Chinese version of our Nothing ventured nothing gained            |
| Bān Chāo                 | 班超       | Great Chinese military hero and diplomat extraordinaire who lived from 32 to 102 CE. Pacified Xinjiang for the Eastern Han Empire |
| Bān Xióng                | 班雄       | Ban Yong's elder brother. Ban Chao's oldest son   |
| Bān Yŏng                 | 班勇       | Youngest Son of Ban Chao  |
| Cháng Huì                | 常惠       | Han diplomat and soldier who brought the Kingdom of Kuch over to the Han Empire's side  |
| Cháng'ān                 | 长安       | Present day Xian, in Shaanxi province. Capital of the Western Han, the Tang and a few other dynasties                             |
| Chéngyǔ                  | 成语       | Chinese idioms or sayings   |
| Dà Qín                   | 大秦       | Ancient Rome  |
| Dūnhuáng                 | 敦煌       | City in western Gansu famous for the Mogao Grottos and the treasures carted away<br>by Air Aurel Stein and others                 |
| Emperor Xuān             | 汉宣帝      | Han Dynasty emperor from 74 to 48 BCE   |
| Emperor Zhāo (Hàn Zhāodì | 汉昭帝      | Han Dynasty emperor from 87 to 74 BCE   |
| Emperor Ān               | 汉安帝      | Emperor An of Han, reigned from 106-125 CE  |
| Fù Jièzĭ                 | 傅介子      | Chinese military man who led the secret mission to go teach the king of Loulan a lesson   |
| Guìshuāng                | 贵霜       | Empire better known in the West as the Kushan Empire. They originally came from the Great Yuezhi                                  |
| Gān Yīng                 | 甘英       | Famous Chinese ambassador sent by Ban Chao to establish relations with Da Qin (among other tasks)                                 |

| Gānsù province   | 甘肃省  | Western province of China where Dunhuang and the Hexi Corridor are located  |
|------------------|------|---|
| Gūmò             | 菇墨   | Ancient Tarim Kingdom, located near today's Ruòqiāng 若羌   |
| Huáng Wénbì      | 黄文弼  | 1893-1966, Renowned archaeologist who specialized in Xinjiang   |
| Huò Qùbìng       | 霍去病  | 140-117 BCE, Great Han general known for his battles and victories in the west of China   |
| Hàn Emperor Yuán | 元帝   | Han Emperor from 48-33 BCE  |
| Hàn Hédì         | 汉和帝  | Han Dynasty emperor from 88 to 106 CE   |
| Hàn Wǔdì         | 汉武帝  | One of greatest Chinese emperors of all time. Reigned from 141-87 BCE   |
| Héxī Corridor    | 河西走廊 | Also known as the Gansu Corridor, the main road from westernmost China to the easternmost Tarim Basin where the northern route of the Silk Road began |
| Hòu Hàn Shū      | 后汉书  | The Later Book of Han, the official imperial history of the time  |
| Jin Dynasty      | 晋朝   | Dynasty that lasted 265 to 420, divided between Western and Eastern Jin   |
| Jūshī            | 车师   | Located in present day Turpan, once a great and ancient kingdom. Also known as Gūshī 姑師. Will be discussed next episode                               |
| Kucha            | 龟兹   | Located in modern day Qiuci in Xinjiang. Site of one of the most glorious kingdoms in the Tarim Basin   |
| Luó Guànzhōng    | 罗贯中  | Alleged author of the classic novel "Romance of the Three Kingdoms"   |
| Lóulán           | 楼兰   | Known also as Krorän, an ancient kingdom on the north shores of Lop Nor. Loulan was later renamed Shanshan after China took it over                   |
| Lǐ Chóng         | 李崇   | The final Protector General of the Eastern Han's  |
| Míng Emperor     | 汉明帝  | Eastern Han Emperor from 58-75 CE   |
| Qiūcí            | 龟兹   | Ancient silk road city and a major stop on the Silk Road. Location of the Kingdom of Kucha  |
| Shànshàn         | 鄯善   | The former Kingdom of Loulan, renamed Shanshan after Fu Jiezi did his thing   |
| Suí              | 隋朝   | The Sui Dynasty 581-618, more about them in Part 6  |
| Tiānshān         | 天山   | The Heavenly Mountains, located north of the Tarim Basin  |
| Tóubǐ Cóngróng   | 投笔从戎 | To cast aside the pen to join the militarygive up literary pursuits for a martial life  |

| Túntián     | 屯田   | "state farms worked by Han soldiers."  |
|-------------|------|--|
| Western Hàn | 西汉   | The Chinese dynasty founded by Liu Bang. The Western Han is also known as the Former Han and ran from 206 BCE to 9 CE                          |
| Wáng Mǎng   | 王莽   | Han official who lived from 45 BCE to 23 CE. Overthrew the Han Dynasty and set up his own  |
| Wèi Qīng    | 卫青   | Died in 106 BCE, another great Han general known for his battles and victories in the west of China with Huo Qubing                            |
| Wūsūn       | 乌孙国  | One of the Indo-European semi-nomadic steppe people. They came from around Gansu   |
| Wŭhú        | 五胡   | "The Five Barbarians", name applied to northern steppe nomads who stressed out<br>China from time immemorial                                   |
| Xinjiang    | 新疆   | The area that is now contained in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in China.<br>Also known by many names prior to 1884                    |
| Xiōngnú     | 匈奴   | A once powerful confederation of tribes whose empire once stretched from the eastern reaches of the Mongol homeland and into East Central Asia |
| Xīn Dynasty | 新朝   | Dynasty established by Wang Mang that lasted from 9-23 CE.   |
| Xīyù Dūhù   | 西域都护 | the Protector General of the Xīyùthe Western Regions   |
| Yuèzhī      | 月氏   | A nomadic people originally based in and around Gansu Province   |
| Yùmén Pass  | 玉门关  | The Jade Gate Pass in Gānsù Province, just beyond historic Dūnhuáng  |
| Yīlí Valley | 伊犁谷  | Beautiful area watered by the Yili River in Kazakhstan near the Xinjiang border  |
| Zhāng Qiān  | 张骞   | The great Han adventurer who journeyed to the West between 138-126 BCE and whose story is immortalized in ancient Chinese texts                |