



TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# The History of Xinjiang (Part 4)

Ep. 247

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
<b>Bān Yǒng</b>	班勇	Youngest Son of Ban Chao
<b>Charklik (Kǎ kè lǐ kè)</b>	卡克里克	Ancient city near present day Ruòqiāng
<b>Cherchen (Qiěmò)</b>	且末	City and county west of Loulan. Also known as Cherchen, Charchan and Qarqan. Located in southern Xinjiang
<b>Cáo Cāo</b>	曹操	c. 155-220, Chinese military great and respected man of letters. Helped put the Han Dynasty out of its misery
<b>Cáo Wèi</b>	曹魏	The northernmost kingdom during the Three Kingdoms period. It ran from 220-266 CE. Founded by Cao Pi, son of Cao Cao
<b>Cǎoyuán Sīchóu Zhī Lù</b>	草原丝绸之路	The Grassland Silk Road
<b>Dūnhuáng</b>	敦煌	City in western Gansu famous for the Mogao Grottos and the treasures carted away by Air Aurel Stein and others
<b>Dǒng Zhuó</b>	董卓	Tyrannical warlord who seized power towards the end of the Eastern Han from 189 to 192.
<b>Fù Jièzǐ</b>	傅介子	Chinese military man who led the secret mission to go teach the king of Loulan a lesson
<b>Gānsù</b>	甘肃	Province of Western China. Capital is Lanzhou
<b>Gāochāng</b>	高昌	Also called Karakhoja, the "Chinese colony" setup where the Jushi Kingdom used to be. Later the site of a Chinese Commandery (郡)
<b>Gūshī</b>	姑师	Another name of Jushi
<b>Gūshī Wénhuà</b>	姑师文化	The Culture of Ancient Gushi, the earliest residents of Turpan
<b>Hàn Dynasty</b>	汉朝	The Chinese dynasty founded by Liu Bang. Ran from 206 BCE to 220 CE
<b>Hétián</b>	和田	The Chinese name of Khotan
<b>Héxī Corridor</b>	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

<b>Hāmi</b>	<b>哈密</b>	One of Xinjiang's most famous places, located in the Turpan Basin, an ancient civilization and darn good melons. Go try one.
<b>Jingjué</b>	<b>精绝</b>	Niya was referred to as the Jingjue in the Book of Han
<b>Jūshī Kingdom</b>	<b>車師</b>	Located in present day Turpan, once a great and ancient kingdom. Also known as Gūshī 姑師. Will be discussed next episode
<b>Kashgar</b>	<b>喀什</b>	City in China in the extreme far west of Xinjiang with a rich and fabled history. Also known as the Kingdom of ancient Shule
<b>Khotan</b>	<b>和田</b>	The Kingdom of Khotan, now the city of Hetian in southern Xinjiang
<b>Kingdom of Shǔ</b>	<b>蜀国</b>	Also known as Shu Han, the kingdom led by Liu Bei, located in and around Sichuan. It ran from 221-263 CE
<b>Kucha</b>	<b>库车</b>	Located in modern day Qiuci in Xinjiang. Site of one of the most glorious kingdoms in the Tarim Basin
<b>Kāshí</b>	<b>喀什</b>	The Chinese name of Kashgar
<b>Kūnlún Mountains</b>	<b>昆仑山</b>	Mountain chain separating the Tibetan Plateau with the Tarim Basin
<b>Liu Bang</b>	<b>刘邦</b>	256-195 BCE, founder of the Han Dynasty. Temple name was Han Gaozu
<b>Liáng Dynasty</b>	<b>前凉 / 后凉</b>	There are many Liang Dynasties. The one we're talking about here are the Former and Later Liang that ran 320 to 403
<b>Liú Bèi</b>	<b>刘备</b>	161-223, Emperor of Shu Han (see above)
<b>Lop Nor / Luóbù Pō</b>	<b>罗布泊</b>	Ancient salt lake, now mostly dried up where two of Xinjiang's greatest rivers flowed into. Lop Nor once covered 10,000 square km of area
<b>Lóulán</b>	<b>楼兰</b>	Known also as Krórān, an ancient kingdom on the north shores of Lop Nor. Loulan was later renamed Shanshan after China took it over
<b>Méng Tián</b>	<b>蒙恬</b>	Died in 210 BCE, Qin Dynasty general, inventor and a loyal soldier of Qin Shihuang
<b>Mòdú Chányú</b>	<b>魔都禅语</b>	234-174 BCE, the founder of the Xiongnu Empire
<b>Northern Wèi</b>	<b>北魏</b>	386-534, also known as the Tuoba Wei because of the founding Tuoba Clan.
<b>Níyǎ</b>	<b>尼雅</b>	Far western part of the Shanshan Kingdom
<b>Níyǎ Yízhì</b>	<b>尼雅遗址</b>	The Niyā Ruins, a well-plundered site whose relics can be seen in India, Japan and Britain
<b>Qiūcí</b>	<b>龟兹</b>	City in Xinjiang where the Kingdom of Kucha was located
<b>Róurán</b>	<b>柔然</b>	A Donghu 东胡) Xianbei 鲜卑) tribal confederation whose Khaganate lasted from 330 to 555 CE

<b>Rǔnrǔan</b>	<b>蠕蠕</b>	One of the several other names of which the Rouran are known.
<b>Shànshàn</b>	<b>鄯善</b>	The former Kingdom of Loulan, renamed Shanshan after Fu Jiezi did his thing
<b>Shūlè</b>	<b>疏勒</b>	The Chinese name of the Kingdom of Kashgar
<b>Shǎnxī</b>	<b>陕西</b>	Province in northwest China famous for a million things, including being next to a province that sounds almost the same
<b>Suí</b>	<b>隋朝</b>	The Sui Dynasty 581-618
<b>Sāi</b>	<b>赛</b>	Ancient Indo-Iranian people who settled in southern Xinjiang and other places in Central Asia. Known as the Saka (and other names)
<b>Sūbèixī Wénhuà</b>	<b>苏贝希文化</b>	Sūbèixī Culture, sanother nsame for the Gushi Culture.\
<b>Tiānshān</b>	<b>天山</b>	The Heavenly Mountains, located north of the Tarim Basin
<b>Tǔlǔfān</b>	<b>吐魯番</b>	The city of Turpan or Turfan depending on how you feel
<b>Wú Kingdom</b>	<b>吴国</b>	Also known as Sun Wu 孙吴 or Eastern Wu 东吴. The kingdom run by Sun Quan 孙权. It lasted 222-280
<b>Wǔhú</b>	<b>五胡</b>	"The Five Barbarians", name applied to northern steppe nomads who stressed out China from time immemorial
<b>Xinjiang</b>	<b>新疆</b>	The area that is now contained in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in China. Also known by many names prior to 1884
<b>Xiānbēi</b>	<b>鲜卑</b>	A nomadic people from the Mongolian Steppe thought to have come from the Donghu 东胡 People
<b>Xiōngnú</b>	<b>匈奴</b>	A once powerful confederation of tribes whose empire once stretched from the eastern reaches of the Mongol homeland and into East Central Asia
<b>Xiǎohé</b>	<b>小河</b>	Also known as the Ördək Necropolis, an ancient site not far from Lop Nor that contained a great number of Tarim Mummies
<b>Xuánzàng</b>	<b>玄奘</b>	602-664. Seventh century Buddhist pilgrim and adventurer who traveled to India and back
<b>Yuèzhī</b>	<b>月氏</b>	A nomadic people originally based in and around Gansu Province
<b>Yàndǎ</b>	<b>嚙哒</b>	The Chinese name given to the Hephthalites (or White Huns)
<b>Yánghǎi Gǔmù</b>	<b>楊海古墓</b>	Yánghǎi Tombs. Another necropolis that yielded many Tarim Mummies
<b>Yùjiǔlú Shèlún</b>	<b>郁久闾社仑</b>	Founding Khagan of the Róurán from 402 to 410
<b>Yútían</b>	<b>于田 / 于阗</b>	Ancient Chinese name for Khotan (Hetian)

<b>Zhāng Qiān</b>	<b>张骞</b>	The great Han adventurer who journeyed to the West between 138-126 BCE and whose story is immortalized in ancient Chinese texts
<b>Zhūgé Liàng</b>	<b>诸葛亮</b>	181-234, Great military and political strategist, chancellor and inventor