

## The History of the Thai-Chinese (Part 6)

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| PINYIN / TERM         | CHINESE   | THAI                                   | ENGLISH / MEANING   |
|-----------------------|-----------|--|---|
| Chao Muong            |           |  | Similar to the Chao Sua but primarily in the south of Thailand. They were also called Hokkien Rajah's   |
| Chao Sua              |           |  | Upper crust ethnic Chinese families who gained riches through their association with the royal house.   |
| Chiang Kai-shek       | 蒋介石       | เจียงไคเช็ก                            | 1887-1975, Military, political and revolutionary leader of the Republic of China  |
| Chiang Rai            | 清莱        | เมืองเชียงราย                          | City in the northernmost part of Thailand, near trhe borders of Laos and Burma  |
| Chulalongkorn         | 朱拉隆功      | จุฬาลงกรณ์                             | Also, King Rama V, reigned 1868-1910, "The Great Beloved King"  |
| Ho Chi Minh           | 胡志明       | โฮจิมินห์                              | 1890-1969 Vietnamese revolutionary who served as Chairman of the Worker's Party, Prime Minister and later President of Vietnam                  |
| Hokkien               | 福建        | ฝูเจี้ยน                               | Overseas Fujian people who primarily came from the south, around Xiamen and Zhangzhou and all points in between                                 |
| Huaqiao               | 华侨        |  |   |
| Jiangxi province      | 江西省       | เจียงซี                                | Interior province in the southeast of China   |
| Jĭnggāngshān          | 井冈山       |  | City and mountains in the southwest of Jiangxi province, famous for Mao's Jiangxi Soviet  |
| KMT                   | 国民党       | ก๊กมินตั๋ง                             | The Kuomintang (Guomindang) or Nationalist Party  |
| Lukchin               |           |  |   |
| Ming Dynasty          | 明朝        | ราชวงศ์หมิง                            | Chinese dynasty that ran 1368-1644  |
| Mongkut               | 蒙固王       | พระบาทสมเด็จพระจอม<br>เกล้าเจ้าอยู่หัว | Fourth king of the Chakri Dynasty. reigned 1851-1868  |
| Nányáng               | 南洋        | นันยาง                                 | The "South Seas", the name for Southeast Asia   |
| Plaek Phibunsongkhram | 銮披汶·颂堪    | แปลก พิบูลสงคราม                       | Field Marshal Phibun, 1897-1964, Thai military officer, politician, prime minister and dictator, collaborator                                   |
| Prajadhipok           | 巴差提朴/拉玛七世 | ประชาธิปก                              | 1893-1941, also known as Rama VII. He was reigning at the time of the Siamese Revolution of 1932 that made him the first Constitutional monarch |
| Qing                  | 清朝        | ราชวงศ์ชิง                             | The Qing Dynasty 1644-1911  |
| Shàntóu               | 汕头        |  |   |

| Sun Yat-sen   | 孙逸仙       | ซุนอึ้เชียน      | KMT founder and guiding light of the revolution that overthrew the Qing Dynasty. Called "The Father of Modern China" |
|---------------|-----------|------------------|--|
| Teochew       | 潮州        | แต้จิ๋ว          | Chinese born or descended from the Chaoshan region of eastern Guangdong province                                     |
| Tái           | 台         | ภาษาไท or ภาษาไต | Tai language family spoken by many different ethnicities in Southeast Asia   |
| Vajiravudh    | 瓦栖拉兀/拉玛六世 | วชิราวุธ         | King of Siam from 1910-1925  |
| Yala Province | 也拉府       | ยะลา             | The southernmost province of Thailand, on the border with Malaysia   |