



TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# Chinese Anarchists of the Late Qing

Ep. 302

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Liú Shīfù	刘师复	1884-1915, Also known as Liú Sīfù 刘思复, a major figure in the Chinese Anarchist movement
Qīng Dynasty	清朝	China's final imperial dynasty that lasted 1633-1912.
Cài Yuánpéi	蔡元培	1868-1940, Chinese philosopher, politician and educator. Also served as president of Peking University at a key time in history and founded the Academia Sinica
Lǐ Hóngzhāng	李鸿章	1823-1901, a giant in late Qing history. Li was a politician, diplomat military leader and Viceroy of Zhili, Huguang and Liangguang
Treaty of Shimonoseki	下关条约	The treaty that ended the First Sino-Japanese War, signed in 1895. It was a major defeat for China and a clear victory for Japan
Zhou Dynasty	周朝	Ancient Chinese dyansty that lasted 1046 to 256 BC. The Western Zhou ended 771 BC and the Eastern Zhou, till 256 BC. The Eastern Zhou was divided up into the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods.
Huáxià	华夏	Huaxia was a historical concept representing the Chinese nation united with a common cultural ancestry
Mèngzǐ	孟子	372-289 BC, Chinese Confucian philospher, known as The Second Sage
Wú zhèngfǔ zhǔyì	无政府主义	Anarchism
Xīnhài Revolution	辛亥革命	Also called the 1911 Revolution. It began in Wuchang, Hubei and spread throughout the country and brought an end to the Qing Dyansty
Hēi Wǔ lèi	黑五类	The Five "Black Categories" Landlords, Rich Peasants, Counter-revolutionaries, Bad influencers and Right wingers.
Zhāng Jì	张继	1882-1947, Chinese anarchist and revolutionary who became a leading member of the right-wing faction of the Kuomintang.
Kōtoku Shūsui	幸德 秋水	1871-1911, Japanese socialist and anarchist who played a leading role in introducing anarchism to Japan in the early 20th century.
Zhāng Bǐnglín	章炳麟	1869-1936, Qing era scholar, philospoher, etymologist and revolutionary
Liú Shīpéi	刘师培	1884-1919, Chinese anarchist, philologist and major figure in the Japan Group of anarchists. He was married to He Zhen
Hé Zhèn	何震	1884-1920, also known as Hé Yīn Zhèn 何殷震, another major figure in the Tokyo Group of anarchists and especially in the early feminist movement

<b>Tóngméng huì</b>	<b>同盟会</b>	The Revolutionary Alliance, a secret society and underground resistance movement founded by Sun Yat-sen, Song Jiaoren, and others in Tokyo, Japan, on 20 August 1905.[1][2] It was formed from the merger of multiple Chinese
<b>Liáng Qǐchāo</b>	<b>梁启超</b>	1873-1929, Chinese politician, social and political activist, journalist and leading intellectual of his time. He was also an important protege of Kang Youwei
<b>Tiānyì Bào</b>	<b>天义报</b>	Natural Justice, the journal produced by the Tokyo Group, led by He Zhen and Liu Shiwei
<b>Huáng Liáng Měi Mèng</b>	<b>黄粱美梦</b>	A Chinese Sayings referring to anything that is a pipe dream or lost cause
<b>Lǎozǐ</b>	<b>老子</b>	Also known as Lao Tzu, an ancient philosopher who is called the author of the Tao te Ching (Daodejing). Also called the founder of Daoism
<b>Zhuāngzǐ</b>	<b>庄子</b>	Also known by his name Zhuang Zhou, and for his book "The Zhuangzi". He lived sometime around the 4th century BC
<b>Dào</b>	<b>道</b>	Difficult to translate this term. Also known as The Tao. The Way.
<b>Wú Wéi</b>	<b>无为</b>	Doing by not doing, accomplishing objectives by using the Dao and achieving your aims by allowing them to happen naturally, without doing
<b>Tiān Gāo Huángdì yuǎn</b>	<b>天高皇帝远</b>	The old saying "Heaven is high and the emperor is far away", meaning, what went on far away in the capital didn't affect them
<b>Duānfāng</b>	<b>端方</b>	1861-1911, high ranking Qing Dynasty official
<b>Lǐ Shízēng</b>	<b>李石曾</b>	1881-1973, major anarchist in the early 20th century, also a member of The Paris Group of Anarchists. Li also helped with the "Diligent Work-Frugal Study programs that brought Chinese youth to France to study and work and get
<b>Sì Jiù</b>	<b>四旧</b>	The Four Olds Campaign...Getting rid of Old Ideas, Culture, Customs and Habits
<b>Zhāng Rénjié</b>	<b>张人杰</b>	1877-1950, also known as Zhang Jingjiang 张静江. A major political figure and early backer of Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary movement. Zhang was also a successful entrepreneur and figure in the French Group of anarchists
<b>Zhāng Jìngjiāng</b>	<b>张静江</b>	See above Zhang Renjie
<b>Wú Zhīhuī</b>	<b>吴稚晖</b>	1865-1953, Chinese linguist and philosopher who was the chairman of the 1912-13 Commission on the Unification of Pronunciation that created Zhuyin (based on Zhang Binglin's work) and standardized Guoyu pronunciation. Wu
<b>Lǐ Dàzhāo</b>	<b>李大钊</b>	1889-1927, Chinese intellectual and revolutionary as well as a founding member of the Chinese Communist Party. Also served as the head librarian at Peking University
<b>Chén Dúxiù</b>	<b>陈独秀</b>	1879-1942, Chinese revolutionary and co-founder of the Chinese Communist Party, serving as 1st general secretary
<b>Zhōu Ēnlái</b>	<b>周恩来</b>	1898-1976, China's first premier and one of the most important political figures of the 20th century
<b>Dèng Xiǎopíng</b>	<b>邓小平</b>	1904-1997, one of the greatest Chinese political leaders of the 20th century. He was a revolutionary, military man, statesman who took over after Mao Zedong's death and set China on a more orderly path of world greatness
<b>Niè Róngzhēn</b>	<b>聂荣臻</b>	1899-1992, major Communist military leader and one of the Ten Marshals of the PLA
<b>Chén Yì</b>	<b>陈毅</b>	1901-1972, a Chinese Communist military commander and later politician and foreign minister of the PRC

Lǐ Fùchūn	李富春	1900-1975, another Chinese Communist revolutionary, military man, politician and served as a Vice Premier for many years
Shìjiè Shè	世界社	World Society, formed by Cài Yuǎnpéi and the other members of the Paris Group. This became the main vehicle for the the group's output of essays and articles.
Xīn Shìjì	新世纪	"New Century", the name of the journal produced by The Paris Group
Dòufu	豆腐	Tofu or "La Fromage Chinoise" as the French back then called it....Chinese cheese
Xiāngshān	香山	A town in southern Guangdoing just outside of Zhōngshān on the west side of the Pearl River Delta
Lǐ Zhǔn	李准	Qing military man who was in charge of the Qing forces that had time and again suppressed all these anti-Qing uprisings in the south of China
Zhīnà Ànshā tuán	支那暗殺團	China (or Chinese) Assassination Corps
Wǔchāng Uprising	武昌起义	An uprising that happened on October 10, 1911 that served as the beginning of the Xinhai Revolution
Huīmíng Xuéshè	晦鸣学社	The Cock Crowing Society, created by the anarchist Liu Shifu
Mínshēng	民声	"The People's Voice", the journal produced by Liu Shifu
Yuán Shìkǎi	袁世凯	1859-1916, Chinese military and government official during the late Qing and early years of the ROC. Served as president from and attempted to become emperor in 1916
Wúzhèngfǔ-Gòngchǎnzhǔyì Tóngzhì Shè	无政府-共产主义同志社	The Society of Anarcho-Communist Comrades
Xīhú Scenic Area	杭州西湖风景名胜區	One of the many scenic spots surrounding West Lake in Hangzhou
Xúnzǐ	荀子	Full name Xun Kuang, lived sometime around 310-238 BC, known as Master Xun, a Confucian philosopher. After Confucius and Mengzi, Xunzi is considered the third great Confucian philosopher
Shāng Yāng	商鞅	390-338 BC, a major figure of the Qin State as a jurist, Legalist philosopher and politician
Hán Fēi	韩非	280-233, another major figure during the Warring States Period, serving as a statesman, official and Legalist philosopher.
Wāng Jīngwèi	汪精卫	1883-1944, Chinese politician, head of the left wing of the KMT and vilified later on in history for his collaboration with the Japanese occupiers during the Second Sino-Japanese War
Chǔ Mínyì	褚民誼	1884-1946, major revolutionary and political figure of the early Nationalist government