



The History of Guangzhou (Part 5)

Ep. 307

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Guǎngzhōu	广州	Capital of Guangdong province
Qīng Dynasty	清朝	China's final imperial dynasty, lasting 1644-1912
Treaty of Nánjīng	南京条约	The treaty that ended the First Opium War, signed August 29, 1842
Lín Zéxú	林则徐	1785-1850, politician and scholar who served in a number of high-ranking positions in the Qing government. His forceful measures taken against the foreign traders dealing in opium, changed the course of history
Hǔmén	虎门	Also known as the Bocca Tigris or The Bogue, is a narrow strait in the Pearl River Delta that separates Shiziyang in the north and Lingdingyang in the south near Humen Town near Guangzhou. Humen is the site where the Pearl River
Tàipíng Rebellion	太平天国运动	Rebellion in China that lasted 1850-1864 that led to the deaths of around twenty million people
Niǎn Rebellion	捻乱	Rebellion in mostly northern China that lasted 1851-1864
Húběi	湖北	Province in central China
Húnán	湖南	Province just to the north of Guangdong and south of Hubei
Héběi	河北	Province in northern China
Shāndōng	山东	Coastal province in northern China
Yè Míngchēn	叶名琛	1807-1859, a high-ranking Chinese official during the Qing dynasty, known for his resistance to British influence in Guangzhou in the aftermath of the First Opium War and his role in the beginning of the Second Opium War.
Liángguǎng	两广	The two neighboring provinces of Guangdong and Guangxi, politically grouped together as one entity in past Chinese history
Guǎngdōng	广东	Province in southernmost China. Capital is Guangzhou
Guǎngxī	广西	Province just to the west of Guangdong.
Wáng Wěizhōng	王伟中	Current governor of Guangdong Province

Dàgū Forts	大沽炮台	Forts located on both sides of the Haihe estuary in Tianjin
Dàoguāng Emperor	道光帝	6th emepror of the Qing Dynasty, reigning 1820-1850
Xiánfēng Emperor	咸丰帝	Seventh Qing Emperor who reigned from 1850-1861
Prince Gōng	恭亲王	1833-1898, This Prince Gong was an imperial prince of the Aisin Gioro clan and an important statesman of the Qing dynasty. He served a regent of the empire from 1861 to 1865
Qíshàn	琦善	1786-1854, a Mongol nobleman and official of the late Qing Dynasty, best known for his negotiations with the British during the First Opium War
Yìshān	奕山	1790-1878, A Manchu official and diplomat during the late Qing
Treaty of Tiānjīn	天津条约	A collective name for several documents signed at Tianjin in June 1858. The Qing dynasty, Russian Empire, Second French Empire, United Kingdom, and the United States were the parties involved
Convention of Běijīng	北京条约	an agreement comprising three distinct treaties concluded between the Qing dynasty of China and Great Britain, France, and the Russian Empire in 1860
Shàntóu	汕头	Port city in the eastern part of Guangdong province, adjacent to Chaozhou and Jieyang, home of the Teochew People
Xiàmén	厦门	Port city in Fujian. People from this part of Fujian are known as the Hokkien
Fúzhōu	福州	Capital of Fujian Province. People from here are referred to as the Hokchiu
Hokkien	福建	People from southern Fujian. The term "Hokkien" is a romanization of the name of the province, Fujian
Hokchiu	福州	The people from northern Fujian around the capital, Fuzhou
Fújiàn	福建	Coastal province in China to the east of Guangdong and south of Zhejiang
Teochews	潮州人	The people from the Shantou, Chaozhou, Jieyang part of Guangdong province
Toi San	台山	One of the five counties on the west side of the Pearl River Delta
Kāng Yǒuwéi	康有为	1858-1927, a prominent political thinker and reformer in China of the late Qing dynasty, along with Liang Qichao and the Guangxu Emperor, he was a major participant in the Hundred Days Reform Movement
Liáng Qǐchāo	梁启超	1873-1929, a Chinese politician, social and political activist, journalist, and intellectual. His thought had a significant influence on the political reformation of modern China. He inspired Chinese scholars and activists with his writings
Fóshān	佛山	A culturally rich prefecture-level city in central Guangdong Province, adjacent to Guangzhou
Xīnhuì	新会	An urban district of Jiangmen in Guangdong, on the west side of the Pearl River Delta
Sūn Yìxiān	孙逸仙	1866-1925, also, Sūn Wén 孙文 and Sūn Zhōngshān 孙中山, but best known as Sun Yat-sen, he is called the Father of Modern China and was one of the greatest revolutionaries of his age

Cuihēng Village	翠亨村	Birthplace of Sun Yat-sen, located about halfway between Zhōngshān and Zhūhǎi...about a hundred kilometers south of Guangzhou
Xīng Zhōng Huì	兴中会	The Revive China Society, formed by Sun Yat-sen in 1894
Huìzhōu	惠州	City in Guangdong located two hours east of Guangzhou
Tóngméng huì	同盟会	a secret society and underground resistance movement founded by Sun Yat-sen, Song Jiaoren, and others in Tokyo, Japan, on 20 August 1905, with the goal of overthrowing China's Qing Dynasty.[1][2] It was formed from the
Charlie Soong (宋嘉树)	Sòng Jiāshù	Chinese businessman who first achieved prominence as a publisher in Shanghai. He was a close friend and follower of Sun Yat-sen during the Xinhai Revolution of 1911. His children became some of the most prominent figures
Boxer Rebellion (Yìhé tuán Yùndòng)	义和团运动	An anti-foreign, anti-colonial, and anti-Christian uprising in China between 1899 and 1901
Xīn Jūn	新军	modernised army corps formed under the Qing dynasty in December 1895, following its defeat in the First Sino-Japanese War. It was envisioned as militia fully trained and equipped according to Western standards
Běiyáng Army	北洋军	A large, Western-style Imperial Chinese Army established by the Qing Dynasty government in the late 19th century. It was the centerpiece of a general reconstruction of Qing China's military system. The Beiyang Army played a
Yuán Shìkǎi	袁世凯	1859-1916, Chinese military and government official who rose to power during the late Qing dynasty and eventually ended Qing dynasty rule of China
Wǔchāng	武昌	City in Hubei province
Wǔchāng Uprising	武昌起义	An armed rebellion against the Qing dynasty that took place in Wuchang (now Wuchang District of Wuhan) 10 October 1911, beginning the Xinhai Revolution that successfully overthrew China's last imperial dynasty
Sòng Jiàorén	宋教仁	1882-1913, Chinese republican revolutionary, political leader and a founder of the Kuomintang (KMT). He led the KMT to electoral victories in China's first democratic election. He was assassinated in Shanghai on March 20, 1913
Hùfǎ Yùndòng	护法运动	The Constitutional Protection Movement, a series of revolts against the Warlords who were making a mockery of the Republican Constitution
Zhāng Xūn	张勋	1854-1923, a Chinese general and Qing loyalist who attempted to restore the abdicated emperor Puyi in the Manchu Restoration of 1917. Because he kept his queue, he was also referred to as "The Pig-tailed General"
Běiyáng Clique	北洋军阀	A group of Beiyang Army generals who banded together politically to maintain power over the country
Duàn Qírùi	段祺瑞	1865-1936, a Chinese warlord and politician, a commander of the Beiyang Army and the acting Chief Executive of the Republic of China from 1924 to 1926. He was also the Premier of the Republic of China on four occasions
Cáo Kūn	曹錕	1862-1938, a Chinese warlord and politician, who served the President of the Republic of China from 1923 to 1924, as well as the military leader of the Zhili clique in the Beiyang Army;
Guǎngxī Clique	广西军阀	A group of generals/warlords based in Guangxi Province. There was both an "Old Guangxi Clique" active in the 1920's and a "New Guangxi Clique" in the 30's and 40's
Chén Jiǎngmíng	陈炯明	1878-1933, Hokkien revolutionary figure in the early period of the Republic of China, active in Guangdong province
Shēnzhēn	深圳	Special Economic Zone located on the HK-Guangdong border, today the 4th largest city in China
Xùgūyuàn Road	恤孤院路	Road in the Yuexiu District of Guangzhou

Chén Dúxiù	陈独秀	1879-1942, a Chinese revolutionary socialist, educator, philosopher and author, who co-founded the Chinese Communist Party with Li Dazhao in 1921
Lǐ Dàzhāo	李大钊	1889-1927, a Chinese intellectual and revolutionary who participated in the New Cultural Movement in the early years of the Republic of China. Also co-founded the Chinese Communist Party with Chen Duxiu in July 1921. He also
Zhāng Guótiào	张国焘	1897-1979, a founding member of the CCP and an early rival of Mao Zedong
Zhōu Ēnlái	周恩来	1898-1976, a Chinese statesman who served as the first premier of the People's Republic of China. Zhou was instrumental in Communist Party's rise to power, later helping consolidate its control, form its foreign policy, and
The Shaji Massacre (Shājī Cǎn'àn)	杀基惨案	An incident that occurred June 23, 1925 along the Pearl River waterfront on Yánjiāng West Road (沿江西路) in Guangzhou
Rénmín Bridge	人民桥	"People's Bridge" in Guangzhou
Shāmìàn Island	沙面岛	A sandbank island in the Liwan District of Guangzhou, Guangdong, China. The territory was divided into two concessions given to France and the United Kingdom by the Qing government in the 19th century (1859 to 1943)
Qú Qiūbái	瞿秋白	1899-1935, a leader of the Chinese Communist Party in the late 1920s.