



The History of Taiwan (Part 5)

Ep. 314

| PINYIN / TERM | CHINESE | ENGLISH / MEANING |
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| Péng hú | 澎湖 | Also popularly known as the Pescadores Islands. This is an archipelago of 90 islands in the Taiwan Strait covering an area of 141 square km. The largest city is Magong |
| Lù Yǔ | 陆羽 | The Tea Saint. Tang dynasty writer, traveler and author of the Cha Jing or Classic of Tea |
| Kē Cháo | 柯朝 | He's credited with bringing tea plants from Fujian to Taiwan in the late 18th century and planting them in the Ruifāng District 瑞芳区 just east of modern day Jīlóng 基隆 |
| Lín Fèngchí | 林凤池 | Another tea pioneer who planted tea seeds and cuttings from Fujian in the rich and optimal soil of Dòngdǐng Village 冻顶村, Lùgǔ Township 鹿谷乡, Nántóu County 南投县. |
| Lǐ Chūnshēng | 李春生 | 1838-1924, One of the "Fathers" of Taiwan's tea industry, along with John Dodd. He had a massive impact on the scaling up of Taiwan's tea industry and turning tea into Taiwan's biggest and renowned export |
| Xiàmén | 厦门 | Historic city in southern Fujian, also known as Amoy |
| Mùzhà | 木栅 | District just south of Taipei |
| Fújiàn | 福建省 | Coastal province in China located on the opposite side of the Taiwan Strait from Taiwan |
| Oolong Tea | 乌龙茶 | A semi-oxidized tea produced through a process including withering the leaves under strong sun and oxidation before curling and twisting. Most oolong teas, especially those of fine quality, involve unique tea plant cultivars that are |
| Dàdàochéng | 大稻埕 | It was also known as Twatutia (a transliteration of the Taiwanese Hokkien Tōa-tiū-tiān), Daitōtei during Japanese rule, and Tataocheng during the Kuomintang era. Dadaocheng was an important trading port in the 19th century, and is still |
| Dànshuǐ River | 淡水河 | third longest river in Taiwan after Zhuoshui River and Gaoping River, with a total length of 158.7 km (98.6 mi), flowing through Hsinchu County, Taoyuan, Taipei and New Taipei City. It is located in northern part of the island. |
| Dàtóng District | 大同区 | A district in Taipei located between the Taipei Metro Red Line and eastern shore of the Tamsui River, and between Civic Boulevard and the Sun Yat-sen Freeway. The southern part of this area used to be the site of Twatutia, one of |
| Taipei | 台北 | Located in Northern Taiwan, Taipei is an enclave of the municipality of New Taipei City that sits about 25 km (16 mi) southwest of the northern port city of Keelung. Most of the city rests on the Taipei Basin, an ancient lakebed. The |
| Liú Míngchuán | 刘铭传 | Taiwan's first governor during the Qing. He served from 1884-1891. Besides his past military service, Liu is remembered for his efforts in modernizing Taiwan during his tenure as governor, and several institutions have been given |
| Tiěguānyīn | 铁观音 | A type of Oolong Tea also known as Iron Buddha Tea. It originally came from Anxi in Fujian |
| Ān xī | 安溪 | A county of Quanzhou prefecture, in southern Fujian. Anxi lies adjacent to and directly north of Xiamen |

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| Hakka | 客家 | A Han Chinese subgroup whose ancestral homes are chiefly in the Hakka-speaking provincial areas of Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Guangxi, Sichuan, Hunan, Zhejiang, Hainan, Guizhou in China, as well as in parts of Taiwan. |
| Li Hóngzhāng | 李鴻章 | 1823-1901, Chinese politician, general and diplomat of the late Qing dynasty. With his Huai Army, he quelled several major rebellions and served in important positions in the Qing imperial court, including the Viceroy of Zhili, |
| Qīng | 清朝 | Last imperial dynasty of China 1644-1912 |
| Táng Jǐngsōng | 唐景崧 | Chinese general and statesman who commanded the Yunnan Army in the Sino-French War (August 1884–April 1885), and made an important contribution to Qing dynasty China's military effort in Tonkin by persuading the |
| Liú Yǒngfú | 刘永福 | Chinese warlord and commander of the Black Flag Army. Liu won fame as a Chinese patriot fighting against the French in northern Vietnam in the 1870s and early 1880s. During the Sino-French War he established a close friendship |
| Táiwān Mínhǔguó | 台湾民主国 | The Taiwan Republic |
| Qiū Féngjiǎ | 丘逢甲 | 1864-1912, a protégé of Táng Jǐngsōng and came from one of the many landed gentry families in Taiwan. Qiū's people were Hakkas from just north of Méizhōu |
| Count Kabayama Sukenori | 樺山 資紀 | 1837-1922, a Japanese samurai military leader and statesman. He was a general in the Imperial Japanese Army and an admiral in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He later became the first Japanese Governor-General of |
| Jílóng | 基隆 | Officially known as Keelung City. It's a major port city situated in the northeastern part of Taiwan. The city is a part of the Taipei–Keelung metropolitan area, along with its neighbors, New Taipei City and Taipei. |
| Guāngxù Emperor | 光绪帝 | 1871-1908, penultimate Qing Dynasty emperor. He reigned from 1875-1908 |
| Zhānghuà | 彰化市 | County seat of Zhanghua (Changhua) County |
| Bāguàshān | 八卦山 | Eight Trigram Mountain, located near Changhua |
| Xīnchéng Incident | 新城事件 | November 1896, Karenkō Prefecture, Taiwan, Empire of Japan. The chief of the Truku tribe, Holok Naowi, led 20 aboriginal warriors against the Japanese forces, killing 13 Japanese soldiers. Xīnchéng is a township on the east coast |
| Taroko People | 太鲁阁族 | Also known as Truku people, are an Indigenous Taiwanese people. Taroko is also the name of the area of Taiwan where the Taroko reside. The Executive Yuan, Republic of China has officially recognized the Taroko since 15 January |
| Seediq People | 賽德克族 | a Taiwanese indigenous people who live primarily in Nantou County and Hualien County. Their language is also known as Seediq. They were officially recognized as Taiwan's 14th indigenous group on 23 April 2008. Previously, |
| Kōminka Movement | 皇民化运动 | "Kōminka" literally means "to make people subjects of the emperor". The program had three components. First, the "national language movement" (國語運動, kokugo undō) promoted the Japanese language by teaching Japanese |
| Kodama Gentarō | 兒玉 源太郎 | 1852-1906, Japanese general in the Imperial Japanese Army and a government minister during the Meiji period. He was instrumental in establishing the modern Imperial Japanese military. |
| Gotō Shinpei | 後藤 新平 | 1857-1929, Doctor of Medicine, Japanese politician and cabinet minister of the Taishō and early Shōwa period Empire of Japan. He served as the head of civilian affairs of Taiwan under Japanese rule, the first director of the South |
| Hoko System | 保甲制度 | Known as the Bǎojiǎ System in China, Hokō was an institution of administrative control, adopted by the Japanese colonial government between 1898 and 1945 in Taiwan. The model was based on placing responsibility on |
| Wáng Ānshí | 王安石 | 1021-1086), a Northern Song Duynasty economist, philosopher, poet, and politician. During his term as chancellor he attempted major and controversial socioeconomic reforms known as the New Policies. These reforms constituted |
| Northern Sòng | 北宋 | The first half of the Song Dynasty when the capital was in Kaifeng. The Northern Song lasted from the founding in 960 up to the Jingkang Incident in 1127 when the Jürchens sacked the capital and captured the entire royal |

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| Páiwān people | 排湾族 | An indigenous people and language. In 2014, the Paiwan numbered 96,334. This was approximately 17.8% of Taiwan's total indigenous population, making them the second-largest indigenous group. They fought many skirmishes |
| Atayal | 泰雅族 | Also known as the Tayal and the Tayan. The Atayal people number around 90,000, approximately 15.9% of Taiwan's total indigenous population, making them the third-largest indigenous group. The preferred endonym is "Tayal", |
| Sānxiá | 三峡 | A district in southwest New Taipei City (新北市) |
| Dàbào Incident | 大豹社事件 | Another bloody confrontation, this time between the Atayal people and the Japanese. |
| Méishān Earthquake | 1906 眉山地震 | The 1906 Meishan earthquake was centered on Moe'akhe (梅仔坑), Japanese Taiwan and occurred on March 17. Referred to at the time as the Great Kagi earthquake (嘉義大地震), it is the third-deadliest earthquake in Taiwan's |
| Shinchiku-Tachū Earthquake | 新竹-台中地震 | This quake took place a hundred fifty kilometers to the north in Sānyì...not far from the border of Miáoli County 苗栗县 and Táizhōng City. Shinchiku was the new Japanese name for the city of Xīnzhú and Tachū was Táizhōng |