



The History of Yunnan Province

(Part 3)

Ep. 330

| PINYIN / TERM | CHINESE | ENGLISH / MEANING |
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| Wú Sāngui | 吴三桂 | 1612-1678, he was a notorious Ming dynasty military officer who played a key role in the fall of the Ming dynasty and the founding of the Qing. In Chinese folklore, Wu Sangui is regarded as a disreputable Han Chinese traitor who |
| Yáng Shèn | 杨慎 | 1488-1559, great Ming poet and literary figure who got himself banished to Yunnan following Thre Great Rites Controversy |
| Yúnnán | 云南 | A landlocked province in the southwest of the PRC. Population is around 50 million. The capital of the province is Kunming. Yunnan borders the provinces of Guizhou, Sichuan, Guangxi, and Tibet as well as Southeast Asian countries: |
| Míngdài Sān Cáizǐ | 明代三才子 | the three literary greats of the Ming. Yáng Shèn 杨慎, Xiè Jìn 解缙 and Xú Wèi 徐渭 |
| Wáng Yángmíng | 王阳明 | 1472-1529, also known as Wang Shouren 王守仁, a celebrated Chinese calligrapher, general, philosopher, politician, and literary figure during the Ming dynasty. He made major contributions to the field of Neo-Confucianism |
| Jiājīng emperor | 嘉靖帝 | Ming emperor who reigned 1521-1567 |
| Yǒngchāng | 永昌 | Today known as the city of Baoshan, a prefecture-level city in Western Yunnan. Baoshan is the second-biggest metropolitan area in western Yunnan after Dali. |
| Bǎoshān | 保山 | See above Yongchang |
| Dàilǐ | 大理国 | Once a state situated in modern Yunnan, from 937 until 1253. Dali today is the county-seat of the Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture in northwestern Yunnan. Dali City is administered through 12 township-level districts, two of |
| Sìchuān | 四川 | Province in southwest China with its capital at Chengdu |
| Shānhǎiguān | 山海关 | Also known as the Shanhai Pass. It's one of the major passes in the Great Wall, being the easternmost stronghold along the Ming Great Wall, and commands the narrowest choke point in the Liaoxi Corridor. It is located in |
| Dǒrgon | 多尔衮 | 1612-1650, a Manchu prince and regent of the early Qing dynasty |
| Míng Dynasty | 明朝 | Dynasty that ran from 1368 to 1644 |
| Chóngzhēn Emperor | 崇祯帝 | The final emperor of the Ming Dynasty. He reigned 1628-1644 |
| Lǐ Zìchéng | 李自成 | A Chinese peasant rebel leader who overthrew the Ming dynasty in 1644 and ruled over northern China briefly as the Yongchang Emperor of the short-lived Shun dynasty before his death a year later in 1645 |
| Shùn Dynasty | 大顺朝 | Officially called the Great Shun. Also known as Li Shun 李顺. This was a short-lived Chinese dynasty that existed during the Ming-Qing transition, 1644-45 |

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| Shǎnxī | 陕西 | Northwest province of China. Capital is in Xian |
| Southern Míng (Nán Míng) | 南明朝 | Also known as the Later Ming. It was a dynasty of China and a series of rump states of the Ming dynasty that came into existence following the fall of the dynasty in 1644. The Southern Ming was overthrown in 1662. |
| Emperor Yǒnglì | 永历帝 | The fourth and final emperor of the Southern Ming. He led the remnants of the Ming loyalists with the assistance of peasant armies to resist the Qing forces in southwestern China, but he was then forced to exile to Toungoo Burma and |
| Kūnmíng | 昆明 | Capital of Yunnan Province and location of Lake Dian and the ancient Dian Kingdom |
| Yúnnán Fǔ | 云南府 | Former name of the city of Kunming. It means "Yunnan Capital" (or government seat) |
| Píngxī wáng | 平西王 | The king or prince who pacifies the west, the title given to Wu Sangui |
| Miáo | 苗族 | The Miao are a group of linguistically-related peoples living in Southern China and Southeast Asia. The Miao live primarily in southern China's mountains, in the provinces of Guizhou, Yunnan, Sichuan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangxi, |
| Yí people | 彝族 | The Yi ethnic minority people of Yunnan. Also called the Nuosu people. Historically known as the Lolo, the Yi are an ethnic group in China, Vietnam, Laos and Thailand. Numbering nine million people, they are the seventh |
| Gēng Zhòngmíng | 耿仲明 | 1604–1649, a Chinese military general who lived through the transition from the Ming to the Qing, during which he served both sides. His grandson Geng Jingzhong (see below) was one of the Three Feudatories who rebelled against |
| Fújiàn | 福建 | Coastal province in southeast China |
| Jìngnán Wáng | 靖南王 | The prince who pacifies the South, the title given to Geng Zhongming that he passed down to his son, Geng Jimao |
| Gēng Jímào | 耿继茂 | Died 1671, a Chinese prince and military leader. He inherited the title of Jingnan wang, "Prince who pacifies the South", from his father Geng Zhongming, along with his lands. He then passed it on to his son Geng |
| Gēng Jīngzhōng | 耿精忠 | Died 1682, a powerful military commander of the early Qing dynasty. He inherited the title of "King/Prince of Jingnan" from his father Geng Jimao, who had inherited it from Jingzhong's grandfather Geng Zhongming. Geng Jingzhong |
| Shàng Kěxǐ | 尚可喜 | 1604-1676, was a Chinese general of the Ming and Qing dynasties. Shang died in 1676 and was succeeded by his son Shang Zhixin who joined the Revolt of the Three Feudatories shortly after but was defeated by the Han |
| Guǎngdōng | 广东 | Coastal province in southern China with its capital at Guangzhou |
| Píngnán wáng | 平南王 | Tge King or Prince who Pacifies the West, the title given to Wu Sangui |
| Fān | 藩 | a feudatory |
| Qīng Dynasty | 清朝 | China's last imperial dynasty lasting from 1644-1912 |
| Kāngxī emperor | 康熙帝 | Long-reigning Qing emperor who reigned 1661-1722 |
| Fānwáng | 藩王 | A king or prince of a feudatory |
| Shàng Zhìxìn | 尚之信 | Son of Shang Kexin, see above |

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| Zhōu Dynasty | 周朝 | Ancient Bronze-Age dynasty in China that lasted from 1046 to 256 BC |
| Northern Zhōu | 北周 | A Xianbei-led dynasty of China that lasted from 557 to 581. One of the Northern dynasties of China's Northern and Southern dynasties period, it succeeded the Western Wei dynasty and was eventually overthrown by the Sui |
| Wǔ Zétiān | 武则天 | 624-705), personal name Wu Zhao, was the de facto ruler of the Tang dynasty from 665 to 705, ruling first through others and then (from 690) in her own right. From 665 to 690, she was first empress consort of the Tang dynasty (as |
| Wǔ Zhōu | 武周 | Wu Zetian's dynasty where she ruled as empress of China from 690-705 |
| Hòu Zhōu | 后周 | a short-lived Chinese imperial dynasty (951-960) and the last of the Five Dynasties that controlled most of northern China during the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period. Founded by Guo Wei (Emperor Taizu), it was preceded |
| Húnán | 湖南 | Province in south central China with its capital at Changsha |
| Héngyáng | 衡阳 | Major city in southern Hunan |
| Zhāng Shìchéng | 张士诚 | 1321–1367, born Zhang Jiushi (張九四), he was one of the leaders of the Red Turban Rebellion in the late Yuan dynasty. The Red Turban Rebellion ran from 1354-1367 |
| Panthay Rebellion | 杜文秀起义 | Also known as The Du Wenxiu Uprising. This was a rebellion of the Muslim Hui people and other (Muslim as well as non-Muslim) ethnic groups against the Qing dynasty in southwestern Yunnan, as part of a wave of Hui-led multi-ethnic |
| Tai People | 台语民族 | Tai peoples are the populations who speak (or formerly spoke) the Tai languages. There are a total of about 93 million people of Tai ancestry worldwide, with the largest ethnic groups being Dai, Thais, Isan, Tai Yai |
| Dǎi People | 傣族 | One of several Tai-speaking ethnic groups living in the Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture and the Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture of China's Yunnan Province. The Dai term can apply to groups in |
| Lake Diān | 滇池 | also known as Kunming Lake, it's a large lake located on the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau close to Kunming. Its nickname is the "Sparkling Pearl Embedded in a Highland" 高原明珠) and it was the model for the Kunming Lake in the |
| Diān Kingdom | 滇国 | The Dian Kingdom, established by the Dian people, a non-Han metalworking civilization from the late Spring and Autumn period until the Eastern Han dynasty. The Dian language was likely one of the Tibeto-Burman languages. |
| Xīshuāngbǎnnà | 西双版纳 | Xishuangbanna, Sibsongpanna or Sipsong Panna, shortened to Banna, is an autonomous prefecture for Dai people in the extreme south of Yunnan Province, China, bordering both Myanmar and Laos. The prefectural seat is |
| Tǔsī | 土司 | Tusi, often translated as "headmen" or "chieftains", were hereditary tribal leaders recognized as imperial officials by the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties. They ruled certain ethnic minorities in central China, western China, |
| Yōngzhèng emperor | 雍正帝 | The fourth Qing emperor who reigned from 1722 to 1735. A hard-working ruler, the Yongzheng Emperor's main goal was to create an effective government at minimal expense. Like his father, the Kangxi Emperor, the Yongzheng Emperor |
| È'ěrtài | 鄂尔泰 | An eminent Manchu official from the Sirin Gioro clan, belonging to the Bordered Blue Banner, during the Qing. He served both the Yongzheng and the Qianlong Emperors. Ortai governed the southwestern region of the Qing |
| Yún Guì Zǒng Dū | 云贵总督 | the Viceroy of Yunnan and Guizhōu |
| Gǎi Tǔ Guī Liú | 改土归流 | changing out the local chieftains for a more traditional bureaucratic system with the ultimate objective of frontier security and turning on the tax revenue spigots |
| Guìzhōu | 贵州 | Interior province in west China bordering Yunnan |
| Guǎngxī | 广西 | Province in southwest China with its capital at Nanning |

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| Zhènyuán | 镇沅 | Today, an autonomous county under the jurisdiction of Pu'er City, in the west central part of Yunnan |
| Wēiyuǎn | 威远 | Today, a town in and the county seat of Jinggu Dai and Yi Autonomous County |
| Pǔ'ěr | 普洱 | Made famous for the tea that carries this Pu'er name, today it is a prefecture-level city in southern Yunnan. The urban administrative center of Pu'er is Simao District (see below), which is also the former name of the prefecture- |
| Six Dynasties Period | 六朝 | A collective term for the six Han Chinese-ruled dynasties that existed from the early 3rd century AD to the late 6th century AD, between the end of the Han and beginning of the Sui. |
| Liù Dà Chá Shān | 六大茶山 | The Six Great Tea Mountains of the Dǎi Autonomous Region in Xīshuāngbǎnnà: Gédēng 革登山, Mánzhuān 蛮砖山, Mángzhì 芒智山, Mǎnsā 曼撒山 and Yōulè 攸乐山 and Yībāng shān 倚邦山 |
| Láncāng River | 澜沧江 | Better known in some places as The Mekong River, the Lancang runs right through Xīshuāngbǎnnà before it continues on, marking the border between Laos and Myanmar and winding south along the Thai, Cambodian borders |
| Máochá | 毛茶 | Literally, "rough tea" is a process to dry the leaves and keep them from spoiling. It involves minimal processing and there is no "fermentation" involved |
| Hāní | 哈尼族 | Also known as the Ho people are a Lolo-speaking ethnic group in Southern China, Northern Laos, and Vietnam |
| Sīmáo | 思茅 | See above Pu'er |
| Dà Yè | 大叶 | Big Leaf, one of the characteristics of the tea leaves grown in southern Yunnan. The tea bushes produce a tea leaf that is slightly larger than the average tea leaf |
| Wú Lǐzhēn | 吴理真 | The man credited with the first cultivation of tea in 53 BC. Upon returning from India on a Buddhist mission, he brought tea plants back to China and planted them on Mount Mengding in Sichuan |
| Méngdǐngshān | 蒙顶山 | Mount Meng, famous for its Ganlu Tea |
| Jīnuò | 基诺族 | The Jino people are a Tibeto-Burman ethnic group who live in an area called the Jino Mountains (Jinuoshan 基诺山) in eastern Jinghong, Xishuangbanna, Yunnan province |
| Zǒngchádiàn | 总茶店 | General Tea Market, established by the government to manage the tea trade in southern Yunnan |
| Qiánlóng Emperor | 乾隆帝 | The fifth emperor of the Qing dynasty. Qianlong was the fourth son of the Yongzheng Emperor, he reigned officially from 11 October 1735 to 8 February 1796. He lingered on longer than he should have |
| Punti (Běndì) | 本地 | The native people to a land, in this case the native Cantonese people who lived in Guangdong prior to the arrival of waves of Hakka immigration |
| Nàjiāyíng Mosque | 纳家营清真寺 | A mosque in Tonghai County, Yuxi City. The mosque was originally built in 1370. Over the past 600 years, the mosque had been expanded several times. In 2001, a new mosque building was constructed |
| Yùxī | 玉溪 | A prefecture-level city in the central part of Yunnan. The administrative center of Yuxi is Hongta District. Yuxi is approximately 90 kilometres (56 mi) south of Kunming |
| Tōnghǎi County | 通海县 | is located in Yuxi Prefecture-level City. The county includes a large Muslim (Hui) population. Centers of Hui culture include Dahui and Xiaohui villages in Hexi Township, as well as Nagu Town, with its Najiyang Mosque (see above) |
| Huí | 回族 | An East Asian ethnoreligious group predominantly composed of Chinese-speaking adherents of Islam. The Hui are distributed throughout China, mainly in the northwestern provinces and in the Zhongyuan region. According to the |
| Sàidǎnchì Shànsīdǐng | 赛典赤山思丁 | 1211-1279, Sayyid Ajall Shams al-Din Omar al-Bukhari was Yunnan's first provincial governor, appointed by Kublai Khan after the pacification of Yunnan. He spread Islam throughout the province and Confucian learning |

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| Níngxià | 宁夏 | Province in northwest China, also known as the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region |
| Gānsù | 甘肃 | Province in northwest China. The capital is Lanzhou |
| Xīnjiāng | 新疆 | Province in China's northwest. Also China's largest province based on area |
| Admiral Zhèng Hé | 郑和 | 1371–1433?, was a celebrated Chinese mariner, explorer, diplomat, fleet admiral, and court eunuch during China's early Ming dynasty, and often regarded as the greatest admiral in Chinese History. He was originally born as |
| Nàsùládīng | 纳速刺丁 | Nasr al-Din, died 1292, was the second provincial governor of Yunnan during the Yuan dynasty, and was the son of Sayyid Ajjal Shams al-Din Omar (see above) |
| Yí | 夷 | A generic name given to ancient tribes to the east of China. It came to be used to describe any non-Han people |
| Yí | 彝 | The character for the Yi ethnic group of people but used also during the Yuan and Ming to describe any of the non-Han ethnic groups of Yunnan |
| Qīngzhēn jiào | 清真教 | Islam, literally, the "Pure and True Religion" |
| xǐchéng | 洗城 | The "cleanse" the city |