



TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

# The History of Yunnan Province

## (Part 5)

Ep. 332

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
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:
Dīan 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.
Qīng Dynasty	清朝	The last dynasty of imperial China, lasting 1644-1912
Panthey 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
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
Kūnmíng	昆明	Capital of Yunnan Province and location of Lake Dian and the ancient Dian Kingdom
Hékǒu Uprising	河口起义	An uprising that took place in southern Yunnan in April 1908. This was one of Sun Yat-sen's many failed early uprisings. Hékǒu was right on the border with Vietnam
Bǎodìng Military Academy	保定军校	A military academy based in Baoding, during the late Qing dynasty and early Republic of China, in the first two decades of the 20th century. For a time, it was the most important military academy in China, and its cadets played
Whampoa Military Academy (Huángpǔ Jūnxiào)	黄埔军校	This was the military academy produced that commanders who fought in many of China's conflicts in the 20th century, notably the Northern Expedition, the Second Sino-Japanese War and the Chinese Civil War. The military academy
Cài È	蔡锷	1882-1916, was a Chinese revolutionary leader and general. He was also an influential warlord in Yunnan (Yunnan clique), and is best known for his role in challenging the imperial ambitions (Hongxian emperor) of Yuan Shikai during
Húnán	湖南	Province in central China with its capital in Changsha
Liáng Qǐchāo	梁启超	1873-1929, Liang was a Chinese politician, social and political activist, journalist, and intellectual. He inspired Chinese scholars and activists with his writings and reform movements. His translations of Western and Japanese
Guǎngxī	广西	Province in southwest China with its capital at Nanning
Tóngménghuì	同盟会	A secret society and underground resistance movement founded by Sun Yat-sen, Song Jiaoren, and others in Tokyo on 20 August 1905, with the goal of overthrowing China's Qing dynasty. It was formed from the merger of multiple
Xīn Jūn	新军	the 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
Yuán Shìkǎi	袁世凯	1859 – 6 June 1916) was a Chinese military and government official who rose to power during the late Qing dynasty and eventually ended the Qing dynasty rule of China in 1912

<b>Zhū Dé</b>	朱德	1886-1976, was a Chinese general, military strategist, politician and revolutionary in the Chinese Communist Party. He served as commander-in-chief of the Eighth Route Army during the Second Sino-Japanese War and
<b>Yè Jiànyīng</b>	叶剑英	1897-1986, was a Chinese Communist revolutionary leader and politician, one of the founding Ten Marshals of the People's Republic of China.
<b>Wǔchāng Uprising</b>	武昌起义	An armed rebellion against the Qing dynasty that took place in Wuchang (now Wuchang District of Wuhan), Hubei, China on 10 October 1911, beginning the Xinhai Revolution that successfully overthrew China's last imperial dynasty
<b>Tāng Jìyáo</b>	唐继尧	1883-1927, was a Chinese general and warlord of Yunnan during the Warlord Era of early Republican China. He was military governor of Yunnan from 1913-1927
<b>Kunming Wūjiābà Airbase</b>	昆明巫家坝	Was first established into a military airbase and flight-training institute under the supervision of local warlord General Tang Jiyao in 1922
<b>Kunming Chángshuǐ International Airport</b>	昆明长水国际机场	The new airport in Kunming that opened in 2012
<b>Sòng Jiàorén</b>	宋教仁	1882-1913, was a Chinese republican revolutionary, political leader and a founder of the KMT. He led the KMT to electoral victories in China's first democratic election. Historians have concluded that provisional president,
<b>Yúnnán Clique / Diān Xì</b>	滇系	One of several mutually hostile cliques or factions that split from the Beiyang Government in the Republic of China's warlord era. It was initially led by Cai E and based in Kunming
<b>Zhílì Clique</b>	直隶系	Another clique during the Warlord Era named for the general region of the clique's base of power, Zhili Province, now Hebei, and during its height also controlled Jiangsu, Jiangxi, and Hubei
<b>Ānhuī Clique</b>	皖系	A military and political organization, one of several mutually hostile cliques or factions that split from the Beiyang clique in the Republic of China's Warlord Era. It was named after Anhui province because several of its generals–
<b>Fèngtiān Clique</b>	奉系	The Warlord faction that supported The Manchurian Warlord Zhang Zuolin during the Republic of China's Warlord Era. It took its name from Fengtian Province, which served as its original base of support, but quickly came to
<b>Shānxī Clique</b>	晋系	Another one of several military factions that split off from the Beiyang Army during China's warlord era. It was led by Yan Xishan. Though a close associate of Duan Qirui, Yan did not join Duan's Anhui clique. He kept his province
<b>Guǎngxī Clique</b>	桂系	The "Old Guangxi Clique" was a clique of Chinese warlords by Lu Rongting up to the early 1920s. They were followed by the "New Guangxi Clique" led by Li Zongren
<b>Qūjīng</b>	曲靖市	A prefecture-level city in the east of Yunnan, bordering Guizhou province to the east and Guangxi to the southeast
<b>Guìzhōu</b>	贵州	A province in southwest China
<b>Lù Róngtíng</b>	陆荣廷	1859-1928, was a late Qing/early Republican military and political leader from Guangxi. Lu belonged to the Zhuang ethnic group
<b>Guangzhou</b>	广州	Capital of Guangdong Province, once known as Canton
<b>Big Ears Dù</b>	杜月笙	1888-1951, also known as Du Yuesheng, nicknamed "Big-Eared Du", was a Chinese mob boss who spent much of his life in Shanghai. He was a key supporter of Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang in their battle against the
<b>Lǐ Zōngrén</b>	李宗仁	1890-1969, was a prominent Guangxi warlord and KMT military commander during the Northern Expedition, Second Sino-Japanese War and Chinese Civil War. He served as vice-president and acting President of the Republic of China
<b>Bái Chóngxǐ</b>	白崇禧	1893-1966, was a Chinese general in the National Revolutionary Army of the Republic of China and a prominent Chinese Nationalist leader. He was of Hui ethnicity and of the Muslim faith. From the mid-1920s to 1949, Bai and his
<b>Huáng Shào'hóng</b>	黄绍竑	1895-1966, was a warlord in Guangxi province and governed Guangxi as part of the New Guangxi Clique through the latter part of the Warlord era, and a leader in later years of the Republic of China

<b>Guangdong-Guangxi War</b>	<b>粤桂战争</b>	The Guangdong–Guangxi War, or the 1st and 2nd Yue-Gui Wars, occurred between the Kuomintang and the Old Guangxi Clique. Chen Jiongming of the KMT, in October 1920, captured Guangzhou and drove the Guangxi warlords
<b>Chén Jiǒngmíng</b>	<b>陈炯明</b>	1878-1933, was a Chinese lawyer, military general, revolutionary, and politician who was best known as a Hokkien revolutionary figure in the early period of the Republic of China
<b>Hú Ruòyú</b>	<b>胡若愚</b>	1894-1949, was governor of Yunnan in 1927. During the Warlord Era Hu was a member of the Yunnan clique, one of whose actions, together with Long Yun, was to expel Yunnan Gov. Tang Jiyao from office.
<b>Lóng Yún</b>	<b>龙云</b>	1884-1962, Long was governor and warlord of Yunnan from 1927 to October 1945, when he was overthrown in a coup (known as "The Kunming Incident") under the order of Chiang Kai-shek
<b>Yí people</b>	<b>彝族</b>	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
<b>tǔsī</b>	<b>土司</b>	Tusi, often translated as "headmen" or "chieftains", were hereditary tribal leaders recognized as imperial officials by the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties
<b>Yuan dynasty</b>	<b>元朝</b>	Imperial dynasty founded by Kublai Khan that lasted 1271-1368
<b>Fujian</b>	<b>福建</b>	Coastal province in southern China
<b>Guangdong</b>	<b>广东</b>	Coastal province in southern China, west of Fujian
<b>Chóngqìng</b>	<b>重庆</b>	Formerly a city in Sichuan province, now a municipality east of Sichuan
<b>Dàhòufāng</b>	<b>大后方</b>	The Great Rear Base
<b>Jiangxi Soviet (Mǐn-Gàn Sūqū)</b>	<b>闽赣苏区</b>	This Fujian-Jiangxi Soviet base was the largest territory of the Chinese Soviet Republic, an unrecognized state established in November 1931 by Mao Zedong and Zhu De during the Chinese civil war.
<b>Guólì Xīnán Liánhé Dàxué / Liándà</b>	<b>国立西南联合大学 / 联大</b>	National Southwestern Associated University. Today's Yúnnán Shīfàn Dàxué 云南师范大学, Yunnan Normal University
<b>Sìchuān</b>	<b>四川</b>	Province in southwest China with its capital in Chengdu. It bordered Yunnan to the north
<b>Peking University</b>	<b>北京大学</b>	Today one of China's premier universities, it was established as the Imperial University of Peking in 1898 when it received its royal charter by the Guangxu Emperor as part of the Hundred Days' Reform
<b>Qīnghuá University</b>	<b>清华大学</b>	After receiving a crushing penalty following the Boxer Rebellion, Qing ambassador Liang Cheng and US president Theodore Roosevelt obtained approval from the US Congress in 1909 to reduce the indemnity payment on
<b>Nánkāi University</b>	<b>南开大学</b>	A university based in Tianjin that was founded as a private institution in 1919
<b>T.D. Lee / Lǐ Zōngdào</b>	<b>李宗道</b>	Born in 1926, T.D. Lee is a Chinese-American physicist, known for his work on parity violation, the Lee–Yang theorem, particle physics, relativistic heavy ion (RHIC) physics, nontopological solitons, and soliton stars. He was a University
<b>C.N. Yáng / Yáng Zhènníng</b>	<b>杨振宁</b>	Born in 1922, also known by the English name Frank Yang, he is a Chinese theoretical physicist who made significant contributions to statistical mechanics, integrable systems, gauge theory, and both particle physics and
<b>Jiànxióng Wú</b>	<b>吴健雄</b>	1912-1997, was a Chinese-American particle and experimental physicist who made significant contributions in the fields of nuclear and particle physics. Wu worked on the Manhattan Project
<b>Wú Dàyóu</b>	<b>吴大猷</b>	1907-2000, was a Chinese physicist and writer who worked in the United States, Canada, China and Taiwan. He has been called the Father of Chinese Physics.

<b>Lú Hàn</b>	卢汉	1895-1974, was a Chinese general of Yi ethnicity, who served in important military and political positions under both the Republic of China and the People's Republic of China. Also a prominent warlord of Yunnan, he was
<b>Yuitsu Tsuchihashi</b>	土橋 勇逸	1891-1972, was a lieutenant general in the Imperial Japanese Army in World War II.
<b>Sòng Rénqióng</b>	宋任穷	1909-2005, was a general in the People's Liberation Army of the People's Republic of China and one of the Eight Elders of the Chinese Communist Party.
<b>Chén Gēng</b>	陈赓	1903-1961, was a Chinese military officer who served as a senior general in the People's Liberation Army.
<b>Lǐ Mí</b>	李弥	1902-1973, was a high-ranking Nationalist general who participated in the anti-Communist Encirclement Campaigns, Second Sino-Japanese War and Chinese Civil War. He was one of the few Kuomintang commanders to achieve
<b>Emperor Wǔ of Hàn</b>	汉武帝	156-87 BC, born Liu Che (劉徹), he was the seventh emperor of the Han dynasty, ruling from 141 to 87 BC. His reign lasted 54 years
<b>Bái people</b>	白族	An East Asian ethnic group native to the Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture of Yunnan Province, Bijie area of Guizhou Province, and Sangzhi area of Hunan Province. They constitute one of the 56 ethnic groups officially recognized by
<b>Hāní</b>	哈尼族	Also known as the Ho people are a Lolo-speaking ethnic group in Southern China, Northern Laos, and Vietnam
<b>Dǎi people</b>	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
<b>Zhuàng</b>	壮族	a Tai-speaking ethnic group who mostly live in Guangxi. Some also live in the Yunnan, Guangdong, Guizhou, and Hunan provinces. They form one of the 56 ethnic groups officially recognized by the PRC. Their population, estimated at
<b>Miáo</b>	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,
<b>Sānxiàn Jiànshè</b>	三线建设	The Third Front Movement, a Chinese government campaign to develop industrial and military facilities in the country's interior. The campaign was motivated by concerns that China's industrial and military infrastructure would
<b>Guìyáng</b>	贵阳	The capital of Guizhou Province
<b>Chéngdū</b>	成都	The capital of Sichuan Province
<b>Zhào Jiàn mín Tèwù'àn</b>	赵建民特务案	The Zhào Jiàn mín Spy Case
<b>Zhào Jiàn mín</b>	赵建民	a PLA general with impeccable credentials, fought in all the battles, a commander in the Eighth Route Army. A Party member going back to the 1930' s.
<b>Kāng Shēng</b>	康生	1898-1975, was a CCP official, best known for having overseen the work of the CCP's internal security and intelligence apparatus during the early 1940s and again at the height of the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960s and early
<b>Jiāng Qīng</b>	江青	1914-1991, also known as Madame Mao, was a Chinese communist revolutionary, actress, and major political figure during the Cultural Revolution (1966–1976). She was the fourth wife of Mao and best known for playing a
<b>Shādiàn Incident</b>	沙甸事件	An uprising of Muslim Hui people during the Cultural Revolution which ended in a military-led massacre. The massacre took place in seven villages of Yunnan Province, especially at the Shadian Town of Gejiu City, in July and August
<b>Gèjiù City</b>	个旧市	a county-level city in Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan
<b>Zhōngfā</b>	中发	a Party Central Committee Notice

**Hóng Hé Hānǐ and Yí  
Autonomous Prefecture**

红河哈尼族彝族自治州

Hóng Hé Hānǐ and Yí Autonomous Prefecture, located just south of Kunming