



# Guiguzi, The Sage of Ghost Valley

## Ep. 336

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Zhou Dynasty	周朝	Bronze Age dynasty that lasted from 1046-256 BC. The Western Zhou lasted 1046 to 771 BC. The Eastern Zhou lasted until 256 BC and was divided up into the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods
Chéngyǔ	成语	A Chinese idiom or saying, usually written in four characters but often five or more. Try out The Chinese Sayings Podcast to learn more
Guǐgǔzi	鬼谷子	The Sage of Ghost Valley who went by many names. He taught in a place called Guigu 鬼谷 or Ghost Valley. It was located in Henan around Yúnmèng Mountain 云梦山, today's Yǔzhōu 禹州, just to the west of Xǔchāng 许昌
Liáng Shíqiū	梁实秋	1903-1987, Liang was a renowned educator, writer, translator, literary theorist and lexicographer. He is known for his New Practical Chinese-English Dictionary
Cídiǎn	辞典	A dictionary
Qīng Dynasty	清朝	Imperial China's last dynasty that ran 1644-1912
Book of Suí	随书	This is the official history of the Sui dynasty, which ruled China in the years AD 581–618. It ranks among the official Twenty-Four Histories of imperial China and was completed in 636.
Book of Sòng	送书	The historical text of the Liu Song Dynasty of the Southern Dynasties of China. It covers history from 420 to 479, and is one of the Twenty-Four Histories
Sìkù Quǎnshū	四库全书	Known in English as The Complete Library of the Four Treasuries, it was the largest collection of books in Chinese history with 36,381 volumes, 79,337 manuscript rolls, 2.3 million pages and about 997 million words. The complete encyclopedia contains an annotated catalogue of 10,680 titles along with a compendium of 3,593 titles
Qiánlóng Emperor	乾隆帝	Long-reigning emperor of the Qing Dynasty. He ruled from 1735 to 1796
Lǎozǐ	老子	He was a semi-legendary ancient Chinese Taoist philosopher, credited with writing the Daodejing. The name "Laozi" is a Chinese honorific, generally translated as "the Old Master". Although modern scholarship generally regards him as a fictional person, traditional accounts say he was born as Li Er 李耳 in the state of Chu in the 6th century BC during China's Spring and Autumn Period
Sū Qín	苏秦	380–284 BC, was a Chinese political consultant and philosopher who was an influential political strategist during the Warring States period. According to legend Su Qin was a disciple of Guiguzi, the founder of the School of Diplomacy. He was the chief advocate of the Vertical Alliance system, which sought to create an alliance of the other states against the state of Qin
Zhāng Yì	张仪	c. 329 BC – 309 BC, he was a Chinese military strategist and philosopher, born in Wei state during the Warring States. He was an important strategist in helping Qin to dissolve the unity of the other states, and hence paved the way for Qin to unify China. He was an advocate of horizontal alliance, unlike Su Qin; both were adherents of the School of Diplomacy.
Sūn Bīn	孙臆	Died 316 BC, he was a Chinese general, military strategist, and writer who lived during the Warring States period. A supposed descendant of Sun Tzu, Sun was tutored in military strategy by Guiguzi. After being framed for treason in Wei, Sun escaped from Wei later and rose to prominence in Qi state, by serving as a military strategist and commander. He led Qi to victory against the Wei state at the Battle of Guiling and Battle of Maling. Sun authored the military treatise Sun Bin's Art of War 孙臆兵法, which was rediscovered in a 1972 archaeological excavation after being lost for almost 2000 years.

<b>Páng Juān</b>	庞涓	Died 342 BC, was an ancient Chinese military general of the Wei state during the Warring States period. Today Pang Juan is sometimes utilized as a "door god" in Chinese and Taoist temples, usually paired with his rival Sun Bin
<b>Táo Hóngjǐng</b>	陶弘景	456–536, a Chinese alchemist, astronomer, calligrapher, military general, musician, physician, and pharmacologist during the Northern and Southern dynasties (420–589). A polymath of many talents, he was best known as a founder of the Shangqing "Highest Clarity" School of Taoism and the compiler-editor of the basic Shangqing scriptures
<b>Wǔjīng Qīshū</b>	武经七书	the Seven Military Classics of China
<b>bízǔ</b>	鼻祖	earliest ancestor, the originator of a tradition or school of thought, founder
<b>Zònghéngjiā</b>	纵横家	the School of Diplomacy, one of the Hundred Schools that flourished and contended back in the time of all the great Zhou Dynasty sages
<b>Sūnzǐ</b>	孙子	Also known as Sun Tzu, personal name Sun Wu 孙武, lived around the 6th century BC, general, strategist, and philosopher, believed to be the author of The Art of War, the best known military treatise from China
<b>Simǎ Qiān</b>	司马迁	c. 145 – c. 86 BC, an early Han Dynasty historian who served under Emperor Wu. He is considered the father of Chinese historiography for his Records of the Grand Historian, a general history of China covering more than two thousand years beginning from the rise of the legendary Yellow Emperor and the formation of the first Chinese polity to his present time in the 1st century BC
<b>Guǐgǔ Xiānshēng</b>	鬼谷先生	Mr. or Master Guigu, another one of Guiguzi's monikers
<b>Guǐgǔ Dàshī</b>	鬼谷大师	Master Guigu
<b>Xuánwēizǐ</b>	玄微子	Master of the Obscure Minimum, a Daoist title ascribed to Guiguzi
<b>Chǔ</b>	楚国	One of the earliest states of the Western Zhou Dynasty, founded in 1030 BC before falling to Qin in 223 BC. Chu was also known as Jing (荆) and Jingchu (荆楚). Chu included most of the present-day provinces of Hubei and Hunan, along with parts of Chongqing, Guizhou, Henan, Anhui, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Shanghai
<b>Duke Píng of Jìn</b>	晋平公	Ruler of Jin from 557-532 BC
<b>Dù Guāngtíng</b>	杜光庭	850-933, author of the collection Lùyìjì 錄異記. He's also made significant contributions to the development of Daoist ritual practice. He is also known for having edited and reconstructed the Daoist canon (Daozang) from the libraries in Sichuan. This was necessary as during the Huang Chao rebellion (880–885) and the sack of Chang'an, many Daoist scriptures were lost
<b>Wáng Xǔ</b>	王栩	Another name of Guiguzi
<b>xiānrén</b>	仙人	a Daoist immortal
<b>Yellow Emperor</b>	黄帝	3rd millenium BC legendary sovereign of the lands and people that one day became the Chinese nation
<b>yóushuì</b>	遊说	Note pronounced Yóushuì, not Yóushuō. These were the philosophers from the School of Diplomacy who tried to persuade rulers to consider various strategies. It also means to lobby, campaign or promote something or an idea
<b>Dǒng Zhòngshū</b>	董仲舒	179–104 BC, a Han Dynasty philosopher, politician and writer. Dong is traditionally associated with the promotion of Confucianism as the official ideology of the Chinese imperial state
<b>Emperor Wǔ of Han</b>	汉武帝	Long reigning emperor of the Western Han Dynasty from 141-87 BC
<b>móulüèjiā</b>	谋略家	Strategy or a strategist
<b>bīngjiā</b>	兵家	A military strategist
<b>Dà Qín Dìguó</b>	大秦帝国	A TV series from 2009 that traces the rise of the Qin State
<b>King Huìwén of Qín</b>	秦惠文	Ruler of Qin from 338-311 BC. He was the son of Duke Xiao
<b>Hézòng Liánhéng</b>	合纵连横	Vertical (Zòng) and horizontal (héng) opposing war strategies
<b>Zònghéng Zhànlüè</b>	纵横战略	Vertical (Zòng) and horizontal (héng) opposing war strategies
<b>Duke Xiāo</b>	秦孝公	Ruler of Qin State from 361-338 BC
<b>Shāng Yāng</b>	商鞅	390-338 BC, an advisor to Duke Xiao of Qin. His new reforms transformed Qin State into a Warring States powerhouse
<b>Luòyáng</b>	洛阳	Ancient capital of many dynasties. Today a city in Henan Province
<b>Liu Song Dynasty</b>	刘宋	The first of the four Southern Dynasties. The Liu Song (or Former Song) lasted from 420-479

<b>The Nine Cauldrons</b>	<b>九鼎</b>	The Nine Cauldrons were a collection of Nine ding-type vessels that were viewed as symbols of the authority given to the ruler by the mandate of heaven. They had been cast, according to the legend, by Yu the Great of the Xia dynasty.
<b>Hán Fēizǐ</b>	<b>韩非子</b>	280-233 BC, also known as Han Fei, was a Chinese philosopher and statesman of the "Legalist" school during the Warring States period. He was also a prince of the state of Han and served in Qin State
<b>Xiányáng</b>	<b>咸阳</b>	The capital of both Qin State and the Qin Dynasty
<b>Qín State</b>	<b>秦国</b>	Founded in 897 BC on the western edge of Chinese civilization, they went on to conquer all the states and kingdoms and unite China in 221 BC.
<b>Wèi State</b>	<b>魏国</b>	Wei State was created following the Partition of Jin in 386 BC. Wei was located between the states of Qin and Qi and included parts of modern-day Henan, Hebei, Shanxi, and Shandong. After its capital was moved from Anyi to Daliang (present-day Kaifeng) during the reign of King Hui, Wei was also called Liang 梁国
<b>Dōng Zhōu Lièguó Zhì</b>	<b>东周列国志</b>	Chronicles of the Eastern Zhou
<b>King Huì of Wèi</b>	<b>魏惠王</b>	Ruler of Wei State from 344-319 BC. He also was advised by the wandering philosopher Mengzi
<b>zhāoxián</b>	<b>招贤</b>	To seek out people of talent
<b>Sūnzǐ Bīngfǎ</b>	<b>孙子兵法</b>	Known also as The Art of War by Sun Tzu. It is an ancient military treatise dating from the Late Spring and Autumn Period (roughly 5th century BC). The work is composed of 13 chapters
<b>Mòzi</b>	<b>墨子</b>	c. 470-391 BC, original name Mo Di (墨翟), he was a Chinese essayist and philosopher who founded the school of Mohism during the Hundred Schools of Thought period. The Mozi is also the name of the book ascribed to Mo Di
<b>bīn</b>	<b>宾</b>	guest
<b>bìn</b>	<b>腓</b>	kneecap. It also has an archaic usage meaning to slash or remove the kneecaps as punishment or to kneecap someone
<b>Sūn Wǔ</b>	<b>孙武</b>	Personal name of the military strategist Sun Tzu / Sūnzǐ
<b>Qí State</b>	<b>齐国</b>	An ancient Chinese state that went back to the founding of the Zhou Dynasty in 1046 BC. They were the last Warring State to fall to Qin in 221 BC
<b>Tián Jì.</b>	<b>田忌</b>	A 4th century BC military general of the Qi state during the early Warring States. He met Sun Bin and recommended him to King Wei of Qi as a military strategist. With Sun Bin's guidance Tian Ji defeated the Wei armies in the Battles of Guiling and Maling.
<b>King Wēi of Qí</b>	<b>齐威王</b>	King of Qi State from 356-320 BC. He was the first Qi ruler to be called a king rather than a Duke
<b>King Xuān of Qí</b>	<b>齐宣王</b>	Son of of King Wei of Qi. King of Wei State from 319 to 301 BC. One of his claims to fame was his relationship to Mengzi, employing him as an advisor
<b>Línyì, Shāndōng</b>	<b>山东临沂</b>	A prefecture level city in Southern Shandong
<b>Yínquèshān Hànjǎn</b>	<b>银雀山汉简</b>	The Han Tomb Bamboo Slips. You can view them at the Yinqueshan Han Tombs Bamboo Slips Museum next time you are near Linyi, Shandong
<b>Wáng Chán</b>	<b>王蝉</b>	One of Guiguzi's several names
<b>Wáng Lì</b>	<b>王利</b>	Another name of Guiguzi
<b>Liáng Dynasty</b>	<b>梁朝</b>	The third of the four Southern dynasties during the Northern and Southern dynasties period. It was preceded by the Southern Qi dynasty and succeeded by the Chen dynasty. Founded by Emperor Wu of Liang, it lasted from 502 to 557
<b>Yín and Yáng</b>	<b>阴阳</b>	A philosophical concept in Ancient China that describes opposite but interconnected forces
<b>Dào Hào</b>	<b>道号</b>	One's Daoist appellation. Guiguzi was the 道号 of a hermit-sage known by many other names
<b>Zhēnxiān</b>	<b>真仙</b>	A Daoist Real Immortal
<b>Liáng Wǔdì</b>	<b>梁武帝</b>	Founding emperor of the Liang dynasty who reigned 502-549. This was during the Northern and Southern dynasties period. His reign, until its end, was one of the most stable, enlightened and prosperous among the Southern dynasties
<b>Shàngqīng</b>	<b>上清</b>	Highest Purity sect of Daoism

<b>Xú Fú</b>	<b>徐福</b>	255-201 BC, ancient alchemist and explorer. He was born in 255 BC in Qi and disappeared at sea in 210 BC. He served as a court sorcerer for the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty
<b>Máoshān</b>	<b>茅山</b>	Mount Mao, where Tao Hongjing had his retreat
<b>Móushèng Guǐgǔzi</b>	<b>谋圣鬼谷子</b>	For the Holy Guǐgǔzi, a video series that came out in 2019