



TERMS REFERENCED IN SERIES

The History of Chinese Philosophy

PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Ān Lùshān Rebellion	安史之乱	Rebellion that began 755 and devastated Tang China, ending in 763
Ānhuì	安徽	Province in China
Ānyáng	安阳	Capital of the Shang Dynasty
Art of War	孙子兵法	Sun Tzu's all time best seller
Bà	霸	A Hegemon, the leader of feudal lords during the Zhou era
Bā Guà	八卦	The Eight Trigrams
Bǎi Jiā	百家	The Hundred Schools
Cài	蔡国	Zhou Era state in central China bordering Chen and Chu
Cài Lún	蔡伦	41-121 CE Han era inventor of paper making.
Chán Buddhism	禅	Known as Zen in Japan, a sect of Buddhism
Cháng'ān	长安	Capital of a few dynasties. Located near present day Xian
Cháo zhōu	潮州	One of the great and historic cities of southern Guangdong
Chén	陈国	Zhou Era state in central China north of Cai
Chéng	诚	Sincerity, authenticity
Chéng Hào	程颢	One of the Five Founders of Neo-Confucianism, lived 1032-1085
Chéng Yí	程颐	Brother to Cheng Hao, one of the five founders of Neo Confucianism, lived 1033-1107
Chéng-Zhū School.	程朱理学	Also called Lixue, the school of Cheng Yi and Zhu Xi
Chéng huà	明成化	Emperor of China who lived 1447-1487
Chǔ	楚国	Located around Hubei, Central China. One of the Warring States of the Eastern Zhou
Chūnqiū	春秋	Spring and Autumn Annals chronicles the years of Lu State from 722 to 481 BCE
Dà Xué	大学	The Great Learning (one of the Four Books)
Dà Zhuàn	大专	The Great Commentary from the Ten Wings
Dài zōng	唐代宗	Tang emperor, lived 727-779
Dào	道	The Way or Path, The Tao (Dao), take your choice. Also, The Way that is discussed by the Neo-Confucianists is the Way that controls each separate category of things in the universe
Dàodéjīng	道德经	The Classic of the Tao, also known as The Laozi or Tao Teh Ching
Dàojiā	道家	Daoism, the philosophy
Dàojiào	道教	Daoism, the religion
Dàotǒng	道统	Lineage, or passing of the Dao of the Confucian tradition
Daoxue	道学	The teaching of the way or Lixue or the teaching of principle
Dàozàng	道藏	The collected works of Daoism. The Daoist Canon
Dàxué	大学	The Great Learning (one of the Four Books)
Dé	德	Virtue
Dèng Xī	邓析	Pre-Confucian philosopher. Lived 545 to 501 BCE
Dǒng Zhōngshū	董仲舒	Advisor to the Han Emperor Wu 179-104 BCE and a champion of Confucianism
Duì Niú Tán Qín	对牛弹琴	Playing a lute to an ox, wasting your time telling someone about something or to do something
Duke Āi of Lǔ	鲁哀公	Reigned in Lu State 494-468 BCE
Duke of Zhou	周公	Son of King Wen, brother of King Wu

Duke Xiàn of Zhèng	郑献公	Ruled in Zheng State from 513-501 BCE
Duke Xiào of Qín	秦孝公	Lived 381-338 BCE. Employed Shang Yang to institute all kinds of reforms that bore fruit a century later
Emperor Huán	汉桓帝	Eastern Han emperor who reigned 146 to 168 CE
Empress Xiǎochéngjìng	小城敬皇后	The Ming Hongzhi Emperor's one true love
Fāngshì	方士	Daoist practitioners of alchemy, astrology, divination, fēng shuǐ and a whole lot more
Fēng Shuǐ	风水	(in Chinese thought) a system of laws considered to govern spatial arrangement and orientation in relation to the flow of energy (qi), and whose favorable or unfavorable effects are taken into account when siting and designing buildings
Féng Yǒulán	冯友兰	1895-1990 author of the "A Short History of Chinese Philosophy." He was a very distinguished Chinese philosopher who did much to spread its popularity around the world
Fú Xī	伏羲	Mythical Sovereign who lived fro 2953 to 2838 BCE
Fújiàn	福建	Coastal province in China, famous for a whole bunch of reasons
Gāo Kǎo	高考	China's annual "SAT Exam" that determines which university you can get into
Gǎogàn zǐdì	高干子弟	The Princeling Class
Gě Hóng	葛洪	Lived 284-364 during Eastern Jin. China's most famous alchemist from ancient times.
gégù	格物	investigation of things, essentially book learning or learning by observation
gōng	功	Efficiency in needlework
guàcí	卦辞	A judgment, defines the meaning of the hexagram in the Yi Jing
Guǎn Zhōng	管仲	720-645 BCE Great reformer and statesman of the Qi State. Advisor to the ruler Duke Huan. Confucius thought highly of him
Guǎngdōng province	广东省	China's southernmost province, if you don't count Hainan
Guǎngxī	广西	Province in southwest China, just north and west of Guangdong
Guìyáng	贵阳	Capital of Guizhou province
Guìzhōu	贵州	Province in west-central China
Guō Xiàng	郭象	Lived 252-312 CE. Influential Xuanxue thinker. His revision and commentary on the Zhuangzi is a masterwork.
Guōdiàn Village	郭店	Site of a treasure trove of ancient relics, unearthed in 1993. Located near Jingmen, Hubei
Hàn Dynasty	汉朝	China's 2nd imperial dynasty following the Qin. Ran four hundred years from 206 BCE to 220 CE
Hán Fēi	韩非	Also known as Han Feizi. Legalist philosopher who lived 280-233 BCE. Studied under Xunzi. A colleague of Li Si (much to his later regret)
Hàn Gāozǔ	汉高祖	The founding emperor of the Han Dynasty, formerly known as Liu Bang
Hàn Míng Dì	汉明帝	Second emperor of the Eastern Han, lived 28-75 CE
Hán State	韩国	One of the seven Warring States of the Eastern Zhou
Hàn Wǔdì	汉武帝	One of China's greatest emperors. Lived from 156 to 87 BCE. Han Emperor who reigned gloriously from 141-87 BCE
Hán Yù	韩愈	Literary great in China who had few peers. Lived 768-824. Also a great statesman
Hángzhōu	杭州	Zhejiang city, home of Alibaba and the Southern Song Dynasty
Hànlin Yuàn	翰林院	The Hanlin Academy
Hànxué	汉学	As opposed to the Sòngxué (宋学) of Zhū Xī. The study of the works produced in the Han
Hé Tǔ	河图	The Yellow River Map
Héběi	河北	Another old old province of China
Hēilóngjiāng	黑龙江	One of the three provinces of Manchuria
Hénán province	河南省	One of the most ancient of provinces anywhere on earth. Their Tourism slogan is "Where China Began"
Hóngdòushā	红豆沙	Red Bean Soup...the classic southern Chinese banquet closer classic
Hóngwǔ Emperor	洪武帝	The Ming Dynasty founder and not a fan of Mengzi
Hóngzhì	明弘治	Emperor of China who lived 1470-1505

Huáng-Lǎo	黄老	The Yellow Emperor - Laozi form of Daoism (came later than the Lao-Zhuang form)
Huángdì	黄帝	The Yellow Emperor
Huángjí Jīngshì	皇极经世	Shao Yong's "The Book of Supreme Ordering Principles"
Huángjīn shídài	黄金时代	A Golden Age
Huáxià	华夏	Ancient core China. The collected tribes of the ancient Yellow River Valley civilization
Húběi	湖北	Province located in Central China
Huì Shī	惠施	Verbal sparring partner of Zhuangzi, also called Huìzǐ 惠子
Huìzōng	宋徽宗	Northern Song emperor who brought the house down
Huǒ Shī	火师	a ceremonial post at the royal court that involved anything having to do with fire
Jī	姬	Surname of the Zhou Dynasty founding family, all surnamed Jī
Jī Chāng	姬昌	King Wen's name (surnamed Ji)
Jī clan	姬家族	the founders of the Zhou Dynasty
Jī family	姬家族	The founding family of the Zhou Dynasty
Jì Sūn Shì	季孙氏	Viscount Jì Sūn
Jiā Lǐ	家礼	The Book of Family Rituals set everyone straight on the rituals, ceremonies
Jiājìng	明嘉靖	Emperor of China who lived 1507-1567
Jiāngxī	江西	Province in south central China
Jiànyíng Fógǔ Biǎo	见迎佛骨表	Memorial on Bone Relics of the Buddha CE 819
Jié	夏桀	The venal last king of the Xia Dynasty who may have lived 1728-1625 BCE
Jìn Sī Lù	近思录	Zhu Xi's "Reflections on Things at Hand"
Jīn Yōng	金庸	Pen name of the great and venerable Dr. Louis Cha Leung-yung
Jīng	周景王	Followed his father King Ling as Zhou monarch. he reigned 544-520 BCE
Jīngmén	荆门	Located in Hubei province west of Wǔhàn. Jimgmen is the sister city of North Glengarry in Eastern Ontario, Canada
Jìnshì degree	进士	The highest degree earned from passing the Civil Service exams
Jiǔ Chí Ròu Lín	酒池肉林	The Wine Pool and Meat Forest
Jìxià Xué Gōng	稷下学宫	The Jixia Academy, established in the State of Qi in 318 BCE by Duke Xuan. A lot of great philosophers got their start there
Jūnzǐ	君子	A man of noble character, of virtue, an ideal man whose character embodied the virtue of benevolence and whose acts were in accordance with the rights and with rightness (Thanks Pleco)
Jūnzǐ	君子	A gentleman, in the Confucian sense
Kaifeng	开封	City in Henan. Former capital of the Northern Song
King Jié of Xià	夏桀	The venal last king of the Xia Dynasty who may have lived 1728-1625 BCE
King Nǎn	周赧王	The Last Zhou Dynasty king, deposed in 256 BCE
King Wén	周文王	1152-1056 BCE, founder of the Zhou Dynasty and a role model for what it means to be a virtuous and benevolent ruler
King Wǔ	周武王	Son of King Wen and no less a standup guy. Also helped to found the Zhou. Older brother to the Duke of Zhou
King Yíng Zhèng	秦嬴政	The King of Qin who later founded a dynasty
King Zhòu Xīn of Shāng	商纣辛	The venal final king of the Shang Dynasty, 1075-1046 BCE
Kǒng Miào	孔庙	The Temple of Confucius
Kǒng Qiū	孔丘	Confucius's name
Kǒngfūzǐ	孔夫子	Confucius
Kǒngzǐ	孔子	Confucius - 551-479 BCE
Kòu Ròu	扣肉	Braised pork belly dish
Kūn	坤	The second hexagram Kūn is six rows of broken lines....pure Yin
Lǎo Dān	老聃	Perhaps a third name that Laozi might have gone by
Lǎo-Zhuāng	老庄	The most commonly known form of Daoism, named for the two most important texts, The Laozi and The Zhuangzi
lǎobǎixìng	老百姓	The Chinese People (the old hundred surnames)

Laǒzǐ	老子	Also known as Lao Tzu. The Old Master, Died around 531 BCE. The work he is known for, the Daidejing, is also known as The Laozi
Lǎozǐ	老子	Also known as Lao Tzu, considered the founder of Daoism and writer of the Dao De Jing. Died in 531 BCE
Lǐ	理	Inner essence or principle
Lǐ Aó	李傲	Tang era philosopher and literary figure and writer of the 来南录, the first travel diary of its kind.
Lǐ Bái	李白	One of the greatest poets in Chinese history, lived 701-762
Lǐ Dān	李聃	Or it could have been this one that Laozi went by
Lǐ Ěr	李耳	Laozi's alleged real name
Lǐ Jì	礼记	The Book of Rites
Lǐ Sī	李斯	280-208 BCE, Legalist great and minister to the Qin Emperor. He had Han Fei done in!
Liáng Zhī	良知	Innate knowledge
Lièzǐ	列子	Philosopher who lived from 450-375
Liú Bāng	刘邦	One of Fortune's Favorites, the founder of the Han Dynasty, later known as Han Gaozu
Liù Cháo	六朝	The Six Dynasties period that covered from the end of the Three Kingdoms in 280 to the start of the Suí in 589
Liú Jǐn	刘瑾	Infamous Ming Dynasty eunuch. Lived from 1451-1510
Liù Jīng	六经	The Six Classics which became the Five Classics after the Yuè Jīng, the Classic of Music was dropped from the list.
Liú Xīn	刘歆	46 BCE to 23 CE Curator of the Imperial Library
Liù Yì	六艺	The Six Arts...Rites, Music, Archery, Charioteering, Calligraphy and Math
Liǔ Zōngyuán	柳宗元	773-819 - Tang literary great who synthesized bits of Confucianism, Daoism and Buddhism
Liùshísi Guà	六十四卦	The Sixty-four hexagrams
Lǐxué	理学	One of the two main schools of Neo Confucianism, The School of Lǐ, or Principle
Lǔ	鲁国	Neighboring state to Qi in Shandong Province. Qi to the north, Lu to the south. Confucius came from Lu
Lǔ Bùwéi	吕不韦	Early supporter of Ying Zheng (a.k.a. Qin Shihuang)
Lǔ Dìng Gōng	鲁定公	Duke Dìng of Lǔ
Lù Jiǔyuān	陆九渊	Song era philosopher, lived 1139 to 1193
Lù Xiàngshān	陆象山	The Master of Xiàngshān, also known as Lu Jiuyuan
Lù-Wáng School	陆王心学	School of the Mind....or Xīnxué....This was the thought of Lù Jiǔyuān and Wáng Shǒurén
Lùnhéng	论衡	Balanced Discussions
Lùnhéng	论衡	Published in 80 CE, contains critical essays written by Wang Chong. Needham called the work "Discourses Weighted in the Balance"
Lúnyǔ	论语	The Analects of Confucius (one of the Four Books)
Luò Shū	洛书	The Luo Shu Square
Luó Zhènyù	罗振玉	One of the first scholars to decipher the ancient oracle bone script
Luòyáng	洛阳	Located in Henan. Capital of a few dynasties
Lǔshì Chūnqiū	吕氏春秋	Mr. Lǔ's Spring and Autumn Annals, a compendium of the philosophies of the Hundred Schools, compiled around 239 BCE under Lǔ Buwei's patronage
Mǎwángduī	马王堆	Ancient Han Dynasty tomb discovered intact in 1973
Mèng Kē	孟轲	Mengzi, who lived 372 to 289 BCE
Mèng Mǔ	孟母	母 means mother. Mèng Mǔ means Mengzi's mother
Mèng Mǔ Sān Qiān	孟母三迁	Mengzi's mother moved three times (to find the perfect place to raise her son)
Méngchéng	蒙城	Zhuangzi's birthplace, located in Anhui province, Bozhou Prefecture, Chengguan County
Mèngzǐ	孟子	Confucian philosopher who lived from 372-289 BCE, Latinized name was Mencius
Miáo	苗族	The largest ethnic group in Guizhou, also known as The Hmong in the US

Míng	明朝	Ming Dynasty 1368-1644
Míng Jiā	名家	The School of Names
Mò Dí	墨翟	He said all you need is love. He lived 470 to 391 BCE
Mòzǐ	墨子	Philosopher who lived 470-391 BCE. Confucius's first naysayer
Mùzōng	唐穆宗	Tang emperor, lived 795-824
Nányuè	南越	Kingdom down in the southernmost region of China
nèipiān	内篇	The Inner Chapters of the Dao De Jing
Níngbō	宁波	Coastal city in Zhejiang
Nǚ Wá	女娲	Wife (or maybe sister) or Fuxi
Ōuyáng Xiū	欧阳修	Song era statesman and great man of arts and letters, lived 1007-1072. Featured in CHP episode #71
Pī Lín Pī Kǒng	批林批孔	1973 Criticize Confucius Criticize Lin Biao That lasted three years
Qí State	齐国	Zhou Era state located in Shandong
Qì	气	Breath or your "life force", vital energy, energy of life, substance and matter
Qí Huán Gōng	齐桓公	Duke Huán of the State of Qí
Qí Jǐng Gōng	齐景公	Ruler in Qi from 547-490 BCE
Qí State	齐国	One of the seven Warring States, located in Shandong
Qí Xuān Gōng	齐宣公	Ruler of Qi State from 455-405 BCE
Qián	乾	The first hexagram Qián is six rows of solid lines.....pure yáng.
Qiánlóng Emperor	乾隆帝	One of China's great emperors, ruling 1735-1796
Qìgōng	气功	An ancient Chinese health care system that integrates body postures, breathing techniques and focused intention.
Qín	秦	First a Warring State and later a short-lived but influential dynasty 221 - 206 BCE
Qín Shǐhuáng	秦始皇	The first emperor of China, lived 259-210 BCE, also known as Ying Zheng
Qīng	清朝	The Qing Dynasty 1644-1911
Qūfù	曲阜	Confucius's birthplace and site of the main Confucian temple
Rén	仁	humaneness
Rénběnzhuì	人本主义	Humanism
Rénzōng	仁宗	The fourth Yuan Dynasty emperor, a friend to Confucianism, lived 1285-1320
róng	容	Physical charm
Rú	儒家	The Chinese term for Confucianism
Sān Cóng Sì Dé	三从四德	The Three Obedience's and the Four Virtues
Sānhuáng Wudì	三皇五帝	The Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors (see CHP episode 60)
Shāndōng	山东	Coastal province in China where Lu and Qi States were located
Shāng	商朝	First dynasty in China for which there is archaeological proof. Ran from roughly 1600 to 1046 BCE
Shāng Dynasty	商朝	First dynasty in China for which there is archaeological proof. Ran from roughly 1600 to 1046 BCE, preceded the Zhou Dynasty
Shāng Kīng Zhòu Xīn	商纣辛	The venal final king of the Shang Dynasty
Shàng Shū	尚书	Book of Documents
Shāng Yāng	商鞅	Left a huge mark on the development and triumph of Legalist thought. Lived 390 to 338 BCE
Shāngqiū	商丘	City in Song State where Confucius's people came from. Located today in eastern Henan
Shāngzǐ / Shāng Jūn Shū	商子/商君书	The work written by Shang Yang
Shǎnxī	陕西	Shanxi's next door neighbor, written as Shaanxi 陕西 to differentiate it from Shanxi 山西
Shānxī	山西	Ancient province in northern China
Shào Yōng	邵雍	One of the five founders of Neo-Confucianism, lived 1011-1077
Shàoxīng	绍兴	City in northern Zhejiang
Shēn Bùhài	申不害	Lived 400-337 BCE. Along with Shen Dao, he was a major influence on Han Fei
Shèn Dào	慎到	Philosopher who lived 350-275 BCE. Had a big impact on later Legalism

Shěn Kuò	沈括	One of the greatest polymaths China ever produced. Lived during the Northern Song from 1031-1095
Shèngrén	圣人	A saint, sage, wise person
Shéngzōng	神宗	Song emperor. Lived 1048-1085
Shì	士	The knightly class. They formed the backbone of the Ru School, mainly means scholar or soldier
Shǐ Jì	史记	The Record of the Grand Historian, written by the father-son team of Sima Tan and Sima Qian
Shī Jīng	诗经	The Book of Odes
Shí Yì	十翼	The Ten Wings, ethical commentaries to the hexagrams written by Confucius (or so it's said)
Shísān Jīng	十三经	The 13 Confucian Classics
Shíyì	十翼	The Ten Wings (or Commentaries on the Yi Jing) written by Confucius (or so they say)
Shùn	舜	Legendary Sage King who followed Yao and ruled 2356-2255 BCE
Sì Shū	四书	The Four Books
Sìkù Quánshū	四库全书	The Complete Library in Four Sections One of Qianlong's gifts to posterity, 36,381 volumes, 2.3 million pages, 800 million characters
Simǎ Qiān	司马迁	Han era writer of the Record of the Grand Historian. Also called the Herodotus of China
Simǎ Tán	司马谈	Father of Sima Qian. He began the Records of the Grand Historian and his son finished it up.
Sòng	宋国	Zhou era state in eastern Hénán and a tad of Western Shandong
Sòng Dynasty	宋朝	One of the great dynasties of China 960-1276
Sòng Xué	宋学	Song Studies, a general term for Neo-Confucianism
Sū Shì / Sū Dōngpō	苏轼 / 苏东坡	Northern Song literary great, featured in CHP episode 175
Suí	隋朝	Short-lived but important dynasty 581-618
Sūnzǐ	孙子	the Art of War....written by Sun Tzu, Master Sūn....
Tài Jí	太极	The Supreme Ultimate represented by the Yin Yang symbol
Tài Jí symbol	太极图	The Yin Yang symbol, the Supreme Ultimate, credited to Zhou Dunyi
Táiběi	台北	Largest city in Taiwan, usually written in English as Taipei
Táiběi Yángmíngshān	台北阳明山	The Yangmingshan district in northern Taipei, named after you know who
Tàijí	太极	The Supreme Ultimate
Tàijí Tǔ	太极图	(The Diagram of the Supreme Ultimate (see above Taiji Symbol)
Tàijí Tǔ Shuō	太极图说	Zhou Dunyi's "Explanation of the Diagram to the Supreme Ultimate"
Tàizōng	太宗	Co-founder and 2nd emperor of the Tang Dynasty
Tàocān	套餐	A set course meal
The Wǔ Cháng: rén, yì, lǐ, zhì, and xìn	五常: 仁, 义, 礼, 智, 信	The Five Constant Virtues: benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and fidelity
Three Huan Families of Lǚ (The Sān Huán)	三桓	The three most powerful political forces in Lu State: Mèng Sūn Shì (孟孙氏), Shū Sūn Shì (叔孙氏) and Jì Sūn Shì (see below)
Tiān	天	Heaven
Tiān Dì Rén	天地人	Heaven - Earth - Humans
Tiān Lǐ	天理	Cheng Hao said Heaven and Lǐ were one and the same
Tiān Mìng	天命	The Mandate of Heaven
Tiāntái	天台	Known as Tendai in Japan, a sect of Buddhism that holds the Lotus Sutra in particular high esteem
Treaty of Nanjing	南京条约	Signed in 1842, the most famous of the Unequal Treaties
wàipiān	外篇	The Outer Chapters
Wáng	王	A surname that means King
Wáng Bì	王弼	Short-lived philosopher (226-249), wrote important commentaries on the Dao De Jing and Yi Jing. He was also a scholar of Xuanxue (see below)
Wáng Chōng	王充	Great Han era philosopher who lived around 27-100
Wáng Huá	王华	Father of Wang Yangming

Wáng Shǒurén	王守仁	Neo-Confucian philosopher who lived 1472 to 1529. Better known perhaps as Wang Yangming
Wáng Yángmíng.	王阳明	Neo-Confucian philosopher who lived 1472 to 1529. Also known as Wang Souren
Wáng Yìróng	王懿荣	Discoverer of the Shang Dynasty Oracle Bones
Wèi (River)	渭河	Major tributary of the Yellow River
Wèi (State)	魏国	One of the northern Warring States
WéNZōng	文宗	Tang emperor, lived 809-840
Western Jin	西晋	Dynasty that ran 265 to 316 in the West and 317-420 in the east
Western Zhou	西周	Founded by King Wen in 1046 BCE. It ran until 771 BCE
Wong Tai Sin Temple	黄大仙庙	Temple located in Hong Kong located at the Wong Tai Sin MTR stop
Wǔ cháng	五常	The Five Bonds - The five relationships between Ruler to the ruled, father to son, husband to wife, elder brother to younger brother and friend to friend
Wǔ Jīng	五经	The Five Classics
Wǔ Xíng	五行	Five Elements: Fire-Water-Wood-Metal-Soil, the Five Activities, the Five Agents and the Five Dynamic Interacting Forces
Wǔ Zétiān	武则天	Empress Regnant of the Zhou Dynasty, the dynasty she founded in 690. Also Empress Dowager of the Tang Dynasty. Quite a woman of accomplishments!
wújí	无极	The ultimate of non-being
Wúwéi	无为	Non-action, hard to explain
Wǔxiá novels	武侠小说	A genre of Chinese fiction filled with martial artists and brave characters. Jin Yong is the most famous writer of this genre.
Wǔzōng	武宗	Tang emperor who lived 814-846. Carried out a lot of religious persecution
Xià Dynasty	夏朝	A mythical dynasty that preceded the Shang
Xiá Shì	侠士	Knights-errant; practiced swordsman; gallant fighter; swashbuckler
Xiān	西安	Present day capital of Shaanxi Province. Also the site of several ancient capitals during the Zhou, Han and Tang
Xiàng Xiù	向秀	Lived 227-272. His writings on the Zhuangzi inspired Guo Xiang. One of the great scholars of his day
Xiāngkè	相克	The Mutual Conquest Series of the 5 Elements: wood conquers earth, metal conquers wood, fire conquers metal, water conquers fire, and earth conquers water
Xiāngshēng	相生	The Mutual Generation Series of the 5 Elements: wood produces fire, fire produces earth, earth produces metal, metal produces water, and water produces wood.
Xiányáng	咸阳	Near present day Xian, the capital of the Qin State and the Dynasty
Xiànzōng	唐宪宗	Tang emperor who lived 778-820
Xiǎo rén	小人	the Small Person or Lower Person compared with that of the Jūnzǐ
Xīmíng	西铭	Zhang Zai's "Western Inscription"
Xìn	信	integrity, sincerity
Xīn	心	Heart, mind
Xīn xué	心学	The School of the Mind
Xìng Shàn	性善	The theory of Mengzi that people are by nature good
Xuánxué	玄学	Dark learning - a mystical school developed in the 3rd and 4th centuries, characterized by metaphysical speculations seeking to adapt Daoist theories to a Confucian milieu. Mysterious learning. Also called Neo-Daoism. Can also mean metaphysics among other definitions
Xuánzōng	玄宗	Tang Emperor who lived from 685-762 and reigned from 713-756. The longest reigning of the Tang emperors
Xún Kuàng	荀况	Also known as Xunzi, lived 313 to 238 BCE
Xúnzǐ	荀子	Master Xun, Confucian philosopher who lived from 313-238 BCE
Xūqiú	需求	Demand
yán	言	Propriety in speech
Yáng Jiān	杨坚	Founder of the Sui Dynasty, a.k.a. Sui Wendi
Yáng Xióng	杨雄	Philosopher who lived from 53 BCE to 18 CE
Yáng Zhū	杨朱	Zhou era philosopher 440-360 BCE

Yáng Zhū	杨朱	A philosopher with an interesting take on life 440-360 BCE. He espused seeking pleasure whenever, wherever
Yáng Zhū	杨朱	Philosopher who lived 440-360 who advised toseek pleasure whenever wherever
Yángmíngshān	阳明山	District north of Taipei
Yángmíngshān Sélín Gōngyuán	阳明山森林公园	The Yangmingshan Forest Park in southern Hunan
yǎngshēng	养生	A sub-category of Dào Jiào (道教)...the Daoist religion.... it means to preserve or enhance your life
Yáo	尧	The legendary Sage King, revered by Confucius who may have lived from 2356-2255 BCE
yáo cí	爻辞	The individual line statements of the Yi Jing, two to thirty characters in length
Yì	义	righteousness
Yì Jīng	易经	The I Ching or Book of Changes
Yílǐ	仪礼	Ceremonies and Rites
Yīn Yáng	阴阳	The two opposing forces that control all change and transformation in the world, and the universe too
Yīn Xǐ	尹喜	The last one to see or speak with Laozi
Yíng Zhèng	嬴政	Founder of the Qin Dynasty
Yīngzōng	宋英宗	Song emperor. Lived 1032-1067
Yǔ	禹	Yu the Great, founder of the Xia Dynasty, revered for his sacrifices in taming the floods of his day
Yǔ the Great	大禹	(see above) Mythical founder and Sage King of the Xia Dynasty, also called "Great Yu"
Yù Xióng / Yùzǐ	鬻熊 / 鬻子	Master Yu, Pre-Confucian philosopher who served the first Zhou kings
Yuè Lìng	月令	The Monthly Commands
Yuè Nán	越南	Vietnam
Yúnnán	云南	Southwestern province of China
Yúyáo	余姚	City in northern Zhejiang
Yǔzhòuxué	宇宙学	Cosmology
Yùzǐ	鬻子	Pre-Confucian philosopher who served the first Zhou kings
Zhāng Dàolíng	张道陵	Founder of the Way of the Celestial Master sect of Daoism
Zhāng Zài	张载	One of the five founders of Neo Confucianism, lived 1020-1077
Zhànguó shídài	战国时代	The Warring States Period
Zhào	赵	A common Chinese surname. The surname of the family who ruled during the Song Dynasty
Zhào Kuāngyìn	赵匡胤	The founding emperor of the Song Dynasty, also known as Song Taizu
Zhèng	郑国	One of the Eastern Zhou-era states, located in modern day Hénán
Zhèngdé	明正德	Emperor of China who lived 1491-1521
Zhèng Méng	正蒙	Correcting Ignorance, an essay came from a work completed by Zhang in 1076
Zhēnrén	真人	Perfected person
Zhī	智	knowledge
zhīxíng héyī	知行合一	Wang Yangming's theory of "the unity of knowledge and action"
Zhōng Yōng	中庸	The Doctrine of the Mean (one of the Four Books)
Zhōngguó	中国	China, the Middle Kingdom
Zhōngguó Zhéxué Shǐ	中国哲学史	A Short History of Chinese Philosophy by Feng Youlan
Zhōu	周	The dynasty that followed the Shang...ran a long time, from 1046 BCE to 256 BCE
Zhōu Dūnyí	周敦颐	One of the five founders of Neo Confucianism during the Northern Song, lived 1017 to 1073
Zhōu Gōng	周公	The Duke of Zhou, son of King Wen and brother to Zhou King Wu
Zhou King Líng	周灵王	Reigned 571-545 BCE, when Confucius was born.
Zhòu Xīn	商纣辛	The equally venal final king of the Shang Dynasty, 1075-1046 BCE
Zhōu Yì	周易	The Changes of Zhou
Zhōulǐ	周礼	Rites of Zhou

Zhū Xī	朱熹	One of the all-time greats of Confucianism, lived 1130-1200
Zhū Yuánzhāng	朱元璋	Also known as Ming Taizu, the founder of the Ming Dynasty
Zhuāng Zhōu	庄周	Zhuangzi's name
Zhuāngzǐ	庄子	Daoist philosopher as well as the book that bears his name, also known as the Second Book of the Tao. He lived 369-286 BCE
Zhūzǐ	朱子	Master Zhū, an honorific name for Zhu Xi
Zhūzǐ Bǎijiā	诸子百家	The One Hundred Schools of Thought
Zǐ	子	Classical Chinese term for Master
Zǐ Gòng	子贡	Another major disciple of Confucius
Zǐ Sī	子思	Lived 481-402 BCE - Grandson of Confucius, teacher to Mengzi and Confucianism's most famous disciple
Zōu	邹国	Tiny state in SW Shandong that bordered Lǚ to the south
Zōu Yǎn	邹衍	Zhou era figure. Needham called him the Father of Chinese Scientific Thought. Lived from 305 to 240 BCE
Zūnchēng	尊称	an honorific or respectful term added to your surname.
Zuǒ Qiūmíng	左丘明	Writer of the Commentaries on the Chūn Qiū, a.k.a. the Zuǒ Zhuàn (左传)
Zuǒ Zhuàn	左传	The Commentary of Zuo (by Zuo Qiuming, 30 chapter work covering the period from 722-468 BCE