

Tea's Ancient Beginnings in China

Ер. 1

| PINYIN / TERM | CHINESE | ENGLISH / MEANING |
|---------------|---------|--|
| Yúnnán | 云南 | Province in Southwest China |
| Sìchuān | 四川 | Province in Western China |
| Táng Dynasty | 唐朝 | Imperial dynasty that ran 618-907 |
| Shāng Dynasty | 商朝 | Bronze Age dynasty that ran 1600-1046 BCE |
| Zhōu Dynasty | 周朝 | Dynasty that followed the Shang. Ran 1046-256 BCE |
| Western Hàn | 西汉 | The Han Dynasty ran from 202 BCE to 220 CE. The Western Han from 202 BCE to 9 CE. The Eastern Han, from 25 to 220 CE |
| Emperor Xuān | 汉宣帝 | Emperor Xuan of Han, reigned 74 to 48 BCE |
| Tóng Yuē | 僮约 | A Contract with a Servant |
| Chéngdū | 成都 | Capital of Sichuan Province |
| Wáng Bāo | 王褒 | The man charged with negotiating the "Tóng Yuē" |
| Wŭyáng | 武阳乡 | Small town not far from Chengdu where an ancient tea marker existed |
| Chá | 茶 | Tea (Camellia sinensis) |
| Jiǎ | 槚 | Another Chinese character for tea |
| Tú | 茶 | Another Chinese character for tea |
| Chuǎn | 荈 | Another Chinese character for tea |
| Shè | 蔎 | Another Chinese character for tea |

| Míng | 茗 | Another Chinese character for tea |
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| Lù Yǔ | 陆羽 | Chinese tea master and literary figure during the Tang Dynasty. Lived 733-804 |
| Chá Jīng | 茶经 | The Classic of Tea |
| Wénrén | 文人 | A literary figure |
| Chá Shèng | 茶圣 | The Tea Saint |
| Shén Nóng | 神农 | Mythical Chinese ruler from pre-history. Known by many names. |
| Fúxī | 伏羲 | Another legendary figure from early pre-history |
| The Yellow Emperor | 黄帝 | One of the earliest cultural heroes of the Chinese people and a giant in Chinese mythology |
| Wǔgǔ Xiāndì | 五穀先帝 | The First Deity of the Five Grains. One of Shen Nong's many names |
| Shén Nóng Běncǎo Jīng | 神农本草经 | The Shen Nong Materia Medica or Shen Nong Herbal |
| Chá Lín | 茶林 | Tea Hill, located in northwest Hunan |
| Zhāngjiājiè | 张家界 | City in Northwest Hunan where Zhangjiajie National Forest Park is located |
| Rù and Rén | 入/人 | Two Chinese characters that look very similar. Rù means to enter and Rén means person |
| Liáng Shíqiū | 梁实秋 | Also known as Liang Shih-chiu, renowned educator, writer, translator, literary theorist and lexicographer. |
| kŭcài | 苦菜 | Bitter vegetable |
| Later Han | 后汉 | Also called The Eastern Han. Ran from 25-220 CE |
| Shī Jīng | 诗经 | The Book of Songs, The Book of Odes, one of the Five Classics |
| Lǐ Jì | 礼记 | The Book of Rites |
| Fújiàn | 福建 | Coastal province in China. They grow a lot of tea there |
| Guǎngdōng | 广东 | China's southernmost province (not including Hainan Island) |
| Xiàmén | 厦门 | Major port city in Fujian. Also known as Amoy |

| Fúzhōu | 福州 | Capital of Fujian |
|---------------|------|---|
| Quánzhōu | 泉州 | Port city in southern Fujian |
| Shuōwén Jiězì | 说文解字 | An ancient dictionary compiled during the Han Dynasty |
| Āndì | 汉安帝 | Emperor An of Han, reigned 106 to 125 |