Hsu Translations-Wade-Giles to Modern Pin Yin (2013 edition)

IB History

**Introduction:**

## As you read Immanuel Hsu’s The Rise of Modern China you will notice that his translation of Mandarin words does not match with modern pin yin. He used the old system, known as the Wade-Giles system. Here is a general guide to translating from Wade-Giles to modern pin-yin authored by Lady Wu in her “Wade-Giles Romanization, a Reading Guide” (<http://kongming.net/novel/wade-giles>).

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| The Consonants | The Vowels | “Ch” Correspondence | Other Weirdoes |
| Pinyin- Wade-Giles | Pinyin-Wade-Giles | Pinyin-Wade-Giles | Pinyin-Wade-Giles |
| b - pp - p’m - mf - fd - tt - t’n - nl - lg - kk - k’h - hj – chq - ch’x - hsz - ts / tzc - ts’s - sszh - chch - ch’sh - shr - jy - yw - w | ian - ienie - iehong - ungiong - iungue - üehui - uei | chai - zhaichan - zhanchang - zhangchao - zhaoche - zhechen - zhencheng - zhengchi - jichia - jia chiang - jiangchiao - jiaochieh - jiechien - jianchih - zhichin - jin ching - jingchiu – jiucho - zhuochou - zhouchu - zhuchuang - zhuangchung - zhongchü - juchüeh - juechün – junch’an - chanch’ang - changch’ao - chaoch’en - chench’eng - chengch’i - qich’ien - qianch’ih - chich’in - qinch’ing - qingch’iu - qiuch’ou - chouch’u - chuch’uang - chuangch’ung - chongch’ü - quch’üan - quan | ho - he hsü - xu ko - gek’o - keshih – shissu - si tso - zuotsu - zutzu - zitz’u - ci |

To help you keep it straight, Mr. Johnson has created this resource, with the help of Wikipedia, to act as a reference guide. The list is not exhaustive but should get the majority of the key names, places, and ideas that are relevant to our course.

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| **Old Translation** | **Modern Translation** | **Definition** |
| Amoy | Xiamen | Major City located by the Taiwan Strait. One of the Treaty Ports opened after First Opium War |
| Anhwei | Anhui | Chinese province located in Eastern China by Yangtze river, next to Hubei province |
| Canton  | Guangdong (Province)Guangzhou (City) | Province in south China bordering the South China Sea. Location of the Canton system for Foreign Treaty. Area of Support for GMD political party until 1949. |
| Chang Chih-tung  | Zhang Zhidong | An eminent Chinese politician during the late Qing Dynasty who advocated controlled reform. |
| Chang Ch’un-ch’iao | Zhang Chunqiao | Prominent Chinese political theorist, writer, and politician. He came to the national spotlight during the late stages of the Cultural Revolution, and was a member of the Maoist radical group dubbed the "Gang of Four". |
| Chang Hsien-chung | Zhang Xianzhong |  Leader of a peasant revolt from Yan'an, Shaanxi Province and he later conquered Sichuan in the 17th century. His rule in Sichuan was brief and was ended by the invading Manchu army. |
| Chang Hsueh-liang | Zhang Xueliang | Effective ruler of [Manchuria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchuria) and much of northern China after the assassination of his father, [Zhang Zuolin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Zuolin), by the [Japanese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empire_of_Japan) on 4 June 1928. As an instigator of the [Xi'an Incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xi%27an_Incident), he spent over fifty years under house arrest and is regarded by the [People's Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China) as a patriotic hero. |
| Chang Hsun | Zhang Xun | A [Qing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing)-loyalist general who attempted to restore the abdicated emperor [Puyi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puyi) in 1917. He supported [Yuan Shikai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yuan_Shikai) during his time as president. |
| Chang Kuo-t’ao | Zhang Guotao | A founding member and important leader of the [Chinese Communist Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Communist_Party) (CCP) and bitter rival to [Mao Zedong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mao_Zedong). |
| Chang Ping-lin | Zhang Binglin | A Chinese philologist, textual critic, philosopher, and a revolutionary. |
| Chang Tso-lin | Zhang Zuolin | Warlord of Manchuria from 1916 to 1928 |
| Chang Wen-t’ien | Zhang Wentian | A participant of the [Long March](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long_March), and later served as an ambassador to the Soviet Union from April 1951 to January 1955. At the [Lushan Conference](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lushan_Conference) in 1959 he supported [Peng Dehuai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peng_Dehuai) and lost power along with Peng |
| Chao Erh-feng | Zhao Erfeng | A Qing official and Chinese bannerman, who belonged to the Plain Blue Banner. |
| Chao Tzu-yang | Zhao Ziyang | A high-ranking politician in the People's Republic of China. He was the third Premier of the People's Republic of China from 1980 to 1987, and General Secretary of the Communist Party of China from 1987 to 1989. |
| Ch’en Chiung-ming | Chen Jiongming | A revolutionary figure in the early periods of the Republic of China |
| Chen Pao-chen | Shen Baozhen | A Chinese official during the Qing dynasty. |
| Chen Po-ta | Chen Boda | Chinese communist, one of the main leaders of the Cultural Revolution. |
| Chen Tu-hsiu | Chen Duxiu | A Chinese revolutionary socialist, educator, philosopher, and author, who co-founded the Chinese Communist Party (with Li Dazhao) in 1921, serving from 1921 to 1927 as its first General Secretary. |
| Chi Chi-kuang | Qi Jiguang | A Chinese military general and national hero during the Ming Dynasty. |
| Chia-ch’ing Emperor | Jiajing Emperor | The 11th Ming Dynasty Emperor of China who ruled from 1521 to 1567. |
| Chiang Ch’ing | Jiang Qing | The pseudonym that was used by Chinese leader Mao Zedong's last wife and major Communist Party of China power figure, especially during the Cultural Revolution |
| Chiang Kai-shek | Jiang Jieshi | A 20th-century Chinese political and military leader of the GMD. He ruled portions China from Nanjing during the 1930’s, led GMD forces during the Second Sino-Japanese war and against the CCP in the Chinese Civil War |
| Chiang Tse-min | Jiang Zemin | A Chinese politician who served as General Secretary of the Communist Party of China from 1989 to 2002, as President of the People's Republic of China from 1993 to 2003. |
| Emperor Ch’ien-lung | Emperor Qianlong | The sixth emperor of the Manchu-led Qing Dynasty, and the fourth Qing emperor to rule over China proper. |
| Chihli-Fengtien Wars | Zhili-Fengtian Wars | A series of two wars in the Republic of China's Warlord Era between the Zhili and Fengtian cliques for control of Beijing. Different factions were supported by foreign powers (i.e. Japan and the US) to control Beijing and Manchuria. |
| Chin dynasty | Qin dynasty | The first imperial dynasty of China, lasting from 221 to 206 BC. |
| Chung-kuo-ko-mingtang or Chung-kuo kuo-min tang | Kuomintang | Officially the Kuomintang of China, sometimes romanized as Guomindang (GMD) via the [Pinyin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinyin) transcription system, and translated as the Chinese Nationalist Party, was one of the dominant parties of the [early Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_China_%281912%E2%80%931949%29), from 1912 onwards, and remains one of the main [political parties](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_political_parties_in_the_Republic_of_China) in modern [Taiwan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taiwan). |
| Ch’ing Dynasty | Qing Dynasty | The last imperial [dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynasties_in_Chinese_history) of [China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China), ruling from 1644 to 1912 with a brief, [abortive restoration](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchu_Restoration) in 1917. It was preceded by the [Ming Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ming_Dynasty) and succeeded by the [Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_China_%281912%E2%80%931949%29). |
| Chou En-lai | Zhou Enlai | The first [Premier of the People's Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Premier_of_the_People%27s_Republic_of_China), serving from October 1949 until his death in January 1976. Zhou served under [Mao Zedong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mao_Zedong) and was instrumental in consolidating the control of the [Communist Party's](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_China) rise to power, forming foreign policy, and developing the [Chinese economy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_the_People%27s_Republic_of_China). |
| Chu, Hsi | Zhu Xi | A Song Dynasty Confucian scholar who became the leading figure of the School of Principle and the most influential rationalist Neo-Confucian in China. |
| Chu The | Zhu De | A Chinese general, politician, revolutionary, and one of the pioneers of the [Chinese Communist Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_China). After the founding of the [People's Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China), in 1955 Zhu became one of the Ten [Marshals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yuan_Shuai) of the [People's Liberation Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Liberation_Army), of which he is regarded as the founder. |
| Ch’uan-pi Convention | Chuenpee Convention | One of the first attempts to bring the [First Opium War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Opium_War) between the [Qing Dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing_Dynasty) and the [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom_of_Great_Britain_and_Ireland) to an end. It was drafted in 1841, but not formally ratified due to disagreements between the two parties |
| Chungking | Chongqing | A major city in Southwest China and one of the five national central cities in the People's Republic of China (PRC). Temporary capital of the KMT during the Second Sino-Japanese War. |
| Chusan | Zhousan | City in northeastern Zhejiang province of Eastern China. Exchanged for Hong Kong by the British after the First Opium War. |
| Feng Kuei-fen | Feng Guifen | A scholar during the [Qing Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing_Dynasty) that was a strong contributor to the philosophy of the [Self-Strengthening Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-Strengthening_Movement) undertaken in the late 19th century. |
| Feng Kuo-Chang | Feng Guozhang | A key [Beiyang Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beiyang_Army) general and politician in early [republican China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Republic_of_China). |
| Feng Yu-hsiang | Feng Yuxiang | A [warlord](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warlord) and leader in [Republican China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Republic_of_China) from [Chaohu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chaohu), [Anhui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anhui). He served as [Vice Premier of the Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vice_Premier_of_the_Republic_of_China) from 1928 to 1930.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feng_Yuxiang#cite_note-1) He was also known as the *Christian General* for his zeal to convert his troops and the *Betrayal General* for his penchant to break with the establishment. |
| Foochow | Fuzhou | The capital and one of the largest cities in Fujian Province, it was one of the five treaty ports opened to the British following the First Opium War. |
| Formosa | Taiwan | Island in the South China Sea that Nationalist forces fled to after their defeat in the Chinese Civil War. |
| Ho-shen | Heshen | Official of the Qing Dynasty who was favoured by the Qianlong Emperor and hosted the Macartney mission in 1793. |
| Hsien-feng Emperor | Xianfeng Emperor | The ninth [Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_of_China) of the [Qing Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing_Dynasty), and the seventh Qing emperor to rule over [China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China), from 1850 to 1861. His death lead to a coup that placed the Empress Dowager in power and began the Self Strengthening Movement. |
| Hsu Kuang-ch’i | Xu Guangqi | A Chinese [scholar-bureaucrat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scholar-bureaucrat), agricultural scientist, astronomer, and mathematician in the [Ming Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ming_Dynasty). |
| Hu Yao-pang | Hu Yaobang | Leader of the [People's Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China). He achieved his most senior status within the [Communist Party of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_China) from 1981 to 1987, first as [Party Chairman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chairman_of_the_Communist_Party_of_China) from 1981 to 1982, then as [Party General Secretary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Secretary_of_the_Communist_Party_of_China) from 1982 to 1987. Hu joined the Chinese Communist Party in the 1930s, and rose to prominence as a comrade of [Deng Xiaoping](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deng_Xiaoping). During the [Cultural Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_Revolution) (1966–1976), Hu was purged, recalled, and purged again, following the political career of Deng. |
| Hua Kuo-feng | Hua Guofeng | [Mao Zedong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mao_Zedong)'s designated successor as the [paramount leader](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paramount_leader) of the [Communist Party of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_China) and the People's Republic of China. |
| Hua-hsing hui | Huaxinghui | Translated as the China Revival Society or China Arise Society, was founded by [Huang Xing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huang_Xing) and [Zhang Shizhao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Shizhao) on February 15, 1904, in Hunan for the explicit goal of overthrowing the Manchu dynasty. |
| Hung Hsiu-ch’uan | Hong Xiuquan | Inspiration for the Taiping Rebellion, he claimed to have a vision in 1836 where he saw the Christian God and Jesus Christ tell him to overthrow the Qing dynasty  |
| Jao Shu-shih | Rao Shushi | A senior leader of the Communist Party of China (CPC), who once enjoyed great power and fame that then quickly evaporated, leaving behind many mysteries about his rise and fall. |
| Jung-lu | Ronglu | A [Manchu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchu) [statesman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politician) and [general](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General) during the late [Qing dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing_dynasty). |
| Kang-hsi Emperor | Kangxi Emperor | The fourth [emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_of_China) of the [Qing Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing_Dynasty),[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kangxi_Emperor#cite_note-1)[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kangxi_Emperor#cite_note-2) the first to be born on Chinese soil south of [the Pass](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanhai_Pass) ([Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing)) and the second Qing emperor to rule over [China proper](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China_proper), from 1661 to 1722. |
| Kang Yu-wei | Kang Youwei | A Chinese scholar, noted [calligrapher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_calligraphy) and prominent political thinker and [reformer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reform_movement) of the late [Qing Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing_Dynasty). He led movements to establish a [constitutional monarchy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitutional_monarchy) and was an ardent Chinese nationalist and internationalist. |
| Kao Kang | Gao Gang | A [Chinese Communist Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Communist_Party) (CCP) leader during the [Chinese Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Civil_War) and the early years of the [People's Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China) (PRC), before becoming the victim of the first major purge within the CCP since before 1949. |
| Kiangnan Arsenal | Jiangnan Arsenal | A major component of the Self Strengthening Movement. Plans for the Arsenal were established under [Zeng Guofan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zeng_Guofan), who served as [Viceroy of Liangjiang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viceroy_of_Liangjiang), although its actual establishment became the responsibilities of [Li Hongzhang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li_Hongzhang). |
| Kiaochow Bay | Jiaozhou Bay | A natural inlet of the sea, with 10 to 15 meters depth to the seabed and deeper, dredged channels to three major ports around the bay: Qingdao, Huangdao, and Hongdao, all of which are ice-free during winter. It was to focus of German imperial expansion in China. |
| Kuang-hsu Emperor | Guangxu Emperor | The eleventh [emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_of_China) of the [Qing Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing_Dynasty), and the ninth [Qing emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_of_China) to rule over China. His reign lasted from 1875 to 1908, but in practice he ruled, under [Empress Dowager Cixi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empress_Dowager_Cixi)'s influence, only from 1889 to 1898. He initiated the [Hundred Days' Reform](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hundred_Days%27_Reform), but was abruptly stopped when Cixi launched a coup in 1898, after which he was put under house arrest until his death. |
| Kuo Sung-tao | Guo Songtao | A Chinese diplomat and statesman during the Qing dynasty. |
| Li Hsien-nien | Li Xiannian | President of the People's Republic of China between 1983 and 1988and then Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference until his death. |
| Li Hsiu-ch’eng | Li Xiucheng | A military commander during the Taiping Rebellion. |
| Li Hung-chang | Li Hongzhang | A politician, general, and diplomat of the late Qing Empire who was instrumental in putting down internal rebellions and facilitated Qing foreign affaris. |
| Li Ta-chao | Li Dazhao | A Chinese intellectual who co-founded the Communist Party of China with Chen Duxiu in 1921. |
| Li Te | Li De | Also known as Otto Braun, he was a Comintern agent sent to China in 1934, to advise the Communist Party of China (CPC) on military strategy during the Chinese Civil War. |
| Li Tsung-jen | Li Zongren | A prominent Guangxi warlord and Kuomintang (KMT) military commander during the Northern Expedition, Second Sino-Japanese War and Chinese Civil War. |
| Li Yuan-hung | Li Yuanhong | A Chinese general and political figure during the Qing dynasty and the republican era. He was twice president of the Republic of China. |
| Liang Ch’i-ch’ao | Liang Qichao | A Chinese scholar, journalist, philosopher, and reformist during the late Qing Dynasty and early Chinese Republic who inspired Chinese scholars with his writings and reform movements. |
| Liaotung Peninsula | Liaodong Pennisula | In the Liaoning province of northeastern China, historically known in the west as southern east-Manchuria. In the First Sino-Japanese War the Liaodong peninsula was the scene of major fighting, as well in the Russo-Japanese War. As a consequence of the Treaty of Portsmouth (5 September 1905), which ended the Russo-Japanese War, both sides agreed to evacuate Manchuria and return its sovereignty to China, but Japan was given the lease for the Liaotung/Liaodong |
| Lin Piao | Lin Biao | A major Chinese Communist military leader who was pivotal in the communist victory in the Chinese Civil War, especially in Northeastern China. He would later go on to be a key member of Mao’s government, especially during the 1960’s-1970’s.  |
| Lin Tse-hsu | Lin Zexu | A Chinese scholar, official and Commissioner of the Qing Dynasty in Guangdong. Lin's forceful opposition to the trade on moral and social groundsis considered to be the primary catalyst for the First Opium War of 1839–42. |
| Liu K’un-i | Liu Kunyi | A Chinese official during the Qing dynasty and a native of Xinning, Hunan. He played a major role in suppressing the Taiping and Boxer Rebellions and the Self Strengthening Movement |
| Liu Shao-chi | Liu Shaoqi | A Chinese revolutionary, statesman, and theorist. He was Chairman of the People's Republic of China, China's head of state, from 27 April 1959 to 31 October 1968, during which he implemented policies of economic reconstruction in China. |
| Liu’ch’iu | Ryukyu Islands | An island chain northeast of the island northwest of Taiwan whose ownership is disputed between China and Japan.  |
| Lu Cheng-hsiang | Lou Tseng-Tsiang | A Chinese diplomat and a Roman Catholic monk. He was twice Premier of the Republic of China and led his country's delegation at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. |
| Lu Hao-tung | Lu Haodung | The first "revolutionary martyr" of the Republic of China. In the same year he died, he designed the "Blue Sky with a White Sun" emblem that came to be used as the Kuomintang (KMT) party flag, national emblem of the Republic of China, and the canton of the flag of the Republic of China. |
| Lu Hsun | Lu Xun | one of the major Chinese writers of the 20th century. Considered by many to be the leading figure of modern Chinese literature, he wrote in *baihua* (白話) (the vernacular) as well as classical Chinese. Lu Xun's works exerted a very substantial influence after the May Fourth Movement to such a point that he was highly acclaimed by the Communist regime after 1949. Mao Zedong himself was a lifelong admirer of Lu Xun's works. |
| Lung-hai Railway | Longhai Railway | A major arterial east-west railway in China and was built over the course of half a century by four different governments of China: the Qing Dynasty, Beiyang Government, Nationalist Republican government and the Communist government of the People's Republic. |
| Ma Chan-shan | Ma Zhanshan | A Chinese Muslim general who initially opposed the Imperial Japanese Army in the invasion of Manchuria, briefly defected to Manchukuo, and then rebelled, and fought against the Japanese in Manchuria and in other parts of China. |
| Ma Chien-chung | Ma Jianzhong | A Chinese official and scholar during the Qing dynasty |
| Mao Tse-tung | Mao Zedong | Did you actually expect me to write about Mao. Get back to work!!!!! ☺ |
| Mukden Incident | Manchurian Incident | A staged event engineered by Japanese military personnel as a pretext for invading the northern part of China, known as Manchuria, in 1931. |
| Nanking | Nanjing | The capital of Jiangsu province in eastern China and has a prominent place in Chinese history and culture, having been the capital of China on several occasions, including the 1930’s under the rule of Jiang Jieshi. |
| Nieh Jung-chen | Nie Rongzhen | A prominent Chinese Communist military leader, and one of ten Marshals in the People's Liberation Army of China. |
| Ningpo | Ningbo | A seaport city in the northeast of Zhejiang province, was among the treaty ports gained by the British after the First Opium War. |
| Pa Chin | Ba Jin | Also know as Li Yaotang, he is considered to be one of the most important and widely read Chinese writers of the 20th century. |
| Pao-chia system | Baojia system | An invention of Wang Anshi of the Song Dynasty, who created this community-based system of law enforcement and civil control. |
| Pei-ho Forts | Taku /Dagu Forts | Forts located by the Hai River estuary, in Tanggu District, Tianjin municipality, in northeastern China. Famous for role in Second Opium War and the Boxer Rebellion |
| Peiyang Army | Beiyang Army | A powerful, Western-style Imperial Chinese Army created by the Qing Dynasty government in the late 19th century. It was the centerpiece of a general reconstruction of China's military system. |
| Peking | Beijing | Come on, you knew that one!! |
| P’eng Chen | Peng Zhen | A leading member of the Communist Party of China. He led the party organization in Beijing following the victory of the Communists in the Chinese Civil War in 1949, but was purged during the Cultural Revolution for opposing Mao's views on the role of literature in relation to the state. |
| P’eng Te-huai | Peng Dehuai | A prominent Chinese Communist military leader, and China's Defense Minister, from 1954 to 1959. He disgreed with Mao about the Great Leap Forward, Mao labeled Peng as a leader of an "anti-Party clique", and purged Peng from all influential positions for the rest of his life. |
| Pin-ch’un Mission | Bin Chun Mission | In 1866, after the defeat in the Second Opium War, the Qing dynasty sent an informal mission to from the West.  |
| Prince Ch’ing | Prince Qing/Yikuang | A Manchu noble and politician of the late Qing Dynasty. He was the first Prime Minister of the Imperial Cabinet in the Qing Dynasty. Yikuang and his son Zaizhen were both notorious for their rampant political corruption. |
| Prince Kung | Prince Gong | A prince and statesman of the Qing Dynasty who helped establish the Zongli Yamen and was a main force behind the Self Strengthening Movement. |
| Prince Tuan | Prince Duan/Zaiyi | A Manchu prince and statesman of the late Qing Dynasty. He is most well known for his role in leading the Boxer Rebellion. |
| P’u-i | Puyi | The last Emperor of China and the twelfth and final ruler of the Qing Dynasty. |
| Quemoy Islands | Kinmen Islands | A small archipelago of several islands administered by Republic of China (Taiwan). Shelled by the PRC in 1960. |
| Shen-pao | Shenbao | A newspaper published from April 30, 1872 to May 27, 1949 in Shanghai. |
| SHen-Pao-chen | Shen Baozhen | A Chinese official during the Qing dynasty who was actively involved in the Self-Strengthening Movement |
| Sheng Hsuan-huai | Sheng Xuanhuai | The Minister of Transportation of the Qing Empire. He actively advocated using Western technology in saving the country from destitution. He was quite active during the Self Strengthening Movement and was involved in a number of the projects. He also helped mediate with foreign powers in the Boxer Protocols. |
| Shih Ta-k’ai | Shih Dakai | One of the most highly acclaimed leaders in the Taiping Rebellion and a poet. |
| Sian | Xian | Capital of Shanxi province located on the Silk Road. Most famous for the Terrocotta Warriors and the Xian Incident in December 1936. |
| Shinkiang | Xinjiang | Autonomous region in Western China |
| Sun Che-yuan | Song Zheyuan | A KMT general during the Chinese Civil War and Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945). |
| Sung Chaio-jen | Song Jiaoren | a Chinese republican revolutionary, political leader and a founder of the Kuomintang (KMT). He was assassinated in 1913 after leading his Kuomintang party to victory in China's first democratic elections. Evidence strongly implied that China's provisional president, Yuan Shikai, was responsible for his assassination. |
| Szechwan | Sichuan | A province of the People's Republic of China, located in the southwest of the country. The KMT temporarily moved its capital (Chongqing) to the region during the Second Sino-Japanese War. |
| Tan Ssu-t’ung | Tan Sitong | A well-known Chinese politician, thinker and reformist in the late Qing Dynasty; he was however, finally executed at the age of 33 when the Reformation Movement failed. |
| Tan Yen-k’ai | Tan Yankai | A member of Liang Qichao's Constitutionalist Party, he campaigned for a parliament and restrained monarchy |
| Tao-kuang Emperor | Daoguang Emperor | The eighth emperor of the Manchu Qing dynasty and the sixth Qing emperor to rule over China, from 1820 to 1850.  |
| Teng Hsiao-p’ing | Deng Xiaoping | A politician and reformist leader of the Communist Party of China who, after Mao's death led his country towards a market economy. |
| Teng T’ing-chen | Deng Tingzhen | The Governor-General of Guangdong and Guangxi from early 1836 until early 1840 during the lead up to the First Opium War. |
| Tientsin | Tianjin | A city in northern China and one of the five national central cities of the People's Republic of China. It was a key city in a number of 19th and 20th Century conflicts. |
| Ting Ju-ch’ang | Ding Ruchang | A career military officer in the late Qing dynasty military of China. |
| Tong King-sing | Tang Tingshu | A Chinese comprador, interpreter, and businessman during the late Qing dynasty. |
| Treaty of Wanghsia | Treaty of Wanghia | A diplomatic agreement between the Qing China and the United States, signed on 3 July 1844 |
| Ts’ai Yuan-p’ei | Cai Yuanpei | Chinese educator, Esperantist and the president of Beijing University. He was known for his critical evaluation of the Chinese culture that led to the influential May Fourth Movement. |
| Tseng Chi-tse | Zeng Jize | One of China's earliest ministers to London, Paris and Saint Petersburg, played an important role in the diplomacy that preceded and accompanied the Sino-French War. |
| Tseng Kua-fan | Zeng Guofan | An eminent Han Chinese official, military general, and devout Confucian scholar of the late Qing Dynasty in China. He was a key official during the Taiping Rebellion.  |
| Tso Tsung-t’ang | Zuo Zongtang | A Chinese statesman and military leader in the late Qing Dynasty who served with distinction during the Qing Empire's civil war against the Taiping Rebellion. |
| Tsungli Yamen | Zongli Yamen | The government body in charge of foreign affairs in imperial China during the late Qing dynasty that was established by Prince Gong in 1861, following the Convention of Peking. |
| Tsunyi Conference | Zunyi Conference | A meeting in January 1935 during the Long March. This meeting involved a power struggle between the leadership of Bo Gu and Otto Braun and the opposition led by Mao Zedong. The result was that Mao left the meeting in position to take over military command and become the leader of the Communist Party. |
| T’ung-chih Emperor | Tongzhi Emperod | The tenth emperor of the Qing Dynasty, and the eighth Qing emperor to rule over China. His reign, from 1861 to 1875, which effectively lasted through his adolescence, was largely overshadowed by the rule of his mother Empress Dowager Cixi. He initiated the Self-Strengthening Movement following his rise to power (Tongzhi Restoration) |
| T’ung-meng hui | Tongmenghui | The Chinese United League, United League, Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, Chinese Alliance and United Allegiance Society, was a [secret society](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secret_society) and [underground resistance movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resistance_movement) founded by [Sun Yat-sen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun_Yat-sen), [Song Jiaoren](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song_Jiaoren), and others in [Tokyo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokyo), [Japan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan), on 20 August 1905. It was formed from the merger of many Chinese revolutionary groups in the late [Qing Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing_Dynasty). |
| T’ung-wen kuan | Tongwen Guan | A government school for teaching Western languages (and later scientific subjects), founded at Beijing, China in 1862 during thSelf Strengthening Movement.  |
| Tz’u-an | Cian Empress Dowager | The second Empress Consort of the Xianfeng Emperor of th Qing Dynasty, and then Empress Dowager after 1861. She is known for being co-de facto ruler of China with Empress Dowager Cixi for 20 years. |
| Tz’u-hsi Empress Dowager |  Cixi Empress Dowager | A powerful and charismatic woman who unofficially but effectively controlled the Manchu Qing Dynasty in China for 47 years, from 1861 to her death in 1908. |
| Wang Ching-wei | Wang Jingwei | A member of the left wing of the Kuomintang (KMT), but later became increasingly anti-Communist after his efforts to collaborate with the CCP ended in political failure. His political orientation veered sharply to the right later in his career, after he joined the Japanese. |
| Wang Hung-wen | Wang Hongwen | The youngest member of the Gang of Four. His ascent to central party leadership has been compared by some Chinese to "helicopter flight" due to his extraordinary rise from the working class. |
| Wang Kuo-wei | Wang Guowei | A versatile and original scholar, he made important contributions to the studies of ancient history, epigraphy, philology, vernacular literature and literary theory. |
| Wang Tung-hsing | Wang Dongxing | Mao Zedong’s principal bodyguard during the Cultural Revolution.Wang Dongxing was instrumental in the coup d'état against the Gang of Four immediately after Mao's death |
| Wen-hsiang | Wenxiang | One of the architects behind the Self-strengthening movement and was instrumental in devising the Qing government's cooperative policy towards the Western powers in the period 1861-76. |
| Weng T’ung-ho | Weng Tonghe | A Chinese Confucian scholar who was appointed imperial tutor. He is famous for having recommended the radical Confucian reformer Kang Youwei to the Guangxu emperor. |
| Yang Hsiu-ch’ing | Yang Xiuqing | Organizer and commander-in-chief of the Taiping Rebellion. |
| Yeh Chien-ying | Ye Jianying | A Communist general and the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress from 1978 to 1983. |
| Yenan | Ya’an | A prefecture-level city in the Shanbei region of Shaanxi province, near the endpoint of the Long March, and became the center of the Chinese Communist revolution from 1936 to 1948. Chinese communists celebrate Yan'an as the birthplace of the revolution. |
| Yuan Shih-k’ai | Yuan Shikai | Chinese general and politician, famous for his influence during the late Qing Dynasty, his role in the events leading up to the abdication of the last Qing Emperor of China, his autocratic rule as the second President of the Republic of China, and his short-lived attempt to revive the Chinese monarchy, with himself as the "Great Emperor of China." |
| Yuan-ming Yuan | Old Summer Palace | A complex of palaces and gardens in Beijing that was burned by the British following the Second Opium War in protest to the torture and execution of twenty British troops.  |