



TERMS REFERENCED IN EPISODE

She's a Woman!

巾帼英雄

S7E10



PINYIN / TERM	CHINESE	ENGLISH / MEANING
Chéngyǔ	成语	A Chinese Saying or idiom
Jīnguó	巾帼	A headscarf
Jīn Guó Yīng Xióng	巾帼英雄	A silk scarf hero
Jīn	巾	A turban, headscarf or a cloth of some sort
yīngxióng	英雄	a hero or heroine
Book of Jin	晋书	One of the official Chinese historical texts covering the history of the Jin dynasty from 266 to 420. It was compiled in 648 by a number of officials commissioned by the imperial court of the Tang dynasty
Eastern Han	东汉	The second half of the Han Dynasty after the capital was moved to Luoyang. It lasted from 23 to 220 AD
Eastern Jin	东晋	The second half of the Jin Dynasty after the capital was moved to Jiankang. It lasted from 266-420
Liú Sòng	刘宋	420-479, the first of the four Southern dynasties during the Northern and Southern dynasties period. It succeeded the Eastern Jin dynasty and preceded the Southern Qi dynasty
Zhūgě Liàng	诸葛亮	181-234, Chinese statesman and military strategist. He was chancellor and later regent of the state of Shu Han during the Three Kingdoms period. He is recognised as the most accomplished strategist of his era, and has been
Sīmǎ Yì	司马懿	179-251 AD, Chinese military general, politician, and regent of the state of Cao Wei during the Three Kingdoms period of China
Shǔ Kingdom	蜀国	A dynastic state of China and one of the three major states that competed for supremacy over China in the Three Kingdoms period. The state was based in the area around present-day Sichuan, Chongqing, Yunnan, Guizhou, and north
Sīmǎ Yán	司马炎	236-290, grandson of Sima Yi and son of Sima Zhao. He became the first emperor of the Jin dynasty after forcing Cao Huan, last emperor of the state of Cao Wei, to abdicate to him. He reigned from 266 to 290, and after
Cao Cao	曹操	Chinese statesman, warlord and literary figure. Former grand chancellor of the Eastern Han who amassed immense power during the dynasty's final years. As one of the central figures of the Three Kingdoms period, Cao Cao laid the
Wèi State	魏国	Also known as Cao Wei or Former Wei. It was a dynastic state of China and one of the three major states that competed for supremacy over China in the Three Kingdoms period. With its capital initially located at Xuchang, and
Wèinán	渭南	A prefecture-level city in the east central Shaanxi province, China. It lies on the lower section of the Wei River confluence into the Yellow River, about 60 km (37 mi) east of the provincial capital Xi'an, and borders the provinces of

Shǎnxī	陕西	Province in northwest China in between Gansu and Shānxī
Xí Zhōngxún	习仲勋	1913-2002, CCP revolutionary and political official in the PRC. He founded Communist guerrilla bases in northwestern China during the 1930s and was a central figure in the introduction of economic liberalization in southern China in
Qín	秦国	Ancient Zhou Dynasty state. Traditionally dated to 897 BC. Following extensive "Legalist" reform in the fourth century BC beginning with Shang Yang and Duke Xiao, Qin emerged as one of the dominant powers of the Seven Warring
Yíng Zhèng	嬴政	259–210 BC, founder of the Qin dynasty and the first emperor of a unified China. Rather than maintain the title of "king" borne by the previous Shang and Zhou rulers, he ruled as the First Emperor (始皇帝) of the Qin dynasty from
Wǔ Zétīān	武则天	624-705, the de facto ruler of the Tang dynasty from 665 to 705, ruling first through others and then (from 690) in her own right. From 665 to 690, she was first empress consort of the Tang dynasty (as wife of the Emperor
Lady Fùhǎo	妇好	Died c. 1200 BC, was one of the many wives of King Wu Ding of the Shang dynasty and also served as a military general and high priestess. Her tomb was discovered in 1976
Mùlán	花木兰	a legendary folk heroine from the Northern and Southern dynasties era (4th to 6th century CE) of Chinese history.
Qiū Jǐn	秋瑾	1875-1907, Chinese revolutionary, feminist, and writer. Qiu was executed after a failed uprising against the Qing dynasty and is considered a national heroine in China and a martyr of republicanism and feminism.
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