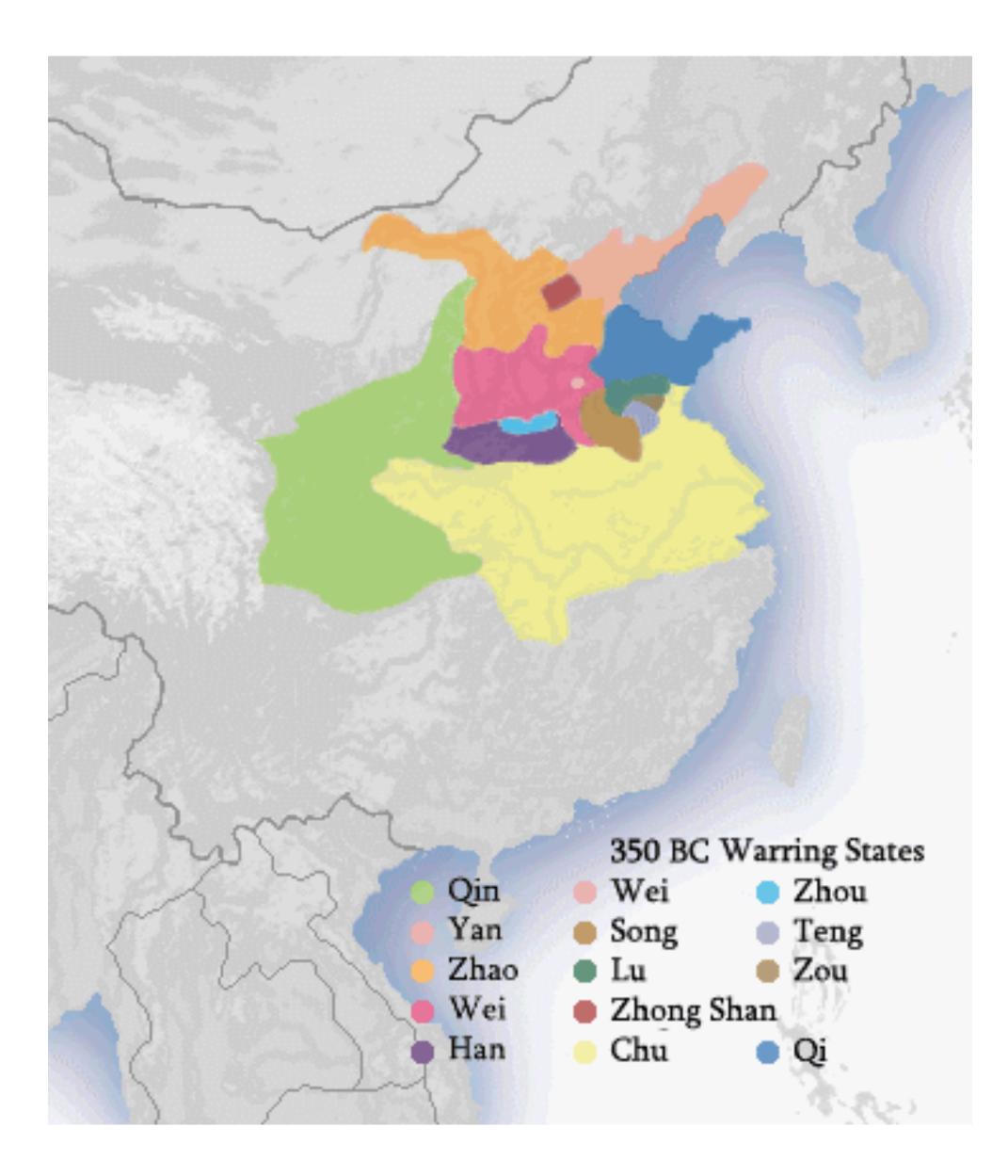
Art & History in Modern China

Introduction; Late Imperial China





Warring States period (476–221 BCE)



Tomb of the First Emperor of Qin (259–210 BCE)





Army of the First Emperor of Qin

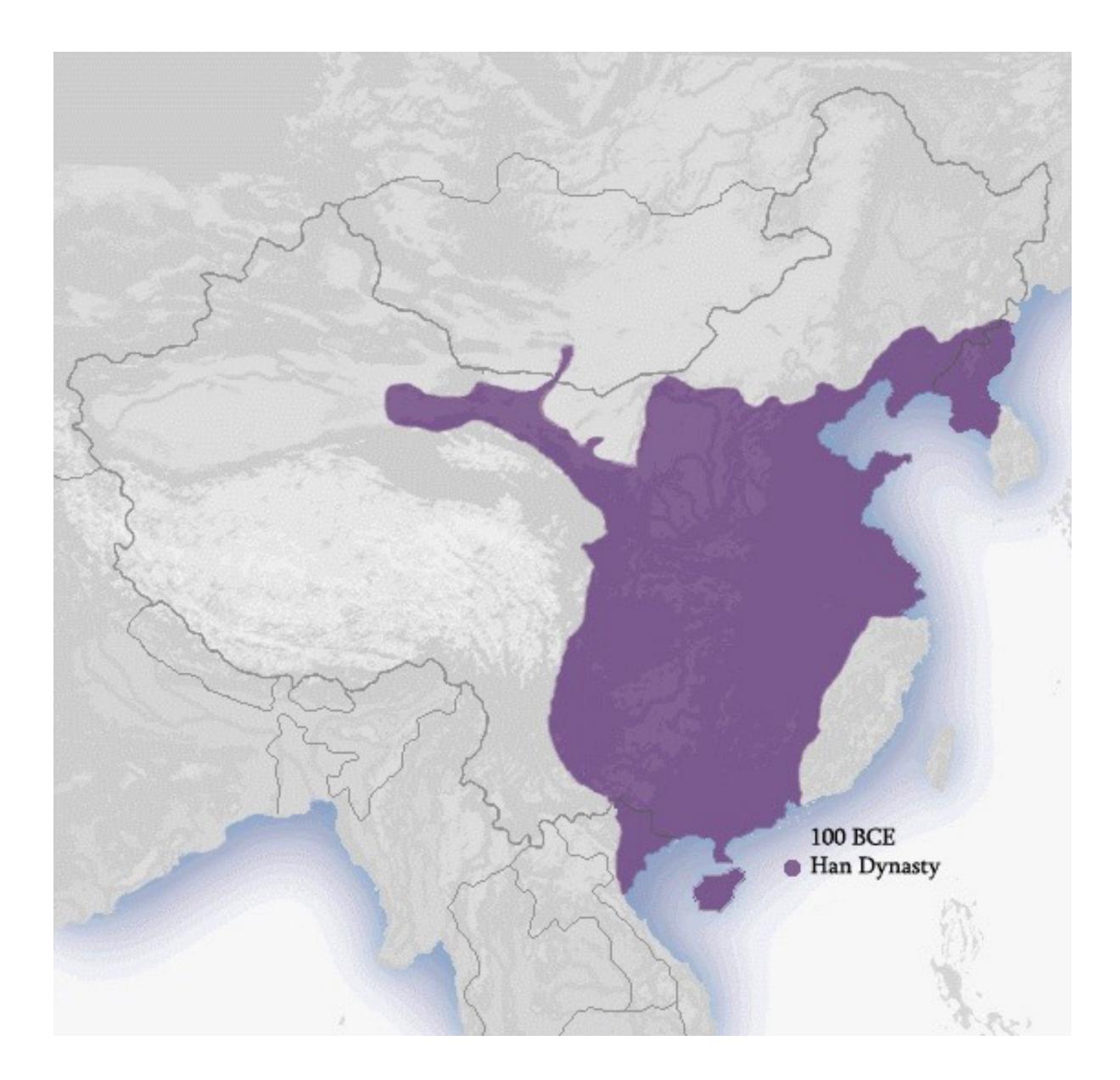




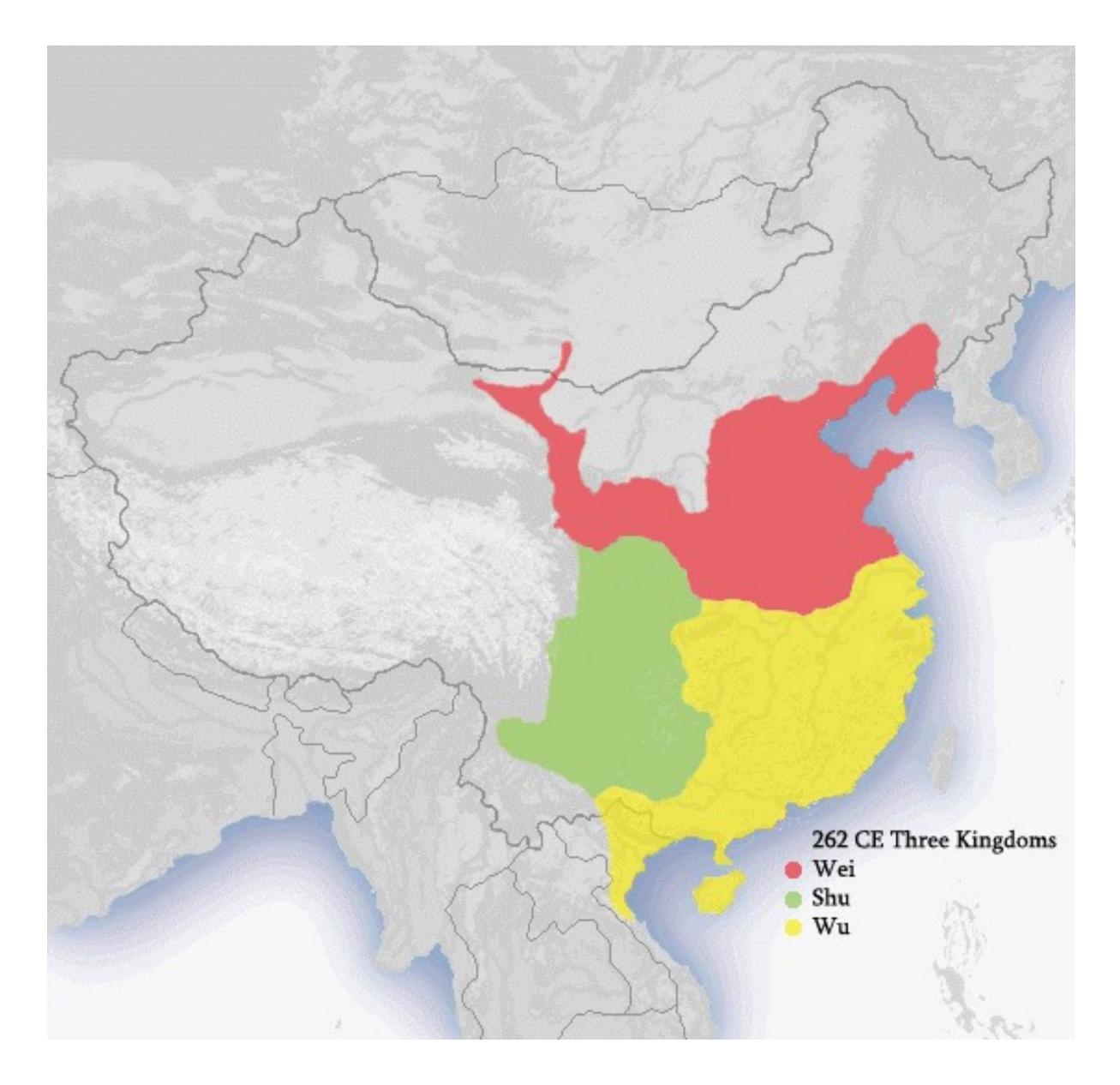




Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE)



Han dynasty (206 BCE–220 CE)



Three Kingdoms period (220–280)



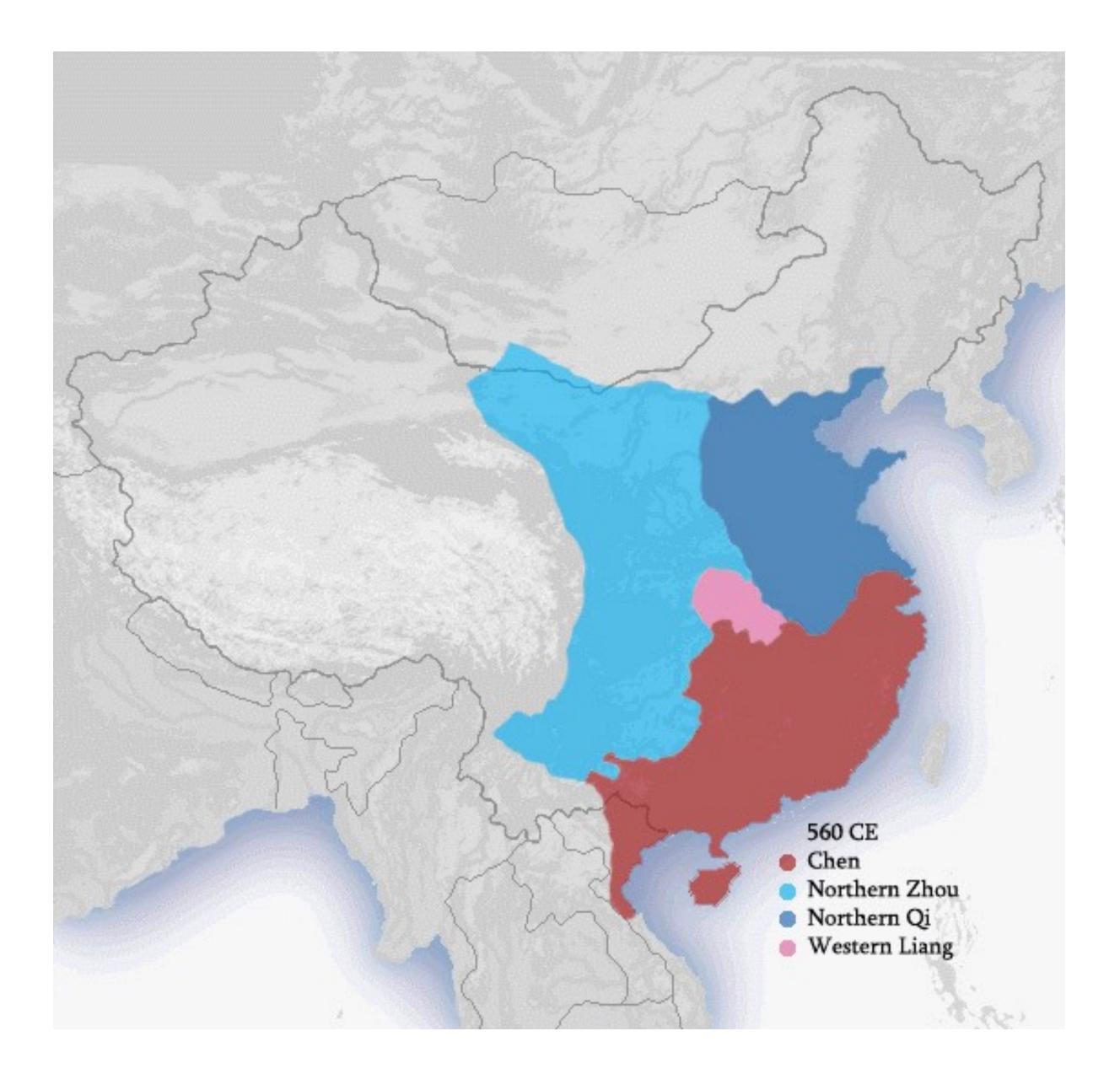
Western Jin dynasty (265–316)



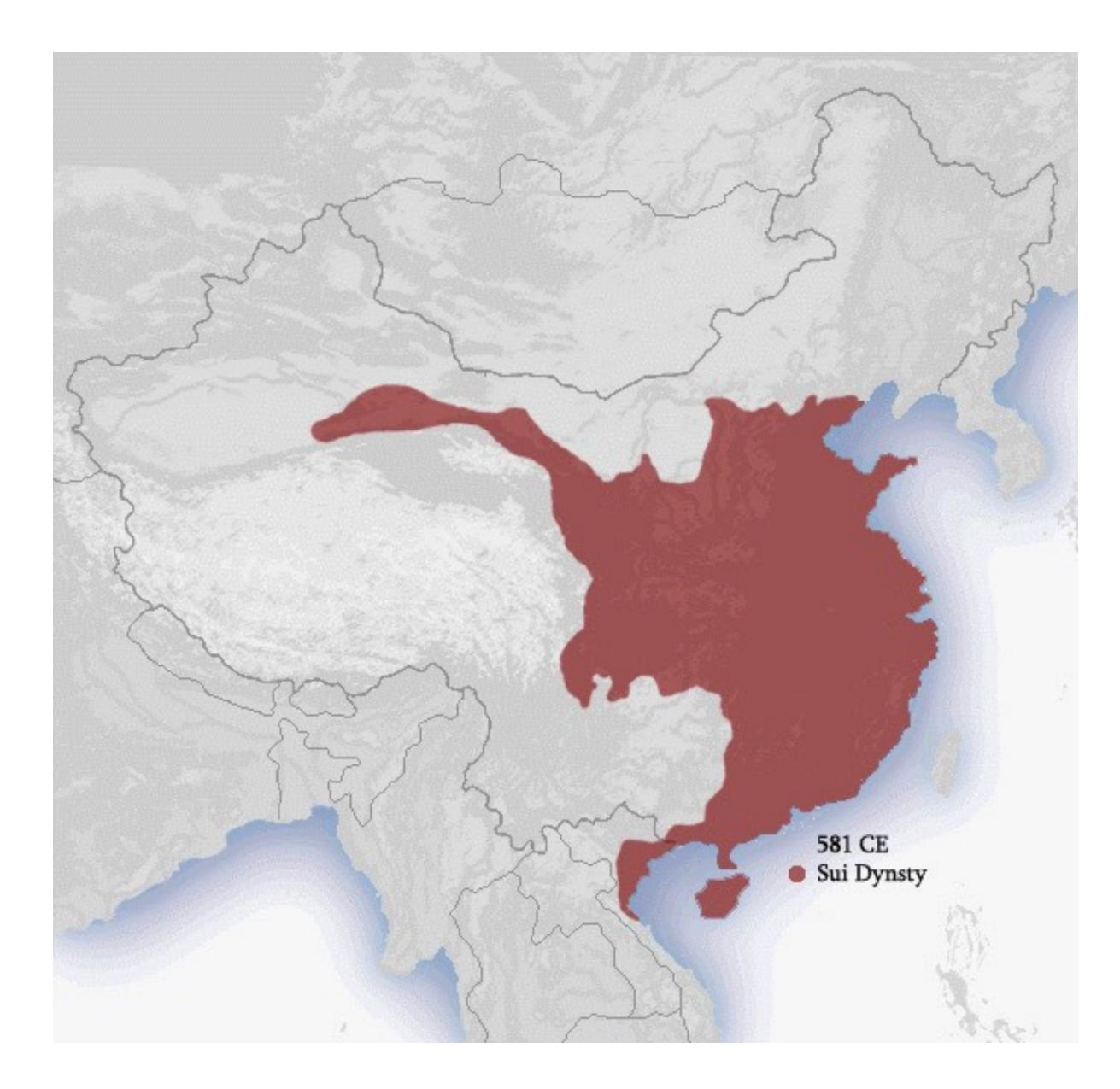
Eastern Jin dynasty (317–420)



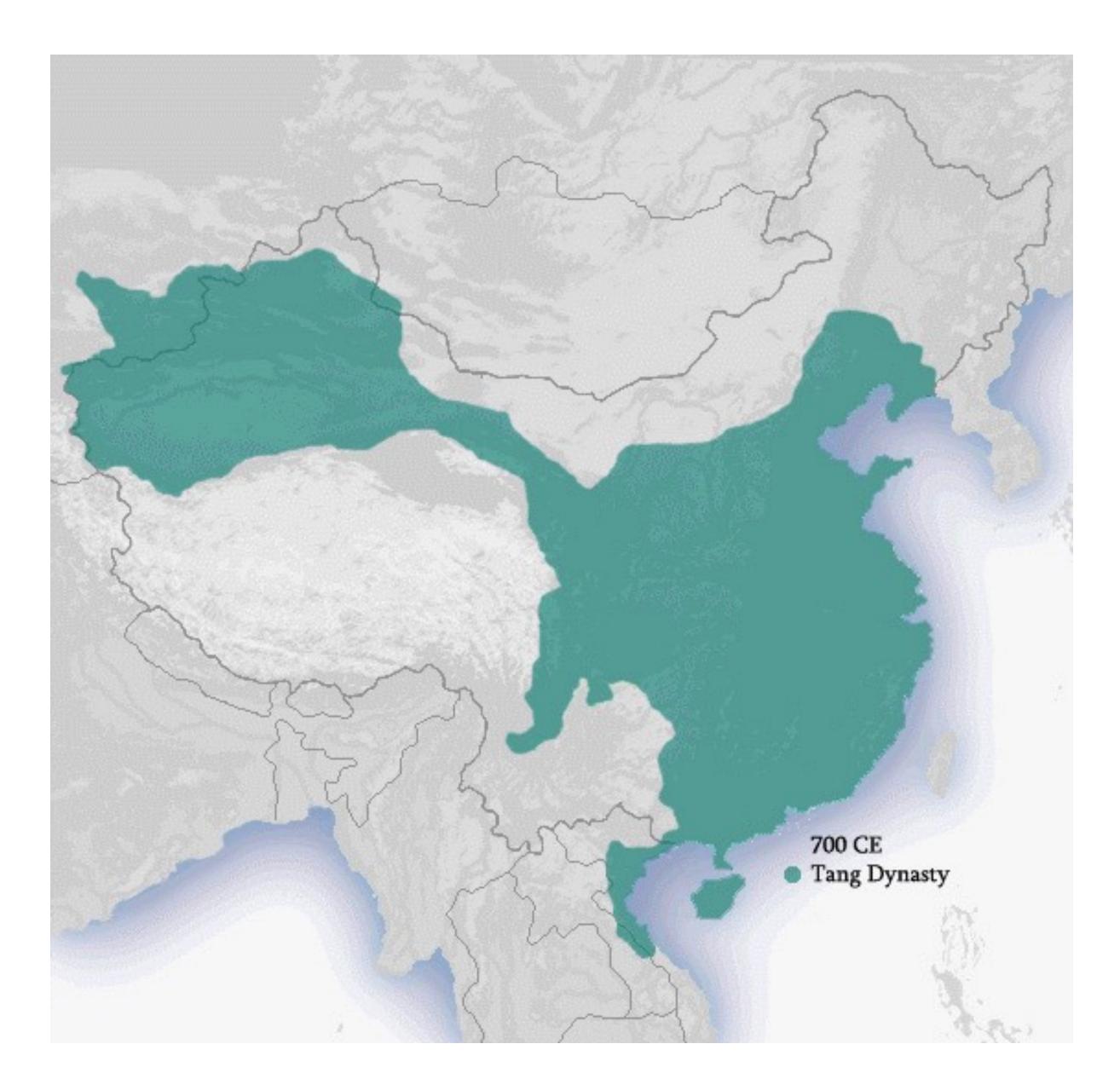
Northern and Southern Dynasties I (420–534)



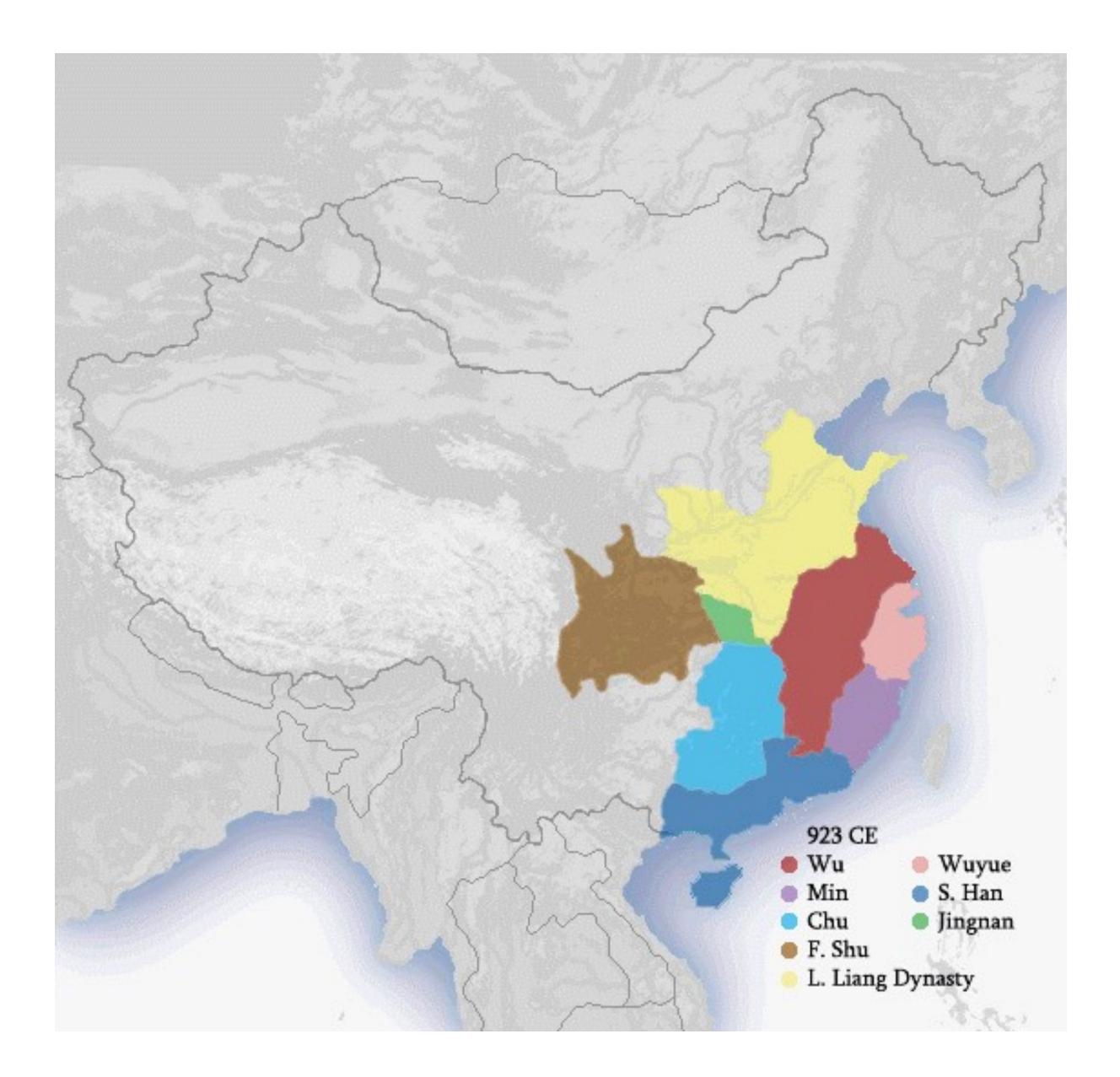
Northern and Southern Dynasties II (534–589)



Sui dynasty (581–618)



Tang dynasty (618–907)



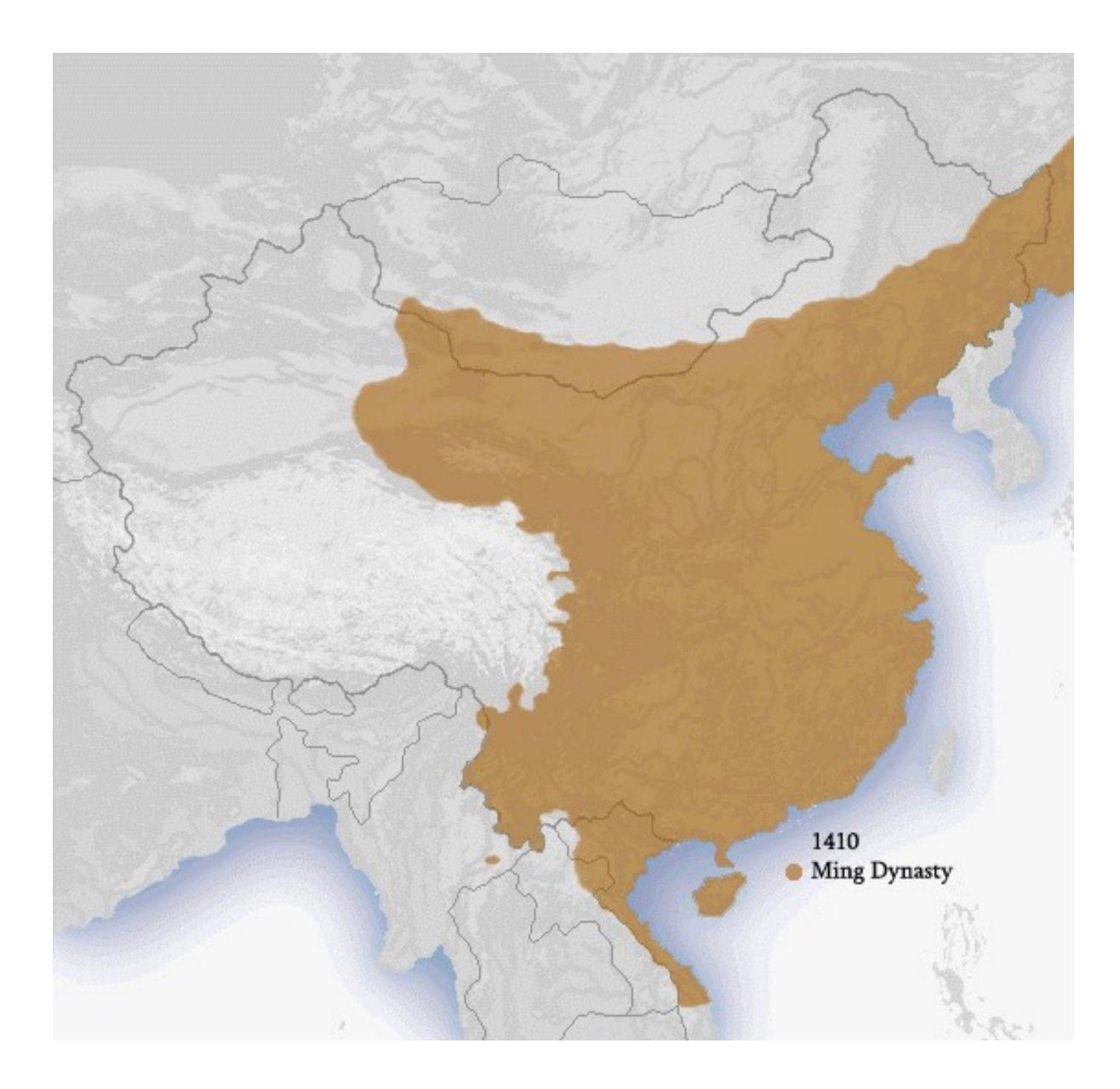
Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period (907–960)



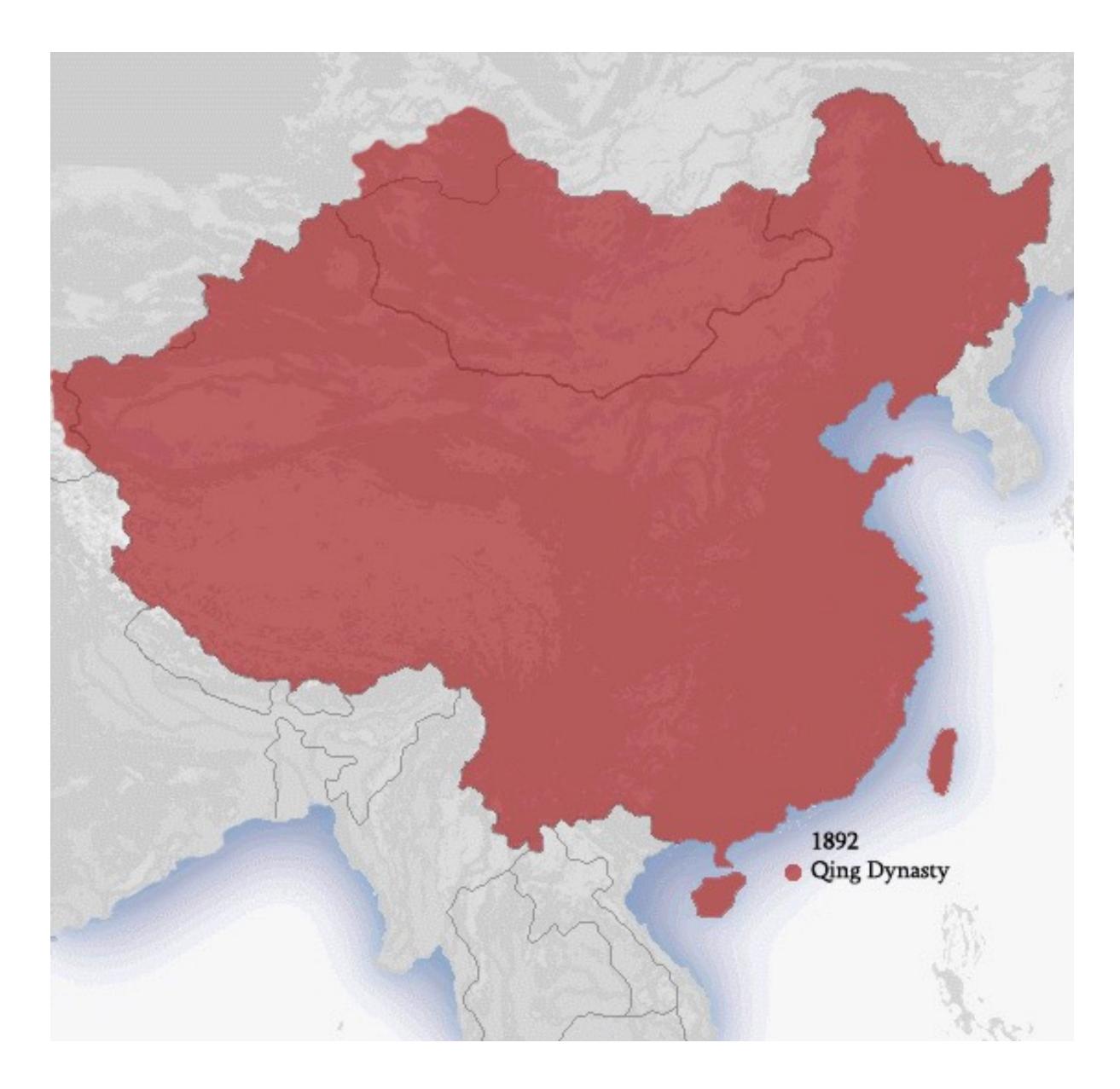
Southern Song dynasty (1127–1279)



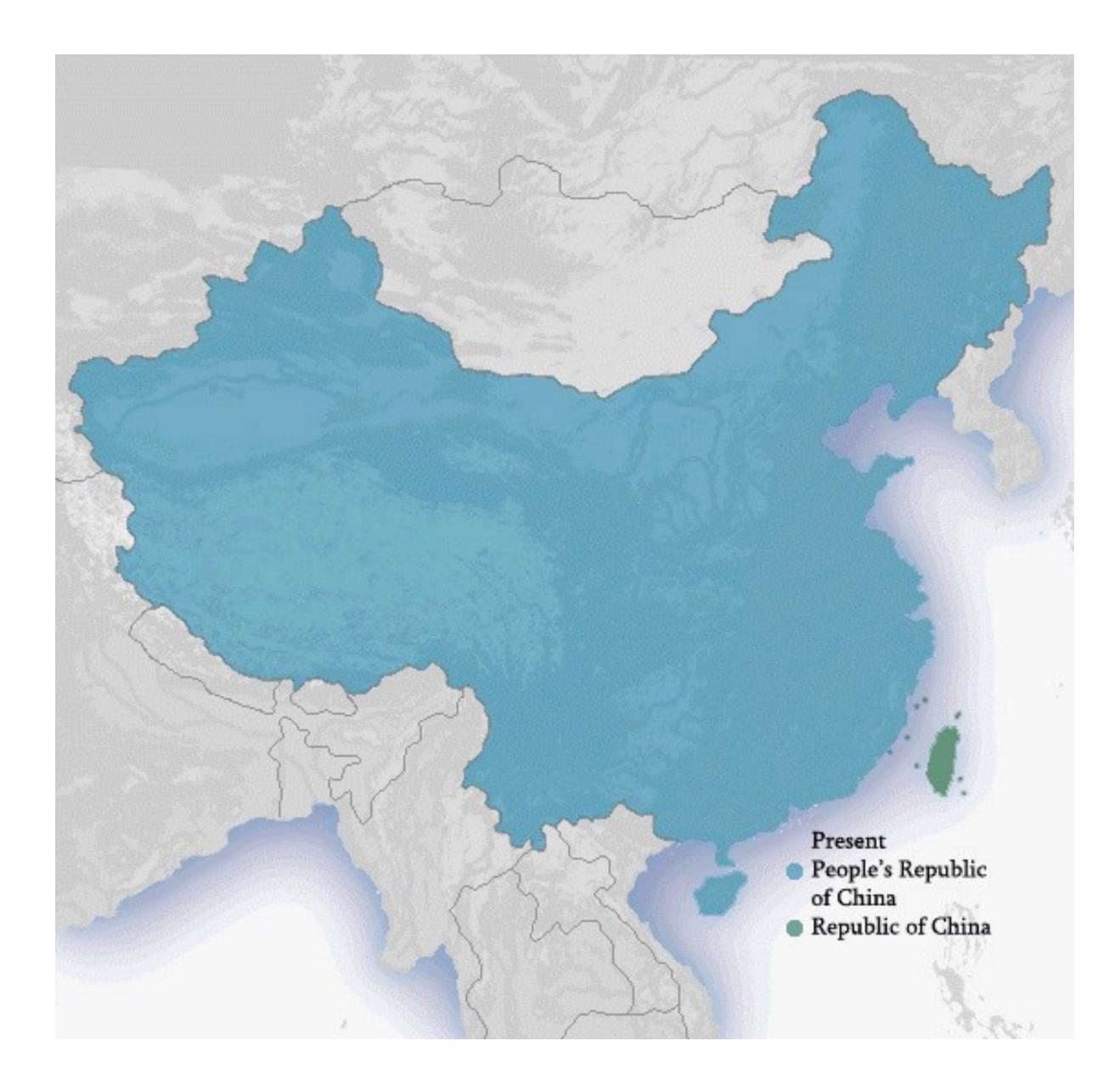
Yuan dynasty (1271–1368) [Mongol Empire]



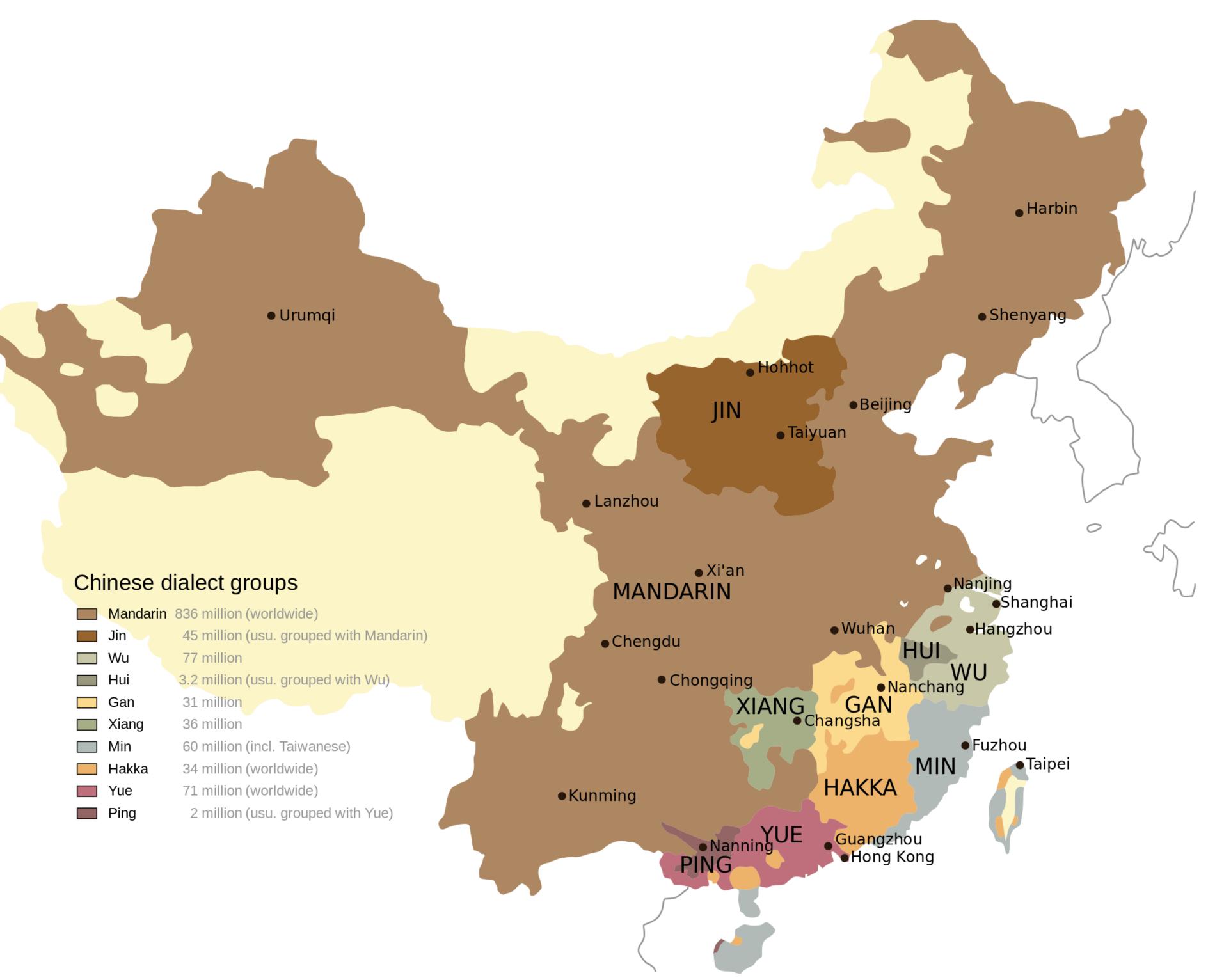
Ming dynasty (1368–1644)



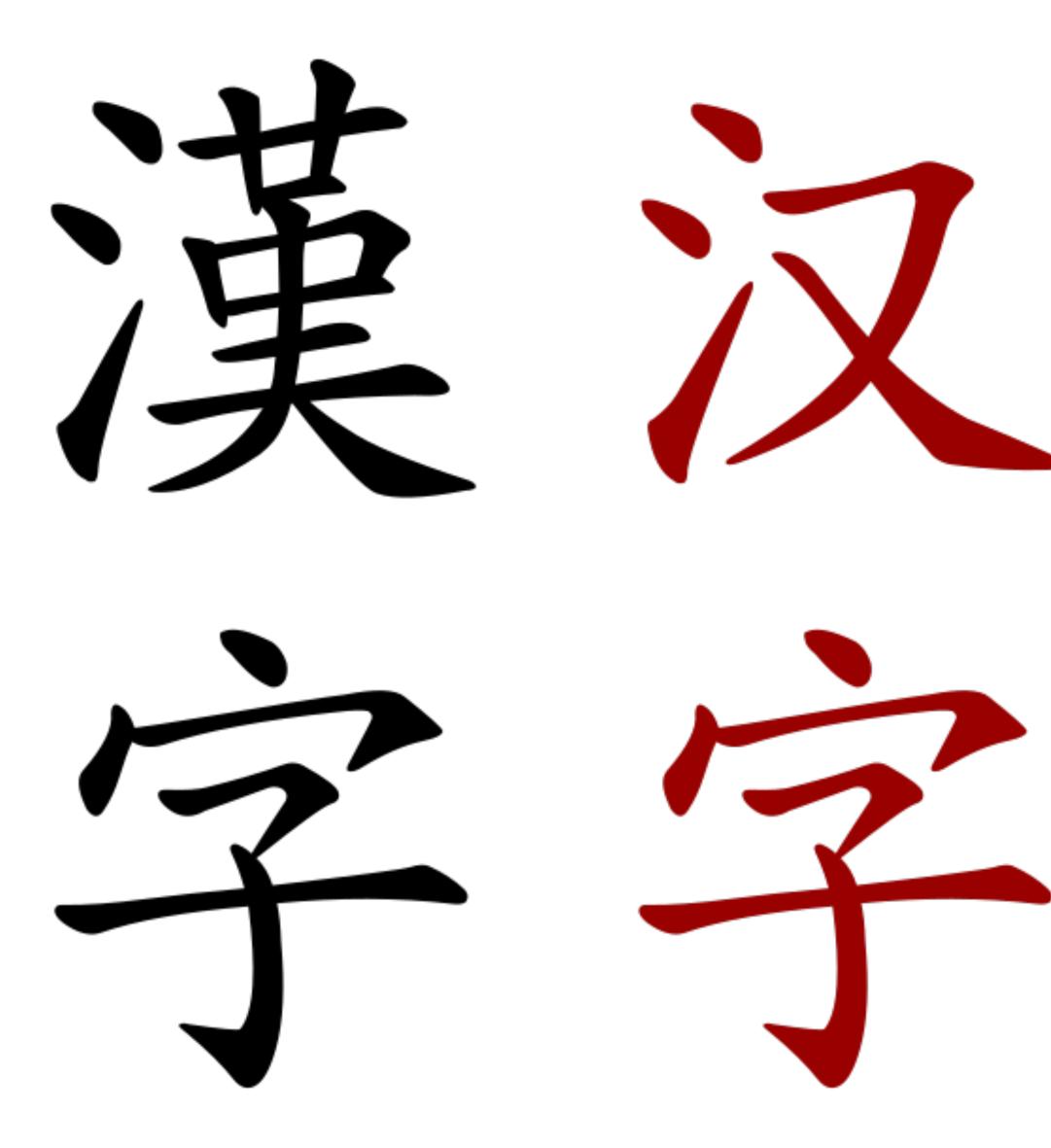
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)



People's Republic of China (1949–present)



Mandarin	836 million (worldwide)
Jin	45 million (usu. grouped with Mandarin)
Wu	77 million
Hui	3.2 million (usu. grouped with Wu)
Gan	31 million
Xiang	36 million
Min	60 million (incl. Taiwanese)
Hakka	34 million (worldwide)
Yue	71 million (worldwide)
Ping	2 million (usu. grouped with Yue)

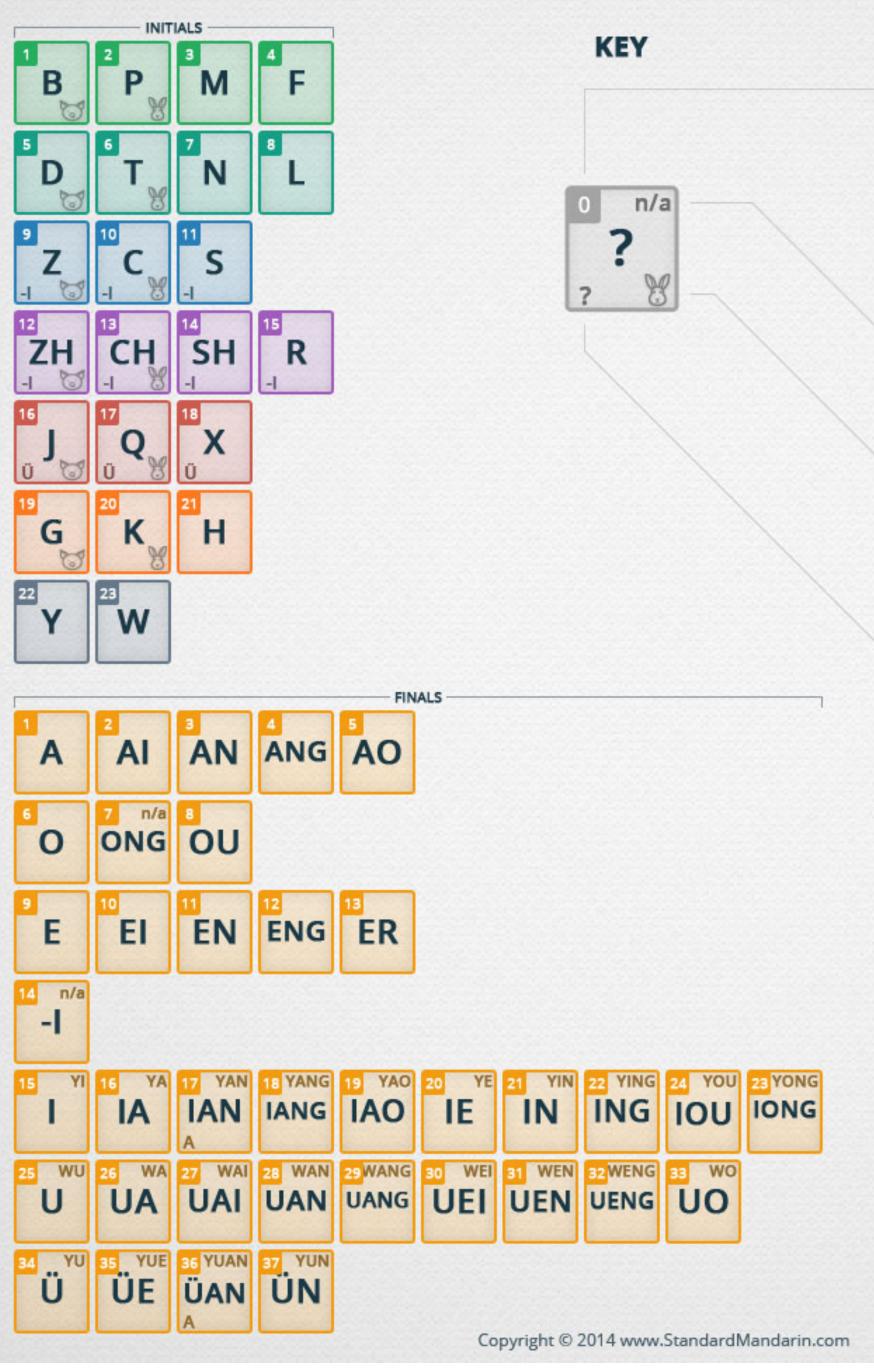












COLOR

LIP SOUNDS BEHIND UPPER TEETH EASY BEHIND UPPER TEETH RIGID ROLL TONGUE SOUNDS TONGUE SPLITTING THROAT SOUNDS PSEUDO INITIALS FINALS

REWRITING

WITHOUT AN INITIAL, SOME FINALS CHANGE Notice how I, U and Ü are rewritten if there is no

PUFF OF AIR

initial in a pinyin syllable.

SLIGHT PUFF OF AIR Like the word for pig, which is 猪 (zhū) in Chinese

STRONG PUFF OF AIR (ASPIRATED) Like the word for rabbit 免 (tù), which sounds almost like the word for to spit 吐 (tǔ)

TRICKY VOWELS

-I IT ISN'T AN "I" In ZI, CI, SI, ZHI, CHI, SHI and RI, the 'I' is not pronounced like 'ee' in tree.

Ü IT ISN'T A 'U'

In any syllable with both a U and a J, Q or X, the U is always really a Ü. See also finals with Ü.

A THIS 'A' IS DIFFERENT In the finals IAN and ÜAN, the A is not the

same as in other finals. It is like 'a' in 'ban'.

LEARN MORE

Visit www.StandardMandarin.com to learn more about Chinese pronunciation and pinyin.

Download the Standard Mandarin app or desktop application to access animated anatomy illustrations and hear all sounds.



PINYIN CHART

																	_	-																		
報催	а	ai	ao	an	ang	0	ong	ou	е	ei	en	eng	er	i	ia i	ao	ie	iu	ian	iang	in	ing	iong	u	ua	uo	ui	uai	uan	un	uang	ueng	ü	üe	üan	ün
	а	ai	ao	an	ang	0		ou	е		en	eng	er	yi	ya y	/ao	ye	you	yan	yang	yin	ying	yong	wu	wa	wo	wei	wai	wan	wen	wang	weng	yu	yue	yuan	yun
b	ba	bai	bao	ban	bang	bo				bei	ben	beng		bi	t	oiao	bie		bian		bin	bing		bu												
р	ра	pai	рао	pan	pang	ро		pou		pei	pen	peng		pi	F	oiao	pie		pian		pin	ping		pu												
m	ma	mai	mao	man	mang	mo		mou	me	mei	men	meng	1	mi	n	niao	mie	miu	mian		min	ming	3	mu												
f	fa			fan	fang	fo		fou		fei	fen	feng												fu												
d	da	dai	dao	dan	dang		dong	dou	de	dei	den	deng		di	c	liao	die	diu	dian			ding		du		duo	dui		duan	dun						
t	ta	tai	tao	tan	tang		tong	tou	te	tei		teng		ti	t	iao	tie		tian			ting		tu		tuo	tui		tuan	tun						
n	na	nai	nao	nan	nang		nong	nou	ne	nei	nen	neng		ni	r	niao	nie	niu	nian	niang	nin	ning		nu		nuo			nuan				nü	nüe		
Т	la	lai	lao	lan	lang		long	lou	le	lei		leng		li	lia I	iao	lie	liu	lian	liang	lin	ling		lu		luo			luan	lun			lü	lüe		
g	ga	gai	gao	gan	gang		gong	gou	ge	gei	gen	geng												gu	gua	guo	gui	guai	guan	gun	guang					
k	ka	kai	kao	kan	kang		kong	kou	ke	kei	ken	keng												ku	kua	kuo	kui	kuai	kuan	kun	kuang					
h	ha	hai	hao	han	hang		hong	hou	he	hei	hen	heng												hu	hua	huo	hui	huai	huan	hun	huang					
z	za	zai	zao	zan	zang		zong	zou	ze	zei	zen	zeng		zi										zu		zuo	zui		zuan	zun						
с	са	cai	cao	can	cang		cong	cou	се		cen	ceng		ci										cu		cuo	cui		cuan	cun						
s	sa	sai	sao	san	sang		song	sou	se		sen	seng		si										su		suo	sui		suan	sun						
zh	zha	zhai	zhao	zhan	zhang		zhong	zhou	zhe	zhei	zhen	zheng	Z	zhi										zhu	zhua	zhuo	zhui	zhuai	zhuan	zhun	zhuang					
ch	cha	chai	chao	chan	chang		chong	chou	che		chen	cheng	c	chi										chu	chua	chuo	chui	chuai	chuan	chun	chuang					
sh	sha	shai	shao	shan	shang			shou	she	shei	shen	sheng		shi										shu	shua	shuo	shui	shuai	shuan	shun	shuang					
r			rao	ran	rang		rong	rou	re		ren	reng		ri										ru	rua	ruo	rui		ruan	run						
j														ji	jia j	iao	jie	jiu	jian	jiang	jin	jing	jiong										ju	jue	juan	jun
q														qi	qia c	liao	qie	qiu	qian	qiang	qin	qing	qiong										qu	que	quan	qun
x														xi	xia x	iao	xie	xiu	xian	xiang	xin	xing	xiong										xu	xue	xuan	xun



解 (HANZIWALLCHART.COM





Manchuria plains

> Korean peninsula

Loess plateau

Sichuan

Nanzhao Southern hills

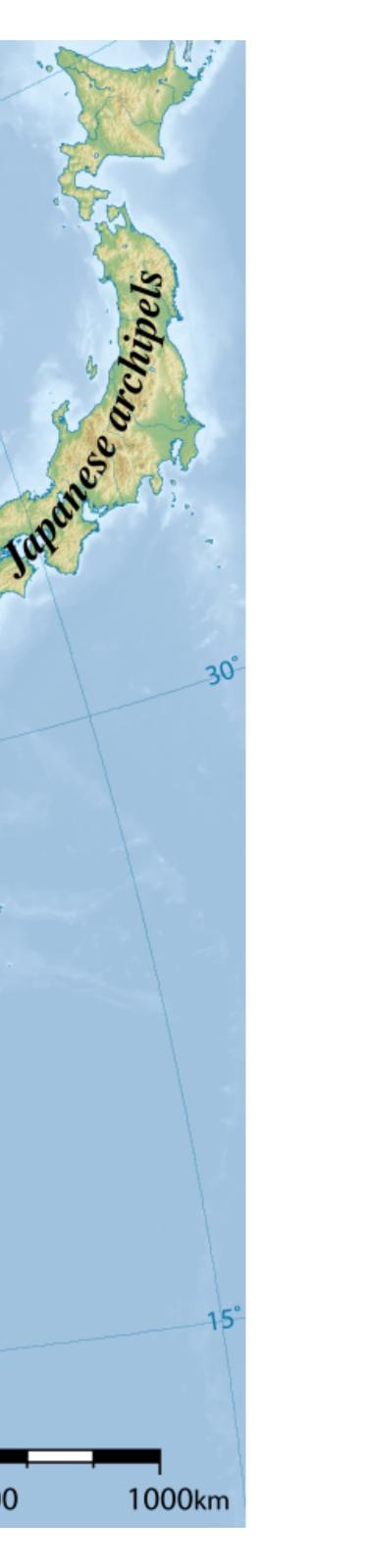
Chinese plain

Taiwan

Philippines

500

Vietnam plains







CORE PROVINCES

- •
- Shanxi (Shānxi) 山西 = "West of the Mountains" •
- Shaanxi (Shǎnxi) 陕西 = "West of the Pass" •
- Hebei 河北 = "North of the [Yellow] River" (Yellow River = Huanghe 黃河) •
- Henan 河南 = "South of the [Yellow] River"
- Hubei 湖北 = "North of the Lake" (Lake Dongting = Dongtinghu 洞庭湖)
- Hunan 湖南 = "South of the Lake"

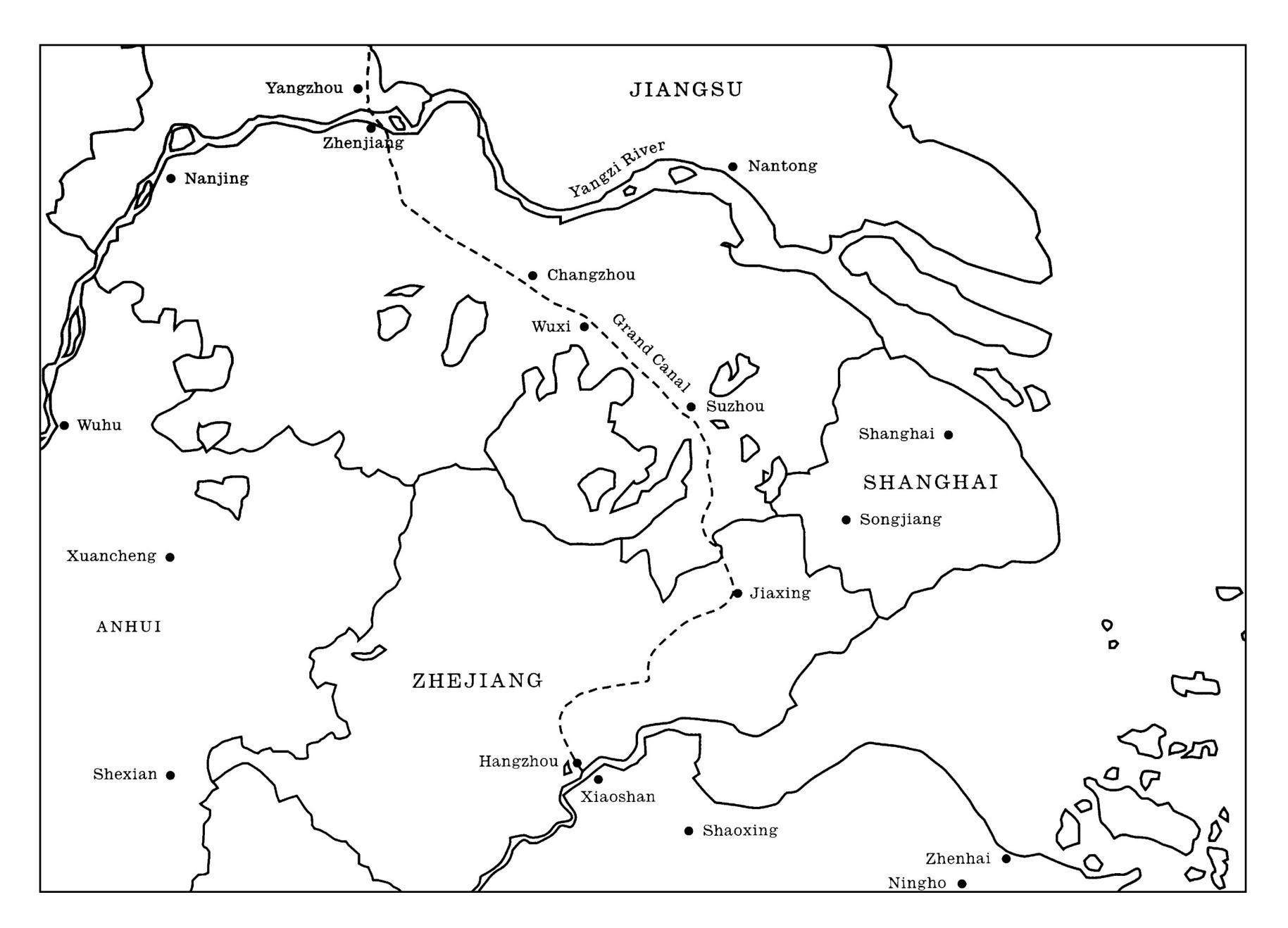
Shandong 山東 = "East of the Mountains" (Taihang Mountains = Taihangshan 太行山)

CORE PROVINCES

- •
- Guangxi 廣西 = "Western Guang"
- Yunnan 雲南 = "South of the Clouds"
- Sichuan 四川 = "Four Rivers"
- Zhejiang 浙江 = "Zhe River" (historical name of Qiantang River 錢塘江)
- Jiangsu 江蘇; Fujian 福建; Anhui 安徽; Gansu 甘肅 •

Guangdong 廣東 = "Eastern Guang" (Pearl River = Yuejiang 粵江 "Yue River")

• Jiangxi 江西 = "West of Jiang(nan)" (Yangzi River = Changjiang 長江 "Long River")



Jiangnan 江南 region = "South of the [Yangzi] River" [Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui]

MAJOR CITIES

- Beijing [Peking] 北京 = "Northern Capital"
- Nanjing 南京 = "Southern Capital"
- Xi'an 西安 = (formerly Chang'an 長安, eastern terminus of the Silk Road)
- Shanghai 上海 = "[City] on the Sea"
- Hangzhou 杭州 (southern terminus of the Grand Canal)
- Suzhou 蘇州 (on Lake Tai = Taihu 太湖 "Great Lake")
- Wuhan 武漢 (on Yangtze River in central China, transportation hub)
- Guangzhou 廣州 = [Canton]



Matteo Ricci (1552–1610)



Computer dense 1837.

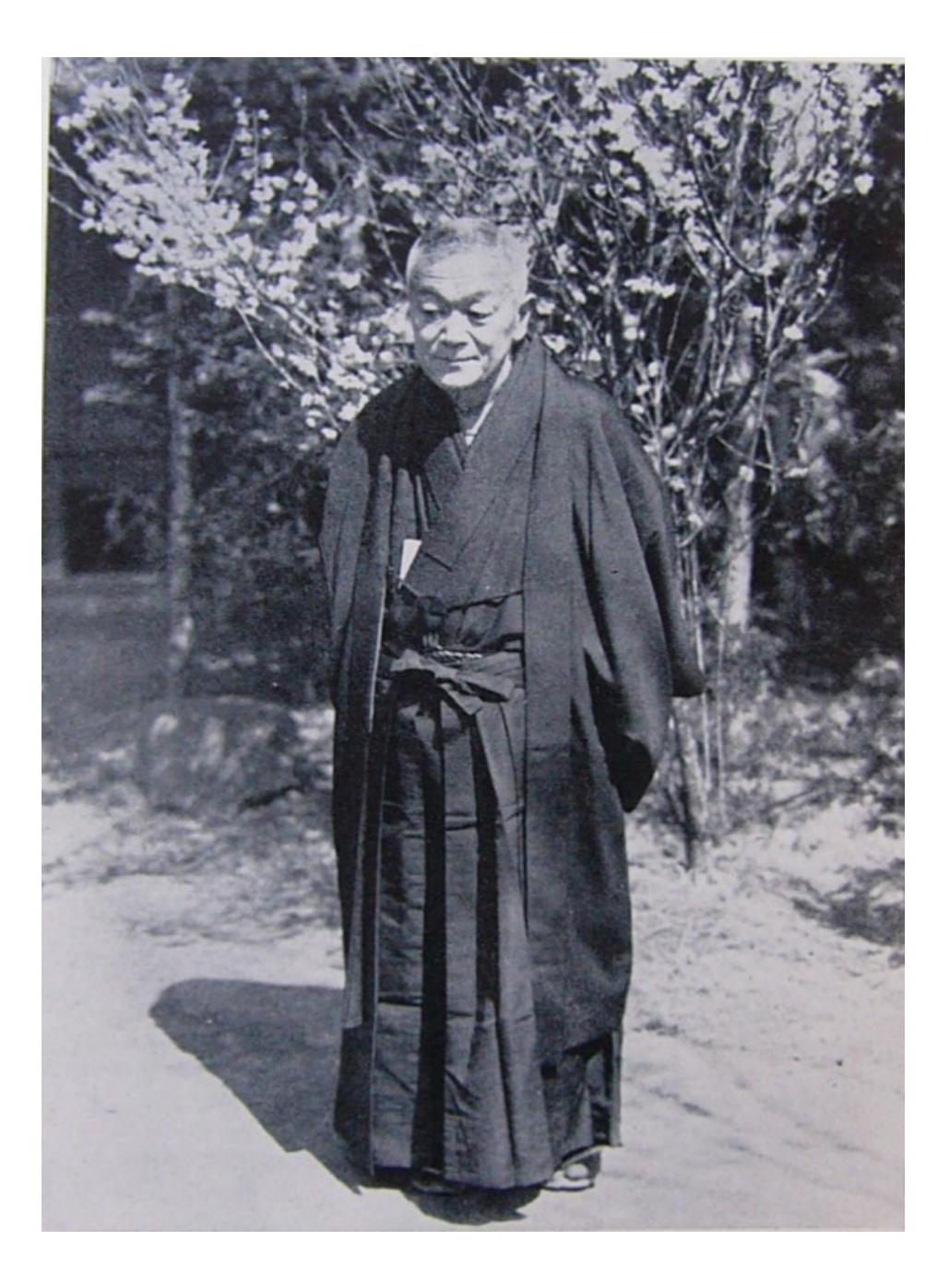
Life and Works of Confucius (551–479 BCE), 1687

PHILOSOPHORUM SINENSIUM PRINCIPIS CONFUCII VITA

UM FUCU, sive Confucius quem Sinensis ats Principem philosophie jue sequentur, & collent, vulgari vel domesti-cu potus nomine Kicu dillo; cognomento Chum nhi, naca-tem babait sedem in Regno Lu, (quod Regnum hodie Xan-tum divine) in pago çcu ye territoris Cham pim, quod ad civitatem Kio feu pertinet; hac autem civitas paret urbs Yen cheu dille. Natus eff anno 21. Imperatoris Lim vam. Fuit bie tertius es vigefinus è tertia Familia, feu domo Imperatoria, Cheu dilla, cycli 36. anno 47. Kem fio dello : fecundo ivem & wigefimo anno Siam cum Regis , qui ca tempeftare Regnam Lu obeinebat : die 13. undecime lana Kem-çu diete, fab biram noitis secundam , anno ante (briffi ortum 171. Mater ei fuir Chim , e Familia prenobili Yen oriunda; Pater Xo leam he, qui non folum primi milia pranobili Yeli oriunda y Pater Ko team ne, qui non folum primi ordinis Magifiratu, quem geffit in Regno Sum, fed generis quoque no-bilitate fuit illustris; stirpem quippe duxit (uti Chronica Sinensfum te-ftantur, & tabula genealogica, que anualibus inferitur, perfpicué do-cet) ex 27. sive penultimo Imperatore Ti ye é 2. familià Xam. Porro natus est Confuctus Patre jam septuagenario, quem adeo triennis infans mox amistic; sed Mater pupillo deinde superstes fait per annos unum est viginti, conjuge in monte Tum fam Regni Lu sepulto. Puer jam fexen-ut premitere que dimentatives, que anum ouero similior, cum sousnus prematura quadăm maturitare, viro, quam piero fimilior, cum aqua-libus nunquam vifus est insitare. Oblata edulia non aure delibabat, quam prifto vitu, qui çu teu nuncupatur, calo vonerabandus ebiulifiet. Manorum quindecim adolescens totum se dedere capit priscorum libris evolvendis,) rejectis ils, qua minus utilia videbantur, optima quaque Gg

"Ist very 49" heurs presamin ver interrepti deris propagata, las anno 16 87 que Meres ordins 6 d'in natali Confuey sede cion thucis coulo 40

A Davie They Nobe Ros & taigues & L'Enseigne de la Place des Victories Auss Privilege du Rey-



Naitō Konan (1866–1934)





Zhu Yuanzhang (1328–1398) Hongwu emperor (r. 1368–1398) [Ming dynasty]





Zhu Di (1360–1424) Yongle emperor (r. 1402–1424) [Ming dynasty]



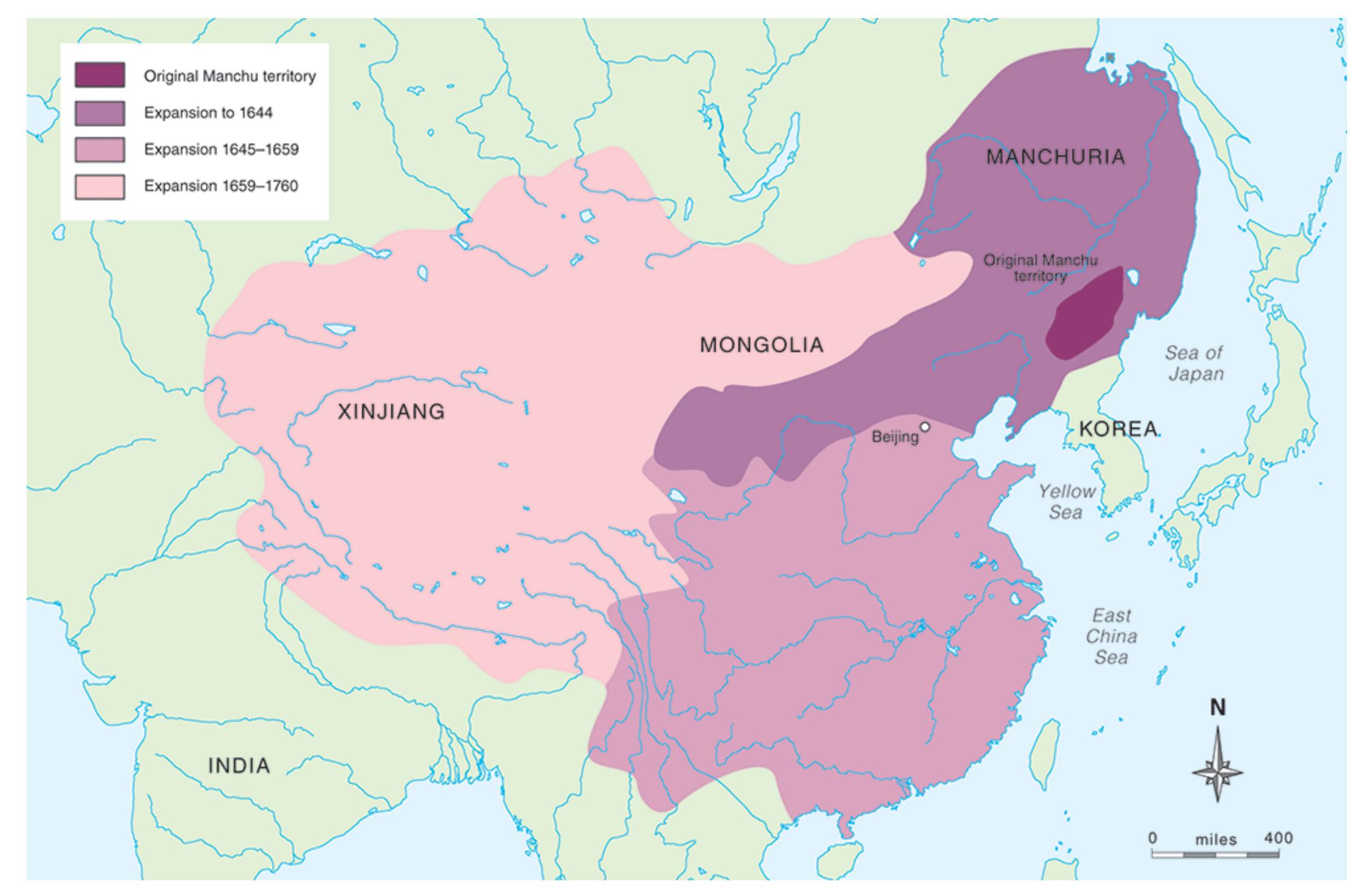
Portrait of an official in front of the Forbidden City Ming dynasty, ca. 1550



Xu Yang (active at court 1751–1776), Prosperous Suzhou (section) [1759]











Portrait of Tanibu [1760]





Three Feudatories Rebellion (1673–1681)



Kangxi emperor (r. 1662–1723) [Qing dynasty]



Portrait of Kangxi reading in his study [1699]



Kangxi with calligraphy brush and ink [ca. 1680]



Yongzheng as Mi Fu (1051–1107) [ca. 1730]

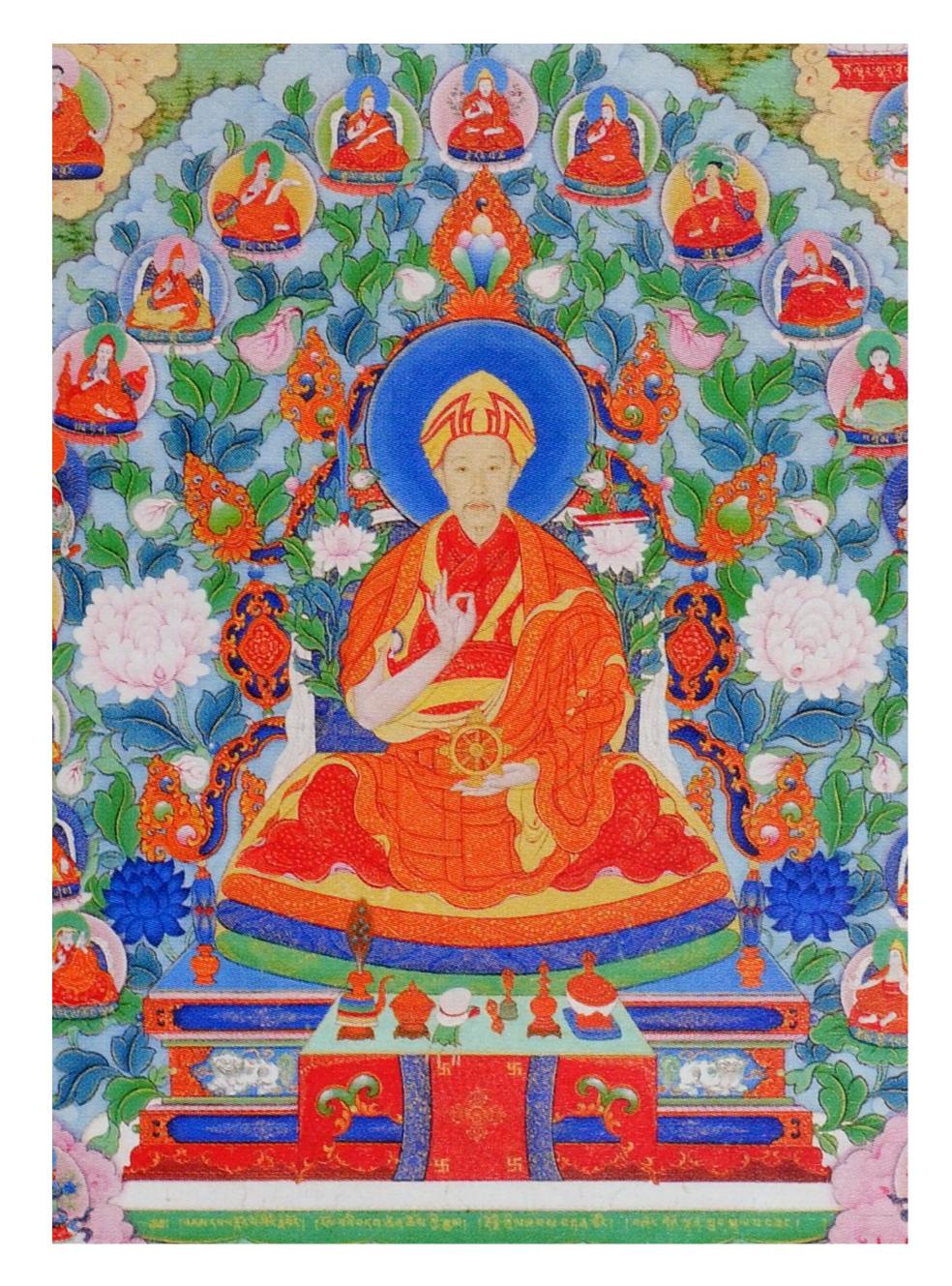


Giuseppe Castiglione (1688–1766), Inauguration Portraits of the Qianlong Emperor, the Empress, and Eleven Imperial Consorts: Mind-Picture of a Well-Governed and Tranquil Reign [1736]

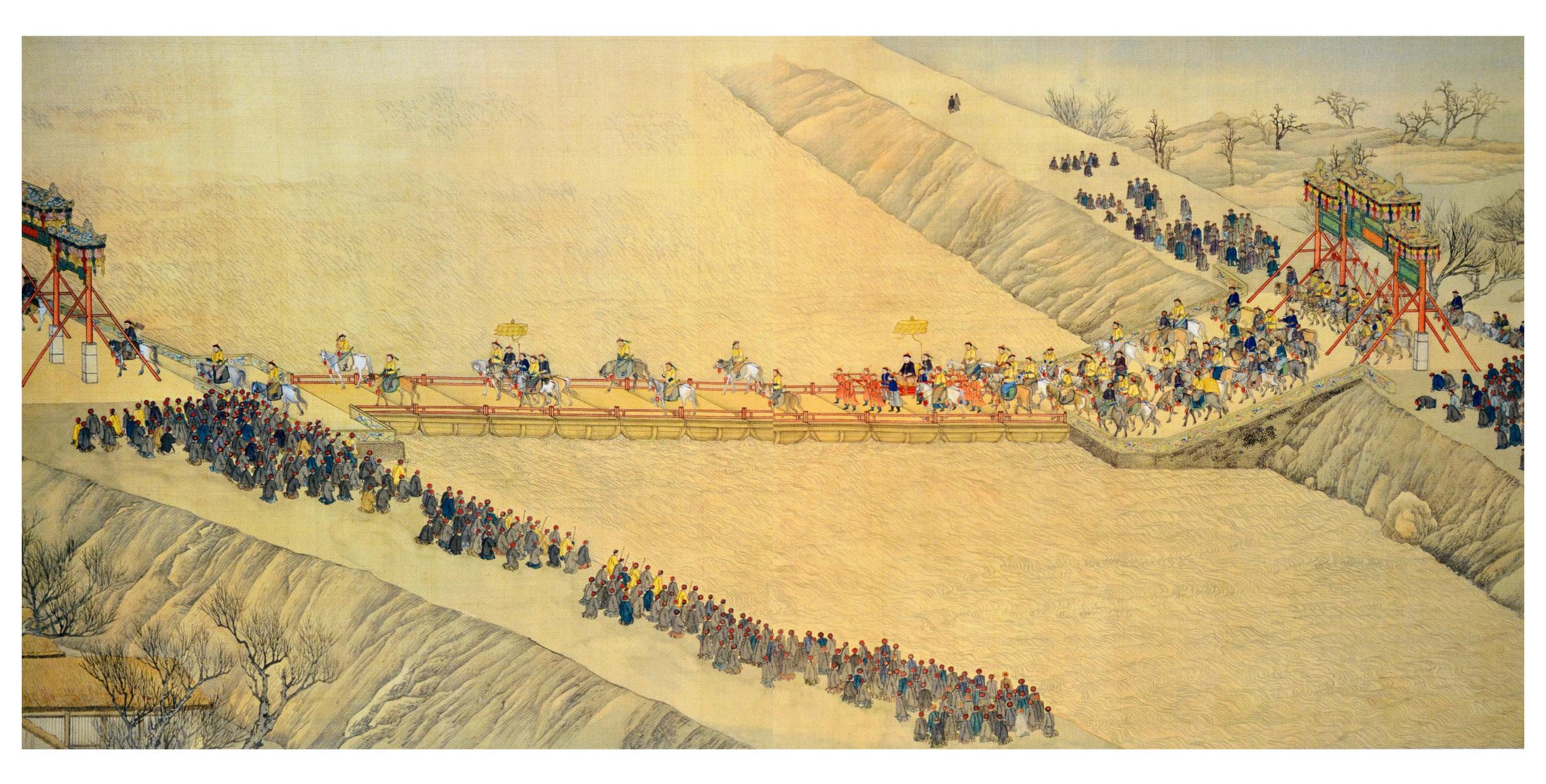


Portrait of Qianlong on horseback in ceremonial armor [1758]

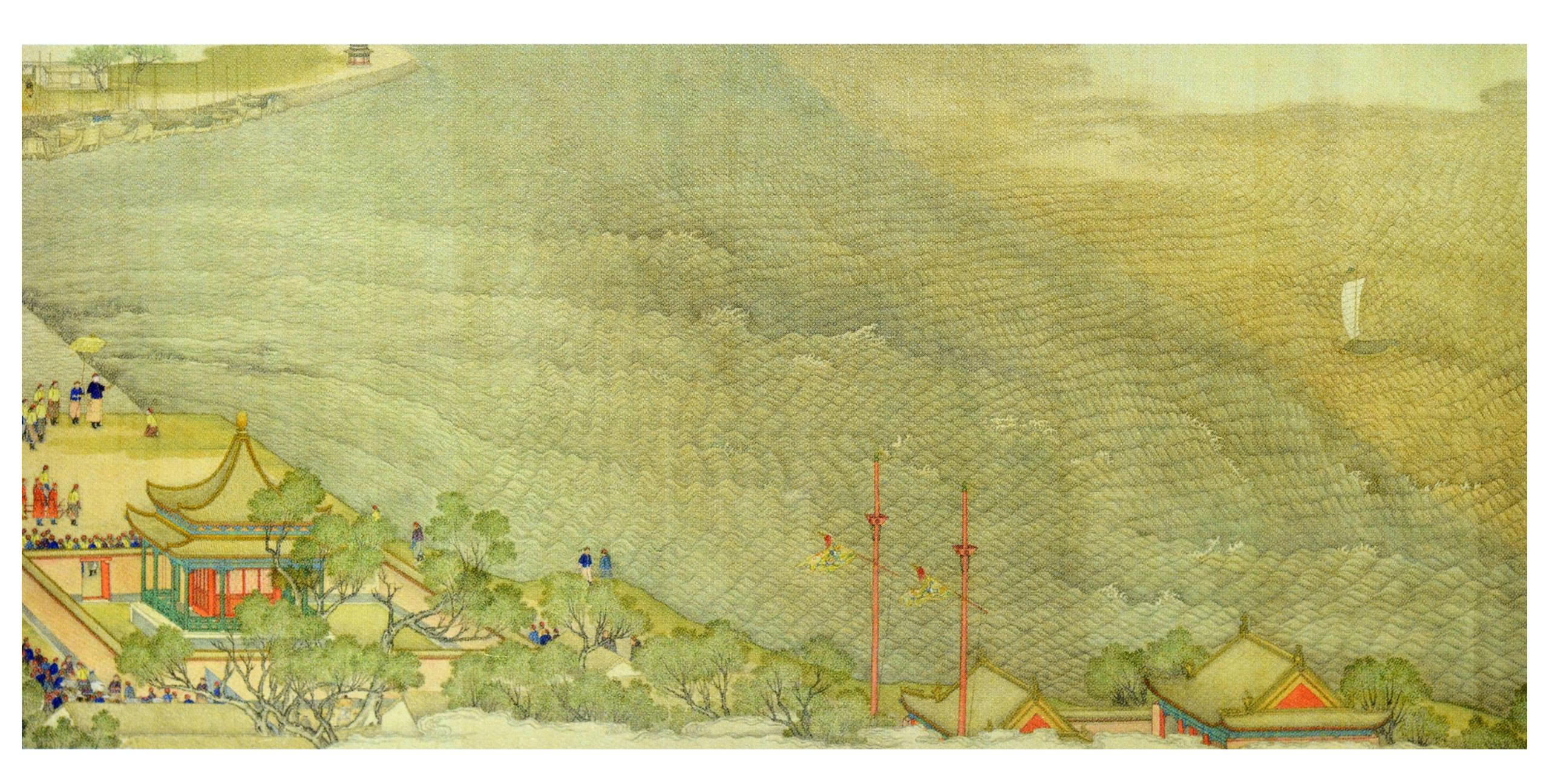




Qianlong as the Bodhisattva Manjushri [1755]



Xu Yang (active at court 1751–1776), The Qianlong Emperor's Southern Inspection Tour: Crossing the Grand Canal at Dezhou (section) [1770]



Xu Yang (active at court 1751–1776), The Qianlong Emperor's Southern Inspection Tour: Water Control Measures at the Confluence of the Huai and Yellow Rivers (section) [1770]

