

— 全国高等院校专业英语规划教材 —

英语导游 基础教程

(第2版)

张靖 编

*A TEXTBOOK FOR
ENGLISH TOUR GUIDES*

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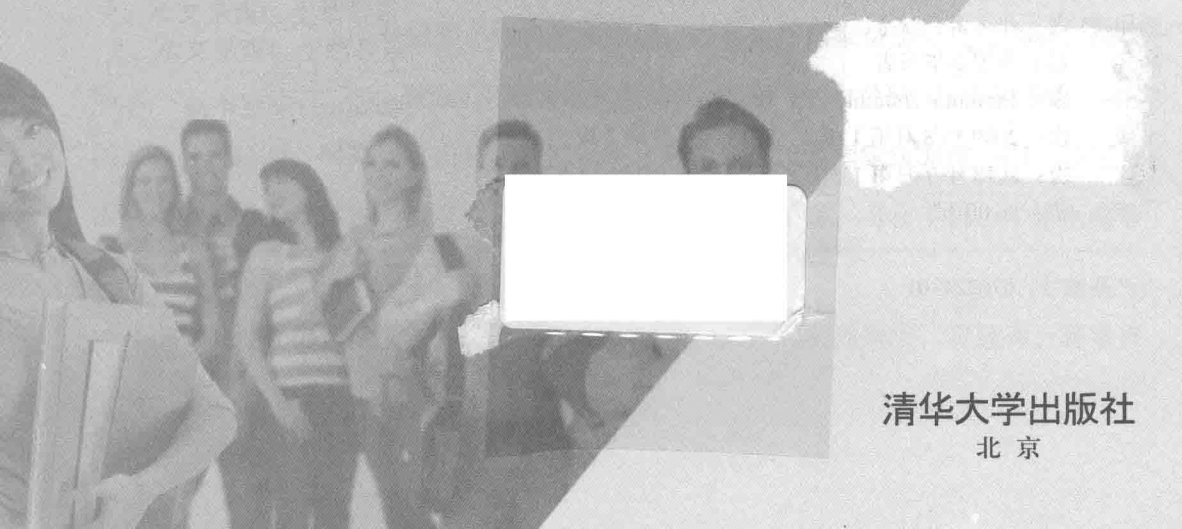
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内容简介

本书以导游基础考试大纲中的基本考点为基础,结合具体实践教学过程中的操作经验,依据对高等院校英语专业和旅游专业学生的培养目标、知识结构和实际应用能力的要求,系统地介绍了中国的历史地理、民风民俗、风物特产、自然与人文景观、遗址遗迹、古代建筑设施和宗教信仰等内容。

本书适用于旅游及英语相关专业的大中专在校学生或从业者,也可作为导游资格考试培训教材使用,同时可供广大旅游及英语爱好者阅读参考。

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前 言

《英语导游基础教程》首版自 2009 年出版以来，在全国各地高等院校英语专业中被较为广泛地使用，并得到了读者的认可。在使用过程中，读者也发现了本教材存在的一些问题和不足。我们据此进行了认真反思，并对本教材加以修订，修订后的版本说明如下。

本书共有 12 个单元和 10 个附录。前 4 个单元分别对中国旅游、中国历史、中国文化知识以及中国旅游资源进行了介绍。后 8 个单元根据国家质量监督检验检疫总局颁布的旅游资源分类，对 8 大类旅游资源分别进行了分析讲解，主要内容包括：地文景观、水文景观、生物景观、天气与气候景观、遗址遗迹、建筑设施、旅游商品和人文活动。每个单元针对英语导游考试所涉及的基础知识，用英文加以系统性介绍，并辅以必要的图片和中文解释，以便于读者更好地理解和巩固所学知识。

附录部分是导游考试需要了解的基本知识，内容包括国家级历史文化名城、国家 5A 级景区、国家级风景名胜区、国家级自然保护区、国家级森林公园、国家级地质公园、国家级湿地公园、国家级矿山公园、国家级水利风景区以及国家级海洋公园。该附录部分以电子书形式呈现，读者在清华大学出版社官网下载后，可在手机、平板电脑等移动设备上随时随地查阅复习。

在教学过程中，建议教师按照英语导游专业和工作的实际需求，有选择、有重点



前 言

地安排教学活动，在课堂上多进行师生互动和实践操作，让学生了解、熟悉并能熟练运用这些基础知识来解决实际操作中出现的问题。

希望修订后的《英语导游基础教程》能更好地满足读者需要，并希望广大读者能够继续不吝赐教。

编者



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A Survey of Tourism in China

Lead-in Questions

1. What is tourism?
2. When and how did tourism industry begin in modern times?
3. When and how did China's tourism start?

According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO), tourists are those who travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes unrelated to the exercise of an activity remunerated from or within the place visited. Mathieson and Wall (1982) initiated a good working definition of tourism as “the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs.”

As a matter of fact, tourist activities can be dated back to the end of the primitive society, when people began to go outing for the exchanges of products or goods, besides those who migrated for livings. With the appearance of private property, people traveled for business. In the feudal society, tourist activities developed rapidly and expanded in a large scale, such as “the Grand Tour” (It was the traditional travel in Europe mainly by upper-class young people from the 1660s to 1840s), emperors' or nobles' tours, tours of men of letters, and pilgrimages. Strictly speaking, these activities, however, were not travels because business was the main purpose instead of leisure. In the 19th century, the Industrial Revolution accelerated the development of society, economy, and science and technology; especially when locomotives were invented, which made it possible to travel in a large number or scale. In 1845, Thomas Cook initiated to establish the first travel agency in the world, which officially marked the beginning of tourism industry in modern times.

Since then, mass travel took on a new phase because of free time, paid vacation, personal disposable income and the development of tourism resources.

Early in 1990s, such foreign companies opened the market in China as British Traveler (英国通济隆洋行), American Express (美国运通公司), and Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO, 日本国家旅游局). In order to start travel services, Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank (上海商业储蓄银行) set up a tourism department in 1923. This department registered and changed its name into China Travel Agency (中国旅行社) in 1927 in the charge of the bank, which marked the emergence of tourism in China in modern times, but tourism then saw a hard time because of wars and poverty. Between 1949 and 1974, tourism in China was almost closed to all but some foreign visitors. In the late 1970s, tourism became a means of earning foreign exchange and China started to develop quickly in tourism industry. By the mid-1980s, more than 250 cities and counties had been opened to foreign visitors. In recent years, travel in China has become much easier with the lifting of travel controls, massive investment in transportation facilities and the rapid rise in incomes. Since the mid-1990s, China has become a major tourist destination for Russians, Mongolians, Koreans, Malaysians, Singaporeans, etc. According to the WTO, China received 49.6 million international visitors, making it the fourth most visited country in the world in 2006. As the Report on China Tourism Industry (2011-2015) said, "In the next 10 years, China tourism will maintain an annual growth rate of 10.4%, and China will become the first inbound country and the fourth outbound country. By 2010, the proportion of total revenues of China tourism accounting for GDP will increase from 5.44% in 2002 to 8%. So tourism, as one of the six new consumption highlight industries, will provide big investment opportunities in the next years."

In 1982, China National Tourism Administration (CNTA, 中国国家旅游局) began to solely exercise its administrative function of developing, promoting and regulating China tourism industry. CNTA is subordinate to the State Council with its headquarters in Beijing. In 1985, CNTA selected the bronze statue Galloping Bronze Horse Treading on a Flying Swallow of the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220) as the hallmark of China's tourism industry, which was unearthed from Leitai (雷台) of Wuwei City (武威市), Gansu Province. The hallmark symbolizes the flourishing of China's tourism with each passing day.



Galloping Brone Horse Treading on a Flying Swallow



The Hallmark

Between 1984 and 1992, the nation started full development of tourism industry which was taken into the consideration by the State Council in the national economy and the social development. Tourism industry was one of the important industries in the tertiary industry (第三产业). In 1998, tourism industry was fostered as a new growth point of the national economy and then was listed as government bond (国债). A hundred of Trenino Verde (旅游专列) were set up between different tourist attractions, which laid a solid foundation for the support of the tourism development. Tourism industry kept going with great difficulties under the influence of the world's negative growth in 2001 in China. But it rose again, ranked the fifth among the tourism foreign exchange countries (旅游创汇国) and became one of the fastest growing industries in national economy in 2002. Meanwhile, the statistics show that there are 11,000 hotels catering to overseas tourists, among which 8,018 hotels with star-rating standard. The number of international travel agencies was up to 1,300 in 10,000 travel agencies. The fixed assets value (固定资产价值) of tourism reached 700 billion yuan. There were 0.26 million tourist enterprises and institutions with 5.98 million employees. High education also helped for the development, 1152 colleges opening tourist education with 0.34 million students.

Such events show that China has kept the position and influence in the world as China entering the WTO in 2001, Beijing holding the World Tourism Organization Conference for the first time in 2003, Hangzhou bidding for the 2006 World Leisure Exposition, Beijing running the 2008 Olympics Games, Shanghai hosting the 2010 World Exposition, all of which play a positive role in promoting the development of China's tourism industry.

Besides, the needs of domestic tourism grow at a higher rate along with the increasingly well-being life, people's higher requirements on living quality, and increase in leisure time and disposable income. China boasts the largest tourist source market with the greatest population in the world.

China owns very rich tourism resources with a vast territory, beautiful mountains and rivers, a long history, splendid and various cultures and a large number of ethnic groups. According to the research, the number of the natural and cultural tourism resources ranks first in the world, more than that in the United States, Spain, France and other tourist powers. At present, the country has more than 15,000 tourist scenic areas or spots, covering all aspects of the natural landscape, history and culture, the reform achievements and social life, among which 50 sites were included in the World Heritage List (《世界遗产名录》), 225 national park of China, 241 national geoparks, 446 national nature reserves, 826 national forest parks, 131 national historical and cultural cities, 227 national 5A-rated tourist attractions, 137 China outstanding tourist cities, 1,269 state-level key cultural relics protection units, over 2,000 museums. Therefore, tourism industry is endowed with rich and resourceful resources on the basis of the unique local customs, colorful city scenery,

majestic construction, and so on.

According to the basic ideas on the Tenth Five-Year Plan (十五规划) of Tourism by the National Tourism Administration, the number of China's overseas tourists will be more than 210 million with over \$58 billion foreign exchange income by 2020. Domestic tourism will reach more than 2.9 billion tourists with over 2040 billion yuan tourism revenue. The total tourism output will go up to 2.5 trillion yuan, equal to about 8% increase proportion of GDP. The prospects of China's tourism industry will be promising since all scholars believe that China will become a world tourism power. Authoritative organizations, including the WTO, have identified China as the world's top tourist destination in 2020. The World Tourism Council (世界旅游理事会) predicts that the total output of tourism will account for 8.64% of GDP by 2020, tourism consumption will take up 6.79% of the total consumption, and tourism investment will occupy 8.61% of the total investment, close to the world average level (Source: 2020 World Tourism Development Forecast Report by WTO).

A well-off society means that the country will basically achieve industrialization, comprehensive improvement of land resources, ecological protection and construction to a new level, a great progress of urbanization and agricultural modernization, a breakthrough of the western development strategy, and great proportion increase of the tertiary industry in the national economy.

The tourism industry include the six elements of tourism consumption: travel, food, accommodation, transportation, shopping and entertainment, which is not only directly related to the scenic spots and other industries, but also associated with industry, agriculture, information, finance, insurance, medical care, counseling, environmental protection, etc. Relative to the consumption level of house and automobile, tourism consumer charges from a few yuan to tens of million. Therefore, tourism should be placed in a more important position to promote the development of economy, culture and internationalization.



Post-class Tasks

I . Fill in the blanks with what you have learnt.

- 1) WTO stands for _____.
- 2) _____ was the traditional travel in Europe mainly by upper-class young people from the 1660s to 1840s.
- 3) In _____, _____ initiated to establish the first travel agency in the world, which officially marked the beginning of tourism industry in modern times.
- 4) _____ set up tourism department in 1923 and changed its name into China Travel Agency in 1927, which marked the emergence of tourism in China in modern times.

5) CNTA stands for _____, which is subordinate to _____ with its headquarters in _____.

II . *Translate the following phrases into Chinese.*

- 1) British Travelex
- 2) American Express
- 3) Japan National Tourism Organization
- 4) Trenino Verde
- 5) tourism foreign exchange country
- 6) World Heritage List

III . *Answer the following questions briefly.*

- 1) When and how did China begin to develop quickly in tourism industry?
- 2) Is China a major tourist destination? To which countries?
- 3) What is the hallmark of China' s tourism industry?
- 4) How many tourist scenic areas does the country have?

A Survey of Chinese History

Lead-in Questions

1. Do you know some Chinese mythological figures? Who are they?
2. Do you know the hominids in China? Who are they? When and how did they begin to live in China?
3. When and how did Chinese history see cycles of division and unification?

China has a long and rich history. Along with the ancient Egypt, Babylonia and India, China is one of the four greatest ancient countries with advanced civilizations in the world.

1. The Ancient Times

According to Chinese myth, the universe was in chaos at the very beginning. It was Pangu (盘古) who stood on the earth and supported the heaven with his hands, thus he created the world.

Nvwa (女娲) was said to be the ancestor of mankind, who refined the five-colored stones to mend the sky. It was also said that Nvwa reproduced male and female persons with yellow clay and made them get married, thus she was also worshipped as “Goddess of Marriage.” Emperor Fuxi (伏羲), Nvwa’s brother and husband, drew the Eight Diagrams used in divination. Suiren (燧人) was the first one who made fire.

Shennong (神农), also called Yandi or the Furious Emperor (炎帝), taught people to cultivate and tasted a large number of herbs to identify their medical functions. He dedicated great efforts to the progress of Chinese civilization, especially Chinese medicine. Legend has it that about 5,000 years ago, the Yellow Emperor (黄帝), or Huangdi (who invented

cart, boat, clothes, script and medicine), controlled part of the Yellow River Valley. He also ordered his wife Leizu (嫘祖) to raise silk worms and Cangjie (仓颉) to invent characters. Today, the Chinese people at home and abroad are still regarded as “the Yan-Huang’s descendants.”



Pangu



Nvwa & Fuxi



Sui ren



Shennong



The Yellow Emperor

There are mythological “Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors” in ancient China. According to The Records of the Grand Historian (《史记》) by Sima Qian (司马迁, about 145 BC-90 BC), a great historian in the Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-25 AD), the Three Sovereigns were the Heavenly Sovereign (天皇), the Earthly Sovereign (地皇) and the Human Sovereign (人皇或泰皇), while the Five Emperors were the Yellow Emperor (黄帝), Zhuanxu (颛顼), Emperor Ku (帝喾), Emperor Yao (尧帝) and Emperor Shun (舜帝).

2. The Primitive Society

Archeological surveys show that Yuanmou Ape Man (元谋猿人) unearthed in Yuanmou County of Yunnan Province lived about 1.7 million years ago. They were the first discovered hominid (原始人类). And in 1964, the fossil of a man’s skull was excavated in Lantian County, Shaanxi Province. The Lantian Ape Man (蓝田猿人) was proved to live about 1.1-1.15 million years ago. Later, the fossil of a Peking Ape Man was unearthed in Zhoukoudian Site of Beijing (北京周口店遗址), who lived about 600,000-500,000 years ago. They were characterized by the basic features of Homo erectus (直立人). These are the most important proofs of the primitive society in China.



Yuanmou Ape Man



Lantian Ape Man



Peking Ape Man

About 100,000-10,000 years ago, there lived Homo sapiens (智人) typically represented by Dali Man (大荔人) of Shaanxi Province, Dingcun Man (丁村人) of Shanxi Province, Maba Man (马坝人) of Guangdong Province, the Upper Cave Man (山顶洞人) of Beijing,

Liujiang Man (柳江人) of Guangxi Province, Ziyang Man (资阳人) of Sichuan Province.

About 10,000 years ago, the primeval humankind (原始人) was linked by genealogy (宗谱), and “clan” began to form with each having the members descending from the same ancestor. They lived and worked together and shared food. Such clan is known as “clan commune” (氏族公社). The period when the ancestor was believed to be a female was called “Matrilineal Clan Society” (母系氏族社会). During this period Yangshao Culture (仰韶文化) dating back about 7,000-6,000 years ago was prosperous in color-painted pottery, which was first discovered at Yangshao Village in Mianchi County (渑池县), Henan Province. Therefore, it was also called “Color-painted Pottery Culture Period” (彩陶文化时期). About 5,500-4,000 years ago, humankind stepped into a new period — Patriarchal Clan Society (父系氏族社会) when male replaced female to dominate in society and it was this period that properties began to be owned by several individuals. In 1928, Longshan Culture (龙山文化) dating back around 4,900-4,000 years ago was excavated at Longshan Town, Zhangqiu City (章丘市), Shandong Province. In pottery-making, people in the period mainly made grey-pottery utensils. Consequently, the period was also named “Grey-pottery Culture Period” (灰陶文化时期).



3. The Slavery Society

Chinese history was recorded nearly 4,000 years with continuance, contributing a lot to human civilization.

Yao (尧), Shun (舜) and Yu (禹) were the successive mythological rulers of China. Yu the Great was said to be the one who tamed the flooding rivers by channeling the waters into the sea. He was followed by his son, Qi (启), who founded the first dynasty in Chinese history — Xia (夏, about 2070 BC-1600 BC), which marked the transition of the society from the primitive society to the slavery society. The Xia Dynasty was overthrown by the Shang Dynasty (商朝, about 1600 BC-1046 BC) which was the first dynasty with record in Chinese history. In 1928, oracle bones and other things were unearthed at Yinxu (or Ruins of Yin) in Anyang City (安阳殷墟), Henan Province, which proved the existence of the Shang Dynasty in Chinese history.

The Shang Dynasty was replaced by the Western Zhou Dynasty (西周, 1046 BC-771 BC) later. King Wen (文王, about ?-1050 BC) of the Western Zhou Dynasty controlled the Weihe River (渭河) Valley in the present-day Shaanxi Province. His son, King Wu (武王, about 1087 BC-1043 BC) attacked the Shang capital and became the first king of the Zhou Dynasty. Haojing (镐京, in the present-day Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province) was established as the capital. Because his son was too young then, King Wu was succeeded by his younger brother, Dan (旦, the Duke of Zhou, 周公, about ?-1105 BC). The three rulers successively

and steadily founded the feudal fief system (分 封 制), i.e., in the whole country, the land and people was divided into many parts. Each part was entitled to a member of the imperial family or a noble. By this rule, the member or the noble could subdivide his fief to the members of his family and their descendants. In the system there were ten classes. In return, each class had to pay tributes and offer military and other services to the one above. Besides, the Zhou Dynasty enjoyed social stability by employing two means to maintain law and order. One was severe punishments and the other was rites. Less than 300 years later, King You (幽王), the twelfth sovereign of the Western Zhou Dynasty, lost the country because of a beauty named Baosi (褒姒). In order to make the beauty smile, King You took a minister's suggestion and used the beacon which was built to summon the vassals to the aid in case of enemy attack. The suggestion really worked at the cost of one thousand pieces of gold and the vassals were fooled and then refused to help when the real danger occurred. There came the Chinese sayings, "A smile costs 1,000 pieces of gold" and "The vassals are fooled by the beacon fire."

After the death of King You, because of the natural calamities, internal struggles in the court and the attacks by the border tribes, King Ping (平王 , about 781 BC-720 BC) supported by the nobles began the Eastern Zhou Dynasty (东周 , 770 BC-221 BC) and moved the capital from Haojing to Luoyi (洛邑 , 今洛阳). The dynasty was often divided into two periods, the Spring and Autumn Period (春秋 , 770 BC-476 BC) and the Warring States Period (战国 , 475 BC-221 BC), because the former was recorded in a historical works titled The Spring and Autumn Annals (《 春 秋 》) while the latter featured with wars among the states. In the Spring and Autumn Period, five powerful nobles gradually expanded their dominions and became powers among the states, namely Duke Huan of Qi (齐桓公), Duke Wen of Jin (晋文公), Duke Mu of Qin (秦穆公), Duke Xiang of Song (宋襄公) and Duke Zhuang of Chu (楚庄王). They were called "the Five Hegemons of the Spring and Autumn Period" (春秋五霸). In the Warring States Period, because of the constant wars between vassal states, "Seven Great Powers" (战国七雄) became rivals and fought fiercely, namely, Qi (齐), Wei (魏), Zhao (赵), Han (韩), Qin (秦), Chu (楚) and Yan (燕). It was during the dynasty that such outstanding philosophical and ideological schools emerged as Confucianism, Taoism and Mohism founded by Confucius (孔子), Laozi (老子) and Mozi (墨子). The advanced philosophical systems took into shape and exerted great influence on the whole society until the present day. Fortunately, common people could study to enter into the important social positions, because only the nobles had the privilege to learn before the period.

4. The Feudal Society

In 221 BC, Ying Zheng (嬴政 , 259 BC-210 BC), also called Qin Shi Huang (秦始皇)

or the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty (秦朝, 221 BC-207 BC), defeated the other six principalities and founded the first unified, centralized, multi-ethnic feudal empire in Chinese history — the Qin Dynasty.



Qin Shi Huang

The Terracotta Warriors and Horses

The emperor took many measures to enhance the foundation of the country, such as abolishing the enfeoffment system (分封制), adopting the system of prefectures and counties (郡县制), standardizing the script, currencies, and weights and measures, linking the world-renowned Great Wall, and building a mausoleum and palaces on a large scale. In order to control his people ideologically, he demanded to burn a lot of classical books and bury over 400 Confucian scholars alive. When the emperor's underground mausoleum, known as “the Terracotta Warriors and Horses”, was excavated and the tremendous sensation was aroused. The mausoleum is widely regarded as “the eighth wonder of the world.”

Due to the emperor's tyranny, uprisings spread quickly at the end of the Qin Dynasty. Xiang Yu (项羽, 232 BC-202 BC), a noble offspring of the State of Chu annexed by Qin, rioted at his hometown Pengcheng City (彭城), the capital of the State of Chu. He was defeated by Liu Bang (刘邦, 256 BC-195 BC) who was good at making friends. Liu Bang took over the regime, founded the Western Han Dynasty (西汉, 206 BC-25 AD), marched in Chang'an (长安, present-day Xi'an) in 207 BC and became the first emperor of the Han Dynasty (汉朝, 206 BC-220 AD). The dynasty saw a rapid development in agriculture, handicrafts and commerce during the reign of Emperor Wen (文帝, 202 BC-157 BC) and his son Emperor Jing (景帝, 188 BC-141 BC), whose reign is known as the “Emperor Wen's and Emperor Jing's Benign Administration” (文景之治, 180 BC-141 BC). They both were thrift and benevolent, trying to reduce the taxes on the people, which paved the way for the later emperors. During the reign of Emperor Wu (武帝, 156 BC-87 BC), the great emperor defeated the once invincible nomadic tribal group, the Hun (匈奴). He adopted a scholar Dong Zhongshu's (董仲舒, 179 BC-104 BC) thought, “to abandon all other schools of thoughts and worship Confucianism alone” (罢黜百家, 独尊儒术), which helped Confucianism become dominant thought in Chinese history. The emperor also opened the world-famous Silk Road and sent an envoy Zhang Qian (张骞, about 195 BC-114 BC) to the Western Regions, which enabled China's silk to export to the West, and in return, fine breeds of horse, plants, animals, music and dance were introduced into China. In order to consolidate the rule, a beautiful palace maiden Wang Zhaojun (王昭君, about 52 BC-20 BC) was married to the chieftain of the Hun in 33 BC.



Liu Bang Xiang Yu Emperor Wen Emperor Jing Emperor Wu Dong Zhongshu

At the end of the Western Han Dynasty, Wang Mang (王莽, 45 BC-23 AD), an official of the dynasty, usurped the regime and founded the Xin Dynasty (新朝, 9-25). In the year of 25 AD, Liu Xiu (刘秀, 6 BC-57 AD) or Emperor Guangwu (光武帝) restored the Liu's rule and established the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220) with Luoyang (洛阳) as the capital. He was diligent to restore the prosperity of the economy, and his rule was known as the "Prosperity of Emperor Guangwu's Reign Period (光武中兴)."

Then the Three Kingdoms Period (三国, 220-280) followed, which was a period of three regimes co-existing, the states of Wei (魏), Shu (蜀) and Wu (吴) founded by Cao Cao (曹操, 155-220), Liu Bei (刘备, 161-223) and Sun Quan (孙权, 182-252) respectively. Cao got the control over the Yellow River Valley. Liu was a royal descendant stationed in present Sichuan Province, appointing Zhuge Liang (诸葛亮, 181-234) as the prime minister who was one of the greatest strategists and the representatives of wisdom. Sun ordered his garrison troops and peasants to open up wastelands and to grow grain, which encouraged land reclamation in the south of the Yangtze River.



Wang Mang Liu Xiu Cao Cao Liu Bei Sun Quan Zhuge Liang

Then Sima Yan (司马炎, 236-290), the grandson of Sima Yi (司马懿, 179-251) who was the minister of the State of Wei in the Three Kingdoms, usurped the throne and established the Jin Dynasty (晋, 265-420). But soon the dynasty was divided into two parts called the Western Jin (西晋, 265-316) and the Eastern Jin (东晋, 317-420) because of the weak rule. Then the border nomadic groups along the Yellow River Valley began to found their regimes in the north, including the Sixteen Kingdoms established by the Five Barbarian Groups: Di (氐), Jie (羯), Qiang (羌), Xianbei (鲜卑) and the Hun (匈奴). The Sixteen Kingdoms were Han-Former Zhao (汉-前赵, 304-329), Cheng-Han (成汉, 304-347), Former Liang (前凉, 314-376), Later Zhao (后赵, 319-351), Former Yan (前燕, 337-370), Former Qin (前秦, 350-394), Later Qin (后秦, 384-417), Later Yan (后燕, 384-407), Western Qin (西秦, 385-431), Later Liang (后凉, 386-403), Southern Liang (南凉,