



# 东方帝王谷 (2013)

第1集 序：见证文明

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30~34 degrees north latitude,

北纬30~34度,

北纬 (běi wěi) latitude north.

China was born,

诞生了中国、

诞生 (dàn shēng) to be born.

Ancient India,

古印度、

印度 (yìn dù) India.

The four ancient civilizations of  
Babylon and Ancient Egypt.

古巴比伦和古埃及四大  
古文明。

古巴比伦 (gǔ bā bǐ lún) ancient Babylon. 埃及 (āi jí) Egypt. 四大 (sì dà) the four elements: earth, water, fire, and wind (Buddhism); the four freedoms: speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates, and writing big-character posters, 大鸣大放 (dà míng dà fàng), 大辩论 (dà biàn lùn), 大字报 (dà zì bào) (PRC). 古文明 (gǔ wén míng) ancient civilization.

At the east and west ends of  
this famous human civilization  
belt,

在这条著名的人类文明  
带的东西两端,

两端 (liǎng duān) both ends (of a stick etc); two extremes.

There is an imperial valley in  
both Egypt and China,

埃及和中国都存在着一  
个帝王谷,

帝王 (dì wáng) regent; monarch. 谷 (gǔ) valley.

Buried many ancient emperors  
and sages,

埋葬着众多的古代帝王  
和先贤,

埋葬 (mái zàng) to bury. 众多 (zhòng duō) numerous. 先贤 (xiān xián) worthy predecessor; distinguished person of the past; former sage.

The genetic confusion of the  
rise and fall of human  
civilization thousands of years  
ago is buried.

埋藏着数千年前人类文  
明兴衰的基因迷茫。

埋藏 (mái cáng) to bury; to hide by burying; hidden. 着数 (zhāo shù) move (in chess, on stage, in martial arts); gambit; trick; scheme; movement; same as 招数 (zhāo shù). 年前 (nián qián) before the end of the year; before the new year. 兴衰 (xīng shuāi) prosperity and decline (of a kingdom); rise and fall. 基因 (jī yīn) gene (loanword). 迷茫 (mí máng) vast and indistinct; perplexed; bewildered; at a loss.

Speaking of the Valley of the  
Kings,

说起帝王谷,

说起 (shuō qǐ) to mention; to bring up (a subject); with regard to; as for.

People first think of being located in southern Egypt,

West Bank of the Nile,

This uninhabited limestone canyon.

On the cliffs of this gorge,

There are 64 pharaohs buried in the new dynasty of ancient Egypt.

These pharaohs ruled Egypt for 500 years from the 16th century BC,

After death, they did not choose to enter the pyramid,

Instead, build a home for the soul in this valley.

now,

Gradually the Valley of the Kings in Egypt has become the same as the pyramids in Egypt,

It has become the world's most famous cultural heritage site for humanity.

The East, far away from Egypt,

In the hinterland of China, there is also a mysterious land called the Valley of the Eastern Kings.

Here was sleeping before 888 AD,

Numerous ancient Chinese emperors,

It lies north of the Loess Plateau,

人们首先想到位于埃及南部、

尼罗河西岸，

这片荒无人烟的石灰岩峡谷。

在这片峡谷的峭壁上，

埋葬着古埃及新王朝时期64位法老。

这些法老从公元前16世纪开始统治埃及长达500年，

死后的他们没有选择进入金字塔，

而是在这片峡谷中为自己修建灵魂的居所。

如今，

逐渐埃及帝王谷已经与埃及金字塔一样，

成为全世界最著名的人类文化遗产地。

与埃及遥遥相对的东方，

中国的腹地也有一片被称为东方帝王谷的神秘土地，

这里安眠着公元888年以前，

众多的中国古代帝王，

它北依黄土高原，

想到 (xiǎng dào) to think of; to call to mind; to anticipate. 南部 (nán bù) southern part.

尼罗河 (ní luó hé) Nile (river).

荒无人烟 (huāng wú rén yān) desolate and uninhabited (idiom). 石灰岩 (shí huī yán) limestone. 峡谷 (xiá gǔ) canyon; gill; ravine.

峭壁 (qiào bì) cliff; steep; precipice.

王朝 (wáng cháo) dynasty. 法老 (fǎ lǎo) pharaoh (loanword).

公元前 (gōng yuán qián) BCE (before the Common Era); BC (before Christ). 统治 (tǒng zhì) to rule (a country); to govern; rule; regime. 长达 (cháng dá) to extend as long as; to lengthen out to.

死后 (sǐ hòu) after death; posthumous. 金字塔 (jīn zì tǎ) pyramid (building or structure).

而是 (ér shì) rather. 修建 (xiū jiàn) to build; to construct. 灵魂 (línghún) soul; spirit. 居所 (jū suǒ) residence.

now,

逐渐埃及帝王谷已经与埃及金字塔一样，

成为全世界最著名的人类文化遗产地。

遥遥 (yáo yáo) distant; remote. 东方 (dōng fāng) east.

腹地 (fù dì) hinterland; interior; outback. 称为 (chēng wéi) called; to call sth (by a name); to name.

安眠 (ān mián) to sleep peacefully.

众多的中国古代帝王，

它北依黄土高原 (huáng tǔ gāo yuán) Loess Plateau of northwest China.

To the south is the Great Qinling Mountains,

南靠大秦岭，

秦岭 (qín líng) Qinling mountain range in Shaanxi forming natural barrier between Guanzhong plain 关中平原 (guān zhōng píng yuán) and Han River 汉水 (hàn shuǐ) valley.

In the middle is a large crescent-shaped Weihe River floodplain,

中间是大片新月状的渭河冲击平原，

大片 (dà piàn) wide expanse; large area; vast stretch; extending widely; blockbuster movie. 新月 (xīn yuè) new moon; crescent. 渭河 (wèi hé) Wei River in Shaanxi through the Guanzhong 关中 (guān zhōng) plain. 冲击 (chōng jī) to attack; to batter; (of waves) to pound against; shock; impact. 平原 (píng yuán) field; plain.

Known as Guanzhong in history.

史称关中。

关中 (guān zhōng) Guanzhong plain in Shaanxi, valley of the Wei River 渭河.

The Wei River originates from Niaoshu Mountain, Weiyuan County, Gansu Province.

渭河发源于甘肃省渭源县鸟鼠山，

源于 (yuán yú) has its origins in. 甘肃省 (gān sù shěng) Gansu Province, abbr. 甘 (gān), short name 陇 (lǒng), capital Lanzhou 兰州 (lán zhōu). 渭源县 (wèi yuán xiàn) Weiyuan county in Dingxi 定西 (dìng xī), Gansu.

There is a trickle,

有涓涓细流，

涓涓 (juān juān) a trickle; tiny stream; sluggish; to flow sluggishly.

Converge all the way,

一路汇聚、

一路 (yī lù) the whole journey; all the way; going the same way; going in the same direction; of the same kind. 汇聚 (huì jù) convergence; to come together.

Winding eastward,

蜿蜒向东，

蜿蜒 (wān yán) to wriggle; snaking; winding; to zigzag; to meander. 向东 (xiàng dōng) eastwards.

Through the loess hills and gully and the Qinling Mountains in the west,

穿越西部黄土丘陵沟壑和重重的秦岭山脉，

穿越 (chuān yuè) to pass through; to traverse; to cross. 西部 (xī bù) western part. 黄土 (huáng tǔ) loess (yellow sandy soil typical of north China). 丘陵 (qiū líng) hills. 沟壑 (gōu hè) gorge; gulch; ravine; deep ditch. 重重 (chóng chóng) layer upon layer; one after another. 秦岭山脉 (qín líng shān mài) Qinling mountain range in Shaanxi forming natural barrier between Guanzhong plain 关中平原 and Han River 汉水 valley.

Enter the Valley of the Eastern Kings,

进入东方帝王谷，

滋润 (zī rùn) moist; humid; to moisten; to provide moisture; comfortably off. 沃野 (wò yě) fertile land. 千里 (qiān lǐ) a thousand miles; a thousand li (i.e. 500 kilometers); a long distance. 关中平原 (guān zhōng píng yuán) Guanzhong plain in Shaanxi, valley of the Wei River 渭河.

The Guanzhong Plain that nourishes people and fertile thousands of miles,

滋润人沃野千里的关中平原，

Finally, it flows into the Yellow River in Tongguan County, Shaanxi Province.

最终在陕西省潼关县汇入黄河。

最终 (zuì zhōng) final; ultimate. 陕西省 (shǎn xī shěng) Shaanxi Province (Shensi) in northwest China, abbr. 陕 (shǎn), capital Xi'an 西安 (xī ān). 潼关县 (tóng guān xiàn) Tongguan County in Weinan 渭南 (wèi nán), Shaanxi. 汇入 (huì rù) to flow into; to converge (of river); (computing) to import (data).

This is a river that has witnessed the development of Chinese civilization from budding to brilliant.

In its basin,

The ancient Chinese week was born,

Qin,

Chinese,

Don,

The four most dazzling dynasties.

They are centered on the Guanzhong Plain,

Ruled China for nearly 2000 years.

This is still a relationship with ancient Chinese emperors,

The river that sleeps together.

In its basin,

There are tens of thousands of emperors and princes,

The mausoleum of the princes and generals.

Tombs of the princes of the Western Zhou Dynasty,

Tomb of Emperor Qin Gong,

这是一条**见证中华文明**由**萌芽**发展到**璀璨**的**河流**。

在它的**流域**,

诞生了中国古代**周**、

**秦**、

**汉**、

**唐**、

四个**最耀眼**的**朝代**。

它们以**关中平原**为**中心**,

统治中国长达近**2000**年。

这还是一条与中国古代**帝王们**,

**同眠共枕**的**河流**。

在它的**流域范围**,

分布着**上万座****皇帝诸侯**,

和**王公将相**的**陵冢**。

**西周****诸侯墓**,

**秦公****帝王陵**,

**见证** (jiàn zhèng) to be witness to; witness; evidence. **中华** (zhōng huá) China (alternate formal name). **萌芽** (méng yá) to sprout (lit. or fig.); to bud; to germinate; germ; seed; bud. **璀璨** (cuǐ càn) bright; resplendent. **河流** (hé liú) river.

**流域** (liú yù) river basin; valley; drainage area.

**秦** (qín) surname Qin; Qin dynasty (221-207 BC) of the first emperor 秦始皇 (qín shǐ huáng); abbr. for 陕西 (shǎn xī).

**唐** (táng) to exaggerate; empty; in vain; old variant of 搪 (táng).

**耀眼** (yào yǎn) to dazzle; dazzling. **朝代** (cháo dài) dynasty; reign (of a king).

**它们** (tā men) they (for inanimate objects).

**上万** (shàng wàn) over ten thousand; fig. untold numbers; innumerable; thousands upon thousands. **皇帝** (huáng dì) emperor. **诸侯** (zhū hóu) feudal vassal; feudal princes, esp. the monarchs (dukes or princes) of the several vassal states 诸侯国 of Zhou during Western Zhou and Spring and Autumn periods 11th-5th century BC; subordinate warlord; local official.

**王公** (wáng gōng) princes and dukes; aristocrat. **陵** (líng) mound; tomb; hill; mountain. **冢** (zhǒng) mound; burial mound; senior (i.e. eldest child or senior in rank).

**西周** (xī zhōu) Western Zhou (1027-771 BC). **墓** (mù) grave; tomb; mausoleum.

**公** (gōng) public; collectively owned; common; international (e.g. high seas, metric system, calendar); make public; fair; just; Duke, highest of five orders of nobility **五等爵位** (wǔ děng jué wèi); honorable (gentlemen); father-in-law; male (animal).

Tombs of the Western Han Dynasty,	西汉帝陵,	西汉 (xī hàn) Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-8 AD), also called 前汉 (qián hàn), Former Han Dynasty.
And the imperial tombs of the Tang Dynasty are dotted around,	以及唐代帝陵星罗棋布,	唐代 (táng dài) Tang dynasty (618-907). 星罗棋布 (xīng luó qí bù) scattered about like stars in the sky or chess pieces on a board (idiom); spread all over the place.
There are only tombs of emperors with names,	仅有名有姓的帝王陵墓,	陵墓 (líng mù) tomb; mausoleum.
There are as many as 72 seats.	就多达72座。	多达 (duō dá) up to; no less than; as much as.
Magnificent cemetery,	宏伟的陵园,	宏伟 (hóng wěi) grand; imposing; magnificent. 陵园 (líng yuán) cemetery; mausoleum park.
The tall sealing soil,	高大的封土,	高大 (gāo dà) tall; lofty. 封土 (fēng tǔ) to heap earth (to close a tomb); a mound (covering a tomb).
Shows the supreme imperial power of ancient emperors.	展现着古代帝王们至高无上的皇权。	展现 (zhǎn xiàn) to come out; to emerge; to reveal; to display. 至高无上 (zhì gāo wú shàng) supreme; paramount; unsurpassed. 皇权 (huáng quán) imperial power.
And there are countless wealth buried deep under them,	而在它们的地下则深埋着无数财富,	地下 (dì xià) underground; subterranean; covert. 埋 (mái) to blame. 财富 (cái fù) wealth; riches.
Confirming the glorious achievements of past civilizations,	印证着历代文明的辉煌成就,	印证 (yìn zhèng) to seal; to confirm; to corroborate; to verify. 历代 (lì dài) successive generations; successive dynasties; past dynasties. 辉煌 (huī huáng) splendid; glorious.
It constitutes the largest underground museum in the world.	构成了世界上最大的地下博物馆。	
In Chinese characters,	在中国的汉字中,	
The home of the living is very similar to the grave of the dead,	生者的家与死者的冢极为相似,	死者 (sǐ zhě) the dead; the deceased. 极为 (jí wéi) extremely; exceedingly.
The point above is the home of the living,	点在上即为生者的家,	为生 (wéi shēng) to make a living.
And the point below is the grave of the dead,	而点在下即为死者的冢,	在下 (zài xià) under; myself (humble). 即为 (jí wéi) to be considered to be; to be defined to be; to be called.
Everything else has not changed.	其他一切未变。	
This may explain the attitude of the ancients towards before and after death.	这或许可以说明古人对待生前与死后的一种态度。	古人 (gǔ rén) people from ancient times; the ancients; the late (i.e. person who has passed away). 生前 (shēng qián) (of a deceased) during one's life; while living.
Things die as things live,	事死如事生,	

It is a kind of burial idea under the idea of immortality of the soul in ancient China.

是中国古代灵魂不灭的观念下的一种埋葬理念。

理念 (lǐ niàn) idea; concept; philosophy; theory.

What he had before his death,

生前所拥有的,

拥有 (yōng yǒu) to have; to possess.

I have to own it underground in another world.

在地下在另外一个世界也要拥有。

在地下 (zài dì xià) underground.

Under the guidance of this concept,

在这种观念指导下,

The cemeteries of ancient Chinese emperors,

中国古代的历代的帝王的陵园,

Basically, they were designed according to the shape of the capital in his lifetime.

基本上都是按照他生前的都城的形态来设计的。

基本上 (jī běn shàng) basically; on the whole. 都城 (dū chéng) capital city. 形态 (xíng tài) shape; form; pattern; morphology.

There are a lot of ground buildings in the cemetery,

在陵园里边有大量的地面建筑,

里边 (lǐ bian) inside. 大量 (dà liàng) great amount; large quantity; bulk; numerous; generous; magnanimous. 地面 (dì miàn) floor; ground; surface.

Many burial objects were buried,

还埋葬了很多的陪葬物,

陪葬 (péi zàng) to be buried with or next to dead person (of deceased's partner, or of funerary objects).

And some funerary tombs.

以及一些陪葬墓。

As the two major civilization systems,

作为两大文明系统下,

The final destination of the emperor,

帝王最终的归宿地,

归宿 (guī sù) place to return to; home; final destination; ending.

The 72 imperial mausoleums in the Valley of Eastern Emperors,

东方帝王谷72座帝王陵,

And 64 pharaoh tombs in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt,

与埃及帝王谷64座法老墓,

Both are witnesses to the development of human civilization.

同为人类文明发展的见证者。

Today, as archaeological research continues to deepen,

今天随着考古研究的不断深入,

考古 (kǎo gǔ) archaeology. 深入 (shēn rù) to penetrate deeply; thorough.

We will be closer to the depths of our ancestors' souls,

我们将更加接近祖先的灵魂深处,

更加 (gèng jiā) more (than sth else); even more. 祖先 (zǔ xiān) ancestor; forebears. 灵魂深处 (línghún shēn chù) in the depth of one's soul.

To explore and discover that thousands of years ago,	去 <b>探索</b> 发现那数千年前,	<b>探索 (tàn suǒ)</b> to explore; to probe.
An unknown world buried deep underground.	深埋于地下的 <b>未知</b> 世界。	<b>未知 (wèi zhī)</b> unknown.
Zhou Yuan,	周原,	
The birthplace of Zhou people,	周人的 <b>发祥地</b> ,	<b>发祥地 (fā xiáng dì)</b> the birthplace (of sth good); the cradle (e.g. of art).
The old capital of the Western Zhou Dynasty,	<b>西周王朝的故都</b> ,	<b>周王朝 (zhōu wáng cháo)</b> the Zhou dynasty from 1027 BC. <b>故都 (gù dū)</b> former capital; ancient capital.
Its geographical location is in Qishan County and Fufeng County of Baoji City, Shaanxi Province.	其 <b>地理位置</b> 处于 <b>陕西省宝鸡市的岐山县与扶风县</b> 。	<b>地理位置 (dì lǐ wèi zhì)</b> geographical location. <b>处于 (chǔ yú)</b> to be in (some state, position, or condition). <b>宝鸡市 (bǎo jī shì)</b> Baoji prefecture-level city in Shaanxi; called Chencang <b>陈仓 (chén cāng)</b> in ancient times. <b>岐山县 (qí shān xiàn)</b> Qishan County in Baoji <b>宝鸡 (bǎo jī)</b> , Shaanxi. <b>扶风县 (fú fēng xiàn)</b> Fufeng County in Baoji <b>宝鸡 (bǎo jī)</b> , Shaanxi.
Zhou Yuan is known as the hometown of bronze,	周原被誉为 <b>青铜器</b> 之乡,	<b>青铜器 (qīng tóng qì)</b> bronze implement; refers to ancient bronze artifacts, from c. 2,000 BC.
Since the Han Dynasty,	自 <b>汉代</b> 以来,	<b>汉代 (hàn dài)</b> the Han dynasty (206 BC-220 AD).
Bronze ware began to be unearthed here,	这里就开始 <b>出土</b> 青铜器,	<b>出土 (chū tǔ)</b> to dig up; to appear in an excavation; unearthed; to come up out of the ground.
And there are frequent major discoveries.	并 <b>屡</b> 有重大发现。	<b>屡 (lǚ)</b> time and again; repeatedly; frequently.
The famous Ligui,	著名的 <b>立簋</b> 、	<b>簋 (guǐ)</b> ancient bronze food vessel with a round mouth and two or four handles; round basket of bamboo.
He Zun,	何尊、	
Wall plate etc.,	墙 <b>盘</b> 等,	<b>盘 (pán)</b> plate; dish; tray; board; hard drive (computing); to build; to coil; to check; to examine; to transfer (property); to make over; classifier for food: dish, helping; to coil; classifier for coils of wire; classifier for games of chess.
They are all important weapons of the country.	皆为 <b>国之重器</b> 。	<b>皆 (jiē)</b> all; each and every; in all cases. <b>重器 (zhòng qì)</b> treasure.
However, although Zhouyuan's archaeological achievements were remarkable,	然而虽然周原考古成果 <b>显著</b> ,	<b>显著 (xiǎn zhù)</b> outstanding; notable; remarkable; statistically significant.



However, there are few unearthed cultural relics related to Zhou Tianzi.

但是与周天子有关的出土文物却少之又少。

天子 (tiān zǐ) the (rightful) emperor; "Son of Heaven" (traditional English translation). 有关 (yǒu guān) to have sth to do with; to relate to; related to; to concern; concerning. 文物 (wén wù) cultural relic; historical relic. 少之又少 (shǎo zhī yòu shǎo) very few; very little.

In addition to the archaeological excavations at the Zhougong Temple site,

除了在周公庙遗址的考古发掘中,

周公 (zhōu gōng) Duke of Zhou (11th c. BC), son of King Wen of Zhou 周文王 (zhōu wén wáng), played an important role as regent in founding the Western Zhou 西周 (xī zhōu), and is also known as the "God of Dreams". 遗址 (yí zhǐ) ruins; historic relics. 发掘 (fā jué) to excavate; to explore; (fig.) to unearth; to tap into.

The oracle bones related to the Zhou royal family were unearthed,

出土过与周王室有关的甲骨外,

王室 (wáng shì) royal family; royal household. 甲骨 (jiǎ gǔ) tortoise shell and animal bones used in divination; oracle bone inscriptions (an early form of Chinese script).

Others found nothing.

其他则一无所获。

一无所获 (yī wú suǒ huò) to gain nothing; to end up empty-handed.

As for where the tomb of Emperor Zhou is,

至于周天子的王陵身在何处,

何处 (hé chù) whence; where.

It is still confusing.

至今仍然扑朔迷离。

扑朔迷离 (pū shuò mí lí) impossible to unravel; confusing.

According to records,

据记载,

记载 (jì zǎi) to write down; to record; written account.

The royal tombs of the Western Zhou Dynasty adopted a funeral method without trees or seals.

西周王陵采取不树不封的丧葬方式,

丧葬 (sāng zàng) funeral; burial.

That is, neither planting trees,

即既不栽树,

栽 (zāi) to grow; to plant; to insert; to force on sb; to fall head first.

And there is no sealing,

也没有封土,

So until now, archaeologists are still searching.

因此直到现在考古工作者还在苦苦寻觅。

直到现在 (zhí dào xiàn zài) even now; until now; right up to the present. 工作者 (gōng zuò zhě) worker. 苦苦 (kǔ kǔ) strenuously; persistently; hard; painful. 寻觅 (xún mì) to look for.

These are in the Guanzhong Plain,

这些在关中平原,

The leaders of Zhou people who have risen from the advanced farming civilization,

依靠先进的农耕文明而崛起的周人领袖们,

依靠 (yī kào) to rely on sth (for support etc); to depend on. 先进 (xiān jìn) advanced (technology); to advance. 农耕 (nóng gēng) farming; agriculture. 崛起 (jué qǐ) to rise abruptly (to a towering position); to tower over; to spring up; to emerge suddenly; the emergence (e.g. of a power). 领袖 (lǐng xiù) leader.

Finally, it blended into this loess without showing a trace,

最终又不露痕迹地融入了这片黄土,

痕迹 (hén jì) vestige; mark; trace. 融入 (róng rù) to blend into; to integrate; to assimilate; to merge.

Mysteriously disappeared in the dust and fog of history.

神秘般消失在历史的尘雾中。

尘雾 (chén wù) cloud of dust; smog.



The unopened tree is the tombs of kings and princes in the Yellow River basin before the Spring and Autumn Period.

And a common form of common people,

That is, there is no seal on the ground,

The records of the literature also say the same.

However, there are three tombs in the Eastern Valley of Kings that are considered Zhou tombs.

Including the Tomb of Emperor Zhou Tai,

Tombs of Zhouwen King and Zhouwu King,

They all have tall sealing soil on the ground.

The stone carvings in front of these tombs were all erected in the Qing Dynasty.

But with the progress of archaeology in recent years,

We think that these tombs are not the royal tombs of the Western Zhou Dynasty,

They are from the late Warring States period,

Or the royal tomb in the late Western Han Dynasty.

Zhou although the old gang,

不封不树是**春秋**之前**黄河流域**的**王陵**和**诸侯王墓**,

和老百姓们的一种普遍的形式,

**也就是**地面上是没有封土的,

**文献**的记载也是**如此**说的。

但是在东方帝王谷有三座陵墓被认为是周陵,

包括周太王陵、

**周文王陵**和**周武王陵**,

它们的地面上**都有**高大的封土。

这些陵墓前面立的**石刻**都是**清代**立的,

但是随着**近年**的考古的**进展**,

我们认为这些陵墓都不是西周的**王陵**,

它们是**战国晚期**的,

或者是**西汉晚期**的**王陵**。

周虽旧帮,

**春秋** (chūn qiū) Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 BC); Spring and Autumn Annals, chronicle of Lu State (722-481 BC). **黄河流域** (huáng hé liú yù) the Yellow River basin.

**也就是** (yě jiù shì) that is; i.e..

**文献** (wén xiàn) document. **如此** (rú cǐ) in this way; so.

**周文王** (zhōu wén wáng) King Wen of Zhou state (c. 1152-1056 BC), reigned c. 1099-1056 BC as king of Zhou state, leading figure in building the subsequent Western Zhou dynasty, father of King Wu of Zhou **周武王** (zhōu wǔ wáng) the first Zhou dynasty king. **周武王** (zhōu wǔ wáng) King Wu of Zhou (-1043), personal name Ji Fa 姬发, reigned 1046-1043 BC as first king of Western Zhou dynasty 1046-1043 BC.

**上都** (shàng dū) Shangdu, also known as Xanadu, summer capital of the Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368).

**石刻** (shí kè) stone inscription; carved stone. **清代** (qīng dài) the Ch'ing or Qing dynasty (1644-1911).

**近年** (jìn nián) recent year(s). **进展** (jìn zhǎn) to make headway; to make progress.

**战国** (zhàn guó) the Warring States period (475-221 BC). **晚期** (wǎn qī) later period; end stage; terminal.

Its fate and restoration,	其 <b>命维新</b> ，	<b>命</b> (mìng) life; fate; order or command; to assign a name, title etc. <b>维新</b> (wéi xīn) (political) reform; revitalization; modernization.
Zhou Ren is an innovator of the national system.	周人是国家制度的 <b>创新者</b> ，	<b>创新</b> (chuàng xīn) innovation; to bring forth new ideas; to blaze new trails.
He is also the founder of Chinese civilization.	也是中华文明的 <b>奠基者</b> 。	<b>奠基者</b> (diàn jī zhě) founder; pioneer.
Enfeoffment in political organizations,	政治组织中的 <b>分封制</b> ，	<b>分封制</b> (fēn fēng zhì) the feudal system; system of enfeoffment.
The patriarchal system in social organizations,	社会组织中的 <b>宗法制</b> ，	<b>法制</b> (fǎ zhì) legal system and institutions.
The well-field system in economic organizations,	经济组织中的 <b>井田制</b> ，	<b>井田制</b> (jǐng tián zhì) well-field system.
The ritual and music system in cultural thought,	文化思想中的 <b>礼乐制</b> ，	<b>礼乐</b> (lǐ yuè) (Confucianism) rites and music (the means of regulating society).
Has affected China for nearly 3000 years,	影响了中国近3000年，	
Left a deep mark on the people of the country.	在 <b>国人</b> 身上留下了深深的 <b>烙印</b> 。	<b>国人</b> (guó rén) compatriots (literary); fellow countrymen. <b>身上</b> (shēn shang) on the body; at hand; among. <b>深深</b> (shēn shēn) deep; profound. <b>烙印</b> (lào yìn) to brand (cattle etc); brand; (fig.) to leave a lasting mark; to stigmatize; mark; stamp; stigma.
Zhou people delineated the rank and status of nobles through blood relationship,	周人通过 <b>血缘关系</b> 来 <b>划定</b> 贵族的 <b>等级</b> 地位，	<b>血缘关系</b> (xuè yuán guān xì) blood relationship; consanguinity. <b>划定</b> (huà dìng) to demarcate; to delimit. <b>贵族</b> (guì zú) lord; nobility; nobleman; noblewoman; aristocrat; aristocracy. <b>等级</b> (děng jí) grade; rank; status.
Up to Zhou Tianzi,	上至周天子，	
Middle to princes and doctors,	中至诸侯 <b>卿大夫</b> ，	<b>卿</b> (qīng) high ranking official (old); term of endearment between spouses (old); (from the Tang Dynasty onwards) term used by the emperor for his subjects (old); honorific (old). <b>大夫</b> (dà fū) senior official (in imperial China).
Down to scholars and common people,	下至士和 <b>庶民</b> ，	<b>庶民</b> (shù mín) the multitude of common people (in highbrow literature); plebeian.
Each has its own hierarchy and order,	各有其等级 <b>尊卑</b> 秩序，	<b>尊卑</b> (zūn bēi) superior and subordinate; social ranking.
All destiny,	各安 <b>天命</b> ，	<b>天命</b> (tiān mìng) Mandate of Heaven; destiny; fate; one's life span.
The cemetery after their death is also divided into two areas, the cemetery and the state tomb, according to their blood relationship.	他们死后 <b>墓地</b> 也按 <b>血缘关系</b> 分为 <b>公墓</b> 和 <b>邦墓</b> 两大 <b>区域</b> 。	<b>墓地</b> (mù dì) cemetery; graveyard. <b>分为</b> (fēn wéi) to divide sth into (parts); to subdivide. <b>公墓</b> (gōng mù) public cemetery. <b>邦</b> (bāng) country; nation; state. <b>区域</b> (qū yù) area; region; district.

There are two forms of cemeteries in the pre-Qin period,

One is Bang Tomb,

One is a cemetery,

Bang tomb refers to the place where people living in the capital are buried after death.

The cemetery is where the monarch and his family are buried,

The cemetery is based on blood,

Its size,

The size of the tomb,

How many objects were buried,

Both reflect the level differences under the system of rituals in the Western Zhou Dynasty.

Judging from the tombs of Zhou Dynasty princes that have been excavated so far,

Sub-shaped,

The tomb shape of the Chinese font,

Still inherited the tombs of the Shang Dynasty,

And under the clan system,

The influence of ritual music,

At this time, the number of slaves sacrificed in tombs tended to decrease,

先秦的墓地有两种形式,

一种是邦墓,

一种是公墓,

邦墓是指居住在都城的人死后的埋葬的地方,

公墓是国君以及他的家族所埋葬的地方,

公墓以血缘为基础,

它的规模、

墓葬的大小,

随葬的器物的多少,

都反映了西周在礼的制度下的等级差异。

从目前已发掘的周代诸侯墓来看,

亚字形、

中字形的墓葬形制,

依然承袭了商代王陵,

而受到宗法、

礼乐制的影响,

此时墓葬殉葬的奴隶数量趋于减少,

先秦 (xiān qín) pre-Qin, Chinese history up to the foundation of the Qin imperial dynasty in 221 BC.

居住 (jū zhù) to reside; to dwell; to live in a place; resident in.

国君 (guó jūn) monarch. 家族 (jiā zú) family; clan.

血缘 (xuè yuán) bloodline.

墓葬 (mù zàng) (archeology) grave; tomb. 大小 (dà xiǎo) dimension; magnitude; size; measurement; large and small; at any rate; adults and children; consideration of seniority.

葬 (zàng) to bury (the dead); to inter. 器物 (qì wù) implement; utensil; article; object.

周代 (zhōu dài) Zhou dynasty (1046-221 BC). 来看 (lái kàn) to come and see; to see a topic from a certain point of view.

字形 (zì xíng) form of a Chinese character; variant of 字型 (zì xíng).

形制 (xíng zhì) form; shape; structure; design.

承袭 (chéng xí) to inherit; to follow; to adopt. 商代 (shāng dài) the prehistoric Shang dynasty (c. 16th-11th century BC).

此时 (cǐ shí) now; this moment. 殉葬 (xùn zàng) to bury sth along with the dead; sacrificial grave goods. 奴隶 (nú lì) slave. 趋于 (qū yú) to tend towards.

And buried with a tripod,	而随葬以鼎、	鼎 (dǐng) ancient cooking cauldron with two looped handles and three or four legs; pot (dialect); to enter upon a period of (classical); Kangxi radical 206; one of the 64 hexagrams of the Book of Changes.
Guizhu's bronze ritual vessels and jades gradually increased,	簋主的青铜礼器及玉器逐渐增多,	青铜 (qīng tóng) bronze (alloy of copper 铜 and tin 锡 (xī)). 礼器 (lǐ qì) ritual object; sacrificial vessel. 玉器 (yù qì) jade artifact. 增多 (zēng duō) to increase; to grow in number.
And formed the Leding system,	并形成了列鼎制度,	
It demonstrates the civilized form of the state of etiquette in the Zhou Dynasty.	彰显出周代礼仪之邦的文明形态。	彰显 (zhāng xiǎn) to manifest. 礼仪 (lǐ yí) etiquette; ceremony.
Zhou metric system rituals and music,	周公制礼作乐,	作乐 (zuò lè) to make merry.
Create a set of specific and operable ritual and music system,	创建了一整套具体可操作的礼乐制度,	整套 (zhěng tào) entire set. 操作 (cāo zuò) to work; to operate; to manipulate.
Including diet,	包括饮食、	饮食 (yǐn shí) food and drink; diet.
Living,	起居、	起居 (qǐ jū) everyday life; regular pattern of life.
Sacrifice,	祭祀、	祭祀 (jì sì) to offer sacrifices to the gods or ancestors.
funeral,	丧葬、	
All aspects of social life are included in the scope of ceremony,	社会生活的方方面面都纳入礼的范畴,	方方面面 (fāng fāng miàn miàn) all sides; all aspects; multi-faceted. 纳入 (nà rù) to bring into; to channel into; to integrate into; to incorporate. 范畴 (fàn chóu) category.
Subtly regulate people's behavior.	潜移默化地规范人们的行为。	潜移默化 (qián yí mò huà) imperceptible influence; to influence secretly. 规范 (guī fàn) norm; standard; specification; regulation; rule; within the rules; to fix rules; to regulate; to specify.
Li emphasizes social order and stability,	礼强调社会秩序和稳定,	
And Le creates social harmony.	而乐营造社会和谐。	营造 (yíng zào) to build (housing); to construct; to make. 和谐 (hé xié) harmonious; harmony; (euphemism) to censor.
Zhou people created a social structure with super stability,	周人打造了一个具有超强稳定性的社会结构,	打造 (dǎ zào) to create; to build; to develop; to forge (of metal). 稳定性 (wěn dìng xìng) stability.
The record is that the Western Zhou Dynasty and the Eastern Zhou Dynasty lasted for 800 years.	创记录的是西周和东周延续了八百年。	创记录 (chuàng jì lù) to set a record. 东周 (dōng zhōu) Eastern Zhou (770-221 BC). 延续 (yán xù) to continue; to go on; to last. 百年 (bǎi nián) hundred years; century; lifetime.

Good original milk,	原生好奶,	原生 (yuán shēng) original; primary; native; indigenous; proto-; stock (firmware).
Snowy treasures,	雪域珍品,	珍品 (zhēn pǐn) valuable object; curio.
Liaoyuan Yak Milk Powder,	燎原牦牛奶粉,	燎原 (liáo yuán) to start a prairie fire. 牦牛 (máo niú) yak (Bos grunniens). 奶粉 (nǎi fěn) powdered milk.
The pioneer of Chinese yak dairy products,	中国牦牛乳品的开拓者,	乳品 (rǔ pǐn) dairy product. 开拓者 (kāi tuò zhě) pioneer.
Liaoyuan Dairy Industry.	燎原乳业。	乳 (rǔ) breast; milk.
Danica goes to college,	丹尼卡上大学,	丹尼 (dān ní) Danny (name).
Mom will be happy.	妈妈就享福了。	享福 (xiǎng fú) to live comfortably; happy and prosperous life.
When you get married,	等你结完婚,	
With children,	有了孩子,	有了 (yǒu le) I've got a solution!; to have a bun in the oven (abbr. for 有了胎 (yǒu le tāi)).
Mom will be happy.	妈妈就享福了。	
grandmother,	奶奶,	
When I grow up,	等我长大了,	长大 (zhǎng dà) to grow up.
Just let you enjoy.	就让你享福。	
Don't let waiting become a pity.	别让等待成为遗憾。	
Everyone wants to be friends with them,	所有人都想和他们做朋友,	
Can be seen,	可以看到的,	
But it may not be the truth.	却未必是真相。	真相 (zhēn xiàng) the truth about sth; the actual facts.
We accept the task of the organization,	我们接受组织的任务,	
This is a battlefield without gunpowder.	这里是没有硝烟的战场。	硝烟 (xiāo yān) smoke (from guns). 战场 (zhàn chǎng) battlefield.
CCTV drama channel "Jin Yuyao".	中央电视台电视剧频道《金玉瑶》。	中央电视台 (zhōng yāng diàn shì tái) China Central Television (CCTV), PRC state TV network. 金玉 (jīn yù) gold and jade; precious. 瑶 (yáo) jade; precious stone; mother-of-pearl; nacre; precious; used a complementary honorific.

If one of the earth spirits in the Eastern Land King Valley is the most eye-catching,

I believe the answers will be highly consistent,

That is the Mausoleum of Qin Shihuang in Lintong, Xi'an.

This mound that has stood for thousands of years in the Guanzhong Plain,

The buried is Qin Shihuang, the first emperor in Chinese history.

His mausoleum covers an area of 56 square kilometers,

Equivalent to 78 Beijing Forbidden City,

Built 39 years ago,

720,000 working craftsmen,

The construction time is 8 years longer than the Great Pyramid of Khufu in Egypt.

Such a huge project is like Qin Shihuang himself,

Unprecedented,

No one will come later.

In March 1974,

如果说东方地王谷内哪一座地灵最**引人注目**,

相信答案一定会**高度一致**,

那就是位于**西安临潼**的**秦始皇陵**。

这座在关中平原**屹立**了**千年**的**封土堆**,

埋葬的就是中国**历史上第一位皇帝秦始皇**。

他的**陵寝方圆56平方公里**,

**相当于78个北京故宫**,

**前后修建39年**,

**役用工匠72万人**,

**修建时间比埃及胡夫大金字塔还要长8年**。

如此**浩大**的**工程如同秦始皇本人**一般,

**前无古人**,

**后无来者**。

**1974年3月**,

**引人注目** (yǐn rén zhù mù) to attract attention; eye-catching; conspicuous.

**高度** (gāo dù) height; altitude; elevation; high degree; highly.

**西安** (xī ān) Xi'an, sub-provincial city and capital of Shaanxi 陕西省 (shǎn xī shěng) in northwest China; see **西安区** (xī ān qū). **临潼** (lín tóng) Lintong District of Xi'an **西安市** (xī ān shì), Shaanxi. **秦始皇陵** (qín shǐ huáng líng) the tomb of the first emperor at Mt Li 骊山 (lí shān) near Xi'an (awaits excavation).

**屹立** (yì lì) to tower; to stand straight (of person's bearing). **千年** (qiān nián) millennium. **土堆** (tǔ duī) mound.

**历史上** (lì shǐ shàng) historical; in history. **秦始皇** (qín shǐ huáng) Qin Shihuang (259-210 BC), the first emperor.

**陵寝** (líng qǐn) tomb (of king or emperor). **方圆** (fāng yuán) perimeter; range; (within) a radius of .... **平方公里** (píng fāng gōng lǐ) square kilometer.

**相当于** (xiāng dāng yú) equivalent to. **故宫** (gù gōng) the Forbidden City; abbr. for **故宫博物院** (gù gōng bó wù yuàn).

**前后** (qián hòu) around; from beginning to end; all around; front and rear.

**役** (yì) forced labor; corvée; obligatory task; military service; to use as servant; to enserf; servant (old); war; campaign; battle. **工匠** (gōng jiàng) artisan; smith. **万人** (wàn rén) ten thousand people; all the people; everyman.

**胡夫** (hú fū) Khufu (pharaoh, reigned possibly 2590-2568 BC).

**浩大** (hào dà) vast; great; large amount. **工程** (gōng chéng) engineering; an engineering project; project; undertaking. **如同** (rú tóng) like; as. **本人** (běn rén) the person himself; I (humble form used in speeches); oneself; myself; in person; personal.

The Terracotta Warriors and Horses of Qin Shihuang traveled through time and space for thousands of years,

Appeared in front of archaeologists and historians,

The scale of these pottery figurines is huge,

The mighty scene,

The level of art is superb,

shock the world,

It is called the eighth wonder of the world,

But it was just a burial pit in the Mausoleum of Qin Shihuang.

After more than 40 years of archaeological investigation and research,

At present, it has been determined that the site of the tomb of the first emperor of Qin is centered on the bucket-shaped seal.

There are millions of square meters of building ruins around,

More than 600 burial pits of various types,

Accompanying tombs and tombs for repairers.

The terracotta warriors and horses were unearthed,

Copper carts and horses,

Bronze waterfowl,

Figurines,

秦始皇**兵马俑**穿越千年的**时空**,

出现在**考古学家**和**史学家**们的**面前**,

这些**陶俑**规模之**巨大**,

**场面**之**威武**,

**艺术水平**之**高超**,

**震惊**世界,

它被称为**世界第八大奇迹**,

但它却**仅仅是**秦始皇陵中的一个**陪葬坑**而已。

经过**四十余年**的**考古调查与研究**,

目前已经**判明**秦始皇陵**区遗址**以**覆斗形**封土为**中心**,

周围分布着**数百万平方米**的**建筑物**遗址,

**600多座****各类**陪葬坑、

陪葬墓及**修陵人**墓地。

发掘出土了**兵马俑**、

**铜车马**、

**青铜水禽**、

**百戏俑**、

**兵马俑** (bīng mǎ yǒng) figurines of warriors and horses buried with the dead; Terracotta Army (historic site). **时空** (shí kōng) time and place; world of a particular locale and era; (physics) space-time.

**考古学家** (kǎo gǔ xué jiā) archaeologist. **史学家** (shǐ xué jiā) historian.

**陶俑** (táo yǒng) a pottery figurine buried with the dead.

**场面** (chǎng miàn) scene; spectacle; occasion; situation. **威武** (wēi wǔ) might; formidable.

**高超** (gāo chāo) excellent; superlative.

**震惊** (zhèn jīng) to shock; to astonish.

**仅仅** (jǐn jǐn) barely; only; merely; only (this and nothing more). **坑** (kēng) hole; pit; tunnel; to defraud. **而已** (ér yǐ) that's all; nothing more.

**四十** (sì shí) forty; 40. **余年** (yú nián) one's remaining years.

**判明** (pàn míng) to distinguish; to ascertain. **覆** (fù) to cover; to overflow; to overturn; to capsize. **斗** (dòu) to fight; to struggle; to condemn; to censure; to contend; to put together; coming together.

**数百万** (shù bǎi wàn) several million. **平方米** (píng fāng mǐ) square meter. **建筑物** (jiàn zhù wù) building; structure; edifice.

**各类** (gè lèi) all categories.

**车马** (chē mǎ) vehicles and horses.

**水禽** (shuǐ qín) waterfowl.

**俑** (yǒng) wooden figures buried with the dead.



Civil servant figurines,

文官俑、

There are more than 50,000 pieces of precious cultural relics such as various tiles.

各类瓦当等珍贵文物5万余件。

瓦当(wǎ dāng) eaves-tile. 珍贵(zhēn guì) precious.

The Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shihuang is the first well-established,

秦始皇帝陵园是中国古代第一座设置完善、

秦始皇帝陵(qín shǐ huáng dì líng) the mausoleum of the First Emperor near Xi'an. 设置(shè zhì) to set up; to install.

An independent emperor cemetery with a complete system,

体系完备的独立的帝王陵园，

体系(tǐ xì) system; setup. 完备(wán bèi) faultless; complete; perfect; to leave nothing to be desired.

He took everything he had in his lifetime underground,

他把生前所拥有的一切都带到了地下，

A large number of cultural relics related to personal life are buried in the cemetery.

在陵园里边埋葬了大量的跟个人生活有关系的一些文物。

at the same time,

与此同时，

与此同时(yǔ cǐ tóng shí) at the same time; meanwhile.

Also complete a set of weapons,

还把一套武备齐全、

一套(yī tào) suit; a set; a collection; of the same kind; the same old stuff; set pattern of behavior. 齐全(qí quán) complete; comprehensive.

Institutions of the central government with a complete system are covered underground in the form of burial pits,

体系完整的中央政府的机构以陪葬坑的形式盖到地下，

中央政府(zhōng yāng zhèng fǔ) central government. 机构(jī gòu) mechanism; structure; organization; agency; institution.

The Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shihuang is a huge treasure house of cultural relics and an underground kingdom.

秦始皇帝陵园是一座巨大的文物宝库和地下王国。

宝库(bǎo kù) treasure-house; treasury; treasure-trove (often fig., book of treasured wisdom).

Compared with the centralized cemetery system of Shang and Zhou society,

相比于商周社会的集中公墓制，

相比(xiāng bǐ) to compare.

The Mausoleum of Qin Shihuang pushed the independent cemetery system to a mature form.

秦始皇陵园将独立陵园制推向成熟形态。

After the death of an emperor, he had a huge independent cemetery,

一位皇帝死后拥有一座独立的巨大陵园，

This reflects the establishment of a unified empire,

这体现着大一统帝国的建立，

大一统(dà yī tǒng) unification (of the nation); large scale unification. 帝国(dì guó) empire; imperial.

And the high degree of centralization of the monarchy.	及君主中央集权的高度强化。	君主 (jūn zhǔ) monarch; sovereign. 中央集权 (zhōng yāng jí quán) centralized state power. 强化 (qiáng huà) to strengthen; to intensify.
In 221 BC,	公元前221年,	
Qin Shihuang established the first centralized state in Chinese history.	秦始皇建立了中国历史上第一个中央集权制国家。	
He canceled the “feudal system” of the Zhou Dynasty,	他取消了周王朝的“分封制”，	
Replaced by the “county system”.	代之以“郡县制”。	代之以 (dài zhī yǐ) (has been) replaced with; (its) place has been taken by. 郡 (jùn) canton; county; region.
Abolish the borders of the six countries,	废除六国边界，	废除 (fèi chú) to abolish; to abrogate; to repeal. 边界 (biān jiè) boundary; border.
Divide the country into 36 counties,	将全国划为三十六郡，	全国 (quán guó) whole nation; nationwide; countrywide; national. 三十 (sān shí) thirty; 30.
Directly stationed bureaucrats through the central government,	通过中央直接派驻官僚，	中央 (zhōng yāng) central; middle; center; central authorities (of a state). 派驻 (pài zhù) to dispatch (sb) in an official capacity; to be posted (as an ambassador, foreign correspondent etc). 官僚 (guān liáo) bureaucrat; bureaucracy; bureaucratic.
Command the people.	统帅民众。	统帅 (tǒng shuài) command; commander-in-chief. 民众 (mín zhòng) populace; masses; the people.
The maturity of this political system,	这种政治体系的成熟，	
Today’s scholars also sigh.	令今天的学者也感叹不已。	学者 (xué zhě) scholar. 感叹 (gǎn tàn) to sigh (with feeling); to lament. 不已 (bù yǐ) endlessly; incessantly.
Chinese Empire,	中华帝国，	
Although not the earliest empire in the world,	虽不是世界上最早的帝国，	
But it is the most typical,	但却是最典型、	却是 (què shì) nevertheless; actually; the fact is .... 典型 (diǎn xíng) model; typical case; archetype; typical; representative.
The most mature empire.	最成熟的帝国。	
There is an emperor system,	有皇帝制度、	
County system,	郡县制度、	
A centralized system of bureaucracy,	官僚制度组成的中央集权制，	

This was the most efficient mode of governance of the vast land at that time.

这是当时对**广袤国土**进行**治理最高效**的一种**模式**。

**广袤** (guǎng mào) vast. **国土** (guó tǔ) country's territory; national land. **治理** (zhì lǐ) to govern; to administer; to manage; to control; governance. **最高** (zuì gāo) tallest; highest; supreme (court etc). **模式** (mó shì) mode; method; pattern.

This is the Yishan stone carving donated by Emperor Qin Shihuang after the unification of China.

这是秦始皇统一中国后捐刻的**驿山石刻**。

**驿** (yì) post horse; relay station.

Qin Shihuang traveled the world many times in his life,

秦始皇**一生多次**巡游天下，

**一生** (yī shēng) all one's life; throughout one's life. **多次** (duō cì) many times; repeatedly. **巡游** (xún yóu) to cruise; to patrol.

Carved stone seven times.

七次刻石记功。

The words on these stone carvings,

这些石刻上的文字，

Mainly to praise Qin Shihuang's achievements in unifying China.

主要是**歌颂**秦始皇统一中国的**功绩**。

**歌颂** (gē sòng) to sing the praises of; to extol; to eulogize. **功绩** (gōng jì) feat; contribution; merits and achievements.

In addition to the universally recognized unity can end disputes,

除了大家所**公认**的统一可以结束**纷争**、

**公认** (gōng rèn) publicly known (to be); accepted (as). **纷争** (fēn zhēng) to dispute.

Bloodshed and war,

**流血**和**战乱**，

**流血** (liú xuè) to bleed; to shed blood. **战乱** (zhàn luàn) chaos of war.

It is also strikingly mentioned,

还令人**瞩目**地**提到**，

**令人** (lìng rén) to cause one (to do sth); to make one (angry, delighted etc). **瞩目** (zhǔ mù) to focus attention upon. **提到** (tí dào) to mention; to raise (a subject); to refer to.

Demolish the city to prevent and block traffic,

**拆毁****阻塞**交通的**城防****险阻**，

**拆毁** (chāi huǐ) to dismantle; to demolish. **阻塞** (zǔ sè) to block; to clog. **城防** (chéng fáng) city defense. **险阻** (xiǎn zǔ) dangerous and difficult (path).

Dredging the Yellow River,

**疏浚**黄河，

**疏浚** (shū jùn) to dredge.

Content that allows people to live and work in peace,

让老百姓**安居乐业**的**内容**，

**安居乐业** (ān jū lè yè) to live in peace and work happily (idiom).

This has caused scholars to think about the unification of China at a deeper level.

这引起学者们对**中国统一**更**深层次**的思考。

**深层次** (shēn céng cì) deep level; deep-seated; in-depth.

In fact, Qin Shihuang unified China,

其实秦始皇统一中国，

There is a very profound reason,

有个非常深刻的原因，

It is the distribution of the Yellow River water.

是对黄河水的**分配**。

Korean,	韩、	韩 (hán) Han, one of the Seven Hero States of the Warring States 战国七雄; Korea from the fall of the Joseon dynasty in 1897; Korea, esp. South Korea 大韩民国; surname Han.
Zhao,	赵、	
So Wei and Qin kept fighting,	魏跟秦国所以不停地打仗,	魏 (wèi) tower over a palace gateway (old). 秦国 (qín guó) the state of Qin, one of the seven states of the Warring States Period (475-220 BC). 不停 (bù tíng) incessant. 打仗 (dǎ zhàng) to fight a battle; to go to war.
Disputes for many years,	纷争多年,	
Because of the competition for the Yellow River water,	就是因为争夺黄河水,	争夺 (zhēng duó) to fight over; to contest; to vie over.
To develop their own agriculture.	以发展自己的农业。	
So in the course of history,	所以在历史进程中,	进程 (jìn chéng) process; course.
Unity is conducive to the deployment of productivity,	统一有利于生产力的调配、	生产力 (shēng chǎn lì) production capability; productive force; productivity. 调配 (tiáo pèi) to blend (colors, herbs); to mix.
The deployment of production resources,	生产资源的调配,	
This is a very profound truth in Yishan Rock Carvings.	这是驿山石刻说的一个非常深刻的道理。	
The centralized Qin Empire appeared on the eastern horizon,	中央集权制的秦帝国出现于东方地平线,	地平线 (dì píng xiàn) horizon.
It represents the greatest unity in human history at that time.	代表着当时人类历史上最伟大的统一。	
Qin Shihuang, who completed this historical cause, realized his glory,	完成这一历史伟业的秦始皇意识到自己的荣耀,	伟业 (wěi yè) exploit; great undertaking. 意识 (yì shí) consciousness; awareness; to be aware; to realize. 荣耀 (róng yào) honor; glory.
When he led his officials to establish an unprecedented national system,	当他率领群臣建立一种前所未有的国家制度时,	率领 (shuài lǐng) to lead; to command; to head. 臣 (chén) state official or subject in dynastic China; I, your servant (used in addressing the sovereign); Kangxi radical 131. 前所未有 (qián suǒ wèi yǒu) unprecedented.
He is obviously full of ideals and ambitions.	他显然是充满理想和抱负。	抱负 (bào fù) aspiration; ambition.
There was Egyptian civilization earlier than Chinese civilization,	比中华文明早的有埃及文明、	

There is West Asian civilization,	有 <b>西亚</b> 文明,	<b>西亚</b> (xī yà) Southwest Asia.
Are all created by the agricultural nation,	都是农业民族创造的,	
But then they all died.	但是后来都 <b>消亡</b> 了。	<b>消亡</b> (xiāo wáng) to die out; to wither away.
Why is it dead?	为什么消亡了?	
He did not find one that was most suitable for the productive conditions at the time,	他没有找到一种最适合在当时生产力条件下,	
Such a system of agricultural people.	农业民族的这样一种制度。	
What is the problem with the agricultural nation?	农业民族有什么问题呢?	
Agricultural people,	农业民族,	
The first is to build water conservancy,	第一要兴 <b>修水利</b> ,	<b>修水利</b> (xiū shuǐ lì) water conservancy; irrigation works.
The second is to resist natural disasters,	第二要抗 <b>御天灾</b> ,	<b>御</b> (yù) to resist; imperial; (classical) to drive (a chariot); to manage; to govern. <b>天灾</b> (tiān zāi) natural disaster.
The third is to resist foreign enemies.	第三要 <b>抵抗</b> 外敌。	<b>抵抗</b> (dǐ kàng) to resist; resistance.
Especially agricultural peoples are plundered by nomads,	<b>尤其是</b> 农业民族被 <b>游牧</b> 民族 <b>掠夺</b> ,	<b>尤其是</b> (yóu qí shì) especially; most of all; above all; in particular. <b>游牧</b> (yóu mù) nomadic; to move about in search of pasture; to rove around as a nomad. <b>掠夺</b> (lüè duó) to plunder; to rob.
He must develop into a centralized empire.	他就必须发展为一个中央集权的帝国。	
Therefore, the establishment of a centralized imperial system can be said to be a historical necessity.	因此中央集权的帝国制的建立可以说是历史的必然,	
And Qin Shihuang conformed to the trend of history,	而秦始皇 <b>顺应</b> 了历史的 <b>潮流</b> ,	<b>顺应</b> (shùn yìng) to comply; to conform to; in tune with; adapting to; to adjust to. <b>潮流</b> (cháo liú) tide; current; trend.
He became the inevitable spokesperson and executor of history.	他成为历史必然的 <b>代言人</b> 和 <b>执行人</b> 。	<b>代言人</b> (dài yán rén) spokesperson. <b>执行人</b> (zhí xíng rén) executioner (hangman); business executor.

According to the records of  
“Historical Records”,

In the underground palace of  
the Mausoleum of the First  
Emperor Qin, mercury was  
used as rivers, lakes and seas.

With astronomy,

Geography,

This is an underground  
reproduction of the entire  
territory of the Qin Empire.

Under the influence of the  
concept of funeral,

Qin Shihuang hoped that after  
death he could still look up at  
astronomy as before.

Survey geography,

Ruling his underground world.

This small tomb in Xi'an,

Is the successor of Qin  
Shihuang,

The tomb of Qin II Hu Hai,

Hu Hai succeeded to the  
throne only three years,

The Qin Empire collapsed in  
his hands,

Although the Qin Empire only  
lasted for just 15 years,

But Qin Shihuang deeply  
rooted the idea of great  
unification in the rule of later  
emperors.

据《史记》记载，

秦始皇陵地宫中以水银  
为江河湖海，

上具天文，

下具地理，

这是整个秦帝国版图的  
地下重现。

在事死如事生丧葬理念的  
影响下，

秦始皇希望死后依然可  
以如生前一般仰观天  
文，

俯察地理，

统治着他的地下世界。

西安城内这座规模很小  
的墓冢，

就是秦始皇的继任者，

秦二世胡亥的陵墓，

胡亥继位仅三年，

秦帝国便在他手中轰然  
倒塌，

虽然秦帝国只维持了短  
短15年，

但秦始皇却将大一统的  
思想深深根植于后世帝  
王的统治中，

史记 (shǐ jì) Records of the Grand Historian, by 司马迁 (sī mǎ qiān), first of the 24 dynastic histories 二十四史 (èr shí sì shǐ).

地宫 (dì gōng) underground palace (as part of imperial tomb). 水银 (shuǐ yín) mercury; quicksilver. 江河湖海 (jiāng hé hú hǎi) rivers and lakes.

天文 (tiān wén) astronomy.

版图 (bǎn tú) domain; territory. 重现 (chóng xiàn) to reappear.

仰 (yǎng) to face upward; to look up; to admire; to rely on. 观 (guān) to look at; to watch; to observe; to behold; to advise; concept; point of view; outlook.

俯 (fǔ) to look down; to stoop. 察 (chá) to examine; to inquire; to observe; to inspect; to look into; obvious; clearly evident.

小的 (xiǎo de) I (when talking to a superior).

继任者 (jì rèn zhě) successor.

秦二世 (qín èr shì) Qin Ershi (229-207 BC), second Qin emperor. 亥 (hài) 12th earthly branch; 9-11 p.m., 10th solar month (7th November-6th December), year of the Boar; ancient Chinese compass point: 330°.

继位 (jì wèi) to succeed to the throne.

轰然 (hōng rán) loudly; with a loud bang; a loud rumble. 倒塌 (dǎo tā) to collapse (of building); to topple over.

维持 (wéi chí) to keep; to maintain; to preserve.

后世 (hòu shì) later generations.

It has affected China for more than 2,000 years.	影响中国长达2000多年。	
The ultimate pursuit,	极致追求,	极致 (jí zhì) peak; pinnacle; ultimate.
See the peak again,	又见巅峰,	巅峰 (diān fēng) summit; apex; pinnacle (of one's career etc); peak (of a civilization etc).
King Yili wine,	伊力王酒,	
Xinjiang glory.	新疆荣耀。	新疆 (xīn jiāng) Xinjiang; Uighur autonomous region 新疆维吾尔自治区.
No see in a year.	一年不见。	不见 (bù jiàn) not to see; not to meet; to have disappeared; to be missing.
Are you ok?	你还好吗?	还好 (hái hǎo) not bad; tolerable; fortunately.
Today is the 316th day of Xuanshanshe store,	今天是玄山社店的第316天,	玄 (xuán) black; mysterious.
There are still many new discoveries.	仍然有很多新发现。	
Every day is hard here,	在这里每天都很辛苦,	
But also very happy.	但也很幸福。	
Because this is a youth without regrets,	因为这是一场无怨无悔的青春,	无怨无悔 (wú yuàn wú huǐ) no complaints; to have no regrets.
Dreams are there,	梦想依在,	
Life is the right year.	人生正当年。	正当年 (zhèng dāng nián) to be in the prime of life.
Strength makes charm,	实力成就魅力,	实力 (shí lì) strength.
Wuliang Special Qu has a unique complex and delicate taste,	五粮特曲以独特的复合细腻口感,	曲 (qū) tune; song. 复合 (fù hé) complex; compound; composite; hybrid. 细腻 (xì nì) exquisite; meticulous. 口感 (kǒu gǎn) taste; texture (of food); how food feels in the mouth.
Sublimate the special taste,	升华特曲品味,	升华 (shēng huá) to sublimate; sublimation (physics); to raise to a higher level; to refine; promotion. 品味 (pǐn wèi) to sample; to taste; to appreciate; one's taste (i.e. in music, literature, fashion, food and drink etc); good taste.
Wuliang Special Chinese Special.	五粮特曲中国特曲。	
A group of pyramid-like tombs lined up in Xianyangyuan, about 60 kilometers west of Qin Shihuang's Mausoleum,	在秦始皇陵以西约60公里的咸阳原排列的一群金字塔般的陵墓,	以西 (yǐ xī) to the west of (suffix). 咸阳 (xián yáng) Xianyang prefecture level city in Shaanxi.



They are arranged along the Weihe River from west to east,

它们由西向东**沿着**渭河一字排列，

**沿着** (yán zhe) to go along; to follow. **一字** (yī zì) in a row; in a line.

Stretches for hundreds of miles,

**绵延**数百里，

**绵延** (mián yán) continuous (esp. of mountain ranges); to stretch long and unbroken; a continuous link; sostenuto (sustained, in music). **数百** (shù bǎi) several hundred.

Majestic,

**气势磅礴**，

**气势** (qì shì) imposing manner; loftiness; grandeur; energetic looks; vigor. **磅礴** (páng bó) majestic; boundless.

Majestic.

**雄伟壮观**。

**雄伟** (xióng wěi) grand; imposing; magnificent; majestic. **壮观** (zhuàng guān) spectacular; magnificent sight.

Many people call them the Chinese Pyramids,

许多人把它们**称作**中国金字塔，

**称作** (chēng zuò) to be called; to be known as.

They are the nine imperial tombs of the Western Han Dynasty,

它们就是西汉王朝的九座帝陵，

The talent of the south,

南方的**才子**，

**才子** (cái zǐ) gifted scholar.

The general of the north,

北方的将，

The emperor was buried in the original Xianyang.

咸阳原上埋**皇上**。

**皇上** (huáng shang) the emperor; Your majesty the emperor; His imperial majesty.

This saying has been circulated for a long time in China,

这句在中国流传**已久**的**俗语**，

**已久** (yǐ jiǔ) already a long time. **俗语** (sú yǔ) common saying; proverb; colloquial speech.

They are talking about these Western Han Dynasty imperial tombs buried in Xianyang Plain.

说的就是埋葬在咸阳原上的这些西汉帝陵。

Tombs of 11 emperors of the Western Han Dynasty,

西汉王朝11个皇帝的陵墓，

Except for the Ba tomb of the Emperor Liu Heng of the Han Dynasty and the Duling of the Emperor Liu Xun of the Han Dynasty,

除汉门帝**刘衡**的**霸陵**和**汉宣帝刘荀**的**杜陵**，

**刘** (liú) surname Liu. **衡** (héng) to weigh; weight; measure. **霸** (bà) hegemon; tyrant; lord; feudal chief; to rule by force; to usurp; (in modern advertising) master. **汉宣帝** (hàn xuān dì) Emperor Xuan (91-48 BC) of the Former Han Dynasty, reigned 74-48 BC. **荀** (xún) herb (old). **杜** (dù) birchleaf pear (tree); to stop; to prevent; to restrict.

Located south of the Weihe River,

位于渭河**以南**外，

**以南** (yǐ nán) to the south of (suffix).

The remaining 9 are hidden on the north bank of the Weihe River,

其余9位均**暗藏**在**渭河北岸**，

**暗藏** (àn cáng) to hide; to conceal. **渭** (wèi) the Wei River in Shaanxi through the Guanzhong 关中 plain. **河北** (hé běi) Hebei province (Hopeh) in north China surrounding Beijing, short name 冀, capital Shijiazhuang 石家庄 (shí jiā zhuāng).

The westernmost point is the Maoling Mausoleum of Hanwu Emperor Liu Che.

The easternmost part is the Changling Tomb of Liu Bang, the founder of the country, and the Yangling Tomb of Liu Qi, Emperor of the Han Dynasty.

The Western Han Dynasty was the first heyday of my country's feudal empire.

Since the Qin Empire only lasted 15 years,

Therefore, the perfection and consolidation of various rules and regulations in feudal society were basically completed in the Western Han Dynasty.

This includes the funeral ritual system.

According to historical records,

The tombs of the Western Han Dynasty are quite regular.

Generally covers an area of 105 acres,

The tomb was built in the center of the cemetery,

12 feet high,

The crypt is 13 feet tall,

Is square,

The deceased was dressed in a jade suit,

最西端是汉武帝刘彻的茂陵，

最东端则是开国之祖刘邦的长陵和汉景帝刘起的阳陵。

西汉是我国封建帝国时代的第一个鼎盛期。

由于秦帝国仅维持了15年，

因而封建社会各种典章制度的完善和巩固基本上都完成于西汉。

这其中包括丧葬礼仪制度。

据史料记载，

西汉帝陵的行至都比较规整，

一般占地105亩，

墓冢修筑于陵园中心，

高12丈，

地下墓室身13丈，

呈方形，

死者身着金缕玉衣，

西端 (xī duān) western extremity. 大帝 (dà dì) heavenly emperor; "the Great" (title). 茂 (mào) luxuriant; (chemistry) cyclopentadiene.

端 (duān) end; extremity; item; port; to hold sth level with both hands; to carry; regular. 开国 (kāi guó) to found a state; to open a closed country. 刘邦 (liú bāng) Liu Bang (256 or 247-195 BC), bandit leader who became first Han emperor Han Gaozu 汉高祖 (reigned 202-195 BC).

我国 (wǒ guó) our country; China. 封建 (fēng jiàn) system of enfeoffment; feudalism; feudal; feudalistic. 鼎盛期 (dǐng shèng qī) flourishing age (of the ceremonial tripod); golden age.

封建社会 (fēng jiàn shè huì) feudal society. 典章 (diǎn zhāng) institution; institutional. 巩固 (gǒng gù) to consolidate; consolidation; to strengthen.

史料 (shǐ liào) historical material or data.

规整 (guī zhěng) according to a pattern; regular; orderly; structured; neat and tidy.

占地 (zhàn dì) to take up space; to occupy (space). 亩 (mǔ) classifier for fields; unit of area equal to one fifteenth of a hectare.

修筑 (xiū zhù) to build.

丈 (zhàng) measure of length, ten Chinese feet (3.3 m); to measure; husband; polite appellation for an older male.

呈 (chéng) to present to a superior; memorial; petition; to present (a certain appearance); to assume (a shape); to be (a certain color). 方形 (fāng xíng) square; square-shaped.

身着 (shēn zhuó) to wear. 缕 (lǚ) strand; thread; detailed; in detail; classifier for wisps (of smoke, mist or vapor), strands, locks (of hair). 玉 (yù) jade.

In the coffin of the precious child and mother,

纳与贵重的子母棺中，

纳 (nà) to receive; to accept; to enjoy; to bring into; to pay (tax etc); nano- (one billionth); to reinforce sole of shoes or stockings by close sewing. 贵重 (guì zhòng) precious. 棺 (guān) coffin.

The piles of cypress trees in this mound are the so-called yellow bowels,

此冢堆垒层层的上好柏木即所谓黄肠题凑，

堆垒 (duī lěi) to pile up; accumulative. 层层 (céng céng) layer upon layer. 上好 (shàng hǎo) first-rate; top-notch. 柏 (bǎi) cedar; cypress; Taiwan pr. (bó). 肠 (cháng) intestines. 凑 (còu) to gather together, pool or collect; to happen by chance; to move close to; to exploit an opportunity.

Today, the most comprehensive and in-depth archaeological excavation in the Western Han Dynasty Emperor's Tomb is the Yang Tomb of Emperor Jing of the Han Dynasty.

今天西汉帝陵中考古发掘最全面也最深入的是汉景帝的阳陵，

Emperor Han Jing was named Liu Qi.

汉景帝名刘启。

The famous rule of Wenjing in Chinese history refers to the period when Emperor Hanjing and his father Hanwen Emperor ruled.

中国历史上著名的文景之治指的就是汉景帝与其父汉文帝统治的时期。

汉文帝 (hàn wén dì) Emperor Wen of Han (202-157 BC), fourth Han emperor, personal name Liu Heng 刘恒 (liú héng), reigned 180-157 BC.

The Hanyang Tomb was built 28 years ago,

汉阳陵前后修建28年，

汉阳 (hàn yáng) Hanyang county in Hubei province; historical name Hanyang for Seoul, Korea.

Covers an area of 12 square kilometers,

占地面积12平方公里，

占地面积 (zhàn dì miàn jī) floor area; occupied area; footprint (of a building, piece of equipment etc).

There are more than 200 burial pits in the surrounding area.

周边陪葬坑达200多座。

周边 (zhōu biān) periphery; rim; surroundings; all around; perimeter; peripheral (computing); spin-offs.

At present, archaeologists have only excavated 15 burial pits.

目前考古人员仅发掘15座陪葬坑，

A large number of painted pottery figurines were unearthed,

就出土了大量的彩绘陶俑、

彩绘 (cǎi huì) painted; colored painted-on designs.

There are more than 30,000 pieces of cultural relics including animal figurines and various living utensils.

动物俑各类生活用具等文物3万余件。

用具 (yòng jù) appliance; utensil; gear; equipment.

In these unearthed cultural relics,

在这些出土的文物中，

The pottery figurines of the Han Dynasty are the most unforgettable.

汉代陶俑是最让人过目难忘的，

过目 (guò mù) to look over. 难忘 (nán wàng) unforgettable.

They are only 1/3 the size of a human being,

Naked without arms,

But at first they all wore small silk clothes,

With wooden arms,

The corners of these pottery figures rose up,

Squinting eyes,

All smiling,

This is in sharp contrast with the solemn and cold expression of Qin Shihuang's Terracotta Warriors and Horses.

The most distinctive cultural relics unearthed in these burial pits are smiling pottery figurines.

And the pigs,

horse,

Cattle,

sheep,

Chicken,

These animals are figurines of dogs.

This reflects the rule of inaction after the first sixty to seventy years of Han Dynasty,

When it comes to Wenjing,

The socio-economic situation has changed a lot,

The lives of ordinary people have also been greatly improved.

它们的身形只有真人1/3大小，

裸体没有胳膊，

但最初它们都穿着丝绸的小衣服，

装着木质的胳膊，

这些陶俑嘴角上扬，

眼睛细眯，

全部面带微笑，

这与秦始皇兵马俑肃穆冷酷的表情形成了鲜明的对比。

在这些陪葬坑里边所出土的最富有特色的文物就是微笑陶俑，

以及和它同处的包括猪、

马、

牛、

羊、

鸡、

狗六畜这些动物俑。

这体现了经过汉初六七十年的无为而治，

到了文景的时候，

社会经济状况发生很大的变化，

老百姓的生活也得到很大的提升。

身形 (shēn xíng) figure (esp. a woman's). 真人 (zhēn rén) a real person; Daoist spiritual master.

裸体 (luǒ tǐ) naked.

穿着 (chuān zhuó) attire; clothes; dress.

木质 (mù zhì) wooden.

嘴角 (zuǐ jiǎo) corner of the mouth. 上扬 (shàng yáng) to rise (i.e. number increases); a price rise; to raise.

眯 (mī) to narrow one's eyes; to squint; (dialect) to take a nap.

面带 (miàn dài) to wear (on one's face).

肃穆 (sù mù) solemn and respectful; serene. 冷酷 (lěng kù) grim; unfeeling; callous. 鲜明 (xiān míng) bright; clear-cut; distinct.

富有 (fù yǒu) rich; full of.

六畜 (liù chù) six domestic animals, namely: pig, cow, sheep, horse, chicken and dog.

七十 (qī shí) seventy; 70. 无为 (wú wéi) the Daoist doctrine of inaction; let things take their own course; laissez-faire.

社会经济 (shè huì jīng jì) socio-economic.

This situation is better than that in the late Qin Dynasty than when Liu Bang began to rule in the early Han Dynasty.

The social situation is much better.

Behind the smiling pottery figurines is the success of the Han Dynasty Wenjing rule.

After nearly 70 years of hard work by the rulers of the Han Dynasty,

Eventually, Emperor Wu of Han spread the power of the empire to the world,

Hollow out the Western Regions,

Repel the Huns,

The big man's prestige spread far and wide.

This is the evaluation of Han Wudi's achievements by later generations.

In the second century BC,

The northern nomadic Huns have always posed a huge threat to the Central Plains Dynasty.

In fact, it was the beginning of the second great invasion of nomadic peoples on farming peoples worldwide,

Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty relied on the material foundation created by his predecessors,

这种状况要比秦末要比汉初刘邦开始执政的时候,

社会状况要好的多了。

微笑陶俑的背后是汉帝国文景之治的成功。

汉朝统治者经过近70年的努力,

最终由汉武帝将帝国的雄威传播到全世界,

凿空西域,

击退匈奴,

大汉声威远播四方。

这是后世对汉武帝功绩的评价。

公元前二世纪,

北方游牧民族匈奴一直对中原王朝构成巨大的威胁。

实际上使世界范围内游牧民族对农耕民族第二次大入侵的开端,

汉武帝凭借前辈所创造的物质基础,

秦末 (qín mò) the end of the Qin dynasty 207 BC. 执政 (zhí zhèng) to hold power; in office.

要好 (yào hǎo) to be on good terms; to be close friends; striving for self-improvement.

背后 (bèi hòu) behind; at the back; in the rear; behind sb's back.

汉朝 (hàn cháo) Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD). 统治者 (tǒng zhì zhě) ruler.

汉武帝 (hàn wǔ dì) Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty (141-87 BC). 威 (wēi) power; might; prestige.

凿空 (záo kōng) to open an aperture; (extended meaning) to cut a way through; to open up a road. 西域 (xī yù) Western Regions (Han Dynasty term for regions beyond Yumen Pass 玉门关 (yù mén guān)).

击退 (jī tuì) to beat back; to repel. 匈奴 (xiōng nú) Xiongnu, a people of the Eastern Steppe who created an empire that flourished around the time of the Qin and Han dynasties.

大汉 (dà hàn) big person; the great Han dynasty. 声威 (shēng wēi) prestige; renown; influence. 四方 (sì fāng) four-way; four-sided; in all directions; everywhere.

中原 (zhōng yuán) Central Plain, the middle and lower regions of the Yellow river, including Henan, western Shandong, southern Shanxi and Hebei.

实际上 (shí jì shàng) in fact; in reality; as a matter of fact; in practice. 第二次 (dì èr cì) the second time; second; number two. 入侵 (rù qīn) to invade. 开端 (kāi duān) start; beginning.

凭借 (píng jiè) to rely on; to depend on; by means of; thanks to; sth that one relies on. 前辈 (qián bèi) senior; older generation; precursor.

Armament,	整军备武、	军备 (jūn bèi) (military) arms; armaments.
Expand the cavalry,	扩建骑兵、	扩建 (kuò jiàn) to extend (a building, an airport runway etc). 骑兵 (qí bīng) cavalry.
Promote young generals such as Wei Qing and Huo Qubing,	提拔卫青和霍去病等青年将领、	提拔 (tí bá) to promote to a higher job; to select for promotion. 霍 (huò) suddenly. 青年 (qīng nián) youth; youthful years; young person; the young. 将领 (jiàng lǐng) high-ranking military officer.
Going deep into the Mobei grassland to launch three major counterattacks against the Huns,	深入漠北草原对匈奴展开三次重大反击作战、	漠北 (mò běi) Outer Mongolia (lit. north of the Gobi Desert). 草原 (cǎo yuán) grassland; prairie. 三次 (sān cì) third; three times; (math.) degree three, cubic (equation). 反击 (fǎn jī) to strike back; to beat back; to counterattack.
Won a brilliant victory,	取得辉煌胜利、	取得 (qǔ dé) to acquire; to get; to obtain.
And thus opened up the road to Central Asia,	并因此打通了通往中亚、	打通 (dǎ tōng) to open access; to establish contact; to remove a block; to put through (a phone connection). 通往 (tōng wǎng) to lead to. 中亚 (zhōng yà) Central Asia.
The roads of West Asia.	西亚的道路。	道路 (dào lù) road; path; way.
Since then, Eastern and Western cultures have realized mutual exchange and integration on the Silk Road.	从此东西方文化在丝绸之路上实现了相互交流与融合、	东西方文化 (dōng xī fāng wén huà) Eastern and Western culture. 丝绸之路 (sī chóu zhī lù) the Silk Road. 相互 (xiāng hù) each other; mutual. 融合 (róng hé) a mixture; an amalgam; fusion; welding together; to be in harmony with (nature); to harmonize with; to fit in.
China's advanced technology, silk,	中国的先进技术, 丝绸、	
Crop cultivation methods have spread to the Western Regions,	作物栽培法等传到了西域、	作物 (zuò wù) crop. 栽培 (zāi péi) to grow; to cultivate; to train; to educate; to patronize.
And the exotic treasures of the Western Regions have also entered the mainland of China.	而西域各国的奇珍异宝也进入了中国内地、	各国 (gè guó) each country; every country; various countries. 奇珍异宝 (qí zhēn yì bǎo) rare treasure (idiom). 内地 (nèi dì) mainland China (PRC excluding Hong Kong and Macau, but including islands such as Hainan); Japan (used in Taiwan during Japanese colonization).
Thus promoted the economic prosperity of the Han Dynasty.	从而促进了汉朝的经济繁荣。	经济繁荣 (jīng jì fán róng) economic prosperity.
The territory of the Han Dynasty's rule expanded unprecedentedly.	汉朝的统治疆域空前扩大。	疆域 (jiāng yù) territory. 空前 (kōng qián) unprecedented.
In order to maintain long-term stability, the unified Han Empire	大一统的汉帝国为了长治久安、	长治久安 (cháng zhì jiǔ ān) long-term peace and stability (of governments).

Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty organized and rewarded military merits,

See Taixue within

Confucianism.

He inherited and perfected the centralized power system established by Qin Shihuang in politics,

Heed Dong Zhongshu's suggestions in thought,

To ban a hundred schools of dominating Confucianism,

Created the orthodoxy of Chinese traditional mainstream culture,

Thus laid the foundation of China's unification of thought and theory,

Admired by the rulers of the past.

Three characteristics of the Chinese Empire,

centralization,

Official agent,

Ethical governance,

Qin Shihuang only established two points,

汉武帝**对外**开编**奖励**军功,

**对内**见**太学**、

兴**儒术**。

他在政治上**继承**并完善了秦始皇建立的**中央集权制**,

在思想上**听取****董仲舒**的建议,

**罢黜****百家独尊儒术**,

**开创**了中国传统**主流文化**的**正统**,

从而**奠定**了中国**大一统**的思想理论**基石**,

受到历代统治者的**推崇**。

中华帝国**三大特点**,

**中央集权**、

**官员代理**、

**伦理治国**,

秦始皇只建立了**两点**,

**对外** (duì wài) external; foreign; pertaining to external or foreign (affairs). **奖励** (jiǎng lì) to reward; reward (as encouragement).

**对内** (duì nèi) internal; national; domestic (policy). **太学** (tài xué) Imperial College of Supreme Learning, established in 124 BC, and the highest educational institute in ancient China until the Sui Dynasty.

**儒** (rú) scholar; Confucian.

**继承** (jì chéng) to inherit; to succeed to (the throne etc); to carry on (a tradition etc).

**听取** (tīng qǔ) to hear (news); to listen to. **董仲舒** (dǒng zhòng shū) Dong Zhongshu (179-104 BC), philosopher influential in establishing Confucianism as the established system of values of former Han dynasty.

**罢黜** (bà chù) to dismiss from office; to ban; to reject. **百家** (bǎi jiā) many schools of thought; many people or households. **独尊儒术** (dú zūn rú shù) dismiss the hundred schools, revere only the Confucians (slogan of the Former Han dynasty).

**开创** (kāi chuàng) to initiate; to start; to found. **主流** (zhǔ liú) main stream (of a river); fig. the essential point; main viewpoint of a matter; mainstream (culture etc). **正统** (zhèng tǒng) Zhengtong Emperor, reign name of sixth Ming Emperor Zhu Qizhen 朱祁镇 (zhū qí zhèn) (1427-1464), reigned 1435-1449, Temple name Yingzong 英宗 (yīng zōng).

**奠定** (diàn dìng) to establish; to fix; to settle. **基石** (jī shí) cornerstone.

**推崇** (tuī chóng) to esteem; to think highly of; to accord importance to; to revere.

**官员** (guān yuán) official (in an organization or government); administrator. **代理** (dài lǐ) to act on behalf of sb in a responsible position; to act as an agent or proxy; surrogate; (computing) proxy.

**伦理** (lún lǐ) ethics. **治国** (zhì guó) to rule a country.



One is centralized power,

一个是中央集权,

The second is official agency,

第二是官员代理,

Regarding officials acting for imperial power,

就官员代理皇权,

The rule of ethical governance was not established until Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty respected Confucianism.

伦理治国这一条要到汉武帝独尊儒术以后才建立起来。

After Qin Shihuang established the imperial system,

这秦始皇创建帝国制度以后,

Qin Shihuang did not solve a problem of ruling thinking,

秦始皇没有解决一个统治思想的问题,

He still used legalist thinking to do things after the founding of the People's Republic,

他仍然用法家思想来搞建国以后的事情,

**用法** (yòng fǎ) usage. **建国** (jiàn guó) to found a country; nation-building; the foundation of PRC by Mao Zedong in 1949.

Therefore, the handling of state affairs is messy.

所以处理的国政就比较乱。

**国政** (guó zhèng) national politics; archaic rank, "Minister of State"; common given name.

So after Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty,

所以从汉武帝以后,

He came up with the idea of dominating Confucianism,

他提出来了独尊儒术的这么一个思想,

In other words, he compared the rule of law with the rule of virtue.

就是说他把法治跟德治两个相提并论,

**就是说** (jiù shì shuō) in other words; that is. **法治** (fǎ zhì) rule of law; to rule by law. **德治** (dé zhì) rule by virtue; rule by setting virtuous example (Confucian ideal). **相提并论** (xiāng tí bìng lùn) to discuss two disparate things together (idiom); to mention on equal terms; to place on a par with; (often with negatives: impossible to mention X in the same breath as Y).

Based on the rule of law,

以法治为主,

**为主** (wéi zhǔ) to rely mainly on; to attach most importance to.

There is also the rule of virtue.

同时还有德治。

Because of the rule of law,

由于法治、

The rule of virtue is parallel,

德治并行,

**并行** (bìng xíng) to proceed in parallel; side by side (of two processes, developments, thoughts etc).

So this imperial system lasted for more than 2,000 years.

所以这个帝国制度连绵了2000多年。

**连绵** (lián mián) continuous; unbroken; uninterrupted; extending forever into the distance (of mountain range, river etc).

Xiong Han is what later generations call that heroic era.	熊汉是后世对那个英雄时代的称呼。	
Wei Qing,	卫青、	
Huo Qubing,	霍去病、	
Dong Zhongshu,	董仲舒、	
Sima Qian,	司马迁、	<b>司马迁 (sī mǎ qiān)</b> Sima Qian (145-86 BC), Han Dynasty historian, author of Records of the Grand Historian 史记 (shǐ jì), known as the father of Chinese historiography.
Zhang Qian,	张骞、	<b>张骞 (zhāng qiān)</b> Zhang Qian (-114 BC), Han dynasty explorer of 2nd century BC.
Sima Xiangru,	司马相如,	<b>司马 (sī mǎ)</b> Minister of War (official title in pre-Han Chinese states); two-character surname Sima.
One by one outstanding person,	一个个杰出人物,	<b>一个个 (yī gè gè)</b> each and every one. <b>杰出 (jié chū)</b> outstanding; distinguished; remarkable; prominent; illustrious.
Shocking ancient and modern.	震烁古今。	<b>烁 (shuò)</b> bright; luminous. <b>古今 (gǔ jīn)</b> then and now; ancient and modern.
Today when we were overlooking the Valley of the Eastern Kings from the air,	今天当我们在空中俯瞰东方帝王谷时,	<b>空中 (kōng zhōng)</b> in the sky; in the air. <b>俯瞰 (fǔ kàn)</b> to overlook; to look down from a height.
The pyramid group of the imperial mausoleum of the Western Han Dynasty is still so majestic.	西汉帝陵的金字塔群依然那么雄壮。	<b>雄壮 (xióng zhuàng)</b> majestic; awesome; full of power and grandeur.
In the eyes of some drivers, parking spaces are everywhere.	在有些司机眼里哪都是停车位。	<b>停车 (tíng chē)</b> to pull up (stop one's vehicle); to park; (of a machine) to stop working; to stall.
So casual,	好随意,	<b>随意 (suí yì)</b> as one wishes; according to one's wishes; at will; voluntary; conscious.
Not a good driver,	不是好司机,	
Parking is not random,	停车不随意,	<b>不随意 (bù suí yì)</b> unconscious; involuntary.
Be a good driver in China.	做中国好司机。	
In the first century BC,	公元前一世纪,	
In the east and west of the world,	在世界的东方和西方,	<b>西方 (xī fāng)</b> the West; the Occident; Western countries.

China and Rome each grew into super empires separated by the Silk Road.

However, hundreds of years later,

These two civilizations were attacked by the northern nomads almost simultaneously.

In 410 AD,

The Visigoths captured Rome,

Looted for three days and three nights,

The Western Roman Empire has since declined.

At the time of the fall of Western Rome,

Chinese civilization is also facing the test of life and death.

Huns,

Xianbei,

Capricorn,

Di,

The Qiang and other ethnic groups on horseback flocked to Guanzhong,

Under the iron hoof,

The ruined walls of Chang'an City,

中华和罗马隔着丝绸之路的纽带各自成长为超级帝国。

然而数百年之后，

这两大文明几乎同时受到北方游牧民族的侵袭。

公元410年，

西哥特人攻陷罗马，

洗劫三天三夜，

西罗马帝国从此走向衰亡。

在西罗马灭亡之际，

中华文明也面临生死考验。

匈奴、

鲜卑、

羯、

氐、

羌等马背民族蜂拥关中，

铁蹄之下，

长安城残垣断壁，

罗马 (luó mǎ) Rome, capital of Italy. 纽带 (niǔ dài) tie; link; bond.

侵袭 (qīn xí) to invade; to assail; onslaught.

哥特人 (gē tè rén) Goth (e.g. Ostrogoth or Visigoth). 攻陷 (gōng xiàn) to overcome; to take (a fortress); to fall (to an attack); to surrender.

洗劫 (xǐ jié) to loot; to rob; to ransack; to pillage.

罗马帝国 (luó mǎ dì guó) Roman Empire (27 BC-476 AD). 走向 (zǒu xiàng) direction; strike (i.e. angle of inclination in geology); inclination; trend; to move towards; to head for. 衰亡 (shuāi wáng) to decline; to die out; decline and fall.

灭亡 (miè wáng) to be destroyed; to become extinct; to perish; to die out; to destroy; to exterminate. 之际 (zhī jì) during; at the time of.

生死 (shēng sǐ) life or death. 考验 (kǎo yàn) to test; to put to the test; trial; ordeal.

鲜卑 (xiān bēi) Xianbei or Xianbi, group of northern nomadic peoples.

羯 (jié) Jie people, originally a branch of the Tokhara 月支 (yuè zhī); also general term for non-Han people.

氐 (dī) name of an ancient tribe.

羌 (qiāng) muntjac; grammar particle indicating nonsense (classical). 马背 (mǎ bèi) horseback. 蜂拥 (fēng yōng) to flock (to see); to mill; to throng.

铁蹄 (tiě tí) iron hoof (of the oppressor). 之下 (zhī xià) under; beneath; less than.

长安 (cháng ān) Chang'an (ancient name of Xi'an 西安 (xī ān)) capital of China during Tang Dynasty 唐朝 (táng cháo); now 长安区 (cháng ān qū), a district of Xi'an. 残垣断壁 (cán yuán duàn bì) crumbling fences and dilapidated walls (idiom).

The population is ten but two,

人口十不存二，

This is the first time that  
China's farming civilization has  
been destroyed by a horseback  
nation.

这是中国农耕文明政权  
第一次被马背民族摧  
毁。

政权 (zhèng quán) regime; political power. 第一次 (dì yī cì) the  
first time; first; number one. 摧毁 (cuī huǐ) to destroy; to wreck.

During the Great Separatism of  
the Wei, Jin, Southern and  
Northern Dynasties for nearly  
400 years,

在魏晋南北朝近400年的  
大分裂大战乱中，

魏晋南北朝 (wèi jìn nán běi cháo) Wei, Jin and North-South  
dynasties; generic term for historic period 220-589 between Han  
and Sui. 分裂 (fēn liè) to split up; to divide; to break up; fission;  
schism. 大战 (dà zhàn) war; to wage war.

Despite the death of the  
government,

尽管人亡政息，

亡 (wáng) to die; to lose; to be gone; to flee;  
deceased. 息 (xī) breath; news; interest (on an investment or loan);  
to cease; to stop; to rest; Taiwan pr. (xí).

The country changes hands,

江山易手，

江山 (jiāng shān) Jiangshan county level city in Quzhou 衢州 (qú  
zhōu), Zhejiang.

But the Chinese civilization is  
always immortal,

但中华文明却始终不  
灭，

Even reborn from the ashes,

甚至浴火重生，

浴 (yù) bath; to bathe. 重生 (chóng shēng) rebirth.

Miraculously evolved the  
golden age of Sui and Tang  
Dynasties.

奇迹般演化出隋唐的黄  
金时代。

演化 (yǎn huà) to evolve; evolution. 隋唐 (suí táng) Sui (581-617)  
and Tang dynasties (618-907). 黄金时代 (huáng jīn shí dài) golden  
age.

In 581 AD,

公元581年，

Yang Jian ascended the throne  
and proclaimed emperor,

杨坚登基称帝，

杨坚 (yáng jiān) first Sui emperor Yang Jian (541-604), reigned  
581-604. 登基 (dēng jī) to ascend the throne.

Established the Sui Dynasty,

建立了隋朝，

隋朝 (suí cháo) Sui dynasty (581-617).

He is Emperor Wen of the Sui  
Dynasty.

他就是隋文帝。

隋文帝 (suí wén dì) first Sui emperor (541-604) Yang Jian (541-604),  
reigned 581-604.

Emperor Wen of Sui  
completed the great cause of  
unifying China again,

隋文帝重新完成统一中  
国的大业，

大业 (dà yè) great cause; great undertaking.

So that the devastated land of  
China quickly returned to life.

使满目疮痍的中华大地  
迅速恢复生机。

满目 (mǎn mù) fills the eyes (of a beautiful view, scene of desolation  
etc). 疮痍 (chuāng yí) wound; skin ulcer; (fig.) the desolation of  
trauma; desolation in the aftermath of a disaster. 大地 (dà dì) earth;  
mother earth. 生机 (shēng jī) opportunity to live; to reprieve from  
death; life force; vitality.

The Tai Tomb of Emperor Wen of  
the Sui Dynasty is located 75  
km west of Xianyang City.

隋文帝的泰陵位于咸阳  
城西75公里，

泰 (tài) Mt Tai 泰山 (tài shān) in Shandong; abbr. for Thailand.

Today, the ground buildings and cultural relics in the park have disappeared.

Only a 27-meter-high sealing mound remained.

Emperor Wen of the Sui Dynasty was to Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty what Emperor Qin Shihuang was to Emperor Wu of the Han,

The foundation established by the former helped the latter reach the top.

Emperor Taizong's Zhaoling,

Built on Jiucheng Mountain, Liquan County, Shaanxi Province,

The circumference of the cemetery is 60 kilometers,

Covers an area of 200 square kilometers,

It is the largest in the imperial cemetery of our country,

The one with the most burial tombs,

Almost all the founding heroes of the Tang Empire lie in the cemetery.

Tang Taizong Li Shimin,

Name meaning,

To help the world and the people,

He led his troops to fight the world,

如今园内地面建筑及文物已**荡然无存**,

仅留下一座高27米的封土堆。

隋文帝之于**唐太宗**就如秦始皇之于汉武帝,

**前者创立**的基础帮助**后者登上**巅峰。

**唐太宗**的**昭陵**,

建在陕西省**礼泉县**九峻**山上**,

**陵园****周长**60公里,

占地面积200平方公里,

是我国帝王陵园中面积最大,

**陪葬墓****最多**的一座,

陵园内几乎**长眠**着唐帝**国所有**开国功臣。

**唐太宗****李世民**,

名字取意,

济世安民,

他率部**征战**天下,

**荡然无存** (dàng rán wú cún) to obliterate completely; to vanish from the face of the earth.

**唐太宗** (táng tài zōng) Emperor Taizong of Tang, reign name of second Tang emperor Li Shimin 李世民 (lǐ shì mǐn) (599-649), reigned 626-649.

**前者** (qián zhě) the former. **创立** (chuàng lì) to establish; to set up; to found. **后者** (hòu zhě) the latter. **登上** (dēng shàng) to climb over; to ascend onto; to mount.

**昭** (zhāo) bright; clear; manifest; to show clearly.

**礼泉县** (lǐ quán xiàn) Liqun County in Xianyang 咸阳 (xián yáng), Shaanxi. **山上** (shān shàng) Shanshang township in Tainan county 台南县 (tái nán xiàn), Taiwan.

**周长** (zhōu cháng) perimeter; circumference.

**最多** (zuì duō) at most; maximum; greatest (amount); maximal.

**长眠** (cháng mián) eternal rest (i.e. death). **开国功臣** (kāi guó gōng chén) outstanding founding minister (title given to reward loyal general or vassal of new dynasty or state).

**李世民** (lǐ shì mǐn) Li Shimin, personal name of second Tang emperor Taizong 唐太宗 (táng tài zōng) (599-649), reigned 626-649.

**征战** (zhēng zhàn) campaign; expedition.

Make great contributions to the unification of Datang.	为大唐统一立下汗马功劳。	大唐(dà táng) the Tang dynasty (618-907). 立下(li xià) to set up; to establish. 汗马功劳(hàn mǎ gōng láo) war exploits; (fig.) heroic contribution.
After boarding,	登机后,	登机(dēng jī) to board a plane.
He created the famous rule of Zhen Guan,	他开创了著名的贞观之治,	贞(zhēn) chaste.
Be open to advice,	虚心纳谏,	谏(jiàn) to remonstrate; to admonish.
Strict economy,	厉行节约,	厉行节约(lì xíng jié yuē) to practice strict economy (idiom).
Light and thin,	轻徭薄赋,	徭(yáo) compulsory service. 赋(fù) poetic essay; taxation; to bestow on; to endow with.
So that the people can cultivate and live their lives,	使百姓修养生息,	百姓(bǎi xìng) common people.
All ethnic groups live in harmony.	各民族融洽相处。	融洽(róng qià) harmonious; friendly relations; on good terms with one another.
He opened up new territory,	他对外开疆拓土,	开疆(kāi jiāng) to pioneer a frontier area; to open up new territory. 拓(tuò) to expand; to push sth with the hand; to develop; to open up.
Establish the four towns of Anxi,	设立安西四镇,	设立(shè lì) to set up; to establish. 安西(ān xī) Anxi county, former name of Guazhou county 瓜州县(guā zhōu xiàn) in Jiuquan 酒泉(jiǔ quán), Gansu. 镇(zhèn) to press down; to calm; to subdue; to suppress; to guard; garrison; small town; to cool or chill (food or drinks).
To attract all nations to Korea,	引万邦来朝,	万邦(wàn bāng) all nations. 来朝(lái zhāo) (literary) tomorrow (morning).
Respected as Tian Khan by the people of all ethnic groups.	被各族人民尊称为天可汗。	可汗(kè hán) khan (loanword).
Tang Dynasty,	唐代,	
Together with Wu Zetian, the first female emperor in Chinese history,	加上中国历史上第一位女皇帝武则天在内,	加上(jiā shàng) plus; to put in; to add; to add on; to add into; in addition; on top of that. 女皇帝(nǚ huáng dì) empress; refers to Tang empress Wuzetian 武则天(624-705), reigned 690-705. 武则天(wǔ zé tiān) Wu Zetian (624-705), Tang empress, reigned 690-705. 在内(zài nèi) (included) in it; among them.
There are 21 emperors,	一共有二十一位皇帝,	二十(èr shí) twenty; 20.
Twenty imperial tombs.	二十座帝陵。	
Except for the last two emperors,	除了末代两帝,	末代(mò dài) final generation.

Outside the tombs of Tang  
Zhaozong and Tang Ai,

唐昭宗和唐哀帝的陵寝  
外，

唐昭宗 (táng zhāo zōng) Emperor Zhaozong of Tang, reign name of  
twentieth Tang emperor 李晔 (lǐ yè) (867-904), reigned 888-904. 唐  
哀帝 (táng āi dì) Emperor Aidi of Tang, reign name of twenty-first  
and last Tang emperor Li Zhu 李祝 (lǐ zhù) (892-908), reigned  
904-907.

The remaining 18 are in the  
Valley of the Eastern Kings.

其余18座都在东方帝王  
谷。

It is different from the Western  
Han Dynasty's form of sealing  
the land as a tomb.

和西汉封土为陵的形式  
有所不同的是，

有所不同 (yǒu suǒ bù tóng) to differ to some extent (idiom).

Among the 18 mausoleums of  
the Tang Dynasty, there are 14  
mausoleums because of  
mountains.

在唐代的十八座地陵里  
边有十四座是因山为  
陵，

十八 (shí bā) eighteen; 18. 十四 (shí sì) fourteen; 14.

Just choose to follow the  
mountain,

就是选择依着山峰，

依着 (yī zhe) in accordance with. 山峰 (shān fēng) (mountain)  
peak.

Repair the tomb road halfway  
up the mountain,

将墓道修在半山腰，

墓道 (mù dào) path leading to a grave; tomb passage; aisle leading  
to the coffin chamber of an ancient tomb. 山腰 (shān yāo) halfway  
up a mountain; lit. waist of mountain.

Then built the tomb in the  
depths of the mountain,

然后把墓室修建在大山  
的深处，

大山 (dà shān) Dashan, stage name of Canadian Mark Henry  
Rowswell (1965-), actor and well-known TV personality in PRC. 深  
处 (shēn chù) abyss; depths; deepest or most distant part.

Then build the ground  
cemetery and ground structure  
of the cemetery around the  
mountain,

然后绕着山修建地面的  
陵园和陵园的地面建  
筑，

Its tomb passages all face  
south,

它的墓道都向南，

向南 (xiàng nán) southward.

There are exquisite stone  
carvings on both sides of the  
tomb,

在墓道两侧有精美的石  
刻艺术品，

两侧 (liǎng cè) two sides; both sides. 美的 (měi dí) Midea  
(brand). 艺术品 (yì shù pǐn) art piece; work of art.

A large number of high-level  
nobles were buried in the  
periphery of the cemetery.

在陵园的外围陪葬了大  
量的一些高等级的贵  
族。

外围 (wài wéi) surrounding.

Some scholars pointed out that  
the Eleven Tombs of the  
Western Han Dynasty are in  
the lower half of the fan of the  
Tang Di Tombs.

有学者指出西汉十一陵  
且在唐地陵群扇面的下  
半幅，

指出 (zhǐ chū) to indicate; to point out. 十一 (shí yī) eleven;  
11. 且 (qiě) and; moreover; yet; for the time being; to be about to;  
both (... and...). 面的 (miàn dì) abbr. of 面包车的士 (miàn bāo chē  
dī shì); minivan taxi. 下半 (xià bàn) second half.

The Eighteen Tombs of the  
Tang Dynasty,

唐十八陵，



And it's in the upper half of the fan,

It highlights that the deceased wanted to overwhelm the rulers of other dynasties in Elysium,

This shows the majestic and majestic grandeur of the Tang Dynasty.

At the westernmost end of the Tang Dynasty imperial tombs is the unique joint burial tomb of two emperors buried in the Eastern Emperors Valley.

It is Qianling.

Qianling Mausoleum is the tomb of Gaozong Li Zhi, the third emperor of the Tang Dynasty, and Wu Zetian, the only female emperor in Chinese history.

It is located on Liangshan Mountain in the north of Qianxian County.

Liangshan has three peaks,

The North Peak is the highest,

Qianling's tomb is on the north peak,

The two south peaks are lower,

Confrontation between things.

且高居扇面的上半幅，

凸显出死者想在极乐世界也要盖过其他王朝的统治者，

足见大唐国势雄伟壮丽的博大气象。

在唐代帝陵群的最西端就是东方帝王谷内独一无二的埋葬的两位皇帝的合葬陵，

它就是乾陵。

乾陵是唐王朝第三位皇帝高宗李治和中国历史上唯一的女皇帝武则天的陵寝，

位于乾县城北的梁山上。

梁山共有三峰，

北峰最高，

乾陵的墓室就在北峰之上，

南面两峰较低，

东西对峙。

高居 (gāo jū) to stand above; to occupy an important position; to rank (among the top few). 上半 (shàng bàn) first half.

凸 (tū) to stick out; protruding; convex; male (connector etc); Taiwan pr. (tú). 显出 (xiǎn chū) to express; to exhibit. 极乐世界 (jí lè shì jiè) paradise (mainly Buddhist); Elysium; (Budd.) Sukhavati.

足见 (zú jiàn) it goes to show that; one can see. 国势 (guó shì) national strength; situation in a state. 壮丽 (zhuàng lì) magnificence; magnificent; majestic; glorious. 大气 (dà qì) atmosphere (surrounding the earth); imposing; impressive; stylish.

独一无二 (dú yī wú èr) unique and unmatched (idiom); unrivalled; nothing compares with it. 合葬 (hé zàng) to bury husband and wife together; joint interment.

乾陵 (qián líng) Qianling at Xianyang 咸阳市 in Shaanxi, burial site of third Tang emperor 高宗 and empress 武则天 武则天.

第三位 (dì sān wèi) third place. 高宗 (gāo zōng) Gaozong Emperor, Temple name of the tenth Song Emperor Zhao Gou 赵构 (zhào gòu) (1107-1187 AD), reigned (1127-1162 AD). 李治 (lǐ zhì) Li Zhi, personal name of third Tang emperor Gaozong 唐高宗 (táng gāo zōng), (628-683), reigned 649-683.

乾 (qián) one of the Eight Trigrams 八卦 (bā guà), symbolizing heaven; male principle; ☰; ancient Chinese compass point: 315° (northwest). 县城 (xiàn chéng) county seat; county town. 梁 (liáng) roof beam; beam (structure); bridge.

梁山 (liáng shān) Liangshan city and County in Jining 济宁 (jī níng), Shandong. 共有 (gòng yǒu) to have altogether; in all. 峰 (fēng) (of a mountain) high and tapered peak or summit; mountain-like in appearance; highest level; classifier for camels.

之上 (zhī shàng) above.

南面 (nán miàn) south side; south.

对峙 (duì zhì) to stand opposite; to confront; confrontation.

The broad Shinto between the two peaks reveals the domineering back then.	两峰之间宽阔的神道透露出了当年的霸气。	之间 (zhī jiān) between; among; inter-. 宽阔 (kuān kuò) expansive; wide; width; thickness. 神道 (shén dào) Shinto (Japanese religion). 透露 (tòu lù) to leak out; to divulge; to reveal. 当年 (dàng nián) that very same year. 霸气 (bà qì) imperious; aggressive; assertive; dictatorial manner; boldness.
There are stone lions on both sides of Shinto,	神道的两边现存有石狮、	两边 (liǎng bian) either side; both sides. 现存 (xiàn cún) extant; existent; in stock. 石狮 (shí shī) Shishi county level city in Quanzhou 泉州 (quán zhōu), Fujian.
Stagecoach and other stone carvings,	驿马等石雕,	驿马 (yì mǎ) post horse. 石雕 (shí diāo) stone carving; carved sculpture.
Represents the artistic level of the Tang Dynasty.	代表了盛唐时期的艺术水准。	盛 (shèng) flourishing; vigorous; magnificent; extensively. 水准 (shuǐ zhǔn) level (of achievement etc); standard; level (surveying).
The towering monument without a word stands for thousands of years,	巍巍无字碑屹立千年,	巍巍 (wēi wēi) towering; imposing. 无字碑 (wú zì bēi) stone tablet without inscription; blank stele.
The merits and demerits of China's only female emperor,	中国唯一一位女皇帝的千秋功过,	千秋 (qiān qiū) a thousand years; your birthday (honorific). 功过 (gōng guò) merits and demerits; contributions and errors.
Only left for future generations to comment.	仅留于后人评说。	后人 (hòu rén) later generation. 评说 (píng shuō) to comment; to evaluate.
Sixty-one ministers,	六十一尊番臣相,	番 (fān) foreign (non-Chinese); barbarian; classifier for occurrences (of an event, action or speech utterance); classifier for iterations: times, -fold (as in twofold etc); classifier for situations: kind, sort.
Reminiscent of the opening of the palace by Datang Jiutianchang,	让人回想起大唐九天阊阖开宫殿,	想起 (xiǎng qǐ) to recall; to think of; to call to mind. 九天 (jiǔ tiān) the Ninth Heaven; the highest of the heavens. 阊 (chāng) gate of heaven; gate of palace. 阖 (hé) door; to close; whole. 宫殿 (gōng diàn) palace.
The scene of adoring Mianqi from all nations.	万国衣冠拜冕旒的场景。	万国 (wàn guó) all nations. 衣冠 (yī guān) hat and clothes; attire. 冕 (miǎn) crown in the form of a horizontal board with hanging decorations; imperial crown. 旒 (liú) tassel. 场景 (chǎng jǐng) scene; scenario; setting.
That is the Chinese National Association and the Wanbang,	那是中华民族协和万邦,	那是 (nà shì) (coll.) of course; naturally; indeed. 中华民族 (zhōng huá mín zú) the Chinese people. 协和 (xié hé) to harmonize; harmony; cooperation; (music) consonant.
Welcome the glorious scene of visitors from all directions.	迎接八方来客的盛世景象。	八方 (bā fāng) the eight points of the compass; all directions. 来客 (lái kè) guest. 盛世 (shèng shì) a flourishing period; period of prosperity; a golden age. 景象 (jǐng xiàng) scene; sight (to behold).
According to historical records,	据史书记载,	史书 (shǐ shū) history book.

Qianling had two original walls inside and outside,

乾陵原有内外两重城墙，

原有 (yuán yǒu) original; former. 内外 (nèi wài) inside and outside; domestic and foreign; approximately; about. 城墙 (chéng qiáng) city wall.

Four gates,

四个城门，

城门 (chéng mén) city gate.

There is also the dedication hall,

还有献殿、

殿 (diàn) palace hall.

Many magnificent buildings such as Quelou,

阙楼等许多宏伟的建筑，

阙 (què) Imperial city watchtower (old); fault; deficiency.

Completely imitate the Tang Chang'an city's organizational system.

完全仿照唐长安城的建制。

仿照 (fǎng zhào) to imitate. 建制 (jiàn zhì) organizational structure.

Qianling Mausoleum is the only tomb of the Tang Dynasty that has not been stolen.

乾陵是唐代帝陵中唯一一座没有被盗掘的陵墓。

盗 (dào) to steal; to rob; to plunder; thief; bandit; robber. 掘 (jué) to dig.

The imperial tombs of the Tang Dynasty were stolen several times in history.

历史上唐代帝陵曾数次被盗，

But only Qianling survived.

但唯有乾陵幸免于难。

唯有 (wéi yǒu) only. 幸免 (xìng miǎn) narrowly and luckily escape.

Judging from the exquisite cultural relics unearthed from the tombs of the princes and princesses excavated around Qianling,

从乾陵周边发掘的太子墓和公主墓出土的精美文物来看，

太子 (tài zǐ) crown prince. 精美 (jīng měi) delicate; fine; refinement.

Archaeologists guessed,

考古学家们猜测，

猜测 (cāi cè) to guess; to conjecture; to surmise.

There must be countless treasures in the Qianling Underground Palace,

乾陵地宫内一定宝藏无数，

宝藏 (bǎo zàng) precious mineral deposits; hidden treasure; (fig.) treasure; (Buddhism) the treasure of Buddha's law.

Extremely luxurious.

极尽奢华。

奢华 (shē huá) luxurious; sumptuous; lavish.

It was inferred that

有人推断，

推断 (tuī duàn) to infer; to deduce; to predict; to extrapolate.

Wang Xizhi's "Lanting Preface" is likely to be treasured in the underground palace.

王羲之的《兰亭序》就很有可能珍藏在地宫之内。

王羲之 (wáng xī zhī) Wang Xizhi (303-361), famous calligrapher of Eastern Jin, known as the sage of calligraphy 书 圣. 亭 (tíng) pavilion; booth; kiosk; erect. 序 (xù) order; sequence; preface. 有可能 (yǒu kě néng) possible; probable; possibly; probably; may; might. 珍藏 (zhēn cáng) collection; to collect (valuables). 在地 (zài dì) local. 宫 (gōng) palace; temple; castration (as corporal punishment); first note in pentatonic scale. 之内 (zhī nèi) inside; within.

Qiaoling is the tomb of Tang  
Ruizong Li Dan.

桥陵是唐睿宗李旦的陵  
墓。

唐睿宗 (táng ruì zōng) Emperor Ruizong of Tang, reign name of  
sixth Tang emperor Li Dan 李旦 (lǐ dàn) (662-716), reigned 684-690  
and 710-712. 李旦 (lǐ dàn) Li Dan, personal name of sixth Tang  
emperor Ruizong 唐睿宗 (táng ruì zōng) (662-716), reigned  
684-690 and 710-712.

Li Dan is Wu Zetian's fourth  
son,

李旦是武则天的第四个  
儿子，

Father of Emperor Xuanzong  
Li Longji of Tang Dynasty,

唐玄宗李隆基之父，

唐玄宗 (táng xuán zōng) Tang Emperor Xuanzong (685-762), also  
known as Emperor Ming of Tang 唐明皇 (táng míng huáng), reign  
name of seventh Tang emperor 李隆基 (lǐ lóng jī), reigned  
712-756. 李隆基 (lǐ lóng jī) personal name of seventh Tang emperor  
Xuanzong 唐玄宗 (táng xuán zōng) (685-762), reigned 712-756.

Qiaoling was built in the  
prosperity of Kaiyuan,

雋陵修建于开元盛世，

雋 (qiào) ridicule; to blame. 开元 (kāi yuán) Tang emperor  
Xuanzong's 唐玄宗 (táng xuán zōng) reign name used during the  
Kaiyuan era (713-741), a peak of Tang prosperity.

Especially reflecting the  
prosperous Tang Dynasty,

尤其体现出盛唐气象，

气象 (qì xiàng) meteorological feature; meteorology; atmosphere;  
ambience; scene.

On both sides of the broad  
Shinto, you can see the huge  
group of stone sculptures still  
standing in full bloom.

宽阔的神道两旁尽见魁  
伟的石雕群仍盎然屹  
立。

两旁 (liǎng páng) both sides; either side. 魁伟 (kuí wěi) tall and big;  
stalwart. 盎然 (àng rán) abundant; full; overflowing; exuberant.

Qiaoling Xuan Temple is  
located in Zhengfeng,  
Fengshan.

雋陵玄宫位于丰山正  
风，

Looking forward to the vast  
Guanzhong fertile field,

前瞻广阔的关中沃野，

前瞻 (qián zhān) forward-looking; prescient; foresight;  
forethought; outlook. 广阔 (guǎng kuò) wide; vast.

The majestic mountain ranges  
on the back pillow,

后枕雄伟的层峦叠嶂，

层峦叠嶂 (céng luán dié zhàng) range upon range of mountains  
(idiom).

Witness the sunrise and sunset  
for thousands of years.

见证千百年来的日出日  
落。

日出 (rì chū) sunrise. 日落 (rì luò) sundown; sunset.

Not far from these tombs,

在这些陵墓的不远处，

远处 (yuǎn chù) distant place.

Is the site of the Tang Chang'an  
city,

就是唐长安城的遗址，

This spectacular capital was the  
largest in the world at the time,

这座壮观的都城是当时  
世界上最大，

A city with a population of  
over one million.

人口超过百万的城市。

百万 (bǎi wàn) million; millions.

Its area is 1.4 times that of Beijing during the Ming and Qing Dynasties.	它的面积是 <b>明清</b> 时北京城的1.4倍,	<b>明清</b> (míng qīng) the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties.
7 times that of ancient Rome,	是古代罗马城的7倍,	
Suzaku Avenue is 150 meters wide.	<b>朱雀大街</b> 宽达150米。	<b>朱雀</b> (zhū què) Vermilion Bird (the seven mansions of the south sky). <b>大街</b> (dà jiē) street; main street.
Daming Palace is known as the palace of a thousand palaces,	大明宫被誉为千官之宫,	
It can be called the Oriental Temple on the Silk Road,	<b>堪称</b> 丝绸之路上的 <b>东方圣殿</b> ,	<b>堪称</b> (kān chēng) can be rated as; can be said to be. <b>圣殿</b> (shèng diàn) temple.
Countless art treasures,	无数艺术 <b>瑰宝</b> ,	<b>瑰宝</b> (guī bǎo) gem; (fig.) rare and valuable item; gem; treasure.
painting,	<b>绘画</b> 、	<b>绘画</b> (huì huà) drawing; painting.
calligraphy,	<b>书法</b> 、	<b>书法</b> (shū fǎ) calligraphy; handwriting; penmanship.
Music and dance have reached unprecedented heights.	乐舞等都达到前所未有的高度。	
Gold and silverware,	<b>金银器</b> 、	<b>金银</b> (jīn yín) gold and silver.
Tang Sancai,	唐三彩、	
Secret color porcelain,	<b>秘色瓷</b> ,	<b>瓷</b> (cí) chinaware; porcelain; china.
All reflect the superb skill level.	<b>无不</b> 体现出高超的 <b>技艺</b> 水准。	<b>无不</b> (wú bù) none lacking; none missing; everything is there; everyone without exception. <b>技艺</b> (jì yì) skill; art.
Tang poems written by more than 2,300 famous poets,	2300多位有名有姓的 <b>诗人</b> 创作的 <b>唐诗</b> ,	<b>诗人</b> (shī rén) bard; poet. <b>创作</b> (chuàng zuò) to create; to produce; to write; creative work; creation. <b>唐诗</b> (táng shī) Tang poetry; a Tang poem.
It is the peak that future generations cannot surpass.	更是后人无法 <b>逾越</b> 的 <b>巅峰</b> 。	<b>逾越</b> (yú yuè) to exceed.
Chang'an City is the best footnote of the tolerance and openness of Chinese civilization.	长安城是中华文明 <b>包容</b> 与开放的 <b>最好注脚</b> ,	<b>包容</b> (bāo róng) to pardon; to forgive; to show tolerance; to contain; to hold; inclusive. <b>注脚</b> (zhù jiǎo) footnote.
Christian,	<b>基督教</b> 、	<b>基督教</b> (jī dū jiào) Christianity; Christian.
The eastward spread of Islam,	<b>伊斯兰教</b> 的东传,	<b>伊斯兰教</b> (yī sī lán jiào) Islam.
Chang'an is the first stop.	长安均为 <b>第一站</b> 。	

And Buddhism is centered on  
Chang'an,

Gather famous monks such as  
Xuanzang,

Classic translation here,

To promote the teachings,

Create sects.

The Tang Dynasty was in  
politics,

economic,

culture,

Brilliant achievements in  
diplomacy,

It deserves to be one of the  
most powerful countries in the  
world at that time.

This is from Emperor Xi Zong  
of the last Tang Dynasty  
(inaudible 00:43:34),

It is also the last imperial tomb  
in the Eastern Valley of Kings.

After more than 200 years of  
extreme prosperity,

The Great Tang feast finally  
ended,

The political center moved east  
from then on.

Chinese civilization spent its  
adolescence in the Guanzhong  
Plain,

而佛教更是以长安为中  
心，

汇聚玄奘等著名高僧，

在这里进行经典翻译，

弘扬教义，

创立宗派。

盛唐在政治、

经济、

文化、

外交等方面辉煌的成  
就，

使它不愧是当时世界上  
最强大的国家之一。

这是唐末代皇帝熹宗的  
(听不清00:43:34)，

也是历史留在东方帝王  
谷的最后一座帝陵。

经过200多年的极尽繁  
华，

大唐盛宴终于曲终人  
散，

政治中心从此东迁。

中华文明在关中平原度  
过它的青春期，

佛教 (fó jiào) Buddhism. 是以 (shì yǐ) therefore; thus; so.

玄奘 (xuán zàng) Xuanzang (602-664) Tang dynasty Buddhist monk  
and translator, who traveled to India 629-645. 高僧 (gāo sēng) a  
senior monk.

弘扬 (hóng yáng) to enhance; to promote; to enrich. 教义 (jiào  
yì) creed; doctrine; teachings.

宗派 (zōng pài) sect.

不愧 (bù kuì) to be worthy of; to deserve to be called; to prove  
oneself to be. 强大 (qiáng dà) large; formidable; powerful;  
strong. 之一 (zhī yī) one of (sth); one out of a multitude; one (third,  
quarter, percent etc).

末代皇帝 (mò dài huáng dì) the Last Emperor, biopic of Pu Yi 溥仪  
by Bernardo Bertolucci. 熹 (xī) bright; warm. 不清 (bù  
qīng) unclear.

繁华 (fán huá) flourishing; bustling.

盛宴 (shèng yàn) feast.

迁 (qiān) to move; to shift; to change (a position or location etc); to  
promote.

青春期 (qīng chūn qī) puberty; adolescence.

The mausoleums of emperors on both sides of the Wei River have witnessed the endless glorious course of the Chinese nation.

It tells the splendid chapter of Chinese civilization passed down.

Today we walked into the Oriental Emperor Valley,

Brush away the dust of history,

Looking back at our footprints when we came.

To be firmer in the future,

Heroic.

渭河两岸一座座帝王陵寝见证了中华民族生生不息的辉煌历程，

诉说着中华文明薪火相传的精彩华章。

今天我们走进东方帝王谷，

拂去历史的烟尘，

回望我们来之时的足印。

为了未来的脚步更加坚定，

豪迈。

两岸 (liǎng àn) bilateral; both shores; both sides; both coasts; Taiwan and mainland. 生生不息 (shēng shēng bù xī) to grow and multiply without end. 历程 (lì chéng) course; process.

诉说 (sù shuō) to recount; to tell of; to relate; (fig.) (of a thing) to stand as testament to (some past history). 薪火相传 (xīn huǒ xiāng chuán) lit. the flame of a burning piece of firewood passes on to the rest (idiom); fig. (of knowledge, skill etc) to be passed on from teachers to students, one generation to another.

走进 (zǒu jìn) to enter.

拂 (fú) to brush away. 烟尘 (yān chén) smoke and dust; air pollution.

足印 (zú yìn) footprint.

脚步 (jiǎo bù) footstep; step. 坚定 (jiān dìng) firm; steady; staunch; resolute.

豪迈 (háo mài) bold; open-minded; heroic.