# Agriculture

1. 农业 - Agriculture (the practice of farming)
2. 稼穑 - Farming (the process of planting and harvesting crops)
3. 粮食 - Grain (edible seeds and fruits used for food)
4. 五谷 - Five grains (rice, millet, sorghum, wheat, and beans)
5. 菽粟 - Pulses and millet (types of grain)
6. 菽藿 - Beans and vegetables (a general term for legumes and greens)
7. 粟米 - Millet (a type of grain)
8. 桑麻 - Mulberry and hemp (plants used for silk and fiber)
9. 桑榆菜果 - Mulberry, elm, vegetables, and fruits (plants and produce)
10. 蚕麻 - Silkworm and hemp (cultivation for silk and fiber)
11. 麻枲 - Hemp (a fibrous plant used for making textiles)
12. 农用 - Agricultural use (for farming purposes)
13. 铁器 - Iron tools (tools made of iron)
14. 鉏 - Hoe (a tool for digging and weeding)
15. 鉏耰 - Plow (a tool for turning soil)
16. 耒 - Plowshare (the blade of a plow)
17. 耜 - Spade (a digging tool)
18. 耨 - Weeding (the act of removing weeds)
19. 臿 - Excavation (the act of digging)
20. 井田 - Well-field system (an ancient Chinese land distribution system)
21. 田畴 - Fields (agricultural land)
22. 南亩 - Southern fields (fields in the southern part)
23. 赤地 - Barren land (land without vegetation)
24. 唐园 - Imperial garden (a royal garden)
25. 火耕 - Slash-and-burn (a method of farming by burning vegetation)
26. 水耨 - Irrigation (watering crops)
27. 沟渠 - Ditches and canals (channels for water)
28. 锄耘 - Hoeing (weeding with a hoe)
29. 燔莱 - Burning (a method of clearing land by burning)
30. 六畜 - Livestock (cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, chickens, and dogs)

# Economy

1. 贡输 - Tribute (a form of tax or offering)

2. 委府 - Treasury (a place for storing state wealth)

3. 府库 - Government treasury (a repository for public funds)

4. 仓廪 - Granary (a storehouse for grain)

5. 煮盐 - Salt production (the process of making salt)

6. 轻重 - Balancing (adjusting policies based on circumstances)

7. 本末 - Prioritization (focusing on essentials over non-essentials)

8. 末利 - Secondary profits (profits from non-essential activities)

9. 利孔 - Revenue channels (ways of generating income)

10. 赋税 - Taxation (the imposition of taxes)

11. 贡赋 - Tribute and taxes (payments made to the state)

12. 繇赋 - Labor tax (taxes in the form of labor service)

13. 盐铁 - Salt and iron (industries controlled by the state)

14. 酒榷 - Liquor monopoly (state control over alcohol sales)

15. 均输 - Equal distribution (the fair allocation of resources or taxes)

16. 山川之利 - Natural resources (benefits derived from natural environments)

17. 盐 - Salt (a mineral used for seasoning and preservation)

18. 铁 - Iron (a metallic element used for tools and structures)

19. 货殖 - Trade and wealth (the accumulation of goods and wealth)

# Ethnic Miniorities

1. 匈奴 - Xiongnu (a nomadic confederation on the northern border of China)
2. 单于 - Chanyu (the title of the chieftain of the Xiongnu)
3. 胡 - Barbarian (a general term for non-Han ethnic groups)
4. 朝鲜 - Joseon (an ancient kingdom on the Korean Peninsula)
5. 百越 - Baiyue (a collective name for various tribes in southern China)
6. 东越 - Eastern Yue (an ancient state in the eastern coastal region of China)
7. 西域 - Western Regions (areas of Central Asia under the influence of the Han dynasty)
8. 羌 - Qiang (an ancient tribal group in western China)

# Huaxia Region

1. 中国 - Middle Kingdom (the central land or the central country)

2. 国家 - Nation-state (a political entity with a defined territory)

3. 社稷 - State (refers to the nation and its altars of earth and grain)

4. 九州 - Nine Provinces (an ancient division of China into nine regions)

5. 宇内 - Within the Four Seas (the entire world or all under heaven)

6. 神州 - Divine Land (a poetic name for China, implying a sacred or favored land)

7. 汉 - Han (referring to the Han dynasty or the Han people)

# Legalism

1. 商鞅 - Shang Yang (a statesman known for legalist reforms)

2. 李斯 - Li Si (a Qin dynasty politician and legalist)

3. 商君 - Lord Shang (an honorific title for Shang Yang)

4. 刑法 - Criminal law (laws pertaining to criminal offenses)

5. 重刑 - Severe punishment (harsh penalties for crimes)

6. 峭法 - Strict laws (rigorous and inflexible legal codes)

7. 盛刑 - Intense penalties (punishments of great severity)

8. 峻法 - Stern laws (laws that are strict and unyielding)

9. 严刑 - Severe punishment (strict and harsh penalties)

10. 刑罚 - Punishment (legal penalties for wrongdoing)

11. 韩非 - Han Fei (a philosopher known for his legalist writings)

12. 刑名 - Legal terms (the technical language of law)

13. 苛法 - Harsh laws (laws that are excessively strict or oppressive)

14. 立法 - Lawmaking (the process of creating and enacting laws)

15. 严法 - Strict laws (laws that are rigorous and demanding)

# Confucianism

1. 周公 - Duke of Zhou (a regent and cultural hero in ancient China)

2. 贤良 - Virtuous and capable (referring to individuals of high moral and professional quality)

3. 文学 - Literature (refers to the study of classical texts and literary arts)

4. 仁义 - Benevolence and righteousness (core virtues in Confucian philosophy)

5. 圣人 - Sage (a person of supreme wisdom and virtue)

6. 君子 - Gentleman (a person of integrity and moral uprightness)

7. 贤人 - Wise person (a person of great virtue and ability)

8. 孔子 - Confucius (the founder of Confucianism and a great philosopher)

9. 孟子 - Mencius (a Confucian philosopher who elaborated on Confucius's teachings)

10. 文王 - King Wen (a legendary sage-king and cultural hero)

11. 礼义 - Rites and righteousness (social norms and moral principles)

12. 尧 - Emperor Yao (a legendary sage-emperor in ancient China)

13. 舜 - Emperor Shun (a legendary sage-emperor and successor to Yao)

14. 禹 - Great Yu (a hero who controlled the floods and founded the Xia dynasty)

15. 德教 - Moral education (the teaching and promotion of moral values)