

建党 100 周年中英双语热词

1. 《新青年》 New Youth

1915年9月，陈独秀在上海创办《青年杂志》，后改名《新青年》，新文化运动由此发端。《新青年》汇聚了李大钊、鲁迅等一批先进知识分子，发表了一系列启蒙性质文章。1917年，陈独秀赴北大任职，《新青年》编辑部也迁到北京。北京大学和《新青年》成为新文化运动的主要阵地。

In September 1915, Chen Duxiu launched Youth Magazine in Shanghai and later renamed it New Youth, which marked the beginning of the New Culture Movement. New Youth brought together a group of progressive intellectuals such as Li Dazhao and Lu Xun, and published a series of enlightening articles. In 1917, Chen Duxiu went to Beijing to work at Peking University and the Editorial Office of New Youth was moved there. Peking University and New Youth became the main bases of the New Culture Movement.

2. 五四运动 May Fourth Movement

五四运动是中国近代史上第一次由学生、工人和其他群众共同掀起的反对帝国主义和封建军阀的全国规模的爱国运动，是中国旧民主主义革命走向新民主主义革命的转折点，为中国共产党的成立做了思想上干部上的准备。

The May Fourth Movement was the first nationwide patriotic movement launched jointly by students, workers, and other members of the public

in modern Chinese history against imperialists and feudal warlords. The movement marked the turning point from China's old-democratic revolution to its new-democratic revolution and prepared the ideas and officials for the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

3. 中国共产党的成立 founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC)

中共一大的召开标志着中国共产党正式成立，这是中国历史上开天辟地的大事变。中国共产党从一开始就坚持以马克思主义作为行动指南，始终把为中国人民谋幸福、为中华民族谋复兴作为初心和使命。自从有了中国共产党，中国革命的面目就焕然一新了。

The convening of the CPC's First National Congress marked its formal founding, which was a groundbreaking event in Chinese history. Ever since it was founded, the CPC has upheld Marxism as its guide to action and has always taken the pursuit of happiness for the Chinese people and the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation as its original aspiration and founding mission. After it was founded, the CPC brought a new look to the Chinese revolution.

4. “打倒列强，除军阀” “Down with the imperialist powers! Down with the

warlords!”

“打倒列强，除军阀”是国共两党第一次合作期间，共同掀起的国民大革命的标志性口号。打倒列强，是要反对帝国主义侵略中国，使中国获得独立解放。除军阀，是要推翻以北洋军阀为主的封建军阀的统治，建立民主政府。在国民大革命中，国共两党领导工农运动，发动北伐战争，给了帝国主义和北洋军阀以致命打击。

“Down with the imperialist powers! Down with the warlords!” was the iconic slogan of the National Revolution during the first period of KMT-CPC cooperation. “Down with the imperialist powers” means to oppose the imperialist invasion of China and to

bring about the independence and liberation of China. “Down with the warlords” means to overthrow the rule of the feudal warlords, mainly the Northern Warlords, and to establish a democratic government. In the National Revolution, the KMT and the CPC led the workers’ and peasants’ movements and launched the Northern Expeditionary War, dealing a fatal blow to imperialists and the Northern Warlords.

5. 南昌起义 Nanchang Uprising

国民大革命的失败使党认识到“枪杆子里面出政权”。1927年8月1日，党领导掌握和影响的武装，在南昌打响了武装反抗国民党反动派的第一枪。南昌起义在全党和全国人民面前树立起一面革命武装斗争的旗帜，是党创建新型人民军队的光辉起点。

The failure of the National Revolution made the CPC realize that “political power comes from the barrel of a gun.” On August 1, 1927, the armed forces under the Party’s leadership and influence fired the first shot of armed resistance against the KMT reactionaries in Nanchang. The Nanchang Uprising set up a banner of revolutionary armed struggle in

front of the entire Party and the whole country, and marked the glorious starting point for the Party to create a new type of people’s military.

6. 井冈山革命根据地

Jinggang Mountains Revolutionary Base

井冈山革命根据地是大革命失败后中国共产党领导创建的第一个农村革命根据地。1927年10月，毛泽东率领秋收起义部队到达罗霄山脉中段的井冈山，创立了党领导下的农村革命根据地。井冈山革命根据地的创建和斗争，为中国革命指明了方向。

The Jinggang Mountains Revolutionary Base was the first rural revolutionary base created under the leadership of CPC after the defeat of the Great Revolution. In October 1927, Mao Zedong led the troops of the Autumn Harvest Uprising to the Jinggang Mountains at the middle section of the Luoxiao Mountains and established a rural revolutionary base there under the leadership of the Party. The creation and struggle of the Jinggang Mountains Revolutionary Base set the Chinese revolution on the correct course.

7. “打土豪、分田地” overthrow the local despots and distribute land

“打土豪、分田地”是党在广大农村革命根据地领导人民进行土地革命的核心内容，也即废除封建地主土地所有制，实行耕者有其田的土地政策。土地革命推翻了几千年来的封建土地所有制，使广大贫苦农民分得土地。从此，中国革命找到了最广泛的群众基础。

Overthrowing the local despots and distributing land was the core of the Agrarian Revolution carried out by the people under the Party’s leadership rural revolutionary bases. It means to abolish the feudal system of land ownership by landlords and institute the land policy of land to the tiller. The Agrarian

Revolution overthrew the feudal land ownership system that had existed for thousands of years and enabled the poor peasants to share the land. This gave the Chinese revolution the broadest possible popular support.

8. 长征 Long March

长征是党和红军在第五次反“围剿”失败后，从长江南北各根据地向西北地区革命根据地进行的战略大转移。红军长征的胜利，是中国革命转危为安的关键。在长征途中，党和红军广泛播下了革命的种子。伟大的长征精神，成为激励共产党人和人民军队继续前进的强大动力。

The Long March was a strategic shift of the Party and the Red Army from the bases north and south of the Yangtze River to the revolutionary bases in the northwest after the failure of the Fifth Counter-Campaign against Encirclement and Suppression. The victory of the Red Army's Long March was the key to making the Chinese revolution secure. During the Long March, the Party and the Red Army sowed the seeds of revolution far and wide. The great Long March Spirit became a powerful motivation for the Communists and the people's military to continue to move forward.

9. 遵义会议 Zunyi Meeting

遵义会议是长征途中召开的一次极其重要的会议。会议结束了王明“左”倾教条主义在中央的统治，实际上确立了毛泽东在党中央和红军的领导地位，在极端危急的关头挽救了党，挽救了红军，挽救了中国革命，是党的历史上一个生死攸关的转折点，标志着中国共产党在政治上开始走向成熟。

The Zunyi Meeting was an extremely important meeting held during the Long March. It put an end to the rule of Wang Ming's "Left" dogmatism in

the Party Central Committee. It established Mao Zedong's leadership of the Party Central Committee and the Red Army. This saved the Party, the Red Army and the Chinese revolution at an extremely critical moment, marking a life-or-death turning point in the history of the Party and the beginning of the political maturity of the CPC.

10. 西安事变 Xi'an Incident

1936年12月12日，国民党爱国将领张学良、杨虎城扣留到西安部署“剿共”的蒋介石，并发出停止内战、一致抗日的通电。这就是西安事变。事变发生后，中共中央以中华民族利益的大局为重，确定了用和平方式解决西安事变的方针。西安事变的和平解决，对促成抗日民族统一战线的建立起到了重要作用。

On December 12, 1936, the patriotic generals Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng placed under arrest Chiang Kai-shek, who was in Xi'an to plan the suppression of the Communists. They issued a public statement to end the civil war and unite to resist Japanese aggression. This was the Xi'an Incident. After the incident, the CPC Central Committee decided to settle the Xi'an Incident by peaceful means in the interest of the Chinese nation. The peaceful resolution of the Xi'an Incident played an important role in the establishment of the Chinese United Front against Japanese Aggression.

11. 抗日民族统一战线 Chinese United Front against Japanese Aggression

抗日民族统一战线是抗战爆发后，面对民族危亡的严峻形势，中国共产党逐步提出的团结抗日的主张。它是国共两党第二次合作为基础，全国各族人民、各民主党派、各爱国军队、各阶层爱国人士以及海外华侨参加的，团结一致抗击日本侵略者的全民族统一战线。

The Chinese United Front against Japanese Aggression is the idea of unity against Japanese aggression put forward by the CPC after the outbreak of the War of Resistance and in the face of the critical situation of national peril. It is a national united front based on the second period of KMT-CPC cooperation, in which all the Chinese people, democratic parties, patriotic armed forces, patriots from all walks of life and overseas Chinese participated should unite against the Japanese invaders.

12. 《论持久战》 On Protracted War

《论持久战》是毛泽东所作、中国共产党领导抗日战争的纲领性文献。其系统阐明了党的抗日持久战战略总方针，指明了中国的抗日战争必须经过持久抗战才能取得最后胜利的前景，大大增强了人们坚持抗战的决心和信心。

On Protracted War is a programmatic document written by Mao Zedong for CPC leadership in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. It systematically expounds the Party's general strategy of a protracted war against Japanese aggression and indicates the prospect that China's War of Resistance must go through a protracted period of resistance before achieving final victory. The document greatly strengthened people's resolve and confidence in the War of Resistance.

13. “自己动手，丰衣足食” draw on our own labor to supply ourselves with adequate food and clothing

“自己动手，丰衣足食”是敌后抗日根据地开展的大生产运动中提出的动员口号。抗战进入相持阶段后，由于日军扫荡和国民党封锁，敌后抗日根据地陷入严重经济困难，党中央决定开展生产自救。通过大生产运动，各根据地度过了严重经济困难，从而为抗日战争及新民

主义革命的胜利奠定了坚实的物质基础。

“Draw on our own labor to supply ourselves with adequate food and clothing” was a mobilizing slogan of the great production campaign in counter-Japanese bases behind the enemy lines. After the war entered the phase of stalemate, the bases behind the enemy lines were plunged into serious economic difficulties due to the Japanese mopping-up operations and the KMT blockade. In response, the Party Central Committee decided to carry out a self-supporting production campaign. Through the campaign, the bases overcame serious economic difficulties, thus laying a solid material foundation for the victory of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the new-democratic revolution.

14. “惩前毖后、治病救人” learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient

“惩前毖后、治病救人”是在延安整风运动的基本方针。“惩前毖后”是指对以前的错误要揭发、分析和批判，以使将来的工作做得更慎重、更好；“治病救人”是指揭发错误、批评缺点的目的是帮助其改正错误走上正道，而不是为了制造对立、打击报复。此后，这一方针经过长期实践检验，成为中国共产党通过解决自身问题达到巩固和发展党的团结和统一的基本方针和优良传统。

The basic policy of the Yan'an Rectification Movement was to learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient. Learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones means to expose, analyze and criticize past mistakes so that future work can be done more prudently and better. Curing the sickness to save the patient means to expose people's mistakes and criticize their shortcomings for

the purpose of helping them correct their mistakes and putting them on the right track, but not for the purpose of antagonizing and retaliating against them. Since then, this policy has been tested in practice for a long time and has become a basic policy and fine tradition of the CPC to consolidate and develop its unity and solidarity by solving its own problems.

15. “实事求是” seek truth from facts

“实事求是”是马克思主义的根本观点，是党的基本思想方法、工作方法、领导方法。1941年5月，毛泽东在延安干部会议上作《改造我们的学习》的报告时，第一次详细阐述了“实事求是”的内涵：“‘实事’就是客观存在着的一切事物，‘是’就是客观事物的内部联系，即规律性，‘求’就是我们去研究。”此后，“实事求是”成为党长期坚持的思想路线。

Seeking truth from facts is the fundamental view point of Marxism, and the basic way of thinking, work and leadership of the CPC. In May 1941, when Mao Zedong gave a report entitled “Reform Our Study” at a meeting of officials in Yan’ an, he elaborated for the first time the meaning of seeking truth from facts: “‘Facts’ are all the things that exist objectively, ‘truth’ means their internal relations, that is, the laws governing them, and ‘seek’ means to study.” Since then, seeking truth from facts has become the Party’ s long-held guiding principle.

16. “全心全意为人民服务” serve the people wholeheartedly

“全心全意为人民服务”是中国共产党始终坚持的根本宗旨。1944年9月，毛泽东在出席张思德追悼会时，发表了《为人民服务》的讲演，初步阐述了为人民服务的思想。1945年4月，毛泽东在党的七大上，进一步提出了“全心全意为人民服务”的思想。党的七大通过的党章，

正式将“全心全意为人民服务”写入总纲，成为了党必须坚持的根本宗旨。

Serving the people wholeheartedly is the fundamental purpose that the CPC always adheres to. In September 1944, Mao Zedong delivered a speech entitled “Serve the People” when attending a memorial meeting for Zhang Side, in which he initially elaborated the idea of serving the people. In April 1945, Mao Zedong further discussed the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly at the Seventh National Party Congress. The Party Constitution adopted at the Seventh National Party Congress formally included serving the people wholeheartedly in its General Program, making it the fundamental purpose that the Party must adhere to.

17. 毛泽东思想 Mao Zedong Thought

毛泽东思想是以毛泽东同志为主要代表的中国共产党人在长期的革命和建设实践中，根据马克思列宁主义基本原理，形成的适合中国实际情况的科学指导思想。毛泽东思想是被实践证明了的科学理论原则和经验总结，是中国共产党人集体智慧的结晶。党的七大，将毛泽东思想确立为党的指导思想并载入党章。

Mao Zedong Thought is the scientific guiding thought suitable for the actual situation in China, created by the Chinese Communists, such as Mao Zedong, in accordance with the fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism during the long-term practice of revolution and construction. The Thought is a summary of scientific theoretical principles and experiences that have been proven by practice, and is the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Chinese Communists. The Seventh National Party Congress established Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding thought of the Party and incorporated it into the Party Constitution.

18. 抗日战争的伟大胜利 victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression

1945年9月2日，日本在投降书上签字，标志着中国的抗日战争胜利结束。这是近代以来，中国人民第一次取得完全胜利的伟大民族解放战争。抗日战争的胜利，为新民主主义革命的胜利和新中国的创建奠定了坚实的基础，成为中华民族走向复兴的历史转折点。

On September 2, 1945, Japan signed the Instrument of Surrender, marking the end of China's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. Of all the wars the Chinese people had fought in modern China for national liberation, this was the first that had ended in complete victory. The victory of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression laid a solid foundation for the victory of the new-democratic revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China, and became a historical turning point for the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

19. “一切反动派都是纸老虎” all reactionaries are paper tigers

1946年8月，毛泽东在同美国记者安娜·路易斯·斯特朗的谈话中提出了“一切反动派都是纸老虎”的著名论断。毛泽东在谈话中对于反动派和中国革命前途所做的科学分析，使广大党员和人民群众看清了反动派的本质，增强

了同国民党斗争的勇气和信心。

In August 1946, Mao Zedong made the famous assertion that “all reactionaries are paper tigers” in a conversation with American journalist Anna Louise Strong. Mao Zedong's scientific analysis of the reactionaries and the future of the Chinese revolution in the conversation helped the Party members and the people to see clearly the nature of the reactionaries and to strengthen their courage and confidence in the struggle against the KMT.

20. 三大战役 three major campaigns in the War of Liberation

三大战役指1948年至1949年的辽沈战役、淮海战役、平津战役。这是人民解放军同国民党军队进行的战略决战。三大战役共歼敌150多万人，使国民党的主要军事力量基本上被摧毁，大大加快了解放战争在全国胜利的进程。

The three major campaigns in the War of Liberation refer to the Liaoxi-Shenyang Campaign, Beiping-Tianjin Campaign, and Huai-Hai campaign, strategic decisive campaigns fought between the People's Liberation Army and the KMT army from 1948 to 1949. The campaigns eliminated more than 1.5 million KMT troops, largely destroying the major military forces of the KMT and greatly accelerating the progress of the nationwide victory of the War of Liberation.

