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Zhao Kuang Yin Becomes Emperor; 3. Emperor Zhao Kuang Yin Grants Rewards to Those Who Made Great Contributions in Making Him Emperor; 4. Emperor Zhao Kuang Yin Makes His Mother Lady Du Empress Dowager ; 5. Appointments of Officials of the Government; 6. Suppression of Li Jun's Rebellion
7. Suppression of Li Chong Jin's Rebellion 8. Li Jing, King of the State of Southern Tang, Moves His Capital From Jinling to Nanchang; 9. The Death of Empress Dowager Du; 10. The Death of Li Jing, King of the State of Southern Tang; Li Yu Ascends the Throne of the State of Southern Tang; 11. Emperor Zhao Kuang Yin Relieves the Great Generals of their Military Power; 12. The Conquest of the Area of Jingnan (the State of Nanping) and the Area of Hunan (the State of Chu); 13. Zhao Pu Becomes the Manager of Governmental Affairs
14. The Expedition against the State of Shu15. Emperor Zhao Kuang Yin Visits Zhao Pu in a Snowing Night; 16. The Situation in the State of Northern Han; 17. The Situation in the State of Liao; 18. Expedition against the State of Northern Han ; 19. The Situation in the State of Southern Han; 20. The Expedition against the State of Southern Han; 21. The Relationship between Emperor Zhao Kuang Yin and His Premiers; 22. The Situation in the State of Jiangnan (the State of Southern Tang); 23. The Expedition against the State of Jiangnan
24. Qian Ti, King of the State of Wuyue, Goes to the Court of the Song Dynasty

Sommario/riassunto

Drawn from Chinese classics of history, Hung Hing Ming's biographies introduce China's most emblematic historical figures and the cultural attributes fostered by China's ancient chronicles. This book is about one of the greatest emperors in Chinese history, Zhao Kuang Yin, founder of the Song Dynasty (960-1279). He is honored for having unified China in the extremely chaotic period of "Five Dynasties and Ten States".
