10. Mita: labor extracted for lands assigned to the state and the religion; all communities were expected to contribute; an essential aspect of Inca imperial control
11. Tambos: way stations used by Incas as inns and storehouses; supply centers for Inca armies on move; relay points for system of runners used to carry messages
12. Yanas: a class of people within Inca society removed from their ayllus to serve permanently as servants, artisans, or workers for the Inca or the Inca nobility
13. Quipu: system of knotted strings utilized by the Incas in place of a writing system; could contain numerical and other types of information for censuses and financial records
14. Split inheritance: Inca practice of descent; all titles and political power went to successor, but wealth and land remained in hands of male descendants for support of cult of dead Inca’s mummy
15. Huacas: sacred ritual, the state of being after death, or any sacred object; holy shrines; mountains, stones, rivers, caves, tombs, temples

Chapter 12

1. Wendi: A noble; won control of northern China with support of nomadic military leaders; in 589, he defeated the Chen kingdom, which ruled most of the south; established Sui dynasty as ruler; won popularity by lowering taxes and establishing granaries to ensure a stable, cheap food supply.
2. Yangdi: second member of the Sui dynasty; murdered his father to gain the throne; restored Confucian examination system; responsible for construction of Chinese canal system; assassinated in 618
3. Grand Canal: built in 7th century during reign of Yangdi during Sui dynasty; designed to link the original centers of Chinese civilization on the north China plain with the Yangtze river basin to the south; nearly 1200 miles long
4. Luoyang: 722-481 BCE; one of the 4 great capitals in China; on the central plain of China; key to the characteristics of Chinese culture; in 2070 BCE the Xia dynasty built the city; Eastern Zhou Dynasty centered on it
5. Hangzhou: capital of later Song; location near East China Sea permitted international commerce; population over 1,500,000
6. Li Yuan: also known as Duke of Tang; minister for Yangdi; took over empire following assassination of Yangdi; first emperor of the Tang dynasty; took imperial title of Gaozu
7. Tang Taizong: son of Li Yuan; took the throne in 626 after Li Yuan abdicated
8. Changan: capital of Tang dynasty; population of 2 million, larger than any other city in the world at that time
9. Ministry of Rites: administered examinations to students from Chinese government schools or those recommended by distinguished scholars Jinshi
11. Chan (Zen) Buddhism: known as Zen in Japan; stressed meditation and appreciation of natural artistic beauty; popular with members of elite Chinese society
12. Empress Wu: Tang ruler 690-705 C.E. in China; supported Buddhist establishment; tried to elevate Buddhism to state religion; had multistory statures of Buddha created
13. Wuzong: Chinese emperor of Tang dynasty who openly prosecuted Buddhism by destroying monasteries in 840s; reduced influence of Chinese Buddhism in favor of Confucian ideology
14. Xuanzong: leading Chinese emperor of the Tang dynasty who reigned from 713 to 755 though he encouraged overexpansion
15. Yang Guifei: 719-756; royal concubine during reign of Xuanzong; introduction of relatives into royal administration led to revolt
16. An Lushan: Foreign-born general who led a major revolt against the Tang dynasty in 755-763, perhaps provoking China’s turn to xenophobia; one of Tang dynasty's foremost military commanders; captured capital at Chang’an and Luoyang; murdered by a soldier in 757