

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
"All Under Heaven" 天下 (Tiānxià)	denotes entire geographical and mortal world. Here, refers to heavenly investiture of political sovereignty of emperor over a unified China	Qin
"Chinese" person 漢人 (Hàn rén)	a term referring to someone who was ethnically Chinese in contrast to the "barbarian," northern tribes	Self Realization
"Preface to the Poems Composed at the Orchid Pavilion" 蘭亭序 (Lántíngxù)	also known as the "Preface to the Gathering at the Orchid Pavilion (蘭亭集序, Lántíngjí xù)." Composed in 353 CE by Wang Xizhi (王羲之 Wáng Xīzhī) to commemorate a poetry and drinking gathering of literary figures; a masterpiece of calligraphic and literary improvisation in which Wang pioneered running script (行書, xíngshū), as well as one of the most collected and copied pieces in Chinese art history	Calligraphy
Acculturation	The process of change in a people's culture and mentality via encounter with another culture, bringing significant change to the collective and individual way of life.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Achilles	A Greek Hero who was part of the Trojan War. He was a central figure in Homer's Illiad.	Keightley
Administrative promiscuity	The willingness on the part of a state to employ differential governing systems for different groups under its rule. In the Qing, this took the form of varying legal and administrative apparatuses for different peoples, regions, and religious groups, as well as the maintenance of multiple capitals.	Qing Vision of Empire
Altaic languages	The Altaic languages are a proposed language family usually believed to include the Mongolic, Turkic, Japonic, Koreanic, and Tungusic (including Manchu) languages. Some scholars exclude Korean and Japanese from the Altaic family, a view known as the Micro-Altaic school (as opposed to the Macro-Altaic view which includes them). The Altaic hypothesis is quite controversial among linguists, with many arguing that the similarities in vocabulary among the languages occur as a result of borrowing rather than due to a shared origin.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
An Lushan Rebellion 安史之亂 (Ānshǐzhīluàn)	755-763 CE; a rebellion that shook the Tang empire at the end of Xuanzong's reign	Poetry
An Lushan 安祿山 (Ān Lùshān)	c. 703-757 CE. Tang Dynasty general on the Northeastern border and leader of An Lushan Rebellion (安史之亂, Ān shǐ zhī luàn, 755-762 CE) in 755, which resulted in the flight of Emperor Xuanzong (唐玄宗, Táng Xuánzōng, r.712-756 CE) from Chang'an and the establishment of the Great Yan (大燕, Dà yàn) Empire under An. Rebellion ended in defeat in 762 CE, but resulted in a weakened Tang Dynasty	Cosmopolitan Tang
Analects 論語 (Lúnyǔ)	Collection of sayings and ideas attributed to the Chinese philosopher Confucius and his contemporaries. Believed to be written between 475 BC to 221 BC	Neo Confucianism
Ancestral hall 祠堂 (cí táng)	hall for the worship of one's ancestors	Exams and Elites
Ancient Style Movement 古文運動 (Gǔwén yùndòng)	Begins as a call in literature to understand the way of the sages by immersing one's learning in the writing of antiquity, particular the Confucian Classics, and thereby transforming both one's individual literary style and the way one responded to events in writing and in politics. The Ancient Style comes to focus on prose writing as a vehicle (and thus comes to be known as Ancient Prose). The Ancient Style writers were literary intellectuals who cared deeply about politics and believed that in government in the present should be inspired by antiquity, when the sage kings sought to realize the common good. Such a government would need people who thought in terms of the high ideals of antiquity. Han Yu (韓愈, Han Yu) and Liu Zongyuan (柳宗元, Liu Zongyuan) are examples from the Han; Ouyang Xiu 歐陽修, Wang Anshi 王安石, and Su Shi 蘇軾 are considered leading Ancient Style writers in the Song.	Transforming Society Through Government
Anda	lit. "as if born from the same womb." Relationship among Mongol people akin to a blood-brother or sworn brother system	Mongols
Antiquity 古 (gǔ)	literally ancient times; also refers to concept in a view of history that defines some flourishing of sagely rule in harmony with the universe in the distant past, and contrasts the recent history leading up to the historical present accordingly	Qin
Anxi Protectorate 安西都護府 (Ānxi dūhùfǔ)	Tang Protectorate General to Pacify the West. Established in 640 CE in the Tarim Basin to control the eastern edge of Central Asia. Part of a series of Tang protectorates, including the Sogdiana Protectorate in the West and the Balk Protectorate in Turkestan, designed to secure the dynasty's hold over trade routes and hegemony in Central Asia	Cosmopolitan Tang
Appanages	grants of land, titles, etc. to younger male child of a sovereign, otherwise excluded from inheritance under a primogeniture system	Mongols
aristocratic 貴族 (Guìzú)	belonging to a social class of political and social privilege and wealth that are handed down hereditarily	Self Realization
August Thearch 皇帝 (Huángdì)	see "Emperor" below	W. Han Making Empire Last
Autocracy	The situation in which there is no other legal authority to limit a person's power other than the possibility of invasion or rebellion. The unconstrained power of a person.	Founding of the Ming

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Banner garrisons 八旗駐防 (Bāqí zhùfáng)	Bannermen living in China were segregated from the local population, living in separate areas of major cities called banner garrisons. These were frequently separated from the rest of the city by their own walls, and were administered separately from the civilian areas surrounding them, with the officers in charge of large garrisons (Garrison Generals 將軍) holding a bureaucratic rank equal to that of the highest level provincial administrators. Garrisons were established in the years immediately following the conquest as a means of maintaining the physical presence of the conquerors in major Chinese cities. Over the course of Qing rule, they helped reinforce an independent Manchu identity, as physically separate spaces with their own language (a northern dialect of Chinese rather than Manchu by the latter part of the Qing period), clothing styles, and even architecture.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Bannerman 旗人 (qírén)	A member of the banner system of military-social organization formed by the Manchu leadership during its conquest of China. Though banner membership was tied to hereditary military service by adult men, the banners included men, women, and children, and state stipends were meant to support the entire banner population. While the original eight banners were comprised of Manchus, Mongol and Chinese banners were eventually organized as well. Over time, the banner system's military functions were increasingly subordinated to its role as a social organization with responsibility for the welfare of its largely hereditary membership.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Barter Economy	economy in which goods or services are exchanged for other goods or services, without a medium of exchange such as money	Transforming Society Through Government
Battle of Hastings	A battle, fought in October 1066 at Hastings, southeast England, between the invading forces of William II of Normandy (later known as William the Conqueror) and the English army, led by Anglo-Saxon King Harold II. The outcome of the battle--a decisive victory for the Normans--helped secure the Norman conquest of England, and ushered in a period in which the French ruled as an ethnic minority over England until the middle of the twelfth century.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Battle of Sarhu 薩爾滸之戰 (Sà'ěrhǔ zhī zhàn)	A major battle between the Later Jin and the Ming army in 1619, near modern day Fushun. The Ming troops, assembled in different regiments mobilized from different parts of the country, were decisively defeated by the Later Jin cavalries led by Nurhaci. It has been considered as a crucial turning point in the ascendancy of Jurchen power in northeastern Asia.	Qing Vision of Empire
Battle of Talas River 怛羅斯會戰 (Dáluósī huìzhàn)	753 CE. A battle between the Abbasid Caliphate and the Tang Dynasty over control of the Syr Darya region, ending in the defeat of Tang and marking the end of Tang's western expansion and the slow beginning of a general pull-back of Tang armies across the empire	Cosmopolitan Tang
Beijing 北京 (Běijīng)	lit. "Northern Capital"; known by many names throughout history, including Fanyang (範陽, Fanyang) during the Han Dynasty (漢朝, 206 BCE-220 CE), Tang Dynasty (唐朝, Tang chao, 618-907 CE); Yan (燕, Yan) or Yanjing (燕京, Yanjing) during the Warring States Period (戰國時代, Zhanguo shidai, 475-221 BCE), mid Tang Dynasty (唐朝, Tang chao, 618-907 CE), and Liao Dynasty (遼朝, 907-1125 CE); Zhongdu (中都, Zhongdu) during the Jin Dynasty (金朝, Jin chao, 1115-1234 CE); Dadu (大都, Dadu) during the Yuan Dynasty (元朝, Yuan chao, 1271-1368 CE); and Beiping (北平, Beiping) in the early Ming Dynasty (明朝, Ming chao, 1368-1644 CE) and Republican Period (民國, Minguo, 1912-1949). Located at the northern tip of the North China Plain (華北平原, Huabei pingyuan) and to the northwest of the Bohai Sea (渤海, Bohai)	Big Picture
Bendi ren 本地人 (Běndì rén)	The local people in the south of China. Tensions rose between them and the Hakka.	Big Picture
Bodhisattva 菩薩 (púsà)	A being who postpones his or her own ultimate enlightenment for the sake of saving all sentient beings	Buddhism
body 體 (tǐ)	The physical body	Self Realization
Book of Songs 詩經 (Shījīng)	also known as the Book of Odes or the Classic of Poetry, it is considered one of the Five Classics (五經, Wǔjīng) traditionally believed to be composed by Confucius. Scholars have studied and memorized it for two thousand years	W. Han Making Empire Last
Börte 孛兒帖 (Bèi'ertiē)	c.1161-1230 CE. Member of Ongirat clan of Mongols (clan of Temüjin's mother) and wife of Temüjin	Mongols
Bronze Age	Bronze Age in China dates to ca. 2000 - 1400 BCE. It was marked by the advent of writing, metal-working, urbanization, class stratification, as well as a stable hierarchy administering a large area.	Legitimation
Budai 布袋 (Bùdài)	a benevolent monk in popular legend who becomes conflated with Maitreya in the image of the happy Buddha, literally it means "cloth bag"	Buddhism
Buddha 佛 (Fó)	A transcendent being who is completely enlightened, a god	Buddhism
Bukhara 布哈拉 (Bùhālā)	one of the great cities of eastern Islam. Known as Buha (捕喝, Bǔhē) in Tang. Located in present day central Uzbekistan	Mongols
Bukūri Yongşon	Mythical forefather of the Manchus, son of heavenly maiden Fekulen.	Qing Vision of Empire
calligraphy 書法 (shūfǎ)	the art and discipline of writing with brush and paper	Self Realization
Cash Tax	tax obligations settled in cash. As opposed to tax obligations settled in kind, such as a set amount of grain,	Transforming Society Through Government

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Cathay 國泰 (Guótài)	name used by Central Asians and Europeans for northern China after the Liao Dynasty Liao Dynasty (遼朝, Liáo cháo, 907-1125 CE). Originates from the word Khitan (契丹, Qīdān), the group of nomadic people that founded the Liao Dynasty	Mongols
Celestial Masters 天師道 (Tiān shīdào)	a Daoist religious group that received sacred teachings through revelations and promoted a way to achieve immortality	Self Realization
Censorate 都察院 dūchá yuàn	Hong Taiji established the censorate under the Later Jin after the Ming model, as an essential branch of the central bureaucracy charged with the supervision of administrative officials against corruption and misconduct.	Qing Vision of Empire
Chagatai Khanate 察合臺汗國 (Cháhétái hànɡuó)	1272-1687 CE. Located in the region between the Amu Darya (阿姆河, Āmǔhé) and the Altai Mountains (阿爾泰山, Ā'ěrtàishān)	Mongols
Chakravartin King	ancient Indian concept of an ideal ruler, whose ethical and benevolent rule extends across the universe. In Buddhism and Jainism especially, refers to an enlightened and powerful ruler	Cosmopolitan Tang
Chan Buddhism 禪 (Chán)	school of Mahayana Buddhism developing in 6th Century China and gaining prominence in Tang and Song before spreading to Vietnam, Korea, and Japan, where it is known as Zen (禪). Places emphasis on the attainment of enlightenment and direct insight via meditation and interaction with a master, rather than on sutras and doctrine.	Transforming Society Through Government
Chang'an 長安 (Cháng'ān)	capital city of Tang, located in North-Central China and known today as Xian (西安, Xī'ān)	Cosmopolitan Tang
Chéng Hào 程顥	1032-1085 CE. A Chinese philosopher in the Song Dynasty. Cheng Yi's brother.	Neo Confucianism
Chéng Yí 程頤	1033-1107 CE. A Chinese philosopher in the Song Dynasty.	Neo Confucianism
Chengde mountain resort 避暑山莊 Bishǔ Shānzhuāng	The "Mountain Villa for Escaping Summer Heat" was built in Chengde (usually called Rehe, or "hot river" during the Qing), about 250 kilometers northeast of Beijing. Kangxi began the construction in 1703, and the villa served as a sort of second capital, used in particular for governing the Inner Asian portions of the empire. Mongol princes and Tibetan lamas (not to mention the late 18th century British ambassador George Macartney) frequently paid their respects to the emperor in Rehe, and often joined the emperor to hunt in the surrounding area. As such, it was a place where emperors could engage in Inner Asian political traditions, at some remove from the center of the Chinese bureaucracy in Beijing.	High Qing
Chiang Kai-shek (Jiǎng jièshí) 蔣介石	1888-1975 CE. He was a crucial political and military figure in 20th century Chinese history. As an influential figure of the Nationalist Party, he was the commander of many military actions. After the Nationalist Party retreated to Taiwan, he held presidency for thirty years.	Founding of the Ming
Chief Counselor 宰相 (Zǎixiàng)	paramount executive official of the government and concurrent head of the Council of State and Secretariat-Chancellery (中書門下, Zhongshu menxia)	Transforming Society Through Government
Chu 楚 (Chǔ)	c.1030 BCE-223 BCE	Qin
chujia 出家 (chūjiā)	To leave one's home and become a monk or nun	Buddhism
Civil Party	those among the Mongols under the Yuan Dynasty who advocated the creation and maintenance of a permanent imperial civil administration, staffed by sedentary Mongols and conquered peoples alike, and funded by the revenues from taxes assessed on agricultural production	Mongols
Civil Service Examination 科舉 (Kējǔ)	variously referred to as National Examination or Imperial Examination. Competitive imperial civil service examination used to recruit for government positions on the basis of merit -- accumulated learning and the ability to apply it in new situations. The preeminent examing degree was the "Presented Scholar" or Jinshi 進士 degree.	Transforming Society Through Government
Clerical script 隸書 (lìshū)	Official script of Han Dynasty. See Part 3 for a demonstration	Calligraphy
Commerce	the economic, legal, social, political, and technological systems shaping the flow of goods and services within and across countries	Transforming Society Through Government
Community Compact	People from different families get together, observe and report to each other.	Founding of the Ming
Comprehensive Mirror for Aid in Government 資治通鑑 (Zīzhì tōngjiàn)	presented in 1084 CE by Sima Guang to Song Emperor Shenzong (神宗, r. 1067-1085 CE). Chronological (編年體, biannianti) universal history of China from 403 BCE in Warring States to Five Dynasties in 294 volumes (卷, juan). Departed from annal and biographical historiographic style (紀傳體, jìzhuanti); inferred a set of constant rules of political organization from history	Transforming Society Through Government
Confucian Classics 五經 (Wǔjīng)	Also known as the Five Classics. Consisting of: (1) The Classic of Poetry also known as the Book of Songs or the Book of Odes 詩經 (Shijing), (2) Book of Documents 尚書 (Shangshu), (3) Book of Rites 禮記 (Liji), (4) I Ching also known as the Book of Change 易經 (Yijing), and (5) Spring and Autumn Annals 春秋 (Chunqiu). Please see the Short on the Five Classics.	Big Picture
Confucian magnate	result of deterioration of government and state withdrawal from society. Descendants of officials seeing themselves as spokesmen for a moral society; claimed to be both "Confucians" (儒, rú) and "gentlemen" (士, shì). Played various roles in Later Han (25-220 CE), including local government, security and disaster relief, and agricultural developers	State and Society

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Confucianism 儒學 (Rúxué)	The way of learning that was first discussed by Confucius in the Analects 論語 (Lunyu) and promoted in one form or another by his many admirers through history. Generally speaking, Confucianism was concerned with making government serve moral purposes, the role of the individual and the family in society, and justice.	Big Picture
Confucius 孔子 (Kǒngzǐ)	circa 551-479 BCE, China's first moral philosopher.	Big Picture
Confucian Commentaries 經傳 (Jīng Zhuàn)	Commentaries on Confucian Classics written by scholars.	Neo Confucianism
conquest dynasty	A term used to refer dynasties ruling China that were controlled by non-Han ethnic groups	Qing Vision of Empire
Corvée Duty 役 (Yì)	unpaid labor or military service imposed on civilians by the state. Functions in premodern China as a type of tax; could sometimes be settled through the use of hired substitutes or payment of a corvée exemption tax	Transforming Society Through Government
Cosmic Resonance Theory 感應 (Gǎnyīng)	literally "stimulus-response". Also "mutual influence between like things (物類相應, wùlèi xiāngyīng; or 物類相感, wùlèi xiānggǎn)." Idea that through the fundamental workings of the universe, spatially separate actions may exert an influence on one another. Held (1) nature as an organic process; (2) correlative cosmology; (3) stimulation and response between things of a kind; and (4) interaction between parallel realms of heaven and man. First appeared in 3rd century BCE	Qin
couplet	two lines of poetry form a single "couplet"	Poetry
Crop Loans Policy 青苗法 (Qīngmiáo fǎ)	one of Wang Anshi's New Policies. Deploys government granary reserves to (1) lend to farmers at lower interest rates so that they can plant their crop, thereby reducing abusive lending practices by private families and loss of land by farmers fallen into arrears, and (2) collect principal and interest after harvest, thereby increasing government revenue and expanding the Crop Loans program	Transforming Society Through Government
Crossbow 弩 (nǚ)	crossbow. Incorporates easily mass-produced iron bolts for longer-range, high-accuracy shooting. Here, indicates the mass military, mass production capacity of Qin, as well as its technical superiority over other states	Qin
Cultural Revolution 文化大革命 (Wénhuà dàgémíng)	(1966-1976) A massive movement, instigated by Mao Zedong, that attacked much of the leadership of the Communist Party and called for the destruction of traditional modes of behavior and thought. After Mao's death, his wife Jiang Qing and her associates known as the Gang of Four were held responsible for the worse excesses of the Cultural Revolution.	Big Picture
Cursive script 草書 cǎoshū	lit. draft (草, cǎo) script (書, shū). Marked by simplified character structure and joined strokes. See Part 3 for a demonstration	Calligraphy
Dà Qīng 大清 (Great Qing)	In 1636, Hong Taiji changed the title of the Jurchen state from Jin into Da Qing, literally meaning 'the Great Pure' in Chinese.	Qing Vision of Empire
Dadu 大都 (Dàdū)	also known as Khanbaliq (汗八里, Hànbāilǐ). Capital of the Yuan Dynasty (元朝, Yuán cháo, 1271-1368 CE)	Mongols
Daicing Gurun	Manchu equivalent to Da Qing. Etymologically related to the word for "warrior."	Qing Vision of Empire
Dalai Lama	The most important reincarnate lama in the Gelug-pa sect of Tibetan Buddhism, believed to be a manifestation of Avalokitesvara, the bodhisattva of compassion. The title "Dalai Lama" was bestowed on the third incarnation of the lineage by the Mongol leader Altan Khan in 1577. As the leading figure in the dominant religion of both Tibet and Mongolia, the various Dalai Lamas played an important role in Tibet's governance and relations with the Qing, and in the conflicts between various Mongol groups and the Qing that resulted in the Qing conquest of Tibet, Kokonor (Qinghai), and Xinjiang. The 5th Dalai Lama visited Beijing in 1653, the death of the 6th after his capture by the Khoshut leader Ligdan Khan led to the Dzungar invasion of Tibet, and Qing support for the enthronement of the 7th Dalai Lama helped establish its control over Tibet.	High Qing
Dao 道 (Dào)	The Way, The Path, The coherence of the universe itself.	Confucianism
Dao'an 道安 (Dào'ān)	312-385; Buddhist monk and disciple of Fotudeng, known for building the Chinese sangha	Buddhism
Daoism 道家 (Dàojiā)	The term "Daoism" (Dàojiā) emerged around Western Han dynasty (206 - 9 BCE); it groups together figures like Zhuangzi and Laozi and the texts attributed to them.	Competing Schools
Daoist Canon 道藏 (Dàozàng)	refers to the hundreds of texts brought together by Daoist monks after the introduction of Buddhism to China as part of the larger attempt to organize and institutionalize Daoism as a religion	Cosmopolitan Tang
Daoist philosophy 道家 (Dàojiā)	The philosophy of early Daoist thinkers such as Laozi and Zhuangzi	Self Realization
Daoist religion 道教 (Dàojiào)	The organized religion of Daoism centered around revelations from the immortals	Self Realization
Dàotǒng 道統	The transmission of knowledge/authority to pronounce upon the Dao (the Way).	Neo Confucianism
Dàoxué 道學	A moral, ethical, and metaphysical Chinese philosophy influenced by Confucianism. Also known as Neo-Confucianism.	Neo Confucianism
Daraghachi 達魯花赤 (Dálǔ huāchì)	Mongol overseers or viceroys in districts of the empire, charged with tax and general administration	Mongols
Dàxué 大學	One of the "Four Books" in Confucianism. It came from a chapter in the Classic of Rites which is one of the Five Classics. It expresses many themes of Chinese philosophy and political thinking.	Neo Confucianism

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deflected tone 仄 (zè)	a tone with a final stop, corresponding sometimes (though not systematically) to modern mandarin's third and fourth tones	Poetry
Deng Xiaoping 鄧小平 (Dèngxiǎopíng)	1904-1997. Key leader in Communist Party of China. Purged twice during Cultrual Revolution, but returned to power after Mao Zedong's death. Paramount Leader of China from 1978-1992, during which time he devised the "Socialism with Chinese Characteristics (中國特色社會主義, Zhongguo tese shehui zhuyi)" economic thinking that lay the foundation for his "Reform and Opening (改革開放, Gaige kaifang)" movement from 1979 on, turning China away from Mao's socialism and toward today's state capitalism	Transforming Society Through Government
Dharma 法 (Fǎ)	The law or teachings of Buddhism	Buddhism
Dì 帝 (Dì) / Shangdi 上帝 (Shàngdì)	High god. The highest deity in the Shang religious system.	Legitimation
Ding 鼎 (dǐng)	A circular or rectangular tripod vessel (eg: http://www.harvardartmuseums.org/art/203985). Ding vessels were originally used to cook meat in sacrificial rituals, and were important symbols of power.	Legitimation
Doctrine of the Mean 中庸 (Zhōngyōng)	One of the "Four Books" in Confucianism. It came from a chapter in the Classic of Rites which formed one of the Five Classics. The purpose of this small, 33-chapter book is to demonstrate the usefulness of a golden way to gain perfect virtue.	Neo Confucianism
Dong Zhongshu 董仲舒 (Dǒng Zhòngshū)	179-104 BCE. Han Dynasty cosmic resonance and statecraft scholar who worked to promote the idea that a set of ancient "classics (經, jīng)" could provide the model for the present, and thereby that there were higher standards to which emperors should hold themselves in rule	W. Han Making Empire Last
Dorgon 多爾袞 Duōěrgǔn	Brother of Hong Taiji and regent for the young Shunzhi emperor after Hong Taiji's death in 1643, Dorgon led the Qing during the conquest of the Ming until his death in 1650.	Qing Vision of Empire
Du Fu 杜甫 (Dù fu)	712–770 CE; a great Tang poet who wrote poems about daily life and his experiences in and out of official posts in the government	Poetry
Duke of Zhou 周公 (Zhōu Gōng)	ideal minister who helped create a Golden Age at the beginning of the Zhōu Dynasty (周), He was the regent for King Cheng (King Wu's young and orphaned son). He is said to have tirelessly served the child king without any ambition to usurp the throne. He was later idealized as the model minister.	Legitimation
Dyarchy	system of dual rule, or double staffing of administrative roles. In the case of the Yuan Dynasty (元朝, Yuán cháo, 1271-1368 CE), this refers to the insertions of Central Asian and Mongolian officials, such as the darughachi, into the Yuan administrative structure as counterparts to Han Chinese officials	Mongols
Dynasty 朝代 (Cháodài)	A temporal period during which one family controls the throne, the name of the country, the territorial extent of that country, and the administrative apparatus that governed it.	Big Picture
Eastern Han 東漢 (Dōng Hàn)	25-220 CE. Also known as Later Han (後漢, Hòu Hàn)	W. Han Making Empire Last
Eight Banners 八旗 bāqí	The administrative system used to manage much of the Qing military throughout the dynasty. It had three major divisions, Manchu, Mongol, and Han Chinese, each of which were divided into 8 "banners" defined by the color of their flags. In addition to serving as a system for organizing military units, it came to serve as a social welfare system that supported the men, women, and children enrolled within it. All Manchus were members of the Eight Banners, though only some Mongols and Chinese were included, particularly those who had joined with the Qing forces in the pre-conquest period. A precise date for its founding cannot be given, though the "banner" was a feature of Nurhaci's military organization by the early 17th Century.	Qing Vision of Empire
elixir 丹 (dān)	a drink that can be skillfully taken in order to achieve immortality	Self Realization
Emperor Guangwu 光武帝 (Guāng Wǔdì)	5 BCE- 57 CE. A relative of the Han royal family, he restored the Han dynasty after the end of Wang Mang's short lived Xin Dynasty, founding the Eastern Han. His given name was Liu Xiu 劉秀 (Liú Xiù)	W. Han Making Empire Last
Emperor Huizong of Song 宋徽宗 Sòng Huīzōng	1082-1135 CE. r.1100-1126 CE. Known for both his great talents in painting, calligraphy, and music, as well as for the Jurchen Invasions that destabilized the Song, captured the Imperial Court, and generally divide the Northern Song (北宋, Běi Sòng, 960-1127 CE) and Southern Song (南宋, Nán Sòng, 1127-1279 CE) periods	Calligraphy
Emperor Jing 漢景帝 (Hàn Jǐngdì)	r.157-141 BCE. Personal name Liu Qi (劉啟, Liú Qǐ). Consolidated central power during the Rebellion of the Seven States	W. Han Making Empire Last
Emperor Renzong 宋仁宗 (Sòng rénzhōng)	1010-1063 CE. Ruled 1022-1063 CE. Fourth emperor of Song Dynasty. Personal name Zhao Zhen (趙禎, Zhao Xu)	Transforming Society Through Government
Emperor Shenjong 宋神宗 (Sòng shénzhōng)	1048-1085 CE. Ruled 1067-1085 CE. Sixth emperor of Song Dynasty. Personal name Zhao Xu (趙頊, Zhao Xu)	Transforming Society Through Government
Emperor Wu of the Liang 梁武帝 (Liang Wú dì)	464-549; Xiao Yan 蕭衍, the first emperor of the Liang dynasty, reigned from 502-549	Self Realization
Emperor Wu 漢武帝 (Hàn Wǔdì)	156-87 BCE. After becoming emperor he strengthened the Han governmental apparatus, curbed the power of the aristocracy and expanded Han's territory	W. Han Making Empire Last
Emperor Yingzong 宋英宗 (Sòng yīngzōng)	1032-1067 CE. Ruled 1063-1067 CE. Fifth emperor of Song Dynasty. Personal name Zhao Zongshi (趙宗實, later Zhao Shu (趙曙)	Transforming Society Through Government

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Emperor Zhao 漢昭帝 (Hàn Zhāodì)	r. 87-74 BCE. Given name Liu Fuling (劉弗陵, Liú Fúlíng). Youngest son of Emperor Wu; student of Huo Guang. Reign saw the Salt and Iron Debate (鹽鐵論, Yán tiě lùn) between central government ministers and literati on the economic and military policies of the reign of Emperor Wu (漢武帝, Hàn Wǔdì)	State and Society
Emperor 皇帝 (Huángdì)	term originates with First Emperor of Qin to describe the new form of political sovereignty invested in the ruler. Combination of terms "august" or "lord on high" (皇, huáng) and "high god" (帝, dì) to form a term with political and religious/cosmological implications. Title referring to the sovereign of Imperial China.	Big Picture
Empire of the Chagatai Khanate	see "Chagatai Khanate"	Mongols
Empire of the Golden Horde 金帳汗國 (Jīnzhàng hànguó)	1240s-1502 CE. Located in northwest sector of Mongol Empire. Also known as Kipchak Khanate (欽察汗國, Qīnchá hànguó)	Mongols
Empire of the Grand Khan	see "Yuan Dynasty"	Mongols
Empire of the Il-Khan	see "Il-Khanate"	Mongols
Empress Dowager Cixi 慈禧太后 (Cíxǐ tàihòu)	1835 – 1908. A Manchu concubine of the Xianfeng Emperor; when her son became emperor she gained power and unofficially controlled China from 1861 to her death.	Big Picture
Empress Dowager Xuanren 宣仁皇后 (Xuānrén huánghòu)	1032-1093 CE. Also known as Xuanren shenglie huanghou (宣仁聖烈皇后) or Gao taihou (高太后). Last name Gao. Consort of Emperor Yingzong (宋英宗, Song Yingzong, r.1063-1067 CE) and mother of Song Shenzong (宋神宗, Song Shenzong, r.1067-1085). Opponent of New Policies (新法, Xīnfǎ), and called Sima Guang (司馬光) back to the court in 1085.	Transforming Society Through Government
Empress Dowager 皇太后 (Huáng tàihòu) also known as 太后 (Tàihòu)	Title given to the mother of an emperor.	Big Picture
Empress Lü 呂后 (Lǚhòu)	241-180 BCE. Empress consort of Liu Bang (Emperor Gāozǔ, 漢高祖, r. 202-195 BCE), became Empress Dowager (皇太后, Huáng tàihòu) with the ascension of her son Emperor Hui (漢惠帝, Hàn Huidì, r.195-188 BCE) to the throne, then Grand Empress Dowager (太皇太后, Tài huáng tàihòu) with ascension of his successors Liu Gong (Emperor Qiánshǎo, 漢前少帝, r.188-184 BCE) and Liu Hong (Emperor Hòushǎo, 漢後少帝, r.184-180 BCE). As Empress Dowager and Grand Empress Dowager she gained control of the empire and promoted her family's interests. Because men of imperial lineage were regularly sent out of the capital and kept out of court politics, male relatives of empresses and dowager emperesses often became influential in court	W. Han Making Empire Last
Empress Wang [Ping] 王皇后 (Wáng Huánghòu)	8 BCE-23 CE. Daughter of Wang Mang.	W. Han Making Empire Last
emptiness 空 (kōng)	the nature of conditioned reality which lacks a nature of its own; the lack of conditions and desires	Buddhism
Equitable Field System 均田制度 or 均田法 (Jūntián zhìdù or Jūntián fǎ)	system of land ownership and distribution designed to foster productive development of land by a broader base of the population (including the common people), as well as to counter the formation of untaxable estates among elites. Land owned by the government and distributed to adults (18歲, suì), with allotment size based on land productivity, and with tax on the land (assessed upon the unit of household) functioning as a kind of rent. In turn, households had annual responsibility to deliver 3 bushels of grain, 20 feet of textile (silk or linen), and 30 days of labor	Cosmopolitan Tang
ethnicity	Ethnic differences are not merely biological differences identifiable between different peoples; ethnicity is also formed and asserted in social interactions and moments of political negotiations. The active construction and maintenance of Manchu difference via the operation of institutions such as the Eight Banners illustrated the historical and fluid nature of ethnicity.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
examination system 科舉 kējǔ	Variously referred to as the civil service examination, the national examination or the imperial examination system. Competitive imperial civil service examination used to recruit for government positions on the basis of merit -- accumulated learning and the ability to apply it in new situations. The preeminent examination degree was the "Presented Scholar" or Jinshi (進士) degree	Big Picture
Expedient Means 方便 (Fāngbiàn)	A doctrine that says the Buddha's truth should be taught at a level at which people can understand	Buddhism
Extra Legal Punishments	Punishments based outside the judicial (court) system.	Founding of the Ming
Factionalism	the quality of being partisan	Transforming Society Through Government
Fàn Zhōngyān 范仲淹 (Fan Zhongyan)	989-1052 CE. A prominent politician and literary figure in Song Dynasty China.	Neo Confucianism
Fanca	Descendant of Bukvri Yongxon, and founder of the Manchu ruling clan.	Qing Vision of Empire

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Fekulen	In the Manchu origin story, Fekulen was the youngest heavenly maiden who came to bathe in a lake on top of the Changbai Mountain. Upon swallowing a red fruit brought by the divine magpie, she became pregnant and gave birth to ancestor of the Manchus, Bukvri Yongxon.	Qing Vision of Empire
Fergana Valley 費爾干納盆地 (Fèiěrgànnà péndì)	ethnically diverse river valley in Central Asia, spread across present day Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikstan. Fed by the Naryn and Kara Darya rivers. Of particular economic and geopolitical concern to rulers of China during the Tang (唐朝, Táng cháo, 618-907 CE) and Yuan (元朝, Yuán cháo, 1271-1368 CE) dynasties	Mongols
Feudal System 封建 (fēngjiàn)	here, refers to the system of political and territorial organization term in use during the Zhou Dynasty (周, Zhōu, 1046 BCE-256 BCE). Marked by decentralized rule accomplished via enfeoffment of large hereditary estates to allies and relatives of founding kings of Zhou, creating a polity composed of multiple independent feudal states	Qin
Filial piety 孝 (Xiào)	The principle (lǐ) of the relationship between the parent and child.	Neo Confucianism
Finance Planning Commission 制置三司條例司 (Zhìzhì sānsī tiáolìsī)	established in 1068 CE by Wang Anshi to circumvent conservative objections raised by the existing State Finance Commission [Sansi 三司; comprised Census Bureau (戶部司, Hùbùsī), Tax Bureau (度支司, Dùzhīsī), and Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (鹽鐵司, Yántiesī)]. Staffed by Wang Anshi's young proteges, the Finance Planning Commission was to become a frontline of state fiscal policymaking, tasked with surveying and discovering potential agriculture and infrastructure projects to be undertaken by government, and then drawing up policies to be enacted by the State Finance Commission	Transforming Society Through Government
First Emperor [of Qin] 秦始皇 (Qín Shǐhuáng)	r. 221 BCE-210 BCE. Had previously ruled state of Qin from 247 BCE-221 BCE. Called himself Shihuangdi (始皇帝, Shǐhuángdì, First Emperor); unified China with the creation of the Qin Dynasty (秦朝, Qín cháo). Tried to impose uniformity by creating a single currency, unit of measurement, axle rod length, writing script, etc.	Qin
five character verse 五言詩 (wǔyán shī)	poetry with five characters per line	Poetry
Five Classics 五經 (Wǔ jīng)	Consist of: (1) Classic of Poetry also known as the Book of Songs or the Book of Odes 詩經 (Shījīng), (2) Book of Documents 尚書 (Shàngshū), (3) Book of Rites 禮記 (Lǐjì), (4) I Ching also known as the Book of Changes 易經 (Yìjīng), and (5) Spring and Autumn Annals 春秋 (Chūnqiū). Please see Short on the Five Classics	Cosmopolitan Tang
Five Phases 五行 (Wǔxíng)	Natural philosophy that emerged during the Warring States period envisioning nature as moving through five predictable phases. fire (火, huǒ), water (水, shuǐ), earth (土, tǔ), metal (金, jīn), and wood (木, mù). Used to describe interactions among phenomena; accomplish transformation of natural world as run by heaven (天, tiān) as a god to something run along constant and predictable natural principles of change	Competing Schools
Fotudeng 佛圖澄 (Fútúchéng)	(c. 231-349); a Buddhist wizard and teacher in northern China, from Kucha	Buddhism
Four Noble Truths	Four core teachings of Buddhism; (1) Life is suffering, (2) Suffering comes from desires, (3) our desires must be extinguished, (4) there is a Path to end all desires	Buddhism
Four Treasures of the Scholar's Studio 文房四寶 Wénfáng sìbǎo	comprises brush (毛筆/筆, máobǐ/bǐ), ink (墨, mò), paper (紙, zhǐ), inkstone (硯/硯臺, yàn/yàntái). Also known as the "Four Friends of the Scholar's Study (文房四寶, wénfáng sìyǒu)	Calligraphy
Fujian 福建 (Fújiàn)	province on the southeast coast of China, bordered to the north by Zhejiang (浙江, Zhèjiāng) to the east by Jiangxi (江西, Jiāngxī), and to the south by Guangdong (廣東, Guǎngdōng)	Mongols
Fuzhou 福州 (Fúzhōu)	capital of Fujian (福建, Fújiàn). Prospered during Tang Dynasty (唐朝, Táng cháo, 618-907 CE), but captured during the Huang Chao Rebellion (黃巢之亂, Huángcháozhī luàn, 874-884 CE), separated into the Min Kingdom (閩, Mǐn) during the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms Period (五代十國, Wǔdài shíguó, 907-960 CE), incorporated into Song (宋朝, Sòng cháo, 960-1227 CE) in 987 CE. One of the sites visited during Marco Polo's return journey.	Mongols
Gelug	The newest and most powerful sect of Tibetan Buddhism, founded by Tsongkhapa in the early 15th century. Its patronage by Mongol leaders like Altan Khan enabled it to displace the other major schools of Tibetan Buddhism over the course of the 16th century, and it remains the most important branch of the religion to this day. It's most prominent figures are the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama, believed to be incarnations of Avalokitesvara and the Amitabha Buddha respectively.	High Qing
genealogy 家譜 (jiāpǔ)	written records of the family lineage	Exams and Elites
Géwù 格物	The investigation of things.	Neo Confucianism
Giocangga 覺昌安 Juéchāng'ān	Leader of the left branch of the Jianzhou Jurchens during the sixteenth century, father of Taksi. He was killed together with Taksi in 1583.	Qing Vision of Empire

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Gobi Desert 戈壁 (Gēbì)	large Asian desert bounded in the north by Mongolian steppes and Altai Mountains (阿爾泰山脈, Ā'ěrtài shānmài), to the southwest by the Hexi Corridor (河西走廊, Héxī zǒuláng; also known as the Gansu Corridor) and the Tibetan Plateau (青藏高原, Qīngzàng gāoyuán), and to the southeast by the North China Plain (華北平原, Huáběi píngyuán)	Big Picture
Gongsun Long 公孫龍 (Gōngsūn Lóng)	fl. ca. 300 BCE A member of the School of Names (名家 Míngjiā). He is known for his paradox "A white horse is not a horse." (白馬非馬 bái mǎ fēi mǎ)	Competing Schools
Grand Canal 大運河 (Dà yùnhé)	unified network of canals linking Chang'an to Hangzhou (杭州, Hángzhōu) in the South and Beijing (北京, Běijīng) in the North. Construction began in the Sui Dynasty and continues to present. Lowered transportation costs and stimulated the development of markets and urban centers.	Cosmopolitan Tang
Grand Pronouncements 大誥 (Dà gào)	A set of criminal law Zhu Yuanzhang desinged at the beginning of the Ming dynasty.	Founding of the Ming
Great Clans 門閥士族 or 豪族 (Ménfá shìzú or Háo zú)	families of meritorious subjects comprising the national elite, who initially dominated localities but whose history of service to government stretched back generations or even dynasties	Cosmopolitan Tang
Great Khan 大汗 (Dàhàn)	ruler of a khaganate (empire). Title held by the Emperors of the Yuan Dynasty (元朝, Yuán cháo, 1271-1368 CE)	Mongols
Great Wall of China 長城 (Cháng chéng)	also known as the Great Wall of 10,000 li (萬里長城, Wànlǐ chángchéng). Series of fortifications built near or along the northern borders of Chinese states from as early as the 7th century BCE, occasionally supplemented since, with large constructions or rebuilds occuring during the Qin (秦朝, Qín cháo, 220-206 BCE) and Ming (明朝, Míng cháo, 1368-1644 CE) Dynasties	Big Picture Buddhism
Greater Vehicle 大乘 (dàchéng)	See "Mahayana"	Buddhism
Guanyin 觀音菩薩 (Guānyīn púsà)	The bodhisattva of compassion	Buddhism
Guo 國 (guó)	(1) feudal state; (2) centrally-administered state	Qin
Hakka 客家 (Kèjiā)	Known as "Guest People" later migrants to the south of China who maintained distinct customs and dialect. They were sometimes in conflict with the native local population (bendi ren 本地人).	Big Picture
Han Chinese	The term commonly used to refer to the large majority of the population of contemporary China, encompassing substantial ethnic and linguistic diversity, but linked to a history of using Chinese characters as a writing system, speaking a dialect of Chinese, and engaging in sedentary agriculture.	Qing Vision of Empire
Han Dynasty 漢 (Hàn)	206 BCE-220 CE	Big Picture
Han Feizi 韓非子 (Hán Fēizǐ)	d. 233 BCE Also known as Han Fei (韓非子 Hán Fēi) The text attributed to him, _Hanfeizi_ (韓非子 Hán Fēizǐ), is thought to be the consummate work of the Legalist tradition.	Competing Schools
Han People 漢族 (Hànzú)	The term that eventually came to be used for the native population in the area under Chinese administration.	Big Picture
Han Wudi 漢武帝 (Hàn Wǔdì)	The seventh emperor of the Western Han dynasty, Han Wudi (born Liu Che) ruled China from 141 to 87BC. His reign was characterized by aggressive territorial expansion via war and diplomacy, and the adoption of Confucianism as official ideology of the state. Two millenia later, the High Qing emperors took pride in expanding their empire to lands even further than that accomplished in the hands of Han Wudi.	High Qing
Han Xin 韓信 (Hán Xìn)	d.196 BCE. General under Liu Bang during founding of Han. Expert field commander. Considered one of the "Three Heroes of the Early Han Dynasty (漢初三傑, Hàncǔ sānjié)"	W. Han Making Empire Last
Han Yu 韓愈 (Hán Yù)	768-824 CE. Tang Dynasty literatus and leader of the Ancient Style Movement (古文運動, Guwen yundong). Han's thoughts on Confucianism, literature, ethics, and Buddhism influenced Song Dynasty thinkers and reformers like Ouyang Xiu (歐陽脩, 1007-1072 CE) and Wang Anshi (王安石, 1021-1086 CE)	Transforming Society Through Government
Han 漢 (Hàn)	206 BCE-220 CE	W. Han Making Empire Last
Hasar 合撒兒 (Hésā'er)	also Jōchi Qasar (拙赤合撒兒, Zhuōchì hésā'er). Brother of Temüjin (Chinggis Khan). Became center of conflict between Temüjin and the family of shamans supporting Temüjin when Hasar was targeted by the sons of the shaman family	Mongols
Heaven's Mandate 天命 (tiānmíng)	The source of legitimacy according to Zhou ideology. Heaven 天 (Tian), the highest deity in the Zhou pantheon, can bestow this mandate to rule on a dynasty, but can also take it away. Zhou's conquest of Shang was thus justified as a transferring of Heaven's Mandate.	Legitimation
Hegemon 霸 (bà)	here, a sovereign ruler with the political and military power to make other states accept this ruler's will	Qin
Herat 哈烈 (Hǎliè)	one of the great cities of eastern Islam. Located in present day Western Afghanistan. Invaded and destroyed by Chinggis Khan's army in 1220s	Mongols
hermits 隱者 (yīnzhe)	People who objected to serving the state and instead took up residence away from the political center	Self Realization
Historical Office 內國史院 nèi guóshǐ yuàn	One of the civil bureaucratic institutions created by Hong Taiji in 1629; charged with compiling official history and composition of important documents.	Qing Vision of Empire

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Historical Records 史記 (Shǐjì)	also known as the Records of the Grand Historian. Written by Sima Qian, who in order to finish it chose to be castrated rather than die. Comprising 130 chapters, it includes a chronological narrative of political events, biographies of key individuals as well as treatises on important institutions. Covers around two thousand years of history, starting with the reign of the Yellow Emperor and ending in his own time--the reign of Emperor Wu (漢武帝, Hàn Wǔdì).	W. Han Making Empire Last
Hoelun 訶額論 (Hē'élún)	1142-1221 CE. Mother of Temüjin (Chinggis Khan). Onggirat Mongol	Mongols
<i>Homo Erectus</i>	Earlier human species. Appeared in Asia over a million years ago. Peking man is one of the best documented examples.	Origins
<i>Homo Sapiens</i>	Modern humans. Appeared in Asia around 100,000 years ago.	Origins
Hong Taiji 皇太極 (Huáng Táiji)	1592-1643CE. Eighth son and successor of Nurhaci, the Khan of the Later Jin Dynasty from 1626-1636, and posthumously recognized as the Taizong emperor of the Qing.	Qing Vision of Empire
Hu Weiyong 胡惟庸 (Hú wéiyōng)	?-1380 CE. The prime minister who was executed by Zhu Yuanzhang.	Founding of the Ming
Huainanzi 淮南子 (Huáinánzi)	Western Han Dynasty philosophical work dealing with statecraft and the application of knowledge; compilation of debates among scholars at the court of Liu An (劉安, Liú Ān, King of Huainan) in 2nd century BCE.	W. Han Making Empire Last
Hui Shi 惠施 (Hui Shī)	4th c. BCE A thinker who is part of the School of Names (名家 Míngjiā). He is considered a Sophist or Dialectician and is known for his ten paradoxes about the relativity of time and space.	Big Picture
Huiyuan 慧遠 (Huiyuǎn)	334-416; Chinese monk and disciple of Dao'an who argued for the independence of the sangha	Buddhism
Huo Guang 霍光 (Huò Guāng)	d. 68 BCE. Tutor to Emperor Zhao (漢昭帝, Hàn Zhāodì); coregent during early years of Emperor Zhao's reign	State and Society
Il-Khanate 伊利汗國 (Yīlì hànguó)	1256-1335 CE. Located in Persia and neighboring territories	Mongols
Immortals 仙人 (xiānrén)	beings who transcend the mortal world	Self Realization
ink 墨 mò	made of pine soot and a binding agent, heavily compressed	Calligraphy
inner alchemy 內丹 (nèidān)	self-cultivation through various physical practices from within the body, such as diet, circulating qi, etc.	Self Realization
Inner Asia	This term is usually used to refer to those inner Eurasian lands which link the Chinese heartland to greater Eurasia: Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and Eastern Turkestan (Xinjiang).	Qing Vision of Empire
Iron Age	A general modern periodization of early history that comes after the Bronze Age. It is generally considered to encompass late Spring and Autumn period and the Warring States period.	Competing Schools
Jadaran Tribe 札答蘭 (Zhádálán)	part of the Khamag Mongol Confederation (蒙元國, Méngyuánguó, 1120-1206 CE) and clan of Jamukha	Mongols
Jamukha 札木合 (Zhámùhé)	d.1204 CE. Anda of Temüjin and ally in his early struggles; turns on Temüjin during his battle for the eastern steppe and joins the Naimans in fighting against Temüjin. Captured and killed by Temüjin	Mongols
Ji Kang 嵇康 (Jī kāng)	223-262 CE; an important literary figure, one of the Seven Sages of the Bamboo Grove	Self Realization
Jiangnan 江南 (jiāngnán)	lit. "South of the [Yangzi] River." a geographic term referring to regions covering modern-day Shanghai, the southern parts of Jiangsu and Anhui provinces, and the northern parts of Jiangxi and Zhejiang provinces. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, Jiangnan was the cultural and economic center of the country.	High Qing
Jiāngxué 講學	Teachers and students talking together; discoursing together.	Neo Confucianism
Jianzhou Jurchens 建州女真 Jiànzhōu Nǚzhēn	Those Jurchens who lived in the Ming administrative unit known as Jianzhou formed the initial power base for the ascendant Qing.	Qing Vision of Empire
Jianzhou Left Branch	A section of the Jianzhou Jurchens ruled for generations by the Gioro clan. After Gioro prince Fanca rose to the leadership, this group began its rise of predominance among the Jurchens.	Qing Vision of Empire
Jiàohuà 教化	Transformation through education	Exams and Elites
Jin Dynasty 晉 (Jìn)	A Chinese dynasty from 265 to 420, it is divided between Western Jin and Eastern Jin	Buddhism
Jin dynasty 金朝 Jīn Cháo	The name of the conquest dynasty ruling the northern half of China from 1115-1234. It was founded by a group called the Jurchens who are considered ancestors of the Manchus.	Mongols
Jin History 金史 (Jīn shǐ)	The annalistic history of the Jin dynasty, compiled in 1344 by historians of the Yuan dynasty court, under the direction of Mongol minister and court historian Toqto'a. Mongol ruler and Yuan founder Kublai Khan's sponsorship of this project represents a self-conscious adoption of the Chinese political and historiographical norm according to which the new dynasty writes the history of its predecessor.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Jingdezhen 景德鎮 (Jīngdézhèn)	A town in Jiangxi province, it was the site of production for imperial ceramics during the Ming and Qing dynasties, producing the world's finest porcelain for most of China's late imperial period.	High Qing

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Jinshi 進士 (Jinshi)	highest level imperial examination and track to highest level imperial appointments. Established in the Sui Dynasty (隋) and taking root in the Tang Dynasty (唐), the jinshi examination required examinees to synthesize literary knowledge and composition ability with an understanding of Confucian texts in writing essays on current events and Confucian ethics, in addition to poetry and regulated verse	Transforming Society Through Government
Jinsī Lù 近思錄	Compiled in 1175, this book is a collection of Lǚ Zuqian and Zhu Xi's philosophical thoughts on li.	Neo Confucianism
Jōchi 術赤 (Shùchì)	1177-1225 CE. Name recorded in <Secret History of the Mongols (蒙古祕史, Ménggǔ mīshǐ)> as 拙赤 (Zhuōchì). First son of Temüjin	Mongols
Junzi 君子 (Jūnzǐ)	Gentleman or Noble man	
Jurchen Jin Dynasty 金 (Jīn)	1115-1234	Exams and Elites
Jurchens 女真 Nǚzhēn	A Tungusic group, ancestral to the Manchus, who ruled northern China under the Jin dynasty (1115-1234 CE).	Big Picture
Kaifeng 開封 (Kāifēng)	capital of various states during the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms Period (五代十國, Wǔdài shíguó, 907-960 CE); capital of Northern Song (北宋, Běisòng, 960-1127 CE)	Mongols
Kangxi emperor 康熙 (Kàngxī)	Kangxi 康熙, the fourth Qing emperor and the second to rule in China, was the dynasty's longest-ruling emperor (reigned 1661-1722), and in fact the longest-reigning emperor in all of Chinese history. Widely considered one of the most successful of Qing monarchs, he is known both for his territorial conquests and for his scholarly predilections. He personally cultivated an image as a scholarly man of traditional Confucian virtues, qualities which also found expression in his rule. Kangxi promulgated the Sacred Edict, which expounded Confucian values, and sponsored scholarly projects like a major dictionary and a detailed atlas of China, undertaken by the Jesuits he employed at court.	High Qing
Kara-Khitān Khanate 黑汗王朝 (Hēihàn wángcháo)	840-1212 CE. Also known as Kalahan wangchao (喀喇汗王朝, Kālāhàn wángcháo); located in Transoxania in Central Asia	Mongols
Karakorum 哈拉和林 (Hālāhérlín)	original capital of the Mongol Empire; capital moved to Dadu (大都, Dàdū), at present-day Beijing, under Khubilai Khan	Mongols
karma 業 (yè)	the "seeds" of cause and effect that we accumulate throughout multiple lives also rendered Kereid. Dominant tribal confederation in Mongolian steppe in 12th Century; under Toghrul (Temüjin's father's anda), were allies of Temüjin	Buddhism
Keraits 克烈 (Kèliè)		Mongols
Khamag Mongols 蒙元國 (Méng yuánguó)	lit. "Whole Mongols." Confederation of Mongol tribes in steppes north of China in 12th Century	Mongols
Khan 汗 (Hàn)	A term used by Inner and Central Asian groups to refer to the rulers of political groupings of various sizes. The Qing emperors referred to themselves as khans ("han" in Manchu) in their dealings with other Inner Asian groups.	Qing Vision of Empire
Khanate 汗國 (Hànguó)	political entity ruled by a khan	Mongols
Khitans 契丹 Qīdān	The Mongolic group that ruled the Liao dynasty (907-1125 CE).	Transforming Society Through Government
Khubilai Khan 忽必烈汗 (Hūbìliè hàn)	1215-1294 CE. Ruled 1260-1294 CE. Grandson of Chinggis Khan	Mongols
Khwarazm Empire 花剌子模 (Huālázímó)	also known as Khwarazmian Dynasty. 1077-1231 CE. Comprised at its height Greater Iran, Transoxania, and present-day Afghanistan	Mongols
King Wen 文王 (Wénwáng)	The father of King Wu, who strengthened Zhou into a rival of Shang. He was revered as the founding king of Zhou, and later idealized as the model ruler.	Legitimation
King Wu 武王 (Wǔwáng)	He led Zhou to conquer and overthrow Shang.	Legitimation
King 王 (wáng)	here, a ruler in whom power was invested by a more powerful, suzerain ruler (a ruler subject to the rule of a suzerain)	Qin
Kiyad Subtribe 乞牙惕副氏族 (Qīyátì fùshìzú)	part of the Khamag Mongol Confederation (蒙元國, Méng yuánguó, 1120-1206 CE) and clan of Yesüge (father of Temüjin)	Mongols
Koguryō 高句麗 (Gāojùlì)	also romanized as Goguryeo. 37 BCE-668 CE. Ancient state located in the northern part of Korean Peninsula and southern Manchuria	Cosmopolitan Tang
Kumarajīva 鳩摩羅什 (Jiūmóluóshén)	Monk from Kucha, great translator of Mahayana sutras	Buddhism
Kurultai 忽鄰勒塔 (Hūlínlēitǎ)	lit. "inter-gathering"; political and military council of leaders of various tribes, factions, and armies of Mongol Empire	Mongols
Lan Yu 藍玉 (Lán yù)	?-1393 CE. The general who helped to found the Ming dynasty but was executed by Zhu Yuanzhang.	Founding of the Ming
Laozi 老子 (Lǎo Zǐ)	The "Old Master," trad. 600-500 BCE. He is the figure to whom _The Classic of the Way and its Power_ or 道德經 (Dàodéjīng) is attributed to, and was later canonized as a Daoist sage, although his historical reality is murky. Known to be named Li Er (李耳, Lǐ Ěr) often taken to be the founding patriarch of the philosophical school of Daoism (道教, Dàojiào)	Competing Schools
Later Jin 後金 Hòu Jīn	Declared by Jurchen leader Nurhaci in 1616, the Later Jin Dynasty ruled until 1636, when Nurhaci's son Hong Taiji changed its name to the Great Qing. It was named in direct reference to the Jurchen Jin Dynasty, which ruled northern China from 1115 to 1234. In keeping with Inner Asian tradition, Nurhaci and, later, Hong Taiji ruled not as emperors, but as khans.	Qing Vision of Empire
Later Zhao 後趙 (Hòuzhào)	319-351; a dynasty in northern China	Buddhism

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Law 法 (fǎ)	A key concept for Legalists (法家 Fǎjiā) that is comparable to the modern concept of rule of law.	Competing Schools
Learning of Mystery 玄學 (xuánxué)	Sometimes also called "Neo-Daoism"; a Daoistic movement focused on the philosophical works of Zhuangzi and Laozi, promoting ideas of naturalness and spontaneity.	Self Realization
Legalism 法家 (Fǎjiā)	school of thought that believed strong government was based on establishing effective institutional structures instead of on the moral qualities of its ruler and officials. Emphasized the importance of laws, focusing creating political solutions to disorder and ways to consolidate power	Competing Schools
level tone 平 (píng)	an open, "flat" tone, corresponding sometimes to modern mandarin's first and second tone	Poetry
Li Bai 李白 (Lǐ bái)	701-762 CE; a great Tang poet who is often seen as writing in an unrestrained and free style	Poetry
Li Ji 李濟 (Lǐ Jì)	(1896-1979) Also known as Li Chi. A Chinese archeologist who was crucial to the discovery of the archeological evidence for the existence of the Shang Dynasty. He studied anthropology at Harvard University between 1918 to 1923 and acquired his PhD degree there. Later, he became the first director of the department of archeology of the Academia Sinica, the national academy of the Republic of China. He is generally considered to be the founder of archeology as a modern discipline in China.	Origins
Li Si 李斯 (Lǐ Sī)	c.280 BCE-208 BCE. Legalist scholar and Chief Minister (丞相, chéngxiàng) under the First and Second Emperors of Qin until he was killed by the Second Emperor (秦二世, Qín Èr Shì). Studied under Xunzi (荀子, Xúnzi, c.313 BCE-238 BCE) influential in shaping Qin's policies on conquest, centralization, and state building	Qin
Li Zicheng 李自成 Lǐ Zichéng	A Ming soldier from Shaanxi province who led a rebellion against the dynasty during the 1640s, advocating equal division of land and an end to the grain tax system. His forces captured Beijing in 1644 prior to the Qing entering the Great Wall, but was driven out of the capital by Qing forces the following month, and forced to retreat to Shaanxi. He likely died soon afterward, though details of his death are unknown.	Qing Vision of Empire
Li 理 (Lǐ)	The principle of the universe.	Neo Confucianism
Li 禮 (lǐ)	see "Ritual" below	Confucius
Liao dynasty 遼朝 Liáo Cháo	The name of the conquest dynasty ruling parts of what are now northern China, Mongolia, Korea, and Siberia from 907-1125. It was ruled by a group called the Khitans.	Mongols
Liao History 遼史 Liáo shǐ	The annalistic history of the Liao dynasty, compiled in 1344 by historians of the Yuan dynasty court, under the direction of Mongol minister and court historian Toqto'a. The work was compiled using Liao dynasty court records, as well as the unfinished draft of the Jin-sponsored history of the Liao.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Lifanyuan 理藩院 lǐfàn yuàn	Founded in 1638 as a successor to the Mongol office, the Lifan Yuan (often translated as the "Court of Colonial Affairs") managed Qing relations with Inner Asia, including both Qing territories like Tibet and Mongolia, and foreign powers like Russia	Qing Vision of Empire
Lǐjì 禮記	A collection of texts describing the social forms, administration, and ceremonial rites of the Zhou Dynasty as they were understood in the Warring States and the early Han periods.	Neo Confucianism
Lijia 里甲 (Lǐ jiǎ)	Li: village. Jia: group of ten households. Lijia is a system that organizes all households in a village into groups of ten. The wealthiest households in the village were assigned leadership role in the system.	Founding of the Ming
Lineage	patrilineage of ancestors and family member	Exams and Elites
Lingyin Temple 靈隱寺 (Língyǐn sì)	A Buddhist temple in Hangzhou	Buddhism
Literacy	the state of being able to read and write in a given language	Mongols
literary and military 文武 (wén wǔ)	two parallel oppositional but complementary values in literature, art, and conduct	Poetry
Literary Office 內弘文院 nèi hóngwén yuàn	One of the civil bureaucratic institutions created by Hong Taiji in 1629. It was charged with the translation of Chinese texts and education of Manchu aristocrats. Early Han officials of the Jin regime also tended to get an appointment in the Literary Office.	Qing Vision of Empire
Literatus 士 (Shì)	a member of the cultural, social, and political elite; a member of the scholar-official class whose position is based on one's testable acquired learning	Transforming Society Through Government
Liu Bang 劉邦 (Liú Bāng)	256-195 BCE; r.202-195 BCE. Posthumous name Gaozu (高祖, Gāozǔ). Originally from a modest background, became the founder of the Han Dynasty by defeating main rival, Xiang Yu (項羽, Xiàngyǔ), reunifying China.	W. Han Making Empire Last
Liu Ling 劉伶 (Liú líng)	died after 265; one of the Seven Sages of the Bamboo Grove	Self Realization
Liu Xiaowei 劉孝威 (Liúxiàowēi)	496-549; a scholar and poet of the Liang dynasty	Self Realization
Liu Xiu 劉秀 (Liú Xiù)	see "Emperor Guangwu"	W. Han Making Empire Last
Liu Zongyuan 柳宗元 (Liǔ Zōngyuán)	773-819 CE. Tang Dynasty literatus and reformer. Together with Han Yu gave rise to the Ancient Style Movement (古文運動, Guwen yundong)	Transforming Society Through Government
Liubo 六博 (Liùbó)	board game played in the Han dynasty. King of Wu's heir was killed when the then crown prince threw this board game at him.	W. Han Making Empire Last

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Local Elites	local families who see themselves as literati by virtue of their education and participation in the examination system. Members of local elite families only occasionally served in government, but sought to maintain their leading position in local society through intermarriage with other such families, patronage of religious and cultural institutions, leading local militias, and so on.	Transforming Society Through Government
Loess	The fine-grained soil blown onto the northern plateau from the Gobi Desert. It gives the Yellow River its distinctive color.	Big Picture
Longshan culture 龍山文化 (Lóngshān wénhuà)	Later Neolithic culture in the regions of central China and lower yellow river, 3000-1900 BCE. Named after Longshan, Shandong Province, the town where the remains of the culture were firstly discovered.	Origins
Lord Macartney	George Macartney (1737-1806), British diplomat and colonial administrator best remembered for successful negotiations with Catherine II of Russia, and unsuccessful negotiations with the Qianlong Emperor of China. Macartney also served as governor in various British colonial possessions, and held various high offices in the British government. His embassy to China, while a diplomatic failure, was historically significant as a chapter in relations between China and the Western powers, and as a major source of information about China for contemporary Europe.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Lǚ Zǔqiān 呂祖謙	1137-1181 CE. A Song Dynasty Confucian scholar who was one of the leading figures of the School of Principle.	Neo Confucianism
Luoyang 洛陽 (Luòyáng)	the capitol in the north during many periods of Chinese history	Buddhism
Macartney mission	The Macartney mission, or the Macartney Embassy, constituted a major attempt by Great Britain to open the Chinese market to British merchants. Arriving in China in 1793, Macartney attempted to persuade the Qianlong emperor to ease restrictions on foreign trade, which at that time required foreign merchants to rely on Chinese trading partners in Canton designated by the Qing state, and to win permission for the establishment of a permanent British embassy in Beijing. The Qianlong emperor was unmoved by these requests, however, a posture which may have been hardened by a number of cultural misunderstandings between the British mission and its hosts. Nonetheless, Macartney and his mission are remembered as significant actors in relations between China and the West in the early modern era, and the detailed notes and drawings they brought back to Europe were influential in shaping European perceptions of China in the years that followed.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Mahayana Buddhism 大乘 (dàchéng)	A later form of Buddhism that emphasized the salvation of all sentient beings through the aide of the Buddha and myriads of bodhisattvas	Buddhism
Maitreya 彌勒佛 (Mílè fó)	Buddha of the future	Buddhism
Manchu language 滿語	Manchu is a member of the Tungusic language family, a group of languages considered by some linguists to be a branch of a larger Altaic language group that were historically spoken in the Northeast part of what is now the People's Republic of China and in eastern Siberia. Around 1600, Nurhaci, the first ruler of what would become the Qing empire, had a script created for Manchu based on the classical Mongolian script. Manchu was the principal language of the Qing court and the banners in the early Qing, and remained an official language (alongside classical Chinese) of the dynasty until its fall in 1912, with most routine documents produced bilingually. Its use declined over the course of the Qing, and most bannermen were no longer able to speak or read it at the time of the dynasty's collapse. Today it is nearly extinct, though a closely related language, Sibe, is spoken by the descendants of a group of people from Manchuria who the Qianlong emperor sent to Ili, a place in the far northwest of the empire, in 1764.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Manchu queue	A male hairstyle, traditional for the Manchus and various other Siberian groups, in which the front of the head is shaved and a ponytail is grown from the back. This hairstyle was made mandatory for males in the Qing empire.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Manchuria 滿洲 (Mǎnzhōu)	historical name for the geographical region in Northeast Asia that was home to the Xianbei (鮮卑, Xiānbēi), Jurchen (女真, Nǚzhēn), Khitan (契丹, Qidān), and Manchu (滿族, Mǎnzú). Comprised, at various points in history, the three provinces of Heilongjiang (黑龍江, Hēilóngjiāng), Jilin (吉林, Jílín), and Liaoning (遼寧, Liáoníng) in Northeast China (華北, Huáběi); and parts of Inner Mongolia (內蒙古, Nèi Měnggǔ); parts of the Primorshy Krai, Khabarovsk Krai, Jewish Autonomous Oblast, Amur Oblast in Russia	Mongols
Manchus	The Tungusic group from the northeast of what is now China who ruled China during the Qing. The term Manchu was invented by Emperor Hong Taiji in 1636 to describe the groups under his rule, and used to construct a common identity for the ruling group.	Qing Vision of Empire
Mandate of Heaven 天命 (Tiānmíng)	concept of political legitimacy and social contract in which Heaven (天, tiān) bestows legitimate authority (命, míng) upon a ruler contingent on the ruler's conduct. An ethical and benevolent ruler could keep the Mandate of Heaven, whereas an incompetent or unjust ruler would lose the Mandate of Heaven and be overthrown. An idea dating back to the Zhou dynasty of ancient China that held that Heaven passed the right to rule from one dynasty to another on the basis of its leader's moral virtue.	Transforming Society Through Government

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Many Categories 色目 (Sèmù)	second of the four ethnic categories under the Yuan Ethnic Hierarchy System (see "Yuan Ethnic Hierarchy System"), comprised of ruled peoples from Central Asia	Mongols
Mao Zedong 毛澤東 (Máo zédōng)	1893-1976 CE. Leader of the People's Republic of China from 1949 until his death.	Big Picture
Marco Polo 馬可波羅 (Mǎkě Bōluó)	c.1254-1324 CE	Mongols
Marketing Controls 均輸法 (Jūnshū fǎ)	also known as Marketing Control Policy or Marketing Control Law, or the Tribute Transport and Distribution Measure. One of Wang Anshi's New Policies (新法); government aims to equalize prices and prevent market manipulation by large merchants through wholesale purchase and transport of goods to urban centers	Transforming Society Through Government
martiality	A society's emphasis on martial qualities and preparedness for war. For the Manchus, this included hunting and archery skills, in addition to general military training.	Qing Vision of Empire
Marxist historical progression	view that society developed along a progressive path from primitive to slave to feudal to capitalist to an eventual socialist stage, based on control over the means of production.	Big Picture
Mediating Groups	groups that establish themselves and operate between people and government	Transforming Society Through Government
Mencius 《孟子》 (Mèngzǐ)	A collection of conversations of the scholar Mencius with the kings of his time. One of the "Four Books" in Confucianism.	Neo Confucianism
Mencius 孟子 (Mèngzǐ)	fl. 320 BCE Chinese philosopher who is generally considered a Confucian.	Competing Schools
Meng Jiao 孟郊 (Mèng jiāo)	751–814 CE; a Tang poet who self-consciously wrote dark and ugly poems	Poetry
Merkits 蔑兒乞惕 (Miè'ěr qī tì)	major tribal confederation on the Mongolian plateau during the 12th Century. Enemies of Yesüge and Temüjin over the issue of stolen wives	Mongols
Military Garrison 衛所 (Wèi suǒ)	Wei: garrison. The garrisons are placed around the borders, being expected to be self-sufficient. The soldiers farmed and raised resources on their own.	Founding of the Ming
Military Governors 節度使 (Jié dù shǐ)	regional military governors during the Tang and Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms periods. Had considerable autonomy in administration, tax collection, appointments, and choosing successors	Cosmopolitan Tang
Militia Policy 保甲法 (Bǎojiǎ fǎ)	One of Wang Anshi's New Policies (新法). Essentially a policy of social organization around the principle of mutual liability; households organized into groups of tens and hundreds, with leadership of each jia (甲, jia) or bao (保, bao) unit rotating among the households in the unit. Originally a militia system instituted to cut back on the need for an expensive standing army by providing training to all service-eligible men, the baojia system evolved into a system of local law enforcement, mutual surveillance, and tax collection.	Transforming Society Through Government
Milky Way 德水 (Déshuǐ)	galaxy of stars. Here, refers to the Yellow River (黃河, Huánghé), upon which a cosmological significance was mapped (capital=pole star, river=Milky Way) during the process of constructing a unified ideology for empire. See also "Pole star" below	Qin
Ming Dynasty 明 (Míng)	1368-1644 CE. The last unified empire ruled by Han Chinese. It succeeded the Yuan Dynasty and was followed by the Qing Dynasty (1664- 1911 CE).	Big Picture
modern style verse 近體詩 (jìntǐ shī)	verse with strict rules of rhyme, length, tonal balance, and parallelism	Poetry
Modernization	process by which a society moves from 'traditional' to 'modern' as defined by the modern West	Transforming Society Through Government
Mohammed II of Khwarazm	1169-1220 CE	Mongols
Mongol Empire 蒙古帝國 (Ménggǔ dìguó)	1206-1368 CE. Great Mongolian Nation (Ikh Mongol Uls)	Mongols
Mongol Invasion of Europe	early-mid 12th Century campaigns by Chinggis Khan and successor Ögedei Khan in Eastern and Central Europe	Mongols
Mongol Office 蒙古衙門 měnggǔ yámén	The office of the Qing/Later Jin state that prior to 1638 managed relations with Mongol groups	Qing Vision of Empire
Mongols 蒙古 Ménggǔ	The nomadic ethnic group that makes up most of the population of Mongolia, and which ruled China during the Yuan dynasty.	Mongols
Monthly ordinances 月令 (Yuè lìng)	instructions, divided up month-by-month and based on the Five Phases (五行, Wǔxíng), for the ruler on what is appropriate to wear, what rituals are to be carried out, what edicts or prohibitions made, etc., in order to keep in harmony with nature and lead the world without issue. Found as the <Monthly Ordinances (月令)> within the <Book of Rites (禮記, Lǐjì)> and other works	Qin
Mozi 墨子 (Mòzǐ)	late 4th c. BCE (Active 420 BCE) The central figure of the Mohist school.	Competing Schools
Mukden 盛京 Shèngjīng	Manchu term meaning "prosperous, ascent." In 1634, Hong Taiji renamed the capital city (modern day Shenyang) of the Later Jin "Mukden," and it remained capital status throughout the Qing Dynasty.	Qing Vision of Empire

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Mulan hunting ground 木蘭圍場 Mùlán wéichǎng	Located 170 kilometers north of Chengde, Mulan was established as an imperial hunting park by Kangxi in 1681. Between 1681 and 1820, the Kangxi, Qianlong, and Jiaqing emperors (Yongzheng did not participated in the hunt while he was emperor) held the autumn hunt at Mulan on 91 occasions, with Qianlong in particular visiting nearly every year from 1751 until 1791. Imperial hunts were generally conducted by battue, with a huge ring of soldiers flushing out all of the game from a circle of up to 40 kilometers in circumference. These would be driven into a central area, where the emperor could shoot them at his leisure. This style of hunt enabled the Kangxi emperor to kill a huge number of rare and dangerous game animals over the course of his life, including, by his own report, 135 tigers.	High Qing
multilinguality	In the case of Qing rule, we take multilinguality to mean the official use of multiple languages and scripts: in the legal system, on money, and so on.	Qing Vision of Empire
Mutual Responsibility 連坐 (Liánzuò)	also known as "collective punishment." Proposal by Shang Yang (商鞅, Shāng Yāng) under which households would be organized into groups in order to prevent both criminal behavior and tax avoidance, and breaking of the law or non-reporting by others in the group would incur collective liability	Qin
Naimans 奈曼 (Nàimàn)	Southern Mongolian ethnic group	Mongols
National Clan Lists	created by the ruling Li (李, Li) family of Tang to deal with the problem of the prestige of the Great Clans rivaling that of the royal house itself. Ranked the Great Clans of the empire by service to the national government	Cosmopolitan Tang
National College Entrance Examination 高考 (Gāo kǎo)	A standard examination that all senior high school students must take before going onto college	Exams and Elites
National School System 三舍法 (Sānshè fǎ)	One of Wang Anshi's New Policies (新法). Education central to Wang's vision of government's role in society; develops a graded system of state-run schools designed to train students in a new curriculum for a redesigned civil service examination that would emphasize knowledge of the classics over poetry. This curriculum would have students prepare for the redesigned examination by learning from commentaries on the classics penned by Wang and supporters.	Transforming Society Through Government
Nationalist Party 國民黨 (Guómín dǎng)	Founded in 1911, it lead the Northern Expedition of 1927 to drive out the domination of warlords and fought against the Japanese invasion of 1937. In the civil war period (1937-1945), it lost to Communist Party. Since then, it became a major political party in Taiwan.	Founding of the Ming
naturalness 自然 (zìrán)	A Daoistic concept of central importance in the Learning of Mystery, justifying non-conformity to social norms on the basis that everything should follow of its own accord.	Self Realization
Neo-Confucianism 理學 Lǐxué	lit. 'The learning of the way.' Also known as Song-Ming School of Universal Principles (宋明理學, Song ming lixue) or Lixue (理學, Lixue), among other terms. Intellectual and social movement growing out of the ethical and metaphysical philosophies of the Cheng Brothers (程顥, Cheng Hao, 1032-1085 CE and 程頤, Cheng Yi, 1033-1107 CE) and sustained by the adaptations and applications of these philosophies to government and society. Transformed into the most important sociointellectual movement during Southern Song by Zhu Xi (朱熹 1130-1200 CE). Neo-Confucian ideas of loyalty as an unconditional bond between subject and ruler (like that between father and son) were invoked by Ming loyalists who refused to serve the Qing after 1645.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Neo-Confucianism 道學 (Dàoxué)	lit. 'The learning of the way.' Also known as Song-Ming School of Universal Principles (宋明理學, Song ming lixue) or Lixue (理學, Lixue), Philosophy of Nature and Principle (性理學, Xinglixue), among other terms. Intellectual and social movement growing out of the ethical and metaphysical philosophies of the Cheng Brothers (程顥, Cheng Hao, 1032-1085 CE and 程頤, Cheng Yi, 1033-1107 CE) and sustained by the adaptations and applications of these philosophies to government and society. Transformed into the most important sociointellectual movement during Southern Song by Zhu Xi (朱熹 1130-1200 CE)	Transforming Society Through Government
Neolithic period	Archaeological periodization that literally means "new stone age." The beginning of the Neolithic period is generally marked by the transition from hunter-gatherer to agricultural society, the rise of cities, formation of complex society, and the introduction of metallurgy. The Neolithic period in China is roughly dated from 10,000 to 2000 BCE.	Origins
New Dynasty 新朝 (Xīncháo)	9-25 CE. Interregnum between Western and Eastern Han. Wang Mang was a relative of Empress Wang (13 CE) and served as a regent for the reigns of two child emperors before taking the thrown himself and starting the 'New' Dynasty.	W. Han Making Empire Last
New Policies 新法 (Xīnfǎ)	also known as New Laws. Wang Anshi's set of comprehensive overhauls of state finance and trade, social system, military organization, and education and evaluation, implemented while Wang held office during the reign of Song Emperor Shenzong (神宗, r. 1067-1085 CE). Intended to reform, enrich, and strengthen Song state and society, Wang's reforms were opposed by conservative rivals, including Sima Guang.	Transforming Society Through Government

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Niru (Arrow) 牛錄 niúlù (or 佐領 zuǒlǐng)	The Manchu term for a company within the Eight Banners. The company was the basic building block of banner organization, and often consisted of a group with some sort of shared origin that had entered the Qing military as a unit	Qing Vision of Empire
nirvana 涅槃 (Nièpán)	the cessation of desires and the end of the process of rebirth	Buddhism
non-action 無為 (wú wéi)	A key concept and technical term in _Daodejing_ (道德經 Dàodéjīng). It is a difficult concept, but generally refers to not acting against the natural state. We might emphasize that it does not refer to an absolute absence of action. Translations that try to capture its meaning include " "non-assertive action," non-coercive action" or "effortless action."	Competing Schools
North China Plain 華北平原 (Huáběi píngyuán)	alluvial plain surrounding Yellow River (黃河, Huánghé) and its tributaries. Bordered by Yanshan Mountains (燕山, Yànshān) to the north; Yangtze Plain (長江中下游平原, Chángjiāng zhòng xià yóu píngyuán) to the south; Taihang Mountains (太行山, Tàihángshān) to the west; and Bohai Sea (渤海, Bóhǎi), Shandong Peninsula (山東半島, Shāndōng bàndǎo), and Yellow Sea (黃海, Huánghǎi) to the east. Contains the Central Plain (中原, Zhōngyuán) in its southern portion.	Transforming Society Through Government
Northern Border	the shifting political, economic, and cultural northern border of Chinese dynasties	Mongols
Northern Expedition 北伐戰爭 (Běifá zhànzhēng)	1926-27 CE. It was a military campaign lead by the Nationalist Party against the Beiyang Government, which represents the interest of warlords.	Founding of the Ming
northern frontier	Here referring to the area outside the Great Wall, particularly in present-day Liaoning province, which was contested by Ming and Jurchen/Manchu forces during the early 17th century	Qing Vision of Empire
Northern Song 北宋 (Běi Sòng)	960-1127 CE. With its capital located in today's Kaifeng, it was a time of cultural brilliance. A dynasty that witnessed great social and economic changes despite being surrounded by powerful barbarian neighbours.	Neo Confucianism
Nurhaci 努爾哈赤 Nǔ'ěrhāchi	1559-1626CE, son and successor of the Jianzhou Jurchen leader Taksi. Under the leadership of Nurhaci, the Jianzhou Jurchen emerged as a formidable military power in the region, and Nurhaci was proclaimed as Khan in 1607. He eventually rejected his tributary status to the Ming in 1616, and announced himself as the first ruler of another Jin Dynasty.	Qing Vision of Empire
Ögedei Khan 窩闊台汗 (Wōkuàitái hàn)	c.1186-1241 CE. Posthumously known as Yuan Taizong (元太宗, Yuán Tàizōng). Third son and successor of Temüjin.	Mongols
old style verse 古體詩 (gǔtǐ shī)	free-style verse	Poetry
Ong Khan 王汗 (Wáng hàn)	lit. "King Khan"; title given to Toghrul (see "Toghrul") by the Jurchen Jin Dynasty (金朝, Jīn cháo, 1115-1234 CE) in recognition of his importance in the defense of the Jin northern border	Mongols
Onggirat 弘吉剌 (Hóngjílá)	also rendered as Qongirat, Qongrat, Wangjila (王紀剌, Wángjílá), Yongjilie (雍吉烈, Yōngjiliè), Hongjilie (弘吉烈, Hóngjiliè) and Guangjila (廣吉剌, Guǎngjílá), among others. Major people among Mongols and Kazakhs; based near Lake Hulun (呼倫湖, Hūlún hú) in northeastern Mongolia. Supplied consorts to Chinggis Khan and ruling house of Mongol Empire	Mongols
Onon River	river located in present-day Mongolia and Russia and originating in the Khentii Mountains (肯特山, Kěntè shān); said to be the birthplace of Temüjin (see Temüjin)	Mongols
Opium Wars 鴉片戰爭 Yāpiàn zhànzhēng	Historians today commonly refer to two "Opium Wars." The First Opium War broke out between China and Great Britain between 1839 and 1842, as the British retaliated China's confiscation of a large amount of British opium. Qing China lost the war and signed the Treaty of Nanking, which not only ceded the Hong Kong Island to the British, but also granted the latter a big indemnity and extraterritoriality with the opening of five treaty ports along China's southeast coast. The Second Opium War, also known as the "Arrow War," was fought between China and an Anglo-French alliance during 1856-1860, over controversies regarding the legalisation of opium trade. Initial disputes with the British soon escalated into a full-fledged war. With the defeat of the Qing army the Xianfeng emperor fled Beijing, and the Anglo-French army invaded Beijing, looted and burned the Summer Palaces in October, 1860. The grave loss suffered during the war and the resultant Convention of Beijing dealt a humiliating blow to the Qing, prompting a series of reform and modernizing effort in the 1860s and 1870s.	High Qing
Oracle Bone	Ox scapula (shoulderblade) and turtle plastron (belly shell) used in Shang divination rituals. The records of divination found on oracle bones is the earliest evidence of Chinese writing.	Legitimation
outer alchemy 外丹 (wàidān)	the practice of transforming base metals	Self Realization
Ouyang Xiu 歐陽脩 (Ōuyáng xiū)	1007-1072 CE. Song Dynasty scholar-official; lead compiler of the New History of the Tang Dynasty (新唐書, Xīn Tángshū); proponent of Han Yu's ideas on literature and government, and leader of the Qingli Reforms (慶歷新政, Qingli xīnzhèng) of 1043-1045 CE.	Transforming Society Through Government
paper 紙 zhǐ	two categories apply here: treated (glossy, smooth, and less absorbent; used widely pre-Ming Dynasty) and untreated (absorbent). Made of straw, bamboo, sandalwood tree, etc.	Calligraphy

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Parallel prose 駢文 (Piánwén)	prose style developed during the Six Dynasties and remaining popular during the early Tang Dynasty. Defined by use of couplets parallel in meter and/or syntax, and called into question during the Classical Prose Movement (古文運動, Guwen yundong)	Transforming Society Through Government
parallelism 對仗 (duìzhàng)	two lines within a couplet that consists of syntactically and semantically similar words, belonging to the same conceptual category, in the same position between lines	Poetry
Partible Inheritance	If the sons were to divide the household, they have equal claims on the estate of the father.	Founding of the Ming
Pax Mongolica 蒙古和平 (Ménggǔ héping)	idea of stabilized social, cultural, economic, and political situations under the Mongol Empire (i.e. bringing East and West together, providing safe travel across the khanates, growth in markets and trade, uniformities in administration, and periods of relative peace)	Mongols
Peking Man 北京人 (Běijīng Rén)	A Homo Erectus discovered in the 1920s at Zhoukoudian, near Beijing.	Origins
People's Republic of China 中華人民共和國 (Zhōnghuá rénmin gònghéguó)	October 1, 1949-present	Transforming Society Through Government
Physiographic macroregions	anthropologist G. William Skinner's proposed division of China (excluding Inner Asian territories) into nine areas (Northeast China, North China, Northwest China, Upper Yangtze, Middle Yangtze, Lower Yangtze, Southeast Coast, Lingnan, and Yungui) based on river drainage basins, mountain ranges, and other geographic features affecting ease of movement.	Big Picture
piàohào 票號	Private-owned financial institutions that facilitate long-distance transfer of funds. The origin of piaohao has been variously dated to the mid-17th century or earlier, but by the early nineteenth century the operation of Piaohao owned by Shanxi merchants has been prevalent in the Chinese world of commerce. The "silver cheques" issued by powerful companies are valid throughout the country, and services of saving and loaning became more sophisticated toward the late Qing. Piaohao was gradually replaced by banks in the 20th century.	High Qing
Piece-mold casting	A casting technique using mold assembled out of separate pieces. This was the predominant bronze manufacturing technique in Bronze Age China, and the mold pieces are made out of clay.	Legitimation
Placard of Instructions for the Populace 教民榜文 (Jiào mín bǎng wén)	It describes the responsibilities of the populace.	Founding of the Ming
Plato	Greek 5th-4th c. BCE philosopher	
Plato's Forms or Ideas	The idea that the material world as we recognize it is not the real world, but only an "image" or "shadow" of the real world because our senses are only able to make sense of the world imperfectly. There exists a real, perfect world made up of entities called "forms" or "ideas" that are eternal and changeless which we are unable to recognize.	Confucius
Pole star 天極 (Tiānjí)	star whose apparent position hews close to a celestial pole. Here, refers to the capital of Qin at Xianyang (咸陽, Xiányáng), upon which a cosmological significance was mapped (capital=pole star, river=Milky Way) during the process of constructing a unified ideology for empire. See also "Milky Way" above	Qin
polyethnicity	Like all conquest dynasties, the Qing incorporated multiple ethnic groups; "polyethnicity" refers to this crucial aspect of Qing history.	Qing Vision of Empire
portraits	graphic representations of the lineage	Exams and Elites
Primogeniture	The eldest son inherits all estate of the father.	Founding of the Ming
Protectorates 都護府 (Dūhùfǔ)	see "Tang Protectorates"	Mongols
pure conversation 清談 (qīngtán)	A practice of making anecdotes about individuals and capturing the essence of one's character in stories about them	Self Realization
pure qì 精 (jīng)	one's essence, or pure energy; semen	Self Realization
pure 清 (qīng)	The value of being pure or uncorrupted	Self Realization
qì 氣 (qì)	energy, vital breath. Constitutes everything. Pattern, principle, coherence.	Self Realization
Qianlong emperor 乾隆 Qiánlóng	The sixth Qing emperor. Often considered one of the most accomplished rulers in Chinese history, though the Qing state began to drift somewhat in the final years of his reign. Building on the prosperity and strength of his father's and grandfather's reigns, Qianlong carried out extensive military campaigns, particularly in the northwest, which weakened the Qing's enemies and greatly enlarged the territory under Qing rule. Qianlong was also noted as a man of considerable culture and erudition; the author of thousands of poems, the Qianlong Emperor was also an avid collector of ancient and contemporary art. Qianlong made his presence felt in the intellectual sphere, commissioning the creation of the immense Siku quanshu compendium of Chinese literature, history and philosophy, while simultaneously effecting the banning and burning of thousands of books.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Qianlong Period 乾隆 (Qiánlóng)	A period of the reign of Qianlong Emperor of the Qing (1735-1796)	Buddhism
Qin 秦 (Qín)	221 BCE-210 BCE. Also known as Qin Dynasty (秦朝, Qín cháo). Unified China into a single state. Was founded by King Zheng who called himself First Emperor (Shǐhuángdì). Ordinary people suffered harsh treatment under the First Emperor's reign. Criticism of the government was forbidden; books were burned and scholars were suppressed	Big Picture

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Qing dynasty 清朝 Qīng Cháo	The name of the conquest dynasty ruling China from 1644-1912. It was proclaimed by Hong Taiji in 1636, prior to the Qing conquest of the Ming.	Big Picture
queue	A male hairstyle, traditional for the Manchus and various other Siberian groups, in which the front of the head is shaved and a ponytail is grown from the back. This hairstyle was made mandatory for males in the Qing empire.	Qing Vision of Empire
Rashid al-Din	1237-1318 CE. Rashīd al-Dīn Tabīb	Mongols
Rebellion of the Seven States 七國之亂 (Qī guó zhī luàn)	154 BCE. Also known as Revolt of the Seven States. Led by the King of Wu (nephew of Emperor Gaozu), who was still bitter that his heir was killed by Emperor Jing when he was the crown prince, six other eastern kingdoms also rebelled against the Han. After the rebellion was put down, several kingdoms were reduced in size or even abolished.	W. Han Making Empire Last
Record of Great Righteousness to Enlighten the Confused 大義覺迷錄 Dà yì jué mí lù	A propaganda pamphlet compiled out of the trial of Zeng Jing, under the order of the Yongzheng emperor. It consists of a carefully choreographed series of Zeng's confessions and the emperor's written rebuttals, culminating in Zeng's repentance and endorsement of Qing rulership as legitimate. The Yongzheng emperor even sent Zeng Jing to tour the provinces and give lectures on the issues touched in the pamphlet. After the Qianlong emperor ascended the throne in 1735, he regarded the pamphlet as scandalous and embarrassing, and promptly ordered it to be banned from circulation. Zeng Jing was also put to death, countering his father's decree against doing so.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Regular script 楷書 kǎishū	see Part 3 for a demonstration	Calligraphy
regulated verse 律詩 (lǜshī)	a type of modern style with specific patterns and rules (see explanation in the lecture)	Poetry
Ren 仁 (rén)	Humaneness	
Republic of China 中華民國 (Zhōnghuá Mínguó)	1912-1949 CE Founded when the last Qing emperor abdicated in 1912 after Yuan Shikai a top general in the Qing army negotiated a compromise by establishing a republic with him as president.	Big Picture
rhyme 韻 (yùn)	a rhyme in the final part of the last word of a line of verse	Poetry
Ritual 禮 (lǐ)	broad term encompassing individual rites, social interactions, customary behavior, and the modes of continuous connection with the past that function to provide a historical model for present and future	Qin
Rule of Avoidance	rule first employed in the Sui (隋, Suí) Dynasty to reduce the problem of local power bases and prevent improper influence on officials. Prevented appointees to government posts from serving in their home regions	Cosmopolitan Tang
Running script 行書 xíngshū	also known as "semi-cursive script." See Part 3 for a demonstration	Calligraphy
Sacred Edict 聖諭 Shèngyù	A document consisting of sixteen maxims instructing the subjects of the Qing empire in Confucian morality and conduct, promulgated by the Kangxi emperor in 1670. The seven-character maxims were publicly posted and read aloud twice a month in villages and towns throughout Qing China. In 1724, the Yongzheng emperor issued his Amplified Instructions on the Sacred Edict (聖諭廣訓 shèngyù guǎngxùn), a set of elaborated explanations, in less literary language, of Kangxi's maxims.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Sage kings 聖王 (Shèngwáng)	mythical rulers of ancient China whose benevolence, intelligence, and moral character is said to have brought peace, unity, and progress to ancient China, and who are held up as models for rule	Transforming Society Through Government
Sage 聖人 (Shèngrén)	Somebody who's actions are in accord with the Way. Beginning in the Song dynasty, some literati argued that one could become a Sage through learning.	Neo Confucianism
Salt and Iron Debate 鹽鐵論 (Yán tiě lùn)	81 BCE. Two day debate on state policy during reign of Emperor Zhao of Han	State and Society
Samarkand 撒馬爾罕 (Sāmǎ'ěrhǎn)	one of the great cities of eastern Islam. Located in present day Uzbekistan; center of trade and scholarship along the Silk Road	Mongols
Sangha 僧 (sēng)	The community of Buddhist monks and nuns	Buddhism
script 書體 shūtǐ	writings in different widely-defined and decided-upon forms, each used over a long period of time. Writing systems within the larger set of Chinese calligraphy	Calligraphy
sè 色	a Buddhist term; in Sanskrit, rūpa, the appearance of objects or phenomena	Self Realization
Seal script 篆書 zhuànshū	Official script of Qin Dynasty (秦朝, Qín Cháo). See Part 3 for a demonstration	Calligraphy
Second Emperor [of Qin] 秦二世 (Qín Èrshì)	r.210 BCE-207 BCE. Personal name Huhai (胡亥, Húhài). Younger son of Qin Shihuang	Qin
Secretariat 內秘書院 nèi mīshū yuàn	One of the civil bureaucratic institutions created by Hong Taiji in 1629; charged with diplomatic affairs and the issuance of edicts from the center.	Qing Vision of Empire
semi-nomadic	Referring to a group of people whose livelihood is based in part on pastoral nomadism and in part on crop cultivation.	Qing Vision of Empire
Service Exemption Law 募役法 (Mùyì fǎ)	also known as 免役法 (Miányìfǎ). One of Wang Anshi's New Policies (新法, Xīnfǎ). Replaces traditional tax obligation on wealthy to provide services -- or hire substitutes -- to local government with a small cash tax to be collected from all families and used to create a stable, professional administrative staff controlled by central government.	Transforming Society Through Government
seven character verse 七言詩 (qīyán shī)	poetry with seven characters per line	Poetry
Seven Sages of the Bamboo Grove 竹林七賢 (Zhulin qī xian)	A mid-fourth century group of exemplary writers, calligraphers, and painters, who are supposed to have embodied the values of naturalness and non-conformity.	Self Realization

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Sexagenary Cycle 天干地支 (Tiāngān Dìzhī)	A sixty term cycle that consists of 2 characters. The first character is a term from the Heavenly Stems 天干 (Tiangan) a cycle of ten, the second character is from the Earthly Branches 地支 (Dìzhī) a cycle of twelve, rotating to generate a total of sixty terms (the least common multiple of the two); then the cycle repeats itself. It is a form of periodization to tell time.	Big Picture
Shakyamuni 釋迦牟尼 (Shìjiāmóuní)	A name of the historical Buddha, meaning "sage of the Shakyas"	Buddhism
shamanic religion	Religious practice in which figures known as shamans act as intermediaries between the spirit world and our own.	Qing Vision of Empire
Shamanism	general term encompassing a host of traditions and beliefs, usually including a state of religious ecstasy and special practitioners able to act as intermediaries between the spirit and human worlds -- the natural and the supernatural	Mongols
Shan Tao 山濤 (Shān tāo)	205-283; a friend of Xi Kang, and one of the members of the Seven Sages of the Bamboo Grove	Self Realization
Shandong Peninsula 山東半島 (Shāndōng bàndǎo)	landmass east of the Taihang Mountains (太行山, Tàihángshān), dividing the Bohai (渤海, Bóhǎi) and Yellow (黃海, Huánghǎi) seas and facing the Liaodong Peninsula (遼東半島, Liáodōng bàndǎo) to the north	Mongols
Shang Yang 商鞅 (Shāng Yāng)	d. 338 BCE. Statesman and thinker assisting Duke Xiao of Qin (秦孝公, Qín Xiào Gōng, 381 BCE-338 BCE) in instituting legal reforms and providing the mobilizing ideological foundation for a new social and political organization under an imperial system	Qin
Shang 商 (Shāng) Dynasty	1600-1050 BCE One early Chinese dynasty in the yellow river valley in central China, also known as the Yin dynasty, later overturned by the Zhou dynasty.	Big Picture
Shanhai guan 山海關 Shānhǎiguān (Shanghai Pass)	One of the major passes of the Great Wall of China, located in Qinhuangdao, Hebei province, where the Great Wall meets the Pacific Ocean. In May 1644, Ming general Wu Sangui, in charge of guarding the border between Manchuria and China proper, defected to the Manchu forces. On May 27, Wu formally surrendered and opened the Shanhai Gate, and Qing troops flooded in and defeated rebel Li Zicheng's forces. This decisive battle, in which the Manchus gained access to Beijing, led to the formation of the Qing dynasty.	Qing Vision of Empire
shèngshì 盛世	lit. "Prosperous Age," an expression commonly used to refer to China's economic prosperity and political stability during the 18th century. The Qing rulers and officials customarily alluded to this term as hallmark of the dynasty's virtue and accomplishment, and China's recent rise in early 21st century provides the occasion for the term to come back in official as well as popular discourses.	High Qing
Shi Hu 石虎 (Shíhǔ)	295-349; a tribal leader of the Jie minority and warlord of northern China in the Later Zhao dynasty	Buddhism
Shi 士 (shì)	man of service, officer	
Shun 舜 (Shùn)	One of the earlier cultural heroes and sage kings recorded in Confucian classics. Successor to Yao. Despite his humble origin from a poor and malicious family, Shun proved himself to be an extraordinary and virtuous man. Yao married his two daughters to Shun, and selected Shun as his successor.	Origins
Siddartha Gautama	The historical Buddha of the Gautama family, said to be a son of the king in ancient India or Nepal	Buddhism
Siege warfare	the process of and tactics associated with the surrounding, blockading, and systematic assault of a fortified area with the intention of taking it	Mongols
Silla 新羅 (Xīnlúo)	also romanized as Shilla. 57 BCE - 935 CE. Ancient state established in the southeastern part of the Korean Peninsula; grew to occupy most of the Korean Peninsula in the late 7th Century upon the defeat of the Koguryō (高句麗, 37 BCE-669 CE) and Paekche (百濟, 18 BCE-660 CE) states	Cosmopolitan Tang
Sima Guang 司馬光 (Sīmǎ Guāng)	1019-1086 CE. Historian and Chancellor in Song Dyansty emphasizing social stability and the maintenance of balance above reform; led a group of Conservatives against Wang Anshi	Transforming Society Through Government
Sima Qian 司馬遷 (Sīmǎ Qiān)	145-85 BCE. Han Dynasty historian who wrote Historial Records also known as Records of the Grand Historian. He chose to be castrated rather than die so that he could finish his Magnus Opus: Historical Records. He studied historical records and imperial archives and traveled all over the country to interview and verify sources. He believed he was writing a fact-based objective history	W. Han Making Empire Last
Sinicization	A predominant narrative in Chinese history, namely that "barbarians" like the Mongols and Manchus would sooner or later become acculturated under Chinese influence once they became rulers of China, and thus transform themselves to be like the Chinese. To see complete sinicization as inevitable destiny of those peoples, however, risks overlooking crucial aspects of governance and identity under those "Conquest Dynasties" that remain distinct to the Han Chinese model.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Sinification 漢化 (Hànhuà)	the process of becoming Chinese. Refers often to the idea that people on China's borders, and particularly those nomadic peoples who conquered and ruled China, gradually became "Chinese", either through the adoption of Chinese forms of civil governance, the adoption of Chinese language, writing, and customs, intermarriage, or other means	Mongols

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Six Boards 六部 liù bù	The six ministries into which the central bureaucracy was divided for much of Chinese imperial history. The Six Boards were: the Board of Civil Appointments 吏部, the Board of Finance 戶部, the Board of Rites 禮部, the Board of War 兵部, the Board of Punishments 刑部, and the Board of Works 工部. The Six Boards were one of the Chinese civilian institutions adopted by Hong Taiji in the 1630s as he sought to centralize power and develop an institutional framework.	Qing Vision of Empire
Slender gold script 瘦金體 shòujīntǐ	personal style of writing pioneered by Emperor Huizong of Song (宋徽宗, Sòng Huīzōng), as his stokes resembled slender filaments of gold	Calligraphy
Small regular script 小楷 xiǎokǎi	lit. small (小, xiǎo) regular script (楷書, kǎishū). Formal, careful writing used in personal diaries and correspondence, and in government documents and examinations	Calligraphy
soft tuft 軟毫 ruǎnháo	brushes are made of the hair of different animals; differences in this hair influence the ink capacity of the brush. Tuft refers to the tip. Soft tufts are usually made from sheep hair and used in larger brushes or characters	Calligraphy
Song 宋 (Sòng) Dynasty	960-1279 CE. It was divided into two periods: the Northern Song (960-1127 CE) and the Southern Song (1127-1279 CE). In 1279 CE, the Song Dynasty fell under Mongol invasion. It was succeeded by the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368 CE).	Big Picture
Southern Song 南宋 (Nán Sòng)	1127-1279 CE. Under the invasion of Jurchen, the capital of the Song Dynasty retreated to today's Hangzhou. Although they were pushed to the south, the Southern Song court still had control over the rich agricultural, economic resources of southern China.	Neo Confucianism
Southerners 南人 (Nán rén)	also labeled with the derogatory "Southern Barbarians 蠻子 (Mánzi)".	Mongols
Sown	region in which agriculture is practiced (where seeds are sown and raised)	Mongols
spirit 神 (shén)	the spirit which can depart from the body	Self Realization
Spring and Autumn Annals of Master Lü 呂氏春秋 (Lǚ shì chūnqiū)	commissioned c. 239 BCE. Encyclopaedic compendium of ancient Chinese philosophy, culture, and civilization. Described here as an effort to bring together all schools of thought under single umbrella of Cosmic Resonance	Qin
Spring and Autumn Period 春秋時代 (Chūnqiū shídài)	770-481 BCE	
State Finance Commission 三司 (Sānsī)	comprised Census Bureau (戶部司, Hubusi), Tax Bureau (度支司, Duzhisi), and Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (鹽鐵司, Yantiesi). Primary state fiscal agency until 1070s; undermined by Wang Anshi during his New Policies reforms. see also Finance Planning Commission	Transforming Society Through Government
Steelyard	also known as a steelyard balance. A straight balance beam with a fulcrum located close to one end, at which an object of unknown weight is hung. A counterweight slides along the calibrated other side of the fulcrum toward the other end until the two sides are balanced at the fulcrum, at which point the weight of the object in question is given by the position of the counterweight. Interestingly, the Chinese word for this tool is quan (權, quan) -- the same word used to mean "political power." See short on Su Shi's Criticisms.	Transforming Society Through Government
Steppe	ecoregion characterized by vast grassland plains without trees (except those near water bodies)	Mongols
Steppe Party	those among the Mongols under the Yuan Dynasty who advocated a return to the nomadic steppe way of life to various degrees	Mongols
stiff tuft 硬毫 yìngáo	brushes are made of the hair of different animals; differences in this hair influence the ink capacity of the brush. Tuft refers to the tip. Stiff tufts are usually made from weasel or rabbit hair and used in smaller brushes or characters	Calligraphy
style 書風 shūfēng	denotes personal handwriting (as opposed to the writing system referred to by the word "script")	Calligraphy
Su Shi 蘇軾 (Sū Shi)	1037-1101 CE. Also known as Su Dongpo (東坡, Dongpo). Polymath (poet, calligrapher, essayist, commentator, art critic) and statesman in Song Dynasty; opponent of Wang Anshi's New Laws and defender of the national literary examinations	Transforming Society Through Government
Sui Dynasty 隋	589-618; the dynasty that finally reunified China from the north	Self Realization
Sunzi 孫子 (Sūnzǐ)	trad. 6th c. BCE, a legendary military strategist and the text attributed to him, _The Art of War_ (孫子兵法 Sūn Zǐ Bīng Fǎ) has become a global best-seller in the 20th century.	Competing Schools
Supreme Purity 上清 (Shàngqīng)	A new heaven of Daoism revealed to Yang Xi by the immortals at Maoshan	Self Realization
Suzerainty	political relationship in which a tributary or vassal state or region recognizes the higher authority of a more powerful entity and is in return vested by that entity and granted a significant measure of autonomy over its own domestic -- and sometimes foreign -- affairs	Transforming Society Through Government

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Taiping Rebellion 太平天國 (Tàipíng Tiānguó)	An uprising and civil war between the armies of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and Qing forces that swept through southern China between 1850 and 1864, and in which at least 20 million people died. The Taiping rebels were led by millennarian visionary Hong Xiquan (1814-1864 洪秀全), who proclaimed himself to be the brother of Jesus Christ. The Qing finally crushed the rebellion in 1864, but the cultural, political, and financial effects of its upheavals continued to be felt until the end of the dynasty.	Big Picture
Taksi 塔克世 Tǎkèshì	Leader of the left branch of the Jianzhou Jurchens during the sixteenth century, son of Giocangga. He was killed together with his father in 1583.	Qing Vision of Empire
Tang Penal Code 唐律 (Táng lǜ)	compiled 620s-650s CE, with commentary as 唐律疏議 (Tánglǚ shūyì) in 653 CE. Associated crimes with specific punishments and made punishments subject to relational and social status; became model for East Asian legal codes	Cosmopolitan Tang
Tang Protectorate 都護府 (Dūhùfǔ)	largely autonomous frontier governments established early in the Tang Dynasty (唐朝, Táng cháo, 618-907 CE). Had considerable autonomy in administration, tax collection, appointments, and choosing successors. Included the Anxi (安西, Ānxi), Andong (安東, Āndōng), Annam (安南, Ānnán), Anbei (安北, Ānběi), Beiting (北庭, Běiting), and Chanyu (單于, Chányú) Protectorates.	Mongols
Tang Statutes 唐令 (Táng lìng)	defined how government should function, how tax system should work, what obligations of people to government and government to people were; central part of construction of government by law in Tang and East Asia	Cosmopolitan Tang
Tang Taizong 唐太宗 (Táng Tàizōng)	Emperor Taizong (born Li Shimin) was the second ruler of the Tang Dynasty during a critical period (626-649). A strong aid to his father, the founding emperor of the dynasty, Li Shimin showed extraordinary talent and military prowess during his early career, and initiated a coup in 626 (known as the Xuanwu Gate Incident) to seize power from his elder brother, the crown prince Li Jiancheng. During Taizong's reign, the Tang dynasty consolidated its territories and greatly expanded westward after defeating the powerful Eastern Turks (Dong Tujue). Taizong was also a great patron for scholarship, fine arts, and literature. Later authors of political philosophy frequently referred to the "governance of Zhenguan (Taizong's reign title)" as one of the most enlightened periods in Chinese history.	High Qing
Tang 唐 (Táng) Dynasty	618-907 CE. It was an expansive and cosmopolitan empire.	Big Picture
Tangut people 黨項 (Dǎngxiàng)	Qiangic-speaking people related to Tibetans who moved into northwestern China and established the Western Xia Dynasty (1038-1227) centered around what is today Gansu Province	Transforming Society Through Government
Tao Yuanming 陶淵明 (Táoyuānmíng)	365?-427 CE; the most famous pre-Tang poet, remembered for his retreat from official life	Self Realization
Tartar City	The section of Beijing reserved for Manchus. Han Chinese were excluded from residence in the Tartar City, a policy which served both to accentuate Manchu dominance and to enforce the cohesion of the Manchu community. Despite this, however, many Manchu residents of the Tartar City were not immune to the attractions of the surrounding Han districts. Westerners had long used the term "Tartar" to refer generically to many of the peoples of Central Asia, and as the Manchus became better-known in Europe following the conquest of China, the term became associated with them and their empire.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Tatars 韃靼 (Dádá)	Turkic ethnic group in Eastern Europe and Northern Asia	Mongols
Tax Farming 撲買 (Pūmǎi)	known during the Yuan as pumai (撲買) or maipu (買撲, mǎipū); known now as baoshuizhi (包稅制, bāoshuizhì). System in which people could buy the rights to collect taxes and keep the profit	Mongols
Temple Associations 社 (Shè)	known in different contexts and time periods as 義邑 (yìyì), 邑社 (yìshe), 邑會 (yìhui). Depending on name and context, refers to any number of diverse organizations of lay followers of Buddhism or of temples themselves for the general purposes of performing religious acts and sustaining the organization through mutual aid. For more, see Jacques Gernet, <Buddhism in Chinese Society: An Economic History from the Fifth to the Tenth Centuries>, Chapter 9 ("The Popular Social Environment")	Transforming Society Through Government
Temüjin 鐵木真 (Tiěmùzhēn)	c.1162-1227 CE. Later known as Chinggis khan (成吉思汗, Chéngjísí hán) or Ghengis Khan, as well as Yuan Taizu (元太祖, Yuán Tàizǔ).	Mongols
Ten Thousand Word Memorial 萬言書 (Wànyán shū)	also known as the Myriand Word Memorial or the Shang huangdi wanyan shu (上皇帝萬言書). Wang Anshi's memorial to Emperor Renzong (宋仁宗) outlining his views on how government could transform society through education, employment, and recruitment	Transforming Society Through Government
the "Old Manchu Way"	Refers to the idealized set of Manchu cultural practices, most importantly including mounted and standing archery, speaking Manchu, and frugal living, promoted by the Qing court as the basic elements of Manchu identity that all bannermen were to embody. The Qing rulers believed that adherence to these practices would prevent the sort of degeneration that they thought previous conquest dynasties had experienced on account of assimilating to a Chinese way of life.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
The Censorate 都察院 (Dōu chá yuàn) earlier known as the 御史臺 (Yù shǐ tái)	It was a newly-invented branch of the central government in the Ming. In this system, officials are appointed to inspect other officials and report to the emperor directly.	Founding of the Ming
The Five Classics 五經 (Wǔjīng)	Classics of Poetry 詩經, Book of Documents 尚書, Book of Rites 禮記, Book of Changes 易經, Spring and Autumn Annals 春秋	Neo Confucianism
The Four Books 四書 (Sishū)	Chinese classic texts illustrating the core values and belief systems in Confucianism. They were selected by Zhu Xi in the Song Dynasty to serve as a general introduction to Confucian thought.	Neo Confucianism
The Lotus Sutra 妙法蓮華經 (Miàofǎ liánhuá jīng)	The most important Mahayana scripture, which emphasizes that salvation is possible for all sentient beings including lay people	Buddhism
The Pearl River 珠江 (Zhūjiāng)	A major river in south China that flows into the South China sea. It is the third largest river (volume-wise) in China.	Big Picture
The People's Republic of China 中華人民共和國 (Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó)	1949- Present. Founded by Mao Zedong and other Chinese Communist Party leaders.	Big Picture
The Perfected 真人 (zhēnrén)	An exalted kind of immortal	Self Realization
The Red Turban Rebellion 紅巾軍 (Hóng jīn jūn)	An uprising force that had the religious belief that only they could be saved. Rose at the end of the Yuan Dynasty, it aimed against the reign of the Yuan.	Founding of the Ming
The Silk Road 絲綢之路 (Sīchóu zhīlù)	Trade routes across Central Asia from China to Europe. Already in existence during the Han dynasty (206 BCE-220 CE), it served as a way to connect the East and the West over land at various points in history. Named for the lucrative Silk trade that was carried out through the routes starting in the Han Dynasty.	Big Picture
The Southern Dynasties	420-589; commonly used to refer to the dynasties following the collapse of the Jin in the south: Song (often called "Liu-Song" 劉宋 or "Song dynasty of the Lius" lest it be confused with the later Song dynasty of the Zhao 趙 imperial family), Qi 齊, Liang 梁, and Chen 陳.	Self Realization
The Utopians 農家 (Nóngjiā)	5th c. BCE	Competing Schools
Theravada Buddhism	A form of Buddhism common to south and southeast Asia in which individual salvation through nirvana is emphasized; this is usually seen as a precursor to Mahayana Buddhism, and sometimes disparagingly called the "Lesser Vehicle"	Buddhism
Three Kingdoms 三國 (Sānguó)	220–280 CE. Period following the end of the Han dynasty when China was divided between the kingdoms of Wei (魏, Wèi), Shu (蜀, Shǔ), and Wu (吳, Wú). Followed by a period of disunity	State and Society
Three Treasures 三寶 (sānbǎo)	The Buddha, the Dharma, and the Sangha	Buddhism
Tiantai Buddhism 天台宗 (Tiāntái zōng)	among the first native Chinese Buddhist schools; holds Lotus Sutra (妙法蓮華經, Miàofǎ liánhuá jīng) as the highest teaching in Buddhism. During the Tang Dynasty, the Tiantai school offers a unified view of Buddhism in which all the disparate Buddhist schools are grouped together and ranked	Cosmopolitan Tang
Tianxia 天下 (Tiānxià)	see "All Under Heaven" above	Qin
Tibetan Buddhism	form of Mahayana Buddhism developed in Tibet and adopted throughout the Himalayas	Mongols
Toghrul 脫斡鄰 (Tuōwòlín)	?-1203 CE. Khan of Keriat tribe; ally of Yesügei	Mongols
Tóngzhi 同志	People having a common will.	Neo Confucianism
Tungusic	A family of languages spoken in Siberia and Manchuria. Extant members include Manchu and Evenki.	Qing Vision of Empire
Türks 突厥 (Tūjué)	as distinguished from Turks of Anatolia. Peoples living on the Mongolian plateau and in Central Asia, whose empires lasted from 552-742 CE. Mongolian portion of Türk empire subjugated by Tang in 630 CE; Central Asian portion submitted in 659 CE. Revived empire lasted 684-742 CE	Cosmopolitan Tang
Tushita Heaven	The heaven where the Buddha of the future waits	Buddhism
Uighur (Uyghur) People 維吾爾 (Wéiwú'ěr)	Turkic ethnic group in Central Asia	Mongols
Urbanization	the physical growth in the size and importance of cities resulting in rural migration and increased urban population	Transforming Society Through Government
Village Elder System	The system installed during the Ming. The elders have certain legal powers, such as deciding on low level cases and punishment for transgressors. They can also make report on the behavior of local officials.	Founding of the Ming
Village School System	The system introduced during the Ming dynasty. Young males are taught in village schools. It did not last long for it was prone to corruption.	Founding of the Ming
Wang Anshi 王安石 (Wáng Anshí)	1021-1086 CE. Political reformer in Song Dynasty advocating a return to the Confucian Classics in literature and politics and a transformation of social customs and institutions. Head of a Reformist group that found itself at odds with a Conservative group led by Sima Guang (司馬光)	Transforming Society Through Government
Wang Mang 王莽 (Wáng Mǎng)	45 BCE-23 CE. Relative of Empress Wang (13 CE) and served as a regent for the reigns of two child emperors before taking the thrown himself and starting the 'New' Dynasty.	W. Han Making Empire Last
Wang Wei 王維 (Wángwéi)	701-761 CE; one of the great Tang poets who excelled in writing regulated verse and poems on quietistic themes	Poetry

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Wang Xizhi 王羲之 Wáng Xīzhī	c. 303-361 CE. Known as the "Sage of Calligraphy" (書聖, shūshèng). Gathered scores of literary figures for a poetic gathering at the Orchid Pavilion (蘭亭, Lántíng) in the spring of 353 CE, where he composed in running script (行書, xíngshū) the "Preface to the Poems Composed at the Orchid Pavilion (蘭亭序, Lántíngxù)" that would become one of the most famous and well-collected pieces in Chinese art history. See Part 4.	Calligraphy
Wáng Yángmíng 王陽明	1472 –1529CE.A Neo-Confucian philosopher, official, educationist, calligraphist and general during the Ming dynasty. He is commonly regarded as the most important Neo-Confucian thinker after Zhu Xi.	Neo Confucianism
Warring States period	481 - 221 BCE	Competing Schools
Western Han 西漢 (Xī Hàn)	206 BCE-9 CE. Dynasty that formed when Liu Bang succeeded in reunifying China after the Qin Dynasty's collapse led to the disintegration of China into multiple kingdoms. It ended when Wang Mang took power and created the 'New' Dynasty.	W. Han Making Empire Last
Western Xia Dynasty 西夏 (Xī Xià)	1038-1227 CE	Mongols
wù lǐ 物理	The principle of (or behind) things	Self Realization
Wu Sangui 吳三桂 Wú Sāngui	Turncoat Ming general who famously opened the gates of the Great Wall to invading Qing forces. Later entrusted by the Qing with the administration of Yunnan Province, Wu eventually allied with two other Ming defectors in Qing employ, and declared war on the Qing. The forces of these "Three Feudatories" were eventually put down after an eight-year civil war, which ended with Qing rule reaffirmed throughout the Chinese heartland.	Qing Vision of Empire
wù sè 物色	The appearance of things in the phenomenal world	Self Realization
Wu Zetian 武則天 (Wú Zétiān)	c. 625-705 CE; r. 690-705 CE. Also known as Wu Zhao (武曌, Wǔ Zhào), Wu Hou (武后, Wǔ Hòu), or Empress Wu. Concubine of Emperor Taizong (太宗, Tàizōng, r. 626-649 CE) and First Consort (夫人, fūrén) of Emperor Gaozong (高宗, Gāozōng, r. 626-649 CE). Usurped the throne after Emperor Gaozong's debilitation in 660 and and proclaimed the 'Zhou Dynasty' (周, Zhōu, 690-705 CE), ruling as sovereign -- the first female to do so in Chinese history -- until her removal and death in 705 CE	Cosmopolitan Tang
Xia 夏 (Xià) Dynasty	The first dynasty of China according to traditional historiography and legends, later succeeded by Shang. But its existence has been doubted by many modern archeologists because of the lack of archeological evidence.	Big Picture
Xian 縣 (xiàn)	(1) county; (2) an area of land governed by an appointed official. Here, refers to the "district (縣, xiàn)" administrative system under which Qin divided the country into counties (縣, xiàn) after abolishing fiefs (封, fēng) and the aristocracy	Qin
Xiang Yu 項羽 (Xiàng Yǔ)	232–202 BCE. After the collapse of Qin, Xiang Yu controlled a large area of land. He and Liu Bang engaged in a struggle for power until his defeat and suicide.	W. Han Making Empire Last
Xiao He 蕭何 (Xiāo Hé)	257-193 BCE. Served under Liu Bang (later known as Emperor Gaozu) against the Qin and against Xiang Yu, becoming a chancellor after the founding of the Han Dynasty. Logistics expert. Considered one of the "Three Heroes of the early Han Dynasty" (漢初三傑, Hàncū sānjié).	W. Han Making Empire Last
Xie An 謝安	320-385 CE; a famous general of the Eastern Jin dynasty who saved the south from invasion; there are many anecdotes of pure conversation about him	Self Realization
Xie Lingyun 謝靈運	385-433; China's first great landscape poet	Self Realization
Xiongnu 匈奴 (Xiōngnú)	Nomadic people who resided north of Han dynasty's borders	State and Society
Xu Bing 徐冰 Xú Bīng	1955-present. Printmaker and installation artist focusing on language and written word see http://www.xubing.com/	Calligraphy
Xu Hui 許翹 (Xǔ Hui)	341-c.370 CE; the younger Mr. Xu, who reportedly achieved immortality by taking an elixir	Self Realization
Xunzi 荀子 (Xúnzǐ)	3rd c. BCE Chinese philosopher who is generally considered a Confucian.	Competing Schools
Yan Yu 嚴羽 (Yán yǔ)	thirteenth century literary critic	Poetry
Yang Wanli 楊萬里	1127-1206; a poet of the Song (960-1279) dynasty	Self Realization
Yang Zhu 楊朱 (Yáng Zhū)	5th c. BCE A thinker famously known for being unwilling to "pluck a hair from his body to benefit the world."	Competing Schools
Yang 陽 (yáng)	literally meaning light; is associated with brightness, day time, males, masculine qualities, strength, creativeness, positive energy etc.	Qin
Yangshao culture 仰韶文化 (Yǎngsháo wénhuà)	Early Neolithic culture in the Yellow River valley region, 5000- 3000 BCE. Named after Yangshao, the village in Hennan Province where the remains of the culture were firstly discovered.	Origins
Yangyi 楊義 (Yáng xī)	330-386?; Daoist priest who received revelations from the immortals of Supreme Purity	Self Realization
Yangzhou massacre 揚州十日 Yángzhōu shí rì	An infamous incident of May, 1645, during the Qing conquest of the Lower Yangzi, when the attacking Qing troops slaughtered the entire population of the city of Yangzhou, whose commander, Shi Kefa, had refused to surrender. Particularly at the end of the Qing, it would serve as a symbol of Manchu atrocities against the Chinese people, and a justification for overthrowing Qing rule.	Qing Vision of Empire
Yangzte River 長江 (Chángjiāng)	It is the longest river in China and flows through Shanghai into the East China Sea.	Big Picture

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Yao 堯 (Yáo)	One of the earlier cultural heroes and sage kings recorded in Confucian classics. He is said to have harmonized the disparate, built government, and invented the calendar.	Origins
Ye Shi 葉適 (Yè Shì)	1150—1223 CE. A Chinese Literati thinker from the Song dynasty.	Big Picture
Yellow River 黃河 (Húánghé)	second longest river in China. Originates in the Bayan Har Mountatins (巴顏喀拉山, Bayankala shan) in Qinghai Province (青海省, Qinghai sheng) and empties into the Bohai Sea (渤海, Bohai)	Big Picture
Yellow Turban Rebellion 黃巾之亂 (Huángjīn zhī luàn)	184-190 CE. Rebel/religious mass movement to overthrow the Han. Name of rebellion derives from color of head coverings worn by rebels. Suppression of rebellion leaves generals in charge; massacre eunuchs; prolonged failure to restore civil authority. Hastened collapse of Han Dynasty	State and Society
Yesüge 也速該 (Yěsùgāi)	1133-1170 CE. Father of Temüjin. Chief of Kiyad subtribe (乞牙惕副氏族, Qǐyátí fùshízú) of Khamog Mongols. Ally and anda of Toghrul, Khan of Kerait tibe.	Mongols
yí 夷	Historically translated by Europeans as "barbarian", the term was originally used in ancient China to refer to peoples residing to the east of the Central Plains; it eventually became a generic term for peoples outside the Chinese cultural sphere.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Yin Privilege 蔭 (Yīn)	a hereditary privilege allowing prominent officials to place their sons, grandsons, brothers, etc. into low-level government offices without additional qualifications such as success in the civil service examination, and thus make these male family members eligible for further appointment within the civil service	Transforming Society Through Government
Yīn 陰 (yīn)	literally meaning shade; is associated with darkness, night time, females, feminine qualities, weakness, receptiveness, yielding, and negative energy etc.	Qin
Yīnyang 陰陽 (Yīnyáng)	interaction of Yin and Yang (these two complimentary poles) was seen as integral in perpetuating the natural order	Qin
Yongzheng emperor 雍正 Yōngzhèng	The fifth Qing emperor. Though his rule (1722-35) was shorter than that of his father Kangxi or his son Qianlong, Yongzheng's policies still played an important role in safeguarding the prosperity and stability of the Qing empire during what is now regarded as its most prosperous era. Yongzheng introduced a number of bureaucratic reforms which successfully reduced corruption and enhanced revenue collection, and oversaw extended military campaigns in frontier areas which enhanced the Qing's position across its western borderlands.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Yu 禹 (Yǔ)	According to Confucian classics, Shun called upon Yu to control the great flood that happened during that time, and Yu eventually succeeded Shun as the third sage king. Unlike Yao and Shun, who chose unrelated men of worth as their successors, Yu passed down his throne to his own son. Thus began the Xia Dynasty.	
Yuan dynasty 元朝 Yuán Cháo	The name of the conquest dynasty that ruled China and much of East Asia until 1368. The start of the Yuan period is usually dated either to its conquest of the Jin in 1234 or its conquest of the Southern Song in 1271. The dynasty was founded by Chinggis Khan and was the wealthiest portion of the Mongol empire that conquered most of Eurasia.	Big Picture
Yuan Ethnic Hierarchy System	also known as the "Four Class System (四等人制, Sìděng rénzhì)"; legal caste system instituted under the Yuan in which ethnicities were grouped into four categories and ranked: (1) Mongol 蒙古族 (Ménggǔ zú), (2) "Many Categories" 色目 (Sèmù), (3) Han 漢 (Hàn; including Khitans 契丹, Jurchens 女真, Tanguts 黨項), and (4) Southerners 南人 (Nánrén)	Mongols
Yuan History 元史 Yuán shǐ	The annalistic history of the Yuan dynasty, which, in keeping with Chinese historiographical tradition, was compiled in 1370 by the dynasty that succeeded it, the Ming. The history was compiled using court historical records from the Yuan court, and includes biographies of the imperial family, chronological tables, and treatises on various aspects of the Yuan polity.	Manchu Identity and the Meanings of Minority Rule
Yurt	portable dwelling used by nomadic peoples of Northern and Central Asia	Mongols
Zero-sum Game	economic concept in which the amount of utility in a set interaction remains fixed; thus the gains of one participant in an interaction must be accompanied by the corresponding losses of another participant	Transforming Society Through Government
Zhang Liang 張良 (Zhāng Liáng)	c.250-185 BCE. Tried to kill Qin Shihuang, but failed. Later joined Liu Bang in trying to overthrow Qin and became Liu Bang's advisor. Strategist. Considered one of the "Three Heroes of the Early Han Dynasty (漢初三傑, Hàncū sānjié)"	W. Han Making Empire Last
Zhāng Zài 張載	1020-1077 CE. A Chinese Neo-Confucian moral philosopher and cosmologist.	Neo Confucianism
Zhao Gao 趙高 (Zhào Gāo)	d.207. Chief eunuch in Qin. Persuaded Second Emperor of Qin that he should never appear in public.	W. Han Making Empire Last
Zhōu Dūnyí 周敦頤 (Zhōudūnyí)	1017-1073 CE. A Chinese Neo-Confucian philosopher and cosmologist during the Song Dynasty.	Neo Confucianism
Zhou Dynasty 周 (Zhōu)	1046 BC–256 BC. It followed the Shang Dynasty and preceded the Qin Dynasty. It was divided into two periods: the Western Zhou (1046 BC- 771 BC) and the Eastern Zhou (770-256 BC).	Origins
Zhou Dynasty 周 (Zhōu) 'Second Zhou' Dynasty	also known as 'Second Zhou' Dynasty or Wu's Zhou Dynasty. 690-705 CE. Proclaimed by Empress Wu (武則天, Wǔ Zétiān) after years of her de facto rule; ended with Wu's abdication and death in 705 CE	Cosmopolitan Tang

Term	Definition	Module it first appears
Zhū Xī 朱熹	1130-1200 CE. A Song Dynasty Confucian scholar who became the leading figure of the School of Principle and the most influential rationalist Neo-Confucian in China.	Neo Confucianism
Zhu Yuanzhang 朱元璋 (Zhū yuánzhāng)	1328-1398 CE. Better known by his imperial temple name, Taizu, and the name of his reign period, Hongwu, Zhu Yuanzhang was the founder of the Ming dynasty.	Founding of the Ming
Zhuangzi 莊子 (Zhuāngzǐ)	368-286 BCE The figure to whom the text _Zhuangzi_ (莊子 Zhuāngzǐ) is attributed to, and was later canonized as a Daoist sage	Competing Schools
Zou Yan 鄒衍 (Zōu Yǎn)	305 BCE-240 BCE. Representative thinker of Yin and Yang (陰陽, Yīnyáng). Synthesized Yin and Yang and Five Phases thought	Qin
以天下為己任 (yǐ tiānxià wéi jǐrèn)	"Take the world as one's responsibility."	Neo Confucianism
天地萬物 (tiāndì wànwù)	"Heaven and earth and the myriad things," i.e. all things	Neo Confucianism