

Glossary

Abbasid caliphate: The Abbasids (750-1258), with their capital in Baghdad, ruled an empire stretching from Africa to Central Asia. Their encouragement of literature, philosophy, the sciences, and the arts made this period a golden age of Islamic culture.

Bodhisattva (“Enlightenment Being”): Central figure in Mahayana Buddhism. Although able to enter nirvana, the Bodhisattva remains in the world to save all living things from suffering.

Caliph (*khalifa*): Successors to Muhammad and leaders of the Muslim community.

Central Asia: Xinjiang (China’s largest province), Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and northern Afghanistan.

Chinggis Khan (1167-1227) first united the tribes of Mongolia in the early thirteenth century.

Dunhuang: City in western Gansu province where the two branches of the Silk Roads circling the Tarim Basin come together. In addition to being an important commercial town, from 366 CE until the 14th century, Dunhuang was a center of Buddhism.

East Turkestan: Older name for Xinjiang, the part of Central Asia now within the People’s Republic of China.

Emperor Wu (r. 141-87 BCE): Han dynasty ruler whose aggressive foreign policy sought to destroy the Xiongnu confederation that threatened China’s northern frontier. During his reign, Confucianism was established as state orthodoxy.

Eurasia: The continent of Europe and Asia.

Four Noble Truths: The core of Buddhist doctrine emphasizing the universality of suffering and the path to liberation.

Five Precepts: The basic concepts adhered to by all Buddhists—Do not kill; do not steal; don’t engage in sexual misconduct; do not lie; don’t use alcohol or drugs.

Golden Horde, Empire of the: Mongol-ruled domain established in the wake of the thirteenth century conquest of Russia.

Guanyin (Guanshiyin): Mahayana Buddhist Goddess of Mercy, widely worshipped in East Asia.

Hijra (Migration): In 622 Muhammad and his followers left Mecca for Medina. This event, the *Hijra*, marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar and the Muslim religious community (*umma*).

Hui: Chinese-speaking Muslims, thought to be of Persian and Central Asian origin.

Ilkhanid dynasty (1256-1353): Mongol rulers of the Middle East and parts of Central Asia.

Inner Asia: In addition to Central Asia (see entry, above), Inner Asia consists of southern Siberia, Inner Mongolia, Mongolia, and Tibet.

Islam: Arabic for “surrender” or “submission.” A Muslim is “one who has surrendered” to God.

Jataka Tales: From the Sanskrit root “*jan*,” meaning “to be born.” The 550 *Jataka Tales* (“Birth Stories”) are believed to be about the former lives of the Buddha.

Ka’aba: The sanctuary in Mecca that is the most sacred place in Islam. Every Muslim making the pilgrimage to Mecca walks around the Ka’aba seven times.

Karez: A traditional irrigation system used in the Middle East and Central Asia. *Karez* rely on gravity to transport water through underground tunnels.

Kazakhs: Formerly a nomadic people, the Kazakhs are the second most numerous Turkic group in Central Asia.

Khubilai Khan (1215-1294): Grandson of Chinggis Khan and first ruler of China’s Mongol Yuan dynasty (1368-1644).

Kushans: The Kushans controlled parts of northwest India, Pakistan, and Central Asia from the second century BCE to the third century CE. Their domains included the southern route of the Silk Roads across the Tarim Basin.

Manichaeism: A religion founded by the Mesopotamia-born prophet Manes (third century CE) that spread throughout the Middle East and Central Asia. Manicheism emphasized the struggle between good (light) and evil (darkness).

Mogao Caves: Near Dunhuang in Gansu province. Over five hundred in number, they serve as a living museum of Buddhist art. The artworks, manuscripts, and other objects found there reflect both the flourishing of Buddhism along the Silk Roads and the multi-ethnic character of Silk Roads culture.

Nestorian Christianity: The view that Christ consisted of both a human and a divine person as espoused by Nestorius, a Syrian bishop of the fifth century. Nestorianism was brought as far east as China by Iranian merchants and missionaries.

Oasis: Desert areas having water supplies able to support vegetation. The water comes from rainfall in mountain ranges that feed underground springs. These underground springs can travel for hundreds of miles to water the oases.

Parthian dynasty (247 BCE-224 CE): At its height, the Parthian empire controlled Iran, most of the Middle East, and parts of Central Asia. They were key middleman in early Silk Roads trade.

Pastoralism: Lifestyle based on raising horses, sheep, and cattle.

Pax Mongolica: The period during the thirteenth century when Mongol-ruled domains brought relative peace to the entire Eurasian continent.

Period of Disunion (third to sixth centuries): Also called the Six Dynasties period. A time when non-Chinese peoples ruled the north and Chinese refugees controlled the south.

Porcelain: Hard and translucent ceramic that rings like a bell when struck.

Sasanian dynasty (224-651): One of the most powerful empires to rule the Iranian plateau and eastern part of the Fertile Crescent.

Sericulture: The raising of silkworms for their cocoons. The basis of silk production.

Shahada: The basic declaration of Muslim faith proclaiming that “There is no god but God. Muhammad is the messenger of God.”

Shi’a: Arabic for “faction” or “sect.” Followers of Ali, Muhammad’s son-in-law and the fourth caliph, whose murder ushered in the establishment of the Umayyad dynasty (661-750). His followers (predominantly in Iran and Iraq) regard him as a deputy of God rather than a secular ruler. The major religious schism in Islam.

Sunni: The Muslim majority, as opposed to the Shi’a.

Sogdians: An Iranian people from Central Asia. Between the fourth and ninth centuries they were probably the most important merchants trading along the Silk Roads.

Steppe: Plains consisting of grass and scrubland with high mountain ranges. The Eurasian steppe stretches from the borders of Manchuria westward to the Black Sea and the plains of Hungary.

Transoxiana (or Transoxania): Old name for the Central Asian region lying between the Amu Darya (Oxus) and Syr Darya (Jaxartes) rivers.

Tribute system: Policy whereby the imperial Chinese state dealt with nomadic peoples along its northern frontier. Tributary states acknowledged subservience to China and its emperor, presented token gifts, and sent hostages to the Chinese court. In return, steppe nomads and other foreigners received silk, cash, gold jewelry and ornaments, and the right to trade at frontier markets.

Turks: The people of modern Turkey are only one of many Turkic peoples. Today, speakers of Turkic languages live not only in Turkey, but also in Central Asia, northwest China, Iran, Afghanistan, and Russia.

Umayyad caliphate (661-750): The first Muslim dynasty, with its capital in Damascus.

Umma: The Muslim community.

Uyghurs: The Turkic/Muslim inhabitants of China’s Xinjiang province.

West Turkestan: Older name for the part of Central Asia now consisting of the five Islamic republics of the former Soviet Union plus northern Afghanistan.

Western Regions: The traditional Chinese name for Central Asia.

Xinjiang: China’s largest province, setting for the northern and southern Silk Roads routes around the Taklamakan desert.

Xiongnu: A pastoral nomadic people from Mongolia that established an empire during the third century BCE. They were the main foreign policy problem of the Han dynasty (202 BCE-220 CE).

Yurt (ger): A portable felt-covered tent used by Inner Asian nomadic peoples.

Zoroastrianism: The official religion of the Sasanian empire (224-651). The prophet Zoroaster (believed to have lived anywhere from the thirteenth to the sixth century BCE) promoted worship of a single god, Ahura Mazda.

Bibliography

- Allsen, Thomas. 1987.
Mongol Imperialism. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Allsen, Thomas. 2001.
Culture and Conquest in Mongol Eurasia. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Allworth, Edward. 1994.
“Commensals or Parasites? Russians, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, and Others in Central Asia.” In Beatrice F. Manz, ed. *Central Asia in Historical Perspective*. Boulder CO: Westview Press, 1994, pp. 185-201.
- Allworth, Edward. 1994.
“The Focus of Literature.” In Edward Allworth, ed. *Central Asia—130 Years of Russian Dominance, A Historical Overview*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.
- Allworth, Edward. 1994.
“The New Central Asians.” In Edward Allworth (ed.), *Central Asia—130 Years of Russian Dominance, A Historical Overview*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.
- Altoma, Reef. 1994.
“The Influence of Islam in Post-Soviet Kazakhstan.” In Beatrice F. Manz, ed. *Central Asia in Historical Perspective*. Boulder CO: Westview Press, 1994, pp. 164-181.
- Archnet. *Dictionary of Islamic Architecture* Website: <http://archnet.org/library/dictionary>
- Auezov, Mukhtar. Website: <http://www.kz/eng/aeuzov/aeuzov1.html>
- Barfield, Thomas J. 1989.
The Perilous Frontier. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Beal, Samuel . 1969.
Si-Yu-Ki. Buddhist Records of the Western World. 2 Vols. Delhi: Oriental Books Reprint.
- Benewick, Robert. 1999.
State of China Atlas. London: Penguin Reference Books.
- Billows, Richard A. 1997.
“The Spread of Power: Empires East and West.” In Ainslie T. Embree and Carol Gluck, eds. *Asia in Western and World History*. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, pp. 265-279.
- Birrell, Anne. 1993.
Popular Songs and Ballads of Han China. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
- Bloom, Jonathan M. 2001.
Paper Before Print—The History and Impact of Paper in the Islamic World. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Bonavia, Judy. 1988.
The Silk Road—From Xi’an to Kashgar. Hong Kong: Odyssey Publications Ltd.

- Boulnois, Luce, et al. 2004.
Silk Road: Monks, Warriors, and Merchants on the Silk Road. Hong Kong: Odyssey.
- Brinker, Helmut. 1998.
 “Transfiguring Divinities: Buddhist Sculpture in China.” In Howard Rogers, ed. *China: 5000 Years, Innovation and Transformation in the Arts*. New York: Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation, pp. 144-158.
- Bryant, Daniel. 2001.
 “Poetry of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries.” In Victor S. Mair, ed. *The Columbia History of Chinese Literature*. New York: Columbia University Press, pp. 399-409.
- Buddhanet. Buddha Dharma Education Association Inc. Website: <http://www.buddhanet.net>
- Ch'en, Kenneth. 1964.
Buddhism in China. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Christian, David . 1998.
A History of Russia, Central Asia, and Mongolia, Vol. 1. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
- Chu, Pingyi. *Boundaries Crossing: Western Astronomy in Confucian China, 1600-1800*.
 Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton University. Website: <http://www.admin.ias.edu/hsem/pingyi.html>
- Conze, Edward, tr. 1959.
Buddhist Scriptures. New York: Penguin Books.
- Cressey, George Babcock. 1934.
China's Geographic Foundations. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.
- Cressey, George Babcock. 1957.
 “Water in the Desert,” *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. 47(2): 105-124.
- Cullen, Christopher. 1996.
Astronomy and Mathematics in Ancient China: the Zhou bi suan jing. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Dar, Saifu Rahman. 2000.
 “Caravansarais along the Grand Trunk Road in Pakistan: A Central Asian Legacy.” In Vadime Elisseff, ed. *The Silk Roads: Highways of Culture and Commerce*. New York: Berghahn Books.
- Davis, Richard H. 1999.
 “Religions of India in Practice.” In Donald S. Lopez, ed. *Asian Religions in Practice—An Introduction*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- de Bary, W.T. and Irene Bloom. 1999.
Sources of Chinese Tradition, Vol. 1. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Denny, Frederick Mathewson. 1994.
An Introduction to Islam. New York: Macmillan Publishing. Reprinted by permission of Pearson Education, Inc., Upper Saddle River, NJ: <http://www.pearsoned.com/>
- Dunhuang Research Institute (comp.). 2000.
Dunhuang—A Centennial Commemoration of the Discovery of the Cave Library. Beijing: Morning Glory Publishers.

- Dudbridge, Glen. 1998.
“Buddhist images in action—Five stories from the Tang.” *Cahiers d’Extreme-Asie* 10, Ecole Francaise D’Extreme-Orient: 377-392.
- Dunn, Ross E. 1986.
The Adventures of Ibn Battuta. London: Croom Helm.
- EASIA. Asia For Educators, Columbia University. Website
<http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/mongols>
- Eberhard, Wolfram. 1986.
A Dictionary of Chinese Symbols. London: Routledge.
- Ebrey, Patricia Buckley. 1996.
The Cambridge Illustrated History of China. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Ebrey, Patricia Buckley. 1993.
Chinese Civilization—A Sourcebook. New York: The Free Press.
- EconEdLink. National Council of Economic Education. Website: <http://www.econedlink.org>
- Economist 1999.
“Central Asia—The Shrinking Hordes.” *The Economist*, April 3rd, 1999, p. 36.
- EIA. U.S. Energy Information Administration. Website:
<http://eia.doe.gov/emeu/international/contentsnjava.html>
- Farmer, Edward L., et al. 1986.
Comparative History of Civilizations in Asia, Vol. 1. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
- Fisher, Robert E. 1993.
Buddhist Art and Architecture. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Frye, Richard Nelson. 1963.
The Heritage of Persia. London: Weidenfeld.
- Gernet, Jacques. 1995.
Buddhism in Chinese Society. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Ghose, Rajeshwari, ed. 1998.
In the Footsteps of the Buddha—An Iconic Journey from India to China. Hong Kong: University Museum and Art Gallery, The University of Hong Kong.
- Gibb, H.A.R., tr. 1969.
Ibn Battuta—Travels in Asia and Africa. New York: Augustus M. Kelley.
- Gillette, Maris Boyd. 2000.
Between Mecca and Beijing: Modernization and Consumption Among Urban Chinese Muslims. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2000.
- Gladney, Dru. 1991.
Muslim Chinese: Ethnic Nationalism in the People’s Republic. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

- Hsieh, Chiao-min and Jean Kan Hsieh. 1995.
China—A Provincial Atlas. New York: Simon & Schuster Macmillan.
- Ho Peng-yoke. 1969.
 “The Astronomical Bureau in Ming China.” *Journal of Asian History* 3.2: 137-157.
- Huc, Evariste Rege, and Joseph Gabet. 1998.
Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China During the Years 1844-1846. 2 Vols. Reprint edition: New Delhi: Asian Educational Services.
- IEA 1998. International Energy Agency. Website: <http://www.iea.org>
- Jackson, Peter and Laurence Lockhart, eds. 1986.
The Cambridge History of Iran, Vol. 6. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Khazanov, A.M. 1998.
 “Underdevelopment and Ethnic Relations in Central Asia.” In Beatrice F. Manz, ed. *Central Asia in Historical Perspective*. Boulder CO: Westview Press, pp. 144-163.
- Komaroff, Linda and Stefano Carboni. 2002.
The Legacy of Genghis Khan. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art.
- Langlois, John D. 1981.
China Under Mongol Rule. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Lapidus, Ira M. 1988.
A History of Islamic Societies. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Latham, Ronald. 1958.
The Travels of Marco Polo. London: Penguin Books.
- Lattimore, Owen. 1962.
Studies in Frontier History: Collected Papers 1928-1958. London: Oxford University Press.
- Ledyard, Gari. 1963.
 “Two Mongol Documents from the *Koryo Sa*.” *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 83.2: 225-239.
- Lee, Peter H., and Wm. Theodore de Bary, eds. 1997.
Sources of Korean Tradition. Vol. 1. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Lee, Sherman E. 1973.
A History of Far Eastern Art. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc.
- Li, Guishan. 1998.
Frescoes and Fables: Mural stories from the Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang. Beijing: New World Press.
- Life of Hsuan-Tsang*. 1959.
 Compiled by Hui-li. Peking: The Chinese Buddhist Association.
- Lipman, Jonathan. 1997.
Familiar Strangers—A History of Muslims in Northwest China. Seattle: University of Washington Press.

- Liu, Xinru 1988.
Ancient India and Ancient China: Trade and Religious Exchanges AD 1- 600. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Loewe, Michael and Edward L. Shaughnessy, eds. 1999.
The Cambridge History of Ancient China. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lopez, Donald S. 1999.
Asian Religions in Practice. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Mackerras, Colin. 1990.
“The Uighurs.” In Denis Sinor, ed. *The Cambridge History of Early Inner Asia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 320-342.
- Mair, Victor. 1994.
The Columbia Anthology of Traditional Chinese Literature. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Major, John. 1995.
The Silk Route—7,000 Miles of History. New York: Harper Collins Publishers.
- Manz, Beatrice F. 1994.
“Historical Background.” In Beatrice F. Manz, ed. *Central Asia in Historical Perspective*. Boulder CO: Westview Press, pp. 4-22.
- Miscevic, Nenad. 2001.
“Nationalism,” *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Winter 2001 Edition)*, Edward N. Zalta, ed.
- MMA. Metropolitan Museum of Art. *The Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368 A.D.)—The Legacy of Ghenghis Khan*. Website: http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/yuan/hod_1993.256.htm
- MMA. Metropolitan Museum of Art. *China: Dawn of a Golden Age, 200-750 AD*. Website: <http://www.metmuseum.org/special/China/index.asp>
- Morgan, David. 1986.
The Mongols. New York: Basil Blackwell.
- Naquin, Susan, and Chün-fang Yü, eds. 1992.
Pilgrimages and Sacred Sites in China. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- NASA. NASA Website on the solar eclipse of August 11, 1999.
http://eclipse99.nasa.gov/pages/traditions_Calendars.html
- Needham, Joseph. 1959.
Science and Civilization in China; Vol. 3, Sect. 19-25, “Mathematics and the Sciences of the Heavens and Earth.” Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- New York Times*. November 19, 2000. “Defiant Chinese Muslims Keep Their Own Time” (Elizabeth Rosenthal).
- Nickel, Lucas, ed. 2002.
The Return of the Buddha—Buddhist Sculptures of the 6th Century from Qingzhou, China. Zürich: Museum Reitberg Zürich.

- Olcott, Martha Brill. 1987.
The Kazakhs. Stanford, CA: Hoover Institution Press.
- Olschki, Leonardo. 1960.
Marco Polo's Asia. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Owen, Stephen. 1996.
An Anthology of Chinese Literature—Beginnings to 1911. New York: W.W. Norton & Company.
- Parthia. Parthian Empire. Website: <http://www.parthia.com>
- Peters, F.E. 1994.
A Reader on Classical Islam. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Plaks, Andrew H. 1994.
“*The Journey to the West*.” In Barbara Stoler Miller, ed. *Masterworks of Asian Literature in Comparative Perspective*. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, pp. 272-284.
- Przheval'skii, Nikolai Mikhailovich. 1876.
Mongolia, The Tangut Country, And The Solitudes Of Northern Tibet, Being A Narrative Of Three Years' Travel In Eastern High Asia. London: S. Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington.
- Puri, B.N. 1987.
Buddhism in Central Asia. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass Publishers.
- Qu'ran. 1993.
Al-Qu'ran. A Contemporary Translation by Ahmed Ali. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- de Rachewiltz, Igor. 1993.
In the Service of the Khan: Eminent Personalities of the Early Mongol-Yuan Period (1200-1300). Weisbaden: Harassowitz.
- Rahula, Walpola. 1974.
What the Buddha Taught. New York: Grove Press.
- Rawson, Jessica, ed. 1992.
The British Museum Book of Chinese Art. New York: Thames and Hudson Inc.
- Rossabi, Morris. 1975.
China and Inner Asia—From 1368 to the Present Day. New York: Pica Press.
- Rossabi, Morris. 1988.
Khubilai Khan—His Life and Times. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Rossabi, Morris. 1990.
“The ‘Decline’ of the Central Asian Caravan Trade.” In James D. Tracy, ed. *The Rise of Merchant Empires*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 351-370.
- Rossabi, Morris. 2002.
“The Mongols and Their Legacy.” In Linda Komaroff and Stefano Carboni, eds. *The Legacy of Genghis Khan—Courtly Art and Culture in West Asia, 1256-1353*. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, pp. 12-35.

- Rudelson, Justin Jon. 1997.
Oasis Identities: Uyghur Nationalism Along China's Silk Road. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Saliba, George. 1994.
A History of Arabic Astronomy—Planetary Theories During the Golden Age of Islam. New York: New York University Press.
- Saliba, George. 1997.
 “Interfusion of Asian and Western Cultures: Islamic Civilization and Europe to 1500.” In Ainslie T. Embree and Carol Gluck, eds. *Asia in Western and World History*, Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, pp. 40-54.
- Schafer, Edward. 1963.
Golden Peaches of Samarkand. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Schirokauer, Conrad. 1991.
A Brief History of Chinese Civilization. New York: Harcourt Brace & Company. Reprinted with permission of Wadsworth, a division of Thomson Learning: <http://www.thomson.com> Fax 800-730-2215
- Shagdar, Bira. 2000.
 “The Mongol Empire in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries.” In Vadime Elisseeff, ed. *The Silk Roads*. New York: Berghahn Books, pp. 126-144.
- Silk Road Foundation. Website: <http://www.silkroadfoundation.org>
- Silk Road Seattle. “Horses and Camels” Website:
<http://depts.washington.edu/uwch/silkroad/exhibit/trade/horcamae.html>
- Silk Road Seattle. “Notes on the History of Dunhuang” Website:
<http://www.depts.washington.edu/uwch/silkroad/cities/china/dh/dhhist.html>
- Silk Road Seattle. “Traditional Cultures in Central Asia” Website:
<http://depts.washington.edu/uwch/silkroad/culture/culture.html>
- de Silva, Lynn A. 1974.
Buddhism: Beliefs and Practices in Sri Lanka. Colombo: De Silva.
- Sims-Williams, Nicholas. 2001.
 From “Sogdian Ancient Letter No. 2.” In Nicholas Sims-Williams, tr. *The Sogdian Ancient Letters*, Silk Road Seattle Website: <http://www.depts.washington.edu/uwch/silkroad/texts/sogdlet.html>
- Sivin, Nathan. 1990.
 “Science and Medicine in Chinese History.” In Paul S. Ropp, ed. *The Heritage of China*. Berkeley: University of California Press, pp. 164-196.
- Sivin, Nathan. 1995.
 Internet version of “Copernicus in China.” From *Science in Ancient China*. Brookfield, VT: Variorum, 1995. Website: <http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/~nsivin/cop.html>
- Steele, Valerie, and John S. Major. 1999.
China Chic—East Meets West. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Stein, Marc Aurel. 1921.
Serindia: Detailed Report of Explorations in Central Asia and Westernmost China. Oxford, Clarendon Press. Microfilm version from the Toyo Bunko Archive Website: <http://tibet.que.ne.jp/misc/EBTIpaper/node17.html>

- Steinhardt, Nancy Shatzman. 1984.
Chinese Traditional Architecture. New York: China Institute in America.
- Soucek, Svat. 2000.
A History of Inner Asia. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Sullivan, Michael. 1984.
The Arts of China. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- al-Tabari. 1992.
The History of al-Tabari. Vol. XII. The Battle of al-Qadisiyyah and the Conquest of Syria and Palestine. Yohanan Friedmann, tr. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.
- al-Tabari. 1994.
The History of al-Tabari. Vol XIV. The Conquest of Iran. G. Rex Smith, tr. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.
- Thompson, Laurence G. 1996.
Chinese Religion—An Introduction. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
- Thorley, J. 1971.
 “The Silk Trade Between China and the Roman Empire at Its Height, Circa A.D. 90-130.” *Greece and Rome*. Series 2. 18: 71-80.
- TRN. “About the Boreal/Taiga,” Taiga Rescue Network. Website:
http://www.taigarecue.org/index.php?view_article=70
- Tucker, Jonathan. 2003.
The Silk Road: Art and History. Chicago: Art Media Resources, Ltd.
- Waley, Arthur 1958.
Monkey. New York: Grove Press.
- Water History. International Water History Association. Website: <http://www.waterhistory.org/histories/qanats>
- Watson, Burton, tr. 1961.
Records of the Grand Historian of China, Vol. 2. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Watt, James C.Y. 2002.
 “A Note on Artistic Exchanges in the Mongol Empire.” In Linda Komaroff and Stefano Carboni, eds. *The Legacy of Genghis Khan—Courtly Art and Culture in West Asia, 1256-1353*. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, pp. 62-73.
- Watt, W. Montgomery. 1968.
What is Islam? New York: Frederick A. Praeger.
- Whitfield, Roderick, Susan Whitfield, and Neville Agnew. 2000.
Cave Temples at Mogao: Art and History on the Silk Road. Los Angeles: Getty Conservation Institute and the J. Paul Getty Museum.
- Whitfield, Susan. 1999.
Life Along the Silk Road. Berkeley: University of California Press.

- Wilhelm, Richard. 1950.
The I Ching or Book of Changes. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Wriggins, Sally. 1996.
Xuanzang—A Buddhist Pilgrim on the Silk Road. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
- Wulff, H.E. 1968.
“The Qanats of Iran.” *Scientific American* (April 1968): 94-105. Website:
<http://users.bart.nl/~leenders/txt/qanats.html>
- WWF Russia. Russian branch of the World Wildlife Federation. Website:
http://www.wwf.ru/about/where_we_work/asia/tugai/eng
- Yu, Anthony C. 1977.
The Journey to the West, Vol. 1. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Yü, Chün-fang. 2001.
Kuan-yin—The Chinese Transformation of Avalokitesvara. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Zürcher, Erik. 1995.
“Buddhist Art in Medieval China: The Ecclesiastical View.” In K.R. van Kooij and H. van der Veere, eds. *Function and Meaning in Buddhist Art*. Groningen, Netherlands: Egbert Forst.
- Zwalf, W., ed. 1985.
Buddhism: Art and Faith. London: British Museum.

Additional Resources

PRINT RESOURCES FOR EDUCATORS

Adshead, S.A.M. 1998.

China in World History. New York: St. Martin's Press.

American Forum for Global Education. 2002.

Spotlight on Inner Asia: The Bizarre Bazaar. New York: American Forum for Global Education.

Amster, Martin, and Lier Chen. 2004.

"Buddhist Art Styles and Cultural Exchange Along the Silk Road." *Education About Asia* 9.1 (Spring 2004): 30-35.

Benewick, Robert. 1999.

State of China Atlas. London: Peguin Reference Books.

Christian, David. Spring 2000.

"Silk Road or Steppe Roads? The Silk Roads in World History," *Journal of World History*, vol. 2.

Delacour, Catherine. 2001.

"The Role of the Horse and the Camel in Chinese Expansion Along Western Trade Routes." *Orientalism* 32.1, 50-57.

Di Cosmo, Nicola. 2004.

Ancient China and Its Enemies. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Dillion, Michael. 1996.

China's Muslims. London: Oxford University Press.

Elisseeff, Vadime (ed.) 2000.

The Silk Roads: Highways of Culture and Commerce. New York: Berghahn Books; Paris: UNESCO Publishing.

Foltz, Richard. 1999.

Religions of the Silk Road. New York: St. Martin's Press.

Fraiser, Sarah. 2003.

Performing the Visual: The Practice of Buddhist Wall Painting in China and Central Asia, 618-960. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Fyre, Richard N. 1996.

The Heritage of Central Asia: From Antiquity to the Turkish Expansion. Princeton, NJ: Markus Wiener Publishers.

Grousset, Rene. 1989.

The Empire of the Steppes: A History of Central Asia. New Jersey: Rutgers University Press.

- Hartel, Herbert. 1982.
Along the Ancient Silk Routes: Central Asian Art from the West Berlin State Museums. New York: Harry N. Abrams.
- Hopkirk, Peter. 1984.
Foreign Devils on the Silk Road: The Search for the Lost Cities and Treasures of Chinese Central Asia. Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press.
- Juliano, Annette L. 2001.
Monks and Merchants: Silk Road Treasures from Northwest China, Gansu and Ningxia Provinces, Fourth-Seventh Century. New York: Asia Society.
- Karetzky, Patricia E. 2000.
Early Buddhist Narrative: Art Illustrations of the Life of Buddha from Central Asia to China, Korea and Japan. New York: University Press of America
- Kesser, Adam T. 1997.
Empires beyond the Great Wall: The Heritage of Genghis Khan. Los Angeles: Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.
- Kitagawa, Joseph M. and Mark D. Cummings, eds. 1989.
Buddhism and Asian History. New York: Macmillan Company.
- Liu, Xinru. 1995.
Ancient India and Ancient China: Trade and Religious Exchanges AD 1-600. New York: Oxford University Press.
- MacAulay, David. 2003.
Mosque. New York: Houghton Mifflin.
- Mayhew, Bradley, Richmond, Simon, and Richard Plunkett. 2000
Central Asia. Berkeley, CA: Lonely Planet Publications.
- McColl, Robert W. 1991.
 "China's Modern Silk Road." *FOCUS*, 44, no. 2.
- Michell, George, ed. 1998.
Islamic Art and Architecture. The World of Art Series. New York: Thames & Hudson.
- Robinson, Richard H. and Willard L. Johnson. 1982.
The Buddhist Religion: A Historical Introduction. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Co.
- Rossabi, Morris. 2005.
Modern Mongolia: From Khans to Commissars to Capitalists. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Rossabi, Morris. 1987.
 "Islam in China" in *Encyclopedia of Religion*, vol. 7. New York: Macmillian, pp. 377-390.
- Sinor, Denis. 1990.
The Cambridge History of Inner Asia. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Smith, Jonathan and William Scott, et al., eds. 1995.
The Harper Collins Dictionary of Religion. San Francisco, CA: Harper San Francisco.

- Starr, S. Frederick, ed.. 2004.
Xinjiang: China's Muslim Borderland. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe Inc.
- Tracy, James, ed. 1990.
The Rise of the Merchant Empires. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Vainker, S.J. 2004.
Chinese Silk: A Cultural History. New Brunswick, NJ: British Museum and Rutgers University Press,
- Waley, Arthur. 1960.
Ballads and Stories from Tun-Huang: An Anthology. London: George Allen & Unwin.
- Wardwell, Anne E., and James C. Y. Watt. 1998.
When Silk Was Gold: Central Asian and Chinese Textiles. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Weng, Wei-Chuan and Peter Yung. 1987.
Xinjiang, the Silk Road: Islam's Overland Route to China. London: Oxford University Press.
- Whitfield, Roderick; Farrer, Anne. 1990.
Caves of the Thousand Buddhas: Chinese Art from the Silk Route. (eds. Farrer, Anne; Vainker, S. J.; Rawson, Jessica). London: British Museum Publications, Ltd.
- Whitfield, Roderick, Susan Whitfield, and Neville Agnew. 2001.
Cave Temples of Mogao: Art and History on the Silk Road. Los Angeles: Getty Publications.
- Whitfield, Susan. et al. 2004.
The Silk Road: Trade, Travel, War, and Faith. Chicago: Serindia Publications.
- Whitfield, Susan. 2004.
Aurel Stein on the Silk Road. Chicago: Serindia Publications.
- Wood, Frances. 1992.
Blue Guide: China. New York: W.W. Norton.
- Wood, Frances. 2003.
The Silk Road: Two Thousand Years in the Heart of Asia. California: University of California Press
- Wood, Frances. 1998.
Did Marco Polo go to China? New York: Westview Press.
- Zwalf, W. 1985.
Buddhism: Art and Faith. London: British Museum.

WEBSITES FOR EDUCATORS

BRITISH LIBRARY

The Silk Road: Trade, Travel, War, and Faith. This exhibition brought together manuscripts, paintings, artifacts and textiles. <http://www.bl.uk/whatson/exhibitions/silkroad/main.html>

CENTRAL ASIA RESOURCES

<http://www.orientarch.uni-halle.de/ca/cares.htm>

EURASIANET

EurasiaNet is operated by the Central Eurasia Project of the Open Society Institute. The site offers news and information about the countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia. <http://www.EurasiaNet.org>

INTERACTIVE CENTRAL ASIA RESOURCE PROJECT (ICARP)

This site provides materials on Central Asian history and culture, and includes over one thousand annotated links. <http://www.icarp.com>

INTERNATIONAL DUNHUANG PROJECT

Manuscripts, paintings, and artifacts from Dunhuang and other Silk Road sites. <http://idp.bl.uk>

MENALIB: MIDDLE EAST VIRTUAL LIBRARY

This virtual library provides access to online resources and digital records of printed and other offline media related to Middle East and Islamic Studies. <http://sbgdoc.bibliothek.uni-halle.de/vlib/html/index.html>

MUSLIM HERITAGE

A comprehensive Muslim heritage database. <http://www.muslimheritage.com/about/why.cfm>

NATION MASTER

This site provides comprehensive encyclopedic profiles of all the world's nations. <http://www.nationmaster.com>

SAUDI ARAMCO WORLD

The goal of this bimonthly magazine is to broaden knowledge of the cultures, history and geography of the Arab and Muslim worlds and their connections with the West. <http://www.saudiaramcoworld.com/about.us>

THE SILK ROAD FOUNDATION

<http://www.silk-road.com>

SILK ROAD SEATTLE

<http://www.depts.washington.edu/uwch/silkroad/index.shtml>

TIMES OF CENTRAL ASIA

Search for the latest news by country, region and topic. <http://www.times.kg/>

China and Asia-Related Outreach Centers

American Forum for Global Education

New York, NY
(212) 624-1300

<http://www.globaled.org>

Resources and programs to help schools internationalize curriculum; develops curriculum (free on-line downloads and for purchase); study tours.

Asia for Educators, including the East Asian Curriculum Project (EACP)

Columbia University
New York, NY

(212) 854-1735

<http://afe.easia.columbia.edu>

Available K-12 materials include teacher's guides, multi-media lesson plans, primary documents, and DBQs; study tours and institutes for teachers.

Asia Society

New York, NY
(212) 327-9227

<http://www.AskAsia.org> <http://www.AsiaSociety.org>
<http://www.AsiaSource.org>

Building awareness of the Asian-Pacific region; K-12 programs and materials include professional conferences, curriculum units, web links, exhibitions, lectures, and films.

Asian Educational Media Service (AEMS)

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Champaign, IL
(888) 828-2367

<http://www.aems.uiuc.edu>

Helps K-12 teachers incorporate audio-visual material into the curriculum; database; library; video collection; publications; training workshops.

Asian Studies Outreach Program

University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA
(412) 648-7763

http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/asp/educational_outreach.html

Programs and resources available for K-16 educators include lectures, workshops, resource library, and curriculum materials.

Association for Asian Studies (AAS)

University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI
(734) 665-2490

<http://www.aasianst.org>

Seeks to facilitate exchange of information through regional conferences, annual meetings, seminars, and publications such as *Education About Asia*, a resource journal for educators.

Center for Advanced Study of International Development (CASID)

Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI
(517) 353-5925

<http://www.isp.msu.edu/CASID/outreach.html>

Promotes the internationalization of curriculum through workshops, summer institutes, resources, and classroom aids.

Center for Asian and Pacific Studies (CAPS)

University of Oregon
Eugene, OR
(541) 346-1521

<http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~caps>

K-12 activities and resources including workshops, lectures, institutes, conferences, and grant opportunities for scholars and educators.

Center for Russia, East Europe, and Central Asia (CREECA)

University of Wisconsin-Madison
Madison, WI
(608) 262-3379

<http://www.wisc.edu/creeca>

Programs include lectures, workshops, sending speakers to schools, and cultural events.

Center for Teaching International Relations (CTIR)

University of Denver
Denver, Co
(800) 967-2847

<http://www.du.edu/ctir>

Aims to internationalize K-12 curriculum by providing educators with lesson plan development, lending library; professional development conferences and workshops.

Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools (CTAPS)

University of Hawaii
Honolulu, HI
(808) 944-7111

<http://www.EastWestCenter.org/edu-st.asp>

Summer residential institutes, travel seminars, teacher exchange programs, performances, and exhibitions.

China Institute in America

New York, NY
(212) 744-8181

<http://www.chinainstitute.org/educators/index.html>

Offers in-service courses, study tours, gallery exhibitions, workshops, seminars, and summer institutes.

East Asia Program

Cornell University
Ithaca, NY
(607) 255-6222

<http://www.einaudi.cornell.edu/eastasia>

K-12 programs and resources include lectures, conferences, films, performances, workshops, resource lending library, online curriculum.

East Asia Resource Center

University of Washington
Seattle, WA
(206) 543-1921

<http://www.staff.washington.edu/earc>

Seminars and study tours; workshops; lectures; curriculum development assistance; newsletter; curriculum materials; books.

East Asian Studies Center

Indiana University
Bloomington, IN
(812) 855-3765

<http://www.indiana.edu/~easc/about>

Outreach activities for scholars, K-12 educators and students; language pedagogy programs; film series; cultural workshops; study tours; regional conferences; lending library.

East Asian Studies Program

Princeton University
Princeton, NJ
(609) 258-4279

<http://www.princeton.edu/~eastasia>

Lectures; weekend lessons in Chinese and Japanese; workshops; films.

Five College Center for East Asian Studies

Smith College
Northampton, MA
(413) 585-3751

<http://www.smith.edu/fcceas>

Encouraging the teaching of East Asian cultures: study tours; resource library; newsletter; institutes; conferences; workshops; seminars; lesson plans.

Inner Asia and Uralic National Resources Center (IAUNRC)

Indiana University
Bloomington, IN
(812) 856-5263

<http://www.indiana.edu/~iaunrc>

Brings Central Eurasia into the classroom: print and electronic resources; workshops; curriculum material; lending library.

Institute of East Asian Studies

University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA
(510) 642-2809

<http://ieas.berkeley.edu>

Weeklong summer institutes, speakers, electronic mentors, resource materials, lending library, seminars, conferences, and publications.

The Mansfield Freeman Center for East Asian Studies (FEAS)

Wesleyan University
Middletown, CT
(860) 685-2330

<http://www.wesleyan.edu/east/mansfield/mansfield.html>

Art exhibitions; colloquia; Japanese-style garden and tatami room; video collection.

National Geographic Society

Washington, D.C.
(800) 647-5463

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/education>

On-site and online instructional material and programs on geography and human geography, interactive Web programs, curriculum units, downloadable maps.

Program for Teaching East Asia

University of Colorado
Boulder, CO
(303) 735-5122

<http://www.colorado.edu/CAS/TEA>

Summer institutes and study tours; curriculum consultants; web resources; workshops; resource room.

Programs in International Educational Resources**(PIER)**, East Asian Studies

Yale University

New Haven, CT

(203) 432-6253

<http://www.yale.edu/ycias/pier>

K-12 activities and resources include summer institutes, lectures, language and culture consultations, professional development, study abroad, and a resource library.

Outreach Asia

Center of Asian Studies

University of Texas at Austin

Austin, TX

(512) 475-6038 or (512) 471-5811

<http://asnic.utexas.edu/asnic/outreach/index.htm>

Seminars, workshops, and resource lending library.

Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education (SPICE)

Stanford University

Stanford, CA

(800) 578-1114

<http://spice.stanford.edu>

Multidisciplinary curricula on international and cross-cultural themes for use in K-14; free online lesson plans; seminars.

USC-UCLA Joint East Asian Studies Center (JEASC)

University of Southern California-University of California

Los Angeles

Los Angeles, CA

USC: (213) 740-2993

UCLA: (310) 825-0007

<http://www.usc.edu/dept/LAS/EASC/><http://www.isop.ucla.edu/eas/default.htm>

Seminars throughout the greater Los Angeles area; two-week summer workshops; conferences; exhibitions; speakers; educational resources.

Museums

Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, Freer Gallery of Art

Smithsonian Institution

Washington, DC

(202) 633-4880

<http://www.asia.si.edu>

Guided tours of permanent and temporary exhibitions; curriculum packets for loan and purchase; lectures; films; hands-on demonstrations; performances of dance and music.

Asian Art Museum of San Francisco

San Francisco, CA

(415) 581-3500

<http://www.asianart.org>

Guided tours of exhibitions, lectures, films, workshops, access to resource center, hands-on demonstrations, and inter-museum loan.

Cleveland Museum of Art

Cleveland, OH

(888) 262-0033

<http://www.clemusart.com/educatn>

Workshops; guided tours; in-service programs; slide packets (for loan and purchase); free newsletter.

The Crow Collection of Asian Art

Dallas, TX

(214) 979-6430

<http://www.crowcollection.org>

Resources and activities include free teacher's workshops, teaching packets, and school tours.

Detroit Institute of Arts

Detroit, MI

(313) 833-7900

<http://www.dia.org>

Guided tours, lectures, and lesson plans.

Kimbell Art Museum

Fort Worth, TX

(817) 332-8451

<http://www.kimbellart.org>

Guided tours, educational materials, introductions to special exhibitions; free newsletter.

Los Angeles County Museum of Art

Los Angeles, CA

(323) 857-6000

<http://www.lacma.org>

School tours; programs for special education and learning-disabled students; interactive video learning; high school internships.

Seattle Asian Art Museum

Seattle, WA

(206) 654-3208

<http://www.seattleartmuseum.org>

School tours, curriculum development, lectures, seminars, film, resource library.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art

New York, NY

(212) 879-5500

<http://www.metmuseum.org>

K-12 activities and resources include catalogues and other publications, study center, library, website with comprehensive timeline, photos and slides for rent.

Minneapolis Institute of Art

Minneapolis, MN

(612) 870-3131

<http://www.artsmia.org>

<http://www.artsconnected.org/classroom>

Tours, workshops, a downloadable teacher's guide, video collection, suggested readings, maps and interactive classroom lessons.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Boston, MA

(617) 267-9300

<http://www.mfa.org>

Guided visits; curriculum packets; resource guides (free and for purchase); workshops; free e-newsletter; consultations.

Portland Art Museum

Portland, OR

(503) 276-4225

<http://www.portlandartmuseum.org>

Resource center; guided tours; speaker's bureau; interactive computer programs; teacher packets for purchase.

Rubin Museum of Art

Art of the Himalayas

150 West 17th Street

New York, NY

(212) 620-5000

<http://www.rmanyc.org>

Educational outreach to teachers, families, and the community. K-12 museum visits, lesson plans, and other multidisciplinary activities.

Acknowledgements and Credits

China Institute expresses appreciation to the following individuals and institutions for the use of their drawings, maps, and photographs. Capital letters indicate the unit(s) in which such materials appear.

Aga Khan Visual Archive, MIT

<http://libraries.mit.edu/guides/subjects/islamicarchitecture/visual/archive.html> T, T, T

Ashmolean Museum <http://www.ashmol.ox.ac.uk/> I

Thomas Barfield Map A

Kirby A. Bartlett-Sloan R

Judy Bonavia: Map D

British Library <http://www.bl.uk/> Front Map in Color

British Museum <http://www.thebritishmuseum.ac.uk/> W, W

Buddha Dharma Education Association Inc. <http://www.buddhanet.net> N, N, N, Q

Sonja Bunes BUS http://www.sonjabunes.com/exhibitions/sonja_o_sonja04.html E, F

Calgary Coin and Antique Gallery <http://www.calgarycoin.com> I

Cambridge University Press <http://uk.cambridge.org/> Maps H, I

Lier Chen 2, 4, 4, 4, T, T, T, T

Cleveland Museum of Art <http://www.clevelandart.org/> S, S, S, S, W

Collectors' Heaven <http://www.collectorsheaven.at> W

Coin Invest Trust <http://www.coin-invest.li> M

George Babcock Cressey A, B, D, H

Conway Library, Courtauld Institute of Art <http://www.courtauld.ac.uk/> Q, W

Creswell Archive, Ashmolean Museum <http://www.ashmol.ox.ac.uk/> O

Cultural Relics Publishing House, China <http://www.wenwu.com> J, V, V, V, V, V

Electronic Cultural Atlas Initiative (ECAI) <http://ecai.org> E

EnchantedLearning.com <http://www.enchantedlearning.com> J, K

Phil Endecott C

Robert Fiala S, S, S

Fine Arts Library, Harvard College Library <http://hcl.harvard.edu/finearts/> O, T

James A. Flath The Nianhua Gallery <http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/history/nianhua/> R

Footprints Tours, Ltd <http://www.greenkiwi.co.nz/footprints/> P

Rex Geissler: GCI <http://greatcommission.com> T

Harcourt Brace & Company <http://www.harcourt.com/> Map J

Houghton Mifflin Company—Education Place <http://www.eduplace.com/> Map B, C, F, G, K

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts and Dunhuang Academy <http://ignca.nic.in/> P

International Energy Agency <http://www.iea.org/> L

Islamic Paths <http://www.islamic-paths.org/home/> O

John Murry Publishers C

Marleen Kassel 1, 1, 2, 5, 5, A, A, B, C, C, E, Q, T

Kimbell Art Museum, Ft. Worth, TX <http://www.kimbellart.org/> S

Ira M. Lapidus Maps H, I

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division <http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/catalog.html>

Harold Loucks C

Nupam Mahajan <http://www.med.unc.edu/~nupam> I

MAPS IN MINUTES <http://www.mapsinminutes.com/> Front Map

The Mariner's Museum <http://www.mariner.org/> K

Metropolitan Museum of Art <http://www.metmuseum.org/> C, D, E, F, I, J, S, S, S, W, W, W, W

Microsoft Encart, <http://encarta.msn.com/> T

Eric Mose Estate B,

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) <http://visibleearth.nasa.gov/> A

National Geographic Society <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/index.html> Map E

OSCE - Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe <http://www.osce.org/> B

Pacific Atlantic Coin Company <http://www.pacoin.com/> U

People's Daily Online <http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/> P

Paul Scowen K

Seattle Art Museum <http://www.seattleartmuseum.org/eMuseum/browseframeset.asp> I

Sharon Shambourger C, G, G, G

Conrad Schirokauer Map J

Leland Stanford Junior University <http://www.stanford.edu/> G, G, G, T

The Threshold Society <http://www.sufism.org/> T

Denis Titchenell 3, C

Toyo Bunko Archive, Marc Aurel Stein <http://dsr.nii.ac.jp/toyobunko/VIII-5-B2-9V-4> 3, P, P, P

United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) <http://www.fao.org/> B

Daniel C. Waugh 1, A, C, C, C, U

Welcome to Kazakhstan <http://www.kz/eng/aezov/aezov1.html> H

Augustinus Wibowo Weng Hongming
<http://www.worldisround.com/browse/search.html?scope=travel&q=Weng+Hongming> A, F

Susan Whitfield C

Renqiu Yu L, L, N, N, N

Every effort has been made to obtain formal permission for copyrighted material. In some cases, permission was still pending when this book and CD went to press. Source information for each copyrighted image has been carefully noted, including, where possible, relevant URLs. If a publisher spots an error, please accept our apologies and notify us so that a correction can be made in a subsequent edition.

About the Essay Authors

Stefano Carboni, curator in the Department of Islamic Art at The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, was born in Venice, Italy. He graduated cum laude in Arabic language and Islamic art at the Faculty of Oriental Languages of the University of Venice, followed by a year at the American University in Cairo, before moving to London to pursue post-graduate studies. He earned a doctorate in Islamic art at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University, in 1992. During his tenure at The Metropolitan Museum of Art, he has been responsible for a large number of international exhibitions, among them the acclaimed *Glass of the Sultans* and *The Legacy of Genghis Khan*. As co-editor of *The Legacy of Genghis Khan*, he won the prestigious Alfred H. Barr prize in 2004. He has also published the catalogue of the Islamic glass collection in the Kuwait National Museum. He is presently working on his biggest exhibition project to date that focuses on the artistic and cultural relationship between Venice and the Islamic world.

Morris Rossabi, Professor of History at the City University of New York, received his Ph.D. in Central and East Asian History from Columbia University. His research has centered on China and its neighbors in Inner Asia who were active participants along the Silk Roads. He is the author of *Khubilai Khan: His Life and Times* (1988); *Modern Mongolia: From Khans to Commissars to Capitalists* (2005); *Governing China's Multiethnic Frontiers* (2004); *Voyager from Xanadu* (1992); and other books and articles, including the chapters on China and Inner Asia for the authoritative *Cambridge History of China*. He has also been involved in exhibitions at the Asian Art Museum in San Francisco, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Cleveland Museum of Art. He has traveled extensively along the Silk Roads.

George Saliba, Professor of Arabic and Islamic Science, Department of Middle East and Asian Languages and Cultures at Columbia University, received his undergraduate and part of his graduate training at the American University of Beirut, 1963 to 1965, and his MA in 1970 and Ph.D. in 1974 from the University of California, Berkeley. His research focuses on the history of Arabic science from its earliest times till the nineteenth century, with a special emphasis on the development of planetary theories. He is most recently the author of *A History of Arabic Astronomy: Planetary Theories During the Golden Age of Islam* (1994) and *Origin and Development of Arabic Scientific Thought* (1998), as well as scores of articles on the history of Arabic astronomy, including "Greek Astronomy and the Medieval Arabic Tradition" in *American Scientist* (2002).

Chun-fang Yu, after a career at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, from 1972 until 2004, is currently Professor and Director of Graduate Studies in the Department of Religion at Columbia University. Born in China, she graduated from Tunghai University in Taiwan with a double major in English Literature and Chinese Philosophy, followed by a M.A. degree in English from Smith College, and a Ph.D. degree in Religion from Columbia University. Her primary field of specialization is Chinese Buddhism and Chinese religions, with an interest in the impact of Buddhist thought and practice on Chinese society as well as the impact of Chinese religious traditions on the domestication of Buddhism in China. She is the author of *The Renewal of Buddhism in China: Chu-hung and the Late Ming Synthesis* (1981; reprint 2003); *Kuan-yin: The Chinese Transformation of Avalokitesvara* (2001); *Encountering the Dharma: Studies on Chinese Buddhism* (2004); co-editor with Susan Naquin, *Pilgrims and Sacred Sites in China* (1992); and contributor of the chapter on "Ming Buddhism" to the *Cambridge History of China* (1989) and the chapter on Qing Buddhism in the same series (forthcoming). She is completing a study of Buddhist nuns in contemporary Taiwan, focusing on the roles they have played in the revival of Buddhism in Taiwan during the last three decades.

About the Project Directors and Editors

Martin Amster (Editor) is Program Coordinator for Curriculum in the *Teach China* program at China Institute. He received his M.Phil. degree from the East Asian Languages and Cultures Department at Columbia University. Before coming to China Institute, he was on the staff of Columbia University's Committee on Asia and the Middle East. His interests lie in early Chinese thought and religion, Chinese theories of calligraphy and the arts, and the social history of imperial China.

Lier Chen (Editorial Assistant) is Program Administrator in the *Teach China* program at China Institute. She received her Bachelors degree in history from Wesleyan University and has been working at China Institute since July 2002. She co-authored an article, "Buddhist Art Styles and Cultural Exchange along the Silk Road", in the Spring 2004 issue of *Education about Asia*. Her interests include modern and contemporary art, film, photography, as well as cultures and peoples along the Silk Roads.

Nancy Jervis (Project Director, April 2003 - 2005) is currently Vice President and Director of Education and of the Teach China program at China Institute, where she has worked since 1988. She holds a Ph.D. in anthropology, specializing in China, from Columbia University and is credited with first establishing what became the *Teach China* program at China Institute in 1994. Since 1972, she has been engaged in the longitudinal study of a Chinese village in Henan Province, about which she frequently publishes. Her other activities include teaching and conducting research on Chinese film and photography.

Marleen Kassel (Project Director, September 2002 - April 2003) holds a Ph.D. in East Asian Languages and Cultures from Columbia University and an M.A. in Chinese Literature from Indiana University. From 1996 to 2003 she was Director of the *Teach China* program at China Institute, and is currently Director of TeachAsia Programs at Asia Society. She is the author of two books and a variety of articles, and has developed curriculum materials for use in high schools, including a video on world history themes related to contemporary Japan.

Ronald G. Knapp (Managing Editor) is SUNY Distinguished Professor Emeritus at the State University of New York at New Paltz. He is the author or editor of more than a dozen books on China's cultural and historical geography, including most recently *Chinese Houses: The Architectural Heritage of a Nation* (2005) with photographs by A. Chester Ong; coeditor with Kai-Yin Lo *House Home Family: Living and Being Chinese* (2005); and editor of *Asia's Old Dwellings: Tradition, Resilience, and Change* (2003). Visit his website <http://www.newpaltz.edu/~knapp/>, for additional information.

Morris Rossabi (Project Director, April 2003 - 2005) See Essay Authors.



China Institute

About *TEACH CHINA*

The *Teach China* program provides K12 educators with numerous opportunities for professional development. It not only offers courses, workshops, and seminars on traditional and modern China and other East Asia-related topics, but also conducts multi-week study tours for selected groups of teachers. In addition, *Teach China* is involved in the ongoing creation of accurate and up-to-date curriculum in collaboration with an expanding group of scholar-consultants.

About CHINA INSTITUTE

CHINA INSTITUTE IN AMERICA was founded in 1926 by a group of distinguished American and Chinese educators, including John Dewey and Hu Shih. It is the oldest bicultural organization in America focused exclusively on China. China Institute is a non-profit cultural and educational institution that promotes the understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of Chinese civilization, and provides the historical context for understanding contemporary China.

Visit the China Institute website

<http://www.chinainstitute.org>