

Indian- a member of the race of people living in America when Europeans arrived, of or pertaining to American Indians or their culture or languages; "Native American religions"; "Indian arrowheads."

Toltec- The Toltecs (or Toltec or Tolteca) were a Pre-Columbian Native American people who dominated much of central Mexico between the 10th and 12th century AD. Their language, Nahuatl, was also spoken by the Aztecs.

Aztec- The civilization that ruled the region now called Mexico between AD 1000 and 1500. The capital city of the Aztec Empire was called Tenochtitlan, now modern-day Mexico City.

Tlaloc- the Aztec god of rain. It is one of many gods that existed before the Aztecs and which they incorporated into their pantheon of gods

Huitzilopochtli- In Aztec mythology, Huitzilopochtli, also spelled Uitzilopochtli ("Hummingbird of the South", "He of the South", "Hummingbird on the Left (South)", or "Left-Handed Humming Bird" – huitzil is the Nahuatl word for hummingbird), was a god of war and a sun god and the patron of the city of Tenochtitlan. He was also the national god of the Aztecs. As well as being a god of war and a sun god, he was also a god of death, young men, warriors, storms, and a guide for journeys.

Calpulli- Seven clans in Aztec society, later expanded to more than sixty; divided into residential groupings that distributed land and provided labor and warriors.

Chinampas- an Aztec term referring to a method of ancient Mesoamerican agriculture through floating gardens

Pochteca- Special merchant class in Aztec society; specialized in long-distance trade in luxury items.

Inca socialism- A view created by Spanish authors to describe Inca society as a type of utopia; image of the Inca Empire as a carefully organized system in which every community collectively contributed to the whole.

Inca- Pre-Columbian civilization that became especially powerful in the 1400's AD, in the area that is now Peru.

Split inheritance- An Andean practice by which the successor to the throne inherited only the office of the dead ruler; his junior kinsmen received the lands, palace, and personal wealth of the dead ruler.

Curacas- Ayllu chiefs with privileges of dress and access to resources; community leaders among Andean societies.

Mita- Labor extracted for lands assigned to the state and the religion; all communities were expected to contribute; an essential aspect of Inca imperial control.

Orejones- slices of dry apple. Chichoca the term has extended to any fruit (for example orejones of apricot, peach, plum. to that to the drying procedure of or dehydration is applied to him. This method reduces to the maximum the water content of the fruit, with the aim to avoid to the germs that need a humid atmosphere. Orejones: it is also used to talk about to the Sancochado maize.

Quipa- The quipa was used by the Inca to keep records. It consisted of a group of multicolored strings that could be knotted to indicate certain information.