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西部蒙古论坛

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# 西部蒙古论坛

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## Summary Remarks and Contents

### **Franciscan Mission to the Mongolian Empire—the Beginning of Sino—French Relationship**

..... **Geng Sheng**(003)

The development the Sino—French relationship can roughly divided into 4 phase. It was started by Pope Innocent IV and French king Louis IX sending Johe de Plano Carpini, and Guillaume de Rubruquis to Mongolian Empire in 13th century. The knowledge about China was spread by indirect method and rumor to western countries before that. It was the product of history background at that time that two Franciscan missions to the Mongolian Empire. The mainly purpose was to investigate the ethnic, geography, cultural, military and the intent of going west of frightening Mongolian Empire, and seized the opportunity to discourage the Mongolian from expedition and attempted to make them accept the Christian naturalization. They were on the one hand, in response to the Mongol westward moving, on the other hand, wanted to alliance with the Mongols to attack their another enemy Muslims. Part of the purpose was accomplished, but the main purpose was failed. However, the relation between leader—men in China and Western was established, and started the Sino—French relationship lasting today.

### **Textual Research On “Yeh—lü Ta—shih And Empress Xiao Defei Arrived In Jiashan Mountain At the Same Time ”**

..... **Han Jun**(016)

At the end of Liao Dynasty, the Emperor T'ien—tsu fled into Jiashan Mountain with few soldiers for fear of Jurchens military. When Jurchens army invaded the capital of Yanjing, Yelü Dashi and Empress Xiao Defei of Northern Liao Dynasty decided to go to Jiashan Mountain for refuge, where Emperor Tianzuo's imperial court was. Here is a question for historians in so many years, that whether Yelü Dashi and Empress Xiao Defei arrived in Jiashan Mountain together or not. The topic of this article is a research on this question and as a conclusion that they didn't arrive in Jiashan Mountain together at the same time. The reason why Yelü Dashi can lead the way for Jurchens army was because Khitan noble know the marshland, not because he had been to Jiashan Mountain before.

### **The Dismembering of Khoshuud khanate by Qing Dynasty and blo bzang bstan 'dzin's Soutions**

..... **Luben Zhaxi**(022)

After squashing the Revolt of the Three Feudatories, and retaking Taiwan, strategic of Qing government moved to the north. Qing dynasty used whole nation's power to settle Jungar issue. Qing dynasty used the conflict between Lha—bzang Khan and sde—Pa, 6th Dalai Lama, and Jungar invaded Tibet such event to garrison in Tibet, removed the title of Khoshuud khan, controlled the Dalai Lama, occupied Kham, achieving the purpose of dismembering Khoshuud khanate. As a result, the only prince in Khoshuud khanate, blo bzang bstan 'dzin, raised an army to regain ancestor's supremacy. Qing dynasty conquered Khoshuud khanate eventually.

### **Research on ownership law system in Mongol—Oirat Law**

..... **Wang Haifeng**(027)

Mongol—Oirat Law is the precious historical materials in the Mongolian legal history, which has strong characteristics of nomadic culture, and it have civil right system like real right, creditor's right, tort, right of succession. But Mongol—Oirat Law was a legal code with no chapter and clauses and subclauses, with mixing content. Thus this essay discusses the proprietorship in Mongol—Oirat Law from the perspective of the nature of the law and literary content.

### **Researches on the Mongols Scattered living**

..... **Han Jingru**(033)

As a part of Mongol Nationality in China most of the scattered living Mongols living in southwest, southern and northern of China, forming the distribution pattern of gathered but scattered. Under the background of social transformation, the increasing of scattered living Mongols attracts the attention of scholars. They did lots of researches on ethnic origin, culture, and national identity of scattered living Mongols. This essay summarized the research in this field.

### **A Study on Protecting Intangible Cultural Heritage of Mongol Nationality in Archives**

..... **Zhang Yuxiang**(040)

This thesis studies the feasibility on protecting Intangible Cultural Heritage of Mongol nation-

ality from the prospective of providing technical support to the protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Mongol nationality using modern technical methods and the legal support; Then discuss the specificity of protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Mongol nationality by giving the examples of getting more difficult to get archives information resources, lacking talent in archival protection, and having high threshold in archival protection technology. Finally, gives the countermeasures, like establishing Intangible Cultural Heritage Archives of Mongol nationality, establishing cross-county, cross-Zhou, cross-province sharing system, and speed up the cultivate the person with the ability.

**Internal Strife of Oirats and Political and Ethnic New Pattern in Central Euro-Asian Steppe in 17-18 Centuries** ..... **Ma Lei**(045)

Internal strife of Oirats 1625-1630, triggered by Khoshuud Shukur and his brother Baibagas fighting for economic legacy, affected two Oirat feudal groups. It had great influence on later development of the two groups, as well as on political pattern and ethnic and culture distribution in Central Euro-Asian Steppe in 17-18 centuries.

**The Research on Students in Japan from Inner-Mongolia and It's East Neighbour Region: 1938** ..... **Wu Yue, Fang Jianchang**(051)

The researches on Inner-Mongolian students in Japan at modern time were focused on early students from Kharachin. The researches on Inner-Mongolian students in Japan, who came to Japan some later, especially, thesis on the lama-students were very few, or to say, hardly any. This mainly because the lack of published historical data. This article using Japanese materials about these students, focuses on 18 students from Inner Mongolia and lama-students from adjacent to the eastern region arrived in Kobe May 11, 1938 and their life in Japan. Revealing Japan Kyoto Jodo chion-in temple using Lamaism invaded Inner Mongolia.

**Inner-Mongolia Theme Texts in Chinese Textbooks of Secondary School Since the Establishment of China** ..... **Zhao Xinhua**(057)

Since the founding of PRC, Inner-Mongolia theme texts always taking a place in middle school Chinese textbooks. Chinese textbooks are important reading materials, which can influence the thought and action of educatee. Inner-Mongolia theme texts in Chinese textbooks are an important media for adolescent students to know Inner Mongolia, and have special education function. Over the 60 years, these texts were not changeless, instead, they have their changes with the development of times.

**Ecological Harmony in Nomadic Culture** ..... **Namka Medeg**(079)

This essay based on the nomadic culture characteristics, according to the ecological philosophy to analysis the policy measures implemented for nomadic areas in recent years and to try to investigate the underlying causes of nomadic economy shrank; meanwhile appeal to emphasize the rehabilitation and development of ecological harmony of nomadic culture.

**Pasturing area historic culture and spiritual wealth of Mongol Nationality-an Example in Local Customs in Üntü-γol sum Ejina** ..... **Ch. Choidandar**(084)

The author claims that the research materials come from culture traditions like life experience, economic culture, and customs. According to Local Customs in Üntü-γol sum, elaborates the spirit of patriotic, hard working, protecting nature and treasures life of Mongol nomads, and its educational meaning for teenagers and academic value.

**A Study on Chinese "you" through Inspecting of the Contact between Mongolian and Chinese Languages-Talk about "you" at the end of the sentence in vernacular Chinese in Yuan Dynasty** ..... **Jia Xiru**(061)

This paper comparatively analyzes "you" at the end of the sentence in vernacular Chinese in Yuan Dynasty and Qinghai dialect of Chinese language based on grammar function and semantic features of the words "you". The author considers that "you" at the end of the sentence in Qinghai dialect of Chinese language is a reflection of Mongolian language, which have a great influence upon Chinese language in Yuan dynasty. This linguistics phenomenon just explain the principle that ancient language phenomenon exists in dialect.

**A Study on Qinghai Mongolian Toponymy Legend ..... Hu He(070)**

This essay mainly introduces the historical legend in Qinghai Mongolian geographical names, and figures out the authenticity of the historical facts with textual research, searches the historical site, illustrates the culture value, geographical characteristics, and exploits culture meaning of tourism.

**Historical Toponymy Tsaghaan oboo ..... Mend Beleg(091)**

Tsarist Russia forced Qing government to signed a suite of unequal treaty during 1860—1870. Qing dynasty was submitted to Russia's stress, accepted the unreasonable demarcation terms given by Russia, result in Chinese territory were embezzlement by Russia, including more than a half territory of Zaissan—nor region and Tsaghaan oboo region. So Tsaghaan oboo area became cross Sino—Russia (fomer Soviet Union, now Sino—Kazakhstan) border, it was called Tsaghaan oboo by both countries all the time. In 20 century 80s, relevant departments violated the relative clauses of place—name management regulations of the State Council, changed the historical name Tsaghaan oboo into Bayi muzha. This essay mainly illustrates the historical facts, according to place—name management regulations, warn that change historical name not happen anymore, create condition for national territory integrity and standardize the place names.

**Walter Heissig's Mongolische Ortsnamen—Mainly on Western Mongols in Qing Dynasty ..... Quan Rong(095)**

Walter Heissig was the most famous German scholar on Mongol Study. His research area was very wide, Mongolische Ortsnamen was one of his masterpieces. This book recorded the maps of 118 counties in Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Gansu, Heilongjiang and other provinces in Mongolian language or Mongol—Chinese, and a small number of maps in Manchurian, Mongolian and Chinese. The maps contained in Mongolian Maps were from late Qing dynasty, and Mongolian maps in Guangxu 33 year(1907) had the biggest proportion, having a total of 13807 images. This book was an important historical data in studying historical geography in Mongol region, especially that in Qing dynasty. But unfortunately, the research of the book was not thorough enough, and the academic use was even little. Considering this situation, this paper was based on studying Mongolische Ortsnamen, classify its contents, and comparative study with other relative materials, and introduce the west Mongolian maps in Qing dynasty, correcting the errors in the maps, giving help to west Mongolian Study and historical geography in Qing dynasty.

**A Study on Altan күрдүн mingyan kegesütü ..... Jin Ulaan(099)**

This paper talks about the family background of the author of Altan күрдүн mingyan kegesütü, Da Lima, and basic information of three edition of the book. Meanwhile, illustrates the value of historical materials recorded in Altan күрдүн mingyan kegesütü.

**Discussion on the Social Nature Embodied in Epic Jangar ..... U. Badenceceg(109)**

This article refracts that the clan society develop from public ownership to private ownership, the centralization and assets were absorbed by the aristocracy, the social system began to collapse through the epic Jangar. The war continued happening for loot and capture tribute person. The period of social transformation, fully reflected the scattered clan tribes turned into unified feudal national preliminary.

**A Comparative Studies on New—Found Manuscript of Gesar in Todo—bicig with the Ordos Gesar ..... Erdeni Subda(117)**

This article has a comparative study on the manuscripts of Gesar in todo—bicig new—found in Ili River and transliteration edition and the copy of Beijing edition Gesar, and Ordos Gesar from contents, words and format etc. aspects. Achieving the purpose that to confirm the main features of new—found manuscripts of Gesar in todo—bicig.

**Lifetimes of the Chairmen of Mongol Language Association and Other Questions Concerned Basing on Archives of the Period of Republic of China ..... A. Suniya(105)**

**The Figures in Novel Magical Qinghai Lake ..... Buyanceceg(113)**





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