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THE ORIGIN OF THE RULE OF MANY WANGS IN THE GREAT YUAN DYNASTY

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Abstract. The rule of many dynasties of the Great Yuan State was formed from the time of Genghis Khan. The issue of how this rule was formed is discussed in three stages in the article. It was elaborated in the process of conquering the Golden Kingdom and the Seven Kingdoms, and it was standardized during the reign of Hublai Khan. The word "Olon Van" has two meanings: in a broad sense, it refers to the sons and daughters of the royal family. Refers to many vassals. Many vassals of the royal lineage began to be formed during the time of the Great Mongol Empire, when the land was conquered, and private possessions were formed. However, from the beginning of the Great Yuan Dynasty, many vassals had the rank of vassals, and formed the rule system of many vassals.

The rule of many kings was created only during the time of Hublai Khan, or it is not a Chinese institution. On the contrary, it was formed from Genghis Khan to the time of Hublai Khan, and according to the traditional division of the Mongol Empire, a special rule system was created by honoring many kings. Chinggis Khan and his sons gave military training, conducted training, and established policies for conquest. Before the reign of Genghis Khan's eldest son, Hublai Khan, he was appointed to the provinces before Gobi, replacing the king and controlling the people in general. It was formed from the beginning, but there was no special rule, so the succession and duties of deer were not clear, and the distinction between honorary titles and ranks was not clear. In response to the chaos of many wangs, Hubilai Khan organized many wangs into six ranks and implemented the gold and silver service.

It was the need of the state at that time to organize and regulate the many vassals of the Great Yuan State. King Kublai renewed the old practice of honoring many vassals of the royal dynasty and adopted a policy of limiting the powers of the vassals and centralizing the power of vassals. It is useful for strengthening. The rule system of many dynasties had an immeasurable effect on the maintenance and defense of the vast territory of the Great Yuan State.

Keywords: Great Yuan Dynasty, Muhulai Goo Wang, many wang, rule.

For citation

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In the history of Mongolia in the middle ages, although there has been a lot of research on many wangs, there has been no in-depth study of the rules of many wangs. However, if we refer to the source works that have examined and compared the table of "Many Wang's Speeches" in the "Yuan Sutra", the "History of the Yuan, Commentary

on the Table of Many Wangs" (元史·诸王表笺证) by the French Han Bai Shi, and "Historical Records of Mongolia" by Ad Jin. , the table of many dynasties, Huang Da Hua's "table of the succession of many dynasties of the Yuan Dynasty" and "the table of the years of the three dynasties of the west end of the Yuan State". It is useful to look at the records and see the history of the formation of the sub-rule in detail. The rule of many kings was created only during the time of Hublai Khan, or it is not a Chinese institution. Rather, it was formed from Genghis Khan to the time of Hublai Khan, and according to the traditional division of the Mongol Empire, a special rule system was created by honoring many kings. Chinggis Khan gave his sons a lot of power, did preparatory training, and established policies for conquest. In this regard, the "Mongolian Secret Bureau" is recorded in detail, and it has been studied and analyzed from many perspectives by scholars such as Yu, Irentsen, Ts, Dalai. Among the researchers, it is more acceptable that the Mongols started using the title of king when they gave the title of "Hew Wang" to the Mukhlai general. Then, we should pay attention to the influence of Mukhlai Hew Wang and the tsutao tsarig on the formation of the rules of many wang. Genghis Khan's son Hublai Khan Before the reign of Gobi, appointed in the provinces before the Gobi, the king replaced the king and generally controlled the people, which is the domination of the conquered countries. Chinese researcher Li Zii Aan (李治安) considered this to be the beginning of the rule of many dynasties.

Mongols conquered and conquered the golden kingdoms of China and the six kingdoms of China, and during the war, they had an inevitable need for protection and protection. Therefore, they appointed many princes from the royal family, participated in the war, and began to settle them in the respective countries. This created chaos in the honor and power of many ways, and the chaos of ownership. Due to these reasons, the important issue is how Hublai Khan repeatedly divided many ways and implemented his duties proposed.

One. The first phase of the many kings rule

Chinggis Khan divided his possessions among his sons and brothers and created a public endowment, which led to the formation of many princes' possessions and military forces. (1) The state established rules for the selection of boys. In 1204, Chinggis Khan was the first to choose from among the sons of princes, "Include the sons and brothers of princes of thousands and hundreds, and the sons and brothers of arbitrary people, and carefully distinguish between scholars" [1] the sons of those elected princes were taught to write. In "History of the Yuan State, Tatungaa", "the king asked: Do you know the alphabet of your country in depth?' When Tatungaa replied that he knows, he issued an edict to teach the Mongolian alphabet to many monks." [2] has been noted. At this time, the training of the king's sons and many monks began.

In 1204, Chinggis Khan's third daughter, Alag Bey, was given to Ongud province chief Alahuin Daatsuri, and in 1218, when Sartuul went to entertain the citizens, he was honored as the "ruling princess" and "the seal of the general attachment of the general of Hebei to send the orders of the ruling princess" (监国公主行宣差河北都总管之印) [3], a brass seal combining Mongolian script and Chinese calligraphy, was used to generalize the Khushi (河西走廊) trade route and the northern part of the Golden State. Also, Mr. Otchigin was relying on the Great Aura to declare the state. The sons of the state are responsible for going to war and taking care of the people's wives.

In 1224, before Genghis Khan's visit to the Tanguds, the king selected a boy known from among the sons and four brothers. [4] Chinggis Khan issued a special order saying, "Let one of my descendants be known, and do not let them go against my command, or lead them." [5] From this, the rules for choosing state-recognized boys began. During the reign of King Ogedei, Tatatunga was used as the seal of the inner court, and the king continued to mandate the education of boys. [6] Ogedei Khan also enforced the rule of state-owned Khmer. King Ogedei said, "Bat is the brother of the boys", "let the boys who travel to the mountains be led by Bat, and those who come out of the river be led by Guyu" [7]. From the beginning of the Yuan Dynasty, Kublai Khan appointed many khan sons to guard the borders and appointed many vassals, and many vassals were formed from stately sons.

(2) Rules for training have been formed. Starting with the teaching of literacy in Tatatunga in 1204 until the time of Kublai Khan, a system of training Han boys was formed, and during the Yuan Dynasty, "Zhan Shi Yuan" (詹事院) was established to train gong Taiji. The Mongol Empire emphasized military education, and Han's sons grew up participating in military warfare, but from the beginning of the Yuan Dynasty, Kublai Khan emphasized the combination of military education and education. Since the Khan's sons and many vassals had already conquered the lands and borders, it became more important to take care of paperwork.

(3) The rules of private ownership have been formed. The rule of shared exaltation is a basic feature of the empire as well as the nomadic state. In 1206, Chinggis Khan transferred land to his mother, brothers, and sons. The rule of private ownership became the basis for the formation of the multi-dynasty system of the Great Yuan State. The shareholdings and lands of many vassals were enriched in addition to this shareholding.

(4) The endowment of many kings formed a silk army. The army of the many emperors of the Great Yuan State was composed of their own nobles and thousand soldiers. In 1204, Chinggis Khan created a thousand eighty-bed and seventy-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand soldiers. These troops formed the basis of many dynasties' garrisons and were later supplemented or transferred.

(5) A policy of conquest was established. The main basis for the formation of the rules of many dynasties is the policy of expanding and conquering the territory of Great Mongolia. Chinggis Khan decided to implement the policy of conquering the Golden State of Zurchids and occupying the Chinese country. In 1226, Genghis Khan, on his way to visit the Tangud, saw Muna Cape and said, "It is safe for a broken state, it is a territory for a peaceful state, and it is a territory that will come down now" [8], which is likely to be his intention to conquer the Golden State and the Zhong Yuan State after conquering the Tangud. Muna Khoshuu refers to Mount Mun in the current Bayannuur province of Inner Mongolia. Muna County was an important place of military warfare for nomads and settlers from the early Hun Dynasty, and it was a place where the Hun Dynasty and the Han Dynasty always fought. In the 13th century, Ongud province of Great Mongolia was the crossroads of Tangud's Shie country and Zurchid's Golden country. In particular, it was the road leading south to the Song state, and it was an important place to enter the Uyghur Sartuul through a wide tunnel. Later, when the Song state was defeated, this was the way to enter the army.

One of the four great deeds of Ogedei Khan was the destruction of the Golden State. [9] This means that the policy of conquering the Golden State has been fulfilled. During the reigns of Munkh Khan and Kublai Khan, the main policy of military warfare was to conquer the Song state. The Mongols' policy of military conquest became the basis of many dynasties' rules for the protection of the conquered lands. The establishment of these five rules became the basis for the formation of the rule system of many later dynasties.

Two. Muhulai goo van and many wang rules

Great Mongolia gave Muhulai the title of Goovan, and many vassals began to form. In August 1217, in the year of the red cow, by the order of Chinggis Khan, Muhulai was honored as a warrior, governor, and mutual contractor of the capital's satellite province (都行省承制行事). "Let it be interrupted." [10] In 1221, the Song ambassador Shao Hui (赵拱), who returned from spying on Mongolia, wrote in the "Complete Record of the Mongol Tatars" (蒙鞑备较) that Muhulai was named "Yuan Shuai, the world's greatest horseman, and the warrior king of the satellite province." is the Black Tatar people or. For ten years, he has conquered the east and the west, and his name has become famous at home and abroad. It is noted that he should not call himself a substitute king, and should not follow the manner of a king in every dress and manners, because he will decide every battle and battle by himself. In 1206, Genghis Khan gave Muhulai the title of Goowan at the beginning of the Onon River, and in 1217, he added the title of Taish again and started applying the rules of the satellite province. Yuan Shuai, who led the troops of Zurchi Kidan, was directly dependent on Muhulai Goo Wang.

Muhulai Goowang's army was initially made up of the four provinces of Jalair (扎剌儿), Urud (兀鲁), Mangud (忙兀), and Nahai (纳海), and later became the five provinces of Jalair, Urud, Mangud, Ihres, and Hongirad. army formed. In the "military analysis" of the "History of the Yuan State", "at the beginning of the state, by the order of Genghis Khan, Muhulay Jalair, Urud, Mangud, and Nahai were confiscated, Anchar (按察儿), Bul (孛罗), Sonintoi (笑乃姆), Bulhai hero (不里海拔都儿) and Khokhbuh (長長不花) led the torture army with five people. In 1219, when Muhulai went on a campaign, Anchar was taking care of Goowang's affairs. [12]

After Muhulai Goo Wang was appointed and the first conditions of the multi-king rule were formed, the sons of the Khan and the sons of Chinggis Khan's four brothers joined the army of Muhulai Goo Wang in the war to conquer the Golden State. They will be the kings of the left-hand and right-hand kings, who established the state of Chinggis Khan and divided the land into thirty thousand small lands according to the tradition of the nomads. These princes have the right to rule over their subjects, make treaties with themselves, appoint their chiefs and generals, and have many soldiers. Also, they set up their own railway station, set up the railway station, appointed customs lords and collected taxes from the citizens, have full military and economic rights, and are independent, so it is called state ownership. [13] This is the basis for the early formation of many royal charters.

During the conquest of the Golden State from the reign of Muhulai Goo, he recognized the importance of military protection. During the joint military war between King Muhulai Goo and many kings of the east and west, the need to honor and appoint

many kings to guard the army arose naturally. Muhulai Guowang's brutal army conquered important countries such as Pingyang (平阳), Taiyuan (太原), Zhending (镇定), Yidu (益都), and Daiping (东平), which were the political, military, and economic centers of the Golden State. , it was necessary to establish a long-term stable security force. [14] Muhulai Goo Wang's torture soldiers were sitting here and there, but they did not fit into the organization of the torture army.

In 1236, the Golden Kingdom was destroyed, Ogedei Khan rewarded many princes and meritorious officials, and divided seventy citizens. Military guarding of these empires and other important lands arose naturally, and many royal honors and military rules were in line with the requirements of the time. In 1236, due to the "Red Book Year Household Distribution Rules", the disbandment of the army led to the military conquest of Zhong Yuan and the responsibility of guarding the army was transferred from the army to many members of the royal family.

In 1222, after the death of Muhulai Goowang, the eldest son Bul (孛罗) succeeded Goowang. In 1228, Bul Goo Wang died and his son Des succeeded the settlement. Des' son Shodor (硕斡儿), Shodr's son Huth (忽都华), Huth's son Hutagtumor (忽都帖木儿), Noble's son Boo (宝哥), and Boo's son Toton (道童) established the eight-generation Goowang settlement succeeded. As the son of the Viceroy, Shodor, was an infant, his younger brother Sokhonts (速浑察) succeeded to the throne, and his son Khorin (忽林池) continued to succeed him. [15] However, due to the rule of distribution of the household in the Red Letter Year of Ogedei Khan in 1236, the torture army was disbanded and part of it remained in Hebei. Ogedei Khan, in 1233 and 1235, registered the human population in Zurchi China twice and found more than 1,100,000 human population. He implemented the rule of "two customs families" (二税户) in Kidan and Golden countries, and "through five families" (五户) in China. 丝食邑分封制度) implements the divisional promotion rules. From Ogedei Khan's partial elevation, Muhulai Goo's dynasty and the left and right hand (the right hand wangs were elevated by Ogedei and Munk Khan) gained a lot of possessions and became a military power and economic base. The princes applied the rules of their respective countries and appointed customs masters themselves.

During the reign of Munkh Khan, Khulegu was appointed to Persia, Kublai was appointed to governors and provinces such as Beijing, and replaced the king with general supervision of the army. This became another feature of the rule of many kings. Researcher Lee Zi-an considered this to be the beginning of the rule of many dynasties. [16]

During the reign of the Immortal Emperor, the Twentieth attempted to subjugate Southern Song, and in 1262 he was not recorded again after his five lieutenants crushed the rebellion of Li Dan (李璫). Since then, the affairs of the Zhongyuan country no longer depended on the Goo Wang and were directly managed by the Mongol government, and other wangs were appointed to protect the conquered lands. From 1260, the right to lead the five-member army was transferred to the descendants of King Muhulai Goowang's younger brother Daisan Jong, and their successor Holohui led the five-member army, succeeded the Goowang's settlement, and the right to lead the five-member army was reduced to no established rules.[17] From King Muhulai to Kublai Khan, the main policy of the Great Mongol military war was aimed at destroy-

ing the Golden State and conquering the Zhong Yuan country. At this time, the soldiers of the people of the Tuluin river and the army of the left-hand vassals, such as the army of Muhulai Goo, the great vassal, and the ambassador, were the main forces of the military war.

In 1260, in the third year of Kublai Khan's reign, Das Goo's tortured army was reorganized and restored. Because Li Tang of China rebelled and the military affairs of the occupied countries were difficult, and his younger brother Arigbeh fought against the resistance and the political situation was serious. Therefore, after the conquest of De Xin Fu (德兴府 Hebei Province) in the Golden State appointed Shuushin (石高山), the son of Khurah (忽鲁虎), who was the guardian of Genghis Khan's gifted army, as the commander-in-chief of the army.[18] Accordingly, the system of multiple dynasties of the royal dynasty was established, and in 1261, the eldest son Chingem Taiji was promoted to the rank of First Yang Wang, and in 1277 he was promoted to Taiji. However, it is not clearly marked when the seal came into existence. In 1217, King Muhulai Goo received a golden seal, but it was not considered as the seal of many kings. From the beginning of the Yuan Dynasty, Kublai Khan standardized the ranks and seals of many dynasties and implemented the system of many dynasties.

Three. The rule of many wangs of the Great Yuan

After Kublai Khan came to power, he made changes to the rule of division of the Mongols and strengthened his right to centralize by restricting the rights of many dynasties. Kublai Khan appointed his sons and relatives as vassals, guarded the borders, and defended the conquered lands. From the year of Shi Yuan in the Yuan Dynasty, many dynasties were divided into six parts and the rule of succession was implemented. This would strengthen the empire's dominance, stabilize the borders, and stabilize the occupied territories for long periods of time. During the reign of Kublai Khan, many of the khans who were honored during the reign of Zuchi khan, Tsagaadai khan, Tului khan, Khachigin khan, Otchigin khan, etc., are very different from those who were khans or khans who were appointed khans or lords in the past. According to researcher Li Zii An, "The honoring of the royal princes of the Yuan Dynasty is one kind of state honoring, but it does not fix the state, the main thing is to take care of the military affairs and control the military government. It will be a special form of mutual friendship between the ruling class and the Mongolian people" [19].

In the year of Zhongtung before Ji Yuan, Chinggem Taige and Boh Biligtei's grandson (爪都) were first ennobled. In 1262, the Hundred was honored by the Guan Ning Wang, and in 1276, a golden seal with an antelope handle of the first degree was issued. In 1265, Kublai Khan's son, Namkhin, was crowned as the Emperor of the North (北平王), but in 1284 he was changed to the Emperor of the North (北安王) and was given a gold seal with an antelope handle of the first degree. On the other hand, in 1265, Yesonbuh (也速不花) and Uruntaishid (玉龙答失大王), who did not have a specific honorific name, received a gold and silver seal with a camel handle of the fourth degree, so many royal titles and seals began to be formed from the sixth year of Kublai Khan's reign. Prior to that, there was a stone seal for emperors with messengers, Baidarkhan Emperor (拜答寒大王) was given a fourth-class seal in 1270, and Haiqing (海青) was given a golden seal. [20] This suggests that gold and silver contracts were used before and during the early formation of many dynasties. In the first year of Ji

Yuan, the title of king of the Han sons was changed from the form and content of the traditional royal honor of the Mongols to the rule system of many kings.

In the "History of the Yuan State", there are many great dynasties and dynasties whose dates and rank and name of the country are unknown. Among them are the monks of the first generation of many dynasties before Kublai Khan. According to the researcher Zhu Lan Xiao, "this kind of king's honoring was qualitatively different from that of many great dynasties before Kublai. "Many of the sons who were honored by Khubilai were instead of the king in charge of the army. They were the leaders of the military government, and their independence has already decreased significantly" [21]. In 1262, the sons of Khasar crowned Ninth as the Great King and issued a golden seal with the kanji characters "Seal of the Ninth King" (秘相哥大王印). Alchui's Khas Seal, Alaga Beh's Brass Seal, Muhulai Goo Wang's Gold Seal, and Nine's Gold Seal are from the time before the Great Yuan Dynasty's Seals of Many Wangs, so they are not included in the Sixth Seal of Many Wangs.

In the early days of the Great Yuan Dynasty, the rules of many dynasties were easy to understand without the title, and only by looking at the seal. [22] Later, millions of cities were given city titles and seals to mark the "many of the king's speeches". During the conquest of the Golden Kingdom and the smaller countries of the Song Dynasty, such as Guul and Annam, many of the kings had already stationed soldiers in important cities and ports, and there was no order during the reign of Kublai Khan.

The honors and rules of many dynasties were chaotic, so Kublai Khan began to organize them, which was the political need of the time. The Han sons who were first honored by Kublai Khan faced many problems within a few years, and Yunnan Wang Hügeech and Du Yuanshuai Buhatin (宝合丁) were killed. After King Nomkhon, the centralizer of the north, was taken prisoner in Alimali, and King Mangala, the king of the west, died, a rebellion broke out among his queens who killed Jo Bing (赵炳), a court official. Researcher Li Ji-An said that "the policy of centralizing the Yuan state and the old rule of dividing the thrones of the royal dynasty are contradictory" [23]. After 1276, Kublai Khan restricted the rights of many princes, including his sons, in order to strengthen his state rights and moderate rebellion. (1) The satellite province was established and the lands owned by the soldiers were co-administered. (2) The kingdom of the left-hand kings was divided. (3) Establishment of the military palace of the capital city, appointing and supplying troops. These changes led to the clarification of the rules of many dynasties in the Great Yuan State, and the fact that their duties and responsibilities were to be established very precisely.

Most of the kings are the sons of Chinggis Khan, Tsgadai, Ogedei, Tuluin, and Chinggis Khan's uncle Daridai Otchigin's four younger brothers, Khasar, Bilegyi, Kha-chiun, Otchigin, Munkh Khan, Kubilai Khan, and Arigbeh. Apart from that, the governors of Khongirad and Ongud provinces used to honor more kings than the governors of the three countries of Ghul, Burma and Annam.

Starting from 1261, one hundred and twenty states honored the city with the title of king and issued six types of seals, classified into six ranks. In this, the rules were implemented, such as the promotion of titles to the previously existing monks, the promotion of new ones, and the promotion of lower ranks. Many of the First-Class Wangs were promoted to the ranks below.

During the Great Yuan Dynasty, one hundred and ninety-two vassals were elevated to the rank of title, and many of them succeeded for four to 6 generations. After the Ming Dynasty was disintegrated during the war, the system of vassalage did not disintegrate. Therefore, it has been revived and established as an ethnic group in accordance with the coexistence with the Ming state.

Conclusion

The rule of many dynasties of the Great Yuan State was formed from the time of Chinggis Khan, due to the traditional division of the Mongol Empire. Since 1204, Chinggis Khan and his sons received a portion of land, land, and citizens. provided the foundation. Following this, Chinggis Khan's war policy of conquering the Golden Kingdom and the Seven Kingdoms was established, and the great policy of educating the sons of princes to study literacy began. It is obvious that during the reign of Khan and Hublai Khan, great deeds were accomplished by conquering six Chinese countries.

Chinggis Khan's policy of conquering the Golden State and the Seven Kingdoms was implemented from the time Muhlai was ennobled by Chew Wang in 1217. The five provinces of Muhlai put their heads in front of their chests and recognized the importance of protecting the land they conquered during the Golden State. and since the formation of the muhly tach army was not suitable for the defense of the border, the army of the sons of Genghis Khan, who fought together, was very suitable to fulfill this duty. The princes of the royal lineage are more reliable, and in addition to being independent citizens and owning shares, they have been given a share of wealth from the time of the word king, and they have created a tax rule called "aag tamgaar" for households. The economy and power of the royal family increased, the rule of the Muhlai dynasty was broken, and the rule of many kings of the royal dynasty began to take shape.

During the reign of Munkh Khan, Hublai (khan) was appointed as the deputy of the king in the provinces of Beijing and other regions, and the rule of rule of many kings was the beginning and an important feature. Many vassals were formed from the time of Chinggis Khan, but due to the lack of special rules, the succession and duties of degrees were not clear, and the distinction between honorary titles and titles was not clear. In response to the chaos of many dynasties, Hublai Khan reorganized the many dynasties into six ranks and implemented the gold and silver system. In 1262, Guan Ning, an orphaned boy named Jo, began to give honorary titles to many monks. Since Khubilai Khan started mastering the golden tame with a camel handle of the fourth degree in 1265, the rank and rule of many emperors began to be implemented.

It was the necessity of the state at that time to organize and regulate the many vassals of the Great Yuan State. King Kublai renewed the custom of honoring many vassals of the royal dynasty and adopted a policy of limiting the powers of the vassals and centralizing them. It is useful for strengthening. The rule system of many dynasties had an immeasurable effect on the maintenance and defense of the vast territory of the Great Yuan State.

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ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЕ ПРАВЛЕНИЯ МНОГИХ ИМПЕРАТОРОВ ВЕЛИКОЙ ДИНАСТИИ ЮАНЬ

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Аннотация. Правление многих династий Великого государства Юань сложилось со времен Чингисхана. Вопрос о том, как формировалось это правило, рассматривается в

статье в три этапа. Он был разработан в процессе завоевания Золотого Королевства и Семи Королевств и стандартизирован во время правления Хубилай-хана. Понятие «Олон Ван» имеет два значения: в широком смысле оно относится к сыновьям и дочерям царской семьи. Относится ко многим вассалам. Многие вассалы царского рода начали формироваться еще во времена Великой Монгольской империи, когда были завоеваны земли и образовались частные владения. Однако с начала Великой династии Юань многие имели ранг вассалов и формировали систему правления многих вассалов.

Правление многих царей было создано только во времена Хубилай-хана, однако это не китайский институт. Напротив, она формировалась от Чингисхана до времен Хубилай-хана и согласно традиционному разделению Монгольской империи была создана особая система правления, почитающая многих царей. Чингисхан и его сыновья обучали военному делу, проводили обучение и определяли политику завоеваний. До правления старшего сына Чингисхана Хубилай-хана он назначался в провинции до Гоби, заменяя царя и контролируя народ в целом. Оно было сформировано с самого начала, но особого правила не было, поэтому преемственность и обязанности оленей не были ясны, а различие между почетными званиями и званиями также не было ясным. В ответ на хаос среди многих вангов Хубилай-хан организовал множество вангов в шесть рядов и ввел в службу золото и серебро.

В то время государству было необходимо организовать и регулировать многочисленных вассалов Великого государства Юань. Король Хубилай возобновил старую практику почитания многих вассалов королевской династии и принял политику ограничения полномочий вассалов и централизации власти вассалов, что имело пользу для укрепления. Система правления многих династий оказала неизмеримое влияние на поддержание и защиту огромной территории Великого государства Юань.

Ключевые слова: Великая династия Юань, Мухулай Гу Ван, многие Ван, правление.

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