History 11B: History of China, 1000-2000
Mongol Conquest

Key Terms and Names 1/21

Song Dynasty 宋: 960 – 1279
   Northern Song 北宋: 960 - 1127 (capital at Kaifeng 開封)
   Southern Song 南宋: 1127 - 1279 (capital at Hangzhou 杭州)

Liao Dynasty 遼: 907 - 1119; hostile northern neighbor state of the Song; in 1005 the Liao sign a peace treaty with the Song. “Cooked” barbarians in the eyes of Song Chinese.

Xi Xia 西夏 (Western Xia) Dynasty: 1038 - 1227; a Chinese-style state established by the Tanguts (proto-Tibetan peoples living in the northwestern region of China); establish dynasty in the Gansu region; sign a peace treaty with the Song in 1044.

Jin Dynasty 金: 1115 - 1234; also known as the Jurchen peoples; hostile neighbor state located to the north and northeast of the Liao; Song aligns with the Jin to defeat the Liao, only to later lose the northern half of Song China to the Jin. From the Chinese perspective, the Jurchens are considered one of the “raw” barbarians.

Yuan Dynasty 元: 1234 - 1368; formed by the Mongols; the Southern Song align with the Mongols to defeat the Jin; after defeating the Jin Dynasty in the north, the Mongols begin to fight with the Southern Song. In 1279 they succeed in defeating the Southern Song and setting up a new dynasty for a now-unified China. The Mongols are also considered “raw” barbarians. Primary capital at Xanadu (Anglicized name for Shangdu/Shenyang/Mukden); under Khubilai Khan the primary capital is moved to Beijing.

Chinggis Khan 成吉思汗 (ca. 1162 or 1167-1227); actual name – Temujin, launched the founding of the Mongol Empire; in 1206 names himself "universal ruler" or Chinggis Khan (alternatively written as Genghis Khan or Genghiz Khan). Son of a minor chieftain named Yesügei.

Ogodei 襲闕台 (r. 1229-41); Chinggis's third son; becomes the ruler of the Great Khanate covering the territory of Mongolia and northern China; launches a second wave of Mongol expansion campaigns; Jin Dynasty defeated under Ogodei’s watch in 1234.

Yelu Chucai 耶律楚材 (1190-1244); a descendent of the Liao royal household; accommodated to Chinese styles of rule; becomes a key advisor to Ogodei.

Khubilai Khan 忽必烈可汗 (1215-94), grandson of Chinggis Khan; becomes the Khan of the Great Khanate in 1260; establishes the Yuan Dynasty in China; this reunifies the north and the south; considered more Sinified and not as ruthless as his grandfather.
Li Jing 李京, author of a travel account of the Southwest regions, which includes descriptions of the “customs of various barbarians,” written in the early 1300s.

The Four Khanates:
1) Khanate of the Great Khan (encompassing Mongolia, China, Tibet, Korea, Manchuria & Vietnam).
2) Khanate of Chagatay (located in Central Asia)
3) Khanate of Il-Khans (located in Persia)
4) Khanate of Kipchak or the Golden Horde (located in Russia)

Legal status hierarchy under the Yuan:
1) Mongols
2) Semu – Central Asians, Europeans, Khitan & Jurchen peoples.
3) Northern Chinese
4) Southern Chinese