Sino-Mongol Relations During The Ming Ii The Tribute System And Diplomatic Missions 1400 1600

Sino-Mongol Relations During the Ming, II. the Tribute System and Diplomatic Missions (1400-1600)

Sinophobia

Traces the evolution of diplomatic immunity and analyzes the practice from ancient times to the present in Western and non-Western cultures. Privileges and immunities are placed in historical and cultural context, and the significance of domestic legislation and international conventions is discussed. The authors also study the influence of certain judicial decisions and their underlying rationales. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

The Cambridge History of China

Sino-Mongol Relations During the Ming, I. the Mongols in China During the Hung-Wu Period (1368-1398)

The History of Diplomatic Immunity

"Relations between two sovereign and neighbourly states is always a ticklish problem, Mongolia a country landlocked between China on the one side and Russia on the other had a hoary and belligerant past. In thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it ruled over almost one - third of the civilized world including China. Mongolia's relationship with China had a chequered history and in fact it always needed an extraordinary efforts on the part of Mongolia to maintain correct if not cordial ties with China. (Excerpts

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from the book). China being a civilizational state has had a foreign affairs agenda of its own. At times it was tune in with the rest of the Socialist bloc but most of the time it followed an independent line. Political dominance of the Soviet Union over Mongolia was not acceptable to China which had exercised suzerain rights over Mongolia for more than a century. The situation became worse after the Sino-Soviet schism and Mongolia toeing the Soviet line. Mongolia tried to play China against the Soviet Union and vice-versa to meet its security requirements and overcome its economic under-development and above all to maintain its distinct identity in the comity of nations. Traditionally being a center of both Pan-Buddhist and Pan-Mongol movements, it tried to maintain cutural togetherness with both the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region of China and the Buryat Soviet Socialist Republic of the Soviet Union. In the post-Mao period, the Sino-Soviet schism was perceived as a Maoist fallacy and earnest attempts were made by the post-Mao genre of Chinese leaders to free foreign policy from Maoist agenda. This coupled with openness in the Soviet Union resulted in normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. How this contributed to normalization of relations between China and Mongolia and the subsequent emergence of Mongolia as a democratic state is brought out at length in this study. The last chapter also throws light on what can be the future prospects for relations between two neighbours China and Mongolia.

**Mongolian Rule in China**

**Sino-Mongol Relations During the Ming**

Sinophobia is a timely and groundbreaking study of the anti-Chinese sentiments currently widespread in Mongolia. Graffiti calling for the removal of Chinese dot the urban landscape, songs about killing the Chinese are played in public spaces, and rumors concerning Chinese plans to take over the country and exterminate the Mongols are rife. Such violent anti-Chinese feelings are frequently explained as a consequence of China’s meteoric economic development, a cause of much anxiety for her immediate neighbors and particularly for Mongolia, a large but sparsely populated country that is rich in mineral resources. Other analysts point to deeply entrenched antagonisms and to centuries of hostility between the two groups, implying unbridgeable cultural differences. Franck Billé challenges these reductive explanations. Drawing on extended fieldwork, interviews, and a wide range of sources in Mongolian, Chinese, and Russian, he argues that anti-Chinese sentiments are not a new phenomenon but go back to the late socialist period (1960-1990) when Mongolia’s political and cultural life was deeply intertwined with Russia’s. Through an in-depth analysis of media discourses, Billé shows how stereotypes of the Chinese emerged through an internalization of Russian ideas of Asia, and how they can easily extend to other Asian groups such as Koreans or Vietnamese. He argues that the anti-Chinese attitudes of Mongols reflect an essential desire to distance themselves from Asia overall and to reject their own Asianness. The spectral presence of China, imagined to be everywhere and potentially in everyone, thus produces a pervasive climate of mistrust, suspicion, and paranoia. Through its detailed ethnography and innovative approach, Sinophobia makes a critical intervention in racial and ethnic studies by foregrounding Sinophobic narratives and by integrating psychoanalytical insights into its analysis. In addition to making a useful contribution to the study of Mongolia, it will be essential reading for anthropologists, sociologists, and historians interested in ethnicity, nationalism, and xenophobia.

**Sino-Mongol relations during the Ming, II, The tribute system and diplomatic missions (1400-1600)**

This publication is the fruit of the symposium on Mongolian studies held at Nanjing University in May 2013 in memory of the 30th anniversary of the death of Fr. Henry Serruys, Belgian Scheutist father and famous scholar in the field of Mongolian studies. The fields that these papers cover, are divers: bibliography and presentation on Mongolian studies, biography of Henry Serruys, history, emigration, Catholic missions in Inner Mongolia, language and Mongol traditional costumes. We hope that this book, carrying rich and profound documentation will serve as a book of reference for new research.
Daily Report

This work will be useful as a reference tool for those interested in the history of the Mongolic languages providing them with a significant body of lexicon from a late Middle Mongol vernacular source.

Sino-Mongol Relations During the Yung-Lo Period, 1403-1424

Sino-Soviet Diplomatic Relations, 1917-1926

The Mongolian Revolution of 1990

Sino-Mongol Relations During the Ming: The tribute system and diplomatic missions (1400-1600)

Sino-Mongol Relations During the Ming, III. Trade Relations: The Horse Fairs (1400-1600)

The British Library General Catalogue of Printed Books to 1975

Sino-Mongol Relations During the Ming

Buddhism, History & Power

Deteriorating Sino-Mongolian Relations

The Mongols and Sino-Mongol Relations, 14th-20th Centuries: in Memory of Henry Serruys’ Scientific Heritages

Trade Relations
The Mongolian Yuan dynasty, 1272-1368, is a short but interesting chapter in the long history of Sino-Mongolian relations. Faced with the challenge of governing a huge sedentary empire, the traditionally nomadic Mongols acceded to some Chinese institutional precedents, but, in large part, adhered to their own Inner Asian practices of staffing and administering the government apparatus. Yuan administrative documents provide information that permits a fairly accurate reconstruction of the day-to-day functioning of the local government bureaucracy. From these materials, Endicott-West has put together a detailed picture of the Mongols’ methods of selecting local officials, the ethnic backgrounds of officials, and policy formation and implementation at the local level.

**Mongolia in the Twentieth Century**

**The Mongols of Kansu During the Ming**

**Chinese Hegemony**

**Sino-Mongolian Relations in the Twentieth Century**

International scholars and sinologists discuss culture, economic growth, social change, political processes, and foreign influences in China since the earliest pre-dynastic period.

**The Mongolian Journal of International Affairs**

(Peeters 1967)

**Sino-Mongolian Relations, 1949-2004**

**Yiyu - An Indexed Critical Edition of a Sixteenth Century Sino-Mongolian Glossary**

**Sino-Mongol Relations During the Ming: The Mongols in China during the Hung-Wu period (1368-1398)**

This is the first in-depth examination of Japanese-Mongolian relations from the 19th to the mid-20th century. The study repositions Mongolia in Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese relations.

**Sino-Mongol relations during the Ming**

The remote vastness of Mongolia has remained somewhat of a mystery to most Westerners - no less so in the 20th century. Homeland of the legendary conqueror Chingiz Khan, in modern times Mongolia itself has been the object of imperial rivalry. For most of the 20th century it was under Soviet domination. Mikhail Gorbachev began the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolia in 1989, a process completed in 1992. By 1996 a coalition of opposition parties triumphed in national elections, and Mongolia launched itself on a new course. It is perhaps the most intriguing of the post-community "transition" societies. This volume examines Mongol history over the past century, embracing not only Mongolia proper but also Mongol communities in Russia and China. Contributions, based on new archival research and the latest fieldwork, are from the world's top experts in the field - including four authors from Mongolia and others from Japan, Russia, Taiwan, Great Britain and the United States. Stephen Kotkin's introductory chapter is an overview of Mongol studies. The essays in part 1 examine
Sino-Russian competition over Outer Mongolia. Part 2 looks at international diplomacy in Mongolia, including the role of Japan. Part 3 focuses on contemporary issues ranging from economic and cultural change to emergent elites. A concluding essay surveys Mongolian foreign policy.

**Modern Mongolia**

Focussing on one of the most influential scholars writing on international relations, Wang Gungwu, this book explores the limitations of Western international relations approaches to China, and explains China’s IR from a non-Western perspective, and demonstrates how the study of Chinese experiences can enrich the IR field.

**Sino-Mongol Relations During the Ming**

Chinese Hegemony: Grand Strategy and International Institutions in East Asian History joins a rapidly growing body of important literature that combines history and International Relations theory to create new perspectives on East Asian political and strategic behavior. The book explores the strategic and institutional dynamics of international relations in East Asian history when imperial China was the undisputed regional hegemon, focusing in depth on two central aspects of Chinese hegemony at the time: the grand strategies China and its neighbors adopted in their strategic interactions, and the international institutions they engaged in to maintain regional order—including but not limited to the tribute system. Feng Zhang draws on both Chinese and Western intellectual traditions to develop a relational theory of grand strategy and fundamental institutions in regional relations. The theory is evaluated with three case studies of Sino-Korean, Sino-Japanese, and Sino-Mongol relations during China’s early Ming dynasty—when a type of Confucian expressive strategy was an essential feature of regional relations. He then explores the policy implications of this relational model for understanding and analyzing contemporary China’s rise and the changing East Asian order. The book suggests some historical lessons for understanding contemporary Chinese foreign policy and considers the possibility of a more relational and cooperative Chinese strategy in the future.

**China and International Relations**

Forfatteren søger at beskrive en del af den historiske baggrund for den snart langvarige antagonisme mellem Den Kinesiske Folkerepublik og sovietunionen, bl. a. den dyb græmmelse over tidligere uretfærdigheder.

**Japanese-Mongolian Relations, 1873-1945**

The Mongolian Yuan dynasty, 1272-1368, is a short but interesting chapter in the long history of Sino-Mongolian relations. Faced with the challenge of governing a huge sedentary empire, the traditionally nomadic Mongols acceded to some Chinese institutional precedents, but, in large part, adhered to their own Inner Asian practices of staffing and administering the government apparatus. Yuan administrative documents provide information that permits a fairly accurate reconstruction of the day-to-day functioning of the local government bureaucracy. From these materials, Elizabeth Endicott-West has put together a detailed picture of the Mongols’ methods of selecting local officials, the ethnic backgrounds of officials, and policy formation and implementation at the local level.

**Regional Security Issues and Mongolia**

Land-locked between its giant neighbors, Russia and China, Mongolia was the first Asian country to adopt communism and the first to abandon it. When the Soviet Union collapsed in the early 1990s, Mongolia turned to international financial agencies—including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank—for help in compensating for the economic changes caused by disruptions in the communist world. Modern Mongolia is the best-informed and most thorough account to date of the political economy of Mongolia during the past decade. In it, Morris
Rossabi explores the effects of the withdrawal of Soviet assistance, the role of international financial agencies in supporting a pure market economy, and the ways that new policies have led to greater political freedom but also to unemployment, poverty, increasingly inequitable distribution of income, and deterioration in the education, health, and well-being of Mongolian society. Rossabi demonstrates that the agencies providing grants and loans insisted on Mongolia's adherence to a set of policies that did not generally take into account the country's unique heritage and society. Though the sale of state assets, minimalist government, liberalization of trade and prices, a balanced budget, and austerity were supposed to yield marked economic growth, Mongolia—the world's fifth-largest per capita recipient of foreign aid—did not recover as expected. As he details this painful transition from a collective to a capitalist economy, Rossabi also analyzes the cultural effects of the sudden opening of Mongolia to democracy. He looks at the broader implications of Mongolia's international situation and considers its future, particularly in relation to China.

Mongolian Rule in China

Rec. ksi: Sino-Mongol relations during the Ming. 2, Tribute system and diplomatic missions (1400-1600) / Henry Serruys. - Bruxelles, 1967.

Asian Survey

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