

## NOMADIC EMPIRES OF THE EASTERN STEPPES

From the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 9<sup>th</sup> centuries, Central and East Central Asia were dominated by a succession of nomadic confederations. These attempted to subdue their real or potential rivals and to extract revenues from the trade routes and settled societies nearby, ranging from the prosperous merchant cities along the Silk Road to the rich and powerful Chinese and Persian Empires. With the (often temporary) subjugation of multiple additional tribes by each new power, there emerged a relatively uniform imperial system. In it subjugated tribes retained significant measures of autonomy under native chiefs, but recognized the overarching authority of the hegemonic people, who were governed by a supreme ruler called first *chanyu* (traditionally written “shan-yü”) under the Xiongnu (Huns?), then *qağan* or *qa’an* (“khan”) under the Rouran (Avars?) and their successors. His absolute authority was in practice restrained by the power of customary or explicitly defined law (*yasaq*), and by the necessity and expectation to share authority with other members of the ruling clan. These served in sometimes well-defined capacities as subordinate *qağans*, with special titles that defined their hierarchical, territorial, or functional status. Both the ruling clan and the ruling people jealously guarded their preeminence. These factors, in addition to the hegemonic nature of each such “Empire,” contributed to the rapid passing of its vitality, as cohesion and unity were quickly lost among family squabbles or merely a distancing of interest and support. Such weakening did not pass unnoticed, and was usually promptly exploited by settled or nomadic rivals. Thus the Rouran (Avars?) were overthrown by the Tujue (Turks) in the 550s; they in turn were first overcome by the Chinese between 630 and 657, then recovered in the East after 680, only to be destroyed by the Huihu (Uygurs); the latter were defeated by a coalition of rebel tribes, including the Qırqız (Kyrgyz), but were not succeeded by a single dominant nomadic “Empire” until the rise of the Mongols in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

Nomadic “Empires” often adopted various aspects of the more sophisticated cultures of their settled neighbors. In some cases this included the creation of cities for trade and ceremonial purposes, the adoption of bureaucratic practices (usually on the limited scale and applied to particular areas, such as the military), and scripts. The Chinese model was sufficiently impressive for generations of nomadic rulers to accept honors and titles from the Chinese court, regardless of the diplomatic, political, and military realities of the times. It is worth noting that none of the three major Central Asian nomadic peoples of the Early Middle Ages (i.e., the Xiongnu, the Tujue, and the Huihu) made a concerted attempt to settle or conquer the lands of agriculturally-based China and Persia. This led to a rather successful preservation of identity, but also to less staying power, allowing such nomadic “Empires” to fall prey to other nomadic rivals. It was only smaller tribes or clans that attempted full-scale settlement within the lands of sedentary societies, and although they established regimes of various duration there (e.g., several medieval “Chinese” dynasties), they lost their identity in the process. This somewhat limited exposure of the bulk of nomadic peoples to settled civilization resulted in a limited set of native sources, very few of which have survived to help the modern historian. Because of this, one has to turn to the histories of Byzantium, Persia, and especially China; yet even when such histories attain a high level of quality and detail, they have limited goals and interest in the subject.

The lists of rulers below present the names first in transcription from Chinese (*pinyin*), since this is how they are recorded and preserved most consistently. For the Tujue (Turks) and the Huihu (Uygurs), this is followed by the known or hypothetical Turkic names that correspond to the Chinese renderings. It should be noted that while some of these are attested (especially for Uyğur rulers), many are not, and are either matched hypothetically (e.g., *Čolluq* from Chuluo), or are produced artificially by analogy (e.g., *Buqan* from Mugan). Some have to be translated back into Turkic, because their Chinese versions were translations instead of transcriptions. In keeping with Chinese tradition, rulers were styled with both name and title, e.g., Muqankehan (*Buqan Qağan*) or Mohe/she (*Bağa Šad*). The most significant hierarchical grades of the Turks and, for the most part, of their Uyğur successors are, in approximate descending order of importance:

1. *qağan* or *qa’an* (kehan, “khaghan” or “khan”), the supreme authority, title sometimes shared with subordinates
2. *yabğū* (yehu), essentially a viceroy, but not in the direct line of succession
3. *tegin* (tejin or tele), crown prince, regardless of additional duties
4. *šad* (she), prince of royal blood, placed in charge of a particular territory or horde
5. *ilteber* (yilifa) and *tudun* (tutun), usually native tribal chiefs

## I. XIONGNU (HUNS?)

### Rulers of the Xiongnu

209–174	Maodun ... son of Touman; <i>chanyu</i> 201
174–160	Laoshang ... son of Maodun
160–127	Junchen ... son of Laoshang
127–114	Yizhixie ... son of Laoshang
114–104	Wuwei ... son of Yizhixie
104–102	Wushilu ... son of Wuwei
102–101	Xulihu ... son of Yizhixie
101–96	Judihou ... son of Yizhixie
96–85	Hulugu ... son of Judihou
85–68	Huyandi ... son of Hulugu
68–60	Xulüquanqu ... son of Hulugu
60–58	Woyanqudi ... son of Wushilu
58–31	Huhanye ... son of Xulüquanqu
	• Guduhou (Zhizhi) ... son of Xulüquanqu; rival 56–36
31–20	Diaotaomugao (Fuzhuleiruodi) ... son of Huhanye
20–12	Jumixu (Souxieruodi) ... son of Huhanye
12–8	Jumaju (Juyaruodi) ... son of Huhanye
8 BC–AD 13	Nangzhiyasi (Wuzhuliuruodi) ... son of Huhanye
13–18	Xian (Wuleiruodi) ... son of Huhanye
18–46	Yu (Huduershidaogaoruodi) ... son of Huhanye
46	Wudadihou ... son of Yu
	(division into Northern and Southern Xiongnu 46)

### Rulers of the Northern Xiongnu

46–84	Punu ... son of Yu of the Xiongnu
84–89	Sanmulouzhi (Youliu) ... son of Punu
89–91	Beichanyu ... son of Sanmulouzhi
91–93	Yuchujian ... son of Sanmulouzhi
93–123	Aojianrizhuwang (Fenghou) ... son of Sanmulouzhi
	(to the Xianbei 123)

### Rulers of the Southern Xiongnu

46–56	Bi (Hailuoshizhudi) ... son of Nangzhiyasi of the Xiongnu
56–57	Mo (Qiufuyoudi) ... brother of Bi
57–59	Han (Yifayulüdi) ... brother of Mo
59–63	Di (Haitongshizhuhoudi) ... son of Bi
63–64	Su (Qiuchujulindi) ... son of Mo
64–85	Chang (Huyeshizhuhoudi) ... son of Bi
85–88	Xuan (Yiyulüdi) ... son of Han
88–93	Duntuhe (Xiulanshizhuhoudi) ... son of Bi
93–94	Anguo ... son of Han
94–98	Shize (Tingdushizhuhoudi) ... son of Shi, son of Di
	• Fenghou ... son of Duntuhe; rival 94–118
98–124	Tan (Wanshishizhuhoudi) ... son of Chang
124–128	Ba (Wujihoushizhudi) ... son of Chang

- 128–140 Xiuli (Quteruoshizhujiu) ... son of Chang
- 140–143 Cheniu
- 143–147 Hulanruoshizhujiu
- 147–172 Yilingshizhujiu
- 172–178 Tuteruoshizhujiu ... son of Yilingshizhujiu
- 178–179 Huzheng ... son of Tuteruoshizhujiu
- 179–188 Luantu Qiangqu
- 188–196 Luantu Yufuluo (Chizhishizhujiu) ... son of Luantu Qiangqu
- 196–220 Luantu Huchuquan ... son of Luantu Qiangqu
- 220–260 Liu Bao (Zuobushuai) ... son of Luantu Yufuluo
- 260–272 Liu Qubei, Tiefuyouxianwang ... son of Luantu Yufuluo
- 272–309 Liu Gaoshengyuan, Tiefuyouxianwang ... son of Liu Qubei
- 309–310 Liu Yuan ... son of Liu Bao; emperor (Guangwendi) of Northern Han 304–310  
(transformed into Northern Han 310)

#### **Xiongnu rulers of Tiefu**

- 309–341 Liu Wulugu ... son of Liu Gaoshengyuan of the Southern Xiongnu
- 341–356 Liu Wuhuan ... son of Liu Bao of the Southern Xiongnu
- 356–358 Liu Eloutou ... son of Liu Wulugu
- 358–359 Liu Xiwuqi ... son of Liu Wuhuan
- 359–391 Liu Weichen ... son of Liu Wuhuan
- 391–407 Liu Bobo ... son of Liu Weichen; emperor (Wuliedi) of Xia 407–425  
(transformed into Xia 407)

## **II. XIANBEI (TUNGUS)**

#### **Wuhuan rulers of the Xianbei**

- 156–181 Tanshihuai ... (step?)son of Touluhou; ruler of the Xianbei
- 181–185 Helian ... son of Tanshihuai
- 185–187 Kuitou ... son of Huaitou?, son of Tanshihuai
- 187–234 Budugen ... brother of Kuitou
- 234–235 Kebineng ... usurper  
(disintegration of the Xianbei confederacy 235)

#### **Murong rulers of the Xianbei**

- 281–284 Murong Shegui ... son of Mohoba
- 284 Murong Shan ... son of Murong Shegui
- 284–334 Murong Hui ... son of Murong Shegui; *chanyu* 307
- 334–337 Murong Huang ... son of Murong Hui; emperor (Wenmingdi) of Former Yan 337–348  
(transformed into Former Yan 337)

#### **Murong rulers of Tuyuhun (Togon)**

- 284–317 Murong Tuyuhun ... son of Murong Shegui of the Xianbei
- 317–329 Murong Tuyan ... son of Murong Tuyuhun
- 329–351 Murong Yeyan ... son of Murong Tuyan
- 351–371 Murong Suixi ... son of Murong Yeyan
- 371–390 Murong Shilian ... son of Murong Suixi
- 390–400 Murong Shipi, Tuyuhunwang ... son of Murong Shilian

- 400–405 Murong Wugeti, Dachanyu ... son of Murong Shilian  
 405–417 Murong Shuluogan, Wuwang ... son of Murong Shipi  
 417–424 Murong Achai, Bailanwang ... son of Murong Shuluogan  
 424–436 Murong Mugui, Longxiwang ... son of Murong Shuluogan  
 436–452 Murong Muliyan, Henanwang ... son of Murong Shuluogan  
 452–481 Murong Shiyin, Xipingwang ... son of Murong Shuluogan  
 481–490 Murong Duyihou, Henanwang ... son of Murong Shiyin  
 490–540 Murong Fulianchou  
 540–591 Murong Kualü  
 591–597 Murong Shifu ... son of Murong Kualü  
 597–635 Murong Fuyun, Busabokehan ... son of Murong Kualü  
     635 Murong Shun, Gandoukehan, Xipingwang ... son of Murong Fuyun  
 635–672 Murong Nuohebo, Wudiyebaledoukehan, Qinghaiwang ... son of Murong Shun; deposed, died 688  
     (to Tibet 672; to China 798)

### **Tuoba (Tabgač) rulers of the Xianbei of Dai**

- 295–307 Zhaodi (Tuoba Luguan) ... son of Tuoba Liwei (Shenyuandi); Xianbei chieftain  
 307–316 Mudi (Tuoba Yilu) ... son of Shamohan (Wendi), brother of Zhaodi  
 316–321 Pingwendi (Tuoba Yülü) ... son of Fu (Sidi), brother of Mudi  
 321–325 Huidi (Tuoba Heru) ... son of Tuoba Yi (Huandi), brother of Mudi  
 325–329 Yangdi (Tuoba Gena) ... brother of Huidi; abdicated  
 329–335 Liedi (Tuoba Yihuai) ... son of Pingwendi; abdicated  
 335–337 Yangdi (Tuoba Gena) ... restored; abdicated  
 337–338 Liedi (Tuoba Yihuai) ... restored  
 338–377 Zhaochengdi (Tuoba Shiyijian) ... son of Pingwendi<sup>1</sup>  
     (to Former Qin China 377)

### **III. ROURAN (AVARS?)**

#### **Rulers of the Rouran**

- 402–410 Shelun, Quidoufakehan ... son of Yunheti, son of Disuyuan; *qagan* of the Rouran  
 410–414 Hulü, Aikugaikhehan ... brother of Shelun  
     414 Bushou, Boluzhenkehan ... son of Jieguaizhi, brother of Hulü  
 414–429 Datan, Mouhanheshenggaikhehan ... son of Hulü  
 429–444 Wuti, Chiliankehan ... son of Datan  
 444–450 Tuhezhen, Chuluokehan ... son of Wuti  
 450–485 Yucheng, Shouluobuzhenkehan ... son of Tuhezhen  
 485–492 Doulun, Fumingdunkehan ... son of Yucheng  
 492–506 Nagai, Houqifudaikuzhekehan ... son of Tuhezhen  
 506–508 Futu, Tuohankehan ... son of Nagai  
 508–520 Chounu, Douluofubadoufakehan ... son of Futu  
 520–521 Angui, Chilantoubingdoufakehan ... son of Futu; deposed  
 521–524 Poluomen, Mi'oukedujukhehan ... son of Doulun  
 524–552 Angui, Chilantoubingdoufakehan ... restored  
 552–553 Tiefsa ... son of Futu  
     553 Dengzhu ... son of Tiefsa  
     553 Kuti ... son of Dengzhu

<sup>1</sup> Tuoba Gui, the son of Zhaochengdi, became emperor (Daowudi) of Northern Wei 386–409.

- 553–554 Anluochen ... son of Angui  
(to the Tujue 554)

#### IV. TUJUE (GÖK TURKS)

##### Rulers of the Eastern Tujue (First *Qağanate*)

- 545–552 Yilikehan, Tumen (*Il Qağan, Bumīn*) ... son of Tuwu (*Du'a*)  
 552–553 Yixijikehan, Keluo (*İsğ Qağan, Qara*) ... son of Yilikehan  
 553–572 Mugankehan, Sijin (*Buqan Qağan, Sakinč*) ... son of Yilikehan  
 572–581 Tuobokeyhan (*Taspar Qağan, Arslan*) ... son of Yilikehan  
     581 Dierkehan, Anluo (*İkindi Qağan, Amraq*) ... son of Tuobokeyhan; abdicated  
 581–587 Shabolükehan, Nietu (*İšbara Qağan, Nāvar*) ... son of Yixijikehan  
     • Abokeyhan, Dalobian (*Apa Qağan, Törämān*) ... son of Mugankehan; rival 583–587  
 587–588 Mohekeyhan, Chuluohou (*Bağa Qağan, Čolluq*) ... son of Yixijikehan  
 588–599 Dulankeyhan, Yongyulü (*Tolun Qağan, Yun Yoliq*) ... son of Shabolükehan  
 599–608 Tulikehan,<sup>2</sup> Rangan (*Tölis Qağan, Janqan*) ... son of Mohekeyhan  
 608–619 Shibikehan, Duoqishi (*Šibir Qağan*) ... son of Tulikehan  
 619–620 Chuluokehan,<sup>3</sup> Qilufu (*Čolluq Qağan*) ... son of Tulikehan  
 620–630 Jielikehan, Duobi (*Illig Qağan*) ... son of Tulikehan; deposed, died 634  
 630–639 (to Tang China<sup>4</sup>)  
 639–645 Yiminishulipikehan (Ashina Simo) ... son of (?) Shaboluosunishi, son of Mohekeyhan;  
     appointed as Chinese vassal; abdicated, died 645  
 645–650 Yizhuchebikehan (Ashina Hubo) ... son of (?) Bulikehan, son of Rudankehan, son of  
     Yilikehan; appointed as Chinese vassal; deposed, died 650:  
     (to Tang China 650<sup>5</sup>)

##### Rulers of the Eastern Tujue (Second *Qağanate*)

- 680–693 Jiedielishikehan, Guduolu (*İlteris Qağan, Qutluğ*) ... son of Qutluğ, son of Itmiş Tegin  
 693–716 Mochuokeyhan<sup>6</sup> (*Qapğan Qağan, Bäg Čor*) ... brother of Jiedielishikehan  
     716 Yiniekeyhan, Fujū (*Ināl Qağan, Bögü*) ... son of Mochuokeyhan  
 716–734 Pijiakeyhan, Mojilian (*Bilgä Qağan, Bögülän*) ... son of Jiedielishikehan  
     734 Yirankeyhan (*İščän Qağan, Yollig Tegin*) ... son of Pijiakeyhan  
 734–741 Denglikehan (*Tängri Qağan*) ... son of Pijiakeyhan  
     741 *Anonymus I* ... son of Pijiakeyhan  
     741 *Anonymus II* ... son of Pijiakeyhan  
 741–742 Guduoluyehu (*Qutluğ Yabğu*) ... son of (?) Jiedielishikehan  
 742–744 Wusumishikehan (*Ozmiş Qağan*) ... son of Panquediele (*Pan Kül Tölis*), son of Duoxifu  
     (*Tüzel Bäg*), brother of Jiedielishikehan  
     • Xiedieyishikehan (*İlteris? Qağan*) ... leader of the Basimi (*Basmil*); rival 742–744  
 744–745 Baimeikehan, Hulunfu (*Qulun Bäg*) ... brother of Wusumishikehan  
     (to the Huihu 745)

<sup>2</sup> Also titled Yilidouqiminkeyhan.

<sup>3</sup> Also titled Tulikehan.

<sup>4</sup> Dabukehan, claimant 630–638; Yugushe, claimant 638–639.

<sup>5</sup> Ashina Nishufu, claimant 679–680; Ashina Funian, claimant 681.

<sup>6</sup> Also titled Xiedielishikehan.

### Rulers of the Western Tujue

- 552–576 Yehukehan, Shidianmi (*Yabǵu Qaǵan, Istāmi*) ... brother of Yilikehan of the Eastern Tujue
- 576–603 Datoukehan, Dianjue (*Tardu Qaǵan, Qara Čurin Türk*) ... son of Yehukehan; *qaǵan* 599?
- 603–611 Nijuechuluokehan, Daman<sup>7</sup> (*Negüčolluq Qaǵan, Taman*) ... son of Nilikehan (*Il Tegin*), son of Yangsutejin, son of Datoukehan
- 611–618 Sheguikehan (*Šegui Qaǵan*) ... son of Yangsutejin, son of Datoukehan
- 618–630 Tongyehukehan (*Ton Yabǵu Qaǵan*) ... brother of Sheguikehan
- 630–631 Sipiduoluokehan, Moheduo Quli (*Šibir Dulo Qaǵan, Baǵatur Küllüg*) ... son of Datoukehan
- 631–632 Yipiboluosiyehukehan (*Irbis Bolun Si Yabǵu Qaǵan*) ... son of Tongyehukehan
- 632–634 Duoluokehan, Nishu (*Dulo Qaǵan, Nizāk*) ... son of Moheshe (*Baǵa Šad*), brother of Tongyehukehan
- 634–639 Shaboluodielishi, Tong'eshe (*İšbara Tölis Šad, Tonga Šad*) ... brother of Duoluokehan
- Yipiduoluokehan, Yugushe (*Irbis Dulo Qaǵan, Yuquq Šad*) ... son of Jielikehan of the Eastern Tujue; rival 638–653
- 639–640 Yiqulishiypikehan (*Il Küllüg Šad Irbis Qaǵan*) ... son of Shaboluodielishi
- 640–641 Yipishaboluoyehukehan, Moheduo (*Irbis İšbara Yabǵu Qaǵan, Baǵatur*) ... son of Duoluokehan
- 641–651 Yipisheguikehan (*Irbis Šegui Qaǵan*) ... son of Yiqulishiypikehan
- 651–657 Shaboluokehan, Helu (*İšbara Qaǵan, Hallıq*) ... son of Bulishe (Böri Šad), brother of Duoluokehan; deposed, died 659
- 657–664 Xingxiwangkehan, Mishe ... brother of Shaboluokehan; Chinese vassal ruling the Duolu
- & 657–667 Jiwangjuekehan, Buzhen ... brother of Xingxiwangkehan; Chinese vassal ruling the Nushibi (to Tang China)
- Shixingkehan, Ashina Duzhi ... rebel against Chinese domination 677–679; deposed
- 686–693 Ashina Yuanqing ... son of Xingxiwangkehan; Chinese vassal ruling the Duolu
- & 686–701 Jiezhongshizhukehan, Ashina Huseluo ... son of Jiwangjuekehan; Chinese vassal ruling the Nushibi
- Ashina Tuizi ... son of Ashina Yuanqing; rebel against Chinese domination 694
- 701–717 Ashina Xian ... son of Ashina Yuanqing; Chinese vassal ruling the Duolu
- & 701–716 Ashina Huaidao ... son of Jiezhongshizhukehan; Chinese vassal ruling the Nushibi (most tribes pass to the Eastern Tujue or to the Tuqishi c.700)

## V. TUQISHI (TÜRGIŞ)

### Rulers of the Tuqishi

- :698–706 Wuzhile ... *baǵa tarhan* of the Türgiś by 698; *qaǵan* c.703
- 706–714 Suoge ... son of Wuzhile
- 714–717 (to the Eastern Tujue)
- 717–738 Sulu ... married Jiaohongzhu, daughter of Ashina Huaidao of the Western Tujue
- 738–739 Tuhuoxian ... son of Sulu; deposed
- 739 Ashina Xin ... son of Ashina Huaidao; Chinese vassal
- 739–742 Mohedagan (*Baǵa Tarqan, Kül Čor*) ... leader of the Sariǵ Türgiś; submitted to China
- 742–753 Ildimishi Gudulu Bijia (*İltutmiş Qutluǵ Bilgä*) ... leader of the Qara Türgiś
- 753–756 Dengliyi Luomishi (*Tängridä Bolmiş*) ... leader of the Qara Türgiś
- 756–766 Aduo Peilo ... leader of the Qara Türgiś (to the Geluolu (*Qarluq*) 766)

<sup>7</sup> Also named Hesana.

## VI. HUIHU/HUIHE (UYĞURS)

## Rulers of the Huihu

- 744–747 Huairenkehan, *Qutluğ bilgä küł qağan* (Gulipeiluo, *Qullig Boila*) ... *qağan* 744
- 747–759 Yingwuuiyuankehan, *Tängridä bolmıš il itmiš bilgä qağan* (Moyanchuo, *Bayan Čor*) ... son of Huairenkehan
- 759–779 Yingyijiangongkehan, *Tängridä qut bolmıš il tutmıš alp külüg bilgä qağan* (Yidijian, *Idikän*)<sup>8</sup> ... son of Yingwuweiuankehan
- 779–789 Wuyichenggongkehan, *Alp qutluğ bilgä qağan* (Dunmohedagan, *Ton Bağa Tarqan*) ... son of (?) Huairenkehan
- 789–790 Zhongzhenkehan, *Ai tängridä bolmıš külüg bilge qağan* (Duoluositejin, *Dulo Si Tegin*) ... son of Wuyichenggongkehan
- 790 *Anonymus* ... son of Wuyichenggongkehan
- 790–795 Fengchengkehan, *Qutluğ bilgä qağan* (Achuo) ... son of Zhongzhenkehan
- 795–808 Huaixinkehan, *Ai tängridä ülüg bolmıš alp qutluğ uluğ bilge qağan* (Guduolu, *Qutluğ*) ... usurper
- 808–821 Baoyikehan, *Ai/Kün tängridä qut bolmıš alp/külüg bilgä qağan* ... son of Huaixinkehan
- 821–824 Chongdekehan, *Kün tängridä uluğ bolmıš alp külüg bilgä qağan* ... son of Baoyikehan
- 824–832 Zhaolikehan, *Ai tängridä qut bolmıš alp bilgä qağan* (Hesatejin, *Qasar Tegin*) ... son of Baoyikehan
- 832–839 Zhangxinkehan, *Ai tängridä qut bolmıš alp külüg bilgä qağan* (Hutejin) ... son of Chongdekehan
- 839–840 Wujiangong (Jueluwu, *Küräbir*) ... usurper
- 841–846 Wujiekehan (Wuxitele, *Ögä Tegin*) ... son of Baoyikehan
- 846–847 Enietele (*Inan Tegin*) ... son of Baoyikehan
- 847–c.870? Pangtele (*Pan Tegin*) ... son of Enietele  
(disintegration following the Qırqız attacks in 845–847)

## VII. SHATUO (TURKS)

## Rulers of the Shatuo

- :868–878 Li Guochang<sup>9</sup> ... son of Zhuye Zhiyi
- 878–908 Li Keyong ... son of Li Guochang; prince of Jin 895
- 908–923 Li Cunxu ... son of Li Keyong; emperor (Zhuangzong) of Later Tang 923–926  
(transformed into Later Tang 923)

## Succeeding Empires in the Eastern Steppes:

- 907–1218 Khitan Empires (see Liao in China, then Western Liao/Qara Khitai in Central Asia)
- 991–1227 Tangut Empire (see Western Xia in China)
- 1050–1234 Jurchen Empire (see Jin in China)
- 1206–1635 Mongol Empires (see Mongolia, etc.; Yuan in China)
- 1616–1912 Manchu Empire (see Later Jin, then Qing in China)

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<sup>8</sup> Also titled *Qutluğ tarqan sengün Tängri Bögü*.

<sup>9</sup> Originally named Zhuye Chixin.