This volume centres on the history and legacy of the Mongol World Empire founded by Chinggis Khan and his sons, including its impact upon the modern world. An international team of scholars examines the political and cultural history of the Mongol Empire, its Chinggisid successor states, and the non-Chinggisid dynasties that came to dominate Inner Asia in its wake. Geographically, it focuses on the continental region from East Asia to Eastern Europe. Beginning in the twelfth century, the volume moves through to the establishment of Chinese and Russian political hegemony in Inner Asia from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. Contributors use recent research and new approaches that have revitalized Inner Asian studies to highlight the world-historical importance of the regimes and states formed during and after the Mongol conquest. Their conclusions testify to the importance of a region whose modern fate has been overshadowed by Russia and China.


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THE CAMBRIDGE
HISTORY OF
INNER ASIA

THE CHINGGISID AGE

Edited by
NICOLA DI COSMO
ALLEN J. FRANK
and
PETER B. GOLDEN
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Note on transliteration

Arabic and Persian terms, including names and titles, have been transliterated according to the system used in the *International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*. Russian has been transliterated according to the Library of Congress system. For Chinese, the *pinyin* transliteration system has been adopted. Turkic names and terms have been transliterated according to the system used in the *Encyclopaedia of Islam* with the usual exceptions (e.g. ć is rendered as ch). Terms of Mongolian origin have been transliterated normally in accordance with Nicholas Poppe’s *Grammar of Written Mongolian* except for ć, γ, j, š which are rendered respectively as ch, gh, j, sh. The letter q has been rendered as kh in terms and names around and after 1600 for consistency with more common forms of transliteration. Many Mongol names also appear in Turkicized form, in particular when a people or political unit has adopted a name of Mongol origin (e.g. Turk. *Chaghatay* for Mong. *Chaghadai* and hence *Chaghatayid* for *Chaghadaid*, Turk. *Noghay*, the name of a Turko-Mongolian people, from Mong. *Noghai*). Both forms will be indicated in the Index. Certain forms (e.g. Qara Khitai rather than Qara Qitai) which do not conform to this schema have become generally used in the scholarly literature and are employed here. For Manchu the system of Jerry Norman’s *Manchu–English Lexicon* has been followed. Common renderings of place names, personal names and titles have been left in their usual English form.
## Abbreviations

<table>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>AEMAe</td>
<td><em>Archivum Eurasiae Medii Aevi</em>. Wiesbaden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAJ</td>
<td><em>Central Asiatic Journal</em>. Wiesbaden.</td>
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Dughlat/Thackston  Dughlat, Muḥammad Ḥaydar, Mirza Haydar Dughlat’s Tarikh-i-Rashidi: A History of the Khans of Moghulistan, trans. W. M. Thackston. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1996; Sources of Oriental Languages and Literatures 38; Central Asian Sources, III.


IVRUz  Institut vostokovedeniia Akademii nauk Respubliki Uzbekistana (Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan).


JRAS  Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.


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<tr>
<td>JWH</td>
<td>Journal of World History.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSRL</td>
<td>Polnoe sobranie russkikh letopisei. St Petersburg/ Petrograd/ Leningrad, 1846–. 43 vols. to date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Simnānī, Opera minora  ‘Ala’uddawla Simnānī, Opera minora, ed. W. M. Thackston, Jr. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University, Office of the University Publisher, 1988; Sources of Oriental Languages and Literatures, 10, ed. Şinasi Tekin and Gönül Alpay Tekin, Islamic Sources 2.
SR  Slavic Review
List of abbreviations


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