

Women and the Making of the Mongol Empire

How did women contribute to the rise of the Mongol Empire while Mongol men were conquering Eurasia? This book positions women in their rightful place in the otherwise familiar story of Chinggis Khan (commonly known as Genghis Khan) and his conquests and empire. It examines the best-known women of Mongol society, such as Chinggis Khan's mother, Hö'elün, and senior wife, Börte, as well as those who were less famous but equally influential, including his daughters and his conquered wives. Through this examination the book demonstrates the systematic and essential participation of women in empire, politics, and war. Anne F. Broadbridge also proposes a new vision of Chinggis Khan's well-known atomized army by situating his daughters and their husbands at the heart of his army reforms, looks at women's key roles in Mongol politics and succession, and charts the ways the descendants of Chinggis Khan's daughters dominated the Khanates that emerged after the breakup of the empire in the 1260s.

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ANNE F. BROADBRIDGE

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To Beatrice on the East Coast, and Tom on the West

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All omissions and errors remain, of course, my own.

Note on Transliteration

Mongolian names and terminology conform to the model set by J. A. Boyle in his translation of Rashid al-Din's *The Successors of Genghis Khan*, with the exception of the hybrid "Chinggis Khan."

Turkish employs the system used by the *Encyclopedia of Islam*, second edition, with some modifications: ch instead of ç, j instead of dj, q instead of k with a subscript dot, and no diacriticals suggesting long vowels (i.e., Qutlugh-Khanids not Quṭluḡ-Khānids), but rather only the Turkish vowels (a, ı, o, u; e, i, ö, ü).

Arabic names and terminology conform to the standards set in *Mamluk Studies Review*; these also have been applied to Persian, although in this latter I have used "v" for "w" (i.e., Vaṣṣāf not Waṣṣāf) and "z" for "dh" (i.e., *Zayl-i Ta'riḡh-i Gūzidah* not *Dhayl-i Ta'riḡh-i Gūzidah*).

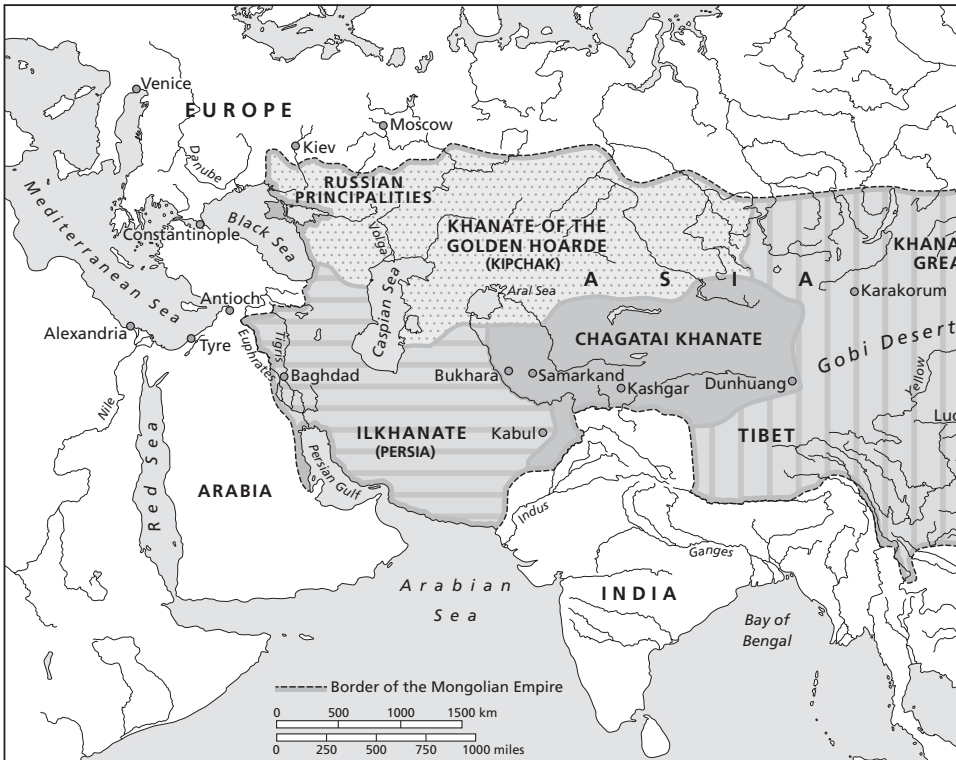
The few Armenian names follow the style of the American Library of Congress.

Chinese words use the Pinyin system, except in references to older works, in which cases Wade-Giles comes first, followed by Pinyin in brackets.

Dynasties and place names are written without diacritical marks, and conform to the most commonly recognized spelling, even if it is different from the systems mentioned above (i.e., Seljuk, Salghurid). Where possible, place names appear in English or other modern language versions (i.e., Cairo, not al-Qāhirah).

Dates in the text are in Common Era. A few in the bibliography are in Persian Solar (first) and Common Era (second).

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Map 1 The Mongol Successor Khanates