

**«Central Asian Studies World Wide»**  
**Course Syllabi for the Study of Central Eurasia**  
[www.fas.harvard.edu/~casww/CASWW\\_Syllabi.html](http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~casww/CASWW_Syllabi.html)

**Prof. James Millward**  
**The History of Central Eurasia (History 221 [now 108])**  
**Syllabus for the course offered in Spring 2001**  
**Georgetown University**  
**Department of History**

Prof. James A. Millward  
Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service  
Georgetown University  
37th and O Streets, NW  
Washington, DC 20057  
U.S.A.  
[millwarj@georgetown.edu](mailto:millwarj@georgetown.edu)

## HISTORY 221: THE HISTORY OF CENTRAL EURASIA

Instructor: Professor James Millward

Office: ICC 618

Office hours: Thurs. 2:30-4:30

Phone: 687-6883; (202) 387-8343

Spring 2001

Tu/Th. 11:40-12:55

WAL 398

millwarj@georgetown.edu

### Course description:

Through lectures, primary and secondary readings, class discussion and audio-visual material, this course will survey the ecological, cultural, social and political dynamics of the peoples of Central and Inner Asia (Central Eurasia) from the origins of the steppe-pastoral economy up to the present. Our geographic scope will take in those regions which today comprise Mongolia, Xinjiang (Eastern Turkestan), Tibet and the former Soviet Central Asian Republics, and will venture at times into neighboring zones, including Turkey, Russia, Siberia, Iran, India, Afghanistan, and China. Needless to say, both the time-frame and geographic area under consideration are very great, but this is justified--indeed, required, by the larger purpose of this course: to highlight ways in which Central Eurasia and its peoples have been central to world history. Linking our examination of particular eras and peoples will be an overarching concern with the dynamics of the relationship between the peoples of the steppes and deserts at the core of the Eurasian continent and the sedentary societies around the rim. We will likewise pay close attention to ways in which political, commercial and cultural linkages across the Eurasian steppe connected Europe, Persia, Mesopotamia and China from times predating the opening of direct maritime communications between Europe and Asia.

### Requirements and grading (please read carefully!)

Complete all assigned readings, and as much suggested reading as you can, in time for each class meeting. Attend class, and be prepared to discuss the readings and the issues raised by that session's topic; engage intelligently in class discussions. (5%)

Map exercise (5%)

Midterm (20%) and final exams (25%)

Two 5 page source reports, chosen from four topics to be distributed (20%). These are due on dates specified in the syllabus

One 10-15 page research paper on a topic to be chosen by you in consultation with Prof. Millward. (25%)

*Grading:* Content and style count equally in all your written work for this course. Papers must be typed, double-spaced, and include accurate and complete footnotes of sources consulted (separate bibliographies are necessary for the final paper). Notes should be in a standard style (see the *Chicago Manual of Style*, Turabian's *Handbook*, or the MLA style manual for

examples); **points will be subtracted for improper footnote and bibliographic style!**<sup>1</sup> Internet sources (if any) must be cited with the proper HTTP address and date the site was last updated or, failing that, the date you accessed them (remember that content of websites often changes) The Lauinger website has citation formats for you to study. Late papers without a good excuse (e.g. medical or family emergency) will be docked one third-grade (+/-) per day. For the purposes of calculating final grades, letter grades will be assigned numerical values according to the following scale; the verbal definitions, which I take literally, are those of Georgetown College as printed in the Undergraduate Bulletin:

A+	=	98		
A	=	95	=	Superior
A-	=	92		
B+	=	88		
B	=	85	=	Good
B-	=	82		
C+	=	78		
C	=	75	=	Adequate
C-	=	72		
D+	=	68		
D	=	65	=	Minimum passing
D-	=	62		
F	=	0	=	Failure

*Collaboration:* You are allowed--indeed, encouraged--to collaborate by discussing issues and readings (including those of source reports), having joint study sessions before exams, and so on. You are, however, bound by the Georgetown Honor System to make sure that all work turned in on papers or written in exams is your own or, if heavily influenced by the ideas of another, that it be adequately cited. Thus, while you may discuss with classmates what you are planning to write on a report or paper, you must write the report entirely by yourself. Any significant ideas or interpretations from another source (authors you read, professors or your classmates) must be footnoted. The one exception to this is widely available factual information, such as the life and death dates for historical figures or basic geographic information, which generally need not be footnoted. Such things require honest, case-by-case assessment.

### **Books and readings:**

The following books have been ordered and are or available for purchase in the bookstore. Remember to buy them early, as the bookstore returns unpurchased books soon after midterms. Online book sellers are often cheaper.

Foltz, Richard C. *Religions of the Silk Road*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1999.

Kahn, Paul. *The Secret History of the Mongols: The Origin of Genghis Khan*. Cheng & Tsui Company, 1999.

---

<sup>1</sup> At this point in your education, you should know how to do this; if not, find out!

Morgan, David. *The Mongols*. Cambridge, Mass.: Blackwell, 1990.

Soucek, Svatopluk. *A History of Inner Asia*. Cambridge University Press, 2000.

Whitfield, Susan. *Life Along the Silk Road*. Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1999.

Readings listed below **not marked with an asterisk are also required readings**, and will be on reserve and in a course packet available for purchase. Readings **marked with an asterisk** below are **recommended reading**. Some are on reserve, some not; check the library online catalog. Delving a bit further on topics that interest you will help you understand lectures, write papers and display the kind of erudition on the subject that earns A grades. You might find these sources useful for papers and in preparing for exam questions. The general bibliography distributed in class will also help in these ways.

### Schedule:

1/16 Introduction: Preliminaries; Central Eurasia and world history

1/18 Where is Tartary? Introduction to the geography of Central Eurasia and its historical import

Soucek, "Introduction" (1-45)

Christian, David. "Inner Eurasia as a Unit of World History."

\* Frank, Andre Gunder. *The Centrality of Central Asia*.

\* Gronbech, K. "The Steppe Region in World History."

\* Sinor, ed. *The Cambridge History of Early Inner Asia* (Introduction and Chapter 2).

♦ *Consider: what defines Central Asia / Inner Asia / Inner Eurasia to these authors?*

1/23 Pastoral nomadism and the nomadic peoples of Eurasia

Krader, L. "The Ecology of Nomadic Pastoralism."

Khazanov, Anatoly. *Nomads and the Outside World*, 15-84

\* Simakov, Georgii N. "Hunting with Raptors in Central Asia and Kazakhstan."

♦ *What is your image of a pastoral nomad? How are they defined in these readings? Do these images correspond? What is unique about the pastoral nomadic economy?*

1/25 The languages of Central Eurasia and what linguistics can tell us (wherein some of your questions about spelling and pronunciation are answered)

Allworth, *Central Asia*, pp. 61-91 (skim pp. 72-82)

\* Bosson, "Scripts and Literacy in the Mongol World"

\* *American Heritage Dictionary*, supplement on Indo-European linguistics

- ◆ *Who is an “Indo-European”?* If there were Indo-European speakers in what is now western China 2,000 years ago, does that mean there were “Europeans” there? What is the relationship between the spread of languages (language families) and human migrations?
- 1/30 From earliest origins to the first nomadic power  
MAP QUIZ TODAY!  
David Christian, *A History of Russia, Central Asia and Mongolia*, 46-115
- ◆ *What do we know about the earliest inhabitants of Inner Eurasia?*
- 2/1 The Scythians  
Herodotus, *The Histories*, Book 4  
Christian, *A History*, 123-82  
\*Rice, Tamara Talbot. *Ancient Arts of Central Asia*  
\*Basilov, Vladimir, et al. *Nomads of Eurasia*.
- ◆ *What was the relationship of Central Asia (and the Sakas and Scythians) to the Persian empire? To the Greeks?*
- 2/6 The Xiongnu (Hsiung-nu) and Han China: Emergence of a Pattern  
REPORT 1 DUE!  
Readings in Sima Qian, *Shiji (Records of the Historian)*, ch. 110  
EITHER Christian, *A History*, 183-208  
OR Thomas Barfield, *The Perilous Frontier*, 32-84 (OR BOTH)  
\* Owen Lattimore, *Inner Asian Frontiers of China*, pp. 469-530
- ◆ *What was the nature of Han (Chinese) - Xiongnu relations? What dynamics were involved? How do they compare to those of the Achaemenids with the Sakas (Scythians)?*
- 2/8 The Bactrian Pivot of Asia (Achaemenids, Macedonians, Yuezhi, Kushans, etc.)  
Richard Frye, *The Heritage of Central Asia*, 77-150  
\*Holt, Frank, *Alexander the Great and Bactria*  
\*Sinor, *Cambridge History of Early Inner Asia*, chapter 6
- ◆ *What is the historical significance of the Greco-Bactrian epoch of Central Asia? Why was this region, now considered a backwater, so important to Alexander and others?*
- 2/13 Religious traditions and Central Eurasian History  
Foltz, *Religions of the Silk Road*, vii-87  
\*Explore the following websites, noting especially Buddhist art, and any others you find:  
<http://idp.bl.uk/idp.html> (Dunhuang and the cave of manuscripts)  
<http://www.lzu.edu.cn/dunhuang/index.html> (the art of Dunhuang)  
<http://www.textile-art.com/dun1.html> (DUNHUANG: Caves of the Singing Sands, Buddhist Art from the Silk Road)

\*Kitagawa, Joseph, et al. eds. *Buddhism and Asian History* (Chapters 1 and 5).

- ♦ *What role does the Central Eurasian region play in the spread of world religions? What role do these religions play in Central Eurasia? How is religion related to trade?*

2/15 Tarim Basin cities and the “Silk Road”

Franck and Brownstone, *The Silk Road*, chapter 7, “Pilgrims and Proselytizers”  
(as above)

\*Hopkirk, *Foreign Devils on the Silk Road*

\*Sinor, ed. *The Cambridge History of Early Inner Asia*, chapter 6

- ♦ *What does the term “Silk Road” refer to? What are its implications? What is its historical significance? How connected were the fates of Han and Rome?*

2/20 The Rise of the Türks, the first pan-Eurasian empire

Whitfield, *Life Along the Silk Road*, ix-95

\* Sinor, Denis. Ch. 11 in *Cambridge History of Early Inner Asia*

\*Golden, Peter. *An Introduction to the History of the Turkic Peoples*

- ♦ *Who are the Xiongnu, Hun, Xianbi (Hsien-pi), Tuoba/Tabghach, Ruanruan (Juanjuan), Türk (Tu-chueh) and Uighur peoples? Are distinctions between these groups made on racial, ethnic, linguistic, cultural, economic, geographic, religious or other lines? Why are they distinguished in history?*

2/22 Rise and Fall of the Türk Khaghanate

REPORT 2 DUE

Orkhon Inscriptions--TO BE DISCUSSED TODAY

Whitfield, *Life Along the Silk Road*, 96-188

\* Golden, Peter B. *An Introduction to the History of the Turkic Peoples*

- ♦ *Can the Türkic khaghanate be said to have an imperial ideology? How would you describe some of its elements?*

2/27 The Tang empire in China and Central Asia

Whitfield, *Life*, 89-225 (end)

Soucek, *A History of Inner Asia*, ch. 4

\* Beckwith, Christopher. *The Tibetan Empire in Central Asia*, 11-83

\* Schaefer, *Golden Peaches of Samarkand*

3/1 MIDTERM EXAMINATION

3/5-10 SPRING BREAK

See readings under 3/13--there are a lot!

3/13 The Islamic Wave

FINISH Foltz, *Religions of the Silk Road* (88-end)

Soucek, *A History of Inner Asia*, Chapters 1-3, 5-6  
 Start Kahn, *Secret History of the Mongols*, including "Introduction," and / or  
 Morgan, *The Mongols*  
 \* Beckwith, *The Tibetan Empire in Central Asia*, 108-172

♦ *How and why did Islam spread so rapidly in Central Asia? What were the effects on Transoxiana? What were the effects on Islam?*

3/15 Chinggis Khan and the Mongol Explosion

Soucek, Ch. 7  
 Morgan, *The Mongols* (Introduction-Chapter 3)  
 Keep reading the *Secret History*--Report due next week!

♦ *What was the socio-political background from which the Mongol empire emerged?*

3/20 The Mongol convergence, I: the empire in the East

REPORT 3 DUE (REQUIRED OF ALL STUDENTS)  
 Kahn, *Secret History* -- FINISH, FOR DISCUSSION TODAY  
 Morgan, chapters 4-5  
 \*Rossabi, *Khubilai Khan*

♦ *As a modern reader, what strikes you about the Secret History of the Mongols? What light does this text shed on the remarkable emergence of the Mongols onto the world stage?*

3/22 The Mongol convergence, II: the empire in the West

Morgan, chapters 6-8  
 Soucek, ch. 8

♦ *How did the Mongols conquer and rule in China, Turkestan, Persia and the Russian steppe? Were they effective rulers? Why are they so reviled today?*

3/27 Mongolian legacies: The structure of early modern Central Eurasian history

Joseph Fletcher, "The Mongols: Ecological and Social Perspectives." (Important!)  
 Soucek, ch. 9-11  
 \*Manz, *The Rise and Rule of Tamerlane*

♦ *What is the legacy of the Mongol period in world history? Is the Washington Post right that Chinggis Khan is properly "The Man of the Millennium?" (If not him, then who?)*

3/29 TBA

4/3 Tibet in Central Eurasian History--from the empire to reunification under the Great 5th

Beckwith, *The Tibetan Empire in Central Asia*, ch. 6, "The Late Empire"  
 Stein, *Tibetan Civilization*, pp. 56-83

- ♦ *What was the nature of Tibet's "foreign relations" from the 7th through the 17th century? Does this fit with current image of Tibet? How would you characterize Tibet's relationship with China?*
- 4/5 The Qing as an Inner Eurasian Empire  
 Evelyn Rawski, "The Qing Empire During the Qianlong Reign"  
 Soucek, ch. 13  
 Rahul, R. "The Role of Lamas in Central Asian Politics" (skim Bhutan, Sikkim sections)  
 \*Joseph Fletcher, articles in *Cambridge History of China*, vol. 10  
 \* Millward, *Beyond the Pass: Economy, Ethnicity and Empire in Qing Central Asia*
- ♦ *What does it mean to stress that the Qing was an "Inner Eurasian" or "Inner Asian" empire as opposed to just another "Chinese" dynasty? What implications does this have for understanding Chinese history?*
- 4/10 The Original Great Game: geopolitics of Tibet, Russia, Zunghars, Mongols and Manchus  
 Soucek, ch. 12, 14  
 \* Stein, *Tibetan Civilization* 83-91  
 \*Barfield, Thomas. *The Perilous Frontier*, chapters 8-9
- ♦ *How and why did the Manchus come to control Mongolia, Eastern Turkestan and, indirectly, Tibet? What role did Tibetan Buddhism play in that process? How about Chinggisid legitimacy?*
- 4/12 EASTER HOLIDAY  
 Spence, *Emperor of China*, excerpts--  
 Thaxton, *Baburnama*, excerpts--discuss on 4/17
- 4/17 Muscovite expansion  
 REPORT 4 DUE; DISCUSSION OF KANGXI AND BABUR  
 Soucek, ch. 15-16  
 \* Krader, *Peoples of Central Asia*  
 \* Carrère D'Encausse, Helen. *Islam and the Russian Empire*
- ♦ *Characterize the process whereby Russia came to control Siberia and Central Asia. How does it compare to Qing imperialism? to American manifest destiny? To the maritime expansion of other European powers? What were its effects on the peoples of the steppes and oases of Central Asia?*
- 4/19 Stalinism in Central Asia  
 Soucek, ch. 17  
 WORK ON FINAL PAPER!  
 \* Krader, *Peoples of Central Asia*  
 \* Carrère D'Encausse, Helen. *Islam and the Russian Empire*

- \* Rashid, *The Resurgence of Central Asia*
- \* Allworth, *Central Asia*

◆ *How did socialism come to Central Asia? What were its effects? Is it appropriate to call communism, “the extraordinary Inner Eurasian backlash against capitalism”?*

- 4/24 From Empire to Nation: Inner Asia under Chinese Rule  
 Mackerras, *China’s Minorities*, pp. 139-190  
 \* Shakya, *Dragon in the Land of Snows*  
 \* Benson and Svanberg, *China's Last Nomads*

◆ *How did the two 20th c. Chinese republics deal with the legacy of the Qing empire? Compared Chinese policies towards Inner Asians with those of the Soviet Union.*

- 4/26 Case study: The Uyghurs of Xinjiang  
 FINAL PAPER TOPICS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES DUE  
 Soucek, ch. 19

◆ *Who are the Uyghurs? Are they the native people of Xinjiang? Why do they, like many Tibetans, want to separate from China?*

- 5/1 The 1990s--a New Central Eurasia?  
 Soucek, ch. 20-21  
 John Schoeberlein-Engel, "The Boundaries of "Nations" and Unbounded Peoples"

◆ *What have been the political, economic and foreign policy results of the break-up of the Soviet Union on the Central Asian Republics? On Xinjiang? Has “Central Eurasia” become a viable regional concept again?*

- 5/3 Tartary today: from Central Asia to Middle Earth  
 Khan, Almaz. “Chinggis Khan: From Imperial Ancestor to Ethnic Hero.”  
 \* Donald Lopez, *Prisoners of Shangri-la*

FINAL EXAM: Weds. May 9, 4:00-6:00 p.m.

FINAL PAPER DUE: Monday May 14, by 5:00 p.m. in my box in the history department front office. (The Office closes at or a few minutes before 5:00.)

## HISTORY OF CENTRAL EURASIA--REPORT TOPICS

**GENERAL NOTE:** You are required to write three reports in the course of the semester. There are five topics and you may choose among them, with the exception that the third report, on the *Secret History of the Mongols*, is required of all students. Because we will discuss in class the issues raised by the report readings, reports must be handed in in class.

### REPORT ONE:

Consider the views of two “fathers of history,” the Greek historian Herodotus and the Chinese historian Sima Qian (Ssu-ma Ch’ien), towards nomadic peoples. Herodotus’ *The Histories* are an important source about the Scythians, and Sima Qian in the *Shiji* (Records of the Historian) tells us about the Xiongnu (Hsiung-nu). What sort of sociological or anthropological information do they provide? What insights into the organization of these nomadic societies can be gathered? How can we distinguish fact from fiction? Do the authors share any perspectives? Work with the texts themselves, but feel free to consult other materials as necessary--just indicate what they are in footnotes. (Book 4 of Herodotus and chapter 110 of Sima Qian are in your packets and on reserve. The whole books may be found in the library.)

### REPORT TWO:

Contextualize and analyze the Kül Tigin Orkhon inscription. Work with the text of the inscription itself (in your packet and on reserve) and whatever secondary materials you find useful to put this document in its historical context and interpret its content. You might find it useful to think of its various purposes as eulogy, political manifesto, historical record, ideological statement, and so on. What does it tell us about the people who produced it? Is it a valuable source?

The text itself is taken from Kemal Silay, ed., *An Anthology of Turkish Literature*. You might also consult Grousset, *Empire of the Steppes*, Sinor, ed., *The Cambridge History of Early Inner Asia*, and P. B. Golden, *An Introduction to the History of the Turkic Peoples*, for more information but the main purpose of this exercise is for you to read and analyze the text of the inscription yourselves.

### REPORT THREE (required of all students):

Write on either of the following topics.

1. Using the *Secret History of the Mongols* as your principal text, what can you tell about the roles and images of women in Mongol society of the thirteenth century? How are they treated in the story? How are they depicted? What can you glean from the *Secret History* about their status?
2. Much has been written since the thirteenth-century about the destructive power of the Mongols, and many--not without cause--have called them barbaric. Were the Mongols amoral? What can you tell from the *Secret History about the Mongols*’ value system (or at least about the value system of the authors of this text)?

As with other reports, you are welcome but not required to use outside secondary sources, as long as you cite them properly and stress your own active interpretation of the text rather than the ideas of other authorities.

#### **REPORT FOUR:**

Based on the excerpted passages from Spence's "autobiography" of Kangxi and Thaxton's translation of the *Baburnama*, as well as on what you have learned in the class so far, comment on how the Kangxi emperor and Babur padishah, both rulers of large agrarian states, feel about Inner Eurasia. How are these emperors alike or different? Do they reflect an Inner Asian tradition? What are its characteristics? Feel free to consult these books in their entirety.

#### **GENERAL REFERENCES AND SURVEYS**

- Adshead, S. A. M. *Central Asia in World History*.  
 Barfield, Thomas. *The Perilous Frontier*.  
 Basilov, Vladimir N. *Nomads of Eurasia*.  
 Christian, David. *A History of Russia, Central Asia and Mongolia. Vol. 1: Inner Eurasia from Prehistory to the Mongol Empire*.  
 Clubb, O. Edmund. *China and Russia: the Great Game*  
 Fairbank, John King and Denis Twitcher, eds., *The Cambridge History of China*, vol. 6, *Alien Regimes and Border States*, and (Fairbank, ed.) vol. 10, *Late Ch'ing, part 1*. (See Fletcher's chapters)  
 Grousset, Rene. *Empires of the Steppes*.  
 Krader, L. *Peoples of Central Asia*.  
 Kwanten, Luc. *Imperial Nomads*.  
 Lattimore, Owen. *Inner Asian Frontiers of China*.  
 Phillips, E. D. *The Royal Hordes*  
 Rossabi, Morris. *China and Inner Asia, from 1368 to the Present Day*.  
 Sinor, Denis. *Inner Asia: a Syllabus*  
 Sinor, Denis. *The Cambridge History of Early Inner Asia*.  
 Thorday, Lazlo. *Mounted Archers: The Beginnings of Central Asian History*

#### **SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Abdullah, Abdulghani. "Islam in Soviet Central Asia." *Journal of the Institute for Muslim Minority Affairs* vol. 9, no. 2 (July 1988): 527-572.  
 Adshead, S. A. M. *Central Asia in World History*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993.  
 Aitmatov, Chingiz. *Tales of the Mountains and Steppes*. Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1977.  
 Aitmatov, Chingiz. *The Day Lasts More than a Hundred Years*. John French, trans. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1983.  
 Allworth, Edward. ed. *Central Asia: 130 Years of Russian Dominance, a Historical Overview*. 3rd edition. Durham and London: Duke University Press, 1994.

- Atwood, Chris. "Life in Third-fourth Century Cadh'ota: A Survey of Information Gathered from the Prakrit Documents found north of Minfeng (Niyä)." *Central Asiatic Journal* 35, no. 3-4 (1991):161-199.
- Barfield, Thomas. *The Perilous Frontier: Nomadic Empires and China*. Cambridge, Mass.: Basil Blackwell, 1989.
- Barthold, V. V. *Four Studies on the History of Central Asia*. Leiden: Brill, 1956.
- Barthold, W. *Turkestan down to the Mongol Invasion*. Third Edition. London: Luzac and Co. Ltd., 1968.
- Basilor, Vladimir N. *Nomads of Eurasia*. Mary Fleming Zirin, trans. Seattle: Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County in association with University of Washington Press, 1989.
- Bawden, C. R. *The Modern History of Mongolia*. London and New York: Kegan Paul International, 1989.
- Becker, Samuel. *Russia's Protectorates in Central Asia: Bukhara and Khiva*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1968.
- Beckwith, Christopher. "Tibet and the Early Medieval *Florissance* in Eurasia: A Preliminary Note on the Economic History of the Tibetan Empire." *Central Asiatic Journal*, vol. 21, no. 2 (1977).
- Beckwith, Christopher. *The Tibetan Empire in Central Asia*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1987.
- Berger, Patricia and Terese Tse Bartholomew, eds., *Mongolia: the Legacy of Chinggis Khan*, San Francisco: Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, 1995.
- Bosson, James. "Scripts and Literacy in the Mongol World." In Patricia Berger and Terese Tse Bartholomew, eds., *Mongolia: the Legacy of Chinggis Khan*, San Francisco: Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, 1995, pp. 88-95.
- Boulnois, Luce. *The Silk Road*. New York: Dutton, 1966.
- Carrere d'Encausse, Helene; preface by Maxime Rodinson. *Islam and the Russian Empire : reform and revolution in central Asia*. Translated by Quintin Hoare. Berkeley: University of California Press, c1988.
- Christian, David. "Inner Eurasia as a Unit of World History." *Journal of World History* 5.2 (1994).
- Christian, David. *A History of Russia, Central Asia and Mongolia. Vol. 1: Inner Eurasia from Prehistory to the Mongol Empire*. Oxford, Eng. and Malden, Mass.: Blackwell Publishers, 1998.
- Clubb, O. Edmund. *China and Russia: the Great Game*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1971.
- Dubs, Homer. *A Roman City in Ancient China*. London: The China Society, 1957. No. 5 in the China Society Sinological Series.
- Edwardes, M. *East-west Passage: The Travel of Ideas, Arts and Inventions between Asia and the Western World*. New York: Taplinger, 1971.
- Farquhar, David M. "Emperor As Bodhisattva in the Governance of the Ch'ing Empire." *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 38:1 (1978): 5-34.
- Farquhar, David M. "Origins of the Manchus' Mongolian Policy." In Fairbank, ed. *The Chinese World Order: Traditional China's Foreign Relations*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1968, pp. 198-205.

- Fletcher, Joseph. "China and Central Asia, 1368-1884." In Fairbank, ed. *The Chinese World Order: Traditional China's Foreign Relations*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1968, pp. 207-224.
- Fletcher, Joseph. "The Mongols: Ecological and Social Perspectives." *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 46:1 June 1986): 11-50.
- Fletcher, Joseph. "Ch'ing Inner Asia c. 1800." In John King Fairbank, ed., *The Cambridge History of China* vol. 10, *Late Ch'ing, 1800-1911, part 1*, pp. 35-106. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1978.
- Fletcher, Joseph. "The Heyday of the Ch'ing Order in Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet." In John King Fairbank, ed., *The Cambridge History of China* vol. 10, *Late Ch'ing, 1800-1911, part 1*, pp. 351-408. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1978.
- Franck, Irene and David Brownstone. *The Silk Road: A History*. New York: Facts on File Publications, 1986.
- Frank, Andre Gunder. *The Centrality of Central Asia*. Comparative Asian Studies 8. Amsterdam, V.U. University Press, 1992.
- Frye, Richard Nelson. *The Heritage of Central Asia from Antiquity to the Turkish Expansion*. Princeton: Markus Wiener Publishers, 1996
- Gibb, H. *The Arab Conquests in Central Asia*. London: Royal Asiatic Society, 1923.
- Golden, Peter B. *An Introduction to the History of the Turkic Peoples : Ethnogenesis and State-formation in Medieval and Early Modern Eurasia and the Middle East*. Wiesbaden : Otto Harrassowitz, 1992.
- Goldstein, Melvyn C. and Cynthia Beall. *The Changing World of Mongolia's Nomads*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1994.
- Goldstein, Melvyn C. and Cynthia M. Beall. *Nomads of Western Tibet: the Survival of a Way of Life*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1990.
- Gronbech, K. "The Steppe Region in World History." *Acta Orientalia* 23 (1959):43-56; 24 (1959):15-28; 25 (1960):1-14.
- Grousset, René. *The Empire of the Steppes, a History of Central Asia*. Naomi Walford, trans. New Brunswick, N.J.: 1970.
- Halperin, Charles J. *Russia and the Golden Horde : the Mongol impact on medieval Russian history*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, c1985.
- Hauner, Milan. *What is Asia to us? : Russia's Asian heartland yesterday and today*. Boston : Unwin Hyman, c1990.
- Herodotus. *The Histories*. Aubrey de Sélincourt, trans. Harmondsworth, Eng.: Penguin Books, 1972.
- Holt, Frank. *Alexander the Great and Bactria: the Formation of a Greek Frontier in Central Asia*. Leiden: Brill, 1988.
- Hopkirk, Peter. *Foreign Devils on the Silk Road: The Search for the Lost Cities and Treasures of Chinese Central Asia*. London: John Murray, 1980.
- Hopkirk, Peter. *The Great Game*:
- Hudson, G. F. *Europe and China: A Survey of their Relations from the Earliest Times to 1800*. London, 1931; Reprint; Boston: Beacon Press, 1961.
- Hulsewe, A. F. P. and M. A. N. Lowe. *China in Central Asia. The Early Stage: 125 B.C.-A.D. 25* (An annotated translation of Chapters 61 and 96 of the History of the Former Han Dynasty). Leiden: Brill, 1979.

- Huzzayin, S. A. *Arabia and the Far East: Their Commercial and Cultural Relations in Graeco-Roman and Irano-Arabian Times*. Cairo: Publications de la Société Royale Géographique D'Égypte, 1943.
- Khan, Almaz. "Chinggis Khan: From Imperial Ancestor to Ethnic Hero." In Stevan Harrell, ed. *Cultural Encounters on China's Ethnic Frontiers*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.
- Khazanov, A. M. *Nomads and the Outside World*. Julia Crookenden, trans. 2nd edition. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1983.
- Kitagawa, Joseph, and Mark D. Cummings, eds. *Buddhism and Asian History: Religion, History and Culture Selections from The Encyclopedia of Religion*. New York: Macmillan, 1989.
- Krader, L. "The Ecology of Nomadic Pastoralism." *International Social Science Journal*. 11 (1959): 499-510
- Krader, L. *The Peoples of Central Asia*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1966.
- Krader, Laurence. *Social Organization of the Mongol-Turkic Pastoral Nomads*. Indiana University Publications; Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 20. Bloomington: Indiana University, 1963.
- Kwanten, Luc. *Imperial Nomads: A History of Central Asia, 500-1500*. Leicester, England: Leicester University Press, 1979.
- Lattimore, Owen. *Inner Asian Frontiers of China*. Hong Kong: Oxford University Press, 1988; originally published in 1940.
- Le Coq, Albert Von. *Buried Treasures of Chinese Turkestan*. 1928. Reprint Hong Kong: Oxford University Press, 1985.
- Liu Mau-tsai. *Der chinesischen Nachrichten zur Geschichte der Ost-Türken (T'u-küe)*. Wiesbaden, 1958. (Acceptible translation of chapters on the Türks in the Chinese Annals.)
- Mackerras, Colin. *China's Minorities: Integration and Modernization in the Twentieth Century*. Hong Kong and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994.
- McGovern, W. M. *The Early Empires of Central Asia: A Study of the Scythians and the Huns and the Part They Played in World History*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1939.
- Morgan, David. *The Mongols*. Cambridge, Mass.: Blackwell, 1990.
- Phillips, E. D. *The Royal Hordes: Nomadic Peoples of the Steppes*. London: Thames and Hudson, 1965.
- Poppe, Nicholas. *Introduction to Altaic Linguistics*. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1965.
- Quested, R. K. I. *The Expansion of Russia in East Asia, 1857-1860*. Kuala Lumpur and Singapore: University of Malaya Press, 1968.
- Rahul, R. "The Role of Lamas in Central Asian Politics." *Central Asiatic Journal* 12 (1968-69): 207-227.
- Rahul, Ram. *China, Russia, and Central Asia*. New Delhi: Vikas Pub. House, 1995.
- Richardson, Hugh. *A Short History of Tibet*. New York: Dutton, 1962.
- Rossabi, Morris. "The 'Decline' of the Central Asian caravan Trade." In Gary Seaman, Ed. *Ecology and Empire: Nomads in the Cultural Evolution of the Old World*. Vol 1. Los Angeles: ETHNOGRAPHIDS/USC, Center for Visual Anthropology, University of Southern California, 1990.
- Rossabi, Morris. *China and Inner Asia, from 1368 to the Present Day*. London: Thames and Hudson, 1975.

- Rupert, James. "Dateline Tashkent: Post-Soviet Central Asia." *Foreign Policy* Summer 1992: 175-195.
- Rywkin, Michael. *Russia in Central Asia*. 1st ed. New York, Collier Books, 1963.
- Schafer, E. H. *The Golden Peaches of Samarkand: a Study of T'ang Exotics*.
- Sebes, Joseph. *The Role of Inner Asia in Early Russo-Chinese Relations*. Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1980.
- Shakabpa, Tsepon W. D. *Tibet: A Political History*. New York: Potala Publications, 1984.
- Sinor, Denis, ed. *The Cambridge History of Early Inner Asia*. Cambridge, Eng.: Cambridge University Press, 1990.
- Sinor, Denis. "The Historical Role of the Turk Empire." *Journal of World History*, vol.1 (1953): 427-434.
- Skrine, Francis Henry and Edward Dennison Ross. *The Heart of Asia: A History of Russian Turkestan and the Central Asian Khanates from the Earliest Times*. London: Methuen, 1899.
- Smith, John M. "Ayn Jâlût: Mamlûk Success or Mongol Failure?" *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 44 (1984): 307-45.
- Spuler, Bertold. *History of the Mongols: Based on Eastern and Western Accounts of the 13th and 14th Centuries*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1972.
- Steensgaard, Niels. *Carracks, Caravans and Companies: The Structural Crisis in the European-Asian Trade in the Early 17th Century*. Copenhagen: Studentlitteratur, 1972.
- Stein, Aurel. *Ruins of Desert Cathay*. Two vols. New York: Dover, 1987. (Reprint of 1912 edition.)
- Stephan, John J. *The Russian Far East: A History*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1994.
- T. Burrow, trans. *A Translation of the Kharosthi Documents From Chinese Turkestan*. London: The Royal Asiatic Society, 1940.
- Teggart, Frederick John. *Rome and China: a Study of Correlations in History*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1939.
- Thomsen, V. *Inscriptions de l'Orkhon déchiffrées*. Helsinki, 1896.
- Thorday, Lazlo. *Mounted Archers: The Beginnings of Central Asian History*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1998.
- Waley, Arthur. *The Secret History of the Mongols and Other Pieces*. London: George Allen and Unwin, 1963.
- Waley, Arthur. *Travels of an Alchemist*. London: Routledge, 1931.
- Walker, Annabel. *Aurel Stein: Pioneer of the Silk Road*. London: John Murray, 1995.