

Hosted by
Department of Central
Eurasian Studies,
Indiana University

Co-Organized by
History Department,
Peking University
Center for Silk Roads and
Inner Asian Studies,
Peking University

With generous support from the
Tang Research Foundation

The Silk Road: Between Central Asia and China

丝绸之路：在内陆欧亚与中国之间



主办
印第安纳大学内陆欧亚学系

**School of Global and International Studies
Indiana University**

合办
北京大学历史学系
北京大学丝绸之路与内亚研究中心

全球与国际研究学院
印第安纳大学

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March 23-24, 2018
2018年3月23日-24日

Second Annual Indiana University – Peking University Workshop

The Silk Road: Between Central Eurasia and China

March 23-24, 2018

School of Global and International Studies (SGIS)
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana, USA

This workshop is hosted by the Central Eurasian Studies (CEUS) Department, Indiana University
co-organized by the History Department, Peking University and the
Center for Silk Roads and Inner Asian Studies, Peking University
with generous support from the Tang Research Foundation

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Agenda

THURSDAY, March 22, 2018

6:00-8:00 Dinner for panelists and invited guests
Federal Room, Indiana Memorial Union Room 267 (use Federal Room lounge entrance)

FRIDAY, March 23, 2018

Breakfast, SGIS Room 1134

9:30-10:00 Coffee, tea and pastries for panelists and invited guests

10:00-10:30 Opening Remarks and Introductions
Jamsheed CHOKSY, Chair and Distinguished Professor, CEUS Department, Indiana University
ZAN Tao, Vice Dean and Associate Professor, History Department, Peking University

Morning Session, SGIS Room 1134

10:30-11:15 *The Age Variation on the Acquisition of Mandarin Tones: Perception and Production of Uyghur L1 Speakers*

Mustafa AKSU, Graduate Student, CEUS Department, Indiana University
Feier GAO, Ph.D. Student, Linguistics Department, Indiana University

11:15-12:00 *Spiritual Connections between Turkey and China: History and Imagination*
ZAN Tao, Vice Dean and Associate Professor, History Department, Peking University

Lunch, SGIS Room 1122

12:00-1:30 Lunch for panelists and invited guests

Afternoon Sessions, SGIS Room 3067

1:30-2:15 *Dynastic Legitimation in Khoqand*
Ron SELA, Associate Professor, CEUS Department, Indiana University

2:15-3:00 *Falconers in Beijing and Bukhara: The Administration of Royal Falconry and its Political Implications in the Mongol Empire and the Bukhara Khanate*
Kwang Tae LEE, Ph.D. Student, CEUS Department, Indiana University

3:00-3:30 Coffee, tea and pastries, SGIS Room 3067 Alcove

3:30-4:15 *Research on the Position of Bughshur Recorded in Huddud Al-Alam*
WANG Changming, Post-Doctoral Researcher, History Department, Peking University

4:15-5:00 *The Death of Yelü Abaoji*
LUO Xin, Professor, History Department, Peking University

Dinner

6:00-9:00 Dinner at Uzbek Culture Night for panelists and invited guests
University Club President's Room, Indiana Memorial Union Room 150 (across from Whittenberger Auditorium)

SATURDAY, March 24, 2018

Breakfast, SGIS Room 0007

9:30-10:00 Coffee, tea and pastries for panelists and invited guests

Morning Session, SGIS Room 0009

- 10:00-10:45 *Qipchaks in Mongol China*
Michael BROSE, Director of the East Asian Studies Center and the Pan Asia Institute;
Academic Specialist, CEUS Department and East Asian Languages and Literatures
Department, Indiana University
- 10:45-11:30 *The Three Ecbatanas and the Silk Road*
Christopher BECKWITH, Distinguished Professor, CEUS Department, Indiana
University
- 11:30-12:15 *Bactrian Contracts in Context*
Jennifer DUBEANSKY, Ph.D. Candidate, CEUS Department, Indiana University

Lunch, SGIS Room 3067

12:15-1:30 Lunch for panelists and invited guests

Afternoon Sessions, SGIS Room 0009

- 1:30-2:15 *Tang Heritage on the Silk Road in the Uyghur Time*
FU Ma, Post-Doctoral Researcher, History Department, Peking University
- 2:15-3:00 *The City of Sultan Uljāytū: A Textual Survey of Soltaniyeh*
CHEN Su, Ph.D. Candidate, School of Foreign Languages, Peking University
- 3:00-3:30 Coffee, tea and pastries, SGIS Room 0007
- 3:30-4:15 *Collective Memory or Personal Narrative: Khotan and Nepal in Tibetan Vision*
SAERJI, Associate Professor, Department of South Asian Studies, School of Foreign
Languages, Peking University
- 4:15-5:00 *Archaeology of Political Practice in Early Inner Asia*
Aybike Seyma TEZEL, Ph.D. Candidate, Departments of Central Eurasian Studies and
Anthropology (Archaeology), Indiana University

Dinner

6:00-8:30 Navruz – A Celebration of the Persian and Central Asian New Year
Concert in SGIS Auditorium Room 0001 followed by dinner in the SGIS Atrium

Abstracts

The Age Variation on the Acquisition of Mandarin Tones: Perception and Production of Uyghur L1 Speakers

Mustafa AKSU

Graduate Student, CEUS Department, Indiana University

Feier GAO

Ph.D. Student, Linguistics Department, Indiana University

Standard Mandarin is a typical tonal language in that the pitch contour over a syllable can distinguish word meanings (Duanmu 2007). Unlike Standard Mandarin, Uyghur—which is a Turkic language of the Eastern or Qarluq branch—is not tonal-contrastive (Hahn 1991). Uyghur serves as an official and first-learned language in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of Northwestern China (Hahn 1991). Since 1949, the massive influx of Chinese migrants to Xinjiang has resulted in intense contact between these two languages, and the language contact becomes more salient over time. This research presents a sociophonetic study on how native Uyghur speakers perceive and produce Mandarin tones, the topic of which has been rarely studied before. Read speech was elicited from a wordlist written in Chinese characters. The stimuli contains 10 pairs of tonal-contrastive minimal pairs. 12 Uyghur speakers (20s=6, 30s&40s=6; F=5, M=7) participated in the research. Acoustic analysis involves only tonal differences. Based on the analysis, age was a very significant predictor: younger Uyghur speakers generally had better performance on perceiving and producing Mandarin tonal contrasts than elder speakers; generally, perception performance is much better than production performance. Moreover, the age effect suggests that Uyghur speakers above 30 have difficulty distinguishing the four-way tonal contrast in Mandarin, especially T2-T3 and T1-T4 confusions, while younger generations tend to have less confusion. This age effect could be attributed to the increasing Mandarin education in Uyghur Autonomous Region. Those under 30 receive mandatory Mandarin education since school age, reinforcing the tonal distinctions of Standard Mandarin.

Spiritual Connections between Turkey and China: History and Imagination

ZAN Tao

Associate Professor, History Department, Peking University

This is a study that thoroughly investigated the mutual cognitions between Turks and Chinese in modern history. The basic assumption of this paper is that the relationship between Turkey and China is not only a phenomenon of inter-state interactions, but also a phenomenon of spiritual connections. The author contends that for the Turk-Sino relationship, the spiritual connections from past to present, to certain extent, is more important than that of the inter-state ones, but a lack of study on the level of spiritual connections between the two sides is noteworthy. By spiritual connection, the author means the image construction for a certain object, which is subjective involving imagination.

In this study, the author cares more about Turkey's role as an imagined reference for Chinese cultural and political elites since 19th century. The author concludes that the different understanding and interpreting over the ancient tribe-Turk (突厥 in Chinese) has an everlasting impact on both countries' concepts of history. And this paper implies that it also has influence over the sensitive part of current Turk-Sino relationship.

Dynastic Legitimation in Khoqand

Ron SELA

Associate Professor, CEUS Department, Indiana University

The Uzbek ruling dynasty of the khanate of Khoqand (1709-1876) developed a set of narratives that sought to explain the rulers' rise to power, their right to govern, and the lawfulness of their (allegedly) royal pedigree. These narratives circulated first and foremost domestically, but also abroad, as part of an effort to reveal and explicate the dynasty's circumstances and authoritative claims to other ruling dynasties, both near (Bukhara and Kashghar, for example) and far (the Ottomans and the Mughals, among others). In this paper, based primarily on nineteenth-century Persian manuscripts from Khoqand, I examine the dynasty's foundational claims and contextualize them in other political, cultural and religious developments in contemporaneous Central Eurasia. I am particularly interested in the narrative cycle of the Golden Cradle (*āltūn bīshīk* in Turkic) that sought to provide a convenient ancestral link for the ruling dynasts of Khoqand with their illustrious Inner and Central Asian predecessors, Bābur, Timur, and Chinggis Khan. Whereas previous scholarly inquiries situated this story solely within a particular claim for political legitimacy based on descent, a fuller literary analysis and a comparison with the story's reincarnations beyond Khoqand (both aspects hitherto overlooked) reveal that legitimation may have resided in certain religio-cultural norms that go beyond celebrated parentage.

Falconers in Beijing and Bukhara: The Administration of Royal Falconry and its Political Implications in the Mongol Empire and the Bukhara Khanate

Kwang Tae LEE

Ph.D. Student, CEUS Department, Indiana University

Derived from the traditional way of hunting, the royal falconry was practiced across Eurasia as both an elite sport and a political ritual. Particularly in the nomadic empires in the Eurasian steppe, such as the Mongol Empire and the Bukhara khanate, falconry was loved by the khans to such an extent that the falconers were not only incorporated into the official administrative system but also regarded as one of the top officials. Due to their proximity to the rulers, those falconer officials could deal with confidential information and were sometimes assigned certain tasks of confidentiality, fulfilling the personal directions from the nomadic rulers. In fact, like any institutions in history, the administration system for falconry in each society underwent transformation in their duties and responsibilities, reflecting the socio-political changes of their societies.

Recognizing the significance of the royal falconry is critical in understanding the administrative system of the Bukhara Khanate in the nineteenth century. Recognized as vizier in charge of the whole administration in the late nineteenth century by both foreigners and native intellectuals, the post of Qūshbegī in Bukhara has raised controversy among historians since some historical sources described the role of Qūshbegī as the director of the royal hunt, especially the royal falconry. In order to resolve the contradiction, some scholars even attempted to deny the validity of the accounts of the historical sources. However, by drawing upon the case of the royal falconer, Xibaochi, in the Mongol Empire, which became one of the most important posts in the Yuan court comparable to the prime minister, Chengxiang, this paper will argue that, from the perspective of the nomadic tradition of administration, Qūshbegī originated from the manager of the khan's tent, whose tasks included administering the royal hunt, and gradually came to assume the role of vizier through the historical developments in Central Asia particularly in the late eighteenth and the early nineteenth century. Thus, illustrating the historical trajectory of the post of Qūshbegī in Bukhara, the paper will analyze and map its political implications in the overall interpretation of the historical developments of Central Asia.

Research on the Position of Bughshur Recorded in *Huddud Al-Alam*

WANG Changming

Post-Doctoral Researcher, History Department, Peking University

The article deals with the county name and location in Tang Dynasty which named “Bughshur” recorded at chapter 9 <China> in Persian Geographic books <The region of world> in 10th A.D. Honestly, the original texts is very short and the name is not a special place name but a very common name in Persian vocabulary. The basic information drawn from the original texts is not enough to discriminate the county name and the location in Tang Dynasty. V. Minorsky noticed there are two places both named Bughshur recorded in different chapters and thought the two names both pointed to one place without any analysis in details. Based on the same name meaning one place, he made a research and regarded the location of Bughshur as in ChongQing which lies in Yangzi River.

As for me, I noticed the anonymous distributed each unique material about the homonymous place into certain chapters based on the principal of regional difference in salt resource, one introduced in Yangze River in Chapter 3, another in Yellow River in Chapter 9, and the content is not the same in details. The article pointed the Bughshur in Chapter 9 lies in the Yellow River located along the Silk Road, which base on the analysis of the list of place name in order and founding all the cities both lie in the Yellow River and along the traditional Silk Road. This is the first distinguished information that we can draw from the analysis of the text.

V. Minorsky had pointed out that the original material of the region of world was collected from the Sogdian merchants on the Silk Road. That provides another two distinguished information to confirm the name and the location of city. The second distinguish information provided by the Sogdian merchants is that the city is welcomed to the merchants. People loved to stay and have business in this city. This helps us confirm that the city is not the salt prefecture (烏池 鹽州) which the salt resource is under control by the armed armies, but the Xie county (解縣, 解音蟹) near to the Chang’an, capital of Tang. The third distinguished information provided by Sogdian merchants is that there are a lot of merchants coming from various cities. That means the merchants stayed in the cities not for common business but for buying and transporting the salt because of the salt resource in Bughshur (which originates from the salt lake). Besides that the information help us confirm that the salt rules in Jie County had been run as a salt monopoly in county of origin. Based on the three distinguished information, the article makes a confirm conclusion that the Bughshur is the Persian name of Jie Chi (also named as He dong salt lake).

The Death of Yelü Abaoji

LUO Xin

Professor, History Department, Peking University

Yelü Abaoji 耶律阿保機, founder of the Liao Dynasty, completed his outstanding career by annexing the Bohai Kingdom in the spring of 926, which was the last and the most meritorious achievement in his military life. The returning march back to the south seemed so slow that it took him almost half a year to reach Fuyu city, which he had taken from the Bohai Kingdom. According to the historical sources, Abaoji was not feeling well on the day he arrived, the twentieth of the lunar seventh month. The same historical sources also tell the story that a huge meteorite fell to the ground in front of Abaoji's tent at midnight, traditionally a sign of the death of a great general. Seven days later, Abaoji passed away at the age of fifty-five. According to Liao Shi 遼史, the history primarily based on the official documents and files of the Liao Dynasty and composed later in the Yuan Dynasty, something strange happened on the day of Abaoji's death: in the morning, there was a 500-meter long yellow dragon spiraling above the inner citadel, shining and shedding light into the temporary palace where Abaoji was staying. Instantly, the sky was covered by black-velvet air and it took several days before the air fully dispersed. Compared with other emperors in Chinese history, especially dynasty-founders, Abaoji died in an abnormal and dramatic manner. Therefore, official historians designated his death the "Fuyu Incident". In this talk I will tell a new story in which the death of Abaoji could help us understand the political tradition of Inner Asia.

Only when the death of Abaoji is placed within the context of nomadic political practices and its learning from contacts with sedentary (i.e. Chinese) political systems, does it have broader meaning. One of the most important stages in the transformation from a nomadic polity into a sedentary one was the reformation of the succession system. This proved to be extremely difficult, bloody, and immoral. Tian Yuqing, in searching for the origins of the Tuoba practice of "the mother having to die, if her son is to be crowned", has already pointed out that this inhuman practice was aimed at ensuring the independence, stability, and continuity of Tuoba imperial authority. Andrew Eisenberg has also mentioned that in the early and middle periods of the Tuoba Wei dynasty many brothers of emperors died for no clear reason. He assumed that they were killed intentionally to prevent their participation in the competition for the throne. If the Tuoba practice of sacrificing the mother and uncles of the crowned prince to prevent political disorder in the succession is at least comprehensible, Abaoji's suicide or having the executor (i.e. his wife) kill herself is nevertheless beyond our comprehension. Perhaps only those who have paid a high price could truly appreciate the pain of a systematic cultural transformation.

Qipchaks in Mongol China

Michael BROSE

Director of the East Asian Studies Center and the Pan Asia Institute; Academic Specialist, CEUS
Department and East Asian Languages and Literatures Department, Indiana University

This paper examines Qipchak personnel who migrated and settled in China under Mongol rule as an example of diaspora groups that were displaced by the Mongol conquests. In this example, Qipchak personnel who settled in Mongol China adapted to their new physical, social and political environment in unexpected ways. While the Qipchaks are usually viewed almost exclusively as a military caste who were settled mainly around the Yuan capital as members of the imperial bodyguard, in fact many Qipchaks also entered the civil bureaucracy and served in important positions across China. These individuals thus serve as good illustrations of the ways in which many groups that were displaced out of their home environments by the Mongol conquests across Eurasia became integrated into the political elite in their new homes and adapted to new lifestyles in those locations. The received tradition of Qipchaks as a group whose sole purpose was military support of the Mongol elite is not false, but is too limited. In fact, Yuan primary sources reveal a broader range of political and social activities that Qipchak personnel were engaged in that went well beyond the narrow categories of a military caste whose sole purpose was to guard the grand qan.

The Three Ecbatanas and the Silk Road

Christopher BECKWITH
Distinguished Professor, CEUS Department, Indiana University

There are several ancient occurrences of the name best known as “Ecbatana”, now Hamadān.

The Ecbatana of the West is the capital of Media, in Greek transcription *Ecbatana/Agbatana*, in Old Persian *Hagamatāna* (not “Hamgmatāna” etc.), in Aramaic *Aḥ(ə)məṭā*, in Akkadian *Agamatana*, etc. The city was founded by the Scythians, as it is not mentioned before them and had a typically Central Eurasian circular plan.

The Ecbatana of the East is the capital of Chao 趙 Zhào, the state that introduced to the Sinitic area Central Eurasian customs, including horseback riding, shooting from horseback, Central Eurasian clothing, and the epithet Hsia 夏 *Harya ‘noble (ones)’, which became the name of ‘the Chinese’. The name of the capital of Chao, from its first attestation in the Warring States period to the present, is *Han-tan* 邯鄲 Hándān, from Middle Chinese ☆yamtan (Pul. 119, 70). Reconstructed regularly as Old Chinese *ǎgam(ǎ)tanǎ in light of recent discoveries on Old Chinese reconstruction, it will be discussed in detail. A third Ecbatana is also in China.

The name *Han-tan* is clearly the same word as the name Ecbatana. It was the name of the capital of the Scythians in both regions. The Scythians conquered most of the ‘Silk Road’, conducting commerce on a continental scale for the first time. They gave birth to the Classical Age and the Persian and Chinese empires. They changed the world.

Bactrian Contracts in Context

Jennifer DUBEANSKY

Ph.D. Candidate, CEUS Department, Indiana University

With the discovery of over a hundred Bactrian documents beginning in 1991, there now exists a continuum of 6th to 9th century sales contracts from Central Asia. In this paper, contracts from ancient Iran, Sogdia, Tibet, China, the Islamic tradition, and Bactria will be examined. A comparison of the underlying formulas - their origins, commonalities, and distinctions - will provide clues to the commercial and cultural ties that existed in ancient and medieval Central Asia.

Tang Heritage on the Silk Road in the Uyghur Time

FU Ma

Post-Doctoral Researcher, History Department, Peking University

Tang and Mongol-Yuan era witnessed the heydays of the Silk Road in the eastern Tianshan region. Due to the lack of literal sources, the in-between period—the Uyghur time is not as much known to us and created an impression that the Silk Road underwent a decline after the peripheral empires collapsed. However, the eastern Tianshan region, the artery of the Silk Road, not only survived the chaotic century after Tang's retreat, but also entered into an even more prosperous era that laid a foundation for the following Mongol era. The Uyghurs, more than followers of Sogdians as merchants, also inherited Tang's whole set of infrastructures and institutions on the Silk Road. Ever since Tang's expansion into the eastern Tianshan area in the early 7th century, the empire started the building of infrastructures for defense, postal and transportation, aiming to incorporate this region into a military-civil integrity centered in Beiting (Jimsar) and Anxi (Kuqa). Tang era marks the establishment of military-postal system in the east Tianshan region. This system didn't fall into ruins after Tang's retreat and the advent of the nomadic Uyghurs. Instead, they were taken over and even further developed in the hands of the new ruler. According to Chinese and Old Turkic sources, settlements evolved near or at the former Tang fortresses, and the official postal routes flourished in civil and mercantile use. The mostly military-postal oriented infrastructure system evolved into a trading city cluster along the Silk Road in eastern Tianshan region, in particular, in the previously steppe zone along the northern slope.

More than the infrastructures, the Uyghurs also incorporated the Tang's institutions into their own governing system in many aspects, as seen from unearthed manuscripts dating to the Uyghur time. Examples of direct Tang Chinese influences can be seen in both governmental and civil administrative layers.

The City of Sultan Uljāytū: A Textual Survey of Soltaniyeh

CHEN Su

Ph.D. Candidate, School of Foreign Languages, Peking University

This thesis deals with the urban structure, landscape and culture of Soltaniyeh, the third capital city of Ilkhanid period. Translating and analysing the related excerpts from *Tārīkh-i Waṣṣāf*, *Tārīkh-i Uljāytū*, *Nūzhat al-Qulāb* and various travel notes, reveals the motivation and background of this city construction. The rise of Soltaniyeh reflected the political strategy, cultural identity and religious inclination of the islamized mongol conqueror Uljāytū. In consideration of the transport link and natural environment, the *Yaylāq* (place for sojourn in summer) of Ilkhan was located here. The appointment of constructor and administrator of this city shows the competition between the political rival *Tāj al-Dīn* and *Rashīd al-Dīn*. Despite adopting some essentials and designs from its precedent Tabriz, the urban plan of Soltaniyeh took one great reformation, the city wall in square, which derives from oriental features. Soltaniyeh's prosperity and function manifested the fact that political consolidation came hand in hand with the cultural assimilation. Ilkhanid rulers, for all their preservation of nomadic tradition like the seasonal itineraries, gradually took up sedentary lifestyle and built new capital cities.

Collective Memory or Personal Narrative: Khotan and Nepal in Tibetan Vision

SAERJI

Associate Professor, Department of South Asian Studies, School of Foreign Languages, Peking University

About 1434, Stag tshang rdzong pa Śrībhūtibhadra (*dpal 'byor bzang po) wrote a historical book entitled *Rgya bod kyi yig tshang mkhas pa dga' byed chen mo 'dzam gling gsal ba'i me long* (Abbr. *Rgya bod yig tshang*), which tentatively can be translated as *The Document of Chinese and Tibetan History*. In his book, Stag tshang rdzong pa relates the history of Buddhism in different areas, including Khotan. More interesting, although he used “royal lineage of Nepal” (*'phags yul bal po'i rgyal rabs*) as his chapter title, the content is about Khotanese Buddhism (Thim phu 1979: 59b1-70a2). Even more, the author mentions that Khotan is known as Nepal (*li'i yul | bal por grags pa*), when relates the Gomasalaghandha Stūpa of Khotan, the interlineal annotation says it nowadays is Svayambhunath Stupa (*'phags pa shing kun*) in Nepal. Some researchers incline to claim that it is a mistake made by the author who confused Khotan and Nepal. I argue that we need more, stronger evidence to support this standpoint. Even if so, is it the author himself who should respond to the confusion, or who does indeed reflect the general vision of Tibetans on both sacred sites in Tibetan Buddhism during that period?

Archaeology of Political Practice in Early Inner Asia

Aybike Seyma TEZEL

Ph.D. Candidate, CEUS Department, Indiana University

In a debate over the appointment of the officials and the rules of propriety, Yelü Chucai, the great minister of the Mongol court, warns the newly enthroned Ögedei by citing Lu Jia of the Former Han: “although the world was won on horseback, it cannot be governed on horseback.” With this quote, Chucai emphasizes the limits of military power and the necessity of a political agenda to maintain the continuation of a strong state. In this presentation, I will offer an archaeology of political practice in early Inner Asia, with an analysis of the operation of power through material and symbolic practices. The major question that guides my research is: how is materiality engaged in political practices and in the negotiation and expression of socio-political relations. To analyze this question, I will explore the utilization of material and symbolic resources, in the forms of circulation of goods and political strategies and institutions, in the political sphere of the Türk Kaghanate (552 – 744) and the Mongol Empire (1206 – 1368). Special attention will be given to various manifestations of materiality in the form of gift exchange and state spectacles, such as feasts, as they are outlined in relevant primary source materials of the periods in question. Instead of describing the functioning of political structures, my aim in this presentation is to understand the culturally specific political forms, practices and social relations that constitute the fields of political action in the two most influential large scale empires of the early Inner Asia.

Curriculum Vitae

Mustafa AKSU

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Advisor: [Öner Özçelik](#)

Education History

Graduate Student in Central Eurasian Studies with a focus on Linguistics, Indiana University
Department of Linguistics and Oriental Languages, San Diego State University, CA (2015)
MBA in General Management and Marketing Management, Yeditepe University, Istanbul (2011)
Full Scholarship Recipient
BA in Language, Culture and Literature, Tianjian Foreign Studies University of China (2008)
Merit Scholarship Recipient

Research Interests: Turkic Languages, Uyghur Phonology, Acoustic Phonetics, Phonological Characteristics of Uyghur Language among Uyghur Diaspora in USA/Uzbekistan/Kazakhstan/Turkey; Phonological Assessment of Monolingual and Multilingual Uyghur Community; Language Contact, Languages of Xinjiang, Minority Languages, Slang, Language Materials Development, Language Documentation, Machine Translation

Languages

Uyghur (native) Turkish (native) Chinese (native)
English (advanced) Uzbek (advanced)
Azerbaijani (intermediate)
Spanish (elementary) Persian (elementary) Mongolian (elementary)
Chaghatay (reading)
Ottoman Turkish (reading)
Classical Chinese (reading)

Work Experience

Uyghur Language Developer, Center for the Languages of the Central Asian Region, Indiana University, Bloomington
Uyghur Language Instructor, Yeditepe University, Istanbul, Turkey
Language Instructor, ASFA College, Istanbul, Turkey
Language Instructor, Interpreter and Translator, MRM Deri, Istanbul, Turkey
Freelance Language Instructor, Interpreter and Translator, Beijing and Tianjian, China

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SELECTED EDUCATION

Ph.D. in Inner Asian studies, Department of Uralic and Altaic Studies, Indiana University, minoring in Chinese and Japanese studies and in Altaic studies, November, 1977.

SELECTED INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC EMPLOYMENT

Visiting Research Fellow, Käte Hamburger Kolleg “Dynamics in the History of Religions between Asia and Europe”, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, June 2011-August 2012.
Fulbright-University of Vienna Distinguished Chair in Humanities and Cultural Studies, Universität Wien (Institut für Orientalistik, für Ostasienwissenschaften, für Südasien etc.), February-June, 2009.
Professeur Invité & Directeur d’Études, École Pratique des Hautes Études, IVe section (Section des Sciences Historiques et Philologiques), Sorbonne, Paris, May-June, 2008.
Visiting Research Fellow, Institute for the Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo, Japan, August 2001-2002; September 2004-2005; summer 2007, 2010, 2013.
Visiting Professor, National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka, Japan, May-December 1996.

SELECTED AWARDS AND HONORS

Academy of Korean Studies, World Distinguished Scholar series lecturer; Seoul, November 25-30, 2013.
2009 first prize PROSE Award of the Association of American Publishers (AAP) in the category ‘World History & Biography/Autobiography’ for *Empires of the Silk Road* (Princeton University Press 2009).
Numata Distinguished Guest Speaker Series lecturer, University of Oxford, June, 2008.
Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship (2004); Bloomington and Dénia, Spain, September 2005-June 2006.
Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Fellowship; Tokyo, 2004-2005.
Japan Foundation (Kokusai Kōryū Kikin) Long-term Fellowship; Tokyo, 2001-2002.
MacArthur Fellow Award, The MacArthur Foundation, 1986-1991.

BOOKS

Selected Sole-Author Research Monographs Published

Greek Buddha: Pyrrho’s encounter with Early Buddhism in Central Asia. Princeton University Press, 2015.

Warriors of the Cloisters: The Central Asian Origins of Science in the Medieval World. Princeton University Press, 2012. Translations:

Turkish: A translation is in progress, under contract with a Turkish publisher.

Empires of the Silk Road: A History of Central Eurasia from the Bronze Age to the Present. Princeton University Press, 2009. Revised paperback edition, 2011. Translations:

Turkish: *İpek Yolu İmparatorlukları*. Ankara: ODTÜ Yayıncılık, 2011.

Korean: *Chungangyurasia segyesa*. Seoul: Sowadang, 2014.

Japanese: A translation published by Chikuma Shobo, Tokyo, 2017.

Chinese: A translation is in press, to appear in Beijing in 2018.

Polish: A translation is under contract, to appear in 2019.

Koguryo, the Language of Japan’s Continental Relatives. Leiden: Brill, 2004; 2nd ed., 2007.

Translations:

Korean: *Koguryō: Ilbon-ül taeryuk-kwa yōngyōlsik’yō junūn ōn’ō*. Seoul 2006.

Phoronyms: Classifiers, Class Nouns, and the Pseudopartitive Construction. New York: Peter Lang, 2007.

The Tibetan Empire in Central Asia: A History of the Struggle for Great Power among Tibetans, Turks, Arabs, and Chinese during the Early Middle Ages. Princeton U. Press, 1987; rev. edition 1993.

Translation: *Tufan zai zhongya: zhonggu zaoqi tufan, dashi, tangchao zhengduo shi*. Urumchi 2012.

ARTICLES

Selected Sole-Author Research Articles Published¹

- Early Buddhism and Incommensurability. *Philosophy East and West* 68:3 (2018) 7 pp., in press.
- Once again on the Aramaic word for ‘monastery’ in East Asia. *Journal Asiatique*, 2017.2: 211-227.
- The earliest Chinese words for ‘the Chinese’: the phonology, meaning, and origin of the epithet *Harya ~ Ārya* in East Asia. *Journal Asiatique*, 2016, 304.2: 231-248.
- The pronunciation, origin, and meaning of *A-shih-na* in early Old Turkic. In: István Zimonyi and Osman Karatay, eds., *Central Eurasia in the Middle Ages. Studies in Honour of Peter B. Golden*. Turcologica 104. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2016, pp. 39-46.
- The Aramaic source of the East Asian word for ‘Buddhist monastery’: on the spread of Central Asian monasticism in the Kushan Period. *Journal Asiatique* 302.1 (2014) 109-136.
- Science Spun on the Silk Road. *Nature* 502 (24 October 2013): 445-446.
- On the Ethnolinguistic Position of Manchu and the Manchus within Central Eurasia and East Asia. *Manzokushi kenkyū* 10 (2012) 17-30. (Japanese translation, pp. 1-15.)
- Pyrrho’s Logic: A Reexamination of Aristocles’ Record of Timon’s Account. *Elenchos* 32.2 (2011) 287-327.
- Old Chinese Loanwords in Korean. In: Sang-Oak Lee, ed., *Contemporary Korean Linguistics: International Perspectives*. Seoul: Thaeaksa, 2010, pp. 1-22.
- Could There Be a Korean–Japanese Linguistic Relationship Theory? Science, the Data, and the Alternatives. A State-of-the-Field Article. *International Journal of Asian Studies* 7, 2 (2010), pp. 201-219.
- The Pai-lang songs: The earliest texts in a Tibeto-Burman language and their Late Old Chinese transcriptions. In: C.I. Beckwith, ed., *Medieval Tibeto-Burman Languages III*. Halle: IITBS GmbH, 2008, 87-110.
- The Frankish Name of the King of the Turks. *Archivum Eurasiae Medii Aevi* 2006/7, Vol. 15: 5-11.
- On the Proto-Indo-European Obstruent System. *Historische Sprachforschung* 2007, 120: 1-19.
- The Sonority Sequencing Principle and Old Tibetan Syllable Margins. In: C.I. Beckwith, ed., *Medieval Tibeto-Burman Languages II*. Leiden: Brill, 2006, 45-55.
- The Ethnolinguistic History of the Early Korean Peninsula Region: Japanese-Koguryoic and Other Languages in the Koguryo, Paekche, and Silla Kingdoms. *J. of Inner & East Asian Studies* 2.2 (2005) 34-64.
- On the Chinese Names for Tibet, Tabghatch, and the Turks. *Archivum Eurasiae Medii Aevi*, 2005, 14: 5-20.
- Noun Specification and Classification in Uzbek. *Anthropological Linguistics*, Vol. 40.1, 1998, 124-140.
- Classifiers in Hungarian. In: István Kenesei and Csaba Pléh, eds., *Approaches to Hungarian Vol. 4: The Structure of Hungarian*. Szeged, 1992, 197-206.
- Deictic Class Marking in Tibetan and Burmese. In: Martha Ratliff and Eric Schiller, eds., *Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society (1991)*. Tempe, 1992, 1-19.
- The Impact of the Horse and Silk Trade on the Economies of T’ang China and the Uighur Empire: On the Importance of International Commerce in the Early Middle Ages. *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, Vol. 34, 1991, 183-198.
- The Tibetans in the Ordos and North China: Considerations on the Role of the Tibetan Empire in World History. In: C.I. Beckwith, ed., *Silver on Lapis*. Bloomington, 1987, 3-11. (Reprinted in Alex McKay, ed., *The History of Tibet*. London: Routledge-Curzon, 2003, Vol. 1, 227-234.)
- Aspects of the Early History of the Central Asian Guard Corps in Islam. *Archivum Eurasiae Medii Aevi*, Vol. 4, 1984, 29-43. (Reprinted in C. Edmund Bosworth, ed., *The Turks in the Early Islamic World*. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2007, 275-289.)

Michael C. BROSE

Indiana University
East Asian Studies Center
Pan Asia Institute
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EMPLOYMENT:

Director, East Asian Study Center and the Pan Asia Institute, Indiana University, 8/2017-present
Academic Specialist, Central Eurasian Studies, 8/2017-present
Associate Professor, History, University of Wyoming, 9/2006-8/2017
Department Chair, History, University of Wyoming, 8/2009-8/2015
Interim Chair, Department of History, University of Wyoming, 9/2008-8/2009
Interim Chair, Department of Religious Studies, University of Wyoming, 9/2008-8/2009
Assistant Professor, History, University of Wyoming, 9/2000 - 2006

EDUCATION:

Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, Asian & Middle East Studies, May, 2000
M.A., University of Washington, Jackson School of International Studies, June, 1991
M.Sc., University of British Columbia, Microbiology, June, 1985
B.S., Seattle Pacific University, June, 1978. Major area: Biology

SELECT LIST OF PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS:

“Permitted and Pure: Packaged Halal Snack Food from Southwest China,” *International Journal of Food Design* 2.2 (2017): 167-182.

“The Medieval Uyghurs of the 8th through 14th Centuries,” in *The Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Asian History*, ed. David Ludden. New York: Oxford University Press, 2017, online publication: <http://asianhistory.oxfordre.com/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190277727.001.0001/acrefore-9780190277727-e-232>.

“Qipchak Networks of Power in Mongol China, in *How Mongolia Matters: War, Law, and Society*, ed. Morris Rossabi (Leiden & Boston: Brill, 2017): 69-86.

“Yunnan’s Muslim Heritage,” in *China’s Encounters on the South and Southwest: Reforging the Fiery Frontier Over Two Millennia*, ed. J.A. Anderson & J.K. Whitmore (Leiden & Boston: Brill, 2015): 135-155.

“Neo-Confucian Uyghur Semuren in Koryŏ and Chosŏn Korean Society and Politics,” in *Eurasian Influences on Yuan China*, ed. Morris Rossabi (Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2013): 178-199.

“Globalization and the Chinese Muslim Community in Southwest China,” *Asia Pacific: Perspectives* 10.1 (May, 2011): 61-80. Available online at: http://usf.usfca.edu/pac_rim/new/research/perspectives/APP_v10n1_Brose.pdf

“People in the Middle: Uyghurs in the Northwest Frontier Zone,” in *Battlefronts Real and Imagined: War, Border, and Identity in the Chinese Middle Period*, ed. Don J. Wyatt (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008), 253-89.

Subjects and Masters: Uyghur Elites in Mongol China, Western Washington University, Center for East

Asian Studies Press (2007).

“Realism and Idealism in the Yuanshi Chapters on Foreign Relations,” *Asia Major* 3rd ser. 19.1-2 (2006): 327-47.

“Uyghur Technologists of Literacy and Reading in Mongol China,” *T'oung Pao* 91.4-5 (2005): 396-435.

SELECT LIST OF NON PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS:

“Uyghurs in the Eyes of the Mongols,” in *The Mongol World*, ed. Timothy May and Michael Hope. Routledge Press, in preparation.

“Yuan dynasty period, 1279–1368.” *The Encyclopedia of Empire*. John Wiley and Sons, (2016): China, imperial: 6, 1–6. Online publication: OI: 10.1002/9781118455074.wbeoe282.

“Chinggis Khan,” in *Berkshire Dictionary of Chinese Biography*, ed. Kerry Brown. 3 vols. Great Barrington, MA: Berkshire Publishing Group, 2014; vol. 2, pp. 761-774.

“Islam in China,” in *Demystifying China: New Understandings of Chinese History*, ed. Naomi Standen (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2013), 59-66.

“论全球伊斯兰的本土化：以云南省清真寺建筑为例” (“Essay on the Indigenization of Globalized Islam: The Example of Mosque Construction in Yunnan”), tr. Wang Wenjun and Yao Jide, *云南回族研究* (*Yunnan Huiizu Yanjiu*) 2013.1: 48-57.

“明初云南的畏兀儿人及其穆斯林后裔” [“Early Ming Uyghurs in Yunnan and their Muslim Descendants”], in *首届塞典赤研究国际会议论文集* [*Proceedings of the First International Symposium on Sayyid Ajall Omer Shams al-Din*], ed. Gao Fayuan (Kunming: Yunnan Daxue chubanshe, 2004): 396-403.

"Uygurs Under Mongol Rule," in *The Turks*, ed. Hasan Celal Güzel, C. Cem Oguz, Osman Karatay, 6 vols. (Ankara: Yeni Türkiye, 2002): vol. 1, pp.431-438 (translated into Turkish as "Moğol Hakimiyeti Altında Uygurlar")

SELECT LIST OF RECENT CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION:

12/18/2017. “Refugee Personnel in the Yuan Southern Censorate.” Migrations in Mongol Eurasia conference, Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

10/6/2017. “Demographic Analysis of the Yuan Southern Censorate Bureau.” Central Eurasian Studies Society annual conference, University of Washington, Seattle.

3/27-29/2017. “Marketing Halal in Southwest China.” Ethnographies of Islam in China, SOAS, Univ. London.

3/12-14/2015. “Building the Yunnan Hui Community: Local and Trans-Local Phenomenon.” International Conference, Social Cohesion and Diversity: Hui-Muslims in China and Muslims in Europe, Yunnan University, Kunming, China. <http://www.gulenchair.com/articles/conference-hui-muslims-in-china-and-muslims-in-europe#>

11/26-28, 2014. “Network Analysis of Qipchaks in Yuan China,” The Family in the History of Central Asia Symposium, Internationales Wissenschaftsforum Heidelberg, University of Heidelberg, Germany.

CHEN Su

Gender: Female

Birth: 12/5/1990, Xi'an, Shaanxi, P. R. China

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Post Code: 100871

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Major: Persian Culture, Persian language and Literature, Ancient Silk Road Civilization

1. Education Background

- 2016- Peking University, Beijing,
Ph.D. would be gained in July, 2020
- 2013-2016 Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai,
M.A. degree of Asian-African Language and Literature
- 2009-2013 Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai,
B.A. degree of Persian language and Literature

International Exchange

2012/2-2012/9 Imam Khomeini International University, Ghazvin, Iran, Persian language and Literature

2. Courses Studied

Politics Issues of Middle East,
Study of Contemporary Iran Issues,
Study of Islamic Culture in Iran,
History of Iran,
History of Persian Literature,
History of Cultural Exchanges between China & Iran,
Elemental Sanskrit,
Advanced Sanskrit,
Reading Middle Iranian Literature,
Ancient texts of Iran,
Languages of Ancient Central-Asia
Selected Readings of Historical Documents of Iran
Study on Persian Historical Sources

3. Honors

The First Prize Scholarship, SISU, Year 2013,
The Fellowship of Middle East Studies, China Scholarship Council, Year 2012,
The Second Prize Scholarship, SISU, Year 2010,
The Third Prize Scholarship, SISU, Year 2009

4. Professional Experience

a. Funds:

Academic Research Fund of Graduated Student, SISU, 2015/01

b. Conference:

Seminar on Multiculturalism and Social Life in Yuan Dynasty, Hohhot, hosted by Yuan History Research Association, 2014/07

The Sixth International Symposium on “Iranian Studies in China”, Peking, hosted by Institute of Iranian Culture Studies, Peking University, 2016/10

International Conference on Marco Polo and the Silk Road, Peking, hosted by International Academy for China Studies, Peking University, 2016/11

c. Workshop:

Workshop of Translating the “Tarikh-e Oljaytu”, hosted by Dr. Qiu Yihao from Fudan University, 2013-2016

Workshop of Translating the “The Description of the World”, hosted by Pro. Rong Xinjiang from Peking University, 2016-

Summer Courses of Xinjiang Folklore and Local Culture, hosted by Shihezi University & Peking University, 2017/6

d. Academic Investigation:

The South Asia Section of the Silk Road Investigation, hosted by Pro. Hu Ji, the Silk Road Professional Committee of Dunhuang and Turfan Society, 2015/02

The Investigation of Xinjiang Grottoes and City Ruins, hosted by Pro. Duan Qing, The Project team of Xinjiang Folklore Survey And Research, 2016/10

e. Thesis Topic:

A Brief Survey of Sasanian Fire Temple, Bachelor Thesis

The Capital Cities of Ilkhanate: Historical and Textual Analysis, Master Thesis

“The Rise of Ghazan’s Dual Cities: Tabriz & Ghazaniyeh in Documents”, *Proceeding of International Conference on Marco Polo and the Silk Road*, ed. Rong Xinjiang. (in press)

“Observatory and Monastery: The Cultural Exchange in Hulagu’s Maragheh”, *Collection of Papers on Iranian Studies in China*, Vol. 6, ed. Wang Yidan.(in press)

“The City of Sultan Uljāytū: A Textual Survey of Soltaniyeh”, *Newsletter for International China Studies*, No.15. (in press)

The Languages on the Silk Road, Zhonghua Book Company. (as co-author, in press)

“The Features of the Persian Islamic-educational Manuscripts in China ”, in *The Jām-i Jām on the Silk Road*, ed. Cheng Tong, Zhongxi Book Company, 2016. (as translator)

Jamsheed K. CHOKSY

Distinguished Professor, Indiana University

He is Chairman of the Department of Central Eurasian Studies and Co-Director of the Tang Foundation Inner Asia Research Exchange Program and of the American University of Central Asia Research Exchange Program. He served as Chairman of the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Cultures, Director of the Middle Eastern Studies Program, and Senior Fellow of the Center on American and Global Security.

He was nominated by the President of the USA and confirmed by the US Senate as a member of the National Council on the Humanities overseeing the National Endowment for the Humanities (2008-), with designation as “The Honorable.”

He is an authority on Iran (Persia), the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent, Zoroastrianism, Manichaeism, and Islam, and of religious minorities. Research examines the development and interrelationship of communities, beliefs, politics, economics, and security in Iranian-Persian cultures of the Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia through multidisciplinary approaches involving religious studies, history, international affairs, anthropology, archeology, languages, literatures, and numismatics.

His BA degree is in Middle Eastern Languages and Cultures from Columbia University (1985). His PhD is in History and Religions of the Near East and Inner Asia from Harvard University (1991).

At Harvard University, Choksy served as a Teaching Fellow in Archeology (1988), and was elected a Junior Fellow in the Harvard Society of Fellows (1988-91).

Choksy taught in the Department of History and the International Relations Program at Stanford University as a Visiting Assistant Professor and Andrew W. Mellon Fellow (1991-93).

He was a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University (1993-94), was awarded a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship (1996-97), held an Andrew W. Mellon Fellowship at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University (2001-02), American Academy of Religion Individual Research Grants (1995-96, 2005-06), and an American Philosophical Society Fellowship (2006-07). He will be a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar (2018-19).

Choksy is an elected fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society (London), the American Numismatic Society (New York), and the Explorers Club (New York). He is an elected member of the Cosmos Club (Washington, DC).

Choksy is the author of three books: *Evil, Good, and Gender* (New York: Peter Lang Publishers, 2002), *Conflict and Cooperation* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1997), and *Purity and Pollution* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1989). He has co-edited the *Encyclopedia of Sex and Gender*, 4 vols. (New York: Macmillan, 2007) and *Gifts to a Magus* (New York: Peter Lang, 2013). He is a consulting editor of the *Encyclopedia Iranica* (New York: Columbia University).

His foreign affairs analyses appear in *Foreign Policy*, *Wall Street Journal*, *CNN*, *Forbes*, *LA Times*, *World Politics Review*, *Yale Global*, *World Affairs Journal*, *Newsweek*, *Real Clear World*, *Christian Science Monitor*, *NPR*, *PBS Frontline*, *Agence France-Presse*, *Radio Liberty*, *Australian Broadcasting Corporation*, *Huffington Post*, *Small Wars Journal*, *Press TV*, *Times of India*, and *ABC News*.

Professor Choksy can be contacted at Department of Central Eurasian Studies, Indiana University, Global and International Studies Building 3038, Bloomington, IN, 47405, USA, Bloomington, Indiana 47405–7005, U.S.A. Telephone: 812-855-8643 Email: jchoksy@iu.edu

Jennifer DUBEANSKY

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Indiana University

Department of Central Eurasian Studies

Education

PhD, Department of Central Eurasian Studies, Indiana University, in Progress

Minors: Religious Studies and India Studies

Master of Arts, Department of Central Eurasian Studies, Indiana University, 2010

Bachelor of Arts, Independent Studies Program, Indiana University, 1998

Fellowships and Grants

Research Assistant, Central Eurasian Studies, 2013-2018

Iranian Studies Fellowship, Indiana University, 2008-2012

Eric P. Newman Graduate Summer Seminar in Numismatics at the American Numismatic Society, New York City, NY, 2010

India Studies Travel Grant, Indiana University, 2010

Dennis Sinor Travel Grant from the Department of Central Eurasian Studies, Indiana University, 2010

Summer School on Persian Codicology and Paleography (by invitation), Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Austria, 2008

Intensive Middle Iranian Philology Workshop (by invitation), Princeton University, 2008

Publications

Co-author with Jamsheed Choksy, "Sasanian Seals in the Collection of the Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum," in *Festschrift for Michael Bates*. Forthcoming.

Co-author with Jamsheed Choksy, forthcoming. "Sasanian Seals in a Private Collection" in Kama Institute Centennial Commemorative. Forthcoming.

Choksy, Jamsheed, and Jennifer Dubeansky. 2016. "Review of Husraw Ier: Reconstructions d'un règne, edited by Jullien Christelle" *Bulletin of the Asia Institute* 26:192-194.

Co-editor with Jamsheed Choksy, *Gifts to a Magus: Papers in Honor of Dastur Dr. Firoze Kotwal*, New York: Peter Lang, 2012.

Teaching

"History and People of the Silk Road," 2017

"Prophets, Poets and Kings: A Survey of Iranian Civilization," 2016

"Religions of Asia," Assistant Instructor, Religious Studies Department, 2015

"Introduction to Buddhism," Assistant Instructor, Religious Studies Department, 2015

Presentations and Guest Lectures

"Courtyard, Park, and Highrise: Urban Growth in Tehran," Urban Growth seminar series, 2016

"Linguistic Diversity in India," Indiana University, 2015

"Religions of Pre-Islamic Iran: Manichaeism, Judaism, Mithraism and Christianity," Indiana University, 2014

"Medieval Zoroastrianism," Indiana University, 2012

"Where's Kujula? Tracing the Early Route of the Kushan," Central Eurasian Studies Colloquium, 2012

“Introduction to Buddhism,” Holy Spirit School, 2012

“Numismatic Evidence for the Early Kushan Empire,” American Numismatic Society, 2010

Professional and Community Service

Secretary, Association of Central Eurasian Students, Indiana University, 2018

Organizing Committee Member, 2012 Dhar India Studies Annual Conference, 2011-12

Coordinator, Annual Statewide Indiana GIS (Geographic Information Systems) Conference, 2006-13

Languages

Modern: French, Russian, Persian

Ancient: Sanskrit, Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit, Pahlavi, Manichaean (Middle Persian and Parthian),
Avestan, Aramaic, Tocharian

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Current Position

Post-doctoral researcher at History Department, Peking University

Project: Studies on the history of the Silk Road in West China and Central Asia (9th-13th centuries)

Research interests: Central Asian history, History of the West Uighurs, unearthed manuscripts from Turfan and Dunhuang in Chinese and Old Turkic.

Education

- | | | |
|------------|---|-----------|
| PhD | Peking University, China
History Department, Chinese History
Dissertation:
<i>The West Uighur Kingdom and the Silk Road:
A Study on the History of the Eastern Tianshan Region (9th-13th centuries)</i>
Supervisor: Prof. RONG Xinjiang | Jul. 2017 |
| MS | Peking University, China
History Department, Chinese History
Supervisor: Prof. RONG Xinjiang | Jul. 2013 |
| BS | Renmin University of China School of International Relations | Jul. 2008 |

Oversea Experience

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| Joint PhD program
Free University Berlin, Germany “Languages and Cultures of the Silk Road”
Supervisor: Prof. Desmond Durkin-Meisterernst, Dr. Yukiyo Kasai | Oct. 2014—Oct. 2016 |
| Summer school
Berlin Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities “Sogdians and Turks on the Silk Road” | Aug. 2016—Sep. 2016 |
| Exchange study
Helsinki University, Finland
Department of World Cultures, Altaic Studies
Supervisor: Doc.Volker Rybatzki | Jan. 2011—May. 2011 |

Publications

Journal Publications

1. “The City of Beiting (Bešbalık) during the 9th-13th Century: On the Reconstruction of This City Revealed by Mainz 345” (in Chinese), in: *the Western Regions Studies* 2014(vol. 2), 2014.04, pp.9-22.
2. “The Uighur Kingdom of Qocho between 866 and 876 AD: A Study on a Chinese Document BD11287 Unearthed from Dunhuang” (in Chinese), in: *Dunhuang Research*, 2014(vol.2), 2014.04, pp.76-81.
3. “The Expansion of the Uighur Kingdom of Qocho in its Early Years: A Study on the Manuscript xj222-0661.09 Housed in Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage” (in Chinese), in: *Literature and History of the Western Regions*, Zhu Yuqi(ed.), Beijing: Science Press, vol.8, 2013.12, pp.145-162.

Conference Papers

1. “Cities and Counties of the Kingdom of Qocho Seen in Manuscripts Collected by Huang Wenbi: On the Exact Number of Cities in the Turfan Basin (9th—11th Century)”(in Chinese), presented to the International Symposium on Huang Wenbi and the Sino-Swedish Northwest China Scientific Expedition, Urumqi, 2013. in: *New Perspectives on Archaeology, History, Geography and Language of the Western Regions: Proceedings of the International Symposium on Huang Wenbi and the Sino- Swedish Northwest China Scientific Expedition*, Rong Xinjiang & Zhu Yuqi(eds.), Beijing, 2014. 12, pp.303-311.
2. “A Survey of the Northern Route of the Silk Road in the Uyghur Time (9th-early 13rd Centuries)”(in Chinese), Proceedings of the International Conference “Marco Polo and the Silk Road (10th-14th Centuries)”, Beijing, 2016.11, pp.80-90.

Invited Lectures

Collegium Turfanicum 83

Berlin Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities, 14. September 2016.

Fu Ma: “The History of the West Uyghur Kingdom and its role on the Silk Road”(in English)

Languages

Chinese: Native Language

English: Advanced level

German: Intermediate level. CEFR B 2

Modern Turkish: Elementary level. CEFR A 2 Japanese: Academic reading with dictionary

Old Turkic: Reading with dictionary

Feier GAO

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Ph.D., Linguistics Department, Indiana University

EDUCATION

Indiana University

08/2016-present

- **Major:** Ph.D. in Linguistics, **Minor:** East Asian Languages and Cultures

University of Wisconsin-Madison

08/2014-06/2016

- **Major:** M.A. Applied English Linguistics, Department of English

Heilongjiang University

09/2010-07/2014

- **Major:** Bachelor in Education

CONFERENCES

22nd Mid-continental Phonology & Phonetics Conference, Ohio State University

09/2017

- poster presentation of *The age variation on the acquisition of Mandarin tones: Perception and production of Uyghur L1 speakers*

2017 Indiana University Linguistics Club (IULC) Conference, Indiana University

04/2017

- poster presentation of *Entering tones in modern Chinese dialects*

20th Mid-continental Phonology & Phonetics Conference, Indiana University

10/2015

- poster presentation of *Word Internal Consonant Clusters in Korean*

WORKING EXPERIENCES

Graduate Assistant, Near Eastern Languages and Cultures, Indiana University

08/2017-present

Graduate Assistant

- I assist the program specialist of NELC department with the administrative and academic operations, which mostly includes the advertisement of academic registration, coordinating and promoting the two annual lectures of NELC—Jwaideh Lecture and Danner Lecture, and the distribution of departmental announcements and news reports.

First-year Tutor, Chinese Flagship Program, Indiana University

09/2016-12/2016

Voluntary tutor

- I tutored a first-year student in Chinese, aimed to improve her Chinese language level by reviewing the textbook, practicing oral conversation with her and correcting her pronunciation.

East Asian Studies Center, Indiana University

09/2016-05/2017

Outreach assistant (20 hours/week)

- I worked for National Consortium of Teaching about Asia (NCTA) program under EASC. I assist NCTA coordinator organizing 2017 spring seminars, 2017 Korean Night event, 2017 Summer Study Tour and 2017 Summer Literature Workshop (e.g., advertising our events, recruiting teachers, contacting professors and designing flyers and slogans)

Cultural Linguistic Services, University of Wisconsin-Madison

09/2015-05/2016

Voluntary tutor (2 hours/week)

- I tutored a Japanese visiting scholar, aimed to improve his English conversational skills by perfecting his pronunciation, polishing his vocabularies and helping him reorganize his sentence structure

Kwang Tae LEE
Central Eurasian Studies Department
Indiana University
leekwa@indiana.edu

EDUCATION

Indiana University Bloomington, **Ph.D. candidate, Central Eurasian Studies** (2013)
Area of Specialization: Iranian and Central Asian Studies; Minor: History

Seoul National University (Seoul, South Korea), **M.A., Asian History** (2008)
Topic: “The Centralization of the Bukharan Khanate under Amīr Naşrullāh: 1827-1842”
Advisor: Kim, Hodong

Seoul National University, **B.A., Russian Studies** (1999)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Associate Instructor:

Undergraduate Course: “Introduction to Iranian and Turkic Civilizations,” Indiana University Bloomington (Spring 2014) (Cancelled due to low enrollment)

Graduate Assistant:

Islamic Studies Program, Indiana University Bloomington (2016-2018)
Dhar India Studies Program, Indiana University Bloomington (2014-2016)
Sinor Research Institute of Inner Asian Studies, Indiana University Bloomington (2010-2012)

Teaching Assistant:

Undergraduate Course: “Travelers and Explorers in Central Asia,” Indiana University Bloomington (Fall 2016) (Unofficial)
Undergraduate Course: “The History of the Cultural Transactions between Civilizations,” Seoul National University (Spring 2007)
Undergraduate Course: “The History of the Nomadic Empires in Eurasia,” Seoul National University (Fall 2006)

RELATED WORK EXPERIENCE

Volunteer Instructor (Korean), Asian Culture Center, Indiana University Bloomington (Spring, 2016)
Instructor (English), SISA PLUS Language Center, Pyongchon, South Korea (2007-2008)
Intelligence Officer, Navy, South Korea (2000-2003)

SCHOLARSHIPS/ FELLOWSHIPS

The Louise McNutt Fellowship, Indiana University Bloomington, 2009
Best Teaching Assistant Award, Seoul National University, 2006

OVERSEAS RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Visiting researcher, Institute of Oriental Manuscripts, Academy of Sciences, St.Petersburg, Russia, 2016
Visiting researcher, Institute of History, Academy of Sciences, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 2014
Visiting researcher, Al-Biruni Institute of Oriental Studies, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 2007

PUBLICATIONS

“The Transformation of the Administrative Structure in the Nineteenth Century Bukhara” (in Korean), *Chung-ang Asia Yunku (Central Asian Journal)* 22, no.1 (2017)

Shinjangyi Yoksa (in Korean), translation of *Eurasian Crossroads*, by James Millward, with Chanyeong Kim, Seoul: Sakyejol, 2013

“The Centralization of Bukharan Amir Nasrullah”(in Korean), *Chung-ang Asia Yunku (Central Asian Journal)* 14 (2009)

“Nuran Younban Yuchokchi Chulto HanJin Shidae Myoungyiyi Gogohakcheouk Yiyi,”(in Korean), translation of “Loulan Yingban chutu Han-Jin shidai mingyide kaoguxuede yiyi” (Archeological Significance of the Funeral Shrouds of the Han-Chin dynasty Period Found in Loulan and Niya) by Yu, zhiyong, with Chunsun Park, in *Life and Religion on the Silk Road* (in Korean), Seoul: Sakyajeoul, 2006.

PRESENTATIONS

Central Eurasian Studies Society (October 2017, Seattle): “Making a Villain in Bukhara: The Russian-Soviet Historiography on Amīr Naṣrullāh(r. 1827-1860)”

Association of Central Eurasian Students Conference (April 2017, Bloomington): “A Sufi master in early nineteenth century Bukhara: A Survey of *Maqāmāt-i Ḥaẓrat-i ʿIshān Khalīfa Nīyāz Qulī*”

Middle Eastern History and Theory Conference (May 2016, Chicago): “Mapping the Sufi Dynamics of the 19th-century Bukhara: Analysis of *Risālah-i Amīr-Kulāl*”

Central Eurasian Studies Society (November 2015, Washington D.C.): “Another ‘Gardens of Felicity’ of Khiva in Crisis: A Historiographical Study of Agahi’s Riyad al-Dawla”

Middle East Studies Association Conference (November 2011, Washington D.C.): “Naqshbandī influence on the Bukharan court in the middle of the 19th century”

Association of Central Eurasian Students Conference (April 2011, Bloomington IN): “The expeditions of Amir Nasrullah of Bukhara in the middle of the nineteenth century and their impact on the Manghit politics” ; “Teaching and learning the Tashkent dialect: empirical approaches” with Christopher Fort

Association of Central Eurasian Students Conference (April 2010, Bloomington IN): “The Mongol courier stations(Menguzhan) in the Mongol Empire”

LANGUAGE SKILLS

Arabic (basic reading); Chinese (proficient); French (basic reading); German (basic reading); Japanese (proficient); Korean (proficient); Persian (proficient); Russian (proficient); Turkish (basic reading); Uzbek (proficient)

RESEARCH/TEACHING INTERESTS

History of Central Asia; the Turkic and Iranian civilizations; the Islamic civilization; Sufism; History of the Tsarist Russia/ Soviet Union (ca. 1500-1991); History of East Asia

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China

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E-mail: luoxin@pku.edu.cn

Education

- 1992-1995 Ph.D. in Early Medieval Chinese History. Peking University, History Department. Dissertation title: “The Ethnic Groupings and Social Integration in Northern China During the Sixteen Kingdoms Period”
- 1989-1992 M.A. in Early Medieval Chinese History. Peking University, History Department. Dissertation title: “The Great Families of the Qing-Xu Territory and Political Changes During the Song Kingdom of the Southern Dynasties”
- 1981-1985 B.A. Peking University, Department of Chinese Literature and Language. Dissertation title: “On the Collection of the Nineteen Ancient Poems”

Professional Experience

- 2010- History Department, Peking University (Beijing), Professor
- 1999-2009 History Department, Peking University (Beijing), Associate Professor
- 1995-1999 History Department, Peking University (Beijing), Assistant Professor
- 1993- Representative of the China Branch of the Tang Research Foundation, based in Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.
- 2002-2003 Visiting Scholar, Harvard-Yenching Institute (Cambridge, MA)
- 2007.2-2007.7 Visiting Scholar, Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi, Ankara, Turkey
- 2009.9-2010.1 Visiting Scholar, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, USA
- 2014.9-2015.7 Member, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA
- 1986-1989 Local History Office, Hubei Province (Wuhan), Research Fellow
- 1985-1986 Chinese Department, Wuhan Industrial College (Wuhan), Assistant Professor

Languages

Modern Mandarin Chinese: native
Ancient and Medieval Chinese: very good; adequate knowledge of the phonology
Japanese: good
English: good
Turkish: rudimentary

Recent Publications

2017

Every Moment is History, in: *Wenhui Scholars*, January 7, 2017

Dunhuang in West, Chaoyang in East, in: *Liaoning Today*, vol. 4, 2017

From Beijing to Xanadu: Rediscovering China on Ancient Trails, New Star Press, 2017

2016

Walking to Xanadu, in: *Shanghai Book Review*, July 3, 2016

The Inner and Outer System of Chinese Empires, in: *Fudan Journal*, vol. 5, 2016

About Bohai Kingdom, in: *China's National Geographic*, vol. 9, 2016

The First Day on the way to Xanadu, in: *Shanghai Book Review*, December 25, 2016

From Ötüken to Istanbul: The Losing and Rebuilding of the Memory of Turkic Peoples' History, in: *The Global History Review*, vol. 11, 2016

2015

Remembering Professor Tian Yuqing, in: *Wenhui Scholars*, January 9, 2015

The Sword of Jean D'alluye, in: *Shanghai Book Review*, January 4, 2015

Wolf Ancestors in Legends of Nomadic Peoples, in: *Wenhui Scholars*, March 6, 2015

The Competition of Forgetting, in: *Shanghai Book Review*, March 8, 2015

The Naming of the Horses in Tang Dynasty, in: *Wenhui Scholars*, May 15, 2015

Book Review: *The Places in Between* by Rory Stewart, in: *Shanghai Book Review*, August 2, 2015

Out of Nationalist Historiography, in: *Wenhua Zongheng*, vol. 8, 2015

The Death of Yelu Abaoji, in: *Eurasian Studies*, Vol. 3, 2015, pp. 376-393.

Remembering Professor Liu Pujiang, in: *Shanghai Book Review*, September 13, 2015

2014

Roger Ecard Covey: His Life and Achievements, in: *The Journal of Tang Studies*, vol. 20, 2014

The Whispering of the Double Helix: The Traps and Challenges of DNA in Historical Studies, in: *Wenhui Scholars*, November 21, 2014

Remembering Roger E. Covey, in: *Shanghai Book Review*, October 12, 2014

The Death of Yelu Abaoji, in: *Shanghai Book Review*, March 23, 2014

SAERJI

Associate Professor, Department of South Asian Studies, School of Foreign Languages, Peking University

SAERJI received his B. A. in Religious studies from Min Zu University of China, Beijing (1998), M. A. and Ph.D. in Buddhist philosophy from Peking University (2001/2005). As an international research team member for the academic year 2001-2002, sponsored by Centre for Advanced Study, Oslo, Norway, he took part in a project on identifying, reading and editing ancient Buddhist manuscripts in the languages of Buddhism deriving from Sanskrit. From 2005, he teaches Sanskrit and Tibetan languages at Peking University.

He is the coauthor of Chinese version of Giuseppe Tucci's *Indo-tibetica* (7 vols), and published numerous academic articles on Buddhist studies in Chinese and English. His research field is Buddhist philology, Buddhist philosophy, and Indo-Tibetan Buddhism.

Publications (in English only):

1. "Several questions concerning the Lamp on the Path to Enlightenment and its influence on Tibetan Buddhism", *China Tibetology*, Issue 2 (2007)
2. "A New Fragment of the *Ratnaketuparivarta*", *Annual Report of The International Research Institute for Advanced Buddhology at Soka University for the Academic Year 2007* (Tokyo 2008), Vol. 11, pp. 95-103.
3. "Sanskrit Manuscript of the Svapnādhyāya Preserved in Tibet", Ernst Steinkellner, Duan Qing, Helmut Krasser (eds.), *Sanskrit manuscripts in China. Proceedings of a panel at the 2008 Beijing Seminar on Tibetan Studies, October 13 to 17*. Beijing 2009, pp. 243-259.
4. "The Inscriptions of the Great Stupa of Gyantse. A Review of Their Transcription in Giuseppe Tucci's *Indo-Tibetica* and a Remark on the Calligraphic Conventions Used in the Inscriptions", *East and West*, Istituto Italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente, Vol. 58 - Nos. 1-4 (2009), pp. 235-255.
5. "More Fragments of the *Ratnaketuparivarta* (1)", *Annual Report of The International Research Institute for Advanced Buddhology at Soka University for the Academic Year 2009* (Tokyo 2010), Vol. 13, pp. 111-120.
6. "More Fragments of the *Ratnaketuparivarta* (2)", *Annual Report of The International Research Institute for Advanced Buddhology at Soka University for the Academic Year 2010* (Tokyo 2011), Vol. 14, pp. 35-57.
7. "The Translation of The Khotanese Monk Śīladharma Preserved in the Tibetan bka' 'gyur", *Annual Report of The International Research Institute for Advanced Buddhology at Soka University for the Academic Year 2010* (Tokyo 2011), Vol. 14, pp. 185-222.

Translations:

1. Edited by Dan Martin, Per Kværne, Yasuhiko Nagano, A Catalogue of the Bon Kanjur, Bon Studies 8, Senri Ethnological Reports 40, National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka 2003, "Introduction", pp.1-19. [苯教甘珠尔目录—序言], 王尧主编, 《贤者新宴》, 上海: 上海古籍出版社, 2007年, 第317-331页。
2. Daniel Boucher, "Gāndhārī and the Early Chinese Buddhist Translations Reconsidered: the case of the *Saddharmapuṇḍarīkasūtra*", *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Vol.118, No.4., pp.471-506. [犍陀罗语与早期汉译佛经的再思考——以《妙法莲华经》为个案], 朱庆之编, 《佛教汉语研究》, 北京: 商务印书馆, 2009年, 第113-195页。
3. Giuseppe Tucci, *Indo-tibetica*, 7 vols. Roma, Reale Accademia d'Italia, 1932-1941. [意]图齐著, 魏正中、萨尔吉主编, 《梵天佛地》(四卷八册), 上海: 上海古籍出版社, 罗马: 意大利亚非研究院, 2009年, 2289页, 56.4万字

Ron SELA

Director, Islamic Studies Program
Associate Professor, Central Eurasian & International Studies
Adjunct Professor, History, India Studies, Russian & East European Studies
School of Global & International Studies
Indiana University – Bloomington
rsela.wordpress.com

Research & teaching interests

- History & historiography of Islamic Central Asia
- Ethnic & religious identities: Central Asia, the Middle East and South Asia
- The “early modern” Muslim world
- Authority & self-representation in Muslim literary traditions

Academic appointments (since 2004)

- Indiana University, Bloomington (2005–present)
Faculty, Central Eurasian & International Studies
- Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University (2012)
Member, School of Historical Studies
- The Hebrew University of Jerusalem (2004–05)
Post-Doctoral Fellow, Institute of Asian and African Studies
- The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (2004)
Visiting Assistant Professor, Near Eastern Studies

Education

- Ph.D., 2004, Indiana University (Central Eurasian Studies)
- M.A., 2001, Indiana University (Central Eurasian Studies)
- B.A., 1995, Tel Aviv University (History; Middle Eastern & African Studies)

Publication highlights

- Sela, Ron. *The Legendary Biographies of Tamerlane: Islam and Heroic Apocrypha in Central Asia*. Cambridge University Press, 2011.
- Sela, Ron and Scott C. Levi. *Islamic Central Asia: An Anthology of Historical Sources*. Indiana University Press, 2010.
- Sela, Ron. *Ritual and Authority in Central Asia (Papers on Inner Asia no. 37, 2003)*.
- Sela, Ron. “Central Asian Muslims on Tibetan Buddhism, 16th-18th Centuries.” In: *Trails of the Tibetan Tradition*, ed. Roberto Vitali (Amnye Machin Institute, 2014).
- Sela, Ron. “Rashid al-Din’s Historiographical Legacy in the Muslim World.” In: *Rashid al-Din. Agent and Mediator of Cultural Exchanges in Ilkhanid Iran*, ed. A. Akasoy et al (London: Warburg Institute, 2013).
- Sela, Ron. “Prescribing the Boundaries of Knowledge: Seventeenth-Century Russian Diplomatic Missions to Central Asia.” In: *Writing Travel in Central Asian History*, ed. Nile Green (Indiana University Press, 2013).
- Sela, Ron. “The ‘Heavenly Stone’ (Kök Tash) of Samarqand: A Rebels’ Narrative Transformed.” *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 17/1 (January 2007).
- Sela, Ron. “Invoking the Russian Conquest of Khiva and the Massacre of the Yomut Turkmens:

The Choices of a Central Asian Historian.” *Asiatische Studien / Études Asiatiques* LX:2 (2006).

Published Book Reviews: *American Historical Review*, *The Russian Review*, *Journal of World History*, *Journal of Inner Asian Art and Archaeology*, *Journal of Asian Studies*, *Journal of Asian History*, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, *Mongolian Studies*, *Bulletin critique des Annales islamologiques*.

Ongoing research

- *Religious Authority in Islam: Fragmentation & Plurality* (3 books under contract with Indiana University Press)
- Special double-issue (as guest editor & contributor), “Imperial Space in Asia”, *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*
- Turkic and Iranian identities in Asia – book manuscript in preparation
- The ‘Tribal Dynasties’ in Central Asia – the Manghit Dynasty
- Central Asian – Hindustani connections in history and religion

Research languages (regularly used)

- Arabic, Chaghatay Turkic, French, German, Hebrew, Persian, Russian, Uzbek

Research presentations (selected)

Invited Talks, International: **China** (Peking University); **France** (l'École des hautes études en sciences sociales, Paris); **Hungary** (Károli Gáspár University); **India** (Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Library, Patna; Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata; American Institute of Indian Studies, Gurgaon); **Israel** (The Institute for Advanced Studies, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Tel Aviv University); **Netherlands** (Leiden University); **Poland** (University of Warsaw); **Turkey** (Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Istanbul); **United Kingdom** (The Warburg Institute and the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at University College, London; All Souls College, University of Oxford); **Uzbekistan** (Institute of History of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, Tashkent).

Invited Talks, national: Columbia University; Harvard University; Cornell University; Princeton University; Yale University; UCLA; The Ohio State University; University of Michigan; University of Virginia; University of Wisconsin.

Competitive papers presented in numerous conferences, including annual meetings of the American Historical Association, American Oriental Society, Association for Asian Studies, Central Eurasian Studies Society, Deutscher Orientalistentag, Israel’s Asian Studies Annual Conference.

Grants & awards (selected, since Ph.D.) Office of the Vice President for Research, Emerging Areas of Research Planning Grant (2017); Office of the Vice President of International Affairs, Indiana University, international visitors grant (2016); College of Arts & Humanities Conference & Workshop Grant, Indiana University (2016); New Frontiers in the Arts & Humanities-New Currents Award (2016); Mellon Endowment Grant-in-Aid in support of international travel (2014); Seed funding for IU India Gateway Office, IU Office of the Vice President for International Affairs (2014); International Scholar, Open Society Institute – Central Asia & the Caucasus Research Training Initiative (2008-10, 2011-13); Member, School of Historical Studies, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ (2012); IREX (International Research & Exchanges Board) Travel Grant (2008-09); Indiana University Trustees’ Teaching Award (2005-06, 2007-08, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12); Lady Davis Trust Post-Doctoral Fellowship at The Hebrew University of Jerusalem (2004-05); Visiting Lectureship, The University of Michigan – Ann Arbor (2004).

Aybike Şeyma TEZEL
Indiana University, Bloomington, IN
E-Mail: aytezel@indiana.edu

Interests

Early Türk & Uighur Archaeology, History of Pre-Islamic Inner Asia, Mortuary Architecture of the Early Türks & Uighurs, Cultural Contact and Material Culture in Inner Asia, Balbal Stones of the Early Türks, Sacred Landscapes in Inner Asia, Nomad – Sedentary Relations

Degrees

Dual Ph.D. Candidate, Indiana University	
Department of Central Eurasian Studies	January, 2017
Department of Anthropology (Archaeology)	May, 2017
Ph.D. Candidate, Middle East Technical University, Department of History	December, 2009
M.A. Middle East Technical University, Department of History	2009
B.A. Middle East Technical University, Department of Philosophy	2005
B.S. Middle East Technical University, Department of Sociology	2005

Awards

Exchange Program with Peking University, OVPIA, Indiana University	Fall, 2018
Dissertation Research Grant, College of Arts and Sciences, Indiana University	2018 – 2019
Summer Travel Grant, SRIFIAS, Indiana University	2017
Skomp Summer Research Grant, Department of Anthropology	2016
Summer Travel Grant, Islamic Studies, Indiana University	2016
Summer Research Grant, Office of International Services, Indiana University	2013
Ph.D. Grant, The Turkish Fulbright Commission	2012 – 2014
Field Research Funds, CRACH, Beijing University	2011 – 2012
Ph.D. Research Grant in the PRC, Turkish Ministry of Education	2011 – 2013

Additional Education

Summer School in the Turfanforschung: “Sogdians and Turks on the Silk Road, Berlin – Brandenburg Academy of Sciences	August – Sept, 2016
Summer School for the Young Mongolists, National University of Mongolia	2013
Center for Research on Ancient Chinese History, Peking University	2011 – 2012
Mandarin Training Center, National Taiwan Normal University	2006 – 2008

Work Experience

Associate Instructor, International Studies, Indiana University	2017 – 2018
Library GA, The Sinor Research Institute for Inner Asian Studies	2013 – 2017
Lab GA, Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology	Summer 2015
Teaching / Research Assistant, Middle East Technical University	2008 – 2012

Research Experience

Field Research “The Mongolian – German Orkhon Expedition,” Kharbalgas, Mongolia	July – Aug 2016
Field Research “Türk & Uighur Era Material Culture,” Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, the PRC	June – August 2014
Field Research, “Türk & Uighur Era Mortuary Architecture,” Mongolia	June – August 2013
Field Research, “Dong, Miao and Uyghur Minorities of China through Historical Perspective,” Jingzhou, Guizhou, Hunan, and Xinjiang, the PRC	October – November 2011

Teaching Experience

Middle East Technical University, Teaching Assistant
Hist 151, 152 History of Eastern and Western Civilizations I, II
Hist 228 History of Religions in Asia
Hist 476 Chinese History
Hist 568 History of India

Publications

Tezel, A. S. (forthcoming) "Diplomatic Relations on the Tang Frontier: Reading into the Pugu Yitu Tomb Inscription," *Diogenes*, International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences, UNESCO

Presentations

"A History and Analysis of Marxist and Weberian Thought in Chinese Archaeology,"
co-authored with Carlucci, E., 10th Annual AGSA Symposium, Indiana University February 2016
"Turkic Roots of Mongol Statecraft," 16th Annual CESS Conference,
George Washington University October 2015
"Rulership in Early Islamic Inner Asia," Mapping the Landscapes of Islamic Studies,
Indiana University November 2014
"Tang vs. Turkish Interpretations of Inner Asians: A Study of Stone Inscriptions,"
20th Annual ACES Conference, Indiana University April 2013
"Epitaphs as Sources of History: The Analysis of Pugu Yitu Tomb Inscription,"
Perspectives on Asian Studies Conference, Boğaziçi University Asian Studies Center and the International Council
for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICHPS) March 2012
"Wu Zetian: The Only Female Emperor of China," International Multidisciplinary
Women's Congress, Dokuz Eylül University October 2009

Languages

Fluent: Azerbaijani, English, Turkish

Advanced / Advanced Reading: Classical Chinese, Mandarin Chinese, Modern Mongolian, Modern Persian, Modern Uyghur, Ottoman

Intermediate/ Intermediate Reading: Chagatai, Classical Mongolian, Old Turkic, Old Uyghur

Beginner: Arabic, German, Imperial Old Tibetan, Modern Tibetan (Lhasa dialect), Russian, Tocharian

WANG Changming

北京大学中国古代史研究中心博士后王长命的

CV for Wang Changming: Post-doctor in Center for research on Ancient Chinese History Peking University

教育背景 (Education):

Date	Graduated from	Major	Type degree	Obtained degree
2007-2013	Research center on History geography Fudan University	Historical natural geography	PHD	2013
2003-2006	Research centre on Chinese social history Shansi University	Certain history	Master	2006
1999-2003	Department of History Shansi University	History	Bachelor	2003

工作经历 (Working experience):

Date	Company (institution)	Position	Responsible
2016-2018	Peking University	Assistant-researcher	Program application & research article writing
2013-2016	Libral Professor		Writing popular articles for newspaper, magazine, network

科研经历 (Research Experience):

Research period	Subject	Article
Recent	Salt lakes and its nationality in grass silk road during the ancient history	“Research on the county name and location in Tang Dynasty which named “Bughshur” recorded at chapter 9 ‘China’ in Persian Geographic books <i>The region of world</i> in 10th A.D.”
	Salt lakes and Tangut nationality in Tangut inscriptions in xara-khoto	The identifying of Tangut name about ‘jianwei’ salt lake which recorded by Zengbu in Song dynasty
Last five years	Myth of salt lake	“The myth on cult of Guan Yu fighting with the god of Chi’u and its spread in early period”
	The affiliated animal with the Gods of twenty-eight lodge and its role in identifying the accurate god name in lapis lazuli sculpture in Jade emperor temple in Jincheng city of Shansi province	The identifying of twenty-eight lodges and its logical sequence in exhibition
Last ten years	Annotation the ancient Chinese document on salt lakes’ physical \chemical and mineral characters	The physical phenomenon on clarity degree and color in salt lake which recorded in “Annotation on Book of river waterway” chapter 6 “river su”
Last fifteen years	Social history	The master dissertation about flooding irrigation

社会活动 (social action):

Date	Organization	Item	Articles
2015	Shanxi provincial institute of Archaeology	Archaeological united investigation about ancient settlement among the Fangdai and Yongningbu villages in Hongdong county	Research on the original waterway of Spring Huo before artificial disturbance ,10,000 characters
2006	Shanxi provincial department of culture	No.2 intangible cultural heritage investigation and application on traditional handicraft	Responsible for the traditional handicraft of vinegar and pancake , 20,000 characters

知识结构 (Knowledge structure):

Subject	Item 1	Item2	Item 3
Linguistic	Uyghur	Tangut	
Mythology	Structure-analysis		
Natural geography	Salt lake	Mineral	Crystallography

已有研究成果 (Representatives Article):

Article	Periodical	Year	Vol	Char
Research on the reason and date to Jinzhou as a administrator which named LISU (LUCA as Christian name) who is a Persian Nestorian in Tang dynasty	“World of Antiquity “	2018	3	5,000
The Myth of “ Lord Guanyu combating with Chi you” and its early spread	“History research”	2015	4	19,000
Annotation the “Book of waterway” and Reappearing the geographical phenomenon brine lake :Based on the traditional description the physical feature of salt lake in Anyi county	Journal of Chinese Historical Geography	2013	28 no.2	15,000
Annotation the “Book of waterway” and making sure the city name ‘zhang yang’ is originated from the nature geography unit which named Pu ban mountain	“Historical Geography”	2011	1	1,000

学术沙龙论文(Article for Academic workshop):

Academic workshop	Holding	Article	Characters
Salt: its nationality regulation and locality political ecology	Economic history research center in institution of Chinese Modern History CASS	Monopolization on salt in salt pan and the local political ecology in Hedong salt lake	9,000

正在研究的项目(Chief in Program):

《中古时期草原丝路盐湖与民族研究》，2017年中国国家哲学社会科学基金项目（编号17BZS104），经费16万元人民币。

Research on the Salt lake and nomad along with the grassland silk road , The national social science fund of China (No. 17BZS104), RMB 160,000.

主持的学术活动(): Annals of local history on salt : regional society and symbol of nation , March 16th - 18th 2018 , 10 attendee.

ZAN, Tao (管涛)

zantao@pku.edu.cn

History Department, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, P. R. China.

Current Positions

Associate Professor of History Department, Peking University (PKU), 2011 to present
Vice Dean of History Department, PKU; in charge of scientific research, foreign cooperation and continuing education, Feb. 2015 to present

Educational History

2001-2007 Ph.D, History Department, PKU

1997-2001 B.A., History Department, PKU

August 2008 “Citizenship, Human Rights and Identity Formation Factory of Ideas (XI): **Advanced Course in Ethnic and Racial Studies**,” Center of Afro-Oriental Studies and Federal University of Bahia in Brazil; Sponsors: Ford Foundation, SEPHIS Program, CAPES, CNPq, Research Foundation of the State of Bahia. Hours: 160.

Research Grants and Fellowships

- 2016-2019, Fund for research on *Euraianism in Modern Turkey*, from the *Huo Yingdong Foundation*, China;
- 2013-2016, Fund for “Young Talents of Universities”, from Beijing Municipal Education Commission;
- 2010-2014, Fund for Research on *Relationship between Turkey and Turkic-speaking Countries in Central Asia*, from Beijing Federation of Social Science Circles;
- 2009-2012, Chinese National Social Sciences Fund for the junior scholar programme of “Secularization and Islamic Revivalism in Turkey”(09CZJ004);
- 2010-2012, Fund from Beijing Federation of Social Science Circles for the junior scholar programme of “A Historical Survey on Relationship between Turkey and Turkic States in Central Asia.”(2010SKL001);
- 2007-2008, Chinese Post-doctoral Fund for the programme of “Islam and modern Politics: Historical Rethinking on Turkey’s Secularization;”
- 2007, Research grant from the Center for Chinese and Global Studies, PKU, working paper titled “*The Eastern Turkistan Issue, Pan-Turkism and Turkey: the Past and the Present*”;
- 2004-2007, *Sephis Grant* from Holland for Ph. D Research: “*From ‘Turkism’ to ‘Turkish History Thesis’: Turkish Nationalism in the Early 20th Century*”;

Selected Publications

- *Modern State and Nation Building: a study on Turkish nationalism in the early 20th century*, Monograph, Beijing: Sanlian Publisher, August 2011(专著《现代国家与民族建构——20世纪前期土耳其民族主义研究》，北京：三联书店，2011年8月).
- “Spiritual Connections between Turkey and China: History and Imagination,” in *Journal of New Silk-Roadology*, No. 1, Vol. 1, Shekewenxian Publisher, Beijing, June 2017(“中国和土耳其之间的精神联系：历史与想象，”《新丝路学刊》第1期，社科文献出版社，2017年6月);
- “On ‘Turkey Dream’ and the Sino-Turk Cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative,” in *Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies (in Asia)*, Vol. 10, No. 3, 2016;
- “A Historical Analysis on Turkey’s Multilateralism of Foreign Policy, ” in *Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies (in Asia)*, Vol. 9, No. 3, September, 2015;

- “Turkey, Eurasianism and Silk Road Economic Belt: a note of intellectual history,” in *China Book Review*(“土耳其、‘欧亚主义’与‘丝绸之路经济带’——一则思想史的侧记，”《中国图书评论》第9期，2015年9月);
- “The Difficulties of the Transformational States: a comparative studies on political turmoil in recent Turkey and Ukraine,” in *Leaders*, Vol. 65, 2015(“转型国家之困——近年土耳其与乌克兰政治不稳定的原因，”《领导者》，2015年总第65期);
- “On Intellectual Challenges Proposed by the Belt and Road Initiative,” in *Economics*, No. 3, 2015(“‘一带一路’给我们的智识挑战，”《经济科学》，2015年第3期);
- “Rethinking the 'Secularizaion' thesis of social science,” in *Journal of Beijing Normal University*, supplementary issue, 2011(“对社会科学理论之‘世俗化’命题的反思”，《北京师范大学学报》2011年增刊);
- “The Implied Problem for Open Politics during Transformation,” in *People’s Forum*, August 2013(“转型时期的开放政治隐忧”，《人民论坛》，2013年8月);
- “Turkish Nationalism and the Reconstruction of National History,” in *Oriental History Review*, Vol. 3, 2013(“土耳其的民族主义与‘族史重构’，”《东方历史评论》第三辑，2013);
- “The Mughal Empire and its Historical Heritages,” in *National Interest*, Vol. 8, Law Publisher, 2012(“莫卧儿帝国的兴衰及其遗产，”《大观》第8卷，法律出版社，2012);
- “Turkey Model: past and present,” in *Journal of Xinjiang Normal University*, March, 2012(“土耳其模式：历史与现实”，《新疆师范大学学报》，2012年3月);
- “Ottoman, Islamic or Turkish? An Analysis About Different Discourses during Turkish National Movement, 1919-1923,” in *Beijing: West Asia and Africa*, Vol. 1, 2012(“奥斯曼、伊斯兰还是土耳其？——浅析土耳其独立运动的革命话语问题”，《西亚非洲》，2012年第1期);
- “Rethinking Pan-Turkism and Pan-Islamism from the Historical Perspective,” in *National Interest*, Vol. 5, 2011(“从历史的角度重新认识‘双泛’，”《大观》，2011年第5期，法律出版社);
- “The geographical and the civilizational: constructing the Chinese commonsense cognition of Central Asia,” in *National Interest*, Vol. 5, 2011(“地缘与文明：建立对中亚的常识性认知，”《大观》，2011年第5期);
- “The Islamic World of Middle East during the Process of Modernization,” Chapter 27 in Keyao Ma eds., *History of World Civilizations*, Beijing: Peking University Press, revised version 2016 (马克垚主编：《世界文明史》，北京大学出版社2016修订版);
- “An Alternative Partner to the West? Turkey’s Growing Relations with China,” in Niv Horesh, ed., *Toward Well-oiled Relations? China’s Presence in the Middle East Following the Arab Spring*, UK: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016.
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