

청대만몽동맹관계(清代滿蒙同盟關係) 특징에 관한 연구

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A Study of the Characteristics of the Manchu-Mongol Alliance during the Qing Dynasty Era

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요약 본 논문의 국어제목은 “청대만몽동맹관계(清代滿蒙同盟關係) 특징에 관한 연구”이다. 본 연구는 17세기 초반 동아시아 명청전쟁이 진행되는 과정에서 청나라를 건국한 만주족이 어떻게 국력의 열세를 극복하였는지에 관해 서술하였다. 청나라는 총 12명의 황제를 배출하였다. 그 시호들을 살펴보면 한족의 이름, 몽골족의 이름, 만주족의 이름이 각각 독립된 체계로써 기록된다. 본문에서는 만주족들이 몽골과의 동맹에 대해 서술될 것이다. 연구결과, 만주족의 건주여진들은 명나라와의 전쟁을 진행하기 위해 몽골귀족들과 혼인을 통해 전략적인 동맹을 맺었다. 또한 팔기제도라는 것을 통해 사회구성원들을 전투에 최적화된 집단으로 재편하는데 성공했다. 이 팔기군 안에는 동맹을 맺은 몽골족과 전투중인 명나라의 귀순 병들까지 포함시켜 명나라와 대적할 만한 전투 집단을 만들었다. 만주족들은 이 팔기제도와 몽골과의 혼인동맹을 통해 경제적으로나 군사적으로도 열세였던 명나라를 제압하고 결국에는 중국 전체를 통일하는 지력을 발휘했다.

주제어 : 17세기, 결혼동맹, 팔기군, 누르하치, 건주여진

Abstract This study concerns of how the Qing dynasty overcame the national inferiority on the process of the Ming-Qing war in the East Asia during the early 17th century. Historically the Qing came forward in succession the total 12 Emperors whose posthumouses were recorded according to a respective independent system. These studies will be commented the alliance between Manchurian and Mongolian tribes. As the researching result, it will be commented that the Qing's emperors possessed the names of the Emperor of Han's race, Khan of Mongolian tribe, Han of Manchurian clan at the same time. Furthermore in other to follow the war against the Ming dynasty the Qing dynasty promoted positively the strategic alliance through the marriage connection with Mongolian royal family. And the Qing dynasty succeeded in organizing the Military Eight Banners so that Qing dynasty could utilize the reorganized social civilian groups into the available groups to the battle. Thus this Eight Banners were comprehended all members who were not only the Mongolian clans allied but also the submitted soldiers from the Ming in the war.

Key Words : 17th Century, Marriage Alliance, Eight Banners, Nurhaci, Jianzhou tribe

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1. Introduction

At the right time in the 13th century when the Jin dynasty(金) of Jurchen(女眞) tribe was destroyed by the Mongol and Song dynasty(宋) Alliance, there was nobody that Jurchen tribe in Manchuria occupied again to establish eventually the Empire.

Appraising with the epochal civilized historical viewpoint since the Industrial Revolution, the current Manchurian Region of the North and East three Provinces(東北三省) is the most important spot.

Eventhough these regions possess the low population density, low income level and estimated amount of natural resources deposit, the potential powers are inexhaustible.

In the Chinese history called as the traditional Sino-midlands(中原), the originally pure Sino-powers had never especially ruled over these regions except the Mao Zedong's People's Republic of China and Yuan(元)dynasty established by Mongolian tribe. On the contrary the powers of North and East three Provinces(東北三省) have traditionally exercised the Sino-midlands(中原) threats and influences.

Thus the control technique by the Yuan(元)dynasty toward the midlands the "Temuge Odcigin" which the Mongolian golden royal tribe(黃金氏族) controlling the Manchurian region, supported so as to change the power situation.

2. The Reconsiderations of the Qing's Nation Establishment

With the commencement by Nurhaci's(努爾哈赤) proclamation of war toward the Ming(明) dynasty called as the Seven Grievances¹⁾ in the early 17th

1) The Seven Grievances was proclaimed by Nurhaci claiming Seven Reasons to the Ming dynasty which the Qing should fight against the Ming as follows ; First, the Ming(明) killed Nurhaci's father and grandfather without reason; Second, the Ming suppressed Jianzhou(建州部)and favored Yehe(葉赫)and Hada(哈達)clans;

century, the stages of the Qing's Sino-midlands control and its empire establishment are divided into the six stages as follows;

(1) Manchurian nation establishment as the symbol of Jianzhou(建州) unification being belonged to Nurhaci himself

(2) North and Eastern Jurchen(Mancghurian) tribes unification

(3) The Great Qing's Establishment as the symbol Mongol, Manchu, Hanzou(漢族) race unification in the North and East region

(4) The Chinese unification by the 4th Emperor Kang-xi(康熙帝) as the symbol of Han race's incorporation towards inner China

(5) The absolutism establishment by the 5th Emperor Yong-Zheng(雍正帝) being ambiguous race classification owing to the perfected control power

(6) The territorial expansion by the 6th Emperor Qian-long(乾隆帝) as symbol of the territorial incorporation based on the above 5 stages²⁾

3. The Manchu and Mongol's Marriage Alliance

Although during the late Ming dynasty the Eunuch's(太監) political abuse and the peasant revolts affected as the social anxious factor, the Ming Empire's national power was too great to be jumped up by Nurhaci as a Manchurian regional military commander.

This problem was also the common anguish

Third, the Ming violated agreement of territories with Nurhaci; Fourth, the Ming sent troops to protect Yehe(葉赫) against Jianzhou(建州部); Fifth, the Ming supported Yehe(葉赫) to break its promise to Nurhaci; Sixth, the Ming force Nurhaci to give up the lands In Chaihe(采河) and Fuan(阜安); Seventh, the Ming's official Shang Bozhi(肅伯芝)abused his power and rode roughshod over the People.

2) Ishibashi Takao. 2000. *"The Great Qing Empire"*. Seoul: (Humanist) pp.102-112

between the Manchurian (Jurchen tribe) being followed to Hongtaiji. However the Manchurian tribe had held the distinguished military forces and the independent commercial trade routes.

Thus it could be seen that the alliance between the Mongolian power and Manchurian tribe holding the excellent military power and independent trade routes was inevitable coincidence.

The fact of the historical Qing's Sino-middleland control itself has been estimated as an inevitable coincidence, because the historical real recording data that Nurhaci had opposed against the Ming dynasty aiming at the Sino-middleland control can not be currently found.

The economical situations change the history. The mob psychology greatly expanding the powers against the Ming dynasty by the poor Manchurian Jurchen tribe was empowered by the influence of the white silver increased explosively worldwide at this time.

The East-West trade was explosively increased by the affluent silver and the most silver produced in Spain and Japan was sucked into the Ming dynasty.

In accordance with this situation the Jurchen tribe of Nurhaci could also accumulate the available abilities for the commercial and military applications.

Furthermore as well-known, Nurhaci himself also developed the gold, silver and iron mines so that around the year of 1599 being ended the war between Chosun(朝鮮) and Japan he could secure the self productive technology of the silver and iron from the Chosun and Ming's craftsman without trade.³⁾

It is an established theory that the alliance forming era between the Manchurian and Mongolian tribes called as the Manchu·Mongol Marriage Alliance should be also estimated to be included as an extension line of Nurhaci's white silver security policy

Although the swelling areas were different between Jurchen and Mongolian tribes, they both were outer

residents from the Sino-midlands, so that they were the same outer barbarians to the Ming dynasty.

In fact in the other viewpoint, the process of Jurchen's growth development could be benefited from the Ming's restraint toward Mongol. The Ming's North region strategy was mainly concentrated on the Mongolian tribe, but the watch toward the Manchurian tribe was comparatively loose.

In the film "The Last Emperor" directed by Bernardo Bertolucci in 1987, it can be seen that Emperor Xuan-tong(宣統帝), the last Qing emperor chooses the bribe among the many women of Mongolian royal clan.

Even though this almost 3 hours long film scene could be easily passed over, the long alliance history through marriage connection would be remained in memory.

As it differs from generally being known, the Mongolian had not lost their powers since the Yuan's (元) destroying, but kept continuously the strong military influences toward the great Northern plain.

However the severe conflict and battle among each tribe made the military force development toward the Ming or the outer power forces only difficult.

The earlier marriage itself between the political powers was political action and the Later Jin dynasty (後金) after the directly establishing nation also was not different. Nurhaci recommended positively the marriage between Jurchen's royal family and Mongolian powerful tribes.

Through the proposal marriage policy with Mongol, Nurhaci took the lead in marriage between his own family and Mongolian royal family. It was one of the typical cases: when the Kalaqin tribe(喀喇沁) was attacked by Jurchen Jianzhou(建州女真) in 1608, the Kalaqin knowing the strong Jianzhou forces did not oppose but delegated an envoy to Nurhaci asking the proposal marriage and receiving its approval.

As this result, in 1612 Nurhaci received the daughter of the Kalaqin tribes commander Mingan(千

3) Jang Han Sik, 2015 *"A Barbarian: Hongtaiji gets the whole country"*. Seoul : (Sansuya) pp. 26-35

戶) as the bride, it was the first case marrying between Jianzhou(建州) and Mongolian royal family.

Since then 3years later Nurhaci married the other royal Mongolian bride. Furthermore he recommended his sons to marry the Mongolian royal family and nobility.

Hongtaiji(1592~1643) succeeding to Nurhaci married also three Mongolian royal family from all Borjigin(孛兒只斤) family. The second wife among them became the Queen Hiyoosungga(孝莊文皇后) who showed the strong influencing power from the end of the Emperor Shunzhi(順治帝) to the early Kang-xi.

The Nurhaci's second son; Daisan(玳善) married also to a woman from Mongolian Borjigin family eventhough married already. King Yechin Dorgon(多爾袞, 1612~1650), the 14th Nurhaci's son and the King Regent of his own father, married five Mongolian women among ten wives.

The legal wife of the Nurhaci's 15th prince Dodo(1610~1647) was also Mongolian sush as from the era of the Later Jin's(後金) establishing nation, the Mongolian tribe appeared on the historical stage as the main power named nobilities and Queen's families of the Qing's royal family.

4. The Peak of Alliance: Eight Banners System(八旗) and Mongolian Banners

Although the long timely confrontation between Manchu and Mongolian tribes started from the 13th century, the process of nation's establishment of the Later Jin(後金) and Qing Dynasty during the early 17th century resulted in forming the Empire beyond the productive alliance.

The Eight Banners system was formed on the process of that Qing Dynasty dominated the Ming and controlled eventually the Sino-midlands. Such formation by Nurhaci resulted from the necessities of

the unification between many tribes's groups having no any unified connection and the concentrative forces of new groups for the control.

Although the Eight Banners were known as the eight military organization, it is very ambiguous to comment its identities, because the Manchurian Eight Banner System formed from the Nurhaci and Hongtaiji governing era to Dorgon's Midlands oppression, is very various in the aspect of organization's shapes, role and responsibility owing to the continuous change.

Through the long timely formation process of Eight Banner's organization, its core aim was concentrated at how to accomplish the unity between the Chinese defectors increasing after the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1592 and Mongolian tribe without the inner rebellion and opinion confrontation.



[Fig. 1] The Eight Banner System of Qing's Social and Battle Organizations⁴⁾

4) From the upper line toward right side, the military organization banners are shown respectively as the Plain red(正紅), Plain yellow(正黃), Plain blue(正藍), Plain white(正白), Border white(鑲白), Border blue(鑲藍), Border yellow(鑲黃), Border red(鑲紅) Banners. In the year of 1618 beginning the war against the Ming, Jurchen(Manchurian)tribe could take the leadership at the war to let the Mongol cavalrymen actively take part in the border yellow, plain red, and border red banners. The plain yellow, border yellow and plain white banners among these Eight Banners belonged directly to the Emperor, so that the Qing's national power under the absolute inferiority could be overcome such union.

The core head commanders in each banner were consisted with the Niru(牛录) of the Manchurian tribe, in the combat units belonging directly to the Emperor Plain yellow, Border yellow, Plain white banners, the units born from Mongolian royal family were lined up so as to show the confidence between Mongolian and Manchurian tribes.

5. Conclusion

This studies is concerned about how to progress the war between Ming-Qing dynasty during the early 17th century.

In the first chapter, the six stages were commented from process of Qing's national establishment to the stability era of the Emperor Qian-long.

In the second chapter, it was studied that in order to secure the silver, the Manchurian tribes tried to establish the nation named Later Jin dynasty(後金) and contact alliance with Mongolian tribe. It is concluded this alliance completed through marriage connection.

In the third chapter, it was concerned to the results of the Eight Banners system. In the early 17th century the awful silver was sucked into the Ming dynasty so that its economic situation was very active. However as being decreased the silver current amount, severe peasant revolts affected to Ming dynasty insecure.

At this moment Nurhaci planed the Eight Banner System respond to Ming composed with not only Manchurian tribe, but also the Mongolian and Han's defectors. As the conclusion the Qing dynasty as a weaker Manchurian tribe dominated eventually the Ming so as to unify the whole China.

These successful results could be estimated from that the alliance policy of marriage connection and the social and military reorganization through the Eight Banners System.

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