

Movement of Peoples, Empires, Technologies in the Mongol Empire: A View from the Far East

Nikolay Kradin

The cultural influence can be translated by various means: via the movement of material objects, distribution of the texts and verbal information, contacts between the bearers of different cultures, etc. In this presentation I wanted to draw attention to the role of such an important factor as the forced relocation of significant groups of people over great distances. In long-term perspective, however paradoxical it may seem, these events stimulated an intensive intercultural exchange, the creation of cultural innovation and styles. Will be discussed deportation of Jurchen and results of their residence in the Mongolia and East Baikal steppes in the context of new archaeological discoveries of Chinggis Khan Empire. Jurchen and other peoples was deported and make important role in the creation of the multinational culture of empire. The conquerors – Mongols have contributed to the activation of contacts and exchanges between different civilizations but also performed, depending on their needs and interests, active selection of necessary technological and cultural components of the settled-urban societies. They have exerted great influence on the cultural and political development of the Old World and have contributed to the medieval globalization of the XIII century - first globalization in the mankind history.