

Chinggisid Coinage in Mongol Eurasia

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Coins are one of the major sources for the understanding of pre-modern political entities, offering insights into the history of trade, metal production, currency changes, taxation or inflation. At the same time, coins provide information on the political, religious, ideological and cultural dimensions of those entities. While numismatists have long pointed out how valuable this source is, historians still often ignore it. The paper intends to provide an overview of the coinage in the Chinggisid khanates throughout the 13th-14th centuries and to stress the differences and similarities of coin production and usage in the Chinggisid domains both in the periods of those areas' thriving and decline. Of primary importance is the discussion of the coins' use for ideological and/or religious propaganda on behalf of the Chinggisid authorities, but also the regional powers. Moreover, the paper analyses the mutual influences of the various parts of Mongol Eurasia in the issue of the coinage, trying to follow the movement of the coins and/or the coinage striking prototypes as well as the patterns of their use through the various Chinggisid uluses. By doing so, the paper shows how numismatics complement historical analyses and contribute to our understanding of Eurasia's interconnectedness during the period of the Mongol dominion through its material culture.