

THE PEDAGOGICAL AND DIDACTIC BASIS OF THE HISTORICAL CONNECTION BETWEEN THE LIAO EMPIRE AND THE JIN DYNASTY

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ASBTRACT

In this article the relationship and consequences of the Jin (金 Jin) dynasty with the Liao (辽 liáo) empire in Chinese chronicles. The state system is armed with plans for the formation of careers and pedagogical roots. In addition, the specific directions and role of pedagogy and didactics in raising the level of mental strength of soldiers, as well as their role in the assimilation of the nation were discussed.

Keywords: Didactics, pedagogy, Assimilation, propaganda, exploitation, perseverance.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

If we study the pedagogical relationship between the Liao Empire and the Jin Dynasty, the emperor Aguda invented new methods of that time to give spiritual strength to his soldiers and people who believed in him.

It had a historical basis in military strategy. They apply the Liao Empire's relationship with the Sun Empire against the Liao. At the same time, they don't stop giving the Lyao a horrible blow.

In the year that Aguda was emperor, he took over the province of Huanglofu (黄洛夫 huáng luòfū). Upon learning of this, the emperor Tianzuodi (天做第 tiān zuò dì) marched with seventy thousand soldiers. But a revolt breaks out among his army. Many soldiers perish. But he doesn't stop walking, so Jin (金 Jin) retreats. The purpose of the retreat was to gather strength and strike harder.¹

Before that, they conquered Dunjing in 1116 (敦金 Dunjin is now 辽平 Liaoyan Province) and in 1120 they conquered Shantjin (山金 Shanxi 山西 Province is located in present-day Inner Mongolia). They formed an alliance with the Sun Empire in 1115 and began marching against the Liao. The Suns are benevolent to a state that is only now gaining strength to reclaim the lands of Yan and Yun. This kindness is also valuable to the Suns themselves.²

¹ Shanyue // Essay on the history of China from ancient times to the opium war // - Moscow-1959.P.184.182-186st

² 李洲住，柏平“辽，金，西夏史”北京 2000 年 114-154 页 (li Zhouzhu Baiping “Liao, Jin, Xixia shi”, Beijing 2000nian 114-154ye) li Zhouzhu Baiping “Liao, Jin, Xixia History ” Beijing 2000, pages 114-154

Aguda was openly attacking the Liao in order to lose the hegemony of the Liao in this region.³ Nyuchjen(女真 Nu zhen)⁴ now turn their attention to Huanglofu (黄洛夫 huáng luòfū). They begin to deploy their troops in Ichzhou (已周 Yi Zhou) province. The peoples living in Ichzhou become their captives. The Jurjins were very skilled in battle. In each war, Aguda himself would take part. As the morale of the soldiers was high, so was the battle. The Jurjins were physically strong and strong, and the national culture and religious mentality were not strong because of their nomadism. These elements later influenced the assimilation of this seed by the Han(汉) nation. Lyao (辽 liáo) sends an envoy to King Tian-tso (天做 tiān zuò). At that time, the Jurjins could not go beyond mere verbal agreement.

In March and May, Tianzuodi (天做第 tiān zuò dì), king of the Liao state, sent Tsian lu (长鲁 zhǎng lǔ) twice as ambassador. But Aguda says so. “A war is a compromise it’s not good”⁵ Aguda had a plan. He asks for the return of A su (阿苏 āsū) and Xuanluofu says ours. The Liaos disagree. During this period, he tries to reform administrative management without wasting time. It will radically reform the state system.

It likens the necessary positions in the state to the Chinese system. But the naming of careers is different in journals. They adopt the concept of Bojilie (搏击列 bójī liè) at the state level, which means that the original meaning is big in Georgian. The Jurjin tribal union also held this position. But once reform is done, the responsibility of the position and the work it does will increase. All this work was to preserve the unity and sustainability of the state. Aguda's brother U Chi-may (武器麦 wǔqì mài) Seban (协办 xiébàn) was appointed bojilie. Tsagay (擦该 cā gāi), Amay (阿麦 āmài) and Dise (抵协 dǐ xié) become Golun Botszilie (国伦搏击列 guó lún bójī liè). The difference between them is divided into cases. This state would become a monarchy, and Aguda's dream of unification and empire was slowly being realized.

Aguda was ignored by Liao King Tian zuo. In early September 1115, Governor Tianzuo went directly to the battlefield to take part in the battle himself.

Aguda, on the one hand, angered the Liao with this act, and on the other hand, without fighting, tried to tear them from within the empire through internal strife until the last battle. His goal was to defeat him in the final decisive battle. As he prepares for a decisive battle, riots break out in Liao's army, and Elujanglu betrays. Wu (吴 wú) and Wei (卫 wèi) took refuge in the state sanctuary Eluchun (峨卢春 é lúchūn) Siaodilu (小弟炉 xiǎodì lú) and Siaoyanlu (小燕卢 xiǎoyàn lú) took his two nephews and three hundred men out of the battlefield goes Their conditions are as follows, let Eluchun ascend the throne, otherwise we will not submit to Tianzuo. But Eluchun himself had not yet thought well of it. Because on the one hand, the

³ Kychanov E. I. // Tanguts about China (according to Tangut primary sources) - Siberia, Central and East Asia in the Middle Ages. History and culture of the east of Asia. // Novosibirsk 1975-C120. 112-123p

⁴ The name of the nation that made up the Jin dynasty appears in Chinese chronicles

⁵“二十四史”北京 1910 年 142-180 页 (“Er shi si shi” Beijing 1910 nian 142-180ye) “Twenty-four dynasty’ s History” Beijing, 1910, pages 142-180

Jurjins had penetrated quite a bit into the Liao Empire. That is why it was not a good idea to take the throne at this time.

But the northern and southern cities did not support Tianzuo. Because he had no intention of defeating the Jurjins.

According to the ruler, they should have attacked the queen. The preservation of the queen on the one hand, and the life of the empire on the other, was in danger. The queen's name is Guanpingdiansinggong (光评点星共 guāng píngdiǎn xīng gong)⁶ and she returns from the west, putting an artificial king in her place to protect her. This was a trick. Elujanglu and the people around him who carried out this trick will carry out a coup. But the ruler does not die, so Eluchun kills his nephew, which was also to regain the king's trust. However, the situation in northern Sun was somewhat different.⁷

Under the pretext of returning their lands in order to prevent the uprising of the people, Tsai Jin, Tong Guan, and others used it to exploit under severe oppression. Under the motto "Strengthen the state and increase the power of the army," there was a further exploitation of the people, as well as a large number of small and medium-sized artisans and traders. Beginning in 1118, the Northern Sun Empire tried to make contact with the Altans, sending Ma Tceng (玛征), Tcao Liangxi(赵领系), and others as ambassadors. Eventually an alliance is formed. Under the terms of this alliance, the lands of the previous five khanates were to belong to the northern Sun empire after the capture of the Liao state. Sun, on the other hand, had to pay the duty paid to Lyao to the gold state. In 1122, a large army led by Tung Guan (通观 Tun Guan) began marching against the Liao. Lyao thought his soldiers would surrender without a fight, including that he had not ordered the soldiers to take up arms. However, Lyao's army attacks from an ambush and inflicts significant damage on the Sun's army.

Along with the enemy chasing the Sun soldiers, the Sun soldiers who obeyed the Tongguan order of Sunzhou (逊周 now 河北 Hebei) did not even launch a counterattack and were defeated as a result.

Shortly afterwards, Liao's generals Gaoyaoshi (搞药食) and Tong Guan (通观), who had crossed over to the Sun's side, gathered another large army and marched on Yangtze. Gaoyaoshi will be the guide.⁸

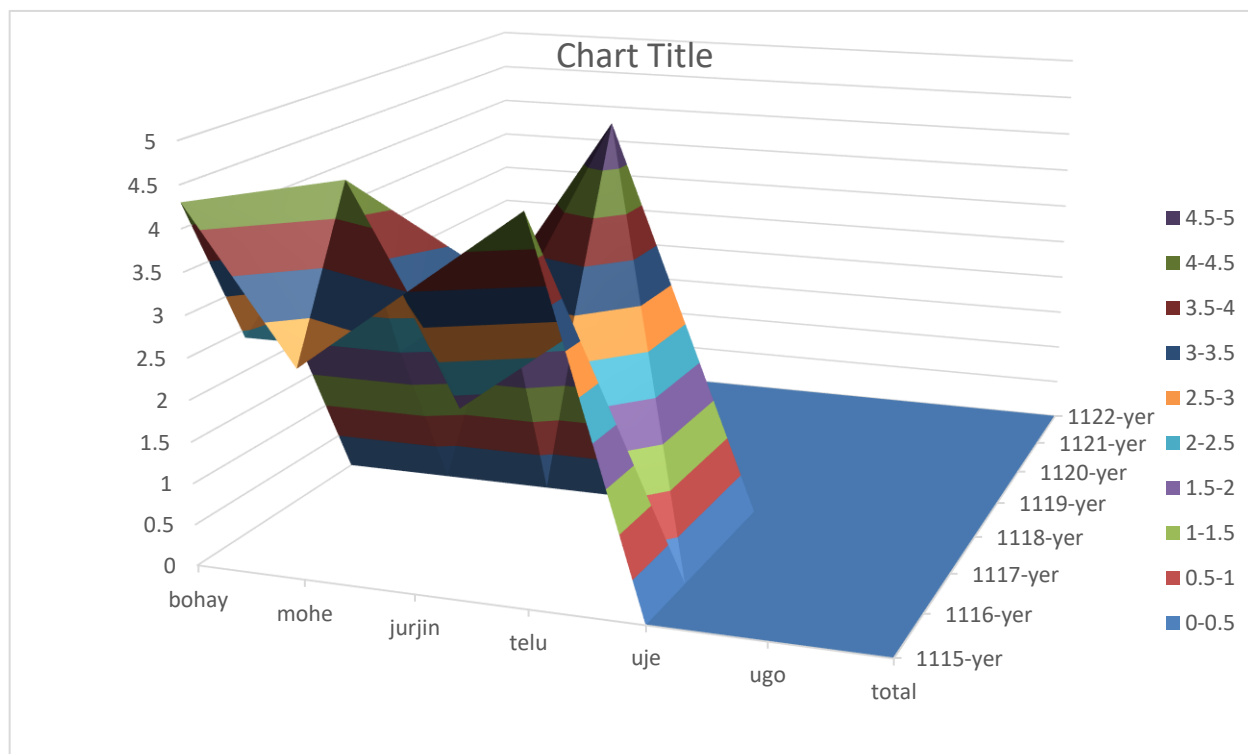
The commander of the great army of the Suns, Luyangzin (鲁阳金 Lu yan jin), did not think that a small number of Liao's army would attack. The river Lugohe (陆国河) separated them. One evening, Luoyangtcin (鲁阳金) sees a fire on the other side of the river and increases the readiness of the army to prevent a sudden attack. But the soldiers of the Sun Army panicked, set fire to their camps, and fled everywhere. The waterfall during the escape period The stockpile of weapons and food that has been collected since the time of Wash Anshi (万安史) will be depleted. By that time the Alts had captured many towns and provinces of the Liao;

⁶ Kychanov E. I. // Tanguts about China (according to Tangut primary sources) - Siberia, Central and East Asia in the Middle Ages. History and culture of the east of Asia. // Novosibirsk 1975-C120. 112-123p

Tcongjin (种金 Pen Quan 噴泉 Village in the northeast) and Sinjin (薪金 present-day Dadong 大洞 in Sinjin 薪金 Xinjin). But covering six counties; Tcitou (制周 now Jintcian 金县), Tsingjou (金周 Jinzhou now Jinhua 金化), Tancjou (坛周 Tan Zhou current Miyun 密云), Shuntjou (顺周 Shunzhou current Shuni 顺义 Shun yi), The rebels

were fighting for the conquest of Hebei Province, which consisted of the Yixians. Tong Guan used to hide his defeats and urge them to invade Yantce together.⁹

In short, the application of the policies pursued by the Liao and Sun empires against



themselves and thereby capturing the political situation in the region is a key aspect of didactics. Pedagogical propaganda in history is not only an expression of the tenacity of soldiers in battle. It determines the level of exploitation of the population of the occupied lands in that period in their favor. At the same time, the assimilation of the nation is also the result of pedagogical propaganda.

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