

A Review of the Study of Exchanges between the Central Plains and the Western Regions as Seen in Manchu Archives in the Qing Dynasty Taking 1980-2024 Chinese Knowledge Network Literature as an Example

Yuhui Zhang¹ Dandan Zhang²

¹ South-Central Minzu University, Wuhan, Hubei 430074, China

² Civil Affairs Bureau of Guangshui, Guangshui, Hubei 432700, China

²Corresponding author.

ABSTRACT

Manchu archives are an excellent national cultural heritage containing the cultural genes and values of the Qing Dynasty. Over the past decades, Manchu researchers and scholars from all walks of life have devoted themselves to the excavation and research of Manchu archives, in which the research results of Manchu archives embodying the Central Plains and the Western Regions are quite abundant, with a total of 1,030 articles in China Knowledge Network (CNKI) in the period of 1980-2024, of which more than 300 articles were selected for analysis, and divided into the stage of excavation and collation (1980-2000), the stage of steady development (1980-2000), and the stage of steady development (1980-2000). We analyzed more than 300 articles, and divided them into the stage of digging and organizing (1980-2000), the stage of steady development (2001-2012), and the stage of prosperous development (2013-2024), and reviewed and combed the research trends of each stage from the five dimensions of the number of researches, the research subjects, the types of journals, the research themes, and the research contents. On the basis of this review, we are looking forward to the future research on Manchu archives in the Central Plains and the Western Regions.

Keywords: *Qing Dynasty, Manchu archives, Central plains, Western regions, Exchanges.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In the 24th year of Qianlong's reign (1759), the Qing dynasty unified the north and south of Tianshan Mountain, and implemented the military government system in Xinjiang, and set up officials such as general of Ili, minister of counselor, minister of office, minister of assistance, or leader of the ministers, etc. Most of these officials were Manchu and Mongolian officials, and most of the official documents with the central government ministries and departments, and the officials of the defense stationed in the central government were written in Manchu, and the emperor's decree was also in Manchu, which can be seen that the archives of Manchu had an important role in understanding the situation of exchanges between central and western areas of China during the Qing dynasty. It

can be seen that Manchu archives play an important role in the comprehensive understanding of the exchanges between the central and western regions of the Qing Dynasty.

Accordingly, this paper takes China Knowledge Network (CNKI) as the search platform, and the search time range is from 1980 to 2024, and "Western Regions", "Xinjiang", and "Manchu Archives" are searched as subject terms. As the theme words for searching, a total of 1030 academic journals were obtained, and more than 300 representative articles were selected for analysis. On the basis of summarizing the compiled works of Manchu archives in Xinjiang, the research of Manchu archives in Xinjiang during the 44-year period was divided into four phases, with the first phase being the excavation and collation phase,

which was carried out from 1980 to 2000, i.e., when the Department of Archives of Ming and Qing Dynasties became independent of the Palace Museum and was renamed as the First Historical Archives of China. The first stage is the excavation and organization stage, from 1980 to 2000, when the Department of Archives of the Ming and Qing Dynasties became independent from the Palace Museum and was renamed as the First Historical Archives of China, until the new century, the second stage is the steady development stage, from 2001 to 2012, when the new century was entered, until the convening of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and the third stage is the prosperity stage, from 2013 to 2024. The fourth stage is the future outlook stage, Xinjiang Manchu archives research will enter a new journey of historical development.

2. THE PROCESS OF RESEARCHING THE ARCHIVES OF THE MANCHU LANGUAGE IS SORTED OUT

2.1 Excavation and Organization Stage: 1980-2000

In April 1980, the Department of Ming and Qing Archives became independent from the National Palace Museum and was changed into the

First Historical Archives of China. In 1981, Wu Yuanfeng and Zhao Zhiqiang published “Overview of the Westward Migration of the Xibo People” in the journal “Ethnic Studies”, which was the first scholarly article to study the affairs of Xinjiang in the archives of the Manchurian language of Ili, Xinjiang, and its important contribution to the defense against foreign invasion and the construction of the frontier. [1] The distinctive feature of this stage is that the number of personnel engaged in Manchu archival work has been increasing in number and capacity, not only limited to the general work of organizing and translating, but also beginning to conduct in-depth excavation in the content of historical materials. As of 2000, a search of the China Knowledge Network (CNN) with “Xinjiang”, “Western Regions”, and “Manchu Archives” as the subject revealed that there were a total of 200 articles on the study of the affairs of the Xinjiang region in the Manchu archives. In 2000, a search on the China Knowledge Network using “Xinjiang”, “Western Regions” and “Manchu Archives” as themes revealed a total of 200 articles on the study of Xinjiang regional affairs in the Manchu Archives, which can be categorized into three major parts: migration of ethnic groups and tribes, trade exchanges and economic development, and the development of the Ili cantonment and agriculture. (“Table 1”)

Table 1. Summary of academic publications during the period 1980-2000

Category	Dimension	Content	Representative scholar
Ethnic and tribal migration	Westward migration of the Xibo ethnic group	Historical Origins, Ethnic Origin, Distribution, Contributions, Relationships with Neighboring Ethnic Groups, Siberian Battalions	Wu Yuanfeng, Yang Maosheng, Mana, Yang Zhonghua
	The return of the Turks to the east	Number of returnees, compassionate settlement, social system, economic profile	Ma Dazheng, Tuna
	Chahar Mongolia moves west	Background and Process of Westward Migration, Formation of the Chahar Battalion, Garrisoning, Pastoral Land, and Development of Xinjiang	Madazheng, Tuna, Bach
Trade flows and economic development	Trade relations	Xinjiang Region-Inland Qing Government-Turkish Ministry Urumqi-Kazakhstan Ili-Kazakhstan Kashgar, Yarkand-Central, West, South Asia Uyghur-Tibetan	Wang Xi, Lin Yongkuang, Pan Zhiping, Wan Weixian
	Economic development	Government Horse Factory, Iron Factory, Herd Factory, Xinjiang Xinpue Qian	Wu Yuanfeng, Wang Dongping, Tuna

Category	Dimension	Content	Representative scholar
Tuentian and Agricultural Development in Ili	Open up land for cultivation	Establishment and development, measures and significance, institutional issues	Wu Yuanfeng, Yang Chen
	Go back to the drawing board	"Taranaki."	Jiang Qixiang
	Repatriate troops	Background and reasons, management system	Wu Yuanfeng

At the beginning of 2000, Wu Yuanfeng scholars discussed the origin, content and value of Xinjiang historical materials in Manchu Yuezhi Bao, and summarized the statistics of Manchu archives related to the history of Xinjiang according to the titles of the authors of the archives and the years of the formation of the dynasty.[2] In this stage, the scholars and the Xinjiang region to pay attention to the archives, and targeted on the Manchu archives about Xinjiang history summary analysis, in addition to academic papers, by the First Historical Archives of China, the People's University of China, the Institute of Qing History, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to complete the joint cooperation, and published by the Guangxi Normal University in April 1999, "the Qing dynasty border Manchu archives directory," which is a total of 12 books In April 1999, Guangxi Normal University published the Catalogue of Manchu Archives on the Qing Borderland, which consists of 12 volumes, of which the sixth to the tenth volumes are all archival entries from Xinjiang. The excavation and organization of the archives at this stage laid a solid foundation for the further comparison, integration and supplementation of Manchu and Chinese materials, provided a wealth of historical materials for the development of ethnic work in the new era, comprehensively recalled the enormous contribution of the people of Xinjiang in the Qing dynasty in resisting foreign invasions and safeguarding the unity of the motherland, and also served as a powerful corroboration of the pattern of the unity of the Chinese nation in its pluralism.

2.2 Steady Development Phase: 2001-2012

At this stage, 293 academic papers on the historical research of Xinjiang in the Manchu archives were searched on the China Knowledge Network (CNKI) with the subject terms of "western region", "Xinjiang" and "Manchu archives". A total of 293 academic papers on the study of Xinjiang's history in Manchu archives were found. As a whole, the main feature of this period is that the study of Manchu documents on Xinjiang affairs extends from the historical track to the track of the times, and is closely integrated with Chinese frontier

studies, using the historical materials on frontier defense and frontier governance in the Manchu archives to fully demonstrate the importance attached to the border areas in China since ancient times. The Manchu archives are closely related to borderland governance and Xinjiang construction, and Ma Dazheng scholars emphasized at the beginning of 2001 that on the basis of completing the catalog of the Chinese borderlands in the Manchu archives of the First Historical Archives of China, they would build an authoritative information base for Chinese borderland studies, and conduct in-depth research on the social stabilization of Xinjiang.[3] In 2002, on the basis of the completed Catalogue of Manchu Archives of the Qing Dynasty Borderland (Guangxi Normal University Press, 1999), it was proposed that Manchu archives related to Xinjiang be preferred to be published in Chinese translation in separate volumes according to the topic.[4] In the early 21st century, the CPC Central Committee put forward the theme of "common unity and struggle of all nationalities, common prosperity and development" for the national work. At the same time, the degree and dimension of the utilization of Manchu archives in this period have been greatly enhanced and expanded, including frontier security, ethnic migration, language and culture, economy, policies and regulations, natural disasters and other aspects. ("Table 2")

Table 2. List of categories and contents of academic papers published between 2001 and 2012

Category	Content
Borderland development and security	Chahar Camp, Erut Camp, Urumqiman Camp Cavalry patrols, inspections of Karen, Chabeng and NWFP systems
Ethnic migration and integration	Eastward migration of the Kirghiz, westward migration of the Siberian army and people, westward migration of the Chahar to Xinjiang, and the eastward return of the Turks to China Eastward migration of the "Taryaqin Hui Zi" and the subordination of the Erut Dashdawa ministry to the Qing Dynasty
Language and Culture	Sibe and Manchu, Xinjiang Mongolian Tea Culture, Zhulun Hulanbi Tibetan Buddhist beliefs in Turko-Mongolian, shamanism or lamaism in Kyrgyz
Economy and trade	Pulqin system, The farmland system under the military government system in Xinjiang, the cantonment and pasture factories in the Erut camp, and the cantonment in the Tarbaghatai region
Policies and regulations	Rules and Regulations of the Hui Border, the "Wush Incident" and policy changes, The Institutions of Ili General Office, the First Ili General Mingrui and More Than 800 Sangsangs A study of the camp system in directly governed Chahar and Erut
natural disaster	Frequency of Natural Disasters in Xinjiang, Disaster Reporting Procedures, and Qing Government Relief

In this stage, the researchers' dimension of Xinjiang region, Xinjiang history and Xinjiang affairs in Manchu archives has been steadily expanding, and the number of scholars publishing papers has increased, and the variety of specialties has been gradually enriched; moreover, in this stage,

Manchu archivists edited and published the materials about Xinjiang region, forming books with focus on the theme, richness of content, and diversity of forms. As shown in "Table 3", from 2002 to 2012, a total of six compilations of Manchu archives on Xinjiang affairs were published.

Table 3. List of compiled Manchu archives on Xinjiang affairs

Serial No.	Name	Number	Year	Author
1	Preliminary Compilation of Historical Materials on Junggar in the Qing Dynasty	1 volume	1977	Translation and annotation by Zhuang Jifa
2	Translation and compilation of the archives of the Turks in Manchurian	1 volume	1988	Compiled by Research Office of Ethnic History, Institute of Ethnic Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Manchu Department of the First Historical Archives of China
3	Translation and compilation of Manchu archives of the Chahar Mongols who moved westward to Xinjiang during the Qing Dynasty	1 volume	1994	Compiled by the First Historical Archives of China, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China Borderland History and Geography Research Center and the Committee for the Preparation of Local Records of Börtala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang
4	Shengjing's Three Generations of Soldiers and Soldiers of the Red Banner in Sibe Camp in Ili (Shengjing Transferred to Ili)	1 volume	2003	Compiled by Xinjiang Minority Ancient Books Office, the Ancient Books Office of the Beijing Municipal People's Committee
5	Full Translation of the Manchu Archives of the Qing Dynasty Relocated Westward to Xinjiang Chahar Mongolia	1 volume	2004	Compiled by the First Historical Archives of China, the Committee for the Preparation of Local Records of Börtala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang
6	Translation and editing of Junggar emissaries' files in Manchu in the Office of Military Organizations	3 volume	2009	Co-edited by the Research Center for the History and Geography of China's Borderland Ethnic Areas

Serial No.	Name	Number	Year	Author
7	Manchu Tea Files of the Qing Dynasty Military Organizations.	4 volume	2010	Edited by the First Historical Archives of China
8	Compilation of Manchu Archives in Xinjiang during the Qing Dynasty	283 volume	2012	Jointly edited by the First Historical Archives of China and the China Borderland Historical and Geographical Research Center.
9	Selected Archives of Xinjiang in the Qing Dynasty	91 volume	2012	Edited by China Borderland History and Geography Research Center and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Archives Bureau
10	Full Translation of the Manchu Archives of the Qing Dynasty Eastward Returns to the Hebukser Turks and Turks[5]	1 volume	2013	Edited by Wu Yuanfeng, U. Yelda and Ba Ba Tubayar

In this stage, there is no lack of scholars to make a stage-by-stage summary of the historical Manchu archives of Xinjiang, such as Wu Yuanfeng scholars in 2010 in the article “Overview of the Historical Manchu Archives of Xinjiang in the Qing Dynasty” will be divided into the types of historical Manchu archives of Xinjiang into the zaozuo, according to the chronology of the transcription of the file, according to the chronology of the transcription of the file of the end of the book, and will be the history of the Manchu archives of Xinjiang to make a list of the writings. December 31, 2012 The article “Publication of ‘Compilation of Manchu Documents from the Qianlong Period of the Qing Dynasty’” in the journal “Manchu Studies” marks the end of a phase of steady pioneering, but at the same time ushers in a phase of prosperous development.

2.3 Boom Phase: 2013-2024

According to the search, a total of 537 articles were found in the period of 2013-2024 on the study of Xinjiang history in Manchu archives. During this period, the utilization of Manchu archives by scholars has greatly increased, and compared with the past, the percentage of references to Manchu archives in academic papers has been increasing, and Manchu archives have gradually appeared as the main body in the articles from supplemental auxiliary to give full play to its historical and contemporary value, and it has been fruitful in terms of dimension and content to testify the history of Xinjiang through Manchu archives. The value of the times, and through the Manchu archives to test Xinjiang history in the dimension and content of the harvest. The publication of works such as Manchu Archives in Xinjiang during the Qing Dynasty and the disclosure of Manchu archives make scholars from all walks of life have

more space to excavate and utilize Manchu archives, and at the same time, during this period, Manchu archives on Xinjiang affairs were closely integrated with the themes of forging a strong sense of the Chinese national community, cultural embellishment of the border, the history of the three exchanges, and the Belt and Road. Mainly includes tribute and diplomatic relations, language and tea, economic development and commodity trade, geography and transportation, agricultural development, natural disasters, ethnic relations and national integration and migration, official system and institutional settings, policies and institutions, social governance and jurisdiction model, national identity and cultural identity, frontier defense and national unity, facts and events and historical figures to prove that the contents of the content.

Taken together, the scholars of this period have gradually landed on the casting of a firm sense of Chinese national community, ethnic exchanges and exchanges, the Belt and Road, etc. The Manchu archives on Xinjiang affairs not only play their historical value, but also have a profound value of the times in terms of the current ethnic work.

3. GENERAL ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH TRENDS

Reviewing the three stages of research on Manchu archives on Xinjiang history, which experienced the stage of excavation and organization from 1980-2000, the stage of steady development from 2001-2012, and the stage of prosperous development from 2013-2024, we can find five changes in the number of researches, the types of journals, the main body of research, the subject of research, and the content of research in a comprehensive view, research subject, and research content in five aspects of change:

3.1 Steady Quantitative Development

As can be seen from the “Figure 1”, the number of academic papers published has been increasing year by year, especially in recent years, scholars of Manchu archives have started from different

perspectives, expanding the analytical dimensions of the archives, and analyzing Manchu archives in conjunction with Chinese, Uyghur, and Mongolian archives, with a substantial increase in the research results obtained.

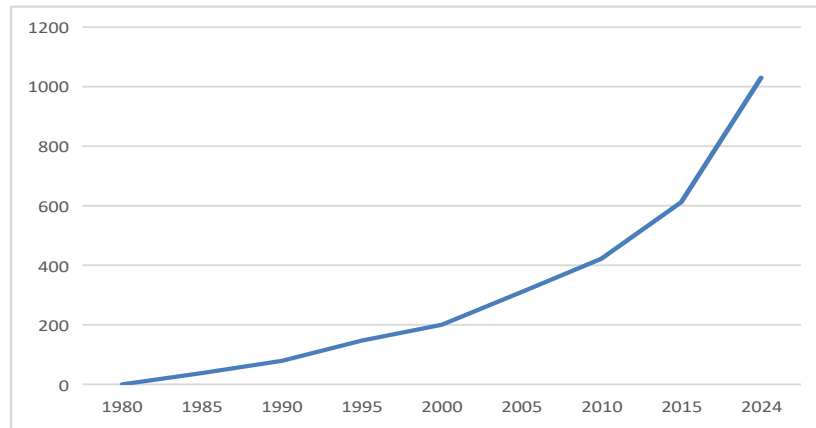


Figure 1 Number of academic papers on historical Manchu archival research in Xinjiang, 1980-2024.

3.2 Diversification of Journal Types

In the first stage (1980-2000), most of these academic papers were published in Ethnic Studies, Manchu Studies, Heilongjiang Ethnic Series, Journal of Xinjiang University (Philosophy and Social Science Edition), Historical Archives, Western Region Studies, Xinjiang Social Sciences Forum, and China Borderland Historical and Geographical Studies, and in the second stage (2001-2012), journals such as Qing History Studies, Manchu Studies, and Western Mongolian Forum were added to the previous journals. In the second phase (2001-2012), on the basis of previous journals and magazines, journals such as Qing History Research, Manchu Language Research, and Western Mongolia Forum were added, and in the third phase (2013-2024), papers on Xinjiang historical research on Manchu archives began to appear in Ethnic Translation and Historical Monthly, as well. Not only that, Chinese Coins, Chinese Historical Geography Series, Historical Geography Research, Agricultural Archaeology, Chinese Agricultural History and other journals and magazines of geography and agronomy disciplines have also published such articles one after another, which also marks the gradual expansion of the research dimensions of the Manchu archives in Xinjiang, presenting a multidisciplinary cross-referencing research situation.

3.3 Expansion of Researchers

Because the staff engaged in archival management has sufficient resources and profound historical knowledge and research ability, and continuously excavates and analyzes historical materials in archival work, the research results in the first phase (1980-2000) are mostly based on the archivists of the First Historical Archives of China, with Ma Dazheng, Wu Yuanfeng, Guo Meilan, Mao Biyang, Ye Xiuyun, Tuna, Wang Xi, etc. all having rich research results, laying a profound foundation for the publication of articles on Xinjiang history in Manchu archives and the compilation of related books. Ma Dazheng, Wu Yuanfeng, Guo Meilan, Mao Biyan, Ye Xiuyun, Tuna, Wang Xi, and so on have rich research results, laying a deep foundation for the publication of research articles on the history of Xinjiang in the archives of the Manchu language, as well as for the compilation of related books; in the second phase (2001-2012), scholars such as Ma Changquan, Wu Zhanzhu, Wang Xin, and Alya Ayniwal took the border system, the eastward migration of the Kyrgyz, and the “Rules for Returning to the Frontier” as entry points for their analysis, respectively, Natural disasters as an entry point for analysis, the content of the Manchu archives about Xinjiang in the depth of the continuous excavation, in the breadth of the gradual broadening; in the third phase (2013-2024), with the publication of the “Compendium of Manchu Archives in Xinjiang

during the Qing Dynasty” (2012), the Manchu archives of Xinjiang can be systematized to present, and such as the boiling of the tea file, the disclosure of the Weilat file archives make the The disclosure of Manchu archives, such as the boiling tea archive and the Weilat archive, has led to the expansion of Manchu archives in terms of access and content. Scholars such as Uyun Bilig and Chen Zhu start from the diplomatic relations and zongfan relations, scholars such as Heng Zongliang and Wang Qiming use the agricultural development of Xinjiang as a perspective, and scholars such as Wang Chao and Zhang Boguo use the official positions as a carrier, respectively, to carry out in-depth analysis of the Manchu archives of Xinjiang in a multidimensional manner, and thus the relevant scholars have not only continued to increase in number, but also enriched the disciplinary fields. The number of relevant scholars is not only increasing, but also enriched in the field of discipline.

3.4 Richness of Research Themes

In the first phase (1980-2000), the excavation of Xinjiang historical materials in Manchu archives mainly focuses on three aspects: migration of ethnic groups and tribes, trade exchanges and economic development, and the cantonment system and agricultural development, of which the Manchu historical materials of ethnic migration and fusion of exchanges between the Central Plains and the Western Regions are also a strong evidence of China's pattern of ethnic pluralism and unity; in the second phase (2001-2012), the research themes are obviously rich and diversified, such as border security, ethnic migration, language and culture, economy, policies and regulations, natural disasters, etc., which is in line with the implementation of the strategy of developing the western region at the beginning of this century, and the theme of the era of “common unity and struggle, common unity and development”; in the third stage (2013-2024), Xinjiang's Manchu archives are not only spread across the disciplines of frontier studies, ethnology, sociology, history, geography, agronomy, etc., but also, with the formal proposal made by General Secretary Xi Jinping at the 19th CPC National Congress in 2017 to “to forge a firm sense of community among the Chinese nation”, this main line gradually runs through the excavation and research results of the Xinjiang Manchu archives, and at the same time, it is also given the task of the era of the excavation of historical materials for the interaction and exchange of ethnic groups and mingling of ethnic groups.

4. FUTURE PROSPECTS

4.1 Promoting the Excavation of Ancient Books and Documents

General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that it is necessary to “deeply excavate the philosophical thoughts, humanistic spirit, values and moral norms contained in ancient books, and promote the creative transformation and innovative development of Chinese outstanding traditional culture”. The spirit of the important speech of General Secretary Xi Jinping further clarified the development direction of the work of ancient books in the new era, and provided a fundamental guideline for perfecting the work system of ancient books, improving the quality of ancient books, and accelerating the transformation and utilization of ancient book resources. Manchu archives is an important material for the study of the relationship between the western regions of the Qing Dynasty and the Central Plains, the research results achieved by the utilization of the existing Manchu archives have been relatively rich, but there are still a large number of Manchu archives that have not yet been unearthed or discovered, to be gradually promoted in the excavation of antiquarian literature in the derivation of Manchu archives materials.

4.2 Main Line of Casting a Firm Sense of the Chinese National Community

The 19th CPC National Congress in 2017 included “forging a firm sense of the Chinese national community” in the Party's Constitution, and the 9th Collective Study of the 9th Political Bureau of CPC Central Committee in 2023 emphasized that “forging a firm sense of the Chinese national community should be the main line of the Party's work on nationalities and the work in ethnic regions”. In the process of research on Manchu archives, we should “insist on commonality”, and analyze the “world view” and “great unification” in Manchu archives from the perspective of forging a strong sense of community among the Chinese nation, and provide historical evidence and historical experience for the current generation of multi-ethnic national governance. In addition, it should analyze in depth the “world view”, “great unity” idea in Manchu archives, and the experience of multi-ethnic national governance in the Qing Dynasty, so as to provide historical data and experience for the current casting of the sense of community of the Chinese nation.

4.3 Commitment to Multidisciplinary Participation

In May 2016, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out at a symposium on philosophical and social sciences that “we should accelerate the construction of philosophical and social sciences with Chinese characteristics, make efforts to construct philosophical and social sciences with Chinese characteristics, fully embody Chinese characteristics, Chinese style and Chinese style in the guiding ideology, disciplinary system, academic system, and discourse system, etc.”. In terms of guiding ideology, discipline system, academic system, discourse system, etc., it fully embodies Chinese characteristics, Chinese style and Chinese flavor.” The study of Manchu archives involves ethnology, sociology, history, and even geography, folklore and other disciplines, and requires the participation of professional scholars from various disciplines to vertically excavate the interaction and communication between the Western Regions of the Qing Dynasty and the Central Plains in the areas of culture, economy, politics, people’s livelihoods, and customs, and to respond to the remarks such as the “new history of the Qing Dynasty” and form a new history with Chinese characteristics, Chinese style and Chinese style in terms of guiding ideology, academic system, and discourse system. In the process of cross-disciplinary construction, we will work together to strongly respond to the “new Qing history” and other remarks, and form a historical system of Manchu archives with Chinese characteristics and pattern.

5. CONCLUSION

The excavation of historical materials related to the exchanges and dealings between the Central Plains and the Western Regions in Manchu archives has profound historical significance and value of the times, and fits with different themes and social backgrounds of the times in the three historical phases. Based on the present situation, at home, it is conducive to casting a firm sense of the Chinese national community and the excavation of the “history of the three exchanges”, at the international level, it is helpful to build a Chinese academic discourse system and a strong response to the “new history of the Qing Dynasty”, at the national level, it is conducive to the unity of the country and the stability of the frontier, and at the national level, it is conducive to promoting the cause of national unity. In the national context, it is

conducive to national unity and border stability; in the national context, it is conducive to promoting the cause of national unity. Current research has presented a hundred flowers blossom, a hundred schools of thought, combing and reviewing the rich research results of the western “Manchu archives”, to a certain extent, is still conducive to explore the future direction of development and the way forward. Looking ahead, the study of Manchu archives in Xinjiang will enter into a new historical journey, and continue to play a role in excavating, supplementing and organizing the development history of the Chinese nation, linking Manchu archives with other language archives under the main line of casting a firm sense of the Chinese national community, and continuously constructing the discourse system of the Chinese national community, and making an objective and powerful response to the western “New Qing School of History”. At the same time, we will make an objective and powerful response to the “new Qing history school”.

REFERENCES

- [1] Wu Yuanfeng, Zhao Zhiqiang. An overview of the westward migration of the Xibo people [J]. *Ethnic Studies*, 1981(2).
- [2] Wu Yuanfeng. Xinjiang historical materials and their research value in the Manchu monthly folding package of the Military Organizations [J]. *Western Region Research*, 2000 (1).
- [3] Ma Dazheng. Thoughts and Actions--Taking the Deepening of Borderland Research and the Development of Borderland Center as the Center [J]. *China Borderland Historical and Geographical Research*, 2001(1).
- [4] Ma Dazheng. Reflections on Several Issues of Borderland Research [J]. *China Borderland Historical Research*, 2002 (1).
- [5] Wu Yuanfeng, U. Yerda, Ba Batubayar, eds: *Qing Dynasty Donggui Hebukseltur Manchu Archives Full Translation* [M]. Urumqi: Xinjiang People's Publishing House, 2013.