



Belső-Ázsia nomád államai és birodalmai 2.

**A xiongnuk és hunok
i.e. 3 (?) sz. – i.sz. 5.
sz.**

Birtalan Ágnes

2025 ősz



Primer források

- Külső források
- Watson, Burton (transl.):
*Records of the Grand
Historian II. Han
Dynasty*. Hong Kong-
New York Columbia
University Press 1993.
- Sima Qian (司馬遷 145-
86)



•Shi ji (史記) var. 太史公書 Kr. e. 91.

Sima Tan (i.e. 165-110)

Sima Qian –

Utazások

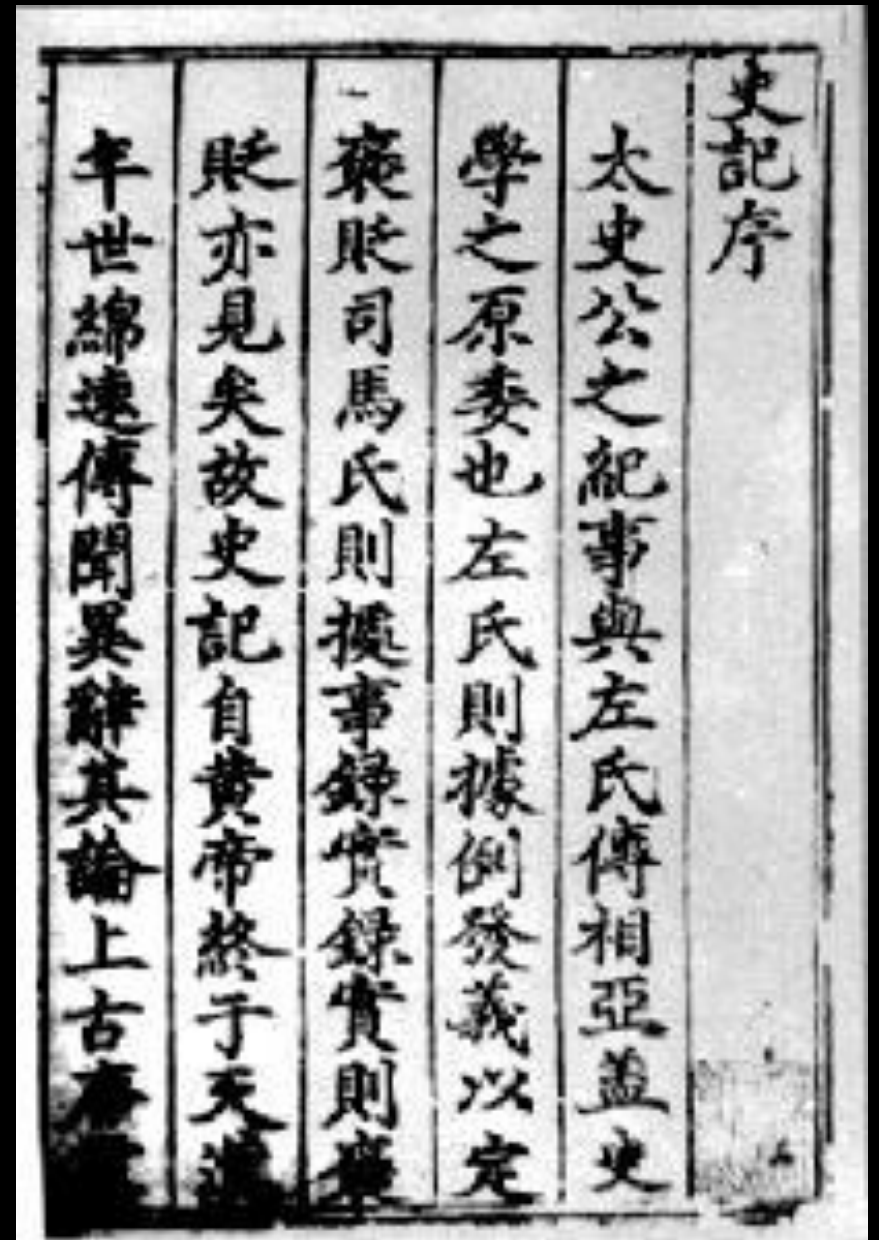
Udvari tisztségek

Lojalitás > Kasztráció

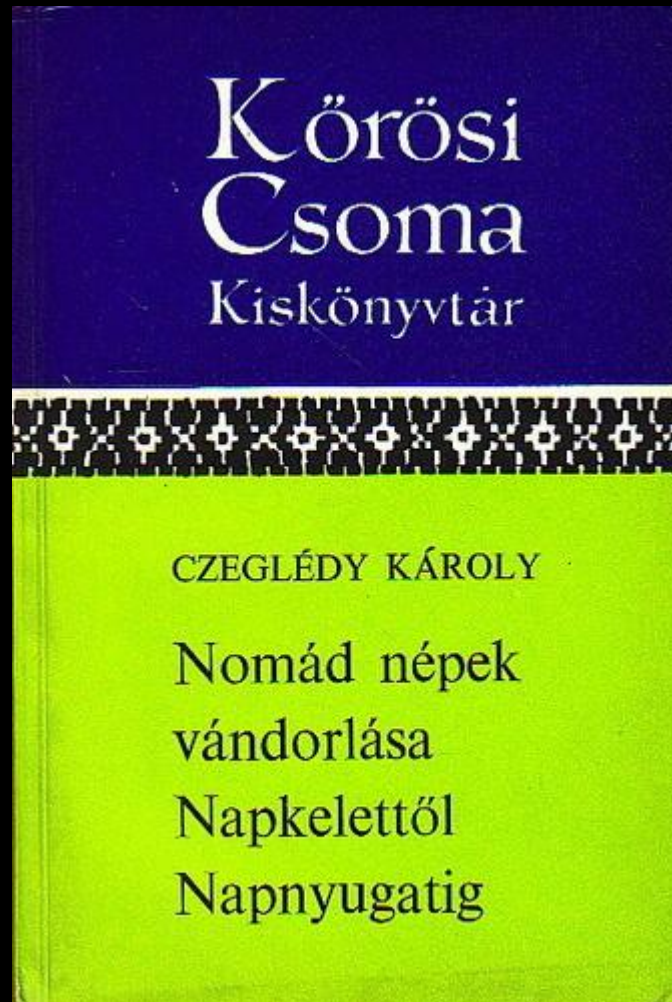
A *Shi ji* befejezése

A mű szerkezete: 130 fejezet, annales
és biográfia

A kínai történetírás mintája

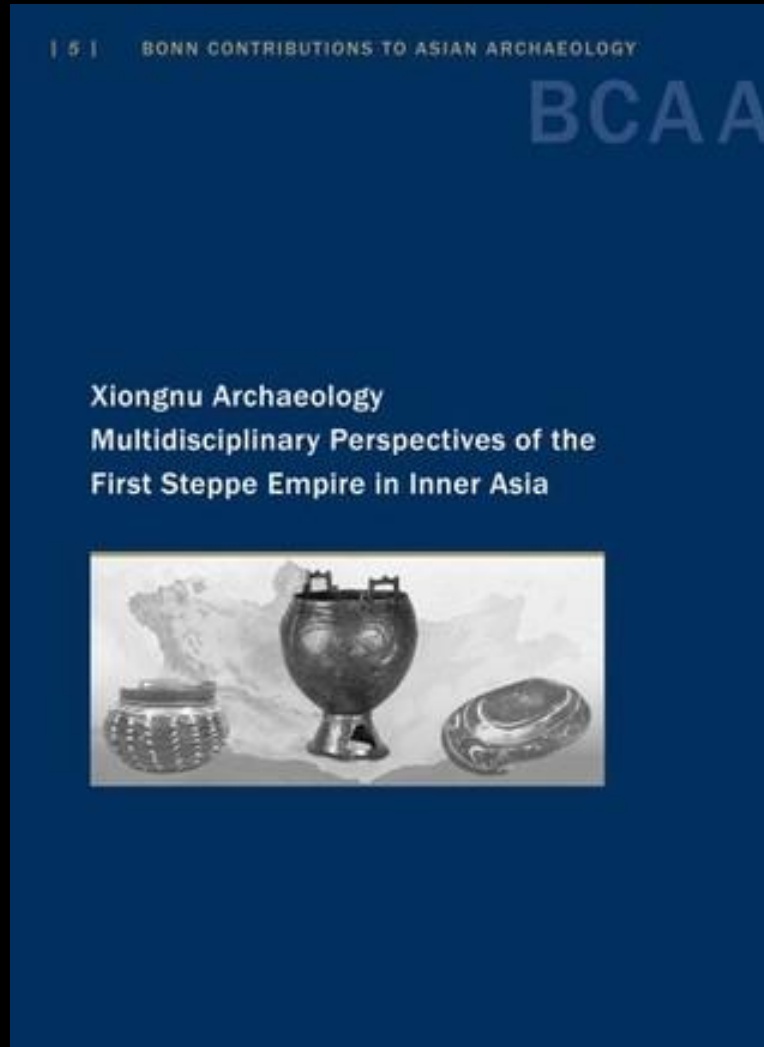


Tanulmányok



- Czeglédy Károly: *Nomád népek vándorlása Napkeletől Napnyugatig*. Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó 1969.
- Sinor, Denis. *The Cambridge History of Early Inner Asia*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press 2008.
- Vásáry István: *A régi Belső-Ázsia története*. (Magyar Östörténeti Könyvtár 19.) Budapest, Balassi Kiadó 2003.

Tanulmányok



- *Xiongnu Archaeology. Multidisciplinary Perspectives of the First Steppe Empire in Inner Asia.* Ed. Ursula Brosseder, Bryan K. Miller. Bonn, Vor- und Frühgeschichtliche Archäologie Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn 2011.
- Internet. chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgclefindmkaj/https://www.shh.mpg.de/1166471/brosseder_and_miller_2011_xiongnu_archaeology_bcaa5.pdf (2025.09.29.)

A képek forrása 1. (utolsó megtekintés: 2025.09.29)

- Maodun (in pop culture).
https://shedevrum.ai/en/post/4787e9d8686a11ee841592669a1675b3/?utm_referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2F
- The Map of the Steppe.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/307629529_The_Palaeartic_steppe_biome_a_new_synthesis/figures?lo=1
- Xiongnu buckle (ibex).
<https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/322484>
- Xiongnus.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Mongolia#/media/File:Hunnu_Empire.jpg
- Xiongnus on a stamp. <https://www.ebay.co.uk/itm/385552310113>

A képek forrása 2 . (utolsó megtekintés: 2025.09.29.)

- Archaeology of Xiongnu. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mvHjTU1YJu0>
- Böri Khan. https://disney.fandom.com/wiki/B%C3%B6ri_Khan
- Mao Dun. <https://medium.com/frame-of-reference/he-built-the-largest-empire-in-ancient-history-yet-remained-relatively-unknown-d017a028b1eb>
- Shanyu (Mulan). https://www.reddit.com/r/TopCharacterDesigns/comments/1kqc7mx/shan_yu_from_mulan/?tl=es-419
- The Map of the Xiongnu Empire. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xiongnu#/media/File:Map_of_the_Xiongnu,_circa_150_BCE.png
- Unicorn (Xiongnu). <https://archaeology.org/issues/january-february-2020/collection/mongolia-xiongnu-tomb/>
- Wang Zhaojun. https://www.shenyuncollections.com/cdn/shop/articles/Wang-Zhaojun_7b460287-e977-4955-9869-6bfc3ec4ab4d.jpg?v=1678221781&width=2000
- Wang Zhaojun tomb. <https://www.asiaculturaltravel.co.uk/zhaojun-tomb/>

Filmek (2025.09.29.)

- Balogh Mátyás: *A hunok és a Han-dinasztia*.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QPc9p_6jCn4&list=PLCqbrTPtRsCB8d0YyjQbhjWYsCpvWmic5&index=2
- Great Wall. https://www.youtube.com/shorts/_c4ngh1PMNk
- Maotun. <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/QcYSkkp9NBM>



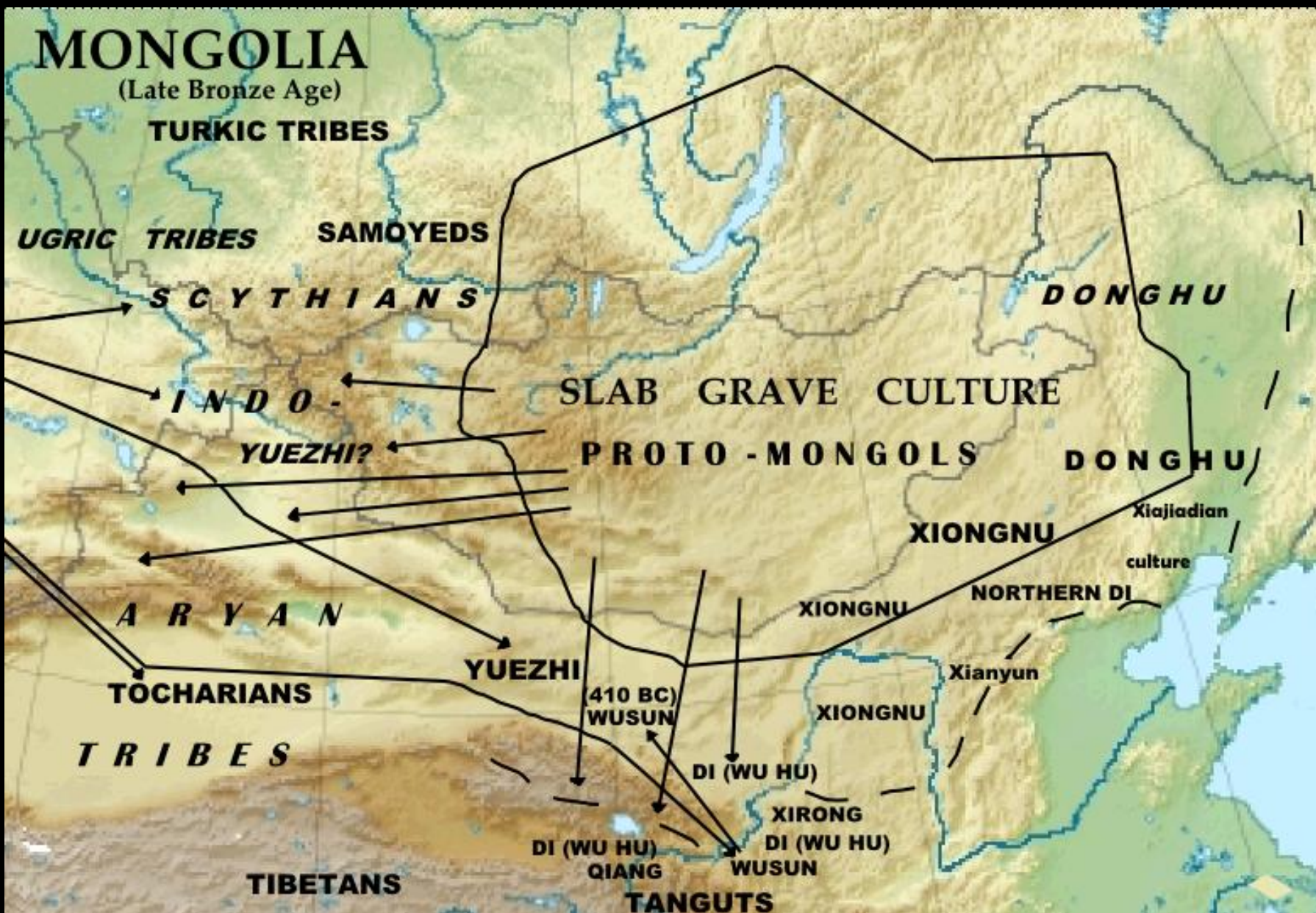
















Belső-Ázsia népei

- Cosmo, Nicola di: *Ancient China and its Enemies*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press 2002.
- Xiongnuk ~ európai hunok ? Kontinuitás?
- Kronológia
- Titulatúra
- „Minta” birodalom
- Sztereotípiák
- Legitimitás
- Nyelv (török, mongol, jenyiszeji, indoeurópai?)

Xiongnu – hun folytonosság?

Xiongnu – Kronológia

- Pazyrik kultúra (szaka, a szarvaskultusz népe)
- Han-dinasztia (i. e. 206 – i. sz. 220)
- Xiongnu említése: i.e. 318.
- Xiongnu államok: i.e. 220 – i.sz. 46., Északi 46-118, Déli 46-216
- Touman i.e. 220-209
- Maotun i.e. 209-174
- Huhanye i.e. 59-31

A xiongnu állam

- A birodalmi struktúra – katonai/hadászati struktúra (jobb – bal, közép, az elit vezetése alatt)
- 10-es rendszer (24 egység)
- Kína és a xiongnu állam viszonya hadjáratok, zsákmány (jószág, rabszolga), béke időszak
- Nomád gazdálkodás
- Titulatúra: *shanyu*

Heqin - Pax Sinica

- Békeidőszak
- Házassági szerződés, házassági kapcsolatok a kínai dinasztiákkal
- Ajándék, adó
- Wang Zhaojun (i.e. 51 – i.e. 15) Huhanye shanyu; levirátus
- Kulturális és popkulturális jelentőség

Xiongnu életmód – a nomád sztereotípia

- They **have no walled cities** and move about in **search of water and pasture** and have no fixed dwellings, **nor do they engage in any kind of agriculture**. Their lands, however, are divided into regions under the control of various leaders. They have **no writing**, and even promises and agreements are only verbal. The little boys start out by learning to **ride sheep and shoot birds and rats with a bow and arrow**, and when they get a little older they shoot foxes and hares, which are used for food. Thus all the young men are able to use a bow and act as armed cavalry in time of war.

Maodun *shanyu* (i.e. 234-174) 1.

- „Maodun had some **arrows made that whistled** in flight and used them to drill his troops in shooting from horseback. "Shoot wherever you see my whistling arrow strike!" he ordered, "and anyone who fails to shoot will be cut down!" Then he went out hunting for birds and animals, and if any of his men failed to shoot at what he himself had shot at, he cut them down on the spot. **After this, he shot a whistling arrow at one of his best horses. Some of his men hung back and did not dare shoot at the horse, whereupon Maodun at once executed them. A little later he took an arrow and shot at his favourite wife.** Again some of his men shrank back in terror and failed to discharge their arrows, and again he executed them on the spot.”

Maodun *shanyu* 2.

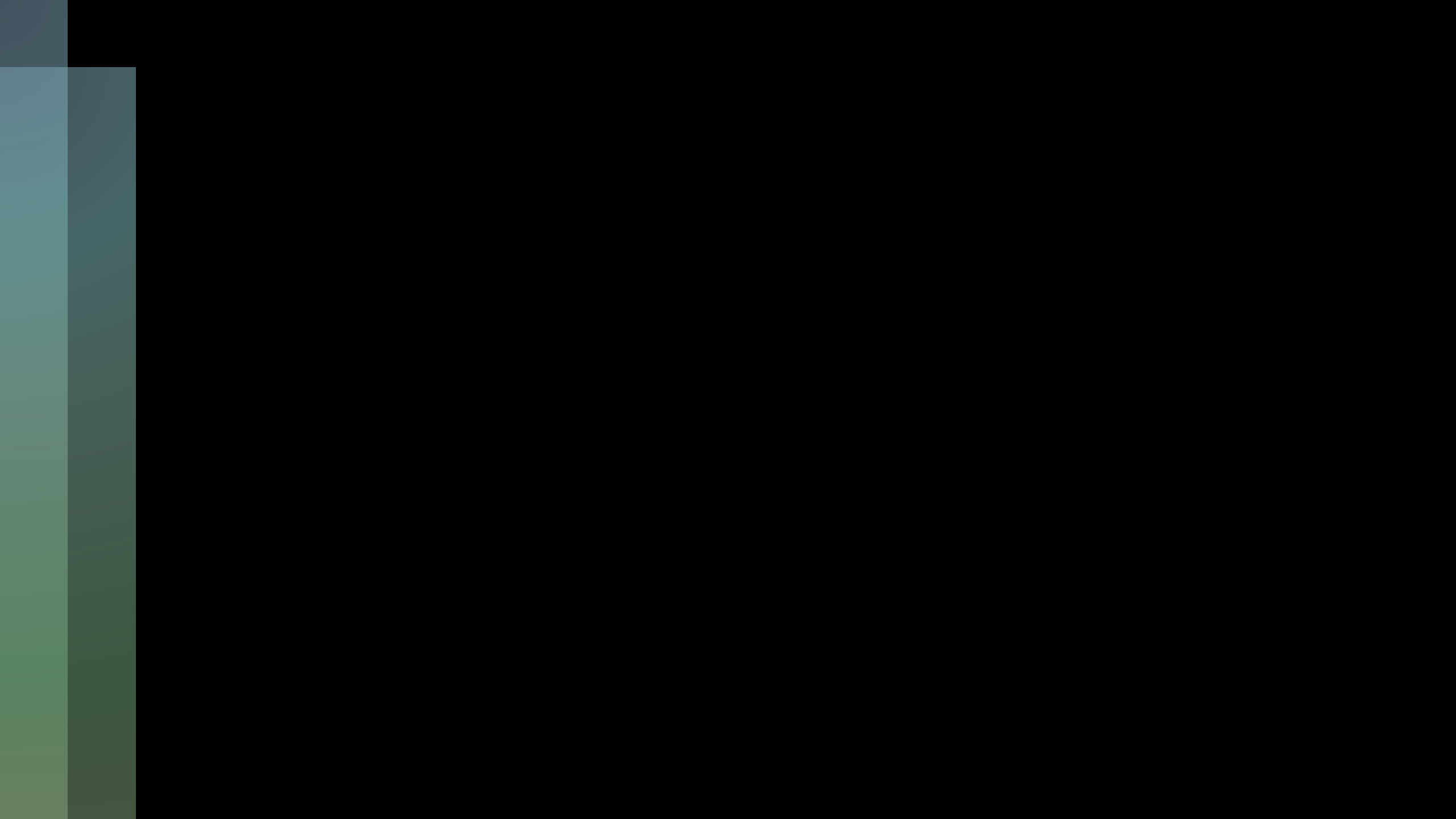
- Finally he went out hunting with his men **and shot a whistling arrow at one of his father's finest horse**. All his followers promptly discharged their arrows in the same direction, and Maodun knew that at last they could be trusted.
Accompanying his father, the Shanyu Touman, on a hunting expedition, he shot a whistling arrow at his father and every one of his followers aimed their arrows in the same direction and shot the Shanyu dead. Then Maodun executed his stepmother, his younger brother, and all the high officials of the nation who refused to take orders from him, and set himself up as the new Shanyu.

Maodun *shanyu* 3.

- With this the ruler of the **Eastern Barbarians** grew more and more bold and arrogant, invading the lands to the west. Between his territory and that of the Xiongnu was an area of over **1,000 li of uninhabited land**; the two peoples made their homes on either side of this waste and the ruler of the Eastern Barbarians sent an envoy to Maodun saying, "The Xiongnu have no way of using this stretch of wasteland which lies between my border and yours. I would like to take possession of it!," When Maodun **consulted his ministers**, some of them said, "Since the land is of no use you might as well give it to him," while others said, "No, you must not give it away!"

Maodun *shanyu* 4.

- Maodun **flew into a rage**. **"Land is the basis of the nation!" he said. "Why should I give it away?"** And he executed all the ministers who had advised him to do so. Then he mounted his horse and set off to **attack the Eastern Barbarians**, circulating an order throughout his domain that anyone who was slow to follow would be executed. The Eastern Barbarians had up until this time despised Maodun and made no preparations for their defence; when Maodun and his soldiers arrived, they inflicted a crushing defeat, killing the ruler of the Eastern Barbarians. **taking prisoner his subjects, and seizing their domestic animals.**



Belső-Ázsia nomád államai

- Cosmo, Nicola di: *Ancient China and its Enemies*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press 2002.
- A birodalmak és Kína viszonya (háború és béke; házasságpolitika)
- A birodalmat vezető elit és a köznép
- A birodalmak eszmeisége (íjfeszítők)
- A birodalmak struktúrája
- A birodalmak sorsa: akkulturáció, vándorlás, teljes elkínaisodás

Török? és mongol? népek Belső-Ázsiában

- Xiongnu Birodalom 匈奴 i.e. 3. század i.sz. 1. század
- Xianbei – Tabgach/Duoba (Wei) 386-535
- Rouran/Ruanruan kaganátus (Nirun) 330-555
- Türk kaganátus 551-744
- Uighur kaganátus 744-840 (turkesztáni időszak: 9-13. század)
- A kirgizek törzsszövetsége 9-11. század
- Kitai/Kitan/Qidan 916-1125 Liao dinasztia