THE INTERACTION BETWEEN ANCIENT
MONGOLIAN NOMADS AND OTHER CIVILIZATIONS
OF THE WORLD

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1. PREFACE

Following the interconnectedness of countries, the Asian continent where we live has shifted to regional and global interdependent processes, and its relations have been developing and expanding year by year. In the course of bilateral and multilateral relations, the terms “region” and “continent” are no longer just geographical concepts, but they have already taken their places in
the political and economic language, expressing the content of political and socio-economic activities. In this context, Mongolian studies have become the global field of study. Academic papers in the field of Mongolian studies have been published not only in some countries, but also continentally and regionally such as in Central and Western Europe, Russia, the United States, Korea, and Japan. An issue of the comparative study of nomadic civilizations in Mongolian studies to the people of the West and the East is a very interesting and critical issue in the ancient history of Mongolia. This is not directly related to solving many historical development problems but somehow dependent arising of the origins of ethnic Mongols and Central Asian nomadic tribes that came up from Mongolia. We believe that the study of Mongolian nomadic civilization will help us hypothesize correctly what our ancestors were connected with distant lands and ethnic groups of the world. This, the study of the history of Mongolian nomadic civilization will be related to the study of world culture and civilization, not by chance, and will be free from the tendency to pay special attention to the history of Mongolian civilization. Academician N. Ishjams emphasizes in his book “The Establishment of Unified State and the Formation of Feudalism in Mongolia” / N. Ishjams. 1974 / that: It would be a theoretical and methodological error if we consider the Mongolian customs issue as being too unique and isolated
from the outside world.” Nowadays, in the context of expanding and deepening relations with Mongolia not only in Asia but also in Central, and Western Europe and North America, it is of scientific and practical importance to study the commonalities and peculiarities of the nomadic civilizations of these countries with Mongolia. From ancient times, the people of the West have been part of a common spiritual tradition of the people of Eurasia. On page 46 of his book, “Searching for the Origins of Mongolian People by Stamps,” Kh. Perlee writes, should we trace the Mongol tribe not only in our mainland, but also in the countries of the Asian continent, not only in America but also in Africa, where other ethnic groups of the world have crossed the continent? ” that reminds us something. 13. / Kh. Perlee. 1976/

2. Pre–Hunnu (Huns) Era, and the West

As Hegel writes on the origin of philosophical history: “Europe is made up of three parts: the first is southern Europe or Greece and Italy, the second is France, Germany and England, the centers of Europe, and the next one is Slavic nations such as North-East Europe or Poland and Russia. These countries have a long history of being formed and had a permanent relationship with the Asia. The Huns and
commonly Mongolian nomads were the people who not only enriched their culture by absorbing some of the culture of other peoples, but also spread their culture to others. The culture of Huns based on the culture of the Hu culture, which enriches the Hu culture and makes it unique. The Huns not only absorbed their cultural influence as a result of wars and trade with neighboring China, Southern Siberia, and Central Asia, but also reflected their cultural influence. / G. Sukhbaatar.1992/. The Huns moved west and defeated the Alans in the 70s of the 4th century AD, conquered Bosporus, annexed many Sarmatian and Alan tribes, and in the early 5th century made several successful raids on Mesopotamia and Asia Minor, from where they reached Central Europe. As noted in the book “Ethnography of Mongolia”: A presence of Khatagin in Uzbek, Sakhad-Mongol, and Uriankhai in Korea is a trace of the early migration of these ethnic groups to Eurasia

Researchers note that the Huns had extensive trade relations with the Roman Empire. “In Europe, pedals, sharpened horse bit, cavalry weapons such as crooked swords, bone stickers, bows, rust, and hunting traps were introduced by the Huns, and ger-type housing was given a new look not only among nomads but also among settlers. The Hungarians had a ger-like sharp roofed and a round mud house, and when become warm, they moved into tent. In Panni, the main
land of the Huns in Europe, Hungarians migrated during the 10\textsuperscript{th} century and changed their housing according to the Huns tradition as instead of using wood as in Europe, they introduced innovations such as whitewashing, fertilizing the land with carrion of domestic animals, tanning leather, and making fermented milk.”/ Kh.Ser-Odjav. 1977/. However a part of the Huns dynasty in established Europe had a positive influence on the economic, social, and cultural development of many of the local and surrendered tribes, as did many of the Slavic tribes. From Ukraine to Mongolia and from Altai to the vast lands of Kazakhstan, they were not members of same tribe, but the spread of the similar culture and art can only be explained by the connections and influences between them. Researchers have found that nomadic wars, relocations, and the exchange of surplus livestock have led many other tribes to come into contact with one another.

"There were large tribal associations in Central Asia and its extremeties such as the Hunnu, the Donghu, the Scythians, aka the Sakas, the Sarmatians (Samromat), the Usuns." /K.F. СМИРНОВ. Savromat. M., 1964/\textsuperscript{3}"

"Asian influence was significant in Scythian art BC, but in later

\textsuperscript{3} Some scholars believe that the Sarmag is the Greek name for the Iranian-speaking nomads who inhabited the North Caucasus and the Ijil river in the 6th and 4th centuries BC.
times, in the VII-VI centuries BC, the influence of ancient Greece and Rome was significant." /17.91/ Major monuments that connect Scythia with Central Asia are art and man-made animal shaped stones. "So-called Scythian monument has a bronze pot in Czechoslovakia, one in Poland, four in Hungary, five in Romania and eight in the European parts of the former Soviet Union. There was a Mongolian three-legged pot in Korea." / Kh. Ser- Odjav. 1977/ In the 4th century AD, the Huns attacked and conquered Sarmatia1. Earlier, they connected to Mongolia, according to artifacts and weapons found in the rich tombs. "Sarmatia had proven to have some commonalities with the Huns culture, and the concept of the Huns and Sarmatian culture has been went to the science. Scholars believe that the Alans are directly related to the ancestors of Assyrian and former Soviet

Ossetians, are step forward to the truth in terms of language, history and ethnography. In the 7th century, a group of Rouran Khaganate migrated from Mongolia to the west, and soon after they migrated from Mongolia, Russian sutra keepers began to noted Obri as Pannonian Avars in Europe.

Now, it is clear that the Avars established a powerful state between the beginning of the 6th and 10th centuries, leaving many traces in the history of Byzantium, Italy, Germany, Hungary and France, as well as many archeological sites. Some scholars believe that it is the Greek
name of the Iranian-speaking nomads who inhabited the North Caucasus and the Volga steppe between the 6th and 4th centuries BC. Archaeologists have linked the ancient Bulgarians to the Sarmatian-Alan culture to prove their origins in the East. “It is noted that most of the people in the Bulgarian Novi-Pazar tombs were Mongol-like Mongols, and that Mongol-Europeans and Euro-Mongols were also present” Anthropologists who studied Uighur concluded that Uighur had Mongolian like signs and characters when they lived in Mongolia and later shifted to Europe like signs and characters.

"Lopar is named variously as Lol and Lal, and they call themselves Saam. They live in the northwestern part of the former Soviet Union, as well as in Finland, Norway and Sweden, where they are mainly engaged in deer breeding. The Lopars are Finno-Ugric "and" The Uighur-Finns have a lineage with the Mongols "/ Some issues of nomadic civilization in Central Asia. UB., 1997/ 41

French scholar Peruvian Giscard, who studied an ancient French, once said: It is interesting to note that similar found in France, Africa, and as in Central Asia. In the 2nd and 3rd centuries, there was a great

41 The Secretary General of the French Institute of Desertology, Peruvian Giscard d'Estaing, a French archaeologist who conducted archeological excavations in Mongolia as part of a UNESCO project, answered a question from a reporter from the Il Tovchoo newspaper in 1997.
migration from Eurasia to France. Rust (triangular iron) is very similar to that found in Mongolia at the site of major battles with the Eurasian nomads. We still don’t know the people who use the rust of such bullets, come from? I conclude that the people who came to war in Europe from Mongolia after finding the rust in Mongolia. According to these rusts, the Huns who conquered Europe were of the Huns origin. Such rust is found in large numbers in Hungary, the Czech Republic and France. ² Periuan Giscard, Secretary General of the French Institute of Desert Studies, a head of the French research team and archeologist who conducted archeological excavations in Mongolia as part of a UNESCO project, in response to a question from a reporter of the Il Tovchoo newspaper in 1997.

3. Seal

Some scholars have suggested that the tribal seal may not have existed during the time of the human herd, but that it was associated with the emergence of the Matriarchy and the division of labor within the tribe. It seems that more than five thousand years ago, the “seal” of the tribe was spread in the neighboring territories of the ancient Mongolian tribes.
A comparison of how the word "seal" has been used in some languages: Another fact that proves the obscure nature of the distant spread of Mongolian nomads in ancient times is the similarity of letters and seals. There are many originals and versions of American Indian symbols, signs, letters, and images, including our tribal seals and household animal seals. For example, in North American chimers, Finland, Sweden, and Norway, the Loparians (Saam), who live in small numbers, are similar to the Rashaan Khad. Made a comparision by the book of Scientist Kh.Perleeg's book “Studying the origin of Mongolians by seal”. In Chinese, Arabic, and Iranian, seals were used to mean taxes on trade and handicrafts. The word "seal" seems to have been used in Europe for a long time. Anthropological conclusions

Table: 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the country</th>
<th>How to write</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in Turkish language</td>
<td>- Damga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spread the image of the Bulgarian Gagauz sheep</td>
<td>- Damga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in German language</td>
<td>- Tamga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Turkmenistan with Mongolian ancestry and cultural ties</td>
<td>- Tamga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Yakut / Sakha /</td>
<td>- Tabo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in some Siberian tribes, the deer seal</td>
<td>- Tango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Mongolian and Turkish dictionary</td>
<td>- Tamgachi</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Tamchalikh</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Tamgalakh</td>
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<td>тамчалтамга</td>
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Anthropologist, Dr. D.Tumen wrote in his article “Anthropological Explanation of the Origins of Ancient Mongolian Nomads”: “Since the late Neolithic and early Bronze period, the population has gradually migrated from central and eastern Mongolia to the western and northwestern parts of Mongolia. Mongoliads was inhabited by a mixed population of indigenous Europeans, an intermediate European population, and central and eastern Mongolia.”

4. Conclusions of archaeologists

Academician AP Okladnikov of the former Soviet Union personally studied the paintings of the Khoid Tsenkher Cave in Mankhan soum, Khovd aimag and he believes those paintings dates back to 40,000 years ago. La Madeleine and Combarel of France say that the images of lions, elephants, horses and ibex are very similar to the paintings of the Khoid Tsenkher in terms of correct structure of the animal's body.

5. Geneticist’s conclusion

In 1988, Dr. J. Batsuuri published an article entitled “Genetic Tracing of the Origins of the Mongols” and concluded that the genes of the Huns and Mongols were formed 40-12 thousand years ago. He noted that: “It has been established that the ancestral genealogies of the Mongols living in Central Asia, located in Mongol-centered Central Asia, branched out into the genealogies of the present-day American Indians, the Mongols of the Urals, Altai, Siberia, the Arctic, the Far East, Pacific Ocean, and Northern China. “Our research has shown that the Huns, who were the first to establish a state in the history of Central Asia, are the direct gene pool of the Mongols, or their direct descendants. Thus, it was possible to prove that this was the secret of the reason why Mongolian scholars and researchers decided to name all Mongolian figures after other ethnic groups, such as Yakutia, Japan, Korea, and China. /G. Batsuuri. 1988/

6. Central–West Asia

In his book Glimpses of World History, Jawaharlal Nehru examined Mongolian history in terms of its impact on Indian and world
history. Scriptures have shown that Mongolia and India have been connected for 4-5 thousand years BC. In certain periods of history, events in the West and in the East have to some extent overlapped, influenced, and interrelated.

7. Mongolia and North-East Asia

Asian continent where we live is evolving from year to year, moving towards regional and global interdependence. In the course of bilateral and multilateral interaction, the term "North-East Asian region" is no longer just a geographical concept, but also a political and socio-economic activity, and has taken its place in world political and economic discourse. Mongolian and Northeast Asian studies go far from the comparative study of linguistic phenomena to include common and non-common historical and cultural issues in anthropology, ethnography, archeology, and oral literature.

8. Mongolia and Korea

Some scholars have also suggested the importance of Mongolian and Korean origins. Ju Chaz Hyog, a professor at Kangwon University in
Korea, stated a hypothesis as "Koreans migrated from Central Asia 3,000 to 4,000 years ago and the origins of the Goguryeo dynasty go back to the Hori Buryats lived around Lake Baikal" whereas Mongolian scholar Sumyabaatar said, “If we calculate the chronological separation of Mongolian and Korean languages, we can conclude that they were separated about 4,000 years ago. / B. Sumyabaatar. 1975/

9. Mongolia and Japan

Scholars note that in Japan, too, some ancestors of the nomads of Central Asia reached and settled. The Japanese have a legend that they are descended from Central Asian horsemen. Russian archaeologist R.S.Vasilyevsky believes that the stone weapons found like Hokkaido island are similar to those found on Dundgovi Yarkh and Dornod Kheree mountains of Mongolia. Japanese scholars have linked the production of stone weapons to the influence of North Asian culture. "In Japan, there are very few Ainu people," he said. They are considered to be the first ever settlers in Japan. They are very different from ordinary Japanese, they have white faces and hair, and they persecuted the Ainu to the northern islands. ”/ 11.208 / Russian researcher S.P.Krashennikov described Ainu people as "medium-backed, dark-haired, round-faced,
brown-faced, slender, with a beard and broad chest," while D.N. Anuchin described the Ainu people as "anthropologically similar to the Mongols" / G. Batsuuri. 1988/ Ainu studies has also developed in Japan. In 1720, Aran Hakuseki published Ezo (as it was called during the Tokugawa Hokkaido). Fujimoto Hideyu concluded that the Ainu culture was formed in the 7th-8th centuries BC.

Famous scholars such as Watanabe Hitosi, Yamamoto Yuko, and Egami Namio have studied the history of Ainu. Many Japanese scholars have suggested that the Ainu originated from the Asian land. Kaishi Omoto, director of the Institute of Anthropology at the University of Tokyo, said, "We aim to study the relationship between Mongolian and Japanese genealogies" (1995). The study of genetic systems in the blood of Mongolians and Japanese has begun, and scientists from both countries have now expanded their cooperation in genetics.

The Institute of Biotechnology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences is working with Japanese scientists to study the genes of Mongolian horses and Mongolian dogs. With the development of nomadic pastoralism, the need to acquire new lands broke the locked narrowness of the Eurasian steppes, and archeological cultures began to interact, one culture to replace another, and a new one to emerge. For example, let's take a word "ug". The Mongolian word "ug" is found in many languages around the world. The word "human" is used in the languages of many
countries around the world. The French call humanity a "humanitarian." In the old Mongolian alphabet, "Human" is called "Humun". Where did the word "humanity" that call mankind come from? 

Probably from France, a country with a extensive culture. Researchers believe that the northwestern wing of the Rooney script is in the Scandinavian countries and the left wing is in the Altai Territory. Inner Mongolian scholar Chandmani many times wrote that the founders of Eurasian civilization were the ancestors of the Mongols, using the names of places, tribes, states, and mythical heroes. Mongolian scientists L.Tudev, B.Sumyaabaatar, Ts. Shagdarsuren and E.Ravdan studied the distribution of the ancient Mongolian ethnic group. Scholars and ancient historians around the world have made many hypothesis. It is worth to note that in recent times, minorities in Japan, Korea, Burma, Thailand, and the Finnish tundra region of Europe have begun to consider themselves to be of Central Asian descent, in particular from Mongolia. There is a word in Mongolian, "It was made smashed by a Nepalese craftsman ..." When Ch.Tsedenbal was working as a doctor in Laos gave an interview to a newspaper reporter: “Locals say that there are Mia and Mon nations. They say they are of Mongolian origin. Especially the people of Mi origin: Mongolians have the same Asian face like we have. "But they are bigger than us." Scientists point out that birthmarks\(^6\), which are a
Scientists point out that birthmarks, which are a sign of Mongolian origin and heredity, are common in children of American Indians, European Hungarians, Asian Japanese, Koreans, Laos and Thailand. A large birthmark with a size of a palm of the hand is called an "other birthmark." The Latin "manula mongoicha" is the most common spot in Russian, "Mongolian spot" in Russian, "blue spot" in English, "mouko khan" in Japanese, "kokusi, kokuro" or "Mongolian spot", in Korean "samugai" and in Chinese "zhiji".

10. Mongolian and American Indians

“America is believed to have been discovered by Colombia, but this does not mean that there were no civilized people before Colombia” (4.63). Academician A.P.Okladnikov compared Stone Period discoveries from Dundgovi Yarkh Mountains in Mongolia and Bayanzag of South Gobi to those found in the Aleutian Islands in Alaska. America’s earliest Stone Age culture is known as the Yarh Mountains of Central Asia and...
American archaeologists have studied the decay of radioactive substances in Texas, Nevada and California, and concluded that the first human settlement began in the American continent some 38-28 thousand years ago. Most scholars of American Indian history agree that the true ancestors of the Indians were the Stone Age populations around Lake Baikal. Scientist N. Nelson argued that "Central Asia was very important for the first human settlement in the Americas," while Alesha Hrdlicka, a well-known American scientist of Czech descent, speculated that the homeland of the "first Americans" may have originated in the Baikal lake. These are confirmed too by a joint study of archaeologists. John Olsen, a professor of Tucson University in Arizona, Science doctor of Archaeology, an American team leader of the “Stone Age in Mongolia” project, answered the question: "How long have people lived in America? Research has shown that humans began to live in America 15,000 years ago. Researchers note that the assumption that there was a large-scale migration from this part of Central Asia 30,000 to 20,000 years ago dates back to the 19th century
and is now being substantiated in some respects.

The genetic study showed that the ancient peoples migrated not only to North Asia but also to the America. The first inhabitants of the Americas originated from the Central Asia. As Baabar (Batbayar) points out, this does not mean that the American Indians are of Mongolian descent, but that the two nations can be of the same origin. The fact that Mongolian and American Indian cultures, or languages and customs, are quite similar, proves that they are of the same origin, that there are no borders, and that the human mind is inherited. The natives did not have a single term for calling themselves Indians, but each of their tribes had a specific name.

For example, in North America, there were tribes called Lumbe, Salkhi, Yellow Knife, Great Sun, and Wolf.

**Some preserved traditions among the Indians from Mongolia:**

- As soon as the baby is born, the baby's brown mushroom cap is sprinkled with dried powder to clean the baby's skin and placed in a cradle made of hunting skin. Other absorbents such as moss and fur are used as diapers to clean baby's stools.

- The baby is placed in a cradle, which is used in almost all Indian tribes. Small pieces of wood were placed in the cradle on the floor or on the pillars of huts and houses.
- Place the baby's arms in the cradle and tie them tightly around the body.
- Mothers usually breastfeed their children between the ages of four and five.
- The mother gets up from work and breastfeeds her baby.
- In order to restore the strength and strengthen the body of the mother, a wild bison makes black soup with beef and drinks it.
- When a new person is born, they are asked, "Is he an archer or a grain-spinner?"
- In almost every tribe of American Indians, horses, dogs, and bows, arrows, knives, pottery, and food items used for burial are buried together. In addition, they killed their wives or one of the close relatives and buried them together.

**Similar expressions in Mongolian and Indian languages**

Indian language is similar to that of many ancient Asian tribes and clans, and it has been hypothesized from time immemorial that it is considered to be related. For example, the French scholar Boas, based on linguistic evidence and anthropological research, suggested that after the last ice age, the old Asian tribes of Siberia migrated from Asia to America. In Mongolian and Indian languages, the pronunciation of the dialect has gradually become a little longer, but it
has not been forgotten. In the history of mankind, the names of ethnic groups and tribes have been preserved for a long time. For example: Salkhi / Salkhi /, Gaid, Haida, Arda, Kechua /difficult / Aimag names with similar pronunciations, such as Aimaar Atan, have the same meaning and are classified in the following tables.  

**A family name that have un-identical or longer pronunciation**

**Synonyms and homonyms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Indian tribes</th>
<th>Names of Mongolian tribes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bailik Balig</td>
<td>Balig /Dornod, Tsagaan Ovoo soum/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook</td>
<td>Chonos /Ubs, Turgan soum/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kree</td>
<td>Kheree /Ubs, Khyargas soum /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kro</td>
<td>Khoroo /Ubs, Zavkhan soum/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gosuit</td>
<td>Khoshuud/Arkhangai, Ogii nuu soum, Bayankhongor, Bayanlig soum, Umnugobi, Bayandalai soum /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khare</td>
<td>Khar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modokh</td>
<td>Modoch /Khovd, Erdeneburen soum/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tlinkit</td>
<td>Telengid /Khuvsugul, Chandmani- Undur soum /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otomi</td>
<td>Otoli/Khovd Duut Soum /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chono</td>
<td>Chono /Khobd Duut Soum/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urd</td>
<td>Urad /Khuvsugul, Ulaan-Uul soum/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khet</td>
<td>Khetnuud /Dornogov, Ikh Khet soum/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arua</td>
<td>Arud /Khentii, Bayan- Adraga, Batnotov soum /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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7 D. Kherlen. Native Americans or Indians UB, 2011
From an observational standpoint, a narrow view of the current national boundaries, a narrow boundary of the boundaries of that area, and a single study of the monuments of each area in an attempt to find the uniqueness of the area provide a modern analysis of the common history of herder tribes inhabiting ancient Europe and Asia. From a scientific point of view, it is not a method of demonstration. Therefore, to study the economic, social, cultural, and ethnic origins of ancient tribes that are interconnected and reflect the influence of their cultures to some extent, it is better to conduct a one-topic, integrated study in Mongolia, the West, and the East has become significantly more than before. Thus, to study the economic, social, cultural, and ethnic origins of ancient tribes and clans that were interconnected and reflected the influence of their cultures to some extent,
the best case would be Mongolia, the West, and the East to conduct research with a common theme and plan. In the early 1990s, the University of Tokyo, Japan, the Medical University of Sapporo, and the Osaka Museum of Ethnology hosted an international scientific conference on "The Distribution of the Mongoloid in the World." The conference focused on the distribution of Mongols in East Asia, the distribution of Mongols in the Far North and Siberia and Alaska, the distribution of Mongols in the Americas, and the distribution of Mongols in the Pacific. University of Kentucky, Alaska, Idaho, Lowell, Chinese Archaeological Institute, Canadian National Institute of Genetics, Saint Petersburg Institute of Ethnography, Russian National University, Australian National University, Otago and Auckland New Zealand, Tadjik Institute of History. From the topic of the report presented at the scientific conference, it seems that the multifaceted issues related to the Mongolian image were considered quite thoroughly. / 12 /

11. Conclusion

Previous studies have shown that efforts to show identities or similarities in theritual traditions between the people of Mongolia, the West, and the East may seem superficial, but they can be significantly
deepened by the evidence and written notice. The similarities in many nations are not due to mutual inheritance, but to the fact that the life and conditions within that multi-ethnic group were similar, thus resulting in similarities in civilization. It is a common practice in the culture of all human beings to penetrate and enrich each other's cultures in the history of any nation, especially neighboring people. Although people of Mongolia, the East, and the West are geographically distant and not in constant contact with each other, have long been part of a common spiritual tradition. National boundaries could not limit spiritual traditions. In fact, they shouldn't be. B.Sumyabaatar, a Mongolian scholar, writes in his book “Ancient Mongolian Language and Writing Monuments”:It is wrong to forcibly link any ancient language, literacy, historical, cultural or artistic monument to a neighbor or distant land, but it is beneficial in many ways to conduct a quest globally. ”

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Summary

In modern-day, the overall trend of international development is that the countries of the world become closer and more interdependent than ever before. In recent years, there has been a growing effort to join forces and address common challenges on their continents, and the world along with countries have become more interconnected and interdependent. In this article, we will try to explain the historical image and connections and interactions of the development of nomadic civilizations as widely as possible, i.e., in the context of the world, and compare them with Mongolia in terms of logical connections.

Key words Pre-Hunnu Era, Seal,Sarmatians, Loparian, Khatagin, Uriankhai