

## Explore on Dali Kingdom: Seeking Difference on Common Ground Reading Feel of "History of Dali Kingdom"

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**Abstract:** Dali Kingdom rule for 316 years, almost always with the Song Dynasty. "History of Dali Kingdom" by Duan Yu Ming is the first history of the history of Dali Kingdom. As part of the Bai culture research series, this literature work is also regarded as a pioneering and innovative academic achievement. This article is the reading feel of "History of Dali Kingdom", reviews its book background, analyzes the wonderful place of "History of Dali Kingdom", the test is careful, try to seek difference on common ground, it revolves the characteristics of the country and set out to understanding for this literature.

### 1. Introduction

It is not hard to find in the history of the whole country that the southwestern region has always been regarded as the land of barbarians. The research on historical materials is extremely limited, and its contents are only based on the tribute and the Central Plains or some anecdotes. Until the well-known universities and many scholars during the Anti-Japanese War avoided the rear of Southwest China, research on the southwestern region (especially historical research) suddenly became commonplace and continued until the founding of the People's Republic of China and even after a long time in Yunnan's ethnic areas. Remarkable achievements, emerged many outstanding predecessors scholars and a large number of outstanding research books and monographs. However, the study of the history of the Dali Kingdom belonging to this region, both at home and abroad, is in an awkward academic position.

Although there are some researches on the history of the Dali Kingdom, such as Fang Guoyu, Xu Jiaduan, Ma Yao, Fang Linggui, You Zhong, Mu Qin, Wang Shuwu, Zhao Hongchang and other scholars, such as the replacement of the political power of Zheng, Zhao, Yang, Duan, the dictate system of the Dali Kingdom, the separatist separatism of the Dali Kingdom and the demise of the Dali nation. However, because Dali Kingdom undertook Nanzhao State, many scholars regarded it as a simple continuation of Nanzhao State, so that most of the studies on Dali Kingdom's history, especially its dictatorial system, are mostly not studied. And many "Song Dynasty" monographs seldom mention Dali Kingdom. In different periods, different versions of "History of Nanzhao Dali" have emerged one after another, but for a long period of history there has not been a decent monograph on Dali history.

The reason is roughly classified as three points. One is the scarcity of historical data of the Dali Kingdom and other over-all regimes. The second is the lack of evidence of archaeological discoveries. The third is that the collection of ethnographic information is not sufficient. Under this background, during the period when the research on Dali's history of the country was still not really started, Duan Yuming drew the first history of Dali history as "History of Dali Kingdom". As part of Bai's cultural studies series, this monumental work is also considered as a pioneering and innovative academic achievement. It can be said to make up for one of the shortcomings of the history of the Song Dynasty in our country.

## 2. The characteristics of this book

From the perspective of research, "History of Dali Kingdom" is based on Dali Kingdom itself and centered on the historical development of Dali Kingdom. It establishes a research framework from the aspects of politics, economy, national conditions, and its peripheral relations, especially with the Song Dynasty and its science, technology and culture, which integrates the interaction and integration of Dali Kingdom itself and its surroundings in time and space, such as the partial continuation of Nanzhao State or the multi-level interaction with Song State, at the same time it extends the cultural transmission and recognition in Yunnan and the Mainland, which helps to further explore the integration path of the various nationalities in Yunnan that eventually integrate themselves with the Chinese nation. And the biggest bright spot of this book is to avoid "not to deeply inspect" in all aspects, especially for the "simple continuation" of the predecessors and scholars, to draw the essence of the predecessors at the same time, careful research, or correction or To fill, there have been many very constructive discussions. As Zhang Xilu appraised it - "Seeking Difference on Common Ground."

Specifically, for example, the military system in the political system, Duan Yuming believes that "the military system concerning the Dali Kingdom remains blank as a result of the hard-to-find literature and archaeological materials. Even though individual treatises take this as the subject, there is actually no the military status of the Dali Kingdom was clear. "[3] Although he also concluded that the arms of the Dali Kingdom were the same as the Nanzhao States for the standing army, the township army and the three armed forces. However, in the specific events or details of the textual research, he made a more specific textual research, compared with the Nanzhao military and to further analyze the Dully military strength. For example, he did not agree with Mr. Fang Guoyu directly based on the "Nanzhao Dehua Monument," "Three Forces Armed Forces" and "the Three Forces," which means the whole army to directly explain the "three armies" in the "37 Union Monuments." Taking "the thirty-seven Alliance Monoliths" as his card, he concludes that "the three armed forces" as a departmental agency here refers to three types of military units participating in this military operation. Another example is the history of the Dali Kingdom, the number of history is not clear, through the relevant documents and related inscriptions and related inscriptions and inscriptions, inferring the approximate number of Dali army, rank and rank, such as the Dali Kingdom and Nanzhao different, the highest executive's title is not "Military general" but "general", the standing army of Dali Kingdom is roughly 30,000 and so on. For predecessors, scholars believe that because of their frequent internal and external battles, Nanzhao is not as frequent as the Nanzhao military. As a result, Duan Yuming also put forward different opinions: Whether the number of troops or the outward expansion, the Dali army are not weak In Nanzhao State, there was no war with the Song Dynasty, which was the ideal result of mutual restraint and was not directly related to military strength. Therefore, the argument that the military power of Dali Kingdom is inferior to that of Nanzhao State still needs more convincing evidence to support it.

For example, the book is considered in the discourse of the Dali official system, well-founded, pointed out the similarities, but also test the difference, some innovation. For example, "Generally speaking, there is not a big difference between the deacon office in Dali Kingdom and Nanzhao, ie, with" Qingping Officer "as the highest chief executive and Liu Cao ("Nine Shuang") as the highest state administration." [4] Different results. During his stay in Dali nation, only Gaoshengtai was known as "Qingping Officer". During this period, he was not the chief executive of Dali Kingdom, Foreign Officials in Nanzhao Period. The chief administrative officer of Dali Kingdom pointed out by Nanzhao Ye history is "Xiangguo", while "Yunnan Chihliu" is called "Buxueyu Buxie", "Buxie" is "Qingping officer" in Nanzhao period, Dehua monument, "thirty-seven Union monuments" and "Tibetan Temple building notes", Duan Yuming deduced that "Buxie" should be higher status than that of the country or the post of Duxian Buxie Buxie this government Features. Among the many officials in the Dali period, "Yan Ben" is not seen in Nanzhao, is the official position, position and Buxie added during the Dali Kingdom, and is often used to chase ministers. In addition, Dali Kingdom paternity officer, equivalent to the Nanzhao period of the inside counting officer, Dali

State continued the Qing Dynasty imperial government during the official Qingping officer, in summary, Qingping Guan is not the highest chief executive.

In addition, although the administrative divisions of the early Dali period inherited the late Nanzhao, with a very strong military color. However, in the later period of Dali Kingdom, the administrative divisions changed fundamentally, abolished Nanzhao's government and commanding system dominated by military rule, and replaced the government and prefectures dominated by political domination - The prefectural and prefectural governments inhabited by the most developed ethnic minorities set up a prefectural government in the area where ethnic minorities live mainly, while those in the border areas where the armed forces of neighboring provinces are located have their own towns. This kind of two-level administrative division is mainly based on economic conditions and regional characteristics. It reminds us of the establishment of local administrative institutions in the Song Dynasty when it came from the simulation of the division of political areas in the Song Dynasty.

### **3. The research focus of controversy**

Any research, there will be some debatable place, "History of Dali Kingdom" is no exception. Compared with the related research and discussion, most of the controversies over the history of Dali Kingdom are concentrated in the world of Siping, the main section of the founding father. As early as in "History of Dali Kingdom" before the book, Duan Yuming was author of "Dali main section Siping family test" a text, specifically a detailed study of the Dali Duan source. However, the conclusions it draws are quite different from those of Zhang Xilu. In his preface to Dali's History of the Country, Zhang Xilu pointed out: "Some issues have also followed certain academic views of the past and differed from our viewpoints, such as the origins of Duan's Dali Kingdom." [5]

Duan Yuming based on "ancient Ji Dian said," "set records in Yunnan," "Wanli Yunnan Annals", "Zhao Shi Bu Bu", "Nanzhao Ye history" and so on, that paragraph derived from Guzang Duan, one of the argument Guzang Equivalent to Wuwei, referring to Wuwei, Gansu, derived from Duanwei Wuwei. The second argument Gu Zang Duan from Tianshui Duan, derived from his ancestral home in Tianshui, also described after the Western Han Dynasty Duan Si Quartet, Gu Zang Duan has a south to Yunnan, that Yunnan Duan should have a special relationship with the Northwest Duan, Summarized as Dali Duan ancestry northwest, Wuwei or Tianshui, Duan's own tendency to the latter.

And Zhang Xilu is based on the "rural Jinshi Shi Lin Lang hereditary Yunqi Wei Zu Wenzhuang Shoushan section cemetery" and many other books, come Dali Duan's not Wuwei people, but the Dali Xizhou white. Duan is Nanzhao's surname, his ancestor loyalty, is the Dali Xizhou Zhouyi Bai people. Duan's ancestors contained the Nanzhao Tang Dynasty five generations of Qingping officer. According to historical data, Wuwei is a title Duan had obtained, rather than native place. However, the issue of Duan's origin has also been regarded as an important issue that Daguo's history has not been able to solve for a long time and has been controversial.

### **4. Conclusions**

"History of Dali Kingdom" is an historical monograph of the incomparable southwest frontier nation. As the first specialized history of Dali Kingdom, the author used the keen insight of historians to find differences in the same, with reason and evidence, innovation and breakthrough. Studying this book, whether it is its research method or its research content, is of great help to further study the history and culture of Dali Kingdom and even the history and culture of Bai.

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