

# An Analysis of the Nesting Activities of Xuanda Town in Mingjiajing Dynasty

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**Abstract:** The defense pattern in the north of the Ming Dynasty changed after the change of civil engineering. The national strength and military power could not undertake large-scale combat against the northern Mongolian. In the face of the frequent disturbances of the Mongolian ministries, the Xuanfu and Datong towns will contain Mongolia through military operations such as the shacking of the nest. In the Jiajing period, due to the refusal of Mongolian tribute several times, it rushed to the border areas of Xuanda University more frequently. The central decision-making body, represented by Ming Shizong, hopes that the side's nesting action will reverse the frontier defense. During the Jiajing period, the squadron of the squadron was hailed by the officials of the Ming Dynasty and became a new trend in the military confrontation between the Ming and Mongolians. However, the shackles for the purpose of sneak attack cannot change the passive situation in the confrontation between the Ming and the Mongolians.

## 1. Introduction

After the founding of the Ming Dynasty ancestor Zhu Yuanzhang, in order to prevent the remnants of Mongolia from waiting for an opportunity to counterattack, Da Ning, Kaiping, Xinghe, Dongsheng and other guards came to defend Mongolia. In 1395, Zhu Yuanzhang was divided into nine sons to guard the northern border town, thus forming a pattern of the king. Ming Chengzu focused on the northern border defense. He went to Mobei five times, laid the relationship between Ming and Mongolia, and gradually moved the capital to Beijing, thus forming a strategic pattern of the emperor. However, the aggressive defense model that was attacked and defended at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty was changed during the Ren Xuan period. In particular, after Ming Xuanzong's three pro-independences in Mobei, the Ming Dynasty no longer sent troops to the masses.

Since then, the guards of Daning and Dongsheng have fallen, and the situation of the border defense in the north has also changed. In the defense arrangement of the Jingshi of the Ming Dynasty, Liaodong was regarded as the left arm of the capital, and Xuan Da was regarded as the right arm of the capital. The change of the civil and wooden castles during the Ming dynasty changed the Ming army's superiority in frontier defense and forced the Ming Dynasty to constantly carry out military confrontation between the Ming Dynasty and Mongolia by building fortifications such as side walls, border fortresses and piers. The balance in the middle. In the middle of the Ming Dynasty, with the resurgence of the Mongolian Ministry, the Xuanfu, Datong and Shanxi towns became the main areas of their harassment. In this way, in the military confrontation between looting and burning, harassment and anti-autumn, the Ming Dynasty's attitude toward Mongolia has also changed.

## 2. The Rise of the Nesting Action of Xuanda Town in the Middle of the Ming Dynasty

Under the frequent harassment of the Mongolian ministries, the Ming Dynasty also tried to get rid of the situation of passive defense. As a result, the borders of the Ming dynasty carried out military attacks on the Mongolian ministries through military operations such as search and looting in local areas, and thus formed a military counter-attack based on . In the process of implementing the nest, the conventional Weifang army's combat effectiveness was not enough to shoulder this task. At this time, the brave military's sidemen used private villas to carry out the nest and used this

to achieve a sneak attack on Mongolia. The nest is to send elite troops to attack the Mongolian tribe's lair and carry out military sneak attacks. As early as 1450, the right-hand Governor Shi Luotong proposed the proposal of the nest, and he planned to "send the singer of the Hu language, and the effect of the Hu people's costumes to the thief, the night owl nest" [1] P3809, through the raid Way to fight Mongolia. In 1468, Cheng Wanli also proposed a similar plan, but did not obtain the approval of the Ministry of Military Affairs. Until 1480, a successful sneak attack was planned by the Ministry of Military Affairs, Wang Yue, and 171 young men and women were captured, and 437 were first. This kind of military action to avoid the Mongolian front, to squat the nest, and to plunder the property is far from the original idea. From the initial strategic assumptions, the main purpose of the nest is to avoid the virtual reality and to smash the enemy's old camp. However, from the actual effect, it can only play a role in the interference of the Mongolian tribe.

Since Wang Yue's implementation of the nesting action was praised by the Ming court, the future border guards will follow suit. For the side players, if the nest is successful, you can get the Ming court reward, and you can get the spoils. In 1560, the generals of the Datong Army, Liu Hanshuai, squatted in Fengzhou, smashed 150 people and burned down the area of Bansheng. After that, Liu Han once again went out to the nest, because of the indiscretion and intrigue, the soldiers were brought to the Heihe River by the squadron, and they were punishable by the imperial censorship. However, Ming Shizong only "taken the Han dynasty and made it guilty." Kill the thief" [2] P8264. After benefiting from the nest, they will encourage more border towns to join. In order to ensure the success of the nesting of the Mongolian ministries, we will use the heroic and good-natured family to perform the task, so that the team's strength, which is the main force of the team, will begin to emerge. The individual side will be named after the good use of the family's nest. During the confrontation between the Xuanfu and Datong towns in the Jiajing period of the Ming Dynasty, the nest action involving Shuai Jiading became a counter-attack against the Mongolian military action recognized by the Ming court. Why is the nesting action in the north defense to rise and be recognized by the Ming court?

### **3. Reasons for the Prosperity of the Nest in the Jiajing Period**

Since the Ming Dynasty, since the Zhengde, the border defense of the west of Xuanda University has been tightening. Since the crotch occupied the river, it has been very frequent for the Yanbian, Ningxia, Xuanfu and Dabian border towns. During the Hongzhi period, it was not easy to send troops to the Northern Expedition on a large scale. In the 20th year of Jiajing, at the time, the Mongolian monks and other departments outside Xuanfu Town of the Ming Dynasty harassed the border defense with 100,000 troops. In the case of the inability to carry out large-scale conquests, the Ming Ting hoped to contain Mongolian south through the way of nesting. The author believes that the reason why the nesting action in the Jiajing period in the north is prosperous is mainly affected by three factors.

#### **3.1. Support from the central decision-making level of the Ming Dynasty**

The central decision-making body represented by Ming Shizong was very determined in resisting Mongolia. From 1534, Khan Khan requested that Tongong be rejected by Ming Shizong in a forceful manner. Since then, Khan Khan has officially requested a tribute through the ambassador, but they were all rejected by the Ming Dynasty. Ming Shizong's tribute attitude is very determined, and at the same time he demands that the whole army be prepared and not weaker than Mongolia. When Khan Khan asked for the tribute to be rejected, the smashing of the border was smashed, and Ming Shizong ordered that they be "completely prepared, and the camera was smashed and killed" P5865. In 1546, the Khan sent messenger Gong, but the family's Ding Dong Bao and other killers made a bounty of the reward, Governor Wen Wanda asked for severe punishment of the disciplinary, Ming Shizong did not deal with Dong Bao and others. From this point of view, the Ming Ting's decision-making level, represented by Ming Shizong, has a tough attitude in the Ming-Meng relationship. Even if the northern border defense people suffer looting and grievances for years, they have not shaken the determination of the Ming Dynasty decision-making level. In view of the

determined attitude of Ming Shizong, the Ministry of Military Affairs will also use the generals and family members as an important counter-force in countering the Mongolian ministries in formulating the northern defense plan.

### **3.2. The ministry of military support for the master Shuding**

In 1541, the “Anti-Border Twenty-Four Things” proposed by the Ministry of Military Affairs was approved by the Ming court. Among them, the encouragement of the abandoning officers to lead the family members to the Xuan Dabian town to make a contribution to killing the enemy was the direct cause of the rise of the nesting in the Jiaping period. The Ministry of Military Affairs proposes that since the total number of soldiers, there are more than one hundred households. Whether it is a general who is being charged with military, dismissed or idle, as long as he is familiar with the affairs of the town, he can lead the family to the town of Xuan Da, “the fruit is not a pre-crime, such as Example of appreciation” P5324. This move is tantamount to launching a general mobilization throughout the country, greatly mobilizing the enthusiasm of the guilty or idle officials, and will continue to flourish in the future.

In order to encourage the squadron to fight the enemy, the Ministry of Military Affairs has introduced some incentive policies. Wang Bangrui, the military secretary of the Ministry of Military Affairs, will recruit brave family members and give preferential treatment to them. “There are officials who have the original side, and the family members have been used for battle. Each member is allowed to take 20 people. Each month is given to the second stone. , still give rewards to silver five or two, or too servant price or battalion grain silver within the movement branch” P8129. The implementation of this policy has guaranteed the food for the family. Zhang Bangyan, the governor of Datong, even proposed that the winners of the squad could be attacked by the squad, and those who succeeded in the battlefield, as usual, were rewarded, and their suggestions for sin were also approved by the Ministry of Military Affairs. The Ministry of Military Affairs has a guiding role in supporting the recruitment of family members, which is also to promote the transformation of the family from the private support of the general to the state.

### **3.3. National finance support for family ding**

Before Jiaping, the funds for the family were self-raised, and the self-raised funds were not in the national control, so they lacked supervision and were prone to corruption. In 1536, the rites gave advice to Qian Wei on the issue of family food and food. He believed that the policy of the self-cultivation of the family, which was implemented by Luo Hengxin during the orthodox period, should be restored, and the four benefits of self-cultivation of the family were proposed. The handsome family will be self-cultivated and plucked into the field, and the levy will be levied. The governor’s minister will be cheap and authoritarian.”[3] P5508 However, due to the emergency of the border defense, the main purpose of the Ming Dynasty’s re-use is that the military’s main purpose is to attack Mongolia in the military. As for the family. The grain was not a major consideration, so the proposal was not recognized.

The Ministry of Military Affairs hopes that the family will lead the family to carry out the operation of the nest, and thus gives preferential treatment to the family members of Xuanda Town. The grain of the family of Xuan Dazhen is paid by the state, which is a special case. In 1557, Zhenyuan Hou Guzhen requested the Beijing-based generals to recruit the family's request, and was vetoed by the household. The Ministry of Housing believes that the grain of the town’s family is not custom-made, but it is only spent in an emergency. Until 1563, the town of Jiubian was the same as Xuan Dazhen. Explain that before this, the monthly supply of the family was also provided by the state in the Jiubian area.

The appearance of the family is the objective need of military defense in the north. Since the change of the civil engineering, the scale of the northern part of the Mongolian squad has become larger and more frequent. Although he has repeatedly sought tribute, he has expressed his desire to not interfere with farming and grazing. However, the martial law threatened by militaryism cannot be accepted by Ming Shizong. In response to the harassment of Mongolia, the operation of the Professor Hu Fan believes that the Ming army’s squatting action is “using pre-emptive means to

curb the attack and plunder that the Mongols may launch against Sene” [4] P226. So, how do the Ming Dynasty people think about the nesting action in the northern border defense?

#### **4. Evaluation of the Nesting Action of Xuanda Town in Jiaping Period**

During the Jiaping period, the towards. If this is the case, the nest is of great significance to the northern defense. However, the interior of the Ming Dynasty did not fully agree with the side's nesting actions. The effect of the nest was questioned during the Jiaping period. On the occasion of the great guys who are arrogantly cultivating the family, Qi Jiguang pointed out that the more people will win the family, after all, it is not a cure for the problem, and it is provided by the “military food, the family is sturdy and the military is away from the heart” [5] P3746. In 1561, the governor of the Liao Dynasty, Yang Xuan, said in the slogan of the local extremes of the Ming Dynasty, that the Xuanfu, Datong, and Shaanxi's border town generals were keeping their families, and they usually took advantage of the horses in the Mongolian region. The war is an opportunity to invite, which is unfavorable for the combat effectiveness of the army.

Wang Chonggu also sent out the shackle nest in Yanzhao several times, but he disclosed the real situation of the in the , The map of profit. The police watched and shunned, and fortunately went to the cause of the disaster.” [5] P3368. In combination with Wang Chonggu's evaluation of the front and back of the nest, let us not think about it, whether the role of the nest and the horse was exaggerated by the authorities at that time. Looking at the nine-sided defense mode in the middle and late Ming Dynasty, the governors of the towns and the general soldiers did not take the training of the sergeant as a matter of urgency, but instead indulged in the custody of the Ding nest, causing the soldiers in the border town to deteriorate. Whenever Mongolia entered the looting, they avoided the front and did not dare to fight, causing the people in the border areas to be exiled. In 1540, the sacs and shackles invaded Datong, and the soldiers of the Ming army did not dare to face the wind and collapse. It can be seen that the nest of the sneak attack is not conducive to the peace of the border. In response to the long-standing problem of Xuanda's frontier defense, Liu Yilin pointed out that “there is a slap in the face, the position of the palm of the hand is unknown, the governor is the soldier's responsibility, the recruiter is the squatter, and the general soldier is arbitrarily arrogant. I don't practice the rules of warfare, so the end of the day is so bad.” [6] The generals of the town of P7890 are not prepared, not focusing on training the soldiers, but indulging in the situation of relying on the family's nest to make meritorious deeds in other towns. presence.

With the end of the Jiaping era, the central and border towns of the Ming Dynasty also changed their policies toward Mongolia. In the Longqing era, Gao Gong, Zhang Juzheng and others in order to promote the Ming and Mongolia peace talks, and strive to promote the tribute. For the central government of the Ming Dynasty, from the overall situation to promote the development of peace between Mongolia and Mongolia, it is necessary to ban the border army of the Ming Dynasty against the Mongolian tribe. Wang Chonggu, the governor of Xuan Da, warned the town to be handsome, and he must not implement the nest, and he must not provoke the incident. However, the generals of Xuandai Town have become accustomed to profiting from the horses in the nest, and it is not easy to give up completely. During the Longqing peace talks, there was an objection from the minister, arguing that it was not worth the loss to ban the nesting because of the confession. Liaodong governor Zhang Xue believes that the best strategy to resist Mongolia is to squat the nest, the only way to support the military, and request to reinstate the ban. Zhang Juzheng retorted, “The presenters will not be able to squat in the nest, and the family will not rush to the horse; the harm of the private family, the forgiveness of the office, the loss of this opportunity, not for the state to review.” ] P270-271 In Zhang Juzheng's view, it is only for personal interests to ask for the restoration of the Saiyan nest. If it is at the height of the national strategy, it is imperative to promote long-term peace in the northern border.

If we look at the situation of the Xuan Da border defense after the Longqing Peace Conference, we will find that although there is no intrusion of the 100,000 Mongolian iron ride, it is not optimistic. Because other tribes in Mongolia did not receive the same treatment, they often provoked looting and killings in the frontier, and the arrogance was very arrogant. In 1615, the

Mongolian River Department was invited to reward the attempted, and the people were guilty of “West Road Brick Well, Ningsai Middle Road, Polo killed two generals, sixty soldiers” [7] P10186. Such incidents also occur from time to time, and they are taking a more passive defense because they are ordered by the Ming court to sneak their nests.

In summary, due to the adjustment of the northern defense mode of the Ming Dynasty since Xuande, Xuan Da Bianzhen shouldered the role of the Beijing division. In the middle of the Ming Dynasty, the national strength declined, and after the change of civil engineering, it was even more powerless to conquer Mongolia on a large scale, but it was not willing to be passively beaten. Therefore, the tactics of attacking the old camp in Mongolia were eagerly awaited. In particular, after Ming Shizong was in power, the attitude of not punishing Mongolia and not seeking peace prompted the squad to pin their counterattacks on the nest to achieve a balance between the two sides. Although Ming Shizong strongly supported the side of the nest, the Ministry of Military Affairs recruited the tie to lead the family to the Xuan Dabian town through the national mobilization method, but did not improve the combat quality of the military in the border town as a whole, and did not coordinate the nine sides from the Northern Defense Bureau. The coordinated operation of the town, the nesting action can only be popular in the Jiajing period. Entering the Longqing era, I hope that the voice of peace in the north will rise, and finally, under the mediation of Gao Gong and Zhang Juzheng, it will promote peace in frontier defense.

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