

## HISTORY OF CHINA AND MONGOLIA AND ITS IMPACT ON THE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

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**Abstract.** Today, Mongolia is a sovereign state recognized throughout the world with an independent foreign policy, an active participant in international politics, a member of the UN. In 2011, Mongolia solemnly celebrated the 100th anniversary of the national liberation revolution of 1911, which proclaimed the restoration of national independence and statehood. In this regard, at present, interest in the problem of Mongolian independence is not weakening. It is especially important, in our opinion, to trace the difficult conditions under which the struggle for independence and the formation of the Mongolian state in 1911-1921 took place. As we all know, Mongolia is divided into Outer Mongolia and Inner Mongolia. Outer Mongolia once belonged to China's territory in history. Later, during World War II, due to China's foreign intervention in the Anti-Japanese War and the Civil War between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, Outer Mongolia was not taken care of. Later, under the intervention of the Soviet Union, in 1921, it achieved independence and became an independent sovereign state. In addition, Mongolia was permanently separated from China.

Mongolia's relation with China is complicated and has its own historical background. This is a comprehensive study of the multi-vector foreign policy of China and Mongolia, carried out taking into account the serious geopolitical changes and transformational processes currently taking place in the region of Central and Southeast Asia. In the context of new political realities, leading regional and non-regional participants are revising their previous foreign policy priorities in order to implement new national interests, which cannot but affect the situation in the region itself.

**Key words:** history, China, Mongolia, policy, diplomatic development, independence, multi-vector police, Silk Road.

### Basic provisions

Mongolia is located in the middle of the European and Asian continents. It borders the land of China. The country has the longest border, with a border of 4,676 kilometers. Both countries due to its geographical location is adjacent, and the living customs of the two peoples are very similar. History of China and Mongolia are rich on events and revolutions. These countries have their own identity, culture and history. Because on the certain period Mongolia was a part of China, their connection is strong in the historical context.

### Introduction

Mongolian language was used in ancient countries. The people of Inner Mongolia in my country also use Mongolian. There are no communication barriers. The living environment in Mongolia is very similar to that of the residents in

Northeast my country, which strengthens the exchanges and cooperation between the people of the two countries. Mongolia was originally called Outer Mongolia or Khalkha Mongolia. Mongolian nation has a long history.

### **Description of materials and methods**

In the course of the study, theoretical methods were used. These include the study of material from various sources and comparison.

The purpose of the article is to assess the current state of diplomatic relations between China and Mongolia and shed light on the historical events.

Research Objectives:

- to determine the root of the problems between the two powers based on historical events
- to identify the problems that can disserve Mongolia and China relations
- to analyze the actions of Mongolia and China in the context of history

### **Results**

Today, Mongolia is a sovereign state recognized throughout the world with an independent foreign policy, an active participant in international politics, a member of the UN. In 2011, Mongolia solemnly celebrated the 100th anniversary of the national liberation revolution of 1911, which proclaimed the restoration of national independence and statehood. In this regard, at present, interest in the problem of Mongolian independence is not weakening. It is especially important, in our opinion, to trace the difficult conditions under which the struggle for independence and the formation of the Mongolian state in 1911-1921 took place.

Having survived a powerful upsurge during the time of Genghis Khan, Mongolia at the end of the 17th century. lost its independence, becoming for a long time one of the outlying parts of the Qing Empire. The process of establishing the independence of the Mongolian state was long and complex, taking place in a difficult domestic and international situation. Xinhai Revolution 1911-1913 in China was a turning point in the struggle for the independence of the Mongols. In December 1911, the independence of the Mongolian state was proclaimed. Jebzundamba-Khutukhta became the head of the Mongolian theocratic state, which united the Mongolian people in the struggle for independence and sovereignty. In the minds of the Mongols, he was the personification of unity and national identity [1].

The struggle for independence rallied the Mongolian people and contributed to the growth of national self-consciousness. This event was a defining moment in the struggle of the Mongolian people for independence and international recognition. Due to its territorial position, Mongolia found itself at the center of the geopolitical interests of world powers, primarily its neighbors, thereby forming a complex triangle of relations between Russia-Mongolia-China and becoming for a long time one of the hot spots in the Central Asian region, where the interests of the national liberation struggle intertwined

Mongolian people and leading states of the world. At the same time, the problem of Mongolia's independence in the first quarter of the 20th century was

closely connected with its immediate neighbors - Russia and China, and the enormous revolutionary changes that took place in these countries [2].

Today, the term "Asianization" is often heard in scientific and popular science literature. Its idea is that in the modern world, the Asian continent begins to occupy the leading positions with increasing force. This process is obvious and partly natural. Previously, the leading role in the world was occupied by European states - it was the West that was the center of world politics, economics and culture. In historical science, this phenomenon is called "Eurocentrism". By the beginning of the 21st century, the priority shifted towards the East. Today, Asian countries are able to offer the world the most advanced technologies in industry, science, technology, and culture. This factor, together with the "favorable mentality" of the Asian people (its industriousness, desire for continuous development), determines the civilizational significance of the Asian region at the highest level [3].

Interest in the problem of independence is not accidental. Today the Mongolian Republic is a sovereign state recognized throughout the world, an active participant in international politics, and a member of the UN.

From the moment of its formation, the ancient state of Central Asia, Mongolia, has passed an eight-century path of development. For centuries, rulers, starting with Genghis Khan, carried out an active foreign policy to annex neighboring territories. However, having experienced a powerful rise and secured the status of an empire, Mongolia in the middle of the 17th century lost its independent position, falling under the influence of the more powerful Chinese Qing Empire at that time. Actually, from that moment on, the Mongolian people entered the struggle for the sovereign status of their state, the peak of which fell on the first half of the 20th century.

On the other hand, the issue of Mongolian independence during the first half of the 20th century influenced the formation of Russian-Chinese relations. Today, the issue of relations between the two powers does not lose its relevance. At present, China is undergoing a powerful transformation from a purely regional power, focusing on regional international problems, into a global superpower. Modern world trends do not imply deterioration in Russian-Chinese relations, but if a precedent arises, the Mongolian question can be raised again.

In order for a state to feel fully self-sufficient, it must first have a sovereign status. It is no coincidence that the concept of "sovereignty" (supremacy independent of any forces, circumstances and persons) in political science became widespread at the end of the 19th century simultaneously with the concept of "state". Thus, in the aggregate, the scientific attractiveness of the topic of independence for scientists was determined throughout the 20th century.

Many aspects of the process of establishing Mongolian independence have been identified to date, but are far from being fully understood. The search for adequate explanations is a task for Mongolian scholars today.

There are three periods of research into the history of Mongolia becoming independent from China.

1. The second half of the XIX - the beginning of the XX centuries - the pre-revolutionary period. Here we include the works of great travelers, explorers of Mongolia and Central Asia as a whole. The authors of this period were participants

or witnesses of the events they describe, which is why the material they collected is empirical in nature and represents a powerful cognitive base.

It should be distracted by the fact that the first scientific expeditions to Mongolia were undertaken at the beginning of the 18th century, in the era of Peter I. "His active foreign policy, activities for the development of the Urals and Siberia put on a practical plane the need to know their eastern neighbors. Initially, not scientific, but practical needs of diplomatic and trade relations with Mongolia and China contributed to the study of the Mongolian language, its history and culture.

In the 19th century, not just trips to a neighboring state were made, but expeditions were organized to study Mongolia in many ways. This brings Mongolian studies to a scientific level [2]. The books published as a result of the trips were, in a way, travel notes, where authors such as I.F. Kudinov, D.A. Klements, M.V. Pevtsov is given geographical, ethnographic, statistical information about unexplored Mongolia neighboring Russia. One of the classics of Russian orientalism N.Ya. Bichurin also lived and worked in the 19th century. He is known mainly for his sinology studies. However, one of his main works, "A Statistical Description of the Chinese Empire," contains information about Mongolia as an integral part of the Chinese (Qing) Empire.

Later authors (beginning of the 20th century), having the opportunity to personally observe the political situation that has developed in Mongolia, in their works give not just a description of the Mongolian state, but present some kind of analysis. In particular, they are interested in relations with Russia. As a result of a 20-month expedition (from April 1909 to February 1911) A.P. Benningsen in 1912 published the work "Some Data on Modern Mongolia". In a series of names of other famous researchers of Mongolia at the beginning of the 20th century - G. Grumm-Grzhimailo, B.I. Imshenetsky, B.C. Mikheeva, N.V. Pavlova, P.K. Kozlov, a special place is occupied by the name of A.V. Burdukov. This man lived in Mongolia for many years, knew the Mongolian language perfectly and studied the country, as they say, on the spot. Living in Mongolia, A.B. Burdukov regularly sent information about the course of the 1911 revolution to the Russian newspapers «Altai» and «Sibirskaya Zhizn». In relation to which the figurative author's assessment has been preserved: "Buried under the ashes of Chinese despotism and under the rubbish of the yellow faith of the seemingly "extinct" nomads received the first coal - "exercise" from the Chinese Revolution of 1911; but this coal barely smoked under the rot of feudalism until 1921" [3].

In 1911, a meeting took place between A.B. Burdukov with the famous Mongolian researcher B.Y. Vladimirtsov, who, in turn, was a student of another famous explorer of Central Asia, professor of St. Petersburg University, the founder of the St. Petersburg school of Mongolian studies V.L. Kotvich [4].

In addition, the result of traveling around Mongolia was the publication of the book "Modern Mongolia". In the spring of 1919, the Irkutsk representative office of the Centrosoyuz began mass purchases of livestock in Outer Mongolia. In addition to the purchase of livestock, Irkutsk cooperators were interested in the possibilities and prospects of Russian-Mongolian trade in general. The future academician, ambassador to Great Britain and Deputy People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs,

and at that time a little-known economist I.M. Maisky [5]. The expedition lasted sixteen months, and personally Maisky did it all on horseback.

This work shows us the pre-revolutionary period in the life of the Mongolian people, who experienced the last years of autonomy: In his observations, the author highlights two main points - the fundamental role of the masses in the revolutionary movement of 1911 and the special position of the Mongolian clergy in this matter. Maisky not only points out that in the absence of the institution of supreme power in Mongolia (before the revolution of 1911, the Manchu emperor was considered the head of state) in difficult times, the lamaist church assumed political functions, but also determines the cause of this phenomenon. In his opinion, "at that time the church in Mongolia plays approximately the same role that it played in previous centuries in Western Europe and Russia, it is here the guardian and hotbed of enlightenment and therefore dominates the entire intellectual, spiritual and political life of the country" [6]. Subsequently, other Mongolian scholars began to develop the idea of the political role of the lamaist church in the life of Mongolian society after the revolution of 1911.

In general, it is worth noting the great importance of the pre-revolutionary stage of historiography on the topic of interest to us - based on personal observations, the authors presented rich factual material that served as the basis for further study of the formation of sovereign Mongolia.

2. The second, longest period, occupies the 1920s - 80s. Conditionally, it can be divided into the Marxist period (20-30s of the XX century) and the post-war period. In our opinion, it is not possible to separate them into separate stages, since the criteria for assessing historical events have not changed, but the duration of the stage has led to the need to identify sub-stages.

The emergence and development of Marxist historiography took place in the 20-30s of the 20th century. The general trend in the development of historical research during this period, aimed at confirming such concepts as the world revolution, universal equality, internationalism as the fundamental principles of the domestic and foreign political history of countries, could not be reflected in Mongolian studies [7]. The authors of this period, in considering the foreign policy of Mongolia as an integral part of its struggle for independence, "suffered" from exalting the role of the USSR in this process. The latter made a priority adjustment to the research topics of this period.

Most of the works are devoted to the description and analysis of the Mongolian People's Revolution of 1921. On June 1, 1921, Mongolia was proclaimed a Republic. A great contribution to its implementation was made by the Soviet government, which, within the framework of the idea of a world revolution, carried out extensive propaganda of Marxist-Leninist social theory in the eastern states, in particular in Mongolia.

Among the most famous authors of this period we will name Vaksberg M.A., Kungurov G.F. In these works, there is a common trend towards defining the role of the 1921 revolution as a key event in the formation of Mongolian independence [8]. The entire history preceding this event was, according to the authors, only a preparatory stage, which made it possible to identify in the person of Soviet Russia



the main ally and assistant to the Mongolian people. The latter, being the conductor of the world revolutionary movement, played an exceptional role in the fate of the Mongolian state and anticipated its further path of development. So M.A.Vaksberg reveals the "socialist nature" of post-revolutionary Mongolia by analyzing the constitution of 1924[9]. Analyzing the text of the document presented in the book in full, article by article, the author draws an analogy with the "Leninist" constitution and comes to the conclusion that as a result of the victory of the 1921 revolution, the Mongols, with help and active support of the proletariat of the USSR, built their own independent revolutionary statehood.

Perhaps the most complete reflection of this period of historiography was found in the periodical scientific press of that time. In particular, many articles about the revolution of 1921 were published in the journals *Novy Vostok*, *Life of Buryatia*, *Pacific Ocean*, *Bolshevik*, and others. as a result, the need to liquidate the lamaist church, which, in their opinion, was the personification of feudal Mongolia. The national revolutionary movement of Mongolia had its own two main tasks: on the one hand, the expulsion of foreign rapists (Chinese militarists and Russian White Guards) from the country, on the other, the elimination of the feudal-theocratic system and the establishment of people's democratic statehood. The feudal estate of Mongolia is at a crossroads and is going through a period of disintegration as a political unit. Hence the revolution of 1921 is assessed as a stage in the transition to a new socio-political formation.

The second point is that in their articles the authors emphasize the role of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, pointing out its exceptional importance in the acquisition of national sovereignty by the state. In this sense, the figurative assessment of I.I. Genkin is interesting. The author writes that "the Mongolian People's Party managed to stir up the stagnant swamp of Mongolian life, drive more than one wedge into the foundations of feudalism and theocracy."

Among the problems raised by scholars regarding the process of the movement for Mongolian independence, during this period, the Japanese question was first illuminated[10]. In the 1920s and 1930s, Japan began to exert a significant influence on the Mongolian state. The goal is to create a buffer space that makes it possible to interfere in the affairs of Russia. As a result, Japan intervened in the international diplomatic issue of the independence of Mongolia.

After these events comes the post-war period. During this period, fundamental works on the history of the Mongolian People's Republic were published, as well as a large number of works devoted to the problems of Mongolian foreign policy, where relations with the Soviet Union continue to occupy a special place [9].

The latter, as before, is determined by the history of Mongolia in this period - being oriented towards the socialist model of development, the Mongolian state is experiencing significant influence from the country of the Soviets. This could not but affect the nature of Mongolian studies in this period - they have a powerful ideological background, based on an exaggeration of the Marxist-Leninist theory of class struggle, internationalism and fraternal cooperation of socialist countries.

## **Discussions**

Priority for consideration are issues related to the formation of socialism in Mongolia, considered by scientists as a guarantor of state sovereignty. Unlike the previous stage, where there was a direct analysis of the revolution of 1921 as the next stage of the struggle for independence, modern authors define it as the starting point in the history of the new state - the Mongolian People's Republic.

According to researchers, this revolution was a direct consequence of the Great October Revolution, which is why the problems of Soviet-Mongolian relations receive a special sound.

Looking back to modern times, many ties connects relations of China and India. One of them is Silk Road project that was recently developed on Central Asia. Since the 1990s, the prevailing political situation has contributed to increasingly loud statements about plans to recreate the ancient Silk Road, although negative factors continue to hinder their implementation - mainly the unstable and tense situation in some Central Asian countries, especially in Afghanistan.

Since 2008, the construction of the transcontinental highway "Western Europe - Western China" began as one of the first examples of the real implementation of the idea of the "New Silk Road". The sequence of high-speed highways and high-class highways built into a single system runs through the territory of China, Kazakhstan and Russia. In China and Kazakhstan, construction is nearing completion [6].

China's interests in the large-scale strategy of the "New Silk Road" promoted by it are diverse:

- New transport corridors should reduce the time of cargo transportation from China to Europe from the current 45-60 days. by sea up to 10-13 days. by land. This will significantly optimize supplies and reduce the cost of many Chinese goods, strengthen China's position in the European and Asian markets, as well as occupy new markets in Africa and the Middle East.

- The conquest of new markets is extremely important for the growth of the Chinese economy, which has been slowing down in recent years. Although there are still hundreds of millions of peasants in China who are not involved in the modern economic and technological way of life, China's human resources are not infinite. Continued growth and development requires finding more and more extensive use of Chinese goods, technologies and investments abroad [2].

## **Conclusion**

So, at the beginning of the XX century, the Manchu dynasty in China faced a severe crisis, from which it hoped to get out through reforms, including on the territory of Mongolia. The Qing Empire began to pursue a "new policy" aimed at the active colonization of the Mongolian lands. The whole course of events during the period when

Mongolia was under the rule of the Manchu conquerors shows that it was a difficult period in the history of the Mongolian people. The Mongols were aware of the danger that threatened them from China, which began colonization of their ancestral lands, which was to end with the transformation of Mongolia into an

ordinary Chinese province with the loss of identity by the Mongols and their further assimilation.

The arbitrariness of the Qing officials, the predatory activity of the Chinese trading capital, the mass resettlement of the Chinese who seized the best lands in Mongolia, the loss of national values could not but cause resistance of the indigenous population. Mongolia has long been considered a Buddhist country, and the revival of Mongolian statehood in the form of a Buddhist monarchy has become an objective reality. Therefore, it is not by chance that Bogdo-gegen, the head of the Buddhist church, became a kind of banner and symbol of the revival of the Mongolian state.

Thus, all processes in society developed against the background of the escalating internal political crisis of the empire, which was the cause of the Xinhai Revolution in China in 1911-1913, which, in turn, became the starting point for the creation of Mongolian statehood.

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### ҚЫТАЙ МЕН МОНҒОЛИЯ ТАРИХЫ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ ДИПЛОМАТИЯЛЫҚ ҚАТЫНАСТАРҒА ӘСЕРІ

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**Аңдатпа.** Бүгінгі таңда Моңғолия-тәуелсіз сыртқы саясаты бар, бүкіл әлемге танылған егемен мемлекет, халықаралық саясаттың белсенді мүшесі, БҰҰ мүшесі. 2011 жылы Моңғолия ұлттық тәуелсіздік пен мемлекеттілікті қалпына келтіруді жариялаған 1911 жылғы ұлт-азаттық төңкерістің 100 жылдығын салтанатты түрде атап өтті. Осыған байланысты қазіргі уақытта Моңғолияның тәуелсіздік проблемасына деген қызығушылық



әлсіремейді. Біздің ойымызша, 1911-1921 жылдары моңғол мемлекетінің тәуелсіздігі мен қалыптасуы үшін күрес қандай қиын жағдайда өткенін байқау өте маңызды. Моңғолия Сыртқы Моңғолия және Ішкі Моңғолия болып бөлінетінін бәріміз білеміз. Сыртқы Моңғолия бір кездері тарихта Қытай аумағына тиесілі болған. Кейінірек, екінші дүниежүзілік соғыс кезінде Қытайдың Жапонияға қарсы соғысына және Куоминтанг пен Коммунистік партия арасындағы Азаматтық соғысқа шетелдік араласуына байланысты сыртқы Моңғолияға мән берілмеді. Кейінірек, Кеңес Одағының араласуымен, 1921 жылы ол тәуелсіздікке қол жеткізді және тәуелсіз егемен мемлекет болды. Сонымен қатар, Моңғолия Қытайдан біржола бөлінді.

Оның Қытаймен қарым-қатынасы күрделі және өзіндік тарихи негізі бар. Бұл қазіргі уақытта Орталық және Оңтүстік-Шығыс Азия аймағында болып жатқан елеулі геосаяси өзгерістер мен трансформациялық процестерді ескере отырып, Қытай мен Моңғолияның көпвекторлы сыртқы саясатын кешенді зерттеу. Жаңа саяси шындықтар контекстінде жетекші өңірлік және өңірден тыс қатысушылар жаңа ұлттық мүдделерді іске асыру мақсатында өздерінің бұрынғы сыртқы саяси басымдықтарын қайта қарайды, бұл өңірдің өзінің ахуалына әсер ете алмайды.

**Тірек сөздер:** тарих, Қытай, Моңғолия, саясат, дипломатиялық даму, Тәуелсіздік, көпвекторлы полиция, Жібек жолы.

## **ИСТОРИЯ КИТАЯ И МОНГОЛИИ И ЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ**

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**Аннотация.** Сегодня Монголия - признанное во всем мире суверенное государство с независимой внешней политикой, активный участник международной политики, член ООН. В 2011 году Монголия торжественно отметила 100-летие национально-освободительной революции 1911 года, провозгласившей восстановление национальной независимости и государственности. В связи с этим в настоящее время интерес к проблеме независимости Монголии не ослабевает. Особенно важно, на наш взгляд, проследить, в каких сложных условиях проходила борьба за независимость и образование монгольского государства в 1911-1921 годах. Как мы все знаем, Монголия делится на Внешнюю Монголию и Внутреннюю Монголию. Внешняя Монголия когда-то в истории принадлежала территории Китая. Позже, во время Второй мировой войны, из-за иностранного вмешательства Китая в Антияпонскую войну и Гражданской войны между Гоминьданом и Коммунистической партией, о Внешней Монголии не позаботились. Позже, при вмешательстве Советского Союза, в 1921 году, она добилась независимости и стала независимым суверенным государством. Кроме того, Монголия была навсегда отделена от Китая.

Его отношения с Китаем сложны и имеют свою собственную историческую подоплеку. Это комплексное исследование многовекторной внешней политики Китая и Монголии, проведенное с учетом серьезных геополитических изменений и трансформационных процессов, происходящих в настоящее время в регионе Центральной и Юго-Восточной Азии. В контексте новых политических реалий ведущие региональные и внерегиональные участники пересматривают свои прежние внешнеполитические приоритеты с целью реализации новых национальных интересов, что не может не сказаться на ситуации в самом регионе.

**Ключевые слова:** история, Китай, Монголия, политика, дипломатическое развитие, независимость, многовекторная полиция, Шелковый путь.

*Статья поступила 17.05.2022*