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Tārīkh-i amniyya ("History of Peace") was written in the Chagatai language—the old literary language of Central Asia, which can be thought of as an ancestral form of today's Uyghur and Uzbek languages. According to modern scholars, the Chagatai of Musa Sayrami's manuscripts had been influenced by "modern" Uyghur language (i.e., the vernacular of Sayrami's own era).

Tārīkh-i amniyya, which has survived in several manuscripts, consists of the following parts:

the introduction, which surveys the history of Xinjiang from Noah to Chengiz Khan to the beginning of the Dungan Rebellion

Part 1, which discusses the early stages of the rebellion, under leadership of the Khojas

Part 2, which discusses the Yaqub Beg's regime, and the reconquest of the region by the Chinese troops in 1877.

Conclusion

作者介绍:

Mullā Mūsa Sayrāmī (Uyghur: مۇسە سەيرامى, ULY: Molla Musa Seyrami; 1836–1917) was a historian from Xinjiang, known for his account of the events in that region in the 19th century, in particular the Dungan Rebellion of 1864–1877. While the ethnonym Uyghurs, with its modern meaning, was not yet used in Musa Sayrami's day,[1] he probably would be called an Uyghur if he lived a few decades later, based on his place of birth and the language of his literary works.

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