

R. S. From Báljúná Changíz moved to the banks of a river flowing at the foot of a mountain on the border of Khítá, and here he mustered his army, which numbered only four thousand six hundred men. From this he moved on to the Nor or Náwar = "Lake," and from there sent envoys to treat with the Kúnghrát tribe, who came and joined him. He next sent envoys to arrange a peace with Aong Khán, but they returned unsuccessful, and war followed. Changíz defeated Aong Khán, who fled for asylum to Táyáng Khán, but he was attacked on the way by some nomad robbers, who killed him and sent his head to their Chief; and he had the skull set in a gold frame, and in memory of their old enmity used to address it with words of reviling. Sanjún, on this occasion, escaped to Tibet, and thence made his way to Káshghár, where he was executed by its Chief in 599 H. = 1202 A.D.

Changíz by this victory subjugated all the Mughol tribes, and at the age of forty-nine years ascended the throne at Shamán Gara, his favourite camp ground in the same year 1202 A.D. According to Mughol custom he was raised aloft on a pile of felt carpets, and putting on the crown with magnificent ceremony, changed his name from Tamúgin to Changíz.

Now, in the following year, 1203 A.D., Táyáng Khán, Náymán, dreading the power of the rising conqueror, sent envoys to arrange an alliance with Alácosh Namugín, the King of the Angait, but he refused the advances made, and joined Changíz, who was already on the march against the Náymán. His army camped on the Gulbaty plain till the end of the summer harvest, and then the vanguard advanced to the Altáy river, where it came up with the army of Táyáng Khan, and his allies, the Makrit, Karait, Awrát, Jájrát, and other tribes.

Changíz defeated them all. Táyáng died of his wounds, and Koshluk, his son, escaped to his uncle, Búyurúc Khan. The tribes of Tátár, Caycay, Durmán, and Sáljút submitted, but that of Makrit held out. Changíz returned for winter to Shamán Gara, and in the spring marched against Toctá Begi, the ruler of the Makrit. He, with his son, Kará Namoda, fled to Búyurúc Khán, the brother of Táyáng Khán, and Changíz subjugated the Makrit. He then went against Tangút or Cáshmín, destroyed its fort, and slew all who offered resistance, as was his established rule.

Changíz after these victories extended his *yásá-yúsún* code over all the subjugated tribes, whom he now incorporated into his military organization, framed on the decimal system, by which the whole population capable of bearing arms was enrolled in his army. They were divided into companies of ten called *ón*; of a hundred, called *yúz*; of a thousand, called *ming*; and of ten thousand, called *túmán*. And each of these was under a commander, called respectively *Onbáshi*, *Yúzbáshí*, *Mingbáshí*, and *Túmán Aghá*, who was directly subordinate to the commander next in superiority to him, so that each commander had direct control of only ten units: thus the *Túmán Aghá* of ten *Mingbashi*, the *Mingbashi* of ten *Yúzbáshi*, the *Yúzbáshi* of ten *Onbáshí*, and the *Onbáshí* of ten men. The system was rigidly enforced, and governed by strict regulations for the conduct and responsibility of each rank. And practically it worked with that success which enabled its originator to achieve the surprising conquests that in less than ten years laid the whole of Asia at his mercy, of which alas! it knew not even the semblance.

In the following spring he held a grand national assembly, or *Curultáy*, and, mounted on a magnificent throne, confirmed the change of his name from Tamújin to Changíz; established the *yásá-yúsún*, written now for the first time in the Uighúr character, as the law of his realm; held high festival, and then set out on a campaign against the resisting Búyurúc Khán. He was killed, and his country ravaged, but his nephew, Koshluk, escaped to Toctá Begi, and they both retired to the country of Arwísh. Changíz returned from this campaign to quell a revolt in Tangút, and then turned his arms against the Kirghiz on his western borders. They, however, met him with a prompt tender of submission and tribute, and were in return granted the privilege of holding their lands in *Súyúrghátmish*, or "military fief," and Changíz retraced his steps triumphant to Shamán Gara.