

## **O. Batsaikhan summary:**

### **Mongolia's National Revolution of 1911 and the last emperor of Mongolia VIII Bogdo Jetsundamba Khutukhtu**

This paper is a result of serious efforts made to elucidate the origin, process and culmination of Mongolia's National Revolution of 1911 as well as the post-revolution development and to reveal, as objectively as possible, the role that VIII Bogdo Jebtsundamba khutuktu had played in that fateful event, relying on the historical sources preserved in the archives of Mongolia, Russia, Japan and other countries, the memoirs, reminiscences and reports of those who took part in or witnessed those events, such as Magsar the Witty, Manchu expert L. Dendev, G. Navaantseren and others. I believe that elucidating the most critical and grave moments in the history of the Mongolia of early 20<sup>th</sup> century is of importance not only for Mongolia's history but also in the clarification of the policies which countries such as Russia, China and Japan pursued in the region. This historical event is a turning point in Mongolia's advance from the past into the future and its knowledge is important to the preservation of her history, tradition and culture and further development.

On 29 December 1911 the Mongols seceded from the Manchu empire, proclaimed their independence and elevated their VIII Bogdo Jebtsundamba Khutuktu as the khaan of the Mongolian nation. It was the culmination of the struggle they were waging under the leadership of the eighth Bogdo Jebtsundamba Khutuktu to get independent from the Manchu Ching state.

I would like to clarify the contribution that Mongolia's last khaan, the VIII Bogdo Jebtsundamba Khutuktu, made to the national revolution of 1911. VIII Bogdo khan was the leader of the Mongol's religion, an extraordinary leader who headed, since 1911, both the Mongolian state and religion and the father of the national revolution.

The following issues will be touched during the presentation:

- Groups of issues relating to Mongolia's national revolution of 1911, one of the most important events in Mongolia's history, issues that may have not been familiar enough or you may have read but have not formed a clear understanding about
- The brief account given in the beginning of the work on the arrival of 13<sup>th</sup> Dalai lama in Mongolia can attract those interested in our history
- The main issue considered in this paper is the preparation for the Mongolian national revolution of 1911. As is known, VIII Bogd Khutuktu accepted the proposal made to him by Sain noen T. Namnansuren through his letter, called for a meeting and consultations in Ikh Khuree of princes and high ranking lamas of the four Khalkha aimaks and Ikh shabi (Congregation of disciples), and sent a group of now-known people to seek

assistance from the Russian Emperor, having understood that a time came to break away from the Manchu state and restore and proclaim Mongolia's independence. My presentation is a comprehensive interpretation on the role that VIII Bogd Jebtsundamba Khutuktu had played in the origin, process and triumph of Mongolia's national revolution of 1911.