

The Northern Wei Dynasty's View on Gaoche

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ABSTRACT. Gaoche people is the nomadic people living in the north and northwest of China from the fourth to the sixth century A. D. According to the biography of Gaoche of Weishu, they are probably the descendants of Chidi. In the beginning, they named themselves DiLi, and the North called them Chile, They also were named Gaoche because of their tall wheels with the most spokes. This paper takes the Northern Wei Dynasty's view on Gaoche as the title, which is to sort out, summarize and sum up the relevant historical materials to draw conclusions. Wishing experts to criticize and correct my paper.

KEYWORDS: Wei Dynasty's, Gaoche

1. Gaoche cavalry could be used by the court was accepted by the Northern Wei Dynasty

In the second year of Emperor Taiwu of Shenjia (429), discussing whether to concentrate on attacking RouRan in the Northern Wei Dynasty, Cui Hao proposed Gaoche are famous for equestrian skill, which can make them submissive and be used by court. According to this we can know that Gaoche people are famous for their good riding skills. Gaoche cavalry was also a significant force that could not be ignored in the Northern and Southern Dynasties. In the fourth year of Shenjia (431), Mofu Kuruoyu, who is the North Chile's general, led thousands of cavalry to meet Emperor Taiwu. In addition to being proficient in riding, Gaoche people are brave, good at fighting, and they are united in dealing with foreign invasion.

Bei Houli, the General of HuLv Tribe of GaoChe, who went to the Northern Wei Dynasty, was getting the appraisal that braver and stronger than others and fought bravely in the battlefield, which was different from the common people. Besides, The Gaoche people also learned the Hun's Military tactics. Beholi was good at using fifty yarrow to divine good and bad fortune. Every time was effective, so he was very favored by the emperor and got very rich reward. His descendants, Hu Lujin are good at riding and shooting. He used the Hun's method to observe the dust to know there are how many horse and observe the ground to judge the distance between the enemy and him. Hu Lujin's son Hu Luguang used Hun's divination method to predict accurately every time. When the barracks in the army are not set up, he never enter the commander's tent or sit down for a day. In addition to divination, the Hun's method used by the HuLv's family also contains some military common sense and military techniques.

Because of the advantages that GaoChe people are good at riding and fighting bravely, Northern Wei Dynasty needed to recruit GaoChe cavalry for own use. In fact, since the second Emperor Mingyuan, there have been Gaoche cavalry in the Northern Wei army. According to *WeiShu* Volume 26 *biography of Wei Juan* recorded that Emperor Taizong went to Youzhou and ordered Wei Juan to assist Shizu to stay the capital. Later, Emperor Taizong conquered the south of the Yellow River. Wei Juan urged the cavalry with high chariots to attack before the battle and enemy is afraid of him. In the third year of Taichang (418), ordering general Xue Fan to lead 20000 people from 12 tribes of DingLing to the weak water in the north to fight against the rebel. In the sixth year of Taiping Zhenjun(445), in order to pacify the rebellion of Hu Gai Wu in Lushui, Emperor Taiwu ordered ChiLe cavalry in Gaoping to rush to Chang'an. In the war of pacifying Helian Xia, Gao Che army fought with Helian Ding and beheaded thousands of people. In addition, the Northern Wei Dynasty also set up a guard force composed of Gaoche people, led by Gaoche guard general and Gaoche guard corporal. During the period of Emperor Xiaowen, the Northern Wei Dynasty was at war with the Southern Dynasty. "Chih (Yuwen) Fu led 500 Gaoche cavalry to the south of the army, seized the bridge and cut off their retreat. At the end of the Northern Wei Dynasty, Gaoche people were also mixed in the imperial army. In response to the subordinates of Xiao Zong, who is Yuzhang King of Nanliang consultation on the military forces of the north, inspector Lu Yu said that there are 500000 soldiers from Gaoche, Baiyan, Qiang and Shu. Highness Qi, Li Chenliu, Cui Yanbo, Li Shuren, etc. are divided into three ways, which are through Jiangxi Province. At this time, Gaoche soldiers still had a large proportion in the Northern Wei army. Since the middle and later period of the Northern Wei Dynasty, the Gaoche people who moved to the six towns north of Pingcheng were gradually incorporated into the six towns vanguard

cavalry, and gradually replaced the Xianbei people as the main force of the six towns vanguard cavalry. Recording of *Pay tribute to the six kings of Wen* on Volume 21 of the *Weishu*, Gaozu is going to fight in the south, sending envoys to appease six towns and ordering cavalry to fight. Mr. Duan Lianqin thinks that the six town cavalry here should refer to the Gaoche cavalry. From the middle and late period of the Northern Wei Dynasty to the Northern Qi Dynasty, Gaoche cavalry was no longer regarded as the soldiers of the nation and the members of the people of Xianbei. Eventually, they became synonymous with the Hu hired cavalry, and gradually separated from the regular army.

2. The Northern Wei Dynasty have a certain understanding of the living habits of Gaoche people

During the Northern and Southern Dynasties, the Northern Wei Dynasty had a certain acquaintance of the living habits of Gaoche people. The specific performance is that making accurate judgment in dealing with Gaoche affairs. For example, Emperor Taiwu migrated hundreds of thousands of Gaoche people from the north of desert to the south of the desert. Due to the invasion of officials in charge, most people complained and hoped to escape back to north of desert. In this case, Liu Jie and An Yuan who are the Chief Imperial Secretary and director in the Northern Wei Dynasty, thought that they should order these people to move to the west of the Yellow River before the ice melts, so that even after the ice has melted, they can't escape to the north. Tuoba Tao, Emperor Taiwu, opposed the proposal. He thought Gaoche people can't be migrated because they get accustomed to free life for a long time like deer in the garden. If no one oppresses them, they will live a stable life, but they will run away desperately in an emergency. At the insistence of Liu Jie and others, Emperor Taiwu chose 30000 people migrated to the west of river. As a result, as Emperor Taiwu said, these people thought that they would kill me if they surrounded me in the west of river, so they rebelled on the way. At the same time, Gaoche's leader complained to the court that Lu Ji, the general of Huaihuang Town, was strict in his administration and lacked favor for his subordinates. He hoped to recall Lang Gu, the former general of Huaihuang town. After returning to the capital, Lu Ji said to Emperor Taiwu that this time let Langgu to administer the town. Less than year, Gaoche must be rebelled and Langgu will failed. The next year, all the Gaoche tribe killed Langgu and rebelled as L Lu Ji predicted. During the period of Emperor Xiaowen, all the Gaoche tribe rebelled, and the court issued Ruyin king Yuan Tianci and Luo Yun to lead the army to fight. At the first, Gaoche vanguard tribe announced surrender. Deputy general Yuan Fu thought that there's something wrong with the Chile. However, this correct proposal was not recognized by Yuan Tianci and Luoyun. As a result, the Northern Wei army was defeated, Luoyun was killed, and Yuan Tianci was only alive.

In the above cases, the emperors and ministers of the Northern Wei Dynasty can make accurate judgments on the actions of Gaoche people, expect the wisdom of the decision-maker, it was also related to the long-term contact with Gaoche people and was familiar with the life habits of Gaoche people that accumulated rich experience.

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