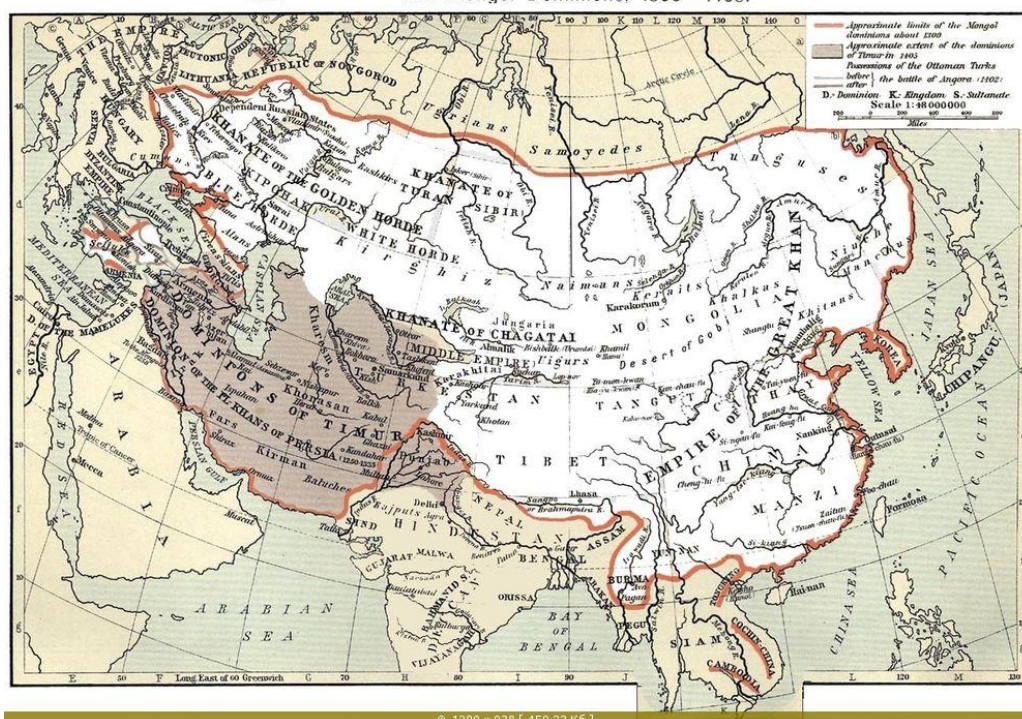


## International Academy of Social Sciences book of year award for 2015

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The Mongol Dominions, 1300–1405.



### 1. Introduction

The territory of Northern Eurasia, Central Asia, Mongolia and Inner Asia, Korea and Japan populated Finno-Ugric and Altaic peoples. These people have a common language structure, mentality and religious worldview. The religious worldview of these people based on Eurasian shamanism.

Shamanism includes:

1. The Cult of Heaven (Num-Torum in Finno-Ugric peoples, Tengri in Turkic-Mongol peoples, Shang-Di in the northern Chinese and Manchurs peoples, Korean Shamanism and the Japanese Shinto)
2. The cult of ancestor spirits
3. Animism: the cult of the wolf, the bear, bull, etc.
4. The cult of nature spirits

The populations of Finno-Ugric and Altaic peoples were warlike nomads: the Huns, the proto-Hungarians, Tataro-Mongols, Turks, Manchurs and northern Chinese tribes. Women were warriors and had equal rights with men. Concept the cult of Heaven recognized the variability of worship Heaven through Christianity, Buddhism and Islam. Therefore, the Mongols and Turks conquered the country was full of religious tolerance. Cult of Heaven adapted other religions: Indo-Iranian Zoroastrianism: Ahura Mazda, Chinese Konfucius, Buddhism, Tao Tian, Hinduism and Islam(Sufism) as a result emerged the concept State Rules : Mandate of Heaven, Tian Di; Konfucius with elements of shamanism and Shinto. Sufism in Central Asia and India, Iran and the Ottoman Empire

Topical issue:

1. Religious Tolerance. Turkic Islam based on Tengrism with elements of Buddhism, unlike Wahhabism completely tolerant to other religions.
2. The cult of nature-topical issue of environmental Protection
3. Gender equality