The Political Situation of the *Tujue* (突厥) until the Beginning of the 7th Century: An Analysis of the Chiefs and their Districts.

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Analyzing where the chiefs of the *Tujue* (突厥) were stationed until the beginning of the 7th century in consideration of the relations between the *Tujue* and the *Tiele* (鉄勒), the conclusions drawn are as follows.

The *Tiele*, which the *Tujue* conquered in the first war against foreign countries, reinforced the Tujue's army. Under the reign of Yandu (燕都) the chiefs appear in the Tujue. Until the reign of Tuobo-kehan (佗鉢可 汗) the Tujue consisted of the eastern, the central and the western district. Though the chiefs were stationed in the Tujue, they were not independent of the Da-kehan (大可汗) clearly. Since the reign of Shetu (摂図) the central government was uniting with the eastern and the northern district (北方) controlling the Tiele was appearing. Moreover The relation between the western and the central government was deteriorating. After *Daluobian* (大邏便) ran to the west the *Tujue* consisted of the central-eastern, the northern and the western district. The situation that three Da-kehans were equal in the form of accession to the throne toward the end of the 6th century was based on that structure. Simo (思摩) was a Da-kehan of the three. It is quite possible that Simo's district Qibei (磧北) faced the Tiele in the northern district and that he controlled the Tiele as Rangan (染干) did. At the beginning of the Daye (大業) period Rangan was in the south of Mongolia and Daman (達漫) in the western district. The Tiele tribes governed by the Tujue before then had their own Da-kehan. The former territory of Tujue's divided into three, the government of Rangan in south Mongolia, the independent government of the Tiele, and the western district.