



International Conference on Social Sciences in the Modern Era

21 – 23 February 2024

Birmingham, United Kingdom

Study on Zhaohui, the General of Dingbian in Qing Dynasty

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Abstract

"Zhaohui, surnamed Uya, was born in the forty-seventh year of the Kangxi era (1708) and died in the twenty-ninth year of the Qianlong era (1764), and was an important minister in the early Qianlong period of the Qing Dynasty. In the ninth year of the Yongzheng era (1731), Zhaohui was appointed to the Office of Military Affairs as a pen-post, and later became an official of the Office of the Co-Chairman, serving for more than 30 years. During his tenure, he gave full play to his various talents and was deeply loved by the Qianlong Emperor.

In the thirteenth year of the Qianlong era (1748), Zhahui was sent to Jinchuan to supervise grain transportation, and because he did his job well, he gradually gained the trust of the Qianlong Emperor; in the sixteenth year of the Qianlong era (1751), Zhaohui was temporarily appointed as the governor of Shandong, and was responsible for investigating the Juntai case, and he successfully completed this task by arresting zhuntai, and the trust of the Qianlong Emperor in him was further deepened, in the eighteenth year of the Qianlong era (1753), Zhaohui became the minister in Tibet. In the following year, Zhaohui was sent by the Qianlong emperor to Balikun, Xinjiang, to be in charge of the military transit, although it was only military logistics, this experience helped him to better understand the geographical location of Xinjiang, which laid a solid foundation for his later success in the post of border general. In 1760, Zhaohui became one of the few ministers in the Qianlong emperor's inner circle. In 1760, when Zhaohui returned in triumph, he was personally greeted by the Qianlong emperor, who also ordered him to ""figure the Purple Pavilion"", which was the best reward for a meritorious minister.

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Throughout his life, from an ordinary official to the late frontier officials, which is inseparable from his thorough work, loyalty and dutiful performance, no matter what position he held, Zhaohui will not be proud of his own merits, he will only be his own duties where the place is managed with dedication, due diligence in Zhaohui body has been very well reflected. However, it is undeniable that Zhaohui also has flaws, under the rule of feudal imperial power, Zhaohui is familiar with the way of loyalty to the emperor, obedient to the emperor's words, not the slightest dare to disobey the emperor's will, these are reflected in the historical limitations of Zhaohui.

The study of Zhaohui not only provides a clearer understanding of the historical process of the unification of Xinjiang during the Qing dynasty, but also provides some reference for our study of the relationship between rulers and ministers during the Qianlong period."

Keywords: Qing Dynasty, Qianlong, Zhaohui, General Dingbian