The Yuan dynasty, established by Genghis Khan’s grandson in the late 13th century, gave doctors more prestige than any other dynasties in Chinese history, as the result of complex cross-cultural interactions among Mongols, Western and Central Asians, and Chinese. Most importantly, the government combined local medical schools and temples for the highly-respected Three Progenitors (Sanhuang). In the eyes of the contemporary people, this development meant that medicine was recognized as respectable learning. This article is a chapter of my future book, Doctors and Clients in Yuan China (1206-1368): The Confluence of Mongol Rule, the Learning of the Way, and Medical Innovations.