Under the rule of the descendants of Chinggis Khan (1167-1227) from the thirteenth to mid-fourteenth century, China saw the development of a new culture in which medical practice came to be considered a highly respected occupation for elite men. Using a variety of Chinese-language sources including gazetteers, legal texts, biographies, poems, and medical texts, this book emphasizes the impact of the political and institutional changes caused by the Mongols and their collaborators on the social and cultural history of medicine. These social and cultural changes culminated in the medical theory of Zhu Zhenheng (1282–1358), still influential in East Asian medicine.