Name: _____ Global History II

How did the Mongols Conquer and Rule a Diverse Empire?

Document # 1 (Overhead Map)

1. Name the continents that Mongols made conquests on. _____
_____

2. Name the easternmost country that the Mongols controlled. _____

3. Approximately how many square miles (length x width) was the Mongol Empire. _____

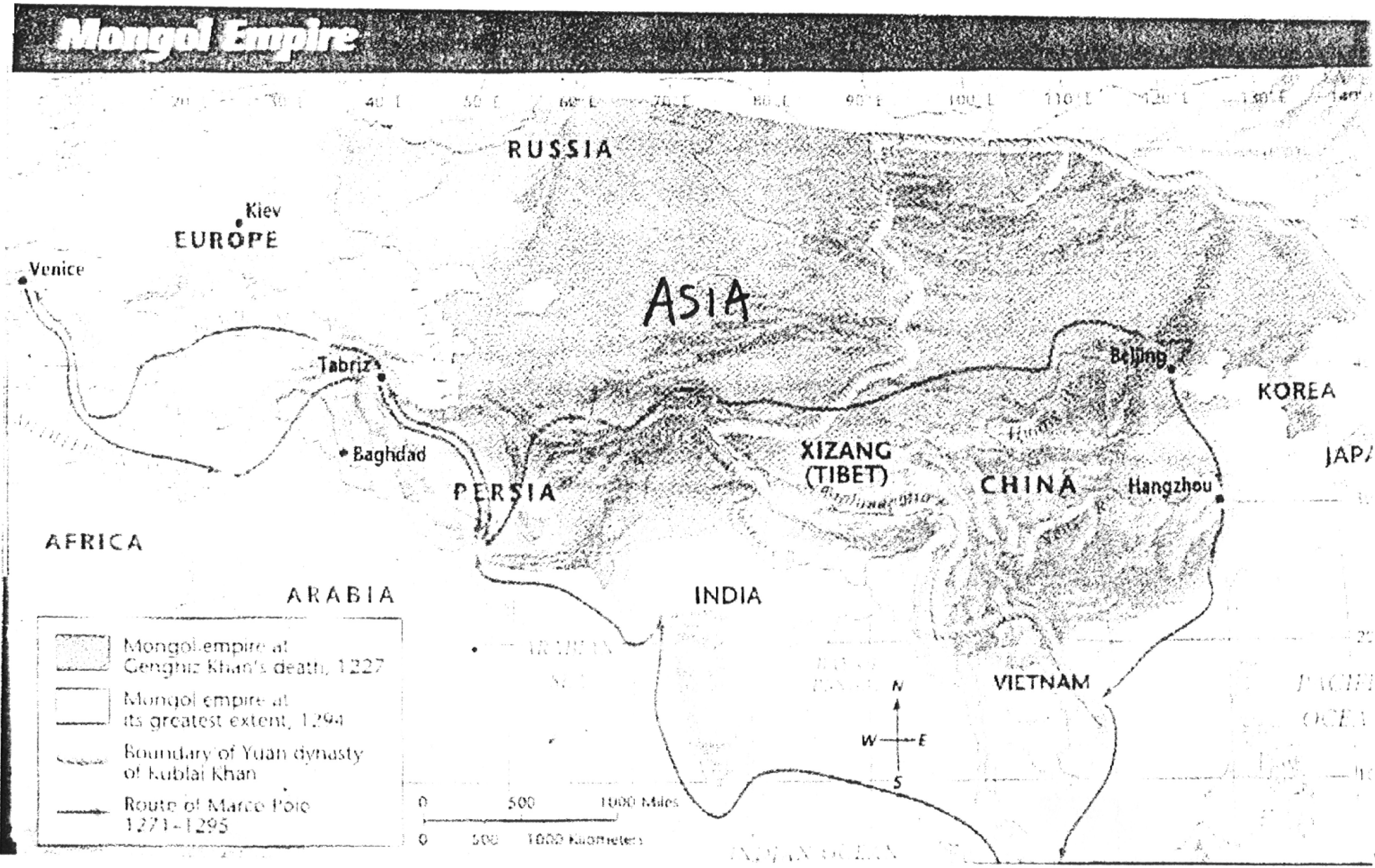
Directions : Read each of the following statements and decide whether that helped or hurt the Mongols rule a large **and diverse empire.**

1. After conquering an opponents **army, the first** Mongol emperor, Ghengis Khan, allowed the local people to live their lives as they pleased. However, everyone had to pay a tribute (tax) to the Mongol ruler. This_____the Mongols rule a diverse Empire because _____
_____
_____

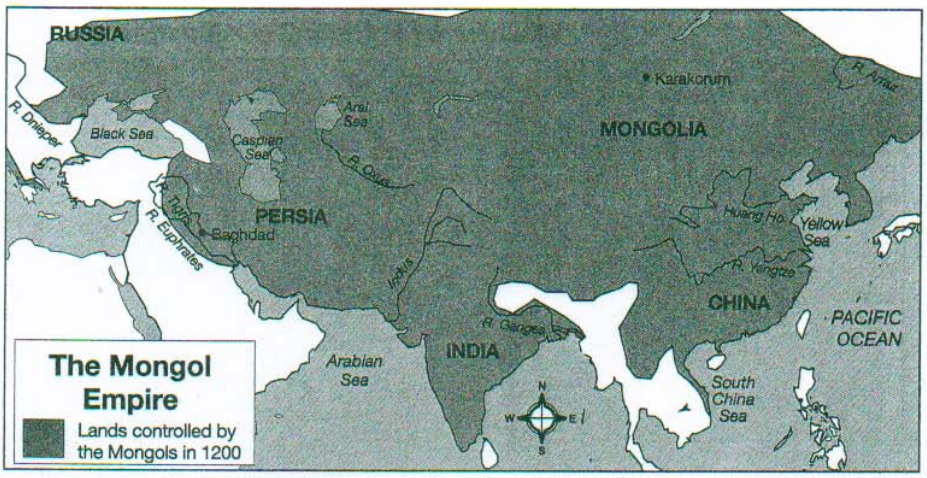
2. After conquering an opponent's army, the Mongol empeor, Ghengis Khan, mistreated the conquered people horribly. He would force cruel and evil punishments on everyone that the Mongols conquered until he was despised by everyone. This the Mongols rule a diverse empire because
_____
_____
_____

3. In the Chinese territories, Mongol rulers gradually adopted Chinese customs and practices. Many allowed Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist monks to preach their religious beliefs to the Chinese people. This_____the Mongols rule a diverse empire because _____
_____

4. In Persia,(modem day Iran and Iraq), Mongol rulers encouraged their soldiers to marry the local Persian women and adopt the language of the Persians. This the Mongols to rule a diverse empire because _____
_____
_____


Mongol Empire
RUSSIA
Kiev
EUROPE
Venice
ASIA
Tabriz
Baghdad
PERSIA
Beijing
KOREA
XIZANG
(TIBET)
CHINA
Hangzhou
AFRICA
ARABIA
INDIA
VIETNAM
Mongol empire at Genghiz Khan's death, 1227
Mongol empire at its greatest extent, 1294
Boundary of Yuan dynasty of Kublai Khan
Route of Marco Polo 1271–1295
N
W
E
S
0 500 1000 Miles
0 500 1000 Kilometers

The Mongol Empire



Between 1000 and 1400, clans of nomadic horsemen from Central and East Asia invaded areas to the west and south. The most successful were the Mongols whose leader was **Genghis Khan**. Genghis codified Mongol law and transformed his horsemen into disciplined cavalry units.

By 1215 he had conquered much of northern China. Between 1218 and 1224 his armies swept west over most of Central Asia and up to the borders of Persia and Eastern Europe.

Genghis' successors conquered the rest of China and established a Mongol dynasty, the Yuan. Gunpowder rockets which the Chinese had invented helped the Mongols in their conquests. Genghis' grandson, Kublai Khan, ruled China until 1294. He insisted that official documents be written in Mongol as well as Chinese and made Mongols his chief officials. In 1368 the Yuan dynasty was overthrown and the Mongols were expelled from China.

Other groups of Mongols continued to move westward. One Mongol army conquered Russia. Another moved southwest into the Middle East. In 1258, they overwhelmed the Abbasid Califate, conquering Baghdad and enslaving its people.

The Mongols used terror to subdue their enemies. They slaughtered thousands and burned countless cities and villages. But once in control, the Mongols brought peace and prosperity to the lands they ruled. They built roads and encouraged trade with Europe—it was during Kublai Khan's reign that the Italian trader **Marco Polo** visited China.

If they respected the culture of the people they conquered (the Chinese, for example) they copied it. Mongol settlers in Persia and Central Asia intermarried and converted to Islam. The Mongols in Russia, however, governed at a distance, from the khanates they created north of the Caspian Sea. They imposed a heavy tax and required Russians to serve in the Mongol army, although they did not impose their culture on them. Mongol rule isolated Russians and other eastern Slavs from the changes that were sweeping Western Europe. At first, Mongol rulers were loyal to the khan in Mongolia, but by 1300 they had become independent.

2 What were the consequences of the Mongol conquests?

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What Impact did Mongol Rule have on other Societies?

Document # 1

"Between 1200-1440, Mongol rule in Russia was much harsher than in other areas of the Mongol Empire The conquerors, few in number, relied on force and fear to maintain their power. Severe punishments, including death, were common for minor offenses. The Mongols allowed Russian princes to remain in power as long as the princes collected heavy taxes from the Russian peasants under Any Russian community that refused Mongol demands was attacked and burned to the ground. The absolute power of the Mongols served as a model for later Russian rulers. When the Mongols Empire declined, Russian rulers, known as CZARS, continued to use the same harsh methods of governing as the Mongols."

Why were most Russian rulers from the 15th Century through the 20th Century powerful dictators?

_____
_____
_____

Document #2

The following quote came from a contemporary of Kublai Khan in 1279. "People of China enjoyed such a peace that a man might have journeyed from the land of sunrise to the land of sunset with a golden platter upon his head without suffering the least violence from anyone."

Why would crime be non-existent under the Mongol rule in China?

_____
_____
_____

Document #3

"In China, the Mongol ruler there, Kublai Khan, kept Chinese society under strict control. With this strict control, trade flourished. One important trader and explorer, Marco Polo, brought back new goods to Europe (Hint: Barilla, Ronzoni, San Giogio). Other Muslim traders introduced Chinese inventions, such as gunpowder and the compass to the Western world. Soon, Chinese techniques of papermaking and the production of books were spread throughout Europe."

Why was Mongol rule a positive force in European history?

_____
_____
_____