



Western Steppe

Eastern Steppe

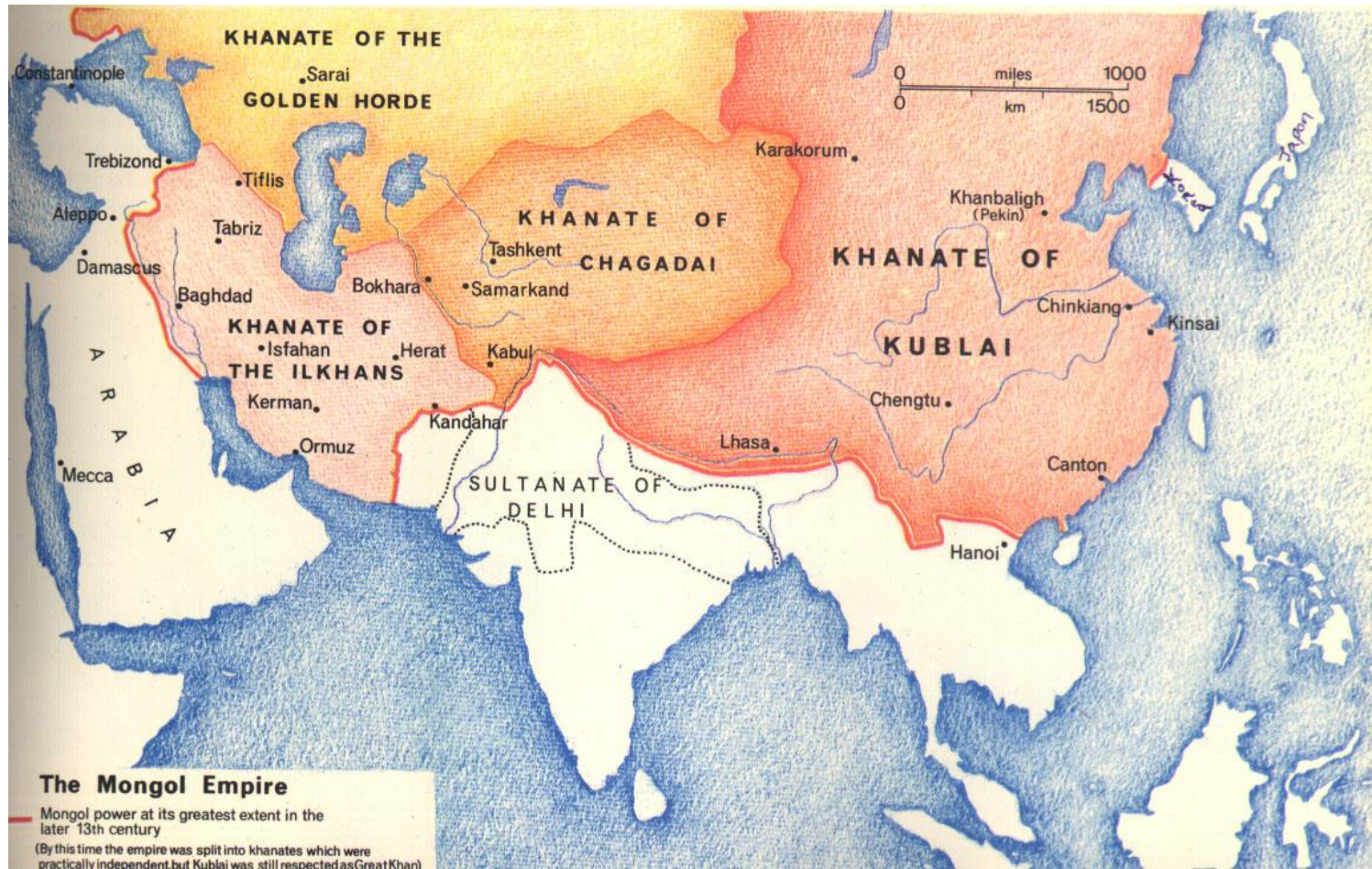
Himalayas

MONGOL



The Mongols

- **13th C. – 15th C. period of dominance**
- **Conquered: China (Song Dyn.), Persia, & Russia**
- **Largest continual land empire in history!!!**



Early Mongols

- **Nomadic** bands who migrated throughout Central Asia (Eastern Steppe) in search of grazing land for animals
- Lived in **yurts**—felt tents
- Traded w/ settled agricultural people
- Tribes united to form confederations during times of warfare
- Men held leadership roles, yet women could speak at tribal councils
- **Steppe diplomacy**—alliances w/ other pastoral groups & eliminate rivals

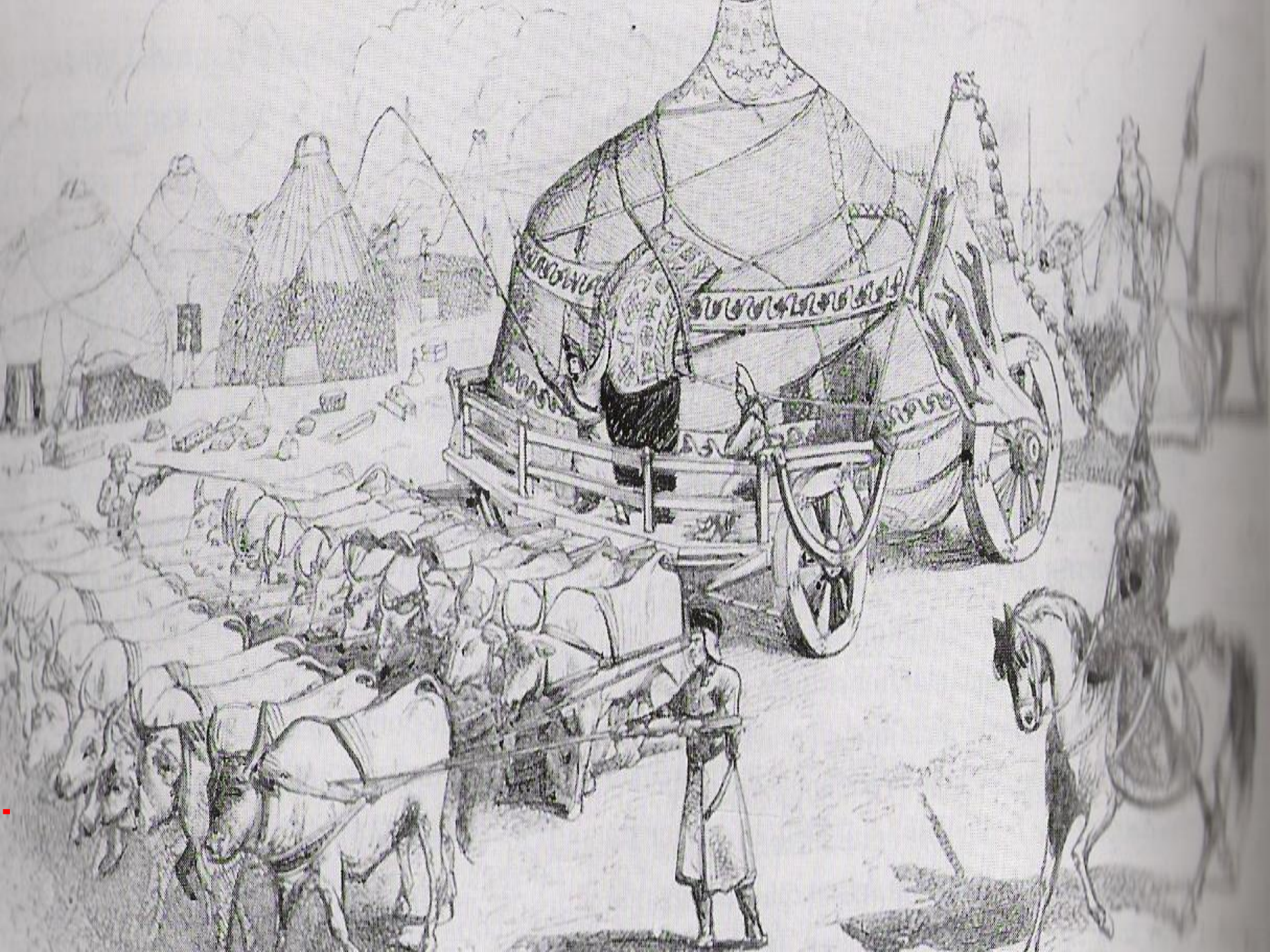


Early Mongol Influence

- End of 12th C. Mongols defeated Jin army (Jurgens—controlled N. China) under the leadership of **Temujin**
- 1206—He organized Mongols into a confederation & he was **renamed Chinggis Khan** (“Oceanic Ruler or “Universal Ruler”)
- **Khan** = ultimate ruler of the Mongols (khagan = emperor)
- Leader elected by free males & held office as long as he could keep it

**Mongol
Trailer**





Below his armor, each cavalry warrior wore silk underwear. When warriors were wounded by an arrow, often the arrowhead did not pierce the strong silk. The warriors could use the silk to help pull the arrow cleanly out of a wound.

The cavalry warrior's weapons included leather armor, a lance, a dagger, a bow and arrows, and his stout, sturdy horse.

Identifying
What
might the
have faced
their vast
together?

Over time, some Mongol rulers adopted aspects of the culture of the people they ruled. The Ilkhans and the Golden Horde became Muslims. The Great Khans made use of Chinese institutions. The growing cultural differences among the khanates contributed to the eventual splitting up of the empire.

The Mongol Peace From the mid-1200s to the mid-1300s, the Mongols imposed stability and law and order across much of Eurasia. This period is sometimes called the Mongol Peace. The Mongols guaranteed safe passage of trade caravans, travelers, and missionaries from one end of the empire to another. Trade between Europe and Asia had

Mongol women took primary responsibility for the needs of the camp, milked the livestock, and treated the wounded. Some also fought as warriors.

The khan and other leaders had great mobile yurts pulled by teams of oxen.

A Mongol army was like a moving city. The cavalry of 10,000 was accompanied by an even greater number of family members, and by tens of thousands of horses and livestock.

WOMEN'S TASKS

Though their primary duty was to milk thousands of animals a day, Mongol women sprang into action on the battlefield after their men, killing enemy wounded and collecting arrows.

PORTABLE GERS

While most of the Mongols' felt tents, or gers, were taken apart for transport, the Khan's ger and those of his wives and generals were fastidiously assembled on wagon over the rugged steppes.

GREASING THE WHEELS

Battered by rough terrain, wagon wheels were constantly lubricated with animal fat.

ROYAL ENTOURAGE

In the royal entourage the Khan's falconer was held in particular esteem.

The Khan's Ger





Modern Mongolia





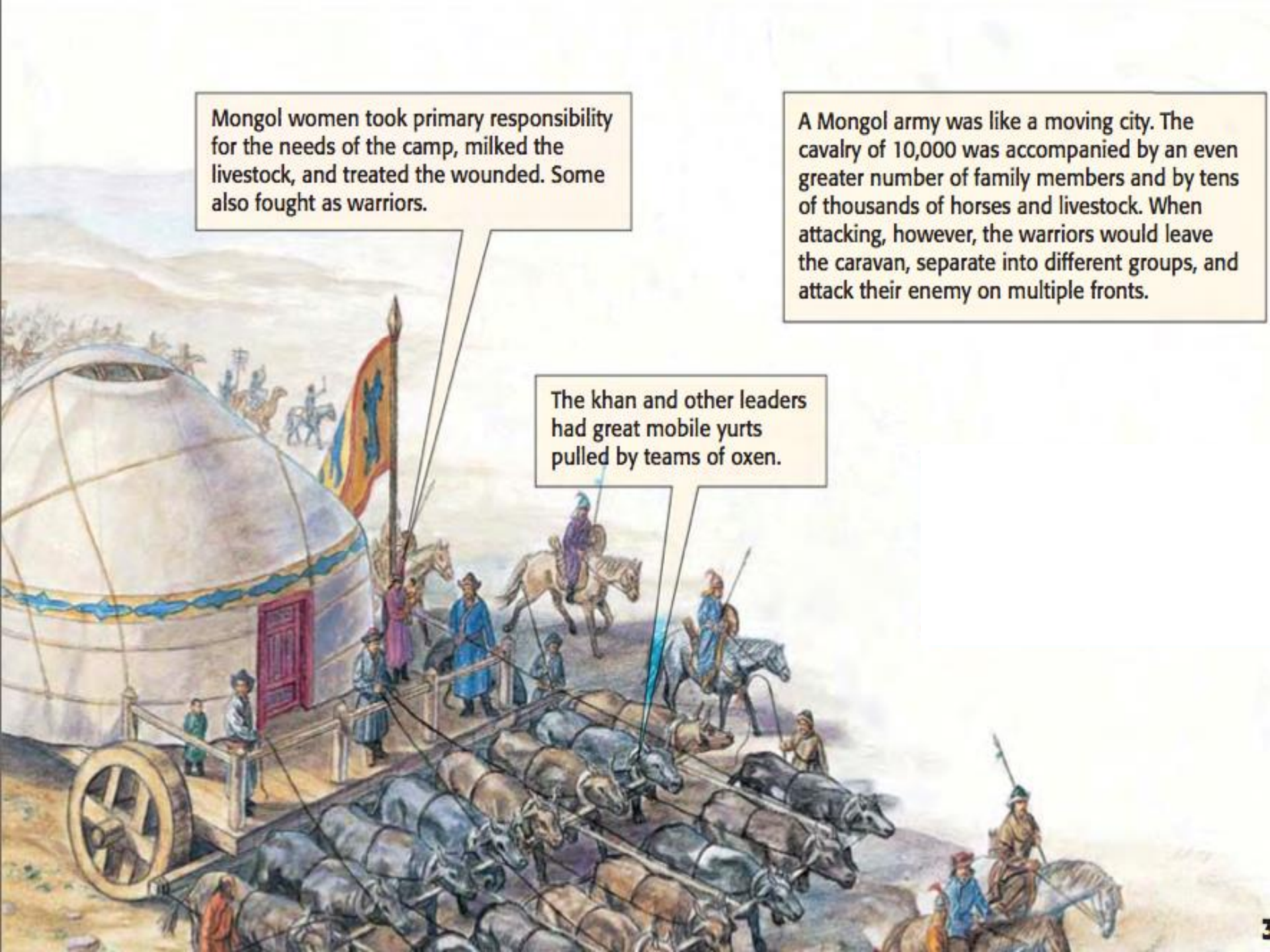


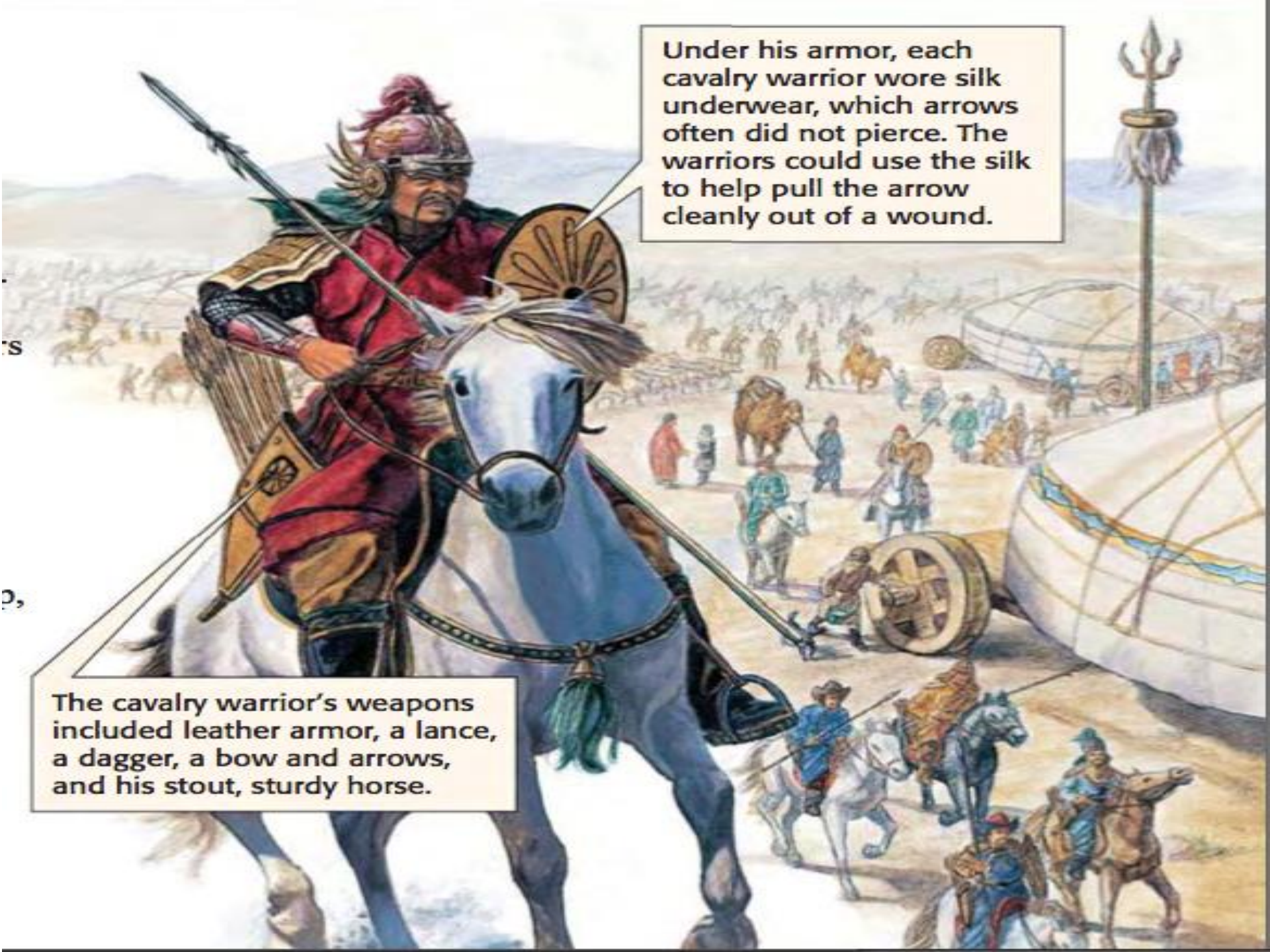


Mongol women took primary responsibility for the needs of the camp, milked the livestock, and treated the wounded. Some also fought as warriors.

A Mongol army was like a moving city. The cavalry of 10,000 was accompanied by an even greater number of family members and by tens of thousands of horses and livestock. When attacking, however, the warriors would leave the caravan, separate into different groups, and attack their enemy on multiple fronts.

The khan and other leaders had great mobile yurts pulled by teams of oxen.





Under his armor, each cavalry warrior wore silk underwear, which arrows often did not pierce. The warriors could use the silk to help pull the arrow cleanly out of a wound.

The cavalry warrior's weapons included leather armor, a lance, a dagger, a bow and arrows, and his stout, sturdy horse.





21/04/2004

Chinggis Khan

- Master at **motivating** his people
- Broke indiv. tribe loyalties & built a new military with their allegiance to him
- **Legal end to divisions among tribes**
- **1227** he died controlling an empire from northern China to eastern Persia
- After his death, **divided empire into 4 khanates** (regional kingdoms) ruled by his sons & grandsons





MONGOL



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Chinggis Khan



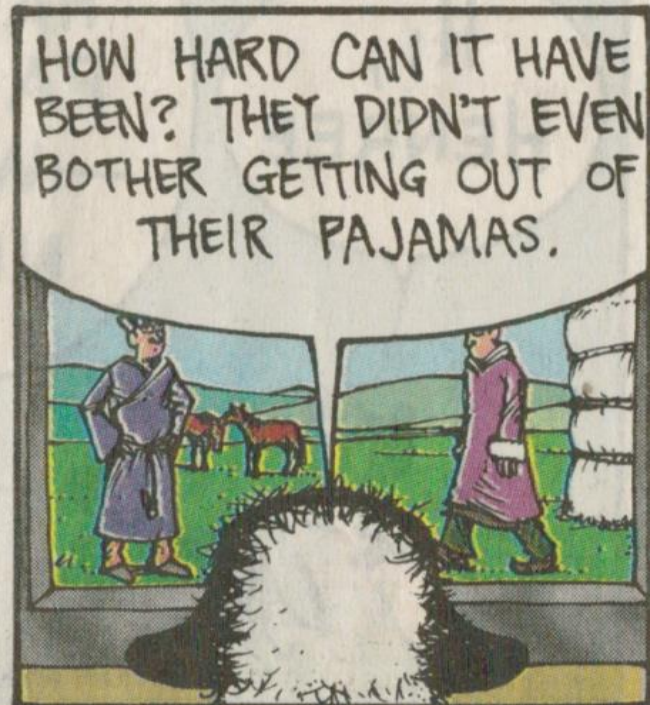


Teaching from a Genghis Khan perspective.

GET FUZZY



By DARBY CONLEY





Red = ethnical Mongols today

Mongol Empire at Height



1206

Mongol Divided Empires

Golden Horde

**Chagatai
Khanate**

Great Khanate

Ilkhan Khanate



“In the countries that have not yet been overrun by them, everyone spends the night afraid that they may appear there too.”

“They do not need a baggage train or store, since they have with them sheep, horses, and other animals, and live exclusively off their meat.”

Ibn Al-Athir, Muslim scholar

Mongol Warrior

- **All cavalry**
- **Each warrior had 2-3 horses & could ride for weeks**
- **Traveled 50-60 miles a day**
- **Masters of short bow**
- **Battle technique: pretend retreat to draw opposition out followed by heavy cavalry attack**
- **Speed & maneuverability**
- **Little protective armor**
- **Military gains from the Chinese:**
 - **Catapult**
 - **Gunpowder**
 - **Cannons**
 - **Flaming arrows**
 - **Battering rams**







How does the Mongol warrior differ from previous warriors in history?

If the Mongol Empire was so mighty, why do you suppose it fell?



Light
Cavalry

Heavy
Cavalry

Elite Heavy
Cavalry

Commander



КИНОПРОКАТНАЯ ГРУППА «НАШЕ КИНО» ПРЕДСТАВЛЯЕТ ФИЛЬМ СЕРГЕЯ БОДРОВА-СТАРШЕГО



МОНГОЛ

СКОРО МИР СОДРОГНЕТСЯ ОТ ИМЕНИ ЧИНГИСХАН

[Trailer](#)

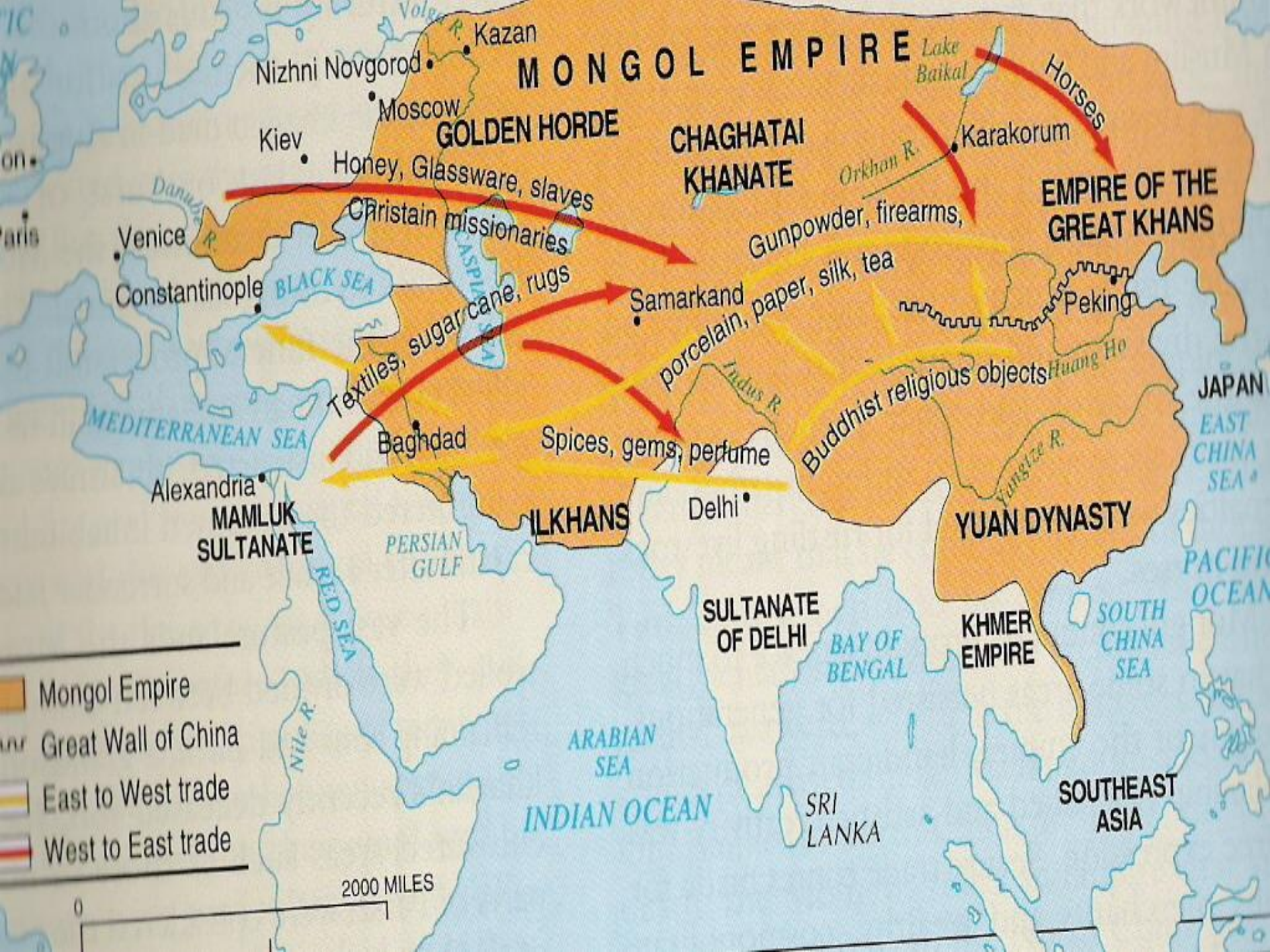
Mongol Rule

- Collected **tribute** from conquered people
- **Not focused on administrating them**
- **Tolerant of religious** beliefs of those conquered & sometimes adopted those believes
- **“Pax Mongolia”**



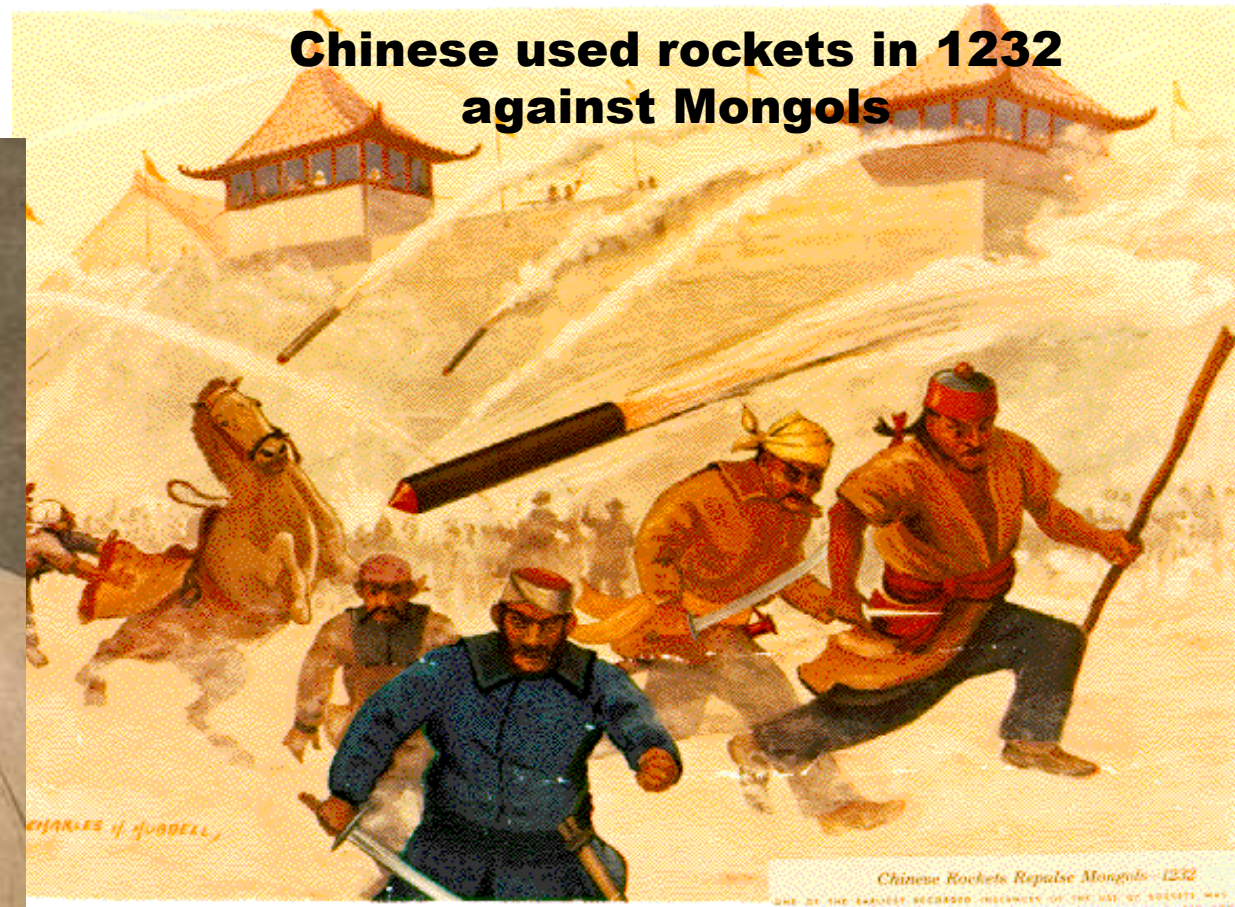


Mongol Passport



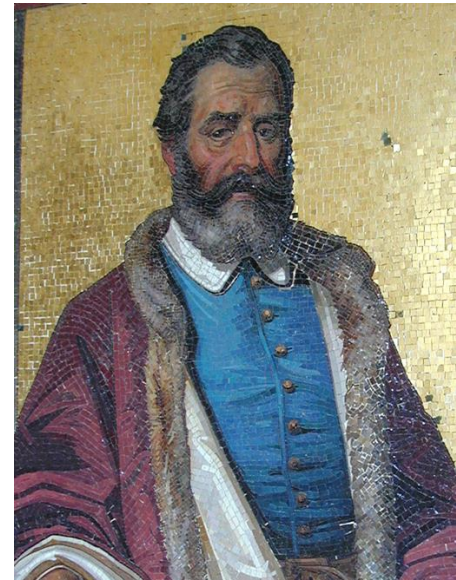
Mongols in China

- **1271—Kublai Khan** (grandson of Chinggis Khan) took control of Song Empire (in south)
 - One of the toughest areas for Mongols to subdue
 - **Yuan Dynasty** (Mongol administration on China)
- **Overthrown by Ming Dynasty** in 1368



Yuan Dynasty—Mongol Rule

- **Chinese forbidden to learn Mongol written lang. (official lang. of Yuan)**
- **No intermarriage b/w Mongols & Chinese**
 - **Only women of nomadic families part of emperor's harem**
- **No civil service exams**
- **Mongol military separate from Chinese**
- **Religious tolerance**
- **Chinese held local & regional gov. positions only**
 - **High gov. positions for Mongols & foreigners (Muslims, Chr.) only!!!**
- **Used expertise of scholars & artisans from China**
- **Foreigners welcomed at Yuan court (Marco Polo)**
- **Merchants and artisans had higher status**





Marco Polo

Women in Mongol China

Mongol women

- **More freedoms**
- **No foot binding**
- **Moved around freely**
- **Towards end, Neo-Confucianism limited**
- **Retained property rights**

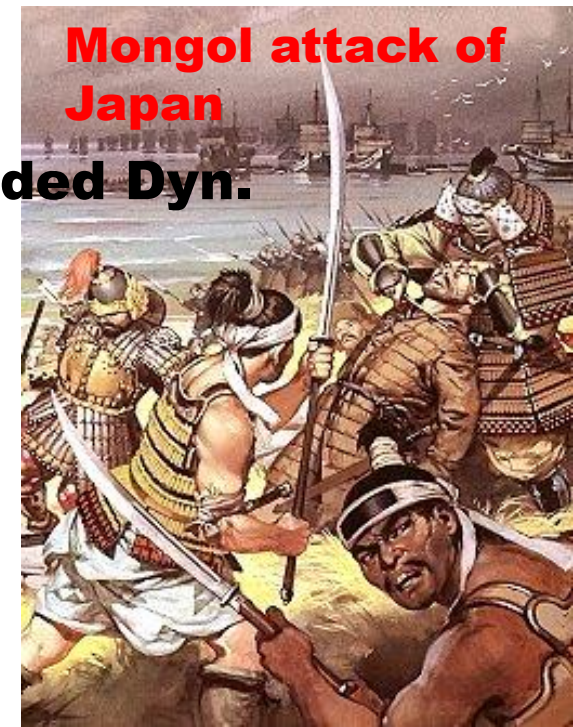
Chinese women

- **Less freedoms**
- **Foot binding**
- **Did not move freely**
- **Neo-Confucianism limited**
- **No property rights**



Yuan Attempts at Expansion & Decline

- **1274 & 1280 attempted to invade Japan**
 - Invasions turned back by treacherous winds known as **kamikaze** to Japanese
- **Brief occupation of Vietnam**
- **Mid-14th C. Kubulai Khan court focused on wealth and luxury** which weakened it
 - Banditry, famine, peasant rebellion
- **Ming Dynasty overthrew Yuan**
 - Chinese peasant lead rebellion & founded Dyn.



Mongols in Russia

- B/f Mongols, **Russia was divided** into many kingdoms centered on trading cities
- **1237-1240**—Mongols **successfully invaded Russia in winter** (only time in history)
- Princes refused to cooperate w/ Mongols & were **taken over individually**
- Cities that resisted—inhabitants were massacred & sold into slavery
 - **Kiev burned** to the ground
- **The Golden Horde** = empire in Russia
- **1480**—Prince of Moscovy defeated the Golden Horde
- ******* Russians called the Mongols “**tartars**” meaning “devil on horseback”

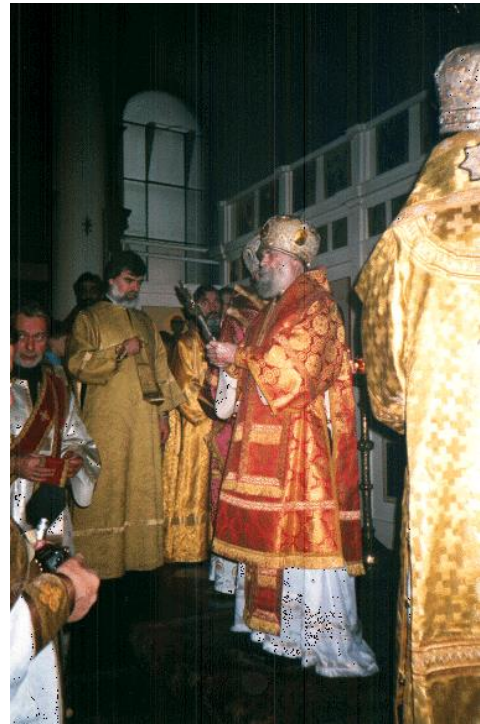


"They destroyed cities and castles and killed men in Kiev, which is the greatest Russian city they besieged; and they ... killed the people of the city. So when we went through that country we found countless human skulls and bones from the dead scattered over the field. Indeed it had been a very great and populous city and now is reduced almost to nothing."

Papal envoy Giovanni di Plano Carpini, 5 years after the fall of Kiev

Effects of Mongols in Russia

1. **Serfdom arose**; peasants gave up land to nobles for protection from Mongols
2. **Moscow was tribute collector** (benefited financially)
 - When neighbor towns couldn't pay, Moscow added them to Moscow's territory
3. **Orthodox Church strengthened**— metropolitan, head of Orth. Church, made head of Russian church
4. **Kept Russia culturally isolated** from Western Europe (Renaissance)
 - No trade or cultural contact which fostered misunderstandings



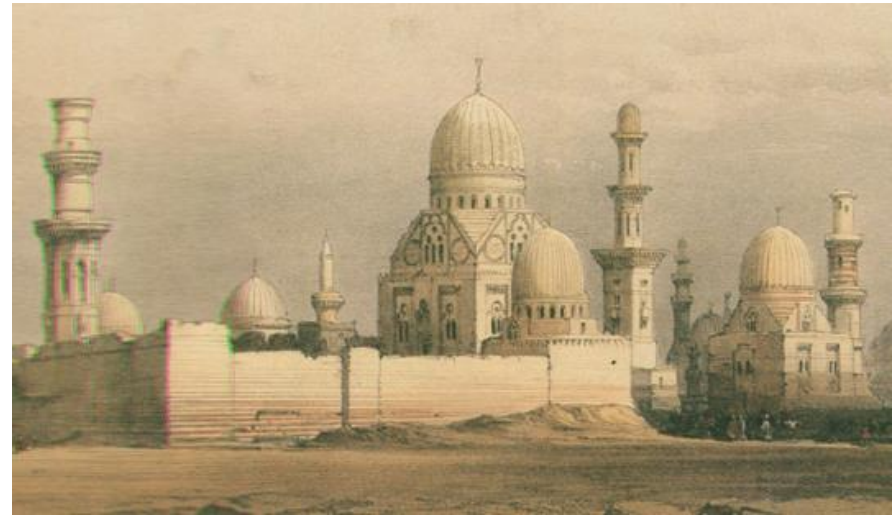
Mongols Attack Europe

- **Attempted to conquer Hungary in 1240 & raided Eastern Europe**
- **Withdrew to deal with issues of succession in Karakorum, Mongolia (capital)**
- **Never returned to Europe**



Mongols in Persia

- **After abandoning Europe, the Mongols turned on Muslims**
- **1243—Seljuk Turks defeated by Mongols**
 - **Power vacuum left Anatolia open to Ottoman Turks in 15th C.**
- **1258—Baghdad destroyed & Persia added to Ilkhan Khanate (a Mongol empire)**
 - **800,000 people slaughtered including Abbasid caliph—ending Abbasid Dyn. (later taken over by Ottoman Turks)**
- **1260—Mongols defeated by Mamluks, slaves of Egypt (ended Mongol threat to Islamic world)**





Positive Impact of Mongol Rule in Eurasia

- **Increased trade b/w Europe & Asia**
- **Mongol Peace = peace & stability during Mongol Empire, 1350-1450**
 - **Promoted exchange of products which increased wealth of merchants**
 - **Exchange of ideas b/w East & West**
 - **New trading posts encouraged Europeans to investigate in ocean voyages**

“They knelt before him and made obeisance [bow w/ respect] with the utmost humility...

Great indeed were the mirth and merry-making with which the Great Khan and all his court welcomed the arrival of these emissaries. And they were well served and attended to in all their needs. They stayed at Court and had a place of honor above the other barons.”

Marco Polo

" I believe it was God's will that we should come back, so that men might know the things that are in the world, since, as we have said in the first chapter of this book, no other man, Christian or Saracen, Mongol or pagan, has explored so much of the world as Messer Marco, son of Messer Niccolo Polo, great and noble citizen of the city of Venice."

Marco Polo

Ha ha ha.
I am better than you.



Negative Impact of Mongols in Eurasia

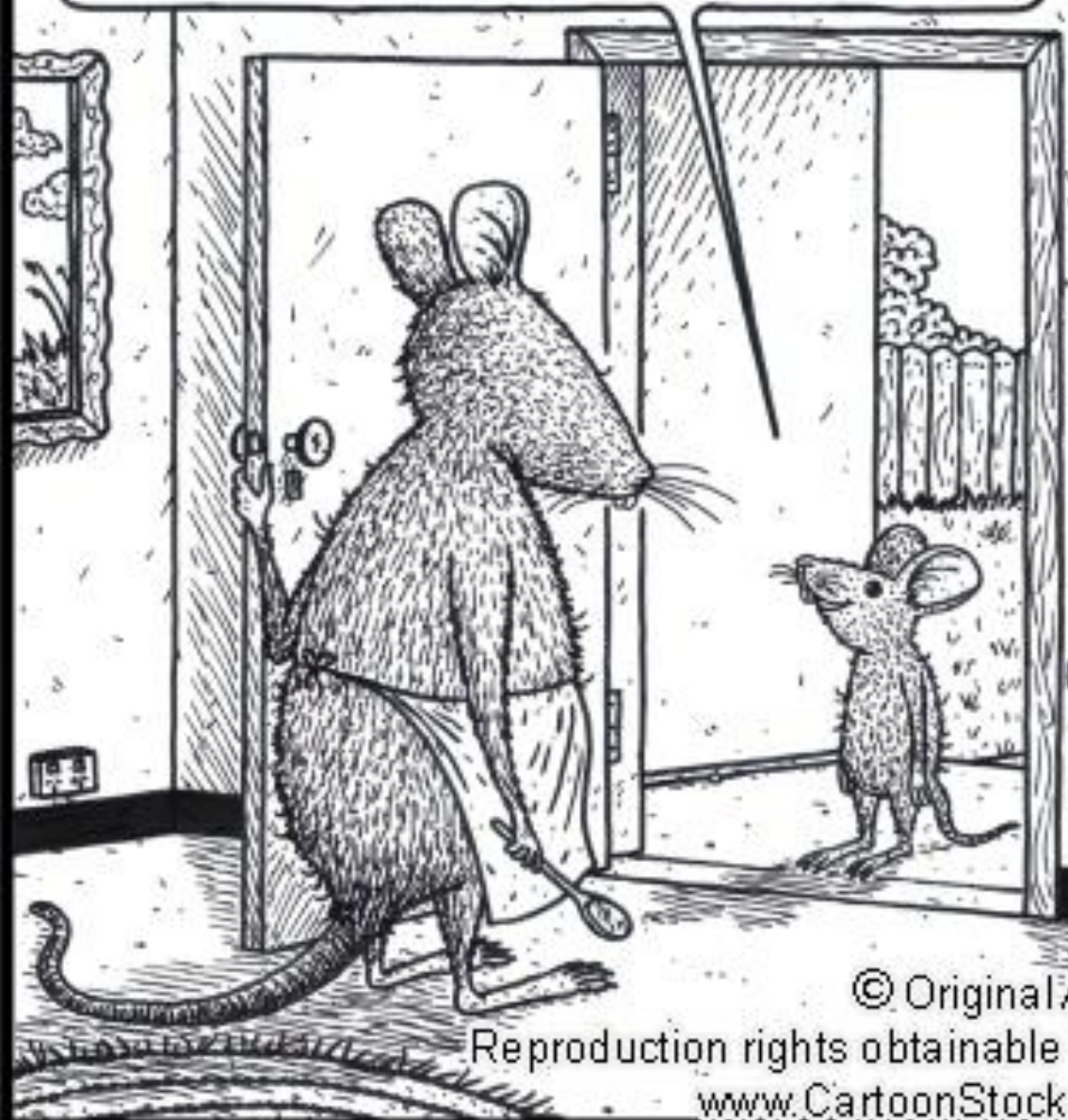
- **Between 80-150 million deaths from warfare**
 - Lose of younger generation led to economic instability
- **Natural resources used & destroyed in combat**
- **Bubonic plague—spread from Asia through trade routes**
 - 1/3 of pop. of Europe died
 - Devastated Mongols #s
 - Shift that allowed sedentary people to dominate nomadic people



Bubonic Plague



HELLO Mrs. KRABRANDSKI, CAN
RODNEY COME OUT AND PLAGUE?



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How to cause panic in the hospital setting.

Bubonic Plague Team to the Emergency
Bubonic Plague Team :cough: to Emergency
Bubonic Plague :choke: to Eeeeeee... THUD



2005

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BUBONIC PLAGUE

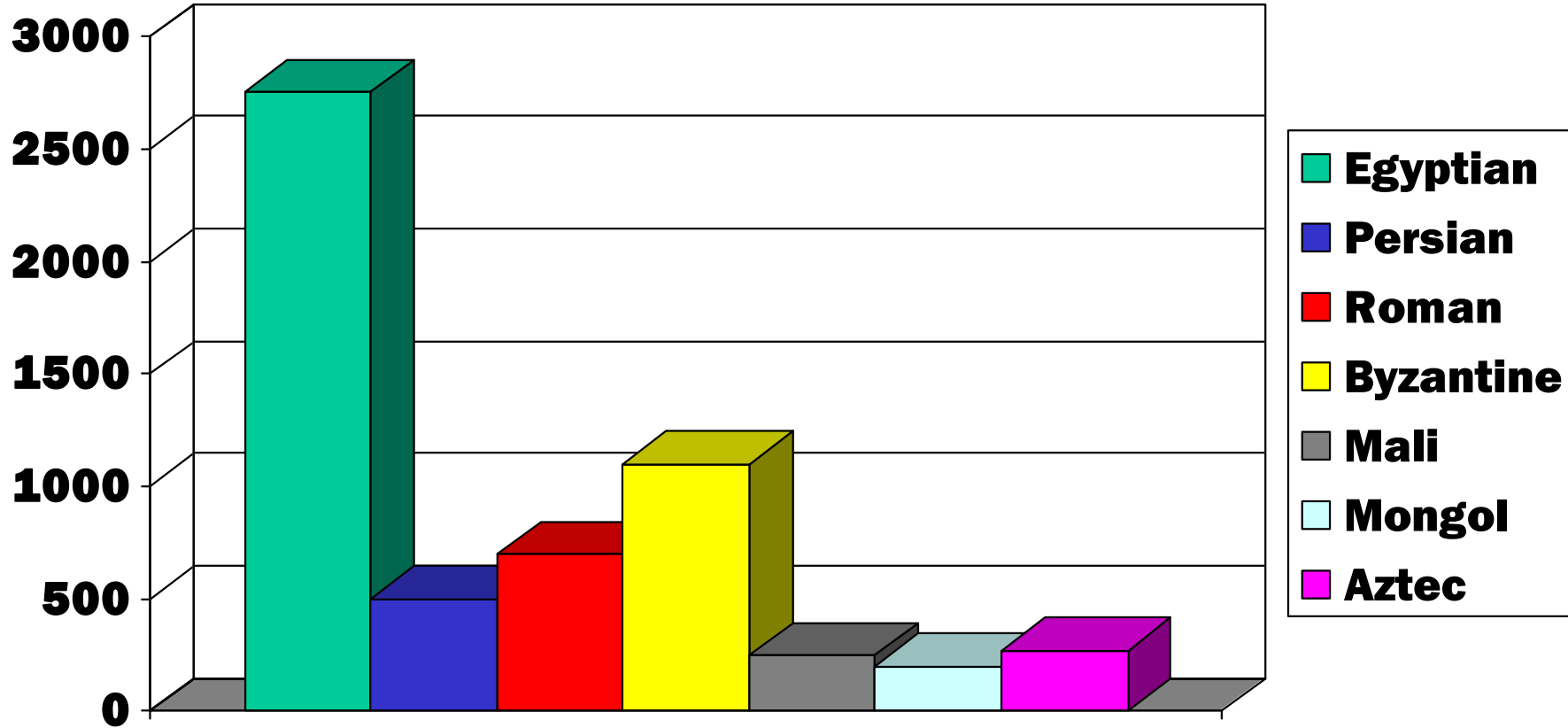


Symptoms: swellings (buboes) that inflate lymph nodes at neck, armpit or groin; caused spots that are red at first then turn black right before you die

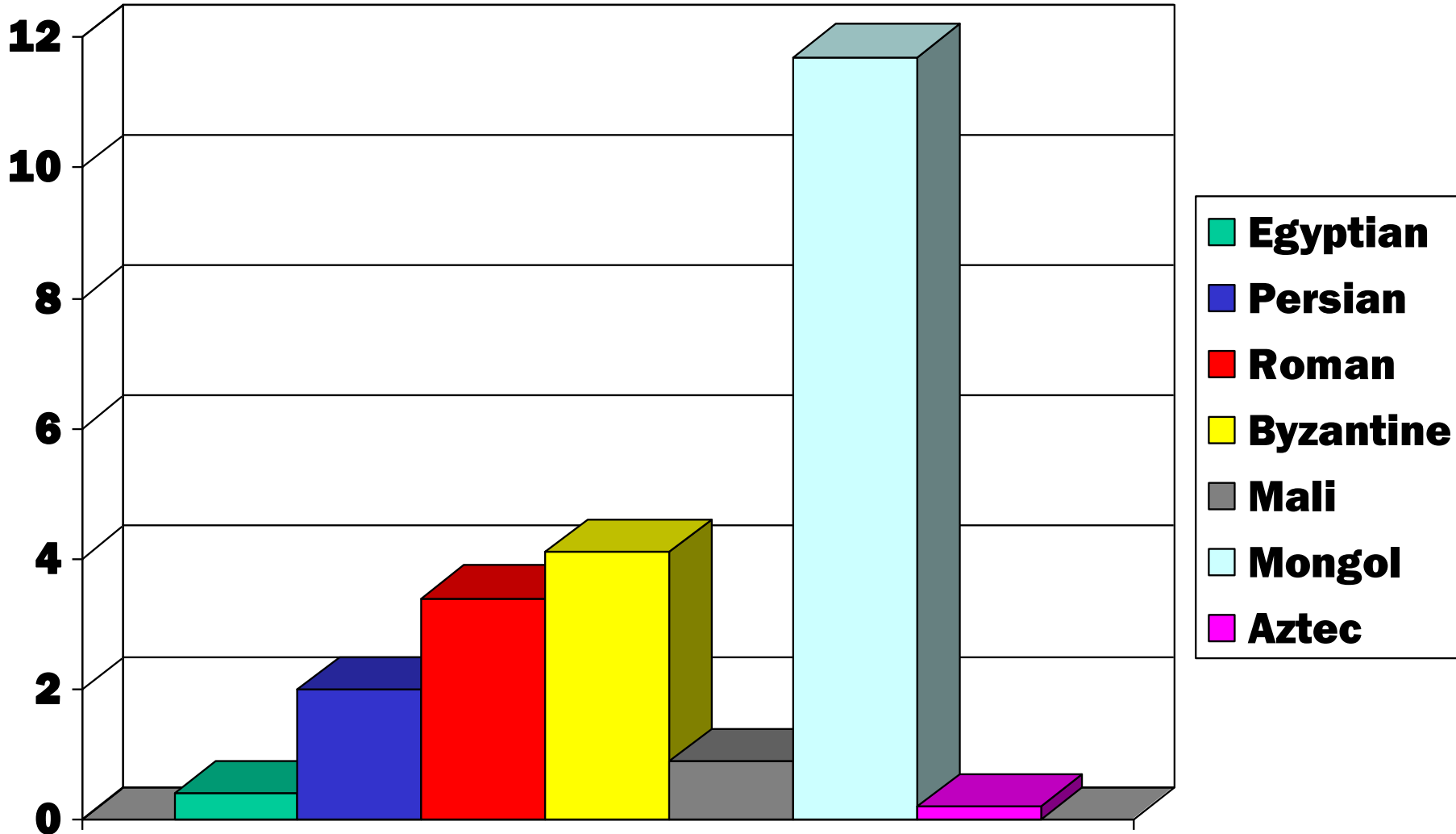
Pneumonic plague: affects lungs and victim chokes on own blood

During the height of the plague, victims usually died the same day symptoms appeared. In some cities, as many as 800 people died every day.

Empire Comparison—# of Years in Power



Empire Comparison—Territory at Height— Est. Millions of sq. mile



Empire Comparison—Population at Height— est. millions of people

