

The Mongol Empire

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(7/8/02)
Map by "Khakhan"
<http://MongolEmpire.cjb.net>



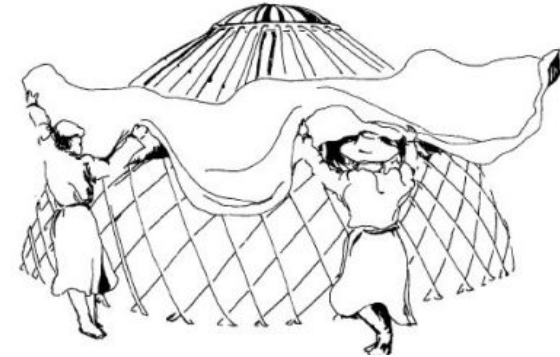
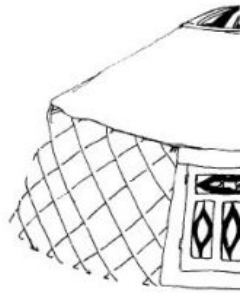
Silk Road

- Trade routes between Mediterranean Sea and China
- Sent silk, bronze, and iron goods west to Europe for gold, glass, and ivory
- Promoted the growth of merchant class
- Brought wealth to areas it ran through



The Mongols - Life

- Nomadic herders
- Lived in mobile homes called yurts
- Moved from place to place in search of better grazing land
- Some homes were mounted on wagons





The Mongols - Warriors

- Expert horsemen & archers
 - Moved vast distances quickly
-
- Used stirrups to help them fight from horseback
 - Would give the people they attacked a chance to surrender or face complete destruction
 - Used this fear to make an example for the next town so they were more likely to surrender

Genghis Khan



- Conquests
 - Defeated rivals one at a time
 - Conquered territory from China to Poland
 - Motivated by desire for power and wealth
 - Used hard, fast hitting attacks
 - Very Brutal!!!!
 - Used fear as a weapon – people were always afraid he would attack, even 100 years after his death

Mongolian Rule

- The Mongols let the locals rule their lands as long as they paid the Mongols their yearly tribute (taxes)
- Anyone who stepped out of line was harshly dealt with (mass destruction and death)
- Mongols did not try to change their subjects culture, religions, or language (multi-culturalism)
- They would sometimes adopt things from other cultures and adapt them to fit their own (such as Islam)



Pax Mongolia

- “Peace of Mongolia”
- Lasted about 150 years
- Guaranteed safe passage of traders & goods (Silk Road)
- Became active in European/ Asian trade
- Created great wealth through trade

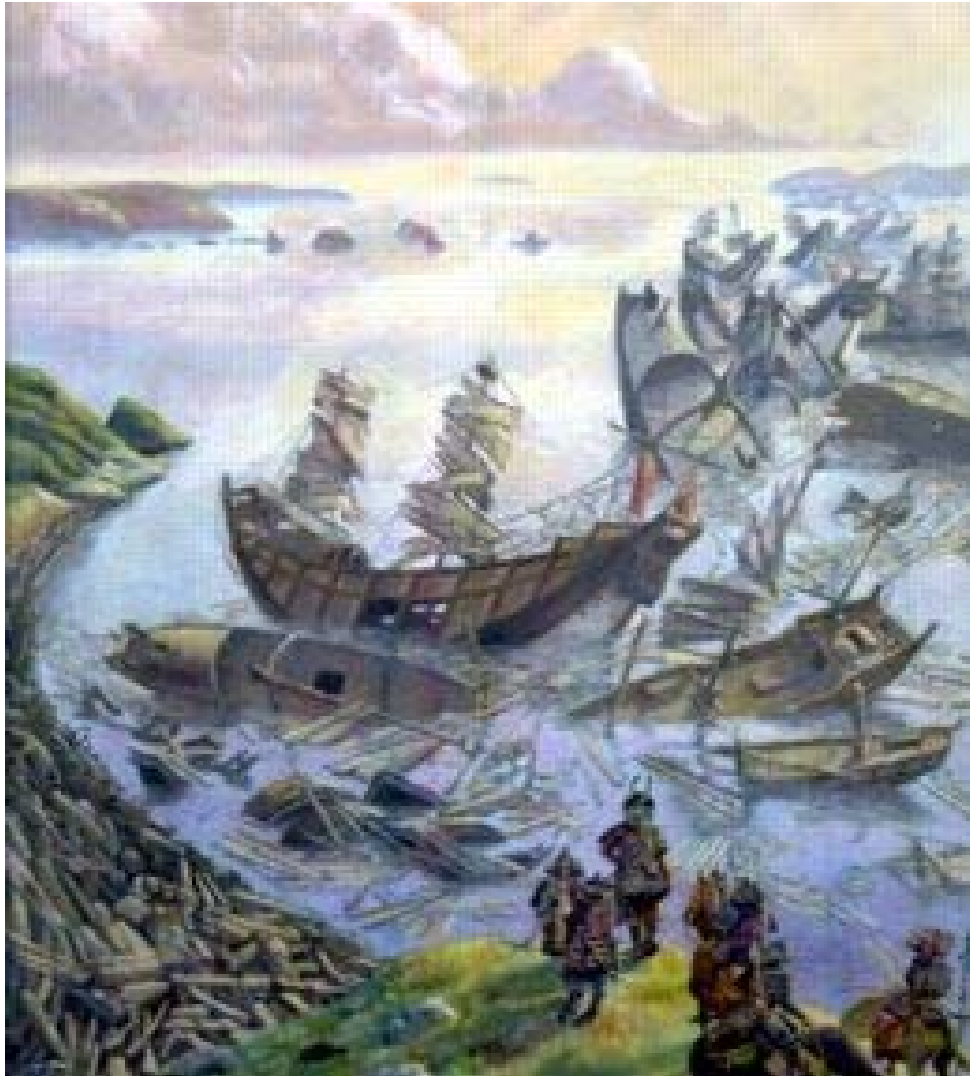


Kublai Khan

- Grandson of Genghis Khan
- Rules the Great Khanate (China & Mongolia)
- Wanted to learn from other cultures
- Extremely wise and fair ruler



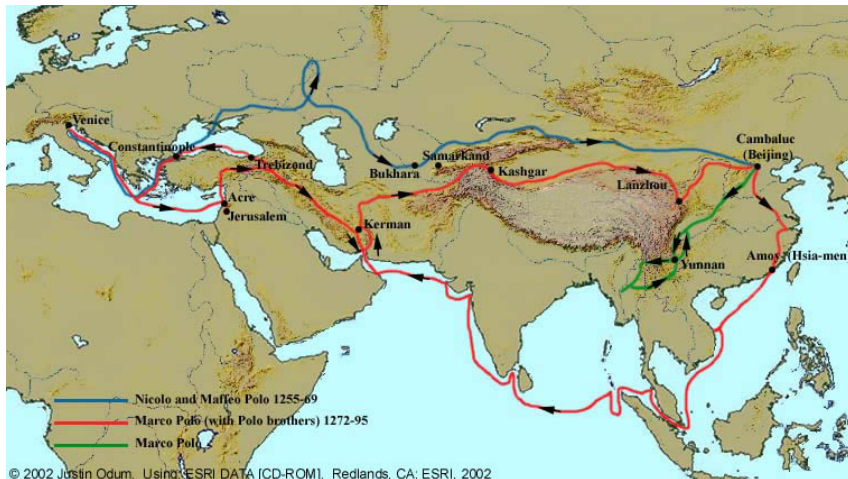
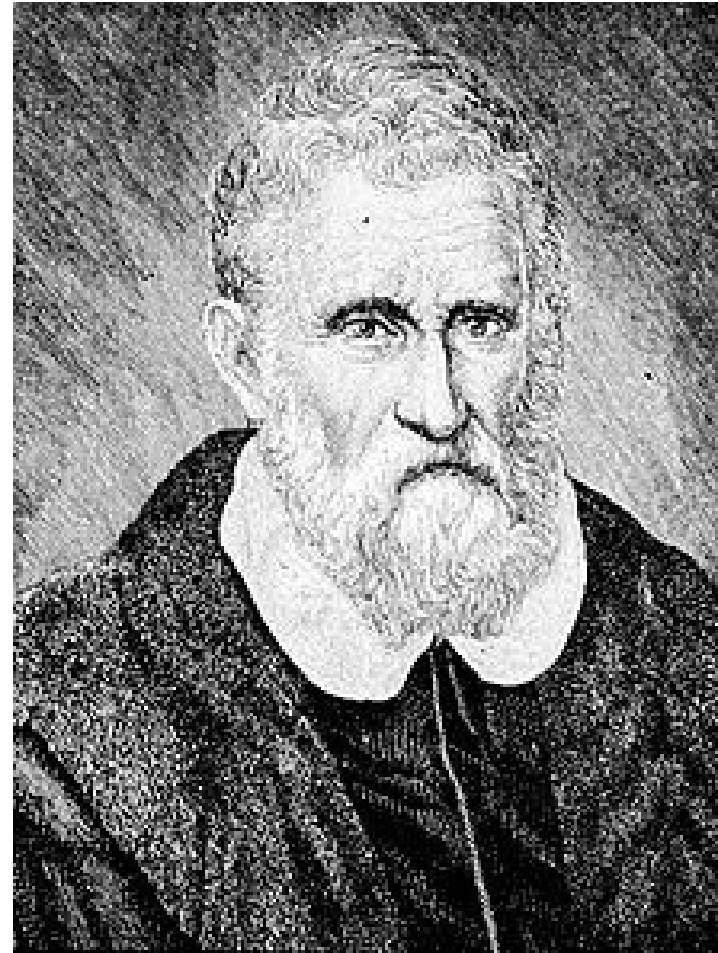
Kublai Khan (Continued)



- o Attempted to invade Japan but failed
- o Attacked by boat
- o The “Kamikaze” or “Divine Wind” sinks the fleet before army could land

- Venetian merchant who traveled with his family to China via the Silk Road
- Sought greater trade with Venice
- Spent 17 years working for Kublai Khan
- Returned home to Venice & wrote “*The Travels of Marco Polo*”

Marco - POLO





- Promoted trade with other countries in and outside of the region using the Silk Road and large naval fleets
- Rebuilt the Grand Canal
- Improved the roads for better trade and to allow the army to travel quicker

Yuan Dynasty



The Mongols (Tartars) and Russia

- *Mongol treatment of those they ruled*
 - *Tolerant rulers* who were Muslims but allowed Christianity
 - Forced conquered people to *pay tribute* (forced payment) to Mongol tribes
 - Russian *princes were left to rule* their land, as long as the tribute was paid
- *Important impact of Mongol rule in Russia*
 - Mongol rule *cut Russia off from Western Europe* when Western Europe was making rapid advances in arts and sciences



The Rise of Moscow's Power

- Ivan the Great (Ivan III)
 - He *refused to pay the tribute* to the Mongol leader (Tatar khan)
 - He *conquered lands*, purchased land, and demanded loyalty from weaker princes
 - He *modeled his rule after Byzantine rulers*, limiting the power and privileges of princes and aristocrats
 - Took the title of “*Czar*”, which means “Caesar” in Russian

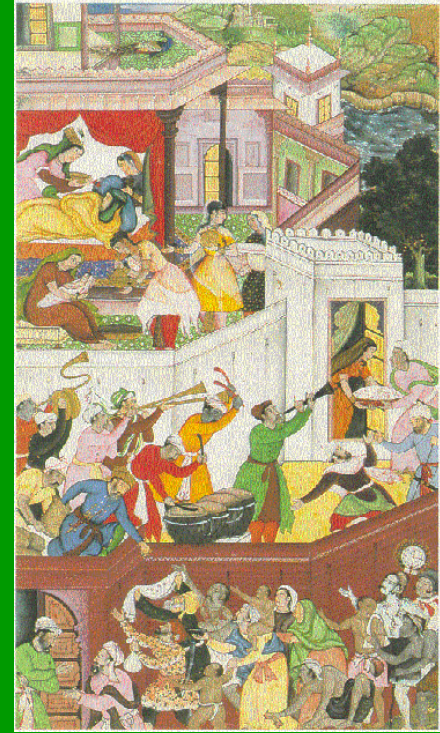


Islam & Mongols in India



Mughals invade India

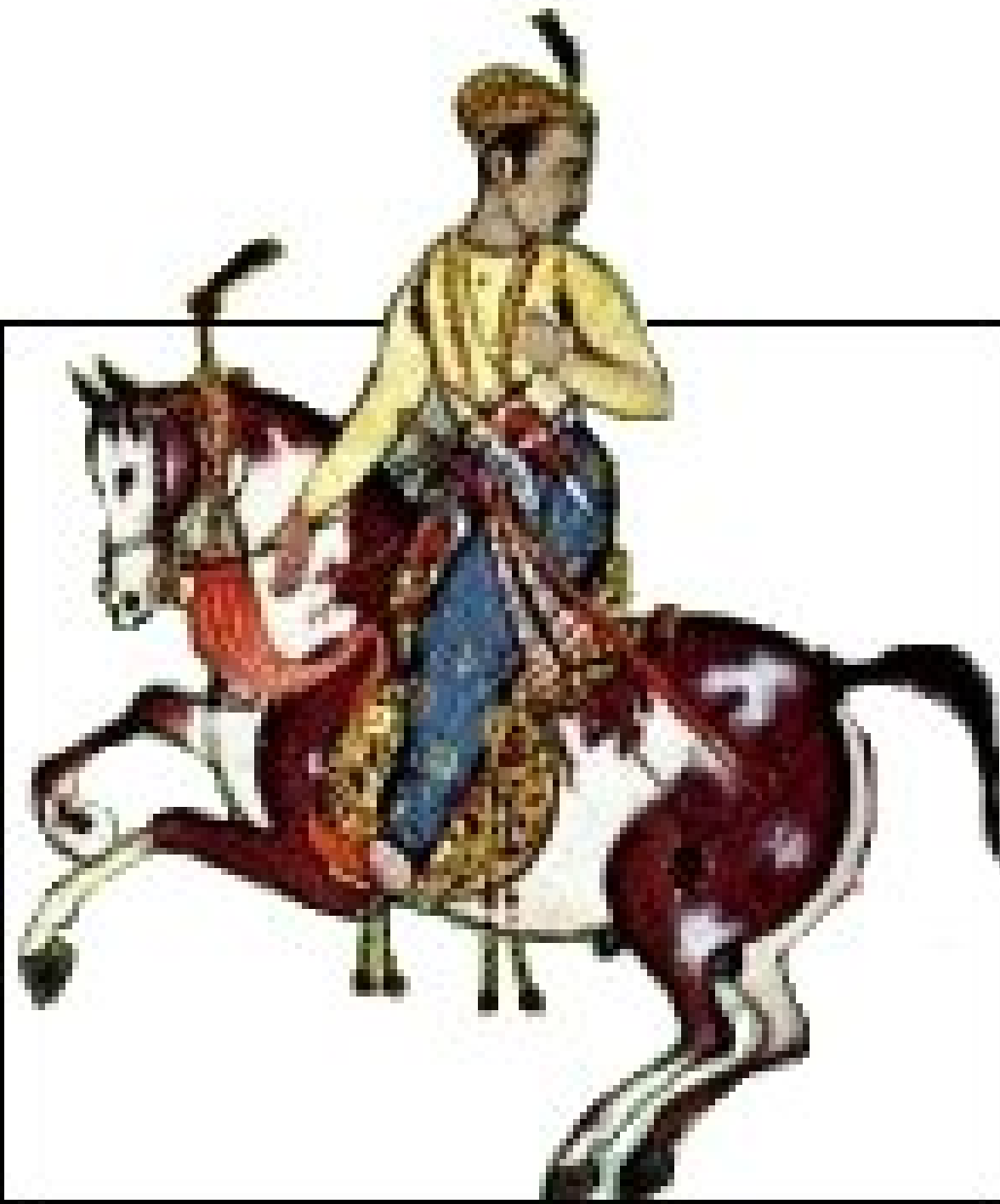
- Muslim impact on India
 - *cultural diffusion*
 - *government system*
 - *goods to trade*
 - *Persian and Greek learning*
 - *art and architecture*



Why did Indians embrace the Muslim invaders?

They treated all of the social classes the same

Akbar the Great



- Mughal Ruler of India
- *Gave people religious tolerance*
- Modernized the army
- *Gave land grants to the people*

Impact of the Mongols

- Their style of governing became the model of governing for many countries (i.e. Russia)
- The global trade and wealth they created spurred the European explorations that found the Americas
- Isolated Russia from Europe – something not fully changed for over 500 years
- Knowledge of Asia, especially China, was brought to Europe with the writings of Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo (burning rocks = coal, gunpowder, fireworks, compass)