

Stamped:

1. "Superpower of Salt" Video Notes

Agenda:

1. Mongols Notes
2. CrashCourse

Wait for it...

The Mongols!

HW: 5 Myths of Genghis Khan
→Due Thursday!

{ LT: I can analyze information presented about the Mongols in a variety of formats!



- Nomadic peoples
- Lived on the Central Asian Steppe
 - Steppe: grassland, plateau
- Eventually controlled the largest unified land empire in the history of the world!

Who are the Mongols?

- United the rival nomadic tribes
- In 1206, crowned as Kaghan; assumed title of “Genghis Khan” (aka Chinngis Khan)
- Genghis Khan means Universal Leader
- Believed it was his destiny to rule the world

Genghis Khan



- CENTRAL ASIA
- Used diplomacy to create relations with Muslim World.
- Traded with Khwarizm Dynasty.
 - Genghis's caravan was attacked in route
 - He demanded the governor who attacked the caravan to be sent to him.
 - He sent a diplomat to retrieve the governor.
- The leader of the Khwarizm dynasty said no and sent the head of the diplomat back to Genghis Khan
- This act released the fury that was the Mongols across Central and Western Asia!

Expansion

- "all the people, both men and women, were driven out onto the plain, and divided in accordance with their usual custom, then they were all slain".

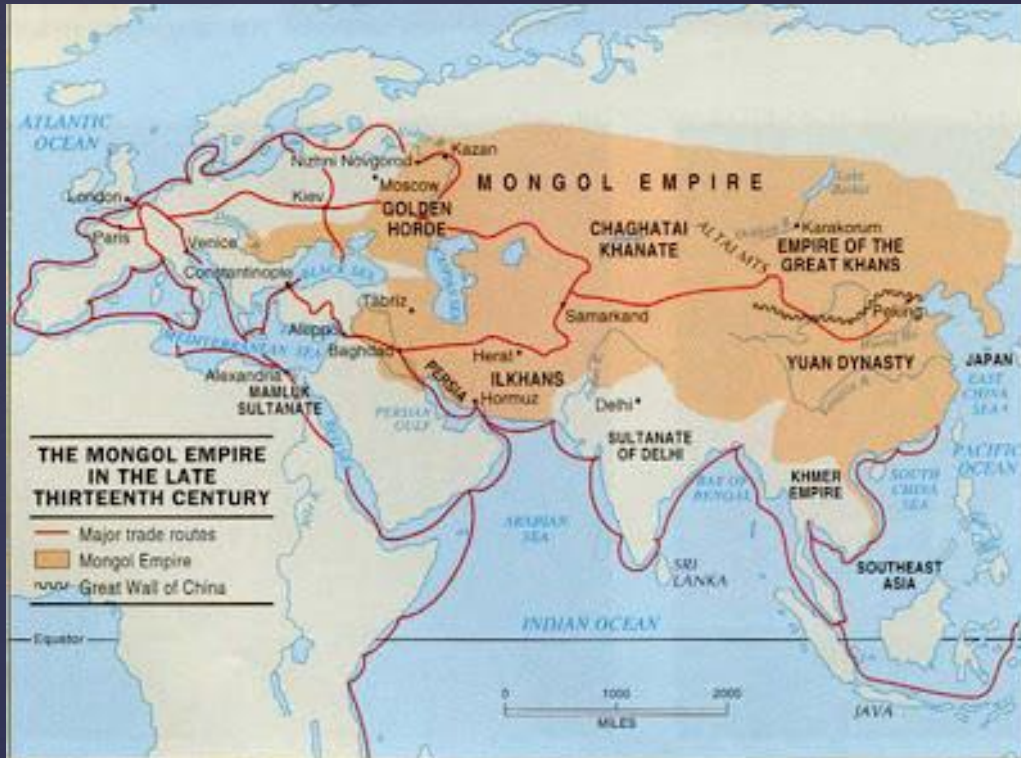
- What is this quote really saying?

- What does this quote make you feel?

- What does this quote make you think about the Mongols? Why?

- Large area of Islamic lands were severely depopulated as the Mongols invaded
 - Every town that resisted was wiped out
- Genghis Khan stated, "All who surrender will be spared; whoever does not surrender but opposed with struggle and dissension, shall be annihilated."
 - Generations were wiped out, as well as cultures being lost to history
- The Mongols could never expand past East Asia due to insufficient grazing lands for their horses

Conquering the Islamic Lands



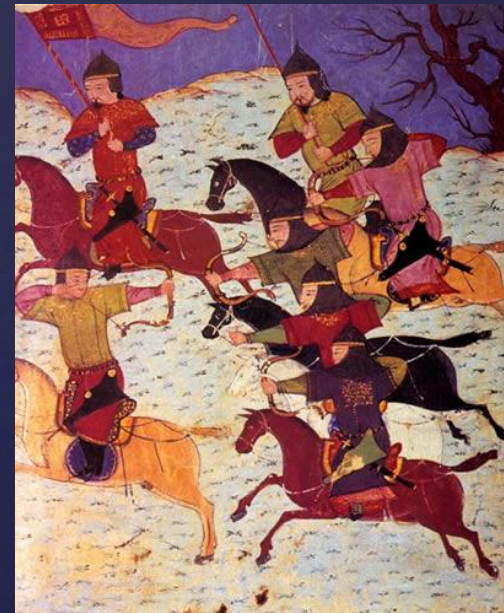
The Mongols extended their hegemony over a major part of the Eurasian landmass, from the Danube to the Pacific for the better part of two centuries.

- http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/ea/Mongol_Empire_map.gif
- Mongol Empire to the height of their expansion

Expansion Over the Years

Military Tactics

- Horses were a main advantage for the Mongols
 - Each warrior had 3 to be able to travel far distances more quickly.
- Army divided into decimals of 10
 - Added to organization
- Mongol bow
 - Unmatched for accuracy, force, and reach
- Deception
 - Fake a retreat
 - Each warrior controlled 5 horses with dummies to make armies appear larger



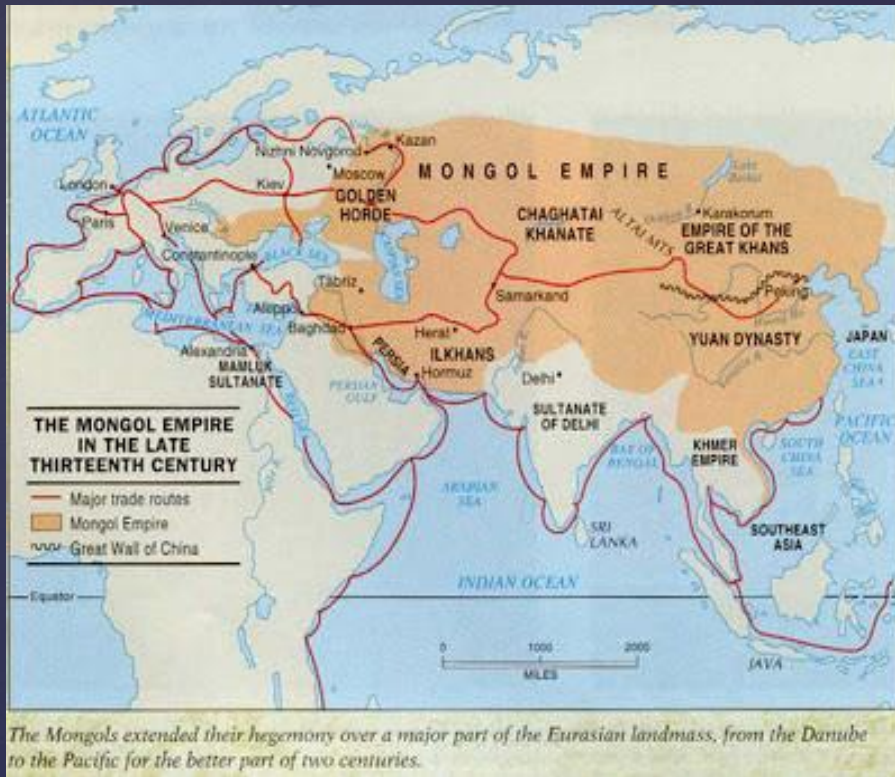
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○ “The greatest happiness is to scatter your enemy, to drive him before you, to see his cities reduced to ashes, to see those who love him shrouded in tears, and to gather into your bosom his wives and daughters.” - Genghis Khan

- Known for their extreme brutality
- "Barbarians"
- Extreme use of force and violence
- Many historians attribute the legacy of the Mongols to one of "barbaric warriors".
- Is that all they should be known for?



Brutality



- Means "Mongol Peace"
- During the late 13th and early 14th centuries, the unified land empire brought a tolerant society, effective government, and eased trading
- Increased status of merchants
 - Safer trading
 - Postal system developed
 - Built road and introduced standard paper money
- First instance of truly 'Global History'
 - Everyone from East Asia to Europe benefited from the Unified Mongol Empire

Pax Mongolica



Khubilai Khan Greeting the Polo Brothers (detail)
Livre des merveilles, Bibliothèque nationale
de France, Paris

Tolerance

- Technologies, artistic traditions, and cultural traditions spread rapidly during the Pax Mongolica.
 - Gunpowder, artistic styles, architecture
- Religious tolerance
 - Mongols did not discriminate based on religions, people free to practice their religions
 - Mongol leaders even converted to the religions of the conquered areas
- The Mongols protected those under their authority. The world became safer and more productive for those living in Eurasia

- ⑩ Originated in the arid plains of central Asia
- ⑩ Traveled along the Silk Road with Mongol traders
- ⑩ By 1346, merchant sailors had spread the disease to the European mainland
- ⑩ Ignited the deadliest pandemic in human history



The Black Death



CrashCourse: The Mongols