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## The Mongol Empire Notes

### Background

- The Mongols established the \_\_\_\_\_ in history
  - Its territory extended from the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea in eastern \_\_\_\_\_ to the borders of eastern \_\_\_\_\_
  - At various times, it included Armenia, \_\_\_\_\_, Korea, Mongolia, \_\_\_\_\_ (Iran), and parts of Burma (Myanmar), \_\_\_\_\_, Siam (Thailand), and \_\_\_\_\_
- The Mongols were the most \_\_\_\_\_ conquerors of history
- The development of this vast empire helped increase \_\_\_\_\_ between peoples of different \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ fostered these contacts and promoted \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ were built to connect Russia and Persia with eastern Asia
- Many Europeans came to \_\_\_\_\_, and Chinese went to Russia and other parts of Europe
- \_\_\_\_\_ and other Chinese inventions such as paper, \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_ may have been introduced to the West during Mongol times

### Genghis Khan

- The Mongols originally consisted of loosely organized \_\_\_\_\_ in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Siberia
- Early on rival Mongol \_\_\_\_\_ spent a lot of time fighting each other
- \_\_\_\_\_ ("Universal Ruler") was able to unite these tribes
  - Under his leadership, the Mongols conquered a vast empire and served as a \_\_\_\_\_ force in Asia
  - Genghis is described as shrewd, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and a strict \_\_\_\_\_
  - His goal was to have the \_\_\_\_\_ and most effective \_\_\_\_\_
    - His army contained some of the most skilled \_\_\_\_\_ in the world
- Genghis wanted to conquer \_\_\_\_\_
  - This was difficult due to \_\_\_\_\_ cities
  - The Mongol conquest of all of \_\_\_\_\_ China took several \_\_\_\_\_
    - It was not completed until after his death in \_\_\_\_\_
- In 1218, Genghis ended his attack on China and turned west toward central \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Europe
- His armies charged into the \_\_\_\_\_ of Russia and some \_\_\_\_\_ lands, including Persia
- Once the Mongols completed their conquest they did \_\_\_\_\_ rule \_\_\_\_\_
  - Genghis set the tone and ruled with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  - He died in 1227 and his son, \_\_\_\_\_, pushed the Mongols into Europe

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### Rule After Genghis

- During the 1200s and 1300s the sons and grandsons that ruled after Genghis sought to establish \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ within their empire
  - Historians call this the \_\_\_\_\_, or period of Mongol peace
- The empire \_\_\_\_\_
  - They controlled the \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ exchanges increased as tools, food, \_\_\_\_\_ and ideas spread along trade \_\_\_\_\_

### Rule Under Kublai Khan

- Kublai was a grandson of Genghis Khan
  - He completed the \_\_\_\_\_ of China in 1279, after attacking the \_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty that ruled southern China
  - He sought to prevent the Mongols from being \_\_\_\_\_ into Chinese culture
  - He only allowed Mongols to serve in the \_\_\_\_\_
  - High-level \_\_\_\_\_ jobs were also reserved for Mongols
- The Mongols under Kublai had a reputation for greater tolerance than that of earlier Mongol rulers
  - He permitted the existence of various \_\_\_\_\_
  - He supported \_\_\_\_\_ and Chinese political ideas
- Kublai's rule was referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty and lasted until 1368

### Fall of the Mongols

- The empire began its decline in 1294 after Kublai's death
  - The empire lacked \_\_\_\_\_
  - They lacked \_\_\_\_\_ with running the affairs of the empire
  - After his death, the empire broke into 3 parts
- Finally, a \_\_\_\_\_ in China in the 1300s ended the Yuan Dynasty and restored Chinese rule in the form of the \_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty