

Terms, People, and Places

Steppe:

Genghis Khan:

Kublai Khan:

Yuan Dynasty:

Marco Polo:

Pax Mongolia:

Lesson Objectives

- Summarize how Mongol armies built an empire
- Describe China under Mongol rule.

Summary

“The Mongol Empire”

During the 1200s and 1300s, the Mongols conquered and ruled China, much of Asia, and a part of Europe. Their rule greatly affect the world.

CHAPTER
12
SECTION 2**Section Summary**

THE MONGOL AND MING EMPIRES

READING CHECK

What are steppes?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *dominated* mean in the underlined sentence? *Dominates* comes from the Latin word *dominus*, which means "master." Use this word-origins clue to help you understand the meaning of the word *dominated*.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence List in correct chronological order the three Chinese dynasties mentioned in the Summary.

The Mongols were nomads who grazed their animals on the steppes, or treeless plains, of Central Asia. Mongol clans spent much of their time warring with one another. In the early 1200s, however, a Mongol chieftain united these clans. He took the name **Genghis Khan**, meaning "Universal Ruler." Under his leadership, Mongol forces conquered a vast empire. After his death, his heirs continued to expand the Mongol empire. For the next 150 years, they dominated much of Asia. The Mongols established peace and order within their domains. They controlled and protected the Silk Road, and trade flourished.

Genghis Khan's grandson, Kublai Khan, toppled the last Song emperor in China, in 1279. He named his dynasty the **Yuan**. Only Mongols could serve in his military and in the highest government jobs, but he allowed Chinese officials to continue to rule in the provinces. He welcomed many foreigners to his court, including Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo. Polo's writings about the wealth and splendor of China sparked European interest in Asia. The pope sent priests to China, and Muslims also set up communities there. Chinese products, including gunpowder and porcelain, made their way to Europe.

**Review Questions**

1. Why did trade flourish under the Mongols?

2. What effect did Marco Polo's writings have in Europe?

Aim #14: How did the Mongols build and maintain their large empire?



Mongol Warriors in hand-to-hand combat at the battle of the Kalka River, 1223

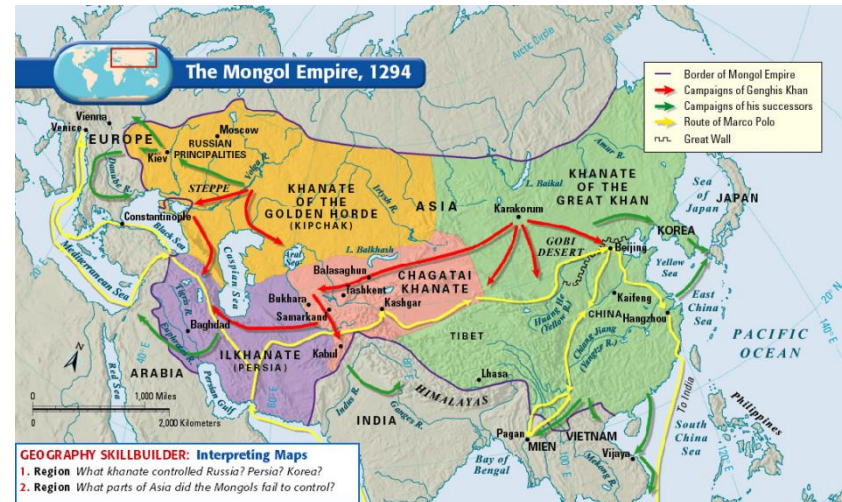
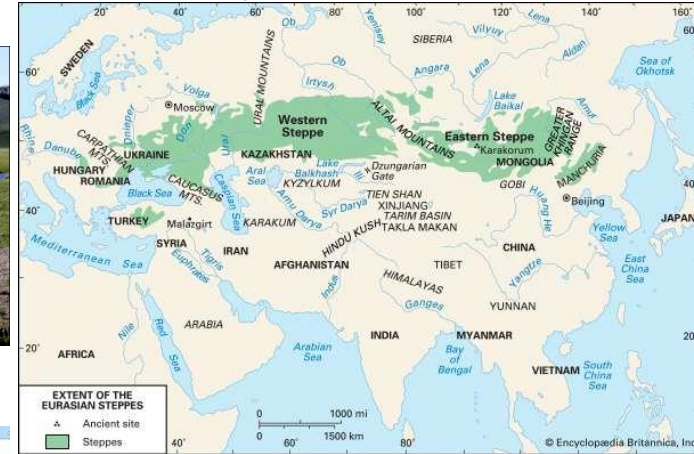
Genghis Khan's Tax Laws:

- *If you do not pay homage, we will take your prosperity.*
- *If you do not have prosperity, we will take your children.*
- *If you do not have children, we will take your wife.*
- *If you do not have a wife, we will take your head.*



fierce & Used cruelty
as a weapon

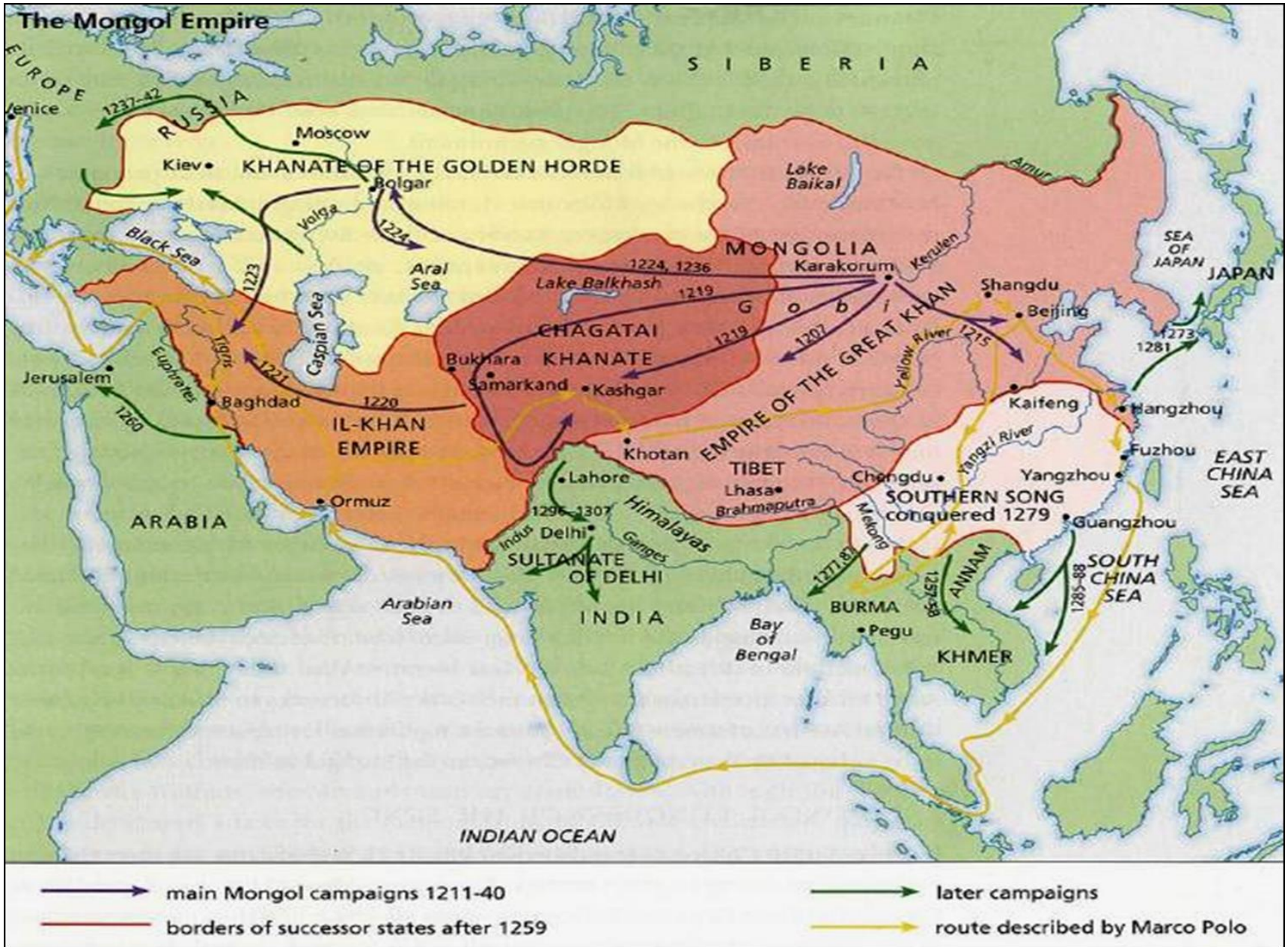
Mongol Empire (1206-1368)



9.2 million square miles (US 3.8 mil.)

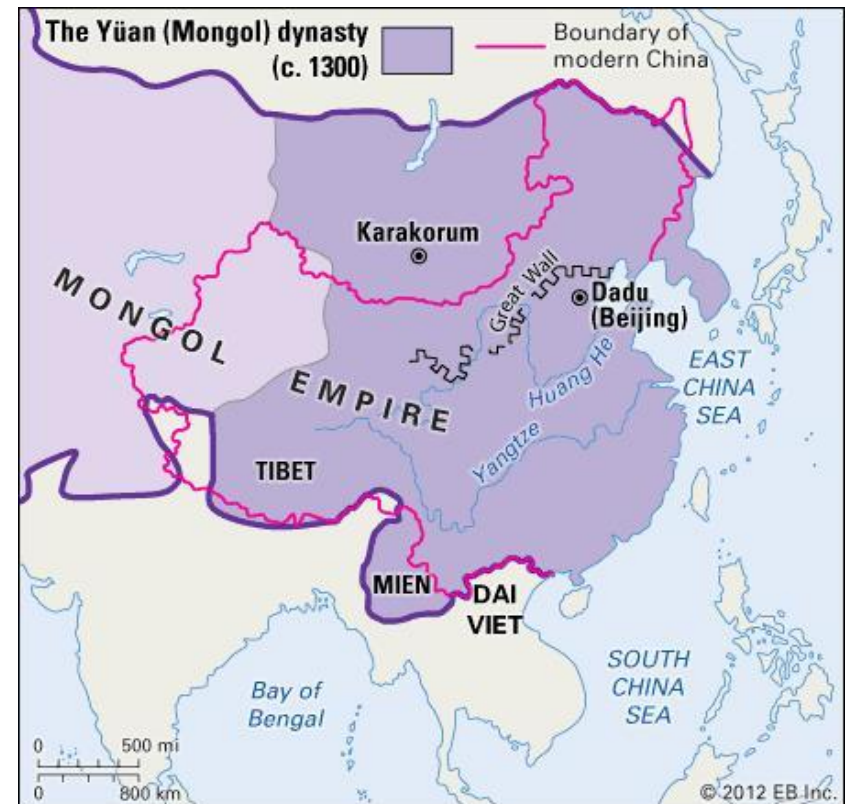


Mongol Invasions

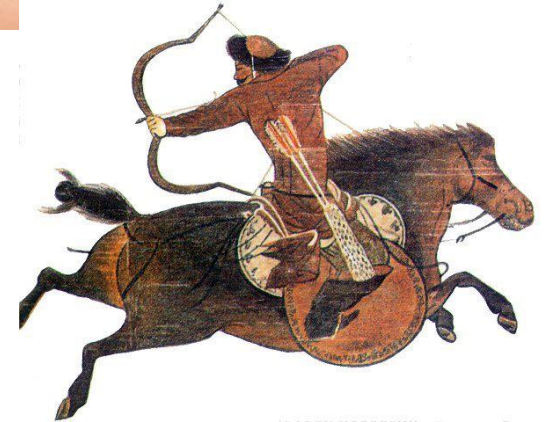


China Under Mongol Rule (1279-1368)

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Mongols' Success



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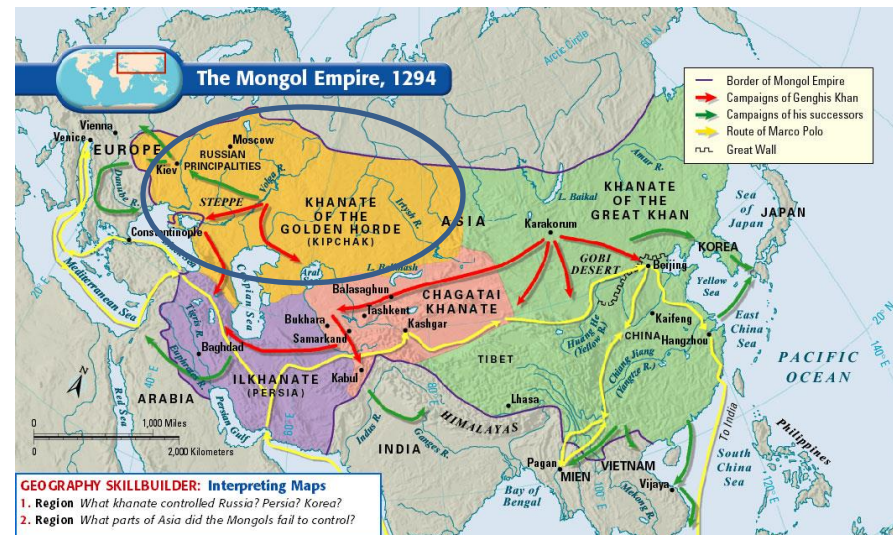




Checkpoint

How did the Mongols build an empire?

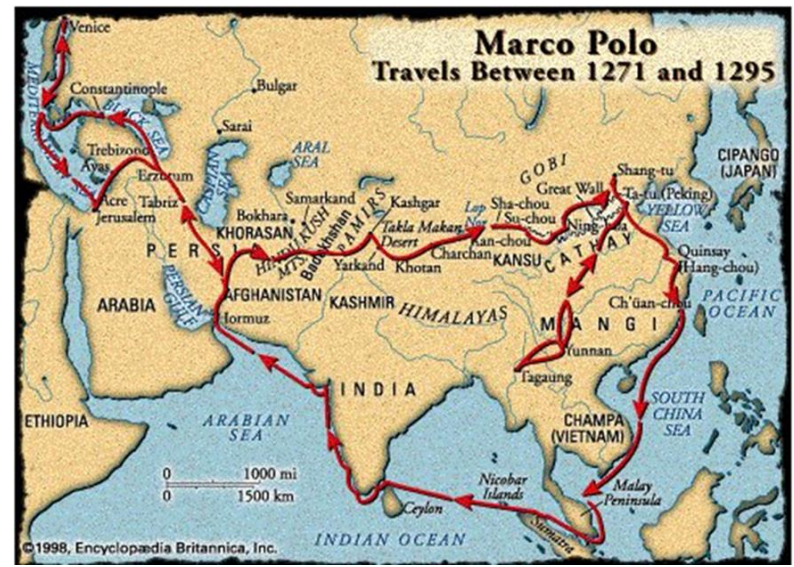
Mongol Impact



Pax Mongolia → Global Trade



Gunpowder, porcelain, paper, & disease

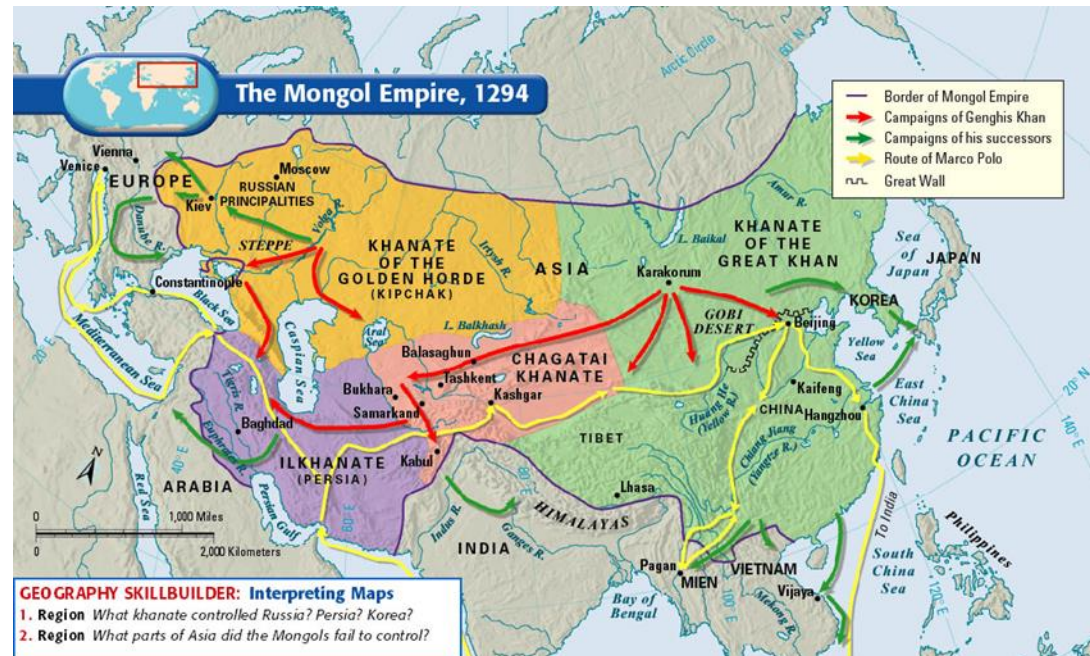




Checkpoint

What were the effects of Mongol rule?

Decline of Mongols





I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD
Please jot down what you
have gotten from today's
lesson and what you still
have questions on.