

The Rise and Fall of the Mongolian Empire

| Topic | Summary | Word Bank |
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| Mongol Tribes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Mongols were one of many <u>Nomadic</u> tribes that lived in the Mongolian <u>Steppes</u> They traveled in small family groups along with their livestock Because Mongols are nomads, they were very good <u>horsemen</u> and this allowed them to travel farther distances more easily | <p>Horsemen Steppes Nomatic</p> |
| Genghis Khan | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1160, a young boy named <u>Temujin</u> was born. When he was 9 years old his father was poisoned and killed by the <u>Tartars</u>, a rival tribe. He wanted revenge. Eventually he unified all of the Mongol Tribes and attacked northern <u>China</u>. Because of his ruthlessness in leadership and in battle he was given the name "<u>Genghis Khan</u>" Many cities immediately <u>surrendered</u> to oncoming Mongol Troops because of the terrible stories about Genghis Khan. | <p>Tartars China Genghis Khan Temujin Surrendered</p> |
| How Genghis Khan expanded the Mognolian Empire | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Battle Advantages: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mongols were excellent horsemen and used <u>bows & arrows</u> as their choice of weapon, which was very accurate. Unified Mongol Tribes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Genghis Khan <u>unified</u> his military by accepting soldiers from all tribes in the steppes. He did this by making sure that each troop was made up of members of <u>different</u> tribes Khan also set up a <u>meritocracy</u> system. This meant that he advanced soldiers in rank based on their leadership skills rather than their class status (wealthy/poor). Flexible Military Strategy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Khan organized his military in a way where he could either attack the enemy in one large group or split up into small groups to attack from multiple <u>directions</u>. By the time of his death, Genghis Khan had conquered the largest continue empire in history that stretched from the <u>Pacific</u> ocean to Europe. | <p>Different Directions Bows & Arrows Meritocracy Pacific Unified</p> |

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| <p><i>The Mongolian Empire</i></p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Kublai Khan</u> was one of Genghis Khan's grandsons. He finally conquered China and created the <u>Yuan</u> Dynasty 2. To maintain Mongol control over such a large area, the Mongol Empire split apart its power. 3. The Ilkhanids took control of <u>Persia</u> and the <u>Golden Horde</u> took control of parts of Russia and threatened eastern Europe. | <p>Yuan Golden Horde Persia Kublai Khan</p> |
| <p><i>The Decline</i></p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Like all great empires, the Mongolian empire would also eventually fall. The size of the empire was far too large to maintain total control over 2. <u>Tamerlane</u> lived during the 1300s and he still wanted to find a way to re-establish the declining Mongolian Empire. He decided to use the <u>Islamic</u> faith as a unifying force. 3. The empire had drastically <u>shrunk</u>. Now the empire only stretched from the Turkish border to the <u>Chinese</u> border. 4. By the 1500s, the Mughals (another Mongol tribe) had claimed the last of the Mongol Empire in <u>India</u>. The Mughals converted to Islam and to this day tension remains between Muslims and <u>Hindus</u> in India. | <p>India Islamic Chinese Shrunk Hindus Tamerlane</p> |

Creating Your Gilligan's Island

Your group must create an island that includes an example of all of the following words and then **EACH ONE OF YOU** must create a Google Slide Show filling it with a picture of your island and the answers to the questions on the back.



Archipelago- a large group or a chain of islands

Bay- part of an ocean, sea, or lake that extends into the land, smaller than a gulf

Butte- a small, flat topped hill, smaller than a plateau or mesa

Cape- a projecting part of a coastline that extends into an ocean sea, gulf, bay, or lake

Desert- a very dry area where very little plants grow

Escarpment- the meeting of tectonic plates that create steep cliffs that face each other

Harbor- a part of water near the shore that is deep enough for a ship to anchor and provides natural protection from weather and/or enemies

Isthmus- a narrow piece of land that connects two larger pieces of land

Mountain- a high, rounded or pointed landform with steep sides, larger than a hill.

Plain- a large area of flat or nearly flat land

Plateau- a high, flat landform that rises steeply above the surrounding plain. Larger than a butte and mesa.

River- a large stream of water that flows across the land

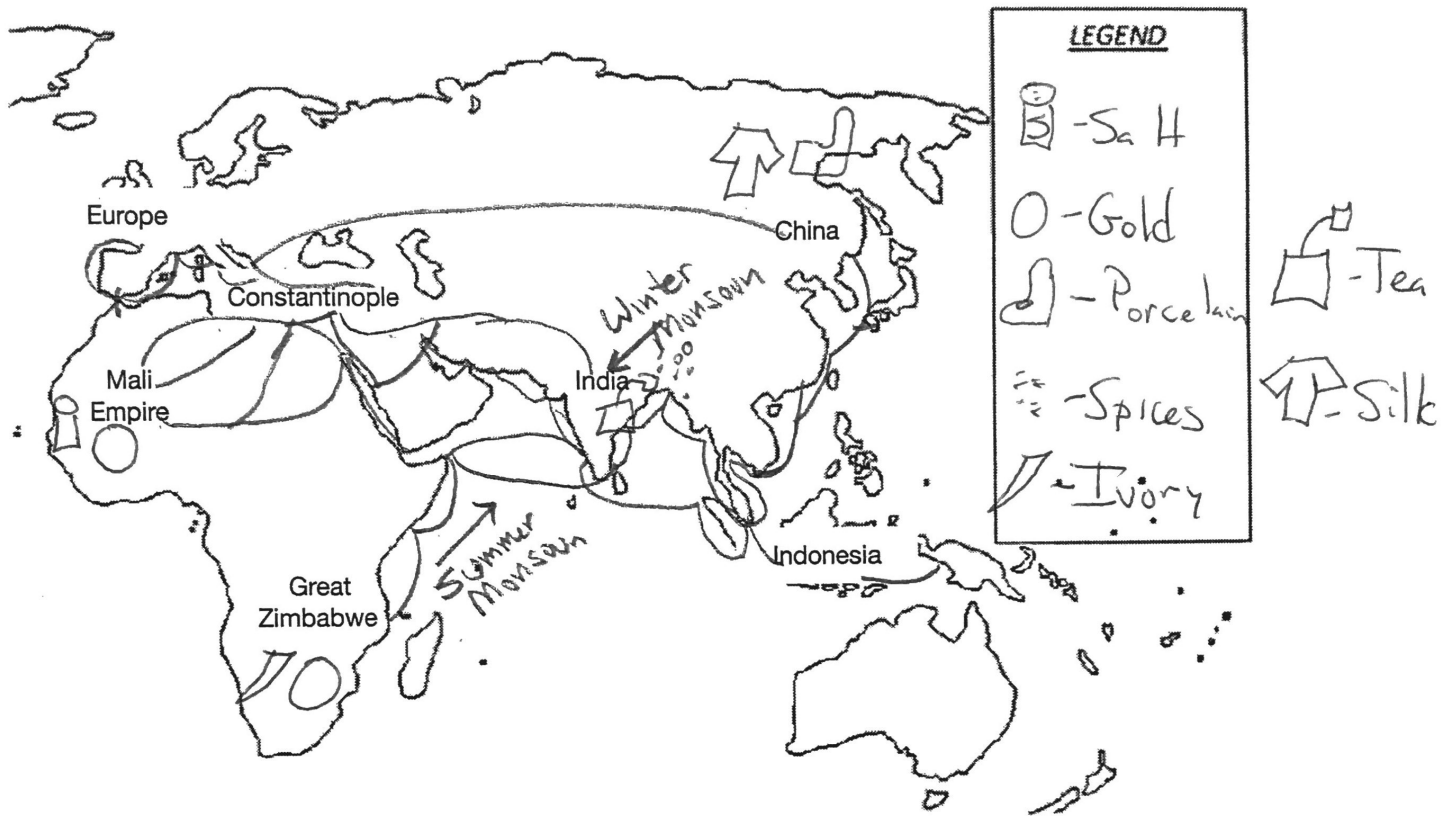
Source- the place where a river or stream begins

Strait- a narrow waterway or channel connecting two bodies of water

Valley- an area of low land between hills or mountains.

Place a Marker Where the Rain Shadow Would Be

CLASSICAL TRADE ROUTES:



Create a picture that reflects the items that were traded from the following area:

Mali-Salt, Gold
China-Porcelain, Silk

India-Spices, Tea
Great Zimbabwe- Gold, Ivory

How were the monsoon winds used to move ships in the Indian Ocean?

Ships would come from Africa pushed by the winds to India & return to Africa with winter monsoon.

In your opinion, why are there no overland routes that directly connect the Mali Empire to Great Zimbabwe?

Jungles were too dense to travel through & the rivers not good for trade.

Looking at the map, why did the Ottoman Empire want to control Constantinople?

Gateway of trade from Asia to Europe. They control price.

Why were the sea routes not direct (ie. India straight to Great Zimbabwe)? Safer to stay close to shore & also for safety.

Ibn Battuta

In the early 1300's, a young man named Ibn Battuta went on the hajj to Mecca. He fell in love with the excitement of the travel & he decided to travel the known world for 29 years and wrote about his travels in a book called the Rihla. Battuta was from North Africa, but in his travels he made his way to Spain, Persia, China, Arabia, Timbuktu, Jerusalem, Baghdad, the east coast of Africa, and Constantinople. Using the Silk Road, he made it to the court of the Mongols who were ruling China at the time. Other than traveling and writing, he was a Islamic judge, serving in several of the places he visited.

How was Battuta like Marco Polo? How was he different? Muslim

Travelers who write books
Zheng He

IB
Traveler

MP
Christian
He traveled as

In the early 1400's, the Chinese emperor wanted to display China's wealth & power. He ordered an official Zheng He to build a fleet of ships. These ships, called junks, were 400 feet long and 170 feet wide. About 200 junks set sail with almost 30,000 men into the Indian Ocean. His fleet became known as the Treasure Fleet because of the exotic items that he brought back to China including giraffes from Africa. ^{a merchant.}

After Zheng's death, Instead of maintaining the trade relations with the countries that he established, the Chinese allowed the ships to rot and decay. Many people believe that this act of isolationism removed Chinese power from the world stage until the 20th century.

What is a junk? A Chinese trade ship.

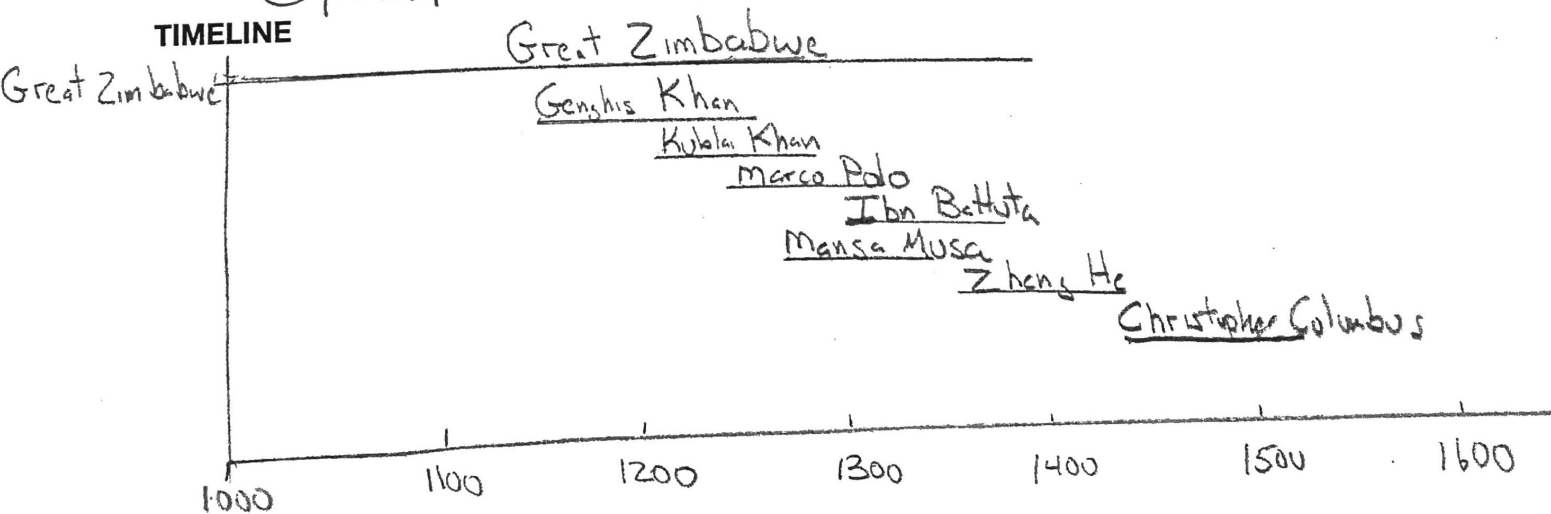
How was Zheng He similar to Christopher Columbus? Different?

Both looked to use seas for trade to Asia. Zheng He's fleet was much larger & ship much bigger.

Was it wise for China to abandon the Treasure Fleet? Explain.

Opinion

TIMELINE



What conclusions can you draw from the timeline?

Opinion