

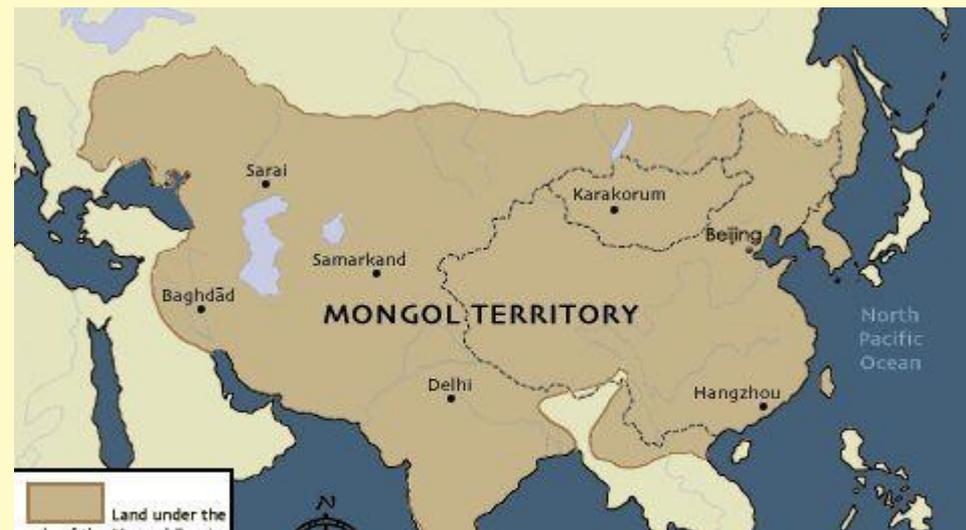
Instructions:

**Take notes on the Mongols on
page 19 of your notebook**



The Mongols

LG 3: Summarize the changes that resulted from the Mongol invasions of Russia, China, and the Islamic world and explain the impact the Mongol invasion had on Europe, China, India, Southwest Asia.



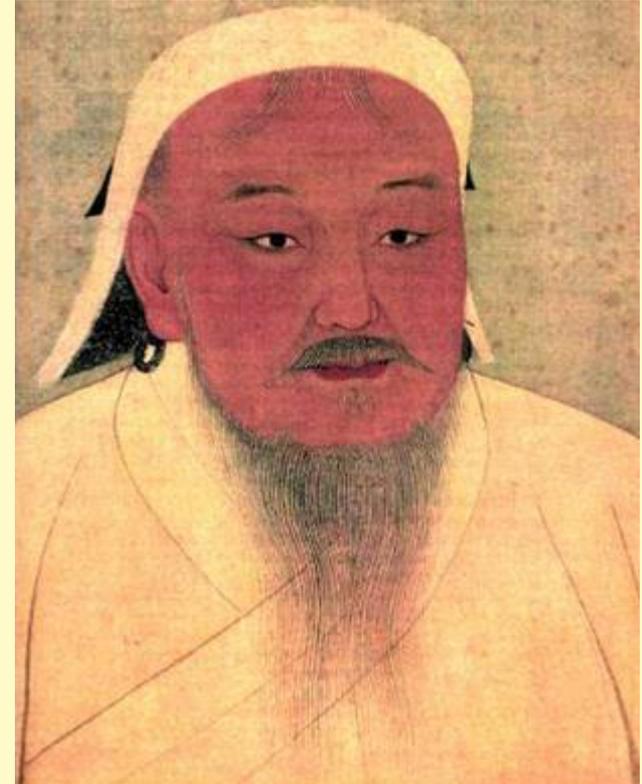
What is a barbarian OR something that is barbaric?



- Barbarian: Noun
 - 1. a person in a savage, primitive state; uncivilized person.
 - 2. a person without culture, refinement, or education; philistine.
 - *Lacks morals, doesn't feel guilt, violent...*

Who were the Mongols?

- Originally an Asian nomadic group divided into tribes
- **Genghis Khan (Temujin)** – united local tribes & declared himself ruler of Mongolia & the Mongols; set out to conquer the world
- Devised new military strategies
 - Dummies on horses
 - Attack with small group to tempt the enemy into approaching confidently, then attack with entire army



Mongol video clip

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fodgIWiP78Q>



What caused the Mongol invasions?

Exact causes = uncertain

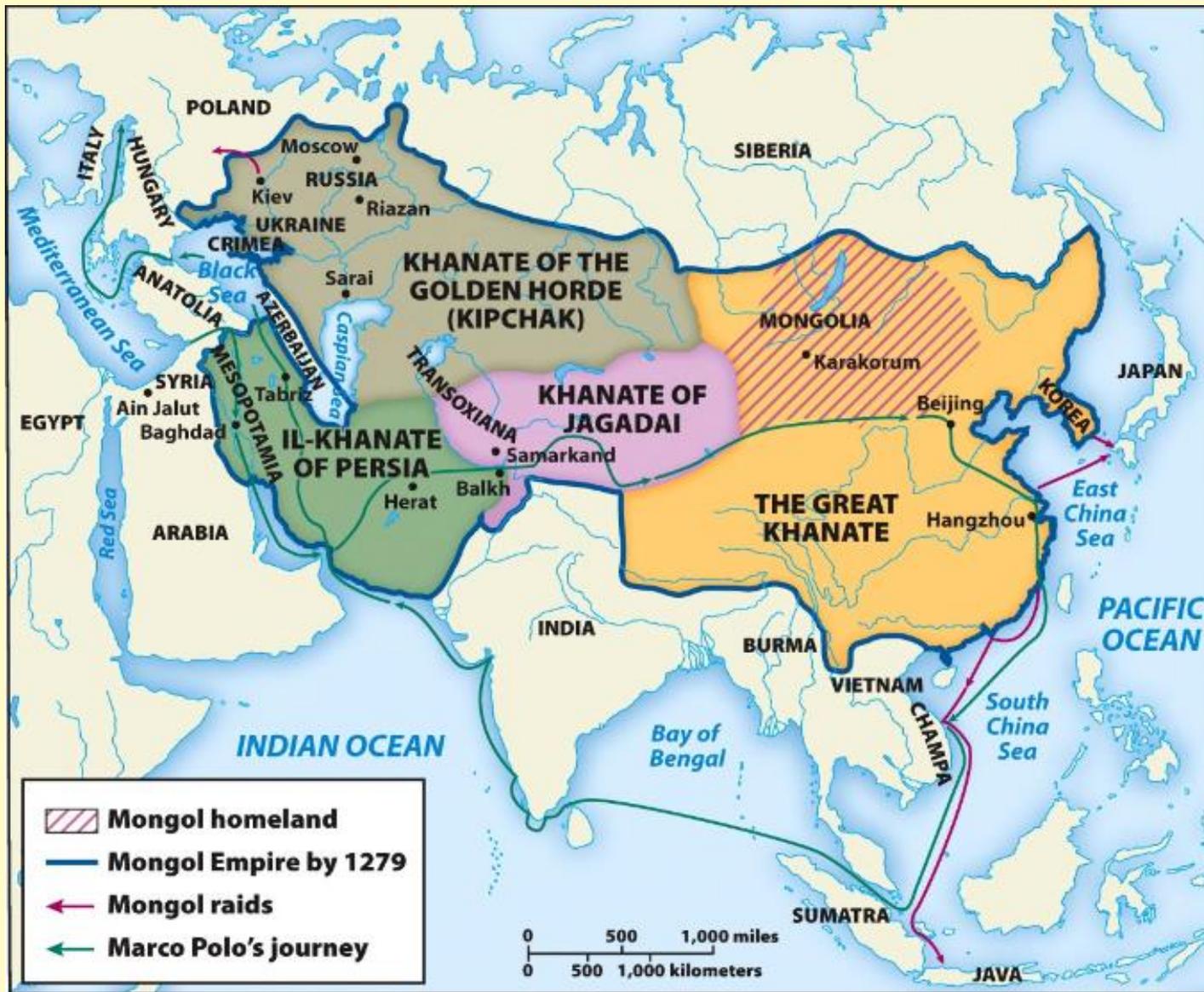
- Possible environmental factors caused less and shorter grass on the steppe forced Mongols to trade and raid settled societies



What were effects of the Mongol invasions?

- Unified a huge territory across Eurasia
 - established a Pax Mongolica or “Mongolian Peace”
 - Silk Road trade peaked
 - Increase in trade
- 1215 conquered Beijing
 - first time China was ruled by a foreign power
 - ended the civil service exams
- Obliterated the Islamic Empire
 - end of the Muslim caliphate (empire)
- Facilitated Europeans learning about China’s advancements & inventions through trade
 - Mongols made no technological advances themselves





Map 12.1 The Mongol Empire
 Chapter 12, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, First Edition
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 Page 530

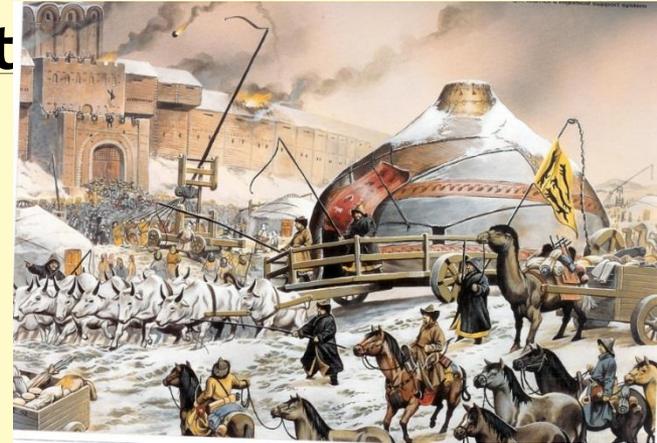
Mongol
 Conquest

- **Mongol invasions of Russia!**
- **Mongol invasions of China!**
- **Mongol invasion of Islamic world!**



Mongol invasions of Russia

- While Mongols controlled Russian territory many of the local rulers were kept (religious toleration)
- Peasants paid heavy taxes which were collected by Russian bureaucrats who took their cut
- Russia became a vassal state
- Economically, serfdom expanded & a lack of political unity
- Lacking unity and cultural development, Russia remained less developed
- Meanwhile, Europe was growing culturally



Mongol invasions of China



- 1215 took Beijing, 1279 overthrew the Song Dynasty

- first time China was ruled by a foreign power
- Civil service exams were ended
- Chinese were subject to different laws and were separated from the Mongols



- allowed Chinese to maintain a separate cultural identity from the Mongols



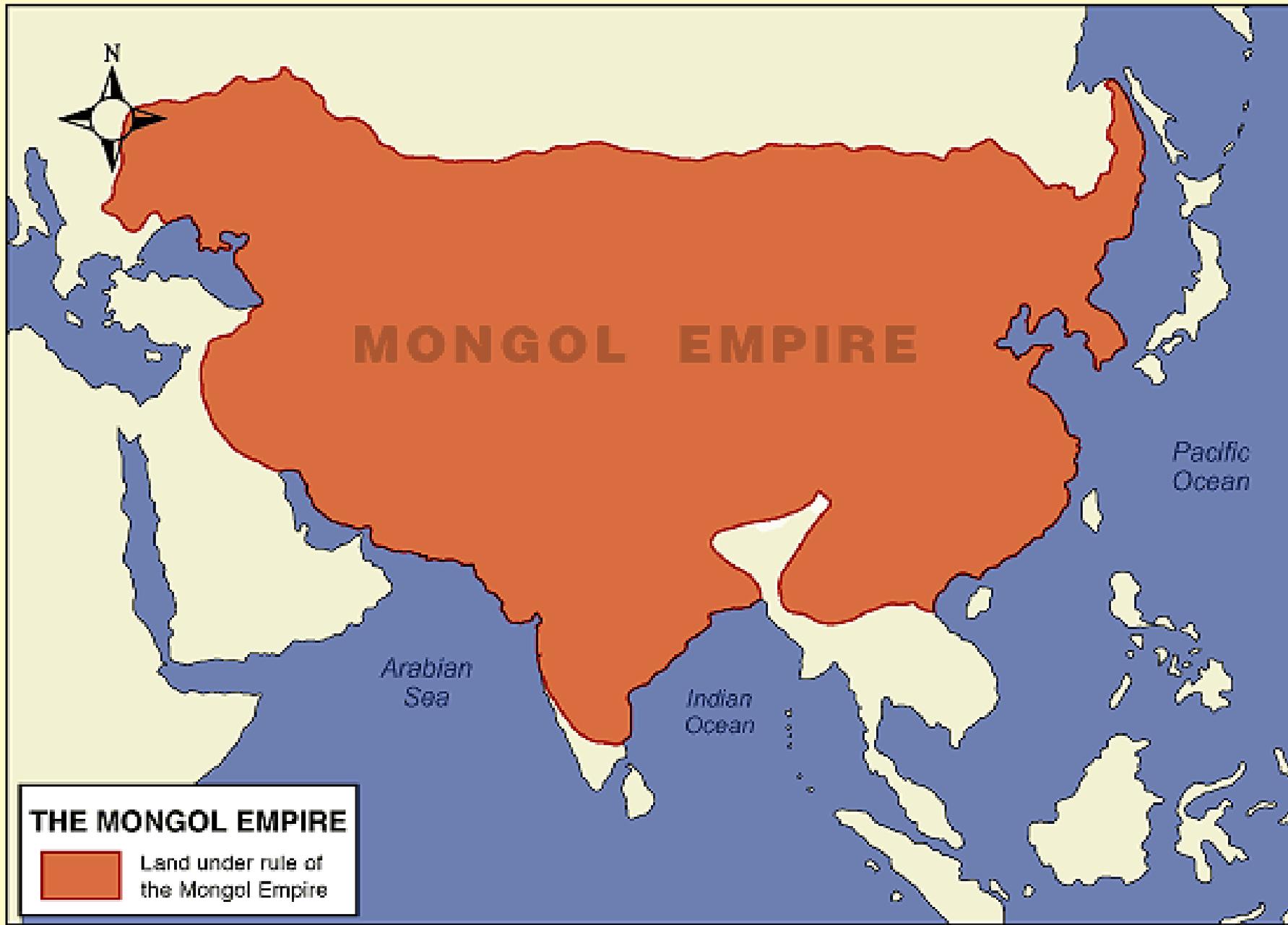
- Though Mongols were not directly involved in trade, merchants and foreigners were welcomed into court and overland and maritime trade flourished

- [Video clip](#)

Mongol invasion of Islamic world

- India stayed protected from Mongol invasions until the late 14th century
- Abbasid Caliphate was defeated
 - political unity of the Muslim world ended
- Local bureaucrats were employed and local rulers were permitted to rule as long as order was maintained and taxes (\$\$) were collected.
- Many Mongols converted to Islam
 - Mongol culture often mixed with local cultures





Next: Complete your Mongol DBQ on paper using the information provided on google classroom.

- When you are done, turn it in to the substitute.
- Next, you will independently work on the Genghis Khan: Hero or Villain? Assignment and turn it in on Google Classroom when done

Review Questions

1. What was one economic effect of the Mongol invasion of Russia?
2. True or False: The Mongol invasion was the 1st time China was ruled by foreigners.
3. What happened to the Islamic caliphate after the Mongol invasion?