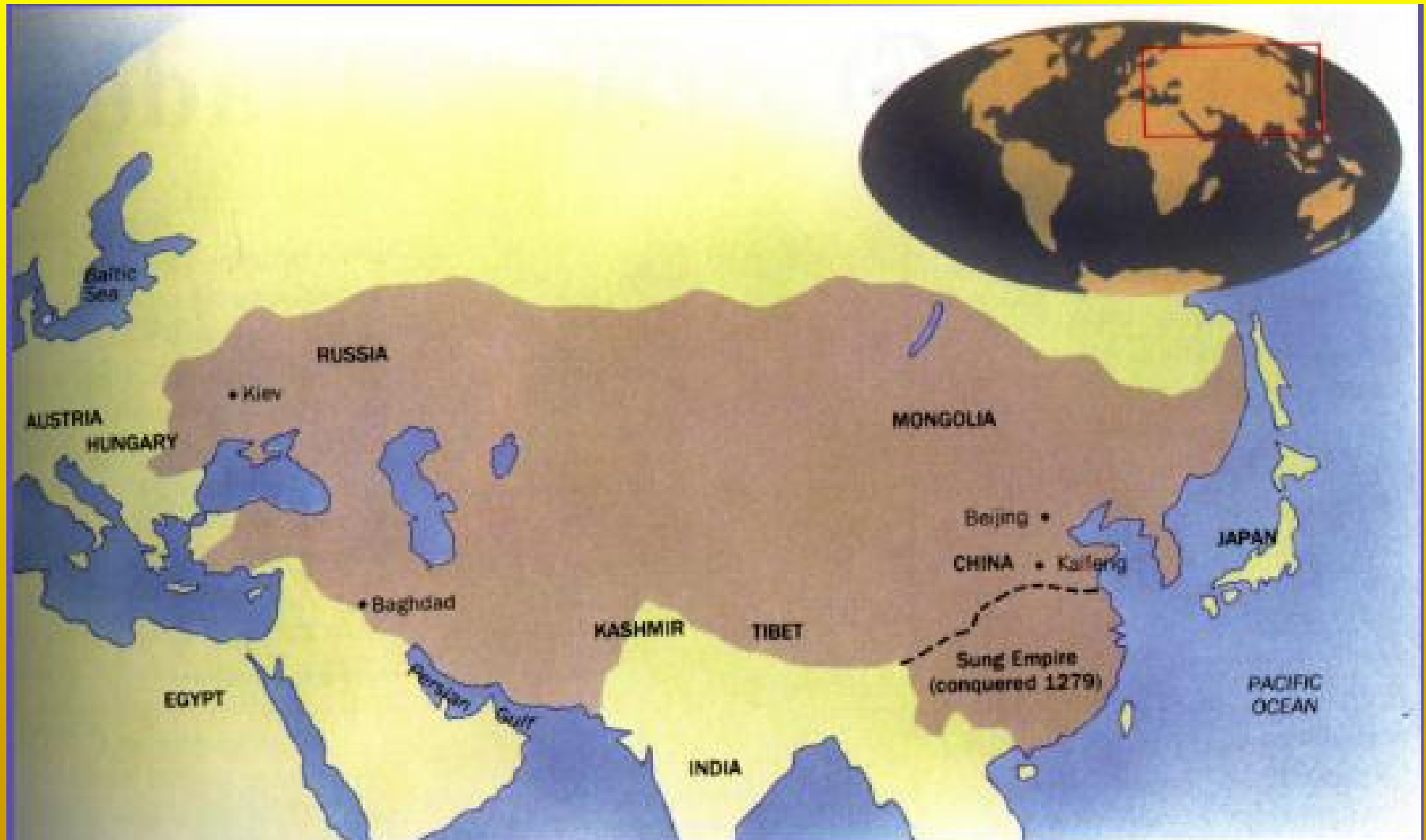


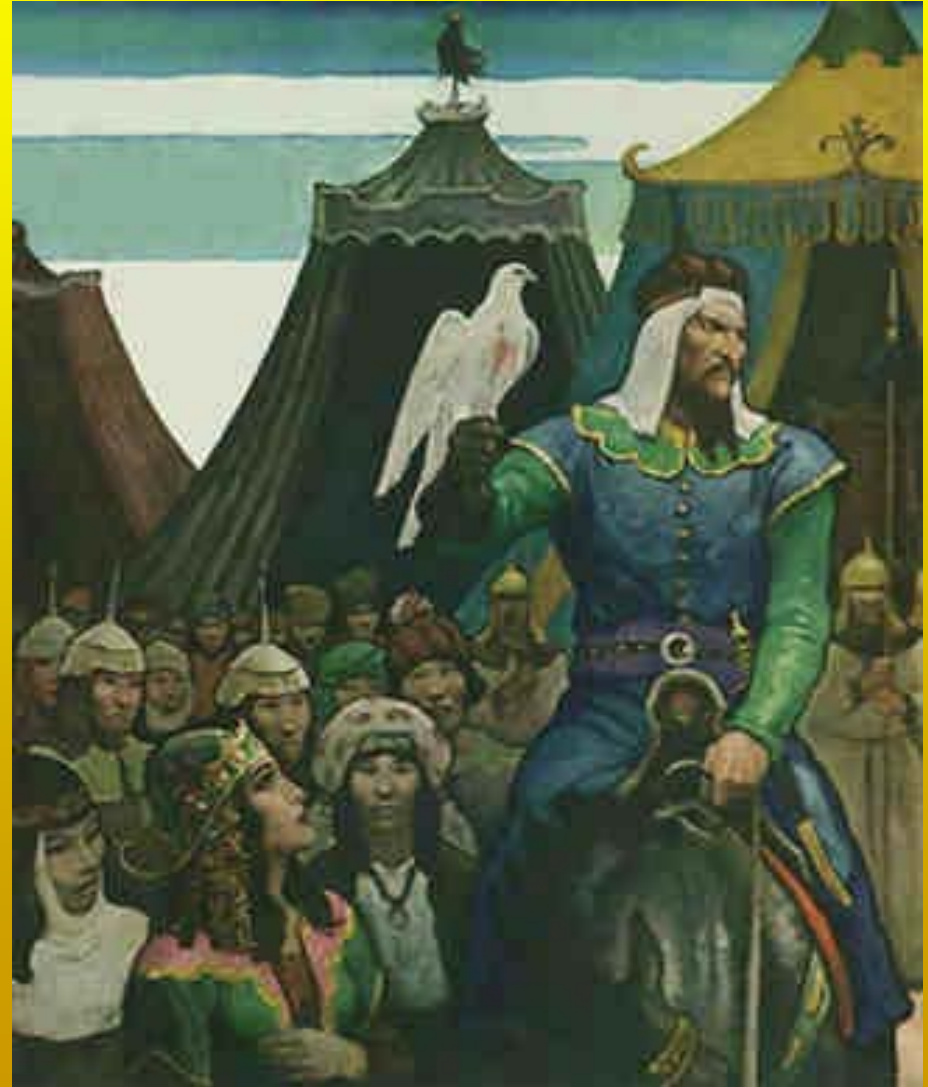
Mongol Empire



Chinggis Khan (Genghis Khan)

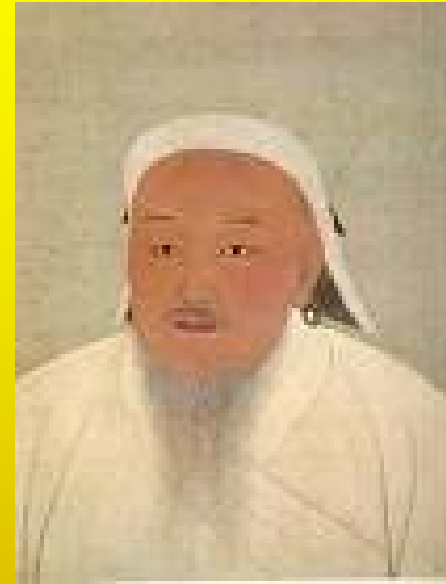
“universal ruler”

- United all Mongol tribes and clans in 1206
- Eventually amassed an army of 100,000 to 125,000 strong
- Army relied on the outstanding equestrian (horsemanship) skills of their soldiers
- The most mobile fighting force ever assembled in the pre-modern world
- Developed an effective psychological type of warfare where surrendered enemies were treated fairly, those that resisted were slaughtered
- Extended rule to China, Tibet, Persia and Central Asian steppe
- Chinggis Khan died in 1227 but had laid the foundation for a vast and mighty empire



Mongol Conquest

- Chinggis Khan was a conqueror, not an administrator
- He ruled Mongols by control of the military and established no central government for the land he conquered
- Mongol overlords supervised local administrators and collected tribute



Kublai Khan 1215 - 1294

- Reunited the empire after a power struggle to gain control
- He presided over the Mongol Empire at its height
- Captured all of China by 1276
- Invaded Southeast Asia with little success
- Two times he tried a sea invasion of Japan; “a supposed divine wind or Kamikaze” saved Japan from the Mongol invasion



The Golden Horde



- The Golden Horde using superior horsemanship spread across the plains of Russia
- Overran Russia, Poland, Hungary and Eastern Germany in 1241 and 1242
- Controlled the steppe land from the Black Sea to Russia
- Extracted tribute and held Russia hostage for years
- Became more skilled at administering conquered lands by using local authorities and still maintaining the highest positions for themselves or allies
- Allowed conquered peoples to practice their religion
- Mongols' vast empire brought great interaction among people of different societies and linked Eurasia lands more directly than before
- This network of Mongol communication encouraged trade and inter-cultural exchanges of ideas and goods