

Agenda – 10/22

- The Mongols!
 - This whole week we will be learning about the Mongols. It will culminate in an in-class essay NEXT MONDAY. Don't worry – we will prep all day on Friday! 😊
- Good news: after the Mongols, no textbook reading and notetaking homework for the next two weeks
- HW: read pages over the Mongols (41-48)



Europe?

**Southwest Asia
(Middle East)?**

East Asia?

South Asia?

Africa?

Wait, let's review:

What is happening in all
of these regions from
600-1450?



Warm up discussion

“Great men are almost always bad men.”

– John Dalberg-Acton, English Minister of Parliament, late 1800s



The Mongols

Let's recap 😊

What was the Mongolian reputation?

The Mongols

• ***To what extent do the Mongols deserve the title "barbarian"?***

- *barbarian: uncivilized, ruthless, primitive, uncultured, brutish
- Based on what you know, answer the question. Provide at least two pieces of evidence to support.

The Mongols

The impact of the Mongol conquest included...

- Death (10-70 million)
- Destruction
 - Irrigation systems, whole cities
- Stealing, looting, raping
- Intentional spread of disease
- Displacement of peoples

BUT, it also included...

- A united empire spanning Europe to Asia
 - Direct connection between the East and the West (Europe)
- Safe trade routes
- Blending of cultures and ways of life
- Religious tolerance

The Mongols



- Cruel and ruthless barbarians?

or

- Conquerors, establishers of empires, tolerant, adaptable, and connectors of hemispheres?

The Mongols

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The Mongols: homeland



The Mongols: overview

- Pastoral nomads



- No settled society – live off the land and move around
 - Steppe peoples
- No agriculture



The Mongols: overview

- Pastoral nomads



- Live off the land
 - Raid to get what they need
 - As society around them advances, their society does, too!
- **Great** horse archers





The Mongols: overview

- How do they Chinese **view** these nomadic people to the north?
- How do the Chinese **deal with** these nomadic peoples to the north?

The Mongols: overview



- Chinese worried about a united steppe coalition
- 1206: Temujin unites the steppe tribes and starts to conquer
 - Is given the name “Chinggis (Genghis) Khan,” or “universal ruler”



1206

Mongol Empire, A.D. 1294



The Mongols

Temujin, who later became **Genghis (Chinggis) Khan**

"He came out of his mother's womb clutching a black blood clot the size of a knuckle bone"



The Mongols

Temujin, who later became **Genghis (Chinggis) Khan**

- Father was poisoned and died
- Killed his older brother for stealing fish from him



The Mongols

As they conquered,
Chinggis:

- Promoted people based on merit, not bloodline or tribal ties

- *Why? What will this do?*



The Mongols

As they conquered, Chinggis:

- Utilized conquered people based on their ability
 - those who could read, write, make, build weapons, etc
- *Why? What will this do?*



The Mongols

Pastoralists against large, walled cities: didn't know what to do

- Learned siege warfare tactics so that they could get over walls
- Learned to adapt to new challenges



The Mongols

As they conquered, Chinggis:

- Utilized *draconian* laws
 - One misstep and you die
- *Why? What would this do?*



The Mongols

As they conquered,
Chinggis:

- Intentionally utilized psychological warfare
 - What is this?



The Mongols

Psychological warfare

- Example: Mongol soldiers required to kill a certain number of people after conquering a city - used battle axes to cut off the ears of conquered peoples so that they could count how many died



The Mongols

Psychological warfare

- *What's the impact of this?*
- *Is this a positive or negative thing?*



The Mongols

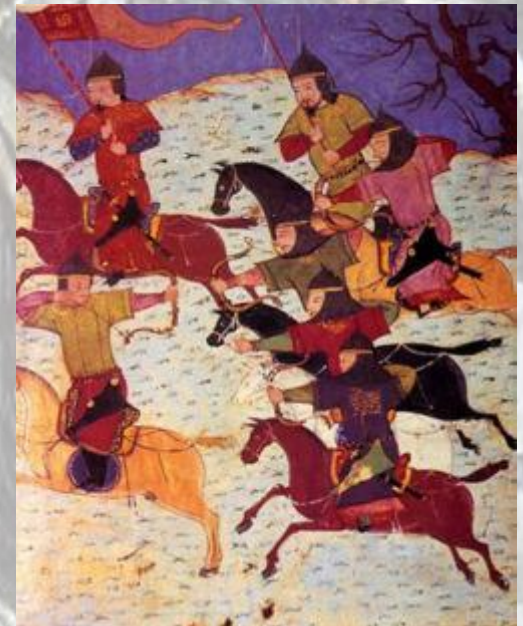
Psychological warfare

- Spread fear and panic to demoralize their enemies
- Whole nations would surrender without resistance



Mongol Battle Tactics

- Constant practice in riding, archery
- Required to scavenge on their own
 - No supply lines
- Extraordinary military discipline
- Practical, readily assimilated advanced siege technology
- Retreat tactic!



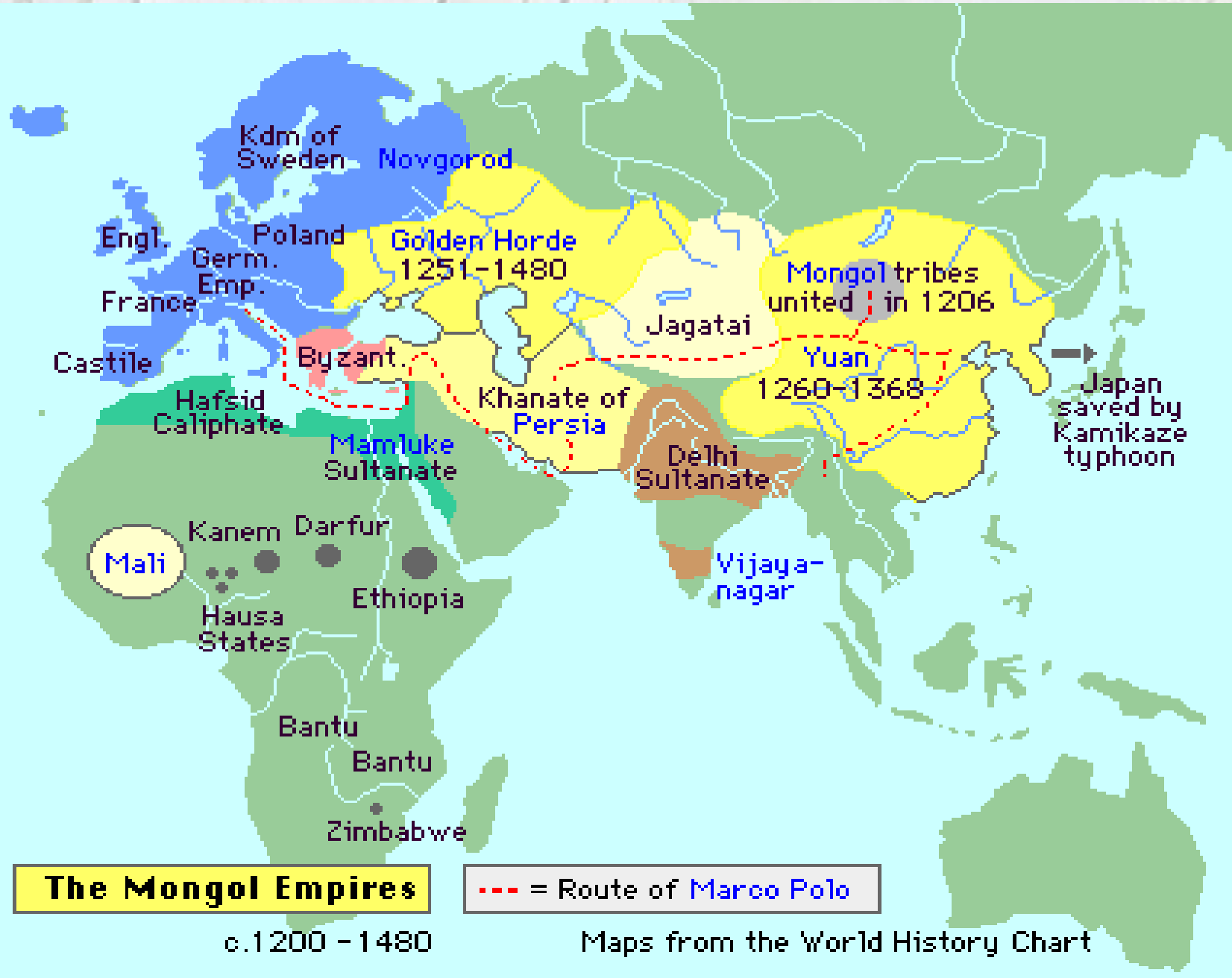
Rule in conquered territories

- Ruthless annihilation of resistance (terror tactics)
 - General benevolence when no resistance
- **Religious tolerance** important in consolidating rule
 - In order to keep peace
- Used Muslim & Chinese models to build administration for empire

Positive qualities of Mongols

- Discipline, obedience
- Sense of honor and loyalty, respect for these qualities in others, even opponents
- High status of women
 - → *Why?*





The Mongol Empires

c.1200 - 1480

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Maps from the World History Chart

Mongol Impact

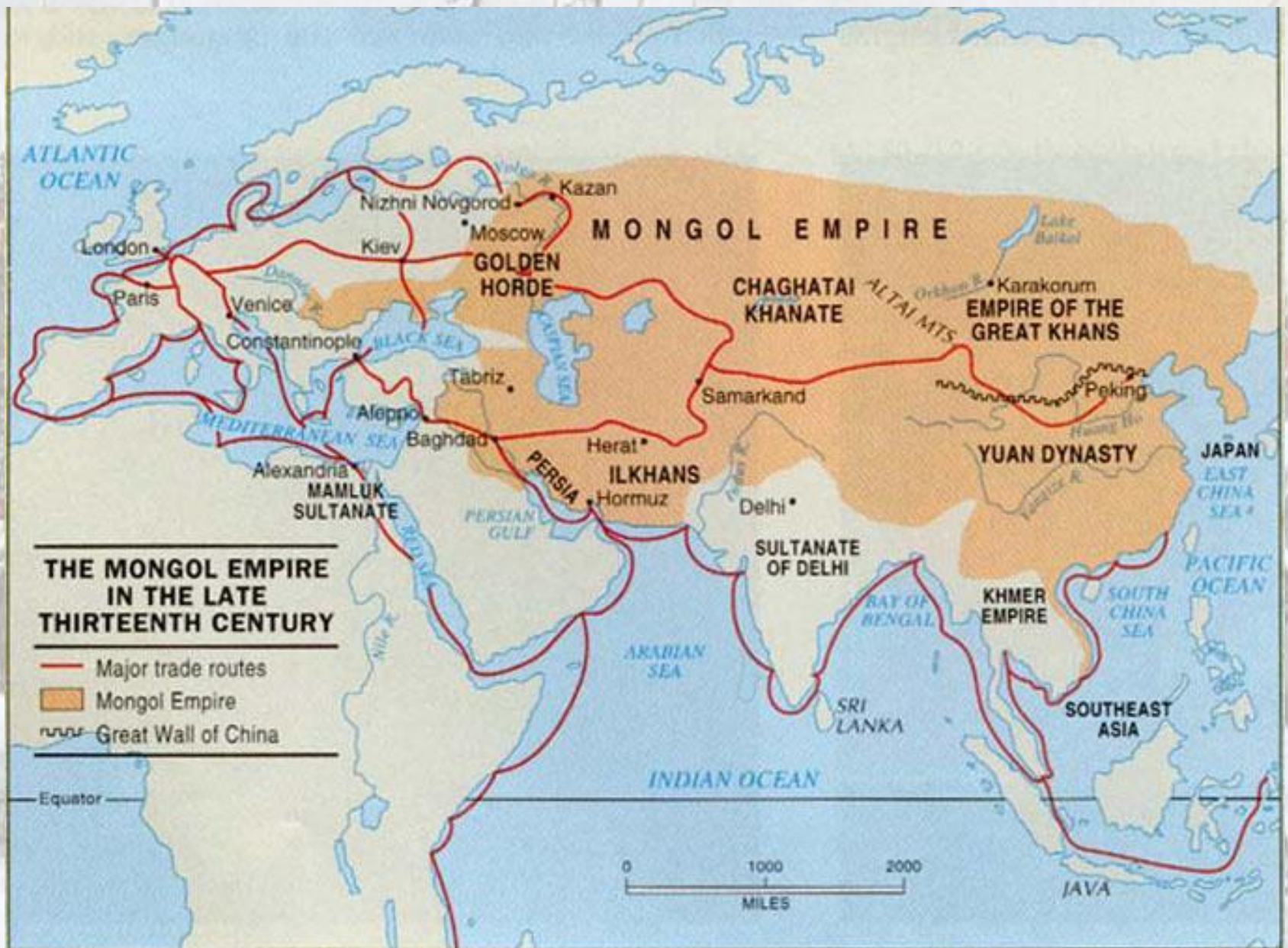
The background of the slide is a historical painting depicting a Mongol army. In the foreground, a dark brown horse is galloping to the right, its hooves kicking up dust. Behind it, other horses and warriors are visible, though less distinct. Many warriors are holding long spears with pointed tips, some of which are raised. The scene is set in a bright, open field, possibly a battlefield or a campsite. The overall style is that of a traditional Chinese or European historical painting.

- *Pax Mongolia*

- Mongol peace
- United large territory: for about a century, two continents were united under one rule
 - → safe trade and travel
 - → reinvigorated and facilitated Silk Road trade

Mongol Impact

- Cultural diffusion
 - Gunpowder to the West
 - Religious tolerance
 - Trade of food, tools, ideas
 - Bubonic Plague (Black Death) - killed 1/3 of W. Europe and 50% of the population in other areas



The Mongols extended their hegemony over a major part of the Eurasian landmass, from the Danube to the Pacific for the better part of two centuries.



The Mongols: revisit initial question

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