Chapter 14

By: Drew Stone, Alex Cott, Chiara Waingarten, and Seth Manalove

Mongol Empire: 900 – 1300 C.E.

Social

- The Mongols were very tolerant of other cultures and religions.
- Social structure revolved around the emperor.
- The Mongol society was divided up into tribes with kinship relations.
- The people elected leaders of tribe.
  - Men dominated leadership positions.
  - Women were less important yet were able to have some say.
  - Leadership was chosen and revolved around bravery and war, which was done by men.
- Kuriltai was the meeting place for all Mongol chiefs where the khagan was elected.
- They enhanced civilized life and social development. The khan Berke converted to Islam.

Political

- Clans were separated and once threatened combined into confederations.
- The Khagan was the supreme ruler of the Mongol tribe.
- Tumens were the armies of the Mongol tribes.
- An administrative framework was created from Chinese and Muslim bureaucrats.
- Chinggis Khan created system of laws and a legal code that was enforced by specially designated policemen.
- Capital under Chinggis is Karakorum.
- After death of Chinggis, empire schismmed into 4 parts called the 4 great khanates, which were ruled by the sons of Chinggis.
- They spread around the medieval world.
  - They conquered Russia.
  - The Mongols destroyed Baghdad and killed the Abbasid Caliph.
  - Mongols went to Europe and drove other nomadic tribes into Europe.
  - They conquered China, Kublai Khan became the emperor of China after they conquered it.
The Mongols encouraged trade and interaction with other cultures at a global scale. They were continuously moving to keep land fertile. Chinggis Khan consulted with Confucian and Muslim scholars on how to rule China and about various technologies such as siege weapons and methods of improving trade. Advanced mapmakers and arrows and gunpowder from interaction through conquering and trade. They invaded Northern China. When they conquered places, they took slaves. The movement of merchants and commercial goods spread diseases throughout the empire. They aided in making states and regional subdivisions ruled by other people. This created the first nationalities. When the Mongols conquered the world they called it Pax Mongolia.

Wool for clothing. Society that revolved around warriors because they were very skilled ones. Chinggis Khan created a script for the Mongolian language to facilitate recordkeeping and the standardization of laws. They were interested in astronomy. Under china, Mongol women had the right to own property and control the household. Women also hunted and had freedom to move around the country. They still felt that their power was reduced from the rest of the Mongol empire since the traditions of china were still existing.

Agriculturally dominated society. Received metals and weapons for fighting through trading. They had secure trade routes and thus had prosperous and wealthy merchants. They had cosmopolitan cities. Mongol expansion becomes a major force for economic development. Improved transportation networks and expanded the supply of paper money. Traded globally with Asia and Europe. Collected taxes from individually rules areas such as Kiev and other non-Mongol areas.
Question
An indigenous aspect of Japanese culture during the Heina era was...?

Answer
The Imperial Administration. It was seen as a high point of the Heina era.

Question
The group which most directly challenged Chinese influences in Japan and Vietnam during the post classical was...?

Answer
The aristocrats, landowners, and local provincial administrators

Question
The typical pattern for relations between China and its neighbors during the postclassical period was...?

Answer
For these states to acknowledge Chinese superiority and pay tribute but remain independent.