




Chapter 14 The Last Great Nomadic Challenges: From Chinggis Khan to Timur

By: Emily, Samantha, and Marco



The Mongols

- Located in Central Asia
 - In the Periphery; not civilized; taking in ideas
- Carried diseases, diffused, and destroyed
- Finally split up and broke up
- Khan Empire



Chinggis Khan

- His original name was Temujin
- born to a Khan ruler.
- When Chinggis' father died, Chinggis (Temujin) was left to rule the clan but because he was only a child the allies left the clan and he became hunted.
- He became a refuge by becoming a great and promising warrior.
- Things he did:
 - united the Mongol empire under his rule
 - initiated the conquest of the civilized world
 - developed the Mongol's successful war tactics






Timur

- Chinggis' son
- Converted to Islam
- known mostly for the atrocities he did




Where They Conquered

- Conquered
 - India
 - Baghdad
 - China
 - Russia
 - Middle East
 - East Europe (Byzantine Empire)
 - Poland
- Didn't conquer
 - Rome
 - Africa
 - Tried to conquer Egypt but were stopped
 - Japan
 - Three times they were chased off and the last time they were stopped by a storm
 - Polynesia

● Район первоначального объединения племен: конец IX - начало X вв.
 ● Чингисхан до 1206 г.
 ● Великая Монгольская империя в 1206 г.
 ● Завоевание территории Чингисхана в 1227 г.
 ● Территория, не завоеванная в результате экспансии Чингисхана
 ● Территория, потерянная в 1259 г.
 ● Место наиболее крупных военных поражений монголов
 ● Места и даты главных сражений

← Падение Чингисхана
 → Падение Северной и Центральной Азии Чингисхана
 → Падение Южной Азии Чингисхана
 → Падение Китая Чингисхана
 → Падение Южной Азии Чингисхана
 → Падение Южной Азии Чингисхана
 → Падение Южной Азии Чингисхана
 → Падение Южной Азии Чингисхана

The schism

- After Chinggis kaghn died, his children inherited the empire
- They divided the empire up into several empires.
- The golden horde empire, the empire of the kublai khans and the ilkhan



Social

- Contained more social equality than in other societies of the time
 - still stratified
- armies were broken up into divisions and were further subdivided
- racist
 - treated people of Mongolian descent as their equals but to those that were not Mongolian they looked down upon with disdain
- Had an Emperor known as the Khan
- Social hierarchy
 - Khan (King)
 - Soldiers



Political

- Expanded from the Peninsula of Korea and the coast of China all the way to the Danube River
 - State building
- Subjugated the local populace in areas that put up resistance. The Mongolian hordes swept through violently and took over many lands.
- Although they were barbaric in conquest their political policies ensured that the citizens of their empire did not dispute with one another and kept the empire together for a good amount of time.
- Took in advisors from the countries that they conquered



Interaction

- Brought diseases
 - Carried the Black Plague (Bubonic Plague) throughout where they conquered
- Started in Europe and stopped in the Byzantine Empire



Cultural

- Had Yurts
 - Yurts- portable houses that they traveled with to different places
- Shamanistic
 - Very tolerant to other religions
- Invented the stirrup



Economic

- Traded
- dominated a large area of land along the silk road and dominated the major trade routes connecting the east and west
- moved gunpowder, silk, and other Asian products from China to the west bringing in new technologies
- took in slaves from various regions and sold them everywhere
 - sold a slave that would defeat them in Egypt

