

UNIT 4: NON-WESTERN CIVILIZATIONS
Reading Guide 22: The Mongol Empire

Directions: Answer each question after reading.

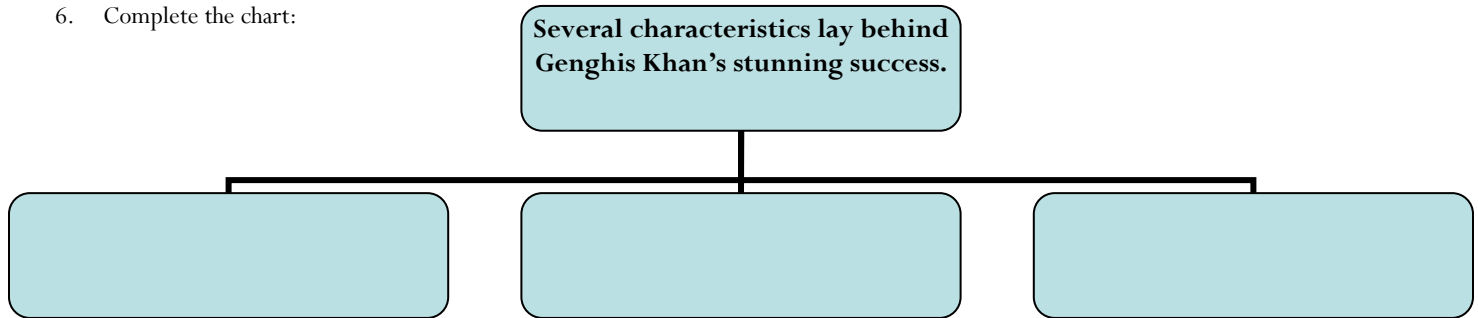
12.2: The Mongol Conquests

• **Objective A: Describe the geography of the steppe and the lifestyles of nomads.**

1. The Mongols of the Asian steppe lived their lives _____ and prided themselves on their skill on _____, their _____, their _____, and their _____.
2. Define *clans*:
3. Time and again in history, nomadic peoples rode out of the steppe to ...

• **Objective B: Explain the Khans' successes.**

4. Around 1200, a Mongol clan leader named _____ sought to unify the Mongols under his leadership. In 1206, he accepted the title _____, or "_____” of the Mongol clans.
5. By 1225, _____ was under Mongol control.
6. Complete the chart:



• **Objective C: Summarize the extent of the Mongol Empire and its divisions.**

7. Genghis Khan died in 1227. Over the next 50 years, his successors expanded Mongol conquered territory from _____ to _____ and created the ...
8. By 1260, the Mongols divided their huge empire into four regions, or _____:
9. While ferocious in war, the Mongols were quite _____ in peace. They rarely _____ or _____ on those they conquered and some Mongol rulers even ...
10. The Pax Mongolica:
 - a) Guaranteed ...
 - b) Trade between Europe and Asia ...
 - c) Many Chinese inventions, such as _____, reached ...
 - d) Some historians speculate that ...

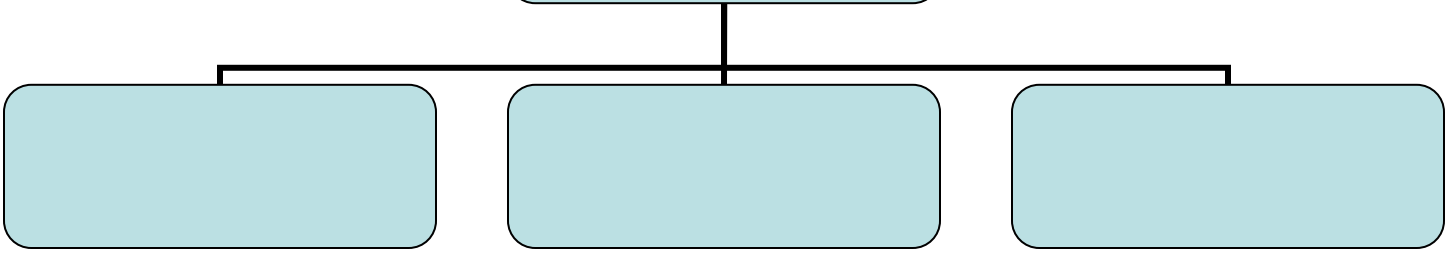
12.3: The Mongol Empire

• **Objective A: Summarize Kublai Khan's conquest.**

11. Kublai Khan assumed the title of _____ in 1260; he focused on extending the power and range of his own khanate, which already included _____, _____, _____, and northern _____. Kublai's armies finally overwhelmed the _____ in 1279.

12. Complete the chart:

The Yuan era was important one in Chinese history for several reasons.



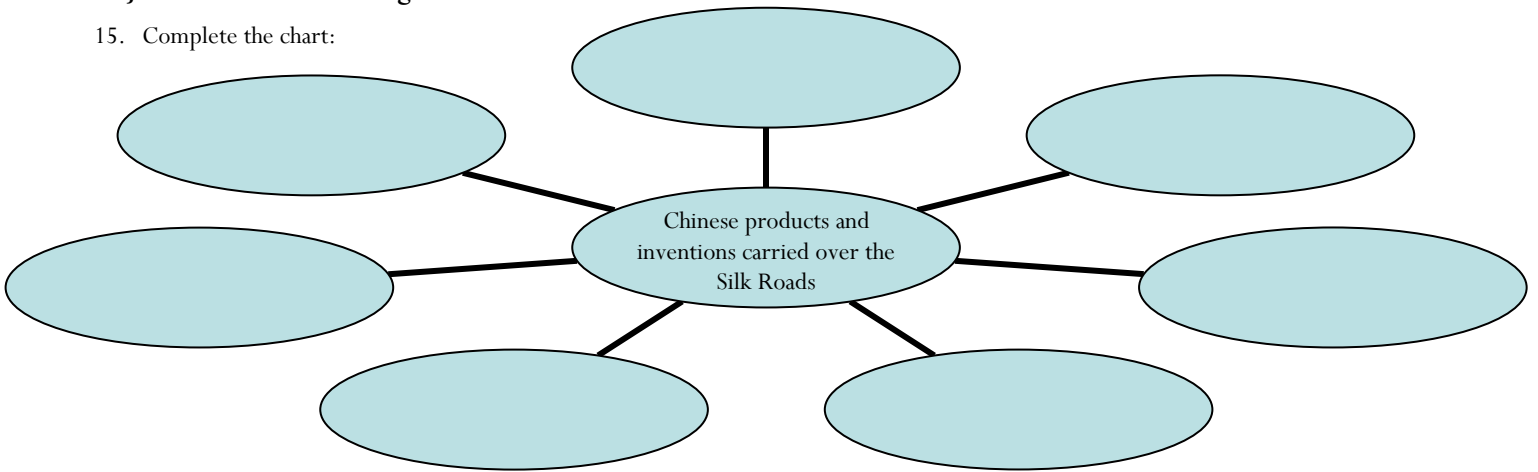
13. Moving the capital from Mongolia to China was a sign that ...

14. After conquering China, Kublai Khan tried to extend his rule to _____.

- a) The Mongols forced _____ to build, sail, and provide provisions.
- b) Both times ...
- c) For centuries afterwards, the _____ spoke reverently of the _____ or " _____ " that had saved their country.

• **Objective B: Describe Mongol rule in China.**

15. Complete the chart:



16. The most famous European to visit China in these years was a young Venetian trader, _____. He served the great Khan for well over _____ years. It was clear to him that the civilization he visited was the _____ in the world.

• **Objective C: Explain the fall of Mongol rule.**

17. In an attempt to further expand his empire, Kublai sent several expeditions into _____. His armies and navies ...

18. In 1368, Chinese rebels finally overthrew the Mongols and founded the _____ Dynasty.

19. Complete the table:

The Collapse of the Mongol Empire		
Name of Khanate:	Area ruled over:	Mongol rule ended in:
Khanate of the Great Khan	China, Mongolia, Korea, Tibet	1368
Ilkhanate		
Chagatai Khanate		
Khanate of the Golden Horde		