

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

**Directions:** Answer each question after reading.

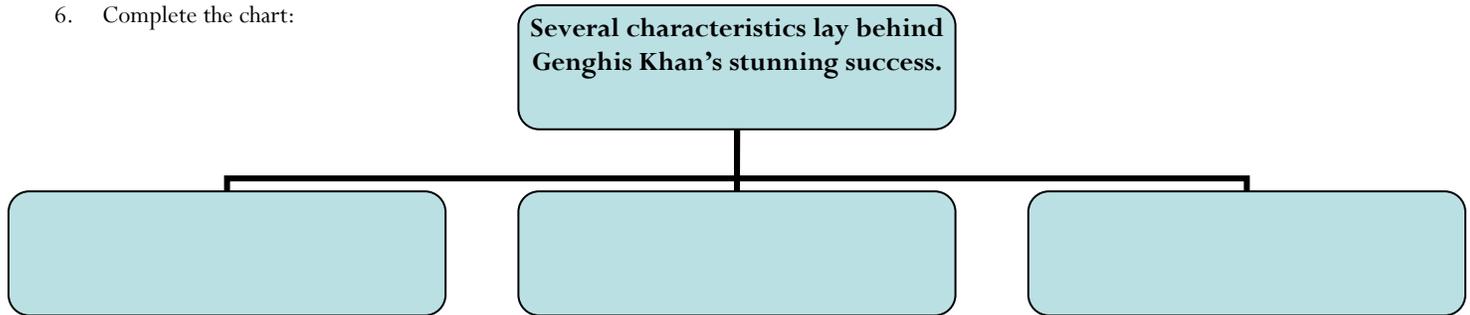
**12.2: The Mongol Conquests**

• **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.



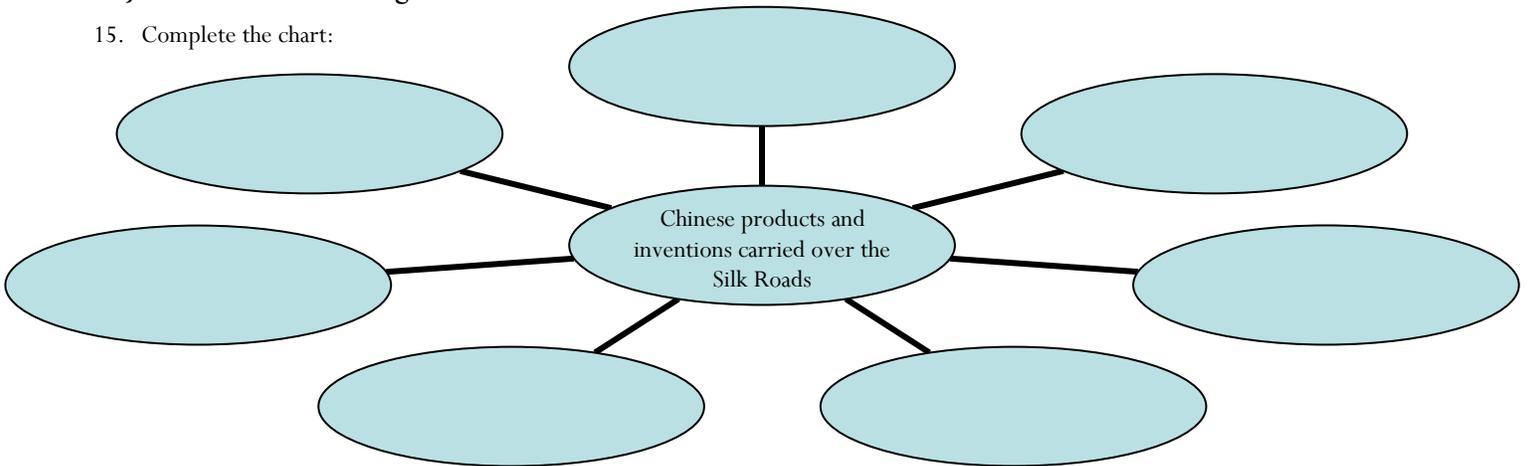
13. Moving the capital from Mongolia to China was a sign that ...

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		