1. The Rise of the Mongols: 1200-1260
   1. Large Confederations of tribes (composed of clans) of nomads who dominated the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   2. Each confederation stuck together only as long as it met their needs.
   3. The environment, economic life, cultural institutions and political traditions contributed to the large and quick expansion of their empire.
2. The Social Aspects of the Mongols
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -way of life forced by the scarcity of resources and by the low population density.
   2. They often came in contact with other groups seeking the same resources and the outcome of these encounters is commonly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or both
   3. Every man was a fulltime \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   4. Both men and women were superb \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and were adept to shooting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from a galloping horses.
   5. Nomadic diet: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They would eat any manner of animal: horses, camels and even dogs provided they were fat.
   6. Male and female prisoners became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and were forced to do menial work in nomadic camps.
   7. Women were considered as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- took responsibility managing the needs of the camp, breeding and birthing of livestock.
   8. According to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, when a father dies, his sons may wed all of the deceased man’s wives with the exception of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or their mother’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Political Aspects of the Mongols
   1. Military Leaders imposed strict \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and demanded absolute \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   2. They used networks of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and informers
   3. Some Mongol \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commanded their own military forces.
   4. Archers on horseback were accurate to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yards (compared to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yards for English Longbow) -Light cavalry
   5. Fought in units called tumens (100,000 men) that were divided into smaller units of 1000’s, 100’s, and 10’s
   6. Methods of attack
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ retreat
      2. Heavy cavalry (metal armor and lances)
   7. Weapons
      1. Flaming and exploding arrows
      2. Gunpowder projectiles
      3. Bronze \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      4. Catapults
      5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rockets
   8. They would wear a silk shirt under their armor. If wounded by an arrow in battle, they were able to just pull on the silk shirt to remove the arrow. (Yea, right!)
   9. All men in the Mongol Empire over the age of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_except physicians, priests or those that washed dead bodies were eligible for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ service.
   10. Could ride \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ miles a day and a messenger was wrapped in tight bandages allowing them to ride for days
   11. Scouts used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and signal fires
   12. The Mongols practiced a strategy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and terror.
   13. They would occupy a city, separate the families, scatter the inhabitants and take many into their service as slaves.
   14. This served as a terror weapon against the next town.
   15. Towers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were made by the Mongols to intimidate their enemies
   16. According to Marco Polo, a jade thumb ring allowed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hand to withstand the tension of the drawn bowstring.
   17. The Mongols were able to adapt very easily to the type of battle that was being fought, their horses responded to signals given with the knees, they could instantly turn in any direction.
   18. Mongols did not have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language, they used foreign bureaucrats (especially Persians) to run the government.
   19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were often used as pawns of diplomacy: their marriages were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during childhood.
   20. Decision making was made in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and after debate.
   21. The political structure was designed to accommodate the conflicting centralized and decentralized forces of traditional nomadic life
4. Genghis Khan: Greatest Leader of the Mongols
   1. Genghis Khan was born Temujin, meaning blacksmith in 1162.
   2. His father was poisoned by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clan.
   3. At age 15 Temujin was enslaved. For the rest of his life he never forgot the humiliation of being locked in a wooden collar and paraded before his enemies.
   4. He acquired a reputation for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a genius of military tactics thus gaining him followers.
   5. By the age of 45 he was declared Genghis Khan (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) of the Mongols.
   6. He refused to live in a city and had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ capital at Karakorum
   7. Consulted Confucian Scholars, Muslim Engineers and Taoist holy men
   8. Created a script for keeping records (Mongols had no written language) Used lots of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   9. Developed a code of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to end clan divisions
   10. After he died in 1227, his empire was divided amongst his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Economic Aspects of the Mongols
   1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would tend to the Mongol’s commercial concerns, buying and selling, and also tended to their households.
   2. They traded with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ societies to acquire wood, cotton, silk, veggies and grain.
   3. They offered wool, leather and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in exchange for the above mentioned.
   4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- The Peace of the Mongols facilitated trade through safe travel
   5. Nomads rely on a symbiotic relationship with sedentary people
   6. According to a 1219 account “the Khan boast of the fact that his treasury was full of rich products of international trade.”
   7. Developed a postal system (the Yam) similar to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The Cultural Aspects of the Mongols
   1. The Mongols had no use for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life, but had a great respect for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and artisans.
   2. Luxury \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were often transplanted from conquered areas to Mongolia or northern China
   3. Aided in the spread of Manichaeism, Judaism, Christianity, Buddhism and Islam across Central Asia. Along with Shamanism it was not uncommon to find believers of two or more of the religions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a family.
   4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was crucially important to the Mongols- used for bridles, stirrups, wagons and weapons.
   5. They would drink rancid mare’s milk, which they would prepare in a way that gave it the qualities and taste of white wine. In their language they call it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The Decline of the Mongols
   1. In the 1340’s, power contests among the Mongol princes destroyed the political fabric of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Mongol China) empire.
   2. By the 1360’s China was engulfed in local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by farmers and local civil wars by the Mongols. This was made worse by outbreaks of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   3. Chinese Leader Zhu Yuanzhang was able to mount a massive campaign and ultimately destroyed the Yuan Empire driving the Mongols back onto the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Mongols in Russia
   1. Called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (“People from Hell”)
   2. Invaded in winter using frozen ground and frozen rivers to move quickly
   3. Russia dominated because Russian princes refused to cooperate
   4. Peasants turned to local landlords for protection, starting serfdom in Russia
   5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became center of tribute collection and the Orthodox Church
   6. Mongol advance stopped in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of internal power struggle
9. Mongols in the Middle East
   1. Captured \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and executed 800,000 including the caliph because the city resisted (fear and intimidation)
   2. Defeated the Seljuk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allowing the rise of the Ottoman
   3. Defeated by Mamluks, Nestorian Christians and environment
10. Summary
    1. Overall the Mongols had positive effects on many of the areas of control. After the initial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they were generally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as long as the subject peoples paid their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and tribute.
       1. Political renewal occurred in some areas.
       2. Transferred \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ making technologies
       3. Demonstrated the use of gunpowder
    2. Increased wealth of Genoa and Venice (will lead to Renaissance)
    3. Pax Mongolia would lessen but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expansion would generally be more advantageous to conquered peoples.
    4. Transmitted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from China to Middle East and Europe.