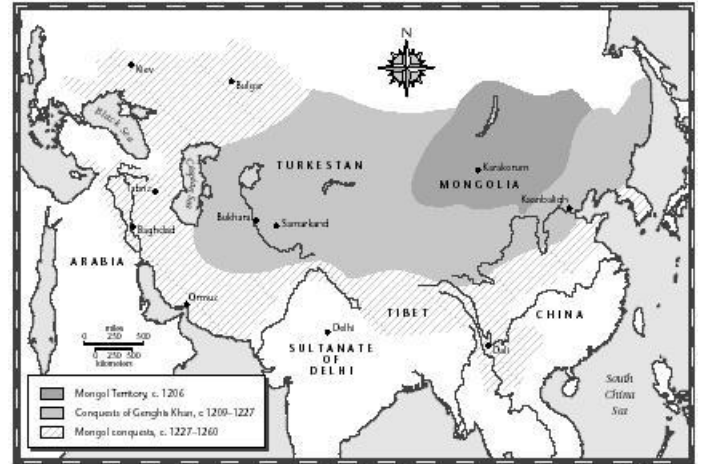


Asian Empires of the Middle Ages: The Mongols

Background

- Established Empires
 - o Kwarazm
 - Persia
 - To their southwest
 - o Kara Khitay
 - Central Asia
 - To their West
 - o China
 - To their South
 - Xixia
 - Chin
 - Southern Song
- Geography
 - o Grew up on Steppes of Central Asia
 - Wide open expanses
 - Perfect for grazing herds
 - o Sheep and Yaks
 - Perfect for horses
 - Mongols learned how to ride at age 3
 - Could ride without holding reins
 - Shoot bows at full gallop
 - Nomadic
 - Lived in Yurts
 - o Could move in about 15 min
 - o Had to burn animal dung for heat
 - o Always faced door to south
 - Global Warming
 - Turns steppe into desert
 - Force Mongols south in search of better pastures



Origins of Conquest

- Division
 - o Tribal conflicts
 - Ancient Rivalries
 - o Chin puppet masters
 - Would pit them against each other to keep tribes from becoming too powerful
 - Divide and Conquer
 - Scared of unified Mongols
 - Great wall meant to keep Mongols in North
- Genghis Khan's Origins
 - o Born as Timujin
 - "Iron Worker"
 - o Father Chieftain
 - Poisoned by Tatars
 - Mother has his promise revenge
 - o Betrothed wife Borte captured by rivals
 - Bribed other nobles and uncles to help him get her back
 - o Builds power to become chieftain

- Highly spiritualistic
- Begins wars to unite tribes
 - 1196
 - Attacks Tatars
 - Vengeance for father's murder
 - Chases them across Asia
 - Use of Horses
 - Each warrior had 4
 - Ate and slept on horseback
 - More mobile than enemies
 - Early version of Blitzkrieg
 - Highly mobile and quick attacks
 - Changes society
 - Breaks tribal loyalties
 - Loyal to him
 - Women
 - High in Mongol society
 - Women received shares of plunder
 - Wipes out Tatars
 - Anyone taller than axle of a wagon
- Named Genghis Khan
 - 1206
 - Universal Leader
 - Head ruler of the Mongols



Mongol Conquests

- Chin
 - Begin attacks on Chinese in 1211
 - China is the wealthiest kingdom with plenty of good land
 - Song viewed Mongols as barbarians that they can Ally with
 - Chin conquered quickly
 - Used captured Chinese to build siege machines
 - Zhongdu Captured
 - 1215
 - Modern day Beijing
- Tools of the Mongols
 - Drums
 - Inspired fear in cities
 - Used prisoners to fill in moats around cities
 - Killed everything in cities who refused to surrender
 - Tales of atrocities
 - Psychological warfare
 - Rape
 - 1/200 people on earth is related to Genghis Khan
 - Communication
 - Pony express style communication network
 - Posts every 25-30 miles with fresh horses
 - Official couriers carried medallions signifying their role
 - First style of passport
 - Allowed holder to move everywhere in empire
- Rebellion
 - Western tribes rebelled
 - Genghis Khan stopped invasion of China to deal with them.

- Chased them into Muslim lands
 - Annexed land into Empire
 - Conquering
 - Ultimatums to cities
 - Surrender or be destroyed
- Kwarazam
 - Genghis stopped at border
 - Attempted to start trading relationships
 - With Sultan Muhammad
 - First envoy murdered
 - Second envoy shamed
 - “You have chosen war”
 - 1219
 - “No eye left open to weep for the dead”
 - Otrar
 - Governor had molten silver poured in eyes and ears
 - Samarkand
 - Mongols attack out of desert
 - City falls in 10 days
 - Sultan Muhammad makes a run for it
 - Ultimate destruction
 - Salt in Fields
 - Flooded cities
 - Destroy Walls
 - Destroy Farms
 - Once finished turns back to China
 - Dies en route
- Impacts
 - Pax Mongolica
 - Mongolian Peace
 - Golden age of Mongolia
 - Travel from Rome to Beijing easily doable
 - Largest continuous land empire in history
 - After death of Genghis Empire divided into 4 *Khanates*
 - Kingdoms

Administration

- Genghis’ Control of Empire
 - Karkorum
 - Capital of Mongol Empire
 - Imported Artisans from conquered areas to turn city into thriving center of Arts and culture
 - Religious tolerance
 - Shamanism
 - Personal beliefs of Genghis
 - Religion of natural Spirits
 - Confucius scholars
 - Helped advise in how to rule Chinese
 - Islamic Scholars
 - Helped with siege weapons
 - Daoist
 - Searched for elixir of life for Genghis

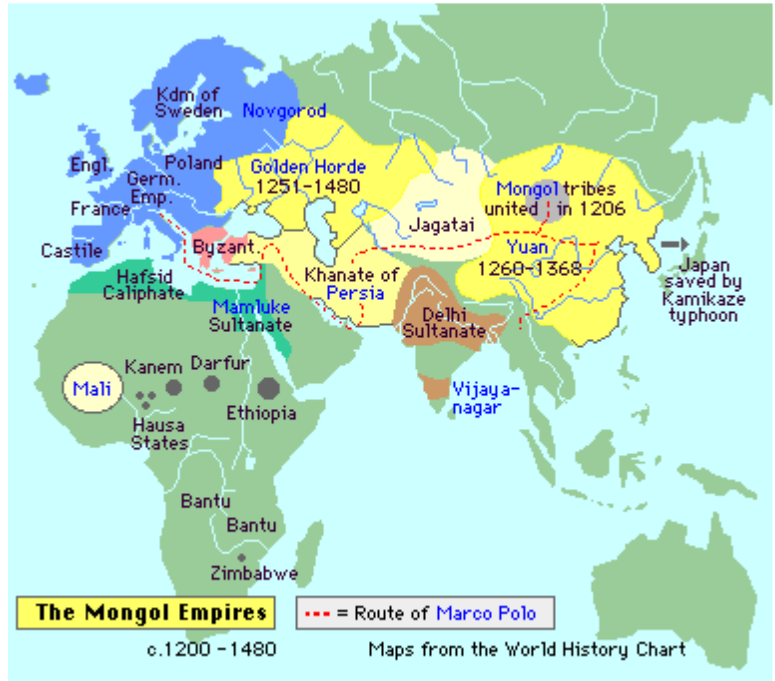
- Cultures used to help empire
 - Chinese and Muslim bureaucratic system
 - Helped develop written language for Mongols
- Trade
 - Opened land route from Europe to Korea

The Khanates

- After death of Genghis Empire divided into 4 *Khanates*
 - Kingdoms

Ögedei Khan

- 1229 – 1241 C.E.
- Great Khan who succeeded Genghis
- Third son of Genghis Khan from first wife
 - 1230-1231 – Conquered Persia
 - 1230-1234 – Conquered Jin Empire
 - Kaifeng
 - With help of Song
 - who then betrayed Mongols
 - killed envoy
 - 1235-1245 – Attacked Song
- 1232-1240 – Conquered Caucasus
 - Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia
- 1224-1241 – Conquest of Korea
 - Started when Mongol envoy killed
- 1241 – Conquered Northwest India



Kublai Khan

- Grandson of Genghis
- 1235-1279 C.E.
- 1271 C.E.
 - Establishes “Yuan” Dynasty
- Cultural Changes
 - Chinese not allowed to learn Mongol script
 - Mongols not allowed to marry Chinese
 - Mongols retained customs
 - Established capital at Tatu
 - Beijing
 - Kublai adopted Chinese culture
 - New Social Hierarchy
 - Mongols – Top
 - Central Asians
 - North Chinese
 - South Chinese – Bottom
 - Cultural flourishing
 - Brought scholars and artisans from all over
 - Many Muslims
 - Persians

- Astronomers fixed Chinese Calendar
- Welcomed travelers from all over
 - Marco Polo

Batu Khan

- Golden Horde
 - Aka Tatars
 - Aka *Tartars*
 - “People from Hell”
- Grandson of Genghis
- Mongols Invade Russia
 - 1236 C.E.
 - Rus too weak to resist
 - Russian Princes terribly divided
 - Seen as a war-up to invasion of Western Europe
 - Only successful winter invasion of Russia
 - Vladimir, Ryazan, Moscow all wiped out
 - 1240 C.E.
 - Mongols turn to Kiev
 - Mongol Envoys thrown from Walls
 - City destroyed except Cathedral of St Sophia
 - Novgorod
 - Spared due to Alexander Nevskii
 - Mongols focused on Western Europe
 - Forced Rus to act as tributary states
 - Peasants gave grain to lords and Mongols
 - Moscow built back up
 - Tribute collector for Khans
 - Annexed other towns
 - Became seat for Eastern Orthodox Church
 - Broke away in 1380
 - Battle of Kulikova
 - Impacts
 - Russia Modernized to deal with Mongols
 - Moscow gains importance
 - Cut off from Western Europe
- Invasion of Europe
 - King Bela
 - Hungarian
 - Harshly dismissed Mongol Envoys from Batu
 - Wanted nomads who were in Hungary running from Batu
 - Batu uses as excuse to invade Hungary
 - 1240 C.E.
 - Germans Respond
 - Also beaten
 - Free reign to attack Eastern Europe
 - Stopped by death of Ogedei
 - Power struggle ensues

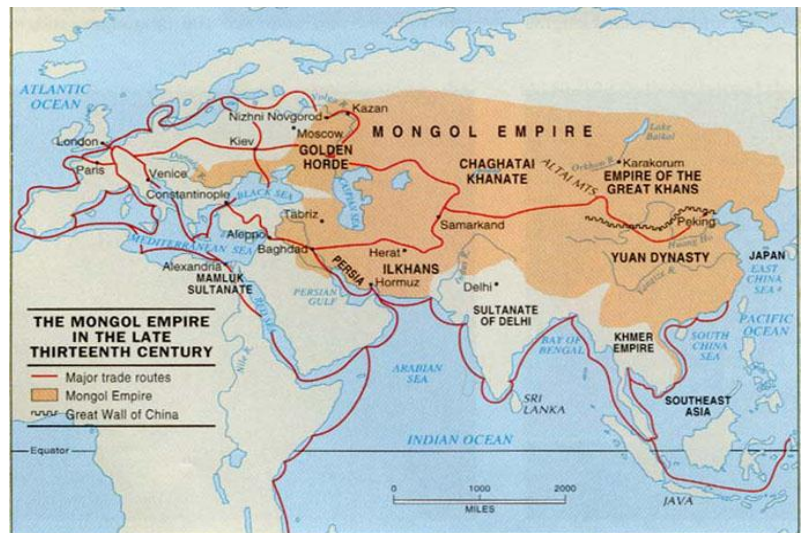
Kublai Khan

- 1260-1294 C.E.
- 1279 C.E.
 - Finally conquered remainder of Song Empire

- Established capital in Khanbaliq where he ruled Korea, China, and Tibet
- 1279 and 1281
 - o Tried to invade Japan
- 1287
 - o Vietnam
- 1277, 1283, 1287
 - o Conquest of Burma

Islamic World

- Europeans first thought of Mongols as their Prester John
 - o Savior of Christendom against Muslims?
 - o Mongols reaped destruction all over Islamic World
 - Viewed them as catastrophe
- Hulegu
 - o Grandson of Genghis
 - o Captured and destroyed Baghdad
 - 1258 C.E.
 - Murdered Abbasid Calip
 - 800,000 People died for resisting
- Mamluks
 - o Egyptian Dynasty
 - o 1260 Defeat Mongol Army
 - With help of Crusaders
 - Let them pass through their lands
- Timur
 - o Tamerlane
 - o Not of Mongol Birth
 - o Conquests
 - 1260s-1405
 - Used fear
 - o Based out of Samarkand
 - Brought back artisans to build up capital
 - o Died in 1405
 - Empire torn apart by civil war
 - End of Mongol Era



The Mongols extended their hegemony over a major part of the Eurasian landmass, from the Danube to the Pacific for the better part of two centuries.