



Ancient China & Japan

Outcome: The Mongols



1. Setting the Stage:

- The Mongols were gaining strength in the _____ in _____
- They prided themselves on their skill on _____, their _____, and _____
- Mongols were nomadic _____: herded _____ animals
- Mongols traveled together in kinship groups called _____

2. The Rise of the Mongols

- _____ sought to unify the Mongols under his leadership around 1200
- Slowly Temujin defeated his _____ (and friends) one by one
- In 1206 he accepted the title of universal ruler of _____
- Genghis Khan conquered much of _____ and had goal of invading _____
- By 1225 Central Asia was under _____
- Reasons for Genghis Khan's successes:
 - He was a brilliant _____
 - Was a gifted _____
 - Used _____ as a _____



3. The Mongol Empire

- Genghis Khan died in 1227 of _____
- His successors continued to conquer territory eventually having the largest _____
- Successors divided region up into different territories called _____.
- Had territory from _____ in the West to _____ in the East
- Mongols destroyed _____, irrigation channels, and _____
- _____ their beliefs on conquered peoples
- Even _____ some of the _____ of those they ruled
- _____ : _____ - time of peace and stability across the Mongol Empire from mid 1200s to mid 1300s
- Trade and inventions spread rapidly during Pax Mongolica due to _____

4. Kublai Khan Becomes Emperor

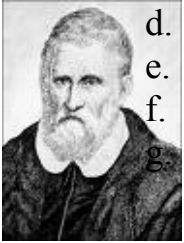
- _____ of Genghis Khan took title in _____
- Wanted to fulfill wish of grandfather: _____
- Started the _____ Dynasty which ruled from _____ - _____
- China was _____ for first time in nearly 300 years
- Kublai Khan's control opened China up to more _____ and foreign _____
- Enjoyed living in _____ as Chinese emperor



- g. Attempted to take over _____ but Japanese might and weather halted the invasion
- h. Kublai Khan improved the _____ and added 135 miles to it

5. Mongol Rule in China

- a. Mongols were hugely _____ in China- lived apart from one another
- b. Chinese were not allowed to hold high government office however could serve at _____
- c. High public office went to _____ or _____ - felt foreigners could be trusted due to having no loyalties to the Mongols or Chinese
- d. Mongol Peace extended _____
- e. Traders wanted _____, porcelain, _____, paper currency, and the _____
- f. Invited foreign _____
- g. Venetian trader _____ came to Kublai Khan's court around 1275
 - i. Worked for Kublai Khan because he learned many Asian _____
 - ii. While imprisoned, Polo told his story which was later published as a book but most Europeans did _____ it



6. The End of Mongol Rule in China

- a. Kublai Khan's armies and navies suffered many _____ at a huge expense of lives and equipment towards the end of his reign
- b. _____ on wars, public works, and Yuan luxuries over burdened the treasury and angered the _____ citizens
- c. Kublai Khan died in 1294 and his _____ were _____ at ruling the dynasty
- d. In 1368 Chinese rebels finally _____ the Mongols
- e. The _____ would be established
- f. With the fall of the Yuan came the _____ of the _____ empire in Asia
- g. _____ was on the rise

Summary:

