Genghis Khan: Mongol Eurasian Integration



Nomadic Clans: Economy and Society

- Organized into clans w/ related languages
- Central Asia's steppes: good grazing, little rain, few rivers
- Nomads and their animals; few settlements
 - Nomads drove their herds in migratory cycles
 - Lived mostly on animal products; also produced limited amounts of millet, pottery, leather goods, iron

Nomadic Peoples and Their Animals

- Mare's milk)
- M Flock survival

Housing and Clothing

- Gers/Yurts (dwelling/tent)
- M Robes dei

Nomadic Class System

- M Fluidity of classes in nomadic society
 - Two social classes; nobles and commoners
 - Autonomous clans and tribes





Caravan Trade

Interaction

Nomads & settled peoples sought trade, were prominent on caravan routes



How was iron smelting an important skill of the Central Asian nomadic tribes?

- Since they lived a nomadic life that depended heavily on the use of horses, iron became necessary for bridles, stirrups, cart fittings and weapons.
- Central Asians improved iron smelting techniques.
 - Note: Temujin (Genghis Khan) means "blacksmith"

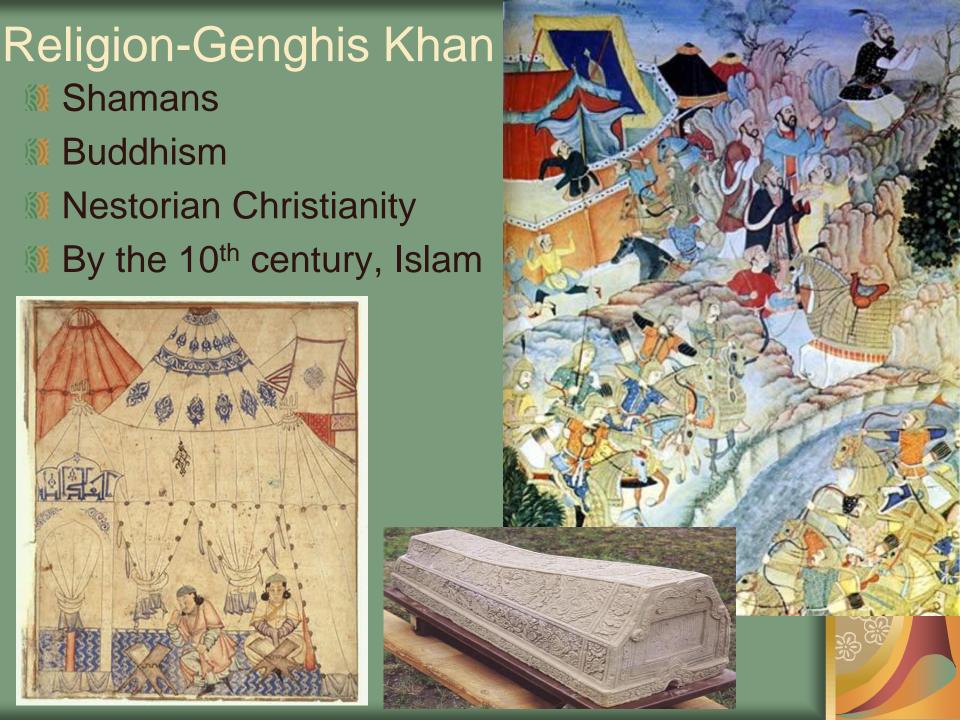
Mongols and Eurasian Integration

- M The Mongols and trade
 - Mongols worked to secure trade routes and ensure safety of merchants
 - Elaborate courier network with relay stations
 - Maintained good order for traveling merchants, ambassadors, and missionaries

Role of Women in Mongol Society

- Marriages were arranged to combine resources and make important alliances
- Women had some power in negotiation and management
- Women responsible for the livestock
- Mothers of rulers often managed the empire between the death of one ruler and ascension of another





How did Buddhism and Islam impact the Mongols?

Buddhism

- Kublai Khan had his son tutored by a Confucian scholar and he used Confucian ideas
- Buddhist "lamas"
 became popular
 teachers. The idea of a
 "universal ruler"
 bringing the whole
 world to Buddhism was
 appealing

Islam

- Repulsed by Mongol worship of idols
- Animal sacrifice beliefs were completely opposite
- Caused tension between Khanates of Muslim and non-Muslims
- Islamic value of culture, science and learning influenced Mongols in this area



Brief Timeline of Mongol Rule

- 1206 Temujin chosen Genghis Khan
- 1227 Death of Genghis Khan
- Mongols conquer northern China in 1234
- 1265 Kublai becomes last Great Khan
 - Rules until death in 1294
- 1271 founding of the Yuan Empire
- 1276 1279 Mongol conquest of the S. Song
- 1368 Ming Empire founded



The Mongol Empires

Genghis Khan & the making of the Empire

Genghis Khan unified Mongol tribes through

alliances and conquests

Why was unification necessary?

- Tribal group v. Mongol identity
- Khan's personal mission
- Trade disruption
- Ecology 1180-1220 (ecological threat)
 - annual temperature dropped
 - growing season for grass was cut short
 - Less grass meant danger → animals → Mongols
 - basis of pastoral-nomadic life
 - may have prompted them to move out of Mongolia



Military Organization

- Khan "RULER"
- Organized vast confederation of individual tribes for expansion
- Outstanding cavalry forces
- Formidable military power

Mongol Political Organization

- Organized new military units & broke up tribal affiliations
 - Units based on ten...100...1000...
 - Leaders had close relationship with Genghis
- M Chose high officials based on talent & loyalty
- M Established capital at Karakorum





- Psychological warfare-a reputation for brutality would precede them and persuade people to surrender peacefully
- Extraordinary horsemen, ability to use deadly accuracy with a bow and arrow while riding at a full gallop (A skill still used today for competition in Mongolia). Used a thumb lock mechanism to facilitate the smooth release of the arrow.
- The bow, made of layered lacquered wood, bone and leather could shoot farther than the bows of their enemies
- First, they used arrows to kill the opponent's marksmen
- Second, used sword, lance and javelin in hand to hand combat.

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Mongol war strategies continued...

- Used flaming arrows and catapults
- Used siege to force capitulation

Mongol Strategy

- **M** Horsemanship
- **M** Archers
- **Mobility**
- M Psychological warfare
- Feigned* withdrawal (*pretended)



Mongol Conquest of Northern China

- Genghis Khan, Mongols raided the Jurchen in north China beginning in 1211
- Controlled north China by 1220
- M South China was still ruled by Song dynasty

Mongol Conquest of Persia

- Genghis Khan tried to open trade and diplomatic relations with Saljuq leader Khwarazm shah, the ruler of Persia in 1218
- Upon being rejected, Genghis Khan led force to pursue Khwarazm
- Mongol forces destroyed Persian cities



Death of Genghis Khan

Died in 1227 having laid foundation for a mighty empire

Mongol Division After Genghis Heirs Divide into Four Regional Empires....



- M Genghis Khan's grandson
- M Consolidated Mongol rule in China
- Promoted Buddhism, supported the Daoists, Muslims, and Christians

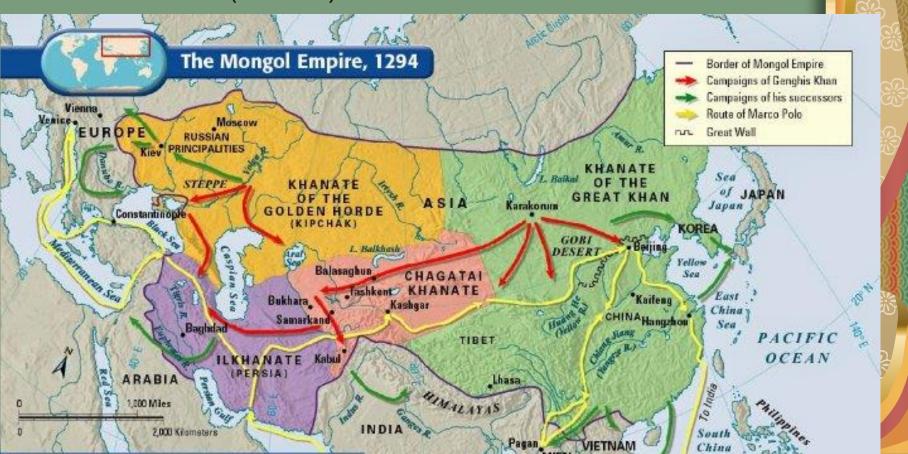


Chinggis Khan Receiving His Sons (detail) Uzbek State Historical Museum, Tashkent



List the Mongol Khanates

- Kipchak (Golden Horde)
- Great Khan (Yuan under Kublai Khan)
- Jagadai/Chagatai (Central Asia)
- IL-Khanate (Persia)



Mongol Khanates (Different view)



Diplomatic Missions

- The four Mongol empires maintained close diplomatic communications
 - Khanate of Chagatai
 - Khanate of the Golden Horde
 - Khanate of the Great Khan
 - IlKhanate of the Great Khan
- Established diplomatic relations with Korea, Vietnam, India, Europe



The Golden Horde

- Group of Mongols overran Russia b/tw 1237 & 1241
- Jochi and later Batu will rule from 1224-1255
- Further overran Poland, Hungary and eastern Germany, 1241 – 1242
- Maintained hegemony* in Russia until the mid-15th cen.
 *leadership or dominance, especially by one country or social group over others.

The II Khanate of Persia

- M Kublai's brother, Hulegu captured Baghdad in 1258
- Mongol rule in Persia
 - Persians served as ministers, governors, and local officials
 - Mongols cared only about taxes and order
 - Il Khan Mahmud Ghazan converted to Islam in 1295
 - Massacres of Jews and Christians followed

II-Khan ruler Ghazan Persia 1295 - 1304

- Muslim (converted)
- Supported the arts, especially literature
- Economic problems- promised reduced taxes but need for revenue forced him to go back on his promise
- High taxes caused resentment, fighting and de-stabilized the government
- Separated from the other Mongol Khans

Conquest of Southern China

- M Kublai extended Mongol rule to all of China
- M Song capital at Hangzhou fell in 1276
- Yuan Dynasty founded in 1279
- M Unsuccessful conquests of Vietnam, Burma, Java, and Japan

Mongols in China

- 1265 Kublai becomes last Great Khan rules till death in 1294
- By 1279 the Mongols are in control of China
 Yuan Dynasty
- Short conquest 1368 the Ming Dynasty is founded



What is the Yuan dynasty?

- The dynasty to rule over China created by Kublai Khan
- Beijing, the capital, became the center of culture and economy
- Kublai Khan re-united China and restored much of the Chinese culture
- Persian, Arab and Uighur tax administrators were hired to take census and collect taxes
- Muslims hired to create calendars and continue astronomy

Yuan dynasty continued...

- Government was organized and systematic with local governors, tax collectors and garrison commanders
- Merchants became the new elite, corporations grew
- Mongolian-influenced Chinese language (Mandarin)
- Cities began to cater to the tastes of the new merchant class with restaurants, shops and entertainment
- Cottage industries provided goods to the cities

What were the negative factors about the Yuan dynasty?

- Mongol princes evicted many farmers
- Imposed brutal taxation that left many homeless
- Neglected dams and dikes so flooding caused much damage
- Warfare, low food and bubonic plague took a toll on population.



Mongol Rule in China: Social Hierarchy

- Four Classes (in order of power/importance)
 - 1. Mongols
 - 2. Central Asians and the Middle Easterners
 - 3. Northern Chinese
 - 4. Southern Chinese

Social and Political Rules

- Outlawed intermarriage b/tw Mongols & Chinese
- Forbade Chinese from learning the Mongol language
- Brought foreign administrators (Persians) into China and put them in charge
- M Tolerated all cultural and religious traditions in China

Mongol Ruling Elite

- Became enchanted with the Lamaist (Vajrayana)

 Buddhism of Tibet
- Universal leader concept



Resettlement

- Meeded skilled artisans & educated people from other places
 - Often resettled them in different locations to provide services
- Uigher Turks served as clerks, secretaries, and administrators
 - minority Turkic group originating from/culturally affiliated with the region of C/E Asia
- Marab/Persian Muslims served Mongols far from their homeland
- Skilled artisans were often sent to Karakorum; became permanent residents

Decline of the Mongols in Persia

- Mad been established by Hulegu by 1260
- Mazan declared himself a Muslim in 1295
- Decline of the II-Khanate state
 - In Persia, excessive spending and overexploitation led to reduced revenues
 - Failure of the II-khan's paper money
 - Factional struggle plagued the Mongol leadership
 - Last ruler died without an heir; the II-khanate collapsed 1349



Decline of the Yuan Dynasty

- Mongols were seen as outsiders
- Traditional Chinese & outside religions
- Rebellions among farmers
- Paper money issued by the Mongol rulers lost value
- Power struggles, assassinations, and civil war weakened Mongols after 1320s

Bubonic Plague

- In southwest China in 1330s
- Spread through Asia and Europe
- Depopulation and labor shortage undermined the Mongol regime
- By 1368 the Chinese drove the Mongols back to the steppes



Surviving Mongol Khanates

- The Khanate of Chaghati continued in central Asia
 - Later
 - Timur / Tamerlane
 - Turkic conqueror, barbarian conquests from India and Russia → Mediterranean Sea
 - Spreading cultural achievements
- The Golden Horde survived until 1502



Review: How did the Mongols treat the conquered people in their empire?

- Resistance meant mass slaughter and starvation; surrender meant food, shelter and protection
- Allowed religious expression
- As long as the taxes were paid to the Mongol Khan, the villagers were left in peace.
- Conquered people had to provide military recruits



Review: What were the technological advancements of the Mongols?

- Improved iron smelting techniques
- Funded advancements in medicine and astronomy-built several observatories
- Devised a more accurate calendar
- Extended Grand Canal towards Beijing (Daidu)
- Built network of roads
- Developed a new "square script" language but it never caught on



Review: What advantages were realized by the wide extent of the Mongol empire?

- The Pax Mongolica allowed for exchange of ideas through cultural diffusion including ideas of technology.
- Trade was enhanced by connecting Europe,
 Middle East, Russia, and East Asia together
 through their connection of the Mongol empire.
- Threat of Mongol invasion spurred the neighboring countries to vigorously develop their own defenses, technology, and political structure.

What were the lasting impacts of the Mongols on China?

- Brought unity to lands between Europe and China
- Trade was stimulated through protection of trade routes & encouraging industrial production
- Cultural diversity in government operations
- Astronomy and math inventions