



## Ancient China & Japan

### Outcome: The Mongols

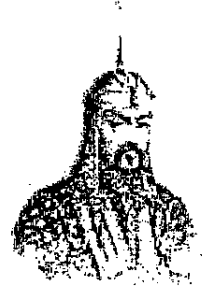


#### 1. Setting the Stage:

- 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

