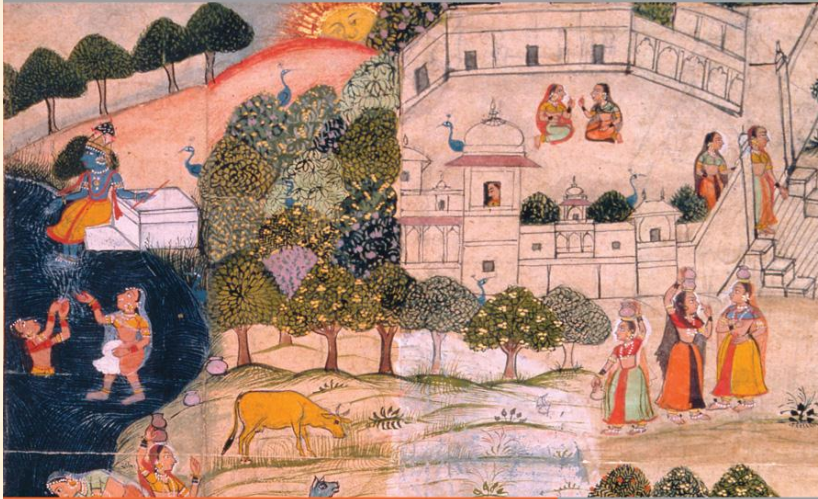


PHILIP J. ADLER / RANDALL L. POWELS

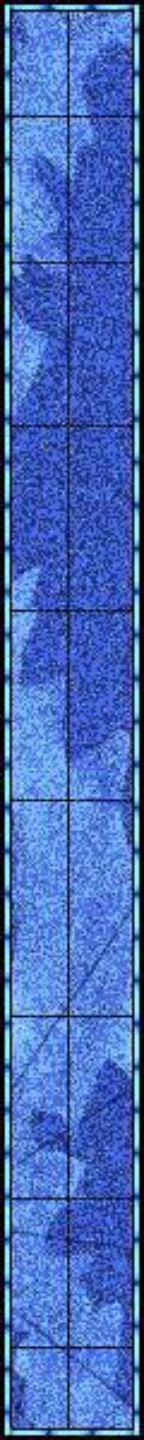
# WORLD CIVILIZATIONS



Seventh Edition

## Chapter 18 The Mongols Unify Eurasia

<b>960–1279</b>	The Song Dynasty
<b>1167–1227</b>	Life of Chinghis Khan
<b>1221–1258</b>	Mongol conquests of Persia and Iraq
<b>1227–1279</b>	Conquest of China
<b>1227–1480</b>	Khanate of the Golden Horde in Russia
<b>1258–1349</b>	Il Khan Dynasty in the Islamic heartlands
<b>1260</b>	Mongols defeated at Ain Jalut
<b>1271–1368</b>	Yuan Dynasty in China



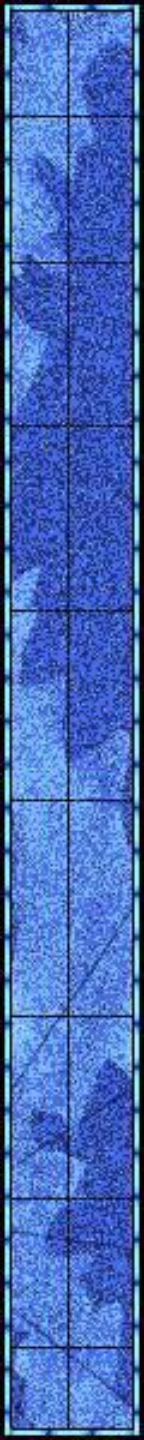
# China Under the Song Dynasty, 960-1279

- Most advanced civilization in the world
- Extensive urbanization
- Iron and Steel Manufacturing
- Technical innovations
  - Printing
  - Gunpowder
  - Water pumps and locks used for canal network
  - Flying (paper) money





Werner Forman/Art Resource, NY



# Song Internal Policies

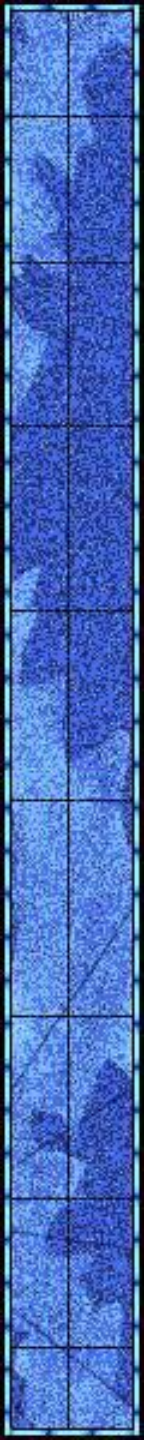
- Obedience and discipline of bureaucracy
- Completion of Grand Canal, 611 CE
  - Linked Yangtze and Yellow Rivers
- Population grew to about 100 million
  - New hybrid rice allows two crops per year
- Development of Commercial Economy
  - South – specialization in silk cultivation and weaving for export
  - Porcelain factories operated around the clock
  - Hundreds of huge warehouses
  - Expanded use of silver coin
  - Experimented with paper money
  - Large ships using magnetic compass and sternpost rudder
    - Traveled to Japan, Southeast Asia, to trade



# Song Trade and Foreign Affairs

- Trade
  - Song did not control north, Silk Road
  - Trade focused primarily on South China Sea
  - Use of compass and sternpost rudder
- Foreign affairs
  - Reduced sized enabled focus on heartland
    - Between Yellow & Yangtze Rivers, from new capital, Kaifeng
  - By 1100s, lost western lands to Mongols
  - Mid-1200s, descendants of Chingis Khan took northern and central China
  - Song finally defeated by Kubilai Khan in south by 1279





# Pastoral Nomadism among the Mongols

- Originated as small group of steppe nomads
  - Lived off of herds
  - Used hardy ponies for transportation and food (blood and milk)
  - Lived in felt tents called yurts
- Organized in tribes and divided into clans
- Form of military action involved raiding for livestock and slaves
- Prolonged campaigns to seize pastureland and water rights or extend control over populations
- Tribal leaders (males), whom Turco-Mongolians called *khans*, chosen on basis of personal wealth and charisma, and military skills
- Women from khan families helped manage tribal affairs
- Nomadic women sometimes fought as warriors alongside men



Art Resource, NY



# Chingis Khan and the Mongols

- Chingis Khan (1167-1227 CE) greatest conqueror in world history
  - ruled from Russian steppes to China Sea
  - Given name Temujin
  - Asserted control over other tribes by 1196
  - Given title Chingis Khan by clan elders at capital, Karakoram
  - Combined traditional fighting methods with new organization of light and heavy cavalry, mixing tribes into new units
    - Tumen of 10,000 men
      - Learned to make gunpowder and primitive guns
      - Encouraged spread of rumors about Mongol blood thirst
      - Terrorism used to demoralized opponents, victorious sieges without a shot having to be fired



# Mongol Conquests

- Stage 1 (under Chinghis, 1206-1227)
  - Initial failure to conquer China
  - Attacked Turks, Persians
  - Cities destroyed, populations massacred or enslaved
  - Invaded southern Russia (1222)
    - Conquered by 1238, completed by grandson
    - Called Tartars or people from hell
  - Second invasion of northern China was successful (1227)





# Mongol Conquests

- Stages 2, 3
  - Believed it was divinely ordained to conquer whole world
  - Extended conquests in Russia, Eastern Europe
  - Turned back 1241 after death of the Grand Khan for succession dispute
  - Grandson, Hulegu, conquered Persia, Iraq (1251)
    - Plundered Baghdad (1258, ending Muslim “Golden Age”)
      - Killing 80,000 in process
      - Destroyed libraries, mosques, universities



**حکایت**  
 فوریقنای بزرگ **حکیمخان** نومی سید نه بایه نصیب فرمود و لقب **جنگلخان** بر او مقدر  
 گشت و عزت او بحدیک بریروق باڈشاہ گیک سہ ماہان و کونین بریروق خان مذکور را چون سبارکی و فرخی مارسل کسان بوزماند موافق  
 ماہ رجب سنہ امین و ستماہ ہجری درآدم درآوا ابدی صلح با **جنگلخان** فرمود ما نومی نہ بایه سید بریای کردند و کمین اے عظمت  
 فوریقنای بزرگ ساخت و دران فوریقنای لقب بزرگ **جنگلخان** بر وی مقرر کردند و سبارکی بر تخت بنشت

Genghis Khan in his tent by Rashid al-Din (1247–1318), Islamic School, (14th century)/Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France/The Bridgeman Art Library





# The Mongol Empire and its Significance

## Pax Mongolica (Peace of the Mongols)

- First time, all Asia (except southern India) under rule of single power
- Reopened Silk Road where goods passed
- New technologies pass from China westward
  - Spinning wheel revolutionize textile making
  - Compass essential for overseas navigation
  - Europeans/Turks improved gunpowder, guns/rockets making superior weapons
- Spread of diseases devastating great civilizations: China, Islamic Western Asia and North Africa, and Europe
  - Black Plague
- Empire divided amongst Chingis Khan's sons and grandsons



# Yuan Dynasty in China

- Kublai Khan completed conquests of China
- New weapon – gunpowder
- Initially tried to use agricultural lands of grazing
  - Persuaded not to destroy tax base
- Rule based on hierarchy with Mongol officials at top
  - Foreigners given preference as government officials
    - Often Muslims
- Confucianism was tolerated, preferred Buddhism
- China secure from further invasions from the north







# Mongol Empire: Russia and Middle East

## **Khanate of the Golden Horde in Russia**

- Mongols settled, exacted tribute
- First Mongols to adopt Islam
- Most long lasting khanate, until 1480

## **Dynasty of the Il Khans in the Middle East**

- Controlled Iran, Iraq Syria
  - Defeated at Ain Jalut , 1260, by Egyptian sultanate army prevent conquest of Palestine, N. Africa
  - Slow conversion to Islam
  - Tamarlane (1379-1405) spread destruction from India to Moscow
- Turco-Mongol convert to Islam



# Fragmentation of Empire

- After death of Kublai Khan, ethnic segments broke apart
- Second and third generations of Mongol rule more sensitive to needs, expectations of subject peoples
- New rulers converted World Religions
  - In China to Buddhism
  - Islam elsewhere
- Empire began to disintegrate into ethnic groups
- Former rulers absorbed into subject populations or returned to central Asia
- Silk Road dies



**TABLE 18.1** The Great Khans of The Mongols

Chinghis Khan	1206–1227
Ogodei Khan	1229–1241
Guyuk Khan	1246–1248
Mongke Khan	1251–1259
Kubilai Khan	1260–1294