

# Asia and the Mongols

**WHEN YOU PLAY CHESS WITH A MONGOL**





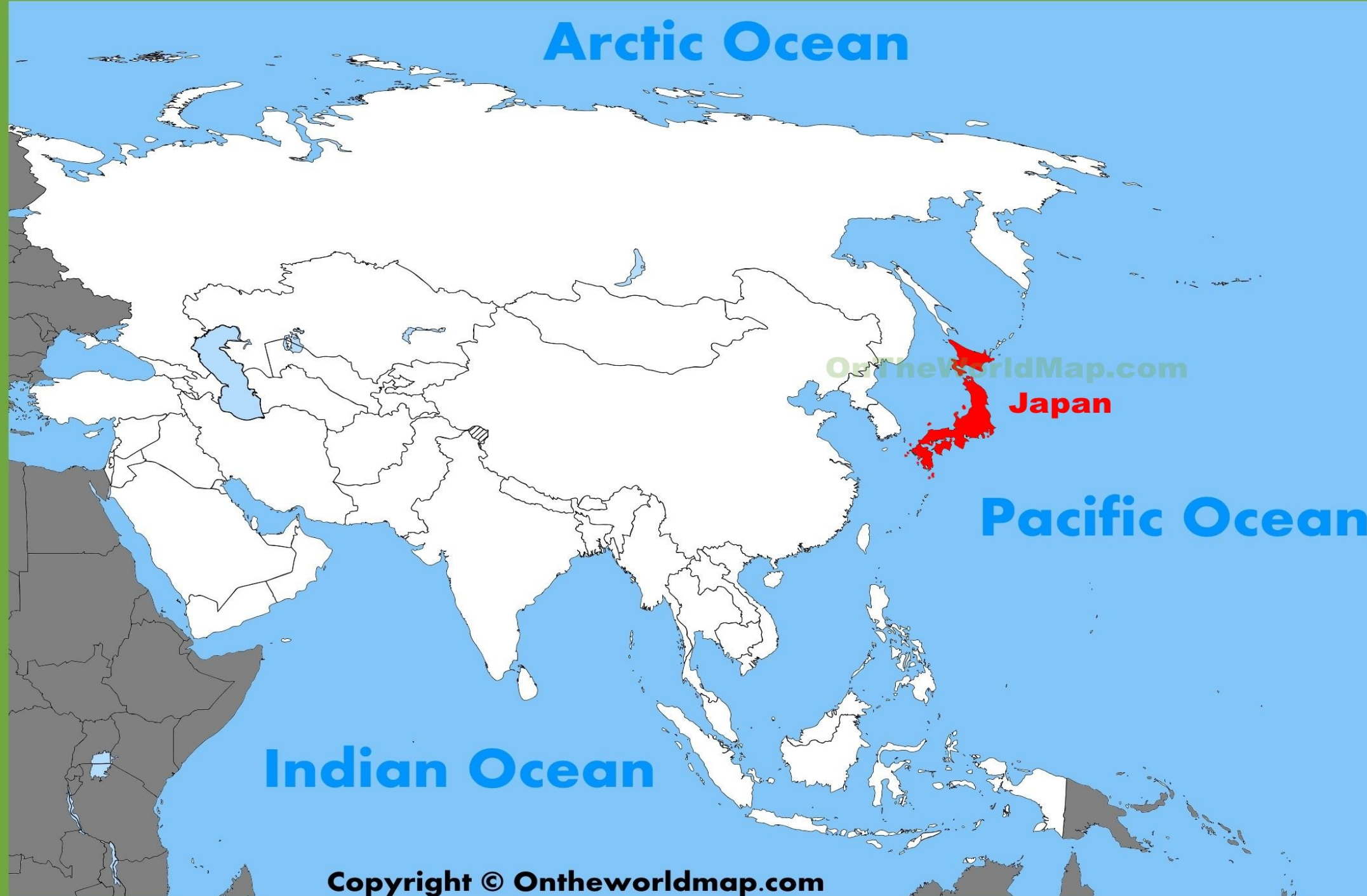
**Golden Horde**

**Great Khanate**

**Chagatai**

**Ilkhanate**

**Arctic Ocean**



OnTheWorldMap.com

**Japan**

**Pacific Ocean**

**Indian Ocean**



# Japan

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- Japan's geographical isolation from the mainland meant that the language that developed was unrelated to Chinese, as was its native religion Shintoism
- Shintoism: animistic religion that emphasizes nature and spirits that inhabit objects in nature
- Some trade existed between Japan and China → well aware of each other
- When Japan began to centralize power, they established a court modeled on the Tang court in Chang'an
- Buddhism spread in Japan, creating a synthesis of Chinese and local traditions, with Shintoism remaining strong

# Yamato Period (300-710)

## Sinification of Japan

- Confucianism
- Writing System (kanji)
- Zen Buddhism
- Chinese art & architecture
- Government System
  - Taika Reforms (645)



Prince Shotoku (573-621) supported adoption of Chinese culture and Buddhism



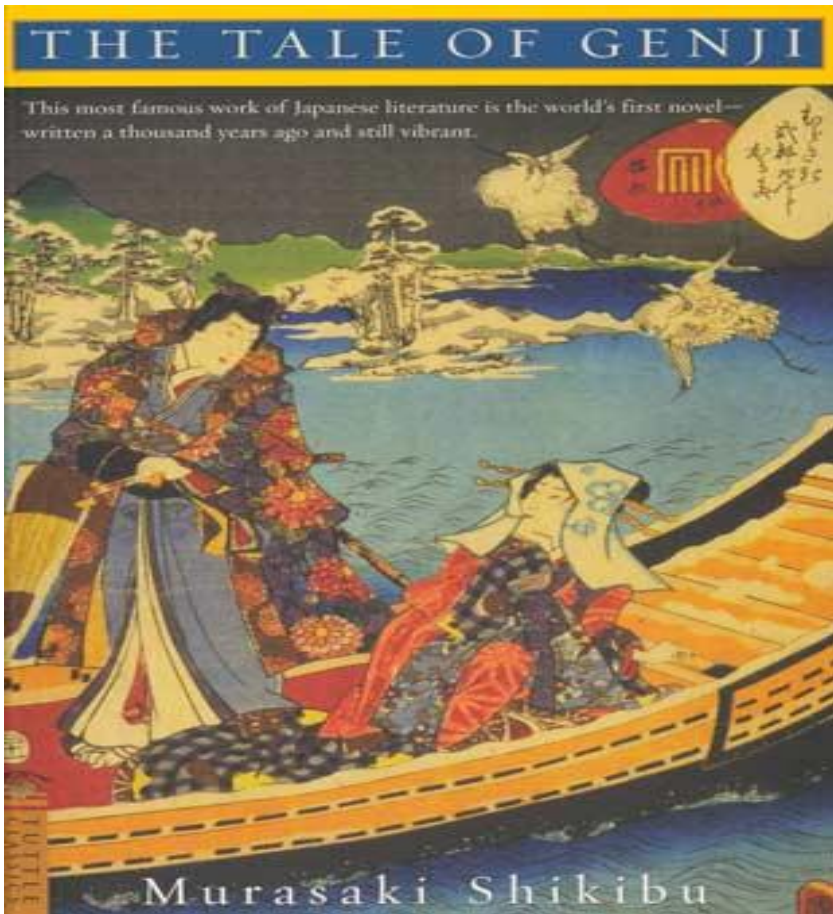
# Heian Period (794-1185)





# Heian Period (794-1156)

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Moving away from Chinese politics, religion, & the arts

- Last imperial mission to Tang China occurred in 838

Elaborate court life

Poetry and literature

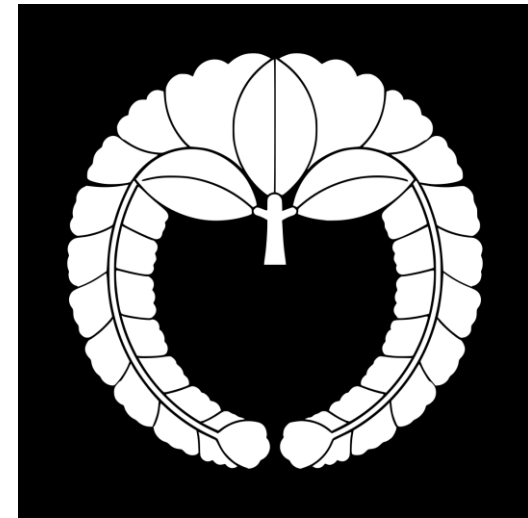
- Tale of Genji by Lady Murasaki (melancholy life of the elite) world's first novel???

Japanese writing system (kana)

# Fujiwara Clan/Family

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- Unlike the Chinese emperors, the emperor of Japan was merely a figurehead to whom the Japanese people gave respect.
- Very much appreciated Confucian learning and Chinese classics, painting, poetry, and interior decoration
- Noble families spent most of their time pursuing elegant lifestyles, so tended to entrust responsibility for local government, policing, and tax collection to their warriors



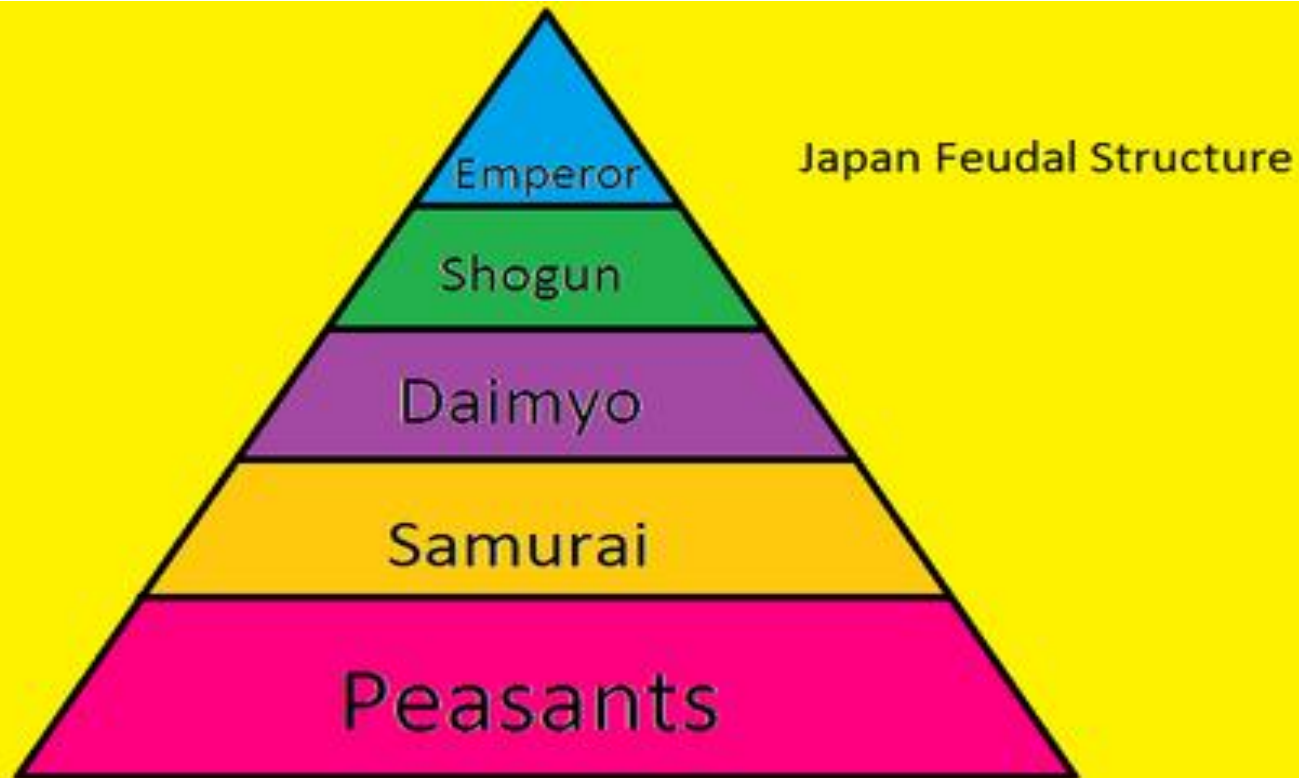


# Military Rule and Feudalism

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From the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century until the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, power would stay in the hands of the Minamoto clan, which installed a shogun, or military ruler to reign supreme.

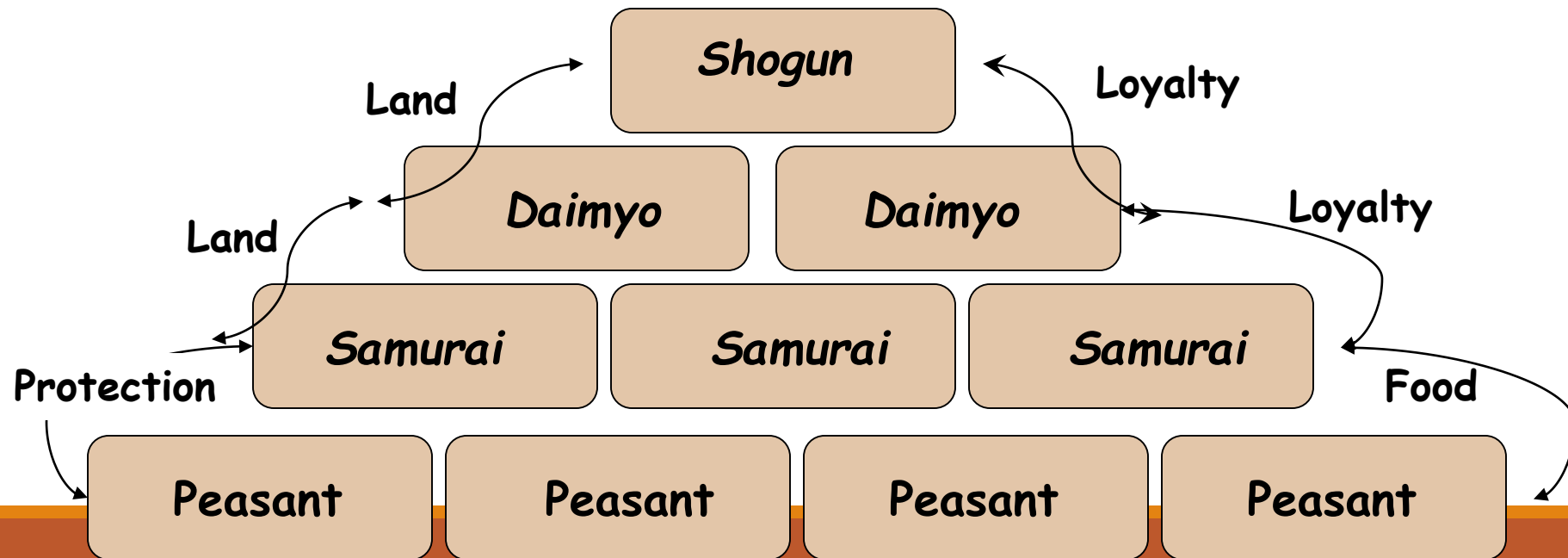
This shogun was separate from the emperor who had even less power during this period than before.



# Japanese Feudal Structure

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Feudalism: a political, economic, and social system based on loyalty, land, and military service.



# Samurai

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## Bushido

- Frugality
- Loyalty
- Martial Arts
- Honor until death
  - Seppuku

Influenced by Confucianism and Buddhism





# Castles



Left: Main tower of Osaka castle which was constructed in 1583

Above: Outer wall and mote of Osaka castle

# Song Dynasty (China)





# Champa Rice





# When your parents asked what happened to the Song Dynasty



# Mongols

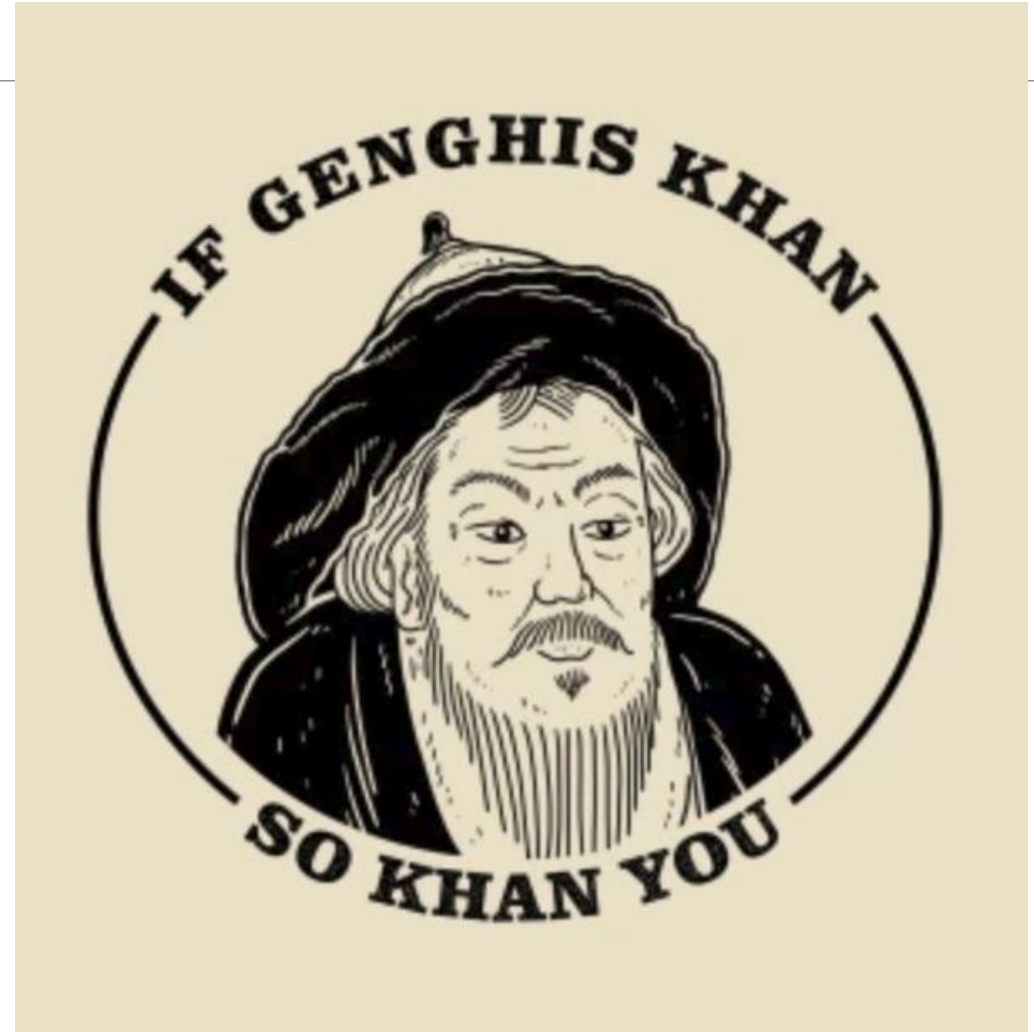
Mongol rulers tended to adopt the cultural preferences of the people they conquered

Literally any place: \*Exists\*

Mongols:



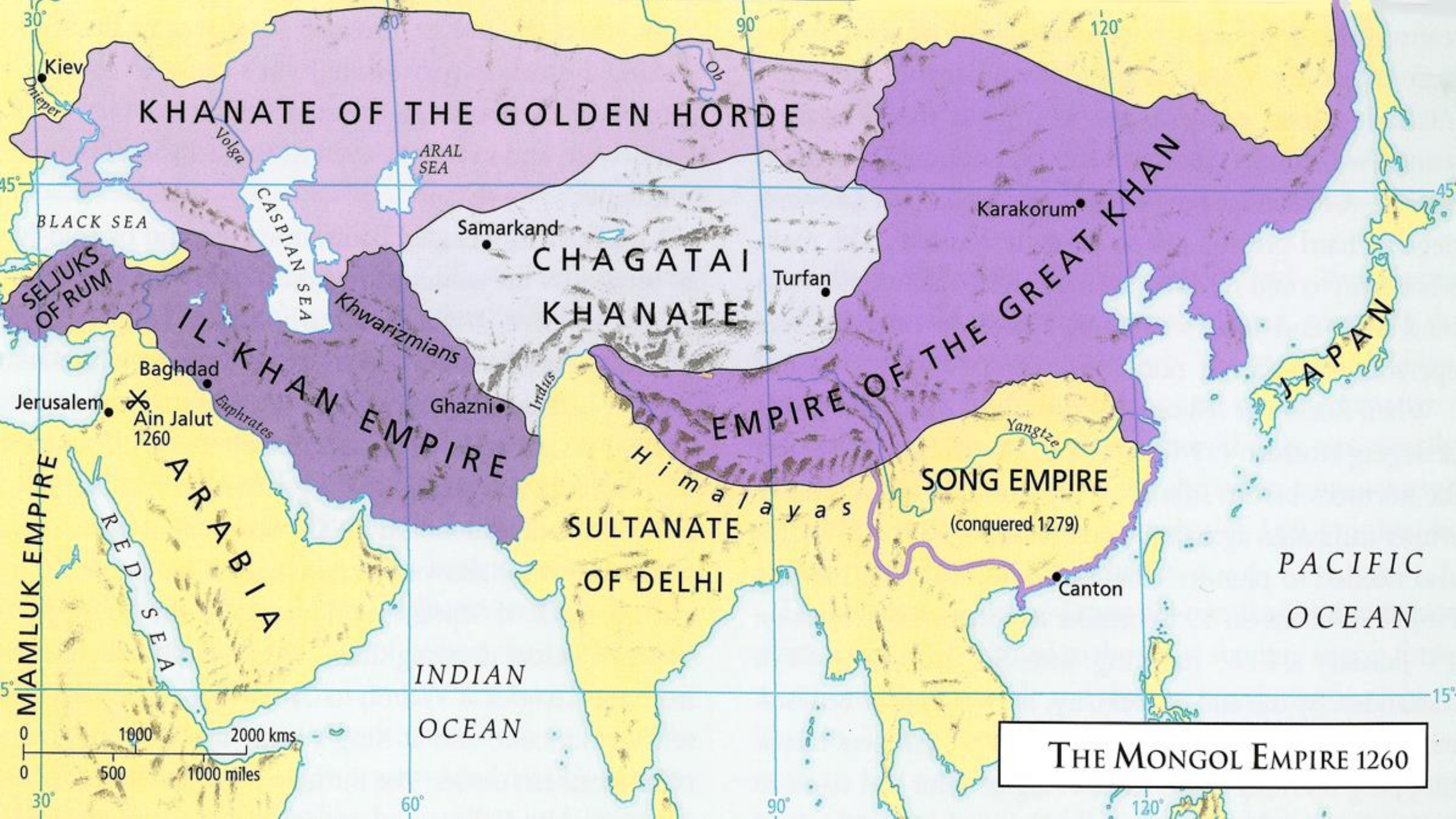
Do you live in Eurasia? Apply to be a part of the Mongol Empire now!











KHANATE OF THE GOLDEN HORDE

CHAGATAI  
KHANATE

IL-KHAN  
EMPIRE

EMPIRE OF THE GREAT KHAN

SELJUKS  
OF RUM

ARABIA

MAMLUK EMPIRE

SULTANATE  
OF DELHI

SONG EMPIRE  
(conquered 1279)

PACIFIC  
OCEAN

INDIAN  
OCEAN

JAPAN

THE MONGOL EMPIRE 1260

0 500 1000 2000 kms  
0 500 1000 miles

30°

45°

5°

30°

60°

90°

60°

90°

120°

120°

45°

15°

30°

Kiev

Dnieper

Volga

ARAL  
SEA

CASPIAN SEA

Khwarizmians

Samarkand

Turfan

Karakorum

Jerusalem

Baghdad

Ain Jalut  
1260

Euphrates

Ghazni

Irridus

Himalayas

Yangtze

Canton

RED SEA



# Central Asian Steppes





# Khanate of the Great Khan → Yuan Dynasty

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- Ogodei → Kublai khan
- In China, this khanate was called the Yuan Dynasty
- Kublai Khan adopted Buddhism

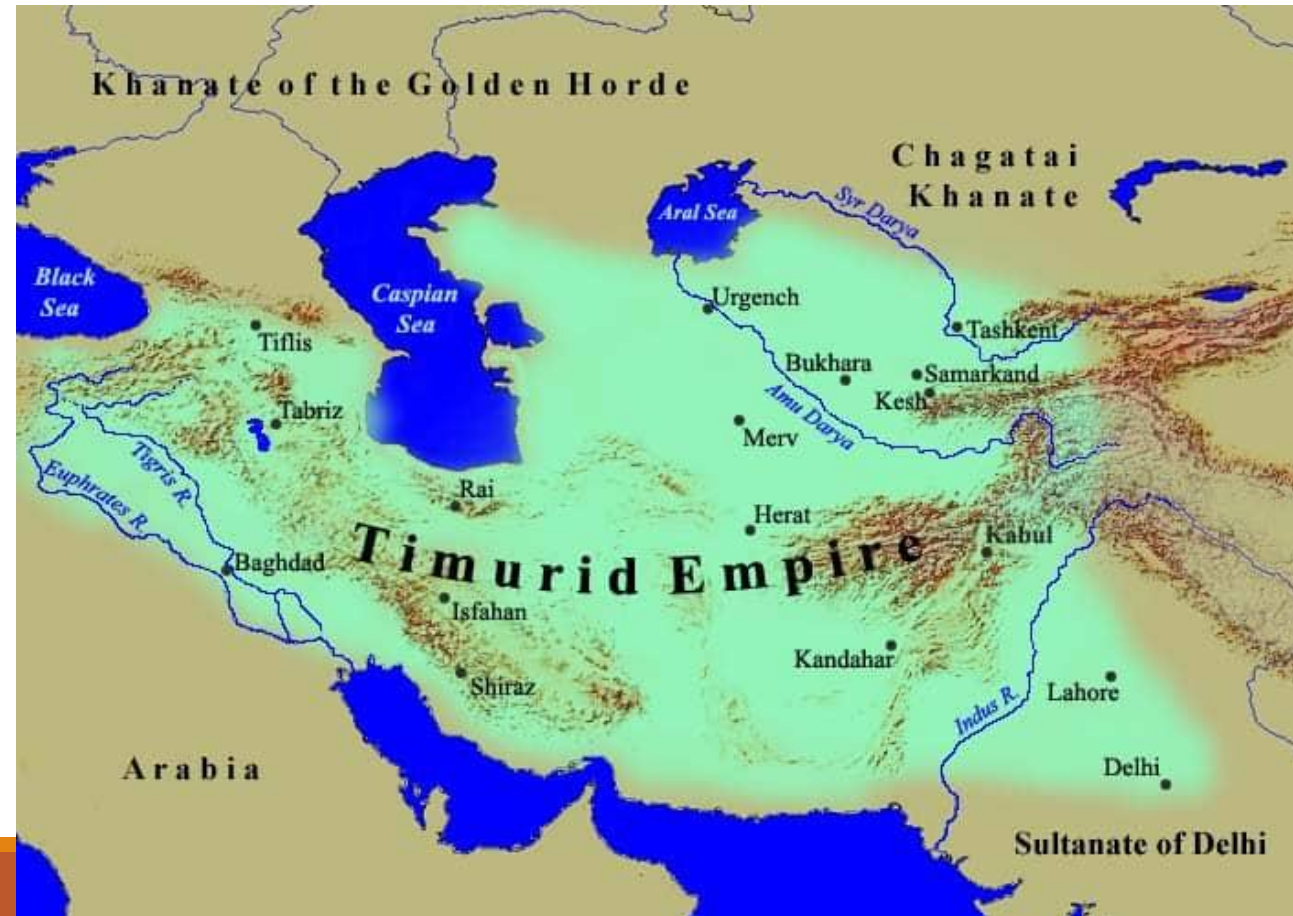
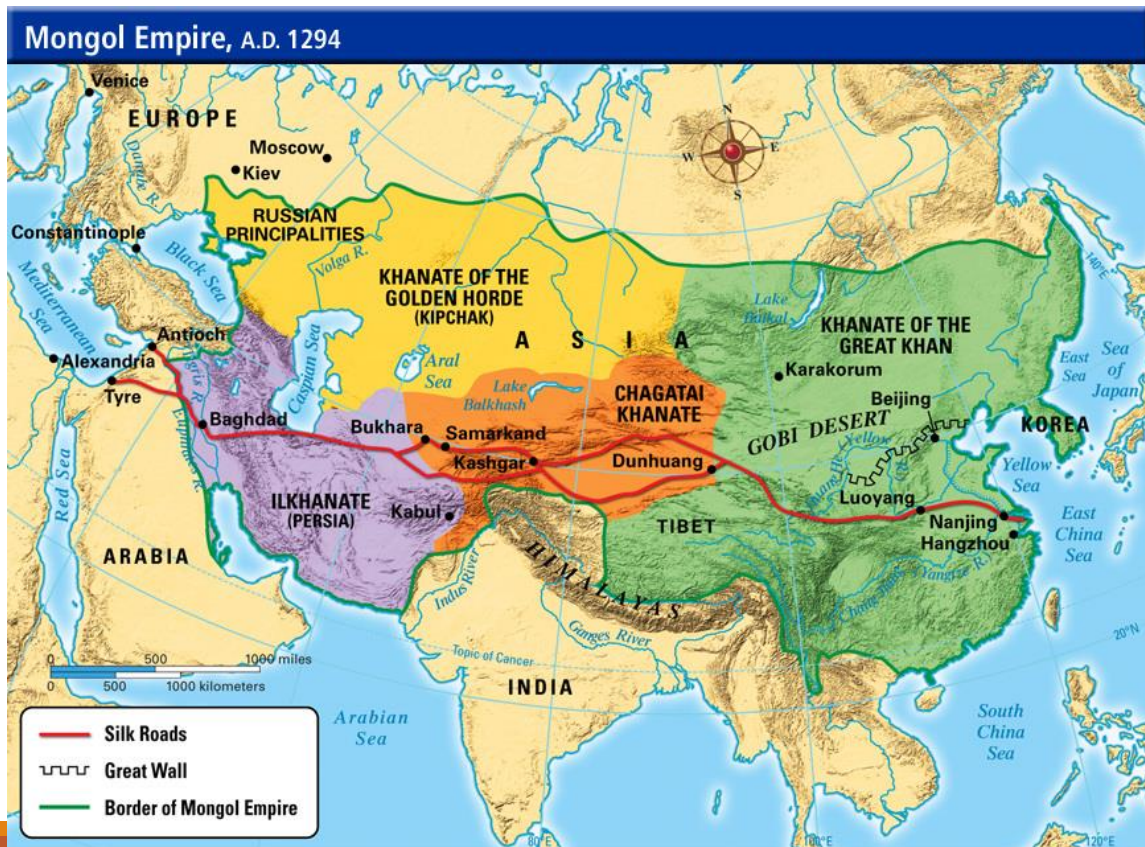




# Khanate of Jagadai (Chagatai)

## Central Asia

Timur, rose from this khanate, although he never assumed the title khan because he was a Turk with only in-law relationship to Genghis's extended family → Timurid Empire

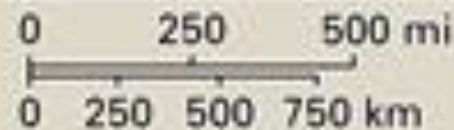


# Khanate of the Golden Horde

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- Batu...another of Genghis's grandsons
- Kiev (along main trade route between Scandinavia and Byzantium)
- Prince Vladimir of Kiev (989) sparked interest of rulers in Orthodox Christianity
- When the Mongols invaded Russia, they found an area divided into many petty kingdoms, each ruled by local princes.
- Alexander Nevsky (Novgorod prince) cooperate and agree to Mongol demands for tribute
- Power shifts to Moscow, benefited from the Pax Mongolia; Moscow became a tribute collector for the Mongol khans = \$\$\$ and POWER
- Golden Horde adopted Islam, but the Russian people remained Eastern Orthodox Christians
- Mongol rule isolated Russia from Christian lands farther west, cutting them off from the changes brought about by the Renaissance in the west





Empire of the Golden Horde  
Russian principalities



# Tver Uprising

1327 turning point in Mongol Russian relations. The populace of Tver started to rise in rebellion against the Mongols. Seeing this as an opportunity to please the khan of his Mongol overlords, Prince Ivan I of Moscow took a huge Tatar (Turkic speaking nomadic people) contingent and quashed the rebellion. As a result, Moscow took a step towards prominence and power.



И по бѣжаше и санъ дяди и санъ не сѣши .  
и за жгоша и по нн а сѣши и дноръ песь и сѣ  
жмнхъ и лошчъ и ѡцъ а лн сандропа . и по у  
згорѣше и санъ . и сиротъ и и ттарары .  
а го стей ѡ рдннъ екн етарды и по по рнше  
и и . и и жсеша и а по мѣ дн дн еи и те мѣ  
прнша и . а щей екнша а сѣ по псѣтнхъ и зсѣ





# Il-Khan

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- Hulegu (ANTOHER GRANDSON)
- Armenia, Mesopotamia, Iran
- Captured Abbasid capital in Baghdad in 1258, but defeated by Mamluk Turks from Egypt so Islamic lands did not go to the Mongols
- Il Khan adopted Islam
- Rashid al-Din: Adviser to the Il-khan ruler Ghazan, who converted to Islam on Rashid's advice.
- Nasir al-Din Tusi: Persian mathematician and cosmologist whose academy near Tabriz provided the model for the movement of the planets that helped to inspire the Copernican model of the solar system. → [trigonometry](#)



- 1295, Ilkhan Ghazan converted and most followed his example – led to large scale massacres of Christians and Jews – Islam returned to privileged status





# Nasir al-Din Tusi



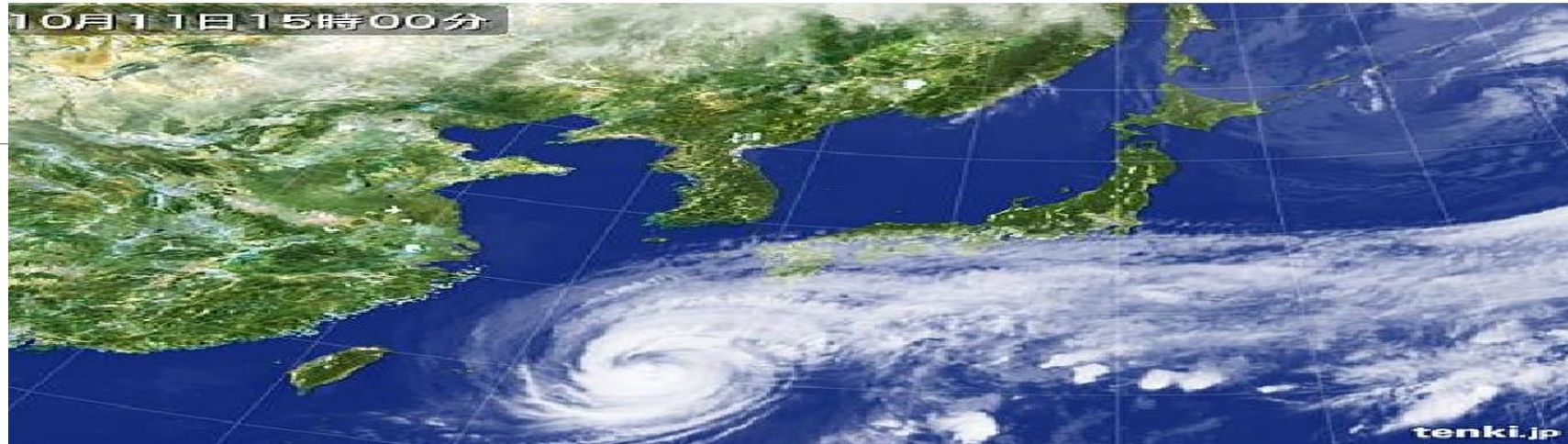
صورتها بعد أن قطعت الصغيرة دورة ونصفاً والكبرة بلحاذا دورة	صورتها بعد أن قطعت الصغيرة دورة والكبرة نصفها	صورتها بعد أن قطعت الصغيرة نصفاً والكبرة ربعاً	صورة الدائرتين في البدار ولتتحرك الصغيرة إلى جهتي النظر والكبرة إلى جهة يساره
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النقطة المفروقة

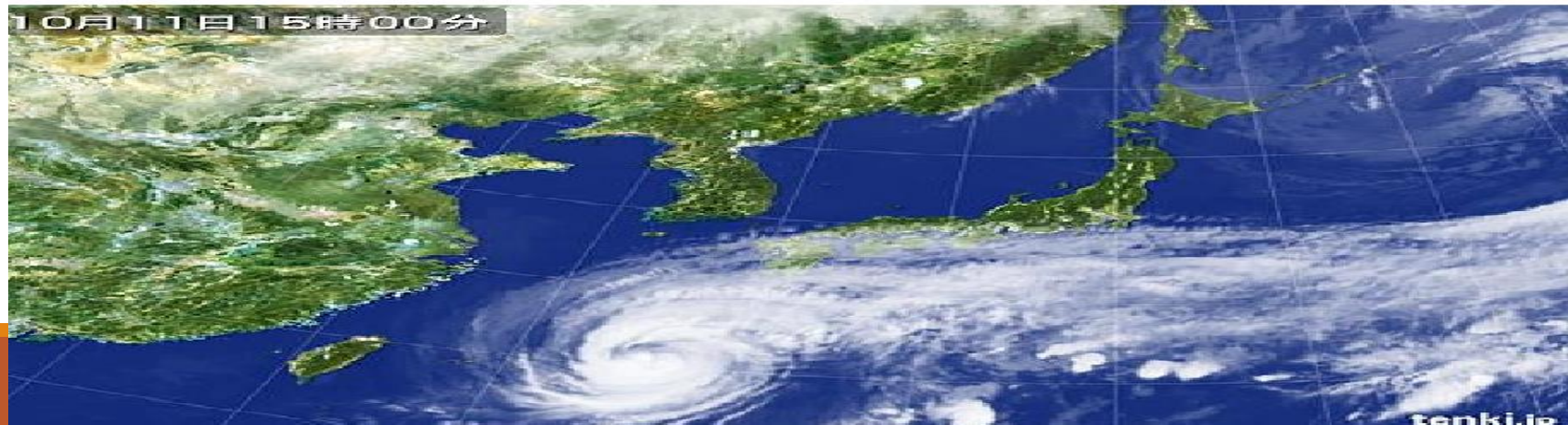
وليس ان النقطة لا تزول عن الخط اصلاً وان لم تكن تقصداً براد البراهين  
الهندسة في هذا المحصر فليكن الكبرة دائرة  $a-b$  وقطرها  $a$  ومركزها



# First Time



# Second Time



# Ming Dynasty

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The rulers the followed Kublai were weak

The scholar-gentry encouraged others to rebel against their “barbarian” oppressors

1368 first Ming emperor (Ju Yuanzhang)

Nanjing: Centralized authority in new capital away from Beijing



# The Ming's Ruling Area Map

Land under the rule of the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644 AD)



-  Land under the rule of the Ming Dynasty
-  Capital (modern-day name)
-  Major city (modern-day name)
-  China's modern-day border





# Emperor Yongol and Zheng He

“Built a strong China that clearly reflected its age old conflict between opening its doors to other and swinging them tightly shut to keep intruders out”





VIA 9GAG.COM