**Mongol Review**

* Mongol Empire established under Genghis Khan (born Temujin) in 1206 (dies 1227)
* The Mongols dominated the 13th century (1200s), but by the time the Kublai Khan died in 1294, the huge empire had split into ethnic lines.
* Mongol rulers tended to adopt the cultural preferences of the people they conquered. (Cultural Diffusion)

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| **Region** | **Political** | **Economic** |
| *China (Yuan Dynasty)* | \*Didn’t use Confucian scholar-gentry class (upper level bureaucracy reserved for Mongols)  \*Direct rule: Kublai Khan🡪 Yuan Dynasty established (1279) proclaims himself emperor  \*Use foreigners as bureaucrats (Muslims/ Marco Polo)  \*Dismantled Confucian imperial examination system  \*Instituted new hierarchy with privileges legal to Mongols and allies  \*Essential imperial structure still remained  \*Toleration of religious beliefs  \*Mongols retained their religious beliefs and showed keen interest in Buddhism  \*Welcoming attitude towards travelers and emissaries from many lands, including Marco Polo, a merchant in Italy  \*1368- First Ming Empire/Yuan Dynasty OVER: established a government on the model of traditional Chinese dynasties 🡪 Great Wall built to rebuild empire as independently as possible | \*Pax Mongolia (Mongol Peace)  \*Increase in Eurasian trade (Silk Road)/encouraged international trade  \*exact taxes from peasants  \*elevated status of merchants  \*detrimental use of paper money  \*plague (Black Death)  \*International trade continued under Ming Dynasty (successor dynasty), Zheng He (but later had to focus more on internal threats rather than maritime expeditions)  \*Favored merchants |
| *Russia* | \*Golden Horde did not occupy/run Russian gov’t (indirect rule)  \* Most gov’t and social structures remained intact  \*Local princes- Used princes to extract taxes and tribute (served as vassals of the khan of the Golden Horde)  \*When the Mongols invaded Russia they, found an area divided into many petty kingdoms, each rule by local princes.  \*Kingdoms that refused to cooperate were defeated  \*Rise of Moscow and decline of Kiev (which was already on the decline)  \*Increase in international diplomacy  \*religious toleration (Golden Horde adopts Islam but most in region were Orthodox Christians)  \*Alexander Nevskii agrees to Mongol demands for tribute (Novgorod)  \*Tver Uprising  \*Peasants flee or become indebted serfs, Mongol yoke responsible for Russian isolation from Western Europe, lack of Russian involvement in Renaissance and Reformation  \* Destruction of Baghdad (1258 under Hulagu) was destruction of Islamic culture or demonstrated resiliency of Islamic culture with its rebound | \*Increased Eurasian trade = prosperity (included princes the princes of Moscow)  \*Maintained Silk Roads, Postal Service Systems; safe travel during; encouraged international trade  \*Facilitated spread of plague  \*High Taxes levied and collected by princes  \*Outlet for the fur trade from Russia |
| *Middle East/*  *Persia* | \*Used local lords to administer taxes and census taking (indirect rule: regents of the Khan)  \*lots of diplomatic contacts  \*assimilated Persian outlooks  \*Destroyed Baghdad and “Golden Age of Islam” (Huglagu)  \*Execution of high elite persons (Caliph 🡪 wrapped in rug 🡪 trampled)  \*Mongols originally have shamanistic religion but convert to Islam in 1295  \*All Mongols in the Il-Khanate ordered to convert to Islam  \*Legal code altered to include principles of Islam  \*\*Timur\*\*   * Came from Khanate of Chagatai * Muslim Did not create imperial administration, so after his death, the empire fell apart * Timur was Turkish, and in many ways, his conquest opened the door to more Turkish immigrants in the Middle East * Among these as Islam, (founder of the Ottoman Empire)🡪 started expanding 🡪 1453 capture Constantinople= end of Byzantine Empire | \*Mongol il-khans extract taxes and tribute  \*Fiasco of paper money experiments  \*Reinvigorate Eurasian trade routes |

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