

Mongols: The Last Great Nomadic Challenge

from *World Civilizations* Chapter 14

<p>Key Terms</p> <p>Chinggis (Genghis) Khan tumens Karakorum</p>	<p>Big Picture</p> <p>The nomads of Central Asia during the 13th century returned to center stage in world history. The Mongols ended or interrupted the great post-classical empires while extending the world trade network of that era.</p>
<p>Visualizing the Past</p> <p>The Mongol Empire as a Bridge Between Civilizations</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>Students should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• understand the impact of the Mongol empires on interregional trade networks and contacts• evaluate Impact of the Mongol conquests on China, Russia, and the Middle East
<p>Document Analysis</p> <p>“A European Assessment of the Virtues and Vices of the Mongols”</p>	<p>Chapter Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What factors allowed the Mongols (a pastoral society) to create the largest empire in the history of the world? Consider leadership factors and military abilities.2. Summarize the expansion of the Mongols under the leadership of Genghis Khan.3. What was life like under the Mongol Empire?
	<p>Questions from Reading</p>