Ancient China & Japan
Outcome: The Mongols

1. Setting the Stage:
   a. The Mongols were gaining strength in the _______ in_________
   b. They prided themselves on their skill on ________, their ________, and ________
   c. Mongols were nomadic ________: herded __________ animals
   d. Mongols traveled together in kinship groups called ________

2. The Rise of the Mongols
   a. ________ sought to unify the Mongols under his leadership around 1200
   b. Slowly Temujin defeated his ________ (and friends) one by one
   c. In 1206 he accepted the title of universal ruler of __________ ______________
   d. Genghis Khan conquered much of _____ and had goal of invading _______
   e. By 1225 Central Asia was under ________ ______________
   f. Reasons for Genghis Khan’s successes:
      i. He was a brilliant _______
      ii. Was a gifted _______
      iii. Used __________ as a _______

3. The Mongol Empire
   a. Genghis Khan died in 1227 of __________
   b. His successors continued to conqueror territory eventually having the largest
      ________________
   c. Successors divided region up into different territories called ______________.
   d. Had territory from______ in the West to_________ in the East
   e. Mongols destroyed ________, irrigation channels, and __________ __________
   f. ________ ________ their beliefs on conquered peoples
   g. Even ________ some of the ________ of those they ruled
   h. ________ ________:__________- time of peace and stability across
      the Mongol Empire from mid 1200s to mid 1300s
   i. Trade and inventions spread rapidly during Pax Mongolica due to ______ _______

4. Kublai Khan Becomes Emperor
   a. ________ of Genghis Khan took title in ______
   b. Wanted to fulfill wish of grandfather: ___________________
   c. Started the ______ Dynasty which ruled from ______-_______
   d. China was ________ for first time in nearly 300 years
   e. Kublai Khan’s control opened China up to more _____ and foreign ______
   f. Enjoyed living in __________ as Chinese emperor
   g. Attempted to take over _______ but Japanese might and weather halted the invasion
   h. Kublai Khan improved the________ ________ and added 135 miles to it

Constructive Response Questions
Trace the development of Temujin and his empire including background information, motivations, and military tactics used.
5. Mongol Rule in China
a. Mongols were hugely __________ in China - lived apart from one another
b. Chinese were not allowed to hold high government office however could serve at ___
c. High public office went to ______ or ______ - felt foreigners could be trusted
due to having no loyalties to the Mongols or Chinese
d. Mongol Peace extended ______
e. Traders wanted _____, porcelain, __________, paper currency, and the _______
f. Invited foreign __________
  Venetian trader __________ came to Kublai Khan’s court around 1275
    i. Worked for Kublai Khan because he learned many Asian __________
    ii. While imprisoned, Polo told his story which was later published as a book
        but most Europeans did ____ _________ it

6. The End of Mongol Rule in China
a. Kublai Khan’s armies and navies suffered many __________ _____ at a huge
   expense of lives and equipment towards the end of his reign
b. ______ ________ on wars, public works, and Yuan luxuries over burdened the
treasury and angered the _________ citizens
c. Kublai Khan died in 1294 and his ______ were _____ at ruling the dynasty
d. In 1368 Chinese rebels finally __________ the Mongols
e. The _____ ________ would be established
f. With the fall of the Yuan came the ________ of the ______ empire in Asia
g. _______ was on the rise

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motivations, and military tactics used.