

Hordes of Temujin

- The Mongols
 - Prior to conquests
 - Mongol society
 - Chiefs (re: *khans*)
 - Wives
 - Mongols held military advantages
 - Primary disadvantages
 - Pax Mongolica
 - Empire required delegation of authority
- Mongol successes owed to Temujin
 - Forced into exile

- Genghis Khan

- Both *khan* & *khagan*

- Genghis subordinated other Turkish tribes

- Military organization

- *Myriads*

- Elaborate signals

- Warriors divided

- Tactics

- Used terror as a weapon

- Death of Genghis in 1227

- Ögedi

- Courtesy & generosity
- Affairs of Mongol Empire remained stable
- New Khan went on the offensive

- Güyük

- Shiban
- Jochi

- Mongke

- Tolui
- Hulegu
- Mongke conquered
- Hulegu conquered

- Al-Musta'sim Billah

- Mongke favored Muslim perceptions
 - He was religiously tolerant

 - Pope Innocent IV dispatched Giovanni da Pian del Carpine to meet w/ Güyük

 - Nestorianism

 - Louis IX sent William Rubruck

- Transformation in Mongolian army

- Mongke's reign marked climax in Mongol expansion

- Mongols stopped in Syria by Mamluks

- Kublai
 - Yuan dynasty

- Moved capital to Peking

- Destroyed Song

- Ruled as Chinese emperor

- Utilized T'ang administrative system

- Ex. Military

- Result was an uneasy symbiosis

- Kublai attempted to invade Japan
 - Straits of Tsushima

 - Kamakaze

 - Toppling of Kamakura Shogunate

 - Ashikaga Shogunate

- Hung-wu
 - Ming Dynasty

- Chaghatai Khanate
 - Chaghatai

 - Alghu

 - Timur the lame

- The Golden Horde
 - Jochi

 - Batu & Orda

 - Grand prince Dmitri Donskoi at Kulikovo in 1380

- Ilkhans founded by Hulegu

- Most cosmopolitan
- Ghazan embraced Islam
- Domestically & Foreign relations

- Conclusions

- Couldn't create an enduring unified empire
- Mongol control promoted stability
- Encouraged trade borrowed from old established civilizations
- Closer communication
- Ex. Marco Polo
- Shakin Girai