The Mongol Empire

Genghis Khan organized the Mongols into a powerful army that swept across Asia on a journey of attack and conquest. In 1211 Genghis Khan and his troops invaded northern China. They soon captured many cities. By 1227 the Mongols controlled all of northern China. The Mongols then invaded the Russian steppes and conquered Kiev. Next they moved into Poland and Hungary. By the mid-1200s the Mongols had built a huge empire consisting of four regions, called khanates. The Great Khan of the Yuan Dynasty covered Mongolia and China. The Chaghadai Khanate took in much of Central Asia. The Khanate of Persia of the Il-Khan Dynasty included Persia. Russia was held under the name of the Kipchak Khanate of the Golden Horde.

MAP ACTIVITY

1. On the map, use a bright color to trace the border of the region containing China.
2. Use a different bright color to trace the border of the region containing Russia.
3. Use another bright color to trace the border of the region containing Turkey.

4. On the map, label each region of the Mongol empire with a number showing the order in which the region was conquered.

5. Update the legend to reflect the colors that you added to the map.

ANALYZING MAPS

1. Location Where in the Mongol Empire was Baghdad located?

2. Place What city in the Mongol Empire was conquered four years after Khanbalik (Beijing) was conquered?

3. Movement Which direction did the Mongols travel as they swept across Asia and Europe?

4. Region How many miles apart were the farthest northern part of the Mongol Empire and the farthest southern part of the Mongol Empire?
tell children to respect their parents, follow their guidance, be kind to them, assist them in any way possible, and help them when they are old and sick.

2. Answers will vary. Examples: The rules about respecting your parents, keeping close to your relatives, no humiliating people, sticking up for people, and helping the blind or disabled pass over dangerous roads and bridges are five rules that are shared by our culture today. The rules that seem outdated include those pertaining to slaves, to cut thorns, advice about river crossing, and to not sell dogs to butchers.

3. Answers will vary. Examples: The rule about dogs says something about the diet. The second to last rule suggests a belief that all good and bad behavior will be rewarded accordingly.

History and Geography

MAP ACTIVITY
1. Line should trace the border of the Yuan Dynasty.
2. Line should trace the border of the Golden Horde.
3. Line should trace the border of the Il-Khan Dynasty.
4. (1) Yuan Dynasty; (2) Chaghadai Khanate; (3) Golden Horde; (4) Il-Khan Dynasty
5. Answers will vary, but colors on the legend should match the colors students used on the map.

ANALYZING MAPS
1. Il-Khan Dynasty
2. Otrar
3. west
4. approximately 3,000 miles

Economics and History

ACTIVITY
Verify that students have graphed the data from the chart appropriately.

WHAT DID YOU LEARN?
1. The general trend of currency in circulation in the 20th century was to increase.
2. The amount of currency in circulation in 2000 is 181 times greater than in 1910.
3. The amount of currency in circulation per person is 61 times greater in 2000 than in 1910.
4. Answers will vary. A sound understanding of the material is reflected in the answer, “With a greater amount of currency in circulation, producers will be comfortable and/or feel encouraged to produce a greater amount of goods.”

Social Studies Skills

PRACTICE AND APPLY THE SKILL
1. Benefits included stability in a huge area, at least for a time, and successful public works projects.
2. Costs included a discontented populace, a gap dividing ruler from ruled, and eventual rebellion.
3. Students’ paragraphs will vary, but should demonstrate understanding of the topic.

Chapter Review

REVIEWING VOCABULARY, TERMS, AND PEOPLE
1. isolationism
2. bureaucracy
3. porcelain
4. compass
5. gunpowder

COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING
1. compass
2. Chang’an
3. Kublai Khan
4. Ming

REVIEWING THEMES
1. technology and innovation
2. religion

REVIEW ACTIVITY: INVENTIONS/RESULTS CHARTS
Students’ charts of significant inventions and achievements of Chinese dynasties between AD 220 and 1450 will vary but should