

**7.24 Describe and locate the
Mongol conquest of China
including Genghis Khan, Kublai
Khan**

The Mongol Empire

- The Mongolian population was never very large, but they were able to conquer many areas because of their large army
 - They used crossbows and horses in battle

Military

- Extremely disciplined and well organized
- Possessed superior tactics
- Very mobile
- Used terror as a weapon
- Allowed conquered people to join military
- All these helped defeat larger armies

Genghis Khan

- Fiercest leader of the Mongol empire
- Expanded the empire to be largest empire in history!
- In the early 1200s, Genghis Khan led the Mongols to capture much of Asia

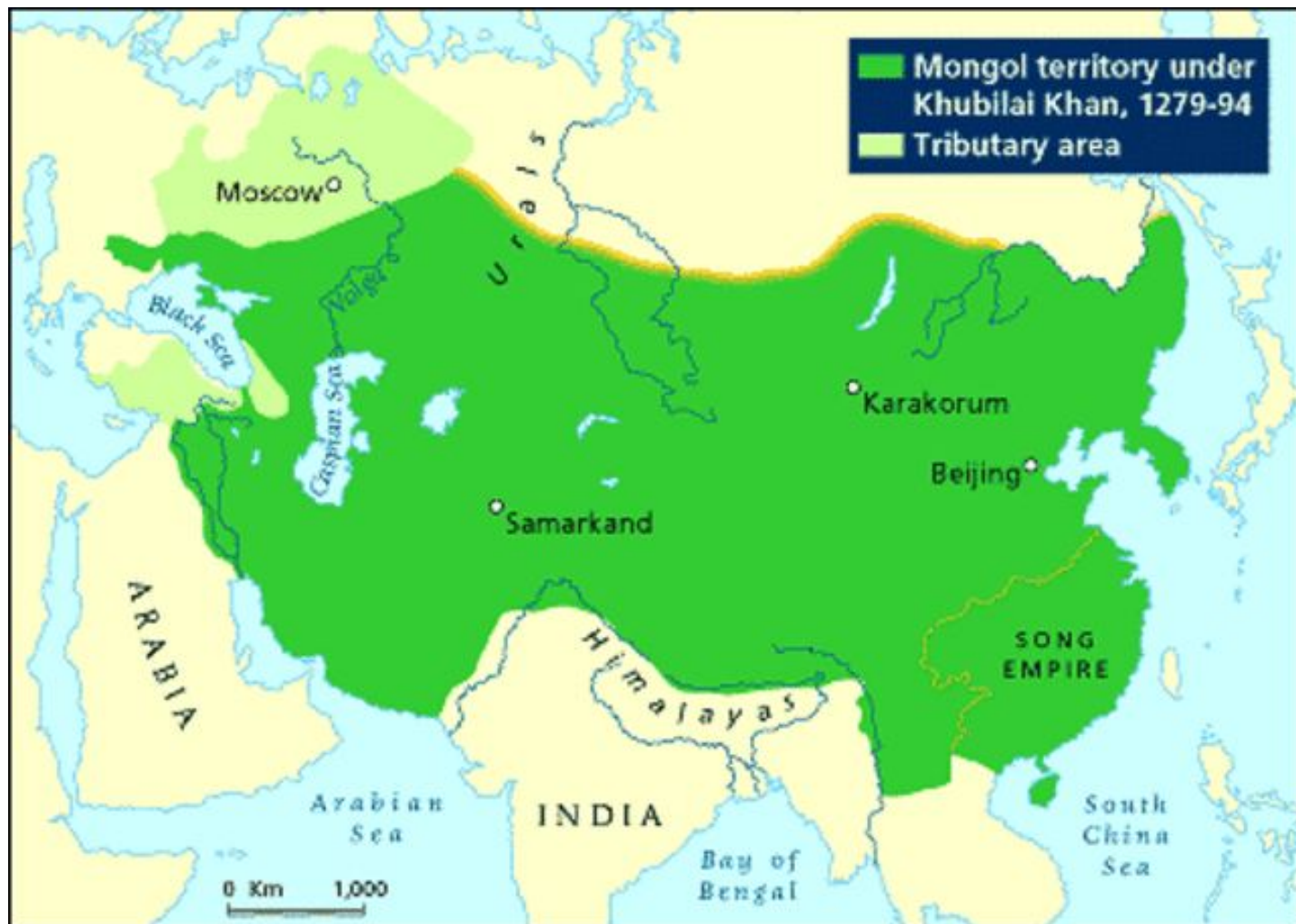




Division of the Mongol Empire

- Genghis divided empire among four sons
- His grandsons, Kublai Khan and Batu, also led groups of Mongols to conquer other lands
- They often used violence to capture cities
- Europeans called them “The Golden Horde” because of the golden tents the Mongols used





China Under the Mongols

- In 1271, Kublai Khan announced that he was starting his own dynasty called the Yuan Dynasty
- Positive relations:
 - Increased contact with Europe
 - Made local government more responsible to central government in Beijing
 - Led political reforms that gave more power to emperor

China Under the Mongols

- Negative relations:
 - Spoke different languages
 - Chinese not treated as equals by the Mongols
 - Chinese people could not hold government positions
 - Mongol law punished Chinese more harshly
 - Chinese were not allowed to marry outside of their own people