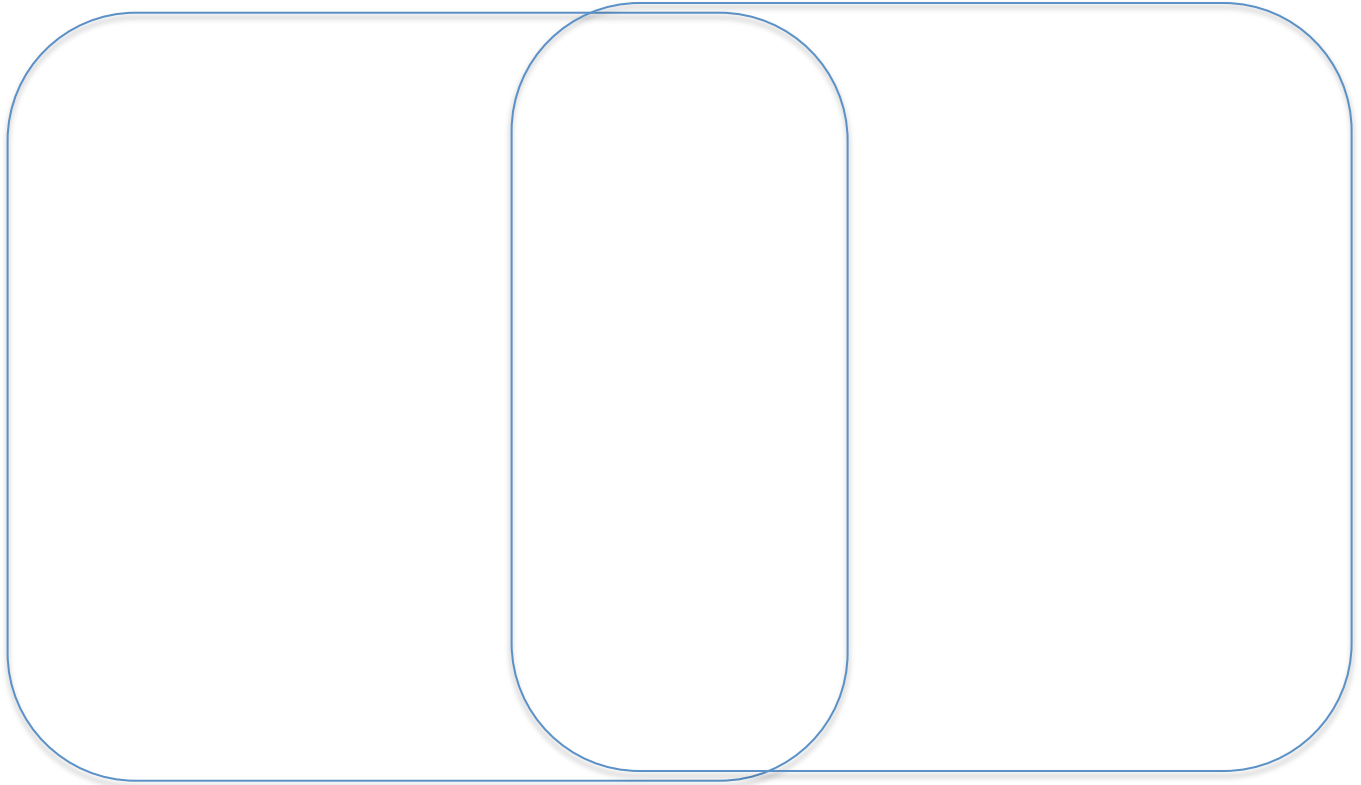


## Chapter 11 Learning Guide – Pastoral Peoples on the Global Stage

**Main Idea 1 – In places where agriculture could not develop, people survived by using animals such as horses, camels, goats, sheep, cattle, yak and reindeer to support themselves. This helped pastoral people grow as a culture.**

1. Compare agricultural communities with pastoral societies



2. How were the lives of women at this time? (should be at least 4 sentences)
3. Based on the paragraph on the top of page 524, what were the Europeans impressions of Mongol women?
4. The most well-known feature of pastoralists were their ability to move around. How and why did they move so often?

5. Explain how pastoralists were connected to the agricultural communities. Why were both communities reliant on each other?

6. How did pastoral societies interact with agricultural communities economically, militarily, and culturally?	
Economically	
Militarily	
Culturally	

7. According to your book “Surely the most fundamental contribution of pastoralists to the larger human story was their mastery of environment unsuitable for agriculture.” What did they do to survive? How did they use their land to their advantage?

8. Historians have argued that one of the best inventions of all time were the iron stirrups, which the Mongols used. Why do you think iron stirrups were so important to the strength of the Mongols?

9. Who are the Xiongnu (SHE-OONG-noo)? How large was their territory?

10. What caused the Xiongnu people to form an empire?

11. Describe the Xiongnu’s political system.

12. How were Xiongnu and China intertwined together?

13. In detail explain how the Arabs gained control of trading routes. Why was it important for the Arabs to control these lands?

14. Describe the social hierarchy of the Turks.

15. How did the Turks influence Northern China?

16. What was the turning point in Turkish history? Why was it a turning point?

17. How did the Turks help spread Islam?


18. How did the Xiongnu, Arabs, and Turks impact the world?	
Xiongnu	
Arabs	
Turks	

**Main Idea 2 – The Mongols burst on the world stage during the 13<sup>th</sup> century and created the world largest empire in all of human history.**

1. What kind of mark did the Mongols leave on world history? Why?

2. What are shamans?

3. What does the author mean when he says the Mongols were “the last, spectacular bloom of pastoral power in Inner Eurasia”?

	<p>4. Temujin A.K.A. Genghis (Chinggis) Khan</p>
<p>What was his early life like?</p>	
<p>How did Temujin rise to power?</p>	
<p>How did he unify the Mongols together and maintain unity among his people and his army?</p>	

5. The Mongols were not the fastest, strongest, most technologically advanced people at that time. How were they able to defeat empires much larger and stronger than themselves?

6. In at least 5 sentences, describe the Mongol army (include how they functioned)

7. Why were the Mongols loyal to Chinggis Khan?

8. How did the Mongols fortify their small army?

9. How did the Mongols treat the conquered people compared to each other?

10. Besides growing their military strength, what other factors contributed to the success of the Mongol's army?

11. Why did conquered people not revolt against the Mongols?

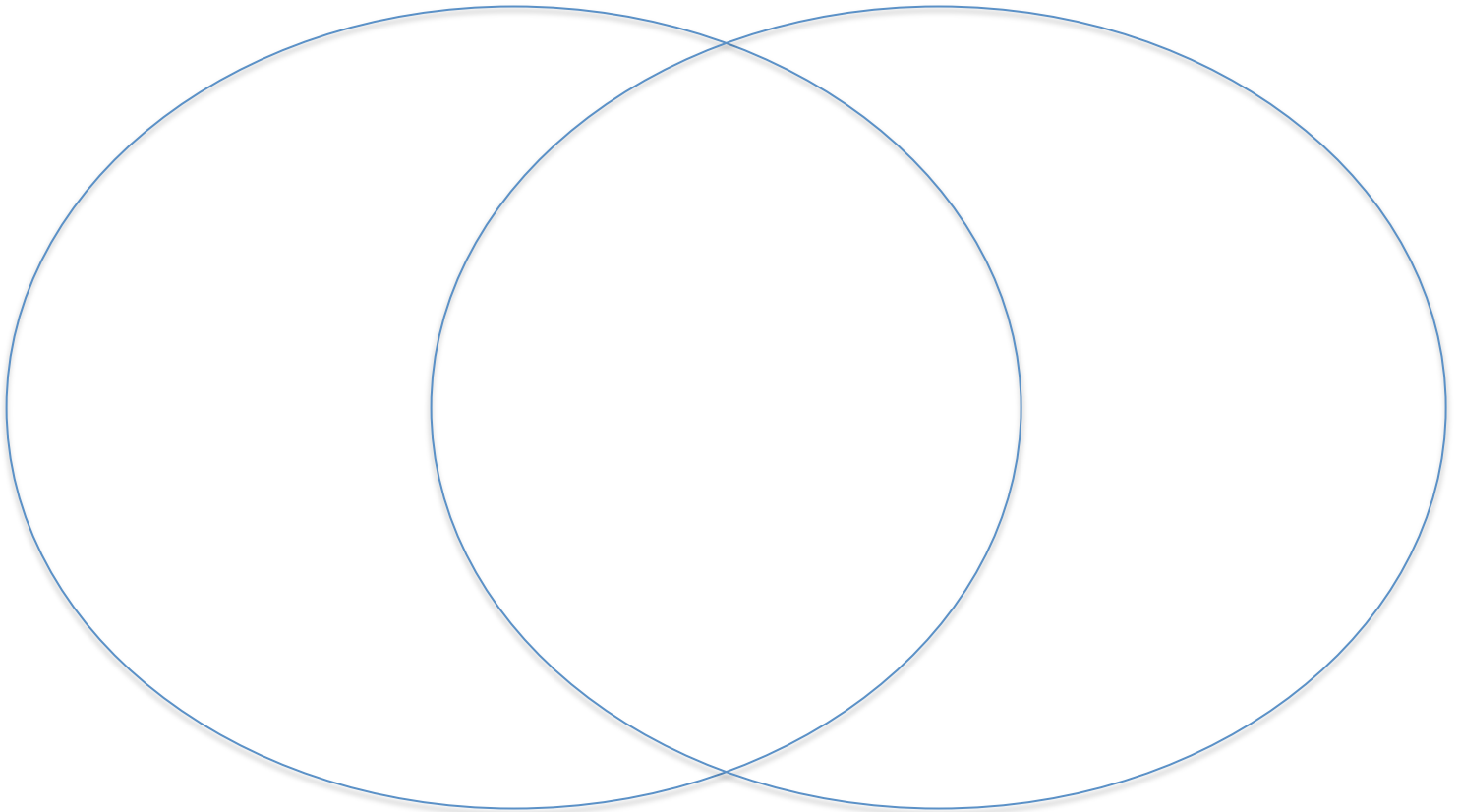
12. How did Mongols encourage merchants to trade in their empire so the Mongols can tax them?

13. How did Mongol rule affect the economic social, and religious matters of the lands they conquered?	
Economics	
Social	
Religion	

**Main Idea 3 – The Mongols affected many different areas of the world.**

1. What was the difference in how the Mongols treated Northern and Southern China?
2. How did Mongol rule change China?
3. How were the Mongols changed by China?
4. How did the Mongols govern China?

5. Compare the Mongol takeover of China to the Mongol takeover of Persia



6. What happened to the land in the Persian conquered land? Why did this happen?

7. How did the Mongols change after their invasion of Persia?

8. How was Russia's takeover and incorporation into the Mongol Empire different from Persia and China?

9. What was the Golden Horde? What did they do to Russia?

10. How did the Mongol exploit Russia? Why did they do this?

**Main Idea 4 – It was because of the Mongols that the Christian world, Islamic world, and Asia interacted with each other.**

1. Why would the Mongols want to control trade? What did they do to ensure people would trade in their lands?
2. What role did the Mongol Empire play in the commercial expansion of Afro-Eurasia?
3. The Mongols were on track to take over Western Europe. What stopped them? How did Western Europe keep the Mongols out?
4. How did the Mongols affect cultural lives of the areas under their control?
5. What was the black plague?
6. How did the plague spread?
7. What were the long-term effects of the plague on Europe?