**NOTE: This is an official document by Indexademics. Unless otherwise stated, this document may not be accredited to individuals or groups other than the club IDX, nor should this document be distributed, sold, or modified for personal use in any way.**

**IDX G9 HISTORY H STUDY GUIDE ISSUE 5**

**By Ava and Lola**

**China**

**After collapse of Han:**

- period of divison and civil war

- absense of organized gov. ---> nomadic fores from from Gobi desert took over Northern China

**In the south:**

-chinese rule maintained

- “Era of Six Dynasties”:

-rejection of confucian principles---> hard work, community interests, rational order

- sought emotional satisfaction ---> hedonistic pursuits and philosophical Daoism.

- “ seven sages of the bamboo forest” ---> group of writers

---> Liu Liang ( poet)

- Daosim couldnt satisfy deeper emotional needs ---> buddhism filled gap( 1-2nd century)

**Sui dynasty**

- 4 years of internal divison, china unified, 581, yang jian(Sui wendi) founded the Sui

- capital: chang an

- created unified ideology to enhance efficiency

-Confucianism--> daoism and buddhism

- founded monasteries for both doctrines in the capital and appointed buddhist monks to key poistions as political advisers

- construction of Grand Canal---> linked yellow and yangzi river

- facilitated shipment of grain and commodities from rice rich provinces from south to north

- speeded communication and permitted rapid dispatch of troops to troubled provinces

Fall:

-Ended at Sui Yang di’s death(wendi”s son)---> short reign

- Li Yuan( one of Sun YD’s generals) took advantage of instability and found the Tang dynasty

**Tang Dynasty**

- Li Yuan( short reign)

-Tang Taizong( his son) took over

-internal renewal

- external expansion

-Northwest pacified, given name of “XinJiang”

-Long Conflict w Tibet ---> extension of chinese control over plateau north of himalayas

>southern provinces assimilated into Chinese Empire; imperial court established commercial and diplomatic relations w/ states of SE Asia.

- now theforemost power in East Asia

- Emperor demanded tribute from beyond frontier:

(korea acccepted tribute status and attempted to adapt chinese model; Japanese dispatched official missions to china to learn)

-Flowering of culture:

---> apogee of chi. creativity and sculpture

- cause: buddhism affected art, lit, philosophy, religion, politics

-monasteries

- buddhist monks served as advisors in court

- Chang an became seat of empire

Fall:

-Rise of internal forces

-court intrigues and official corruption

-droughts

- 755, rebellious forces seized control of chang an

- forces were surpressed but situation of tang never fully recovered

Loss of gov. poher --> increase of great landed families + Chronic Instability along northern and western frontiers where local military commanders ruled without gov.

The end:

- The Kirghiz (nomadic ppl)defeated uighurs and overthrew tang gov.

> Chaos (foreign Invasion & divison)

The Song Dynasy:

>Song dynasty estblished, (960 - 1279)

> At the start, rulers had problems in detending their territory

> Song Taizu (founding emperor), wes unable to reconquer all NW part of country from Khitan ppl

-Capital: KaiFeng

-Pressure from Nomads in North, moved capital to Hangzhou

7 emperors who ruled from Hangzhou known as Southern Song

> Period of economic expansion, prosperity , cultural acheivements

-politcal/military weaknesses.

wasnt able to surmount external challenges from North---> led to fall

Final decades: rulers had to pay tribute to the Jurchen ppl from Manchuria

13th century:

-formed alliance with mongols

-After defeating the Jurchens, the Mongols turned to the Song

-Song weakened by internal factionalism + loss of tax revenues

- song defeated

-creation of Yuan dynasty

-defated Song with gunpower

**Confuciansim:**

-based on principles originally established during the Qin and HAn

-Emerged from Sui to end of Song in China

Apex of government hierarchy---> the Grand Council:

-assisted by secretariat & chancellery

-representatives from 3 authorities: military, civil, censorate

Department of affairs:

-composed of ministries responsible for justice, military affairs, personel, public works, revenue, rites...

-Tang dynasty adopted the practice of slecting some officials through periodic service examinations.

-effectiveness was limited---> administered only in the capital city + process dominated by aristocrats

-Song limited aristocratic control over the bureucracy and strengthened power of central administration by making the exam a primary source to an official career

-Early Tang: - questions on Buddhist, Daoist, Confucian texts

Song:

-based on Confucianism

-tried to open up the system to provide an equal opportuny for

the poor and affluent

-set up training acadamies at provincial and district levels

-scholar gentries

Song maintained local gov. institutions from predecessors

-Magistrate: law and order

village gov---> council of elders, assisted by chief: maintained militia, collected and delivered taxes

**Economy**

-agricultural+ commerce and manufacturing

Rise of Tang:

- land in hands of noble families

- peasants in slavery

under Empress Wu:

-reduce the power of the landed nobility + maximize tax revenues by adopting the ancient “well-field” system, in which land was al- located to farmers for life in return for an annual tax payment and three weeks of conscript labor.

at first: -vigorously enforced and led to increased rural prosperity and government revenue.

then...: rich and the politically influential manipulated the system for their own benefit and accumulated huge tracts of land

-pop growth, rise in food production

-gov. abandoned the effort to equalize landholdings and returned the land to private hands ---> controbuted to fall

Song: returned to reducing power of the wealthy landed aristocrats.

Wang Anshi:

-(1021–1086) attempted to limit the size of landholdings through progressive land taxes and provided cheap credit to poor farmers to help them avoid bankruptcy.

-opening of new lands in the Yangzi River valley, improvements in irrigation techniques such as the chain pump, introduction of a new strain of quick-growing rice from Southeast Asia---> agricultural prosperity

manufactoring:

-mastered the art of manufacturing steel by mixing cast iron and wrought iron. ---> swords, armors, sickles

-cotton from India ---> textile production.

-Gunpowder ---> the Tang Dynasty

silk road:

-Chinese military forts were established at strategic points along the edge of the Taklimakan Desert to the borders of Central Asia

•-Traded by Uighurs (Turkic - speaking) or Sogdians (Iranian - speaking); Bactrian camel caravans transported goods across regions.

- Southern Taklimakan route had bandits; direct Uighur hinterland route was avoided. Mountain routes were arduous due to dryness.

- Chang'an was wealthy in Tang era :

-faced drought and supply issues, plus threats from Turkic - speaking groups and rebels.

- Dun - huang was a secondary Tang capital,

**- marine route:**

-Became appealing after Tang Dynasty's fall in 10th century.

- China had long sea - trade ties with neighboring countries; initially, other groups dominated.

-Song Dynasty saw more maritime activity, spurred by tech advancements like compass and shipbuilding.

-Canton had large government - owned ships.

-Mongol Origins and Rise:

• Temuchin, later Genghis Khan unified Mongol tribes.

• In 1206, Temuchin was elected Genghis Khan, starting the Mongol expansion.

• The Mongol army was highly effective, using tactics like tireless flying columns, ambushes, and feigned retreats.

Mongol Empire and China:

• The Mongols succeeded the Song as rulers of China in the late 13th century.

• Genghis Khan died in 1227, and Mongol warriors completed the conquest of China by 1279, establishing the Yuan dynasty.

• Kublai Khan, one of Genghis Khan's successors, completed the conquest of the Song dynasty and moved the capital to Dadu (modern - day Beijing).

Mongol Military Technology:

• The Mongols encountered Chinese military inventions like the fire - lance, which evolved into more effective handguns and cannons by the end of the 13th century.

**Mongol Empire Administration:**

• Genghis Khan set up a capital at Karakorum and initially prohibited fellow Mongols from sedentary occupations.

• His successors adapted to conquered regions, and Mongol aristocrats began to take administrative positions.

• After Genghis Khan's death, the unified empire divided into several khanates:

-the Khanate of Kipchak (Golden Horde)

-Khanate of Chaghadai

-Khanate of Persia (Il - Khans)

-the Great Khanate.

**Trade and Diplomacy:**

• Chinese ports exported a wide variety of goods:

-tea, silk, porcelain, precious stones, cotton, and tropical products

-Canton was a major port.

• In 1245, Pope Innocent IV sent John Plano Carpini to the Mongol headquarters. Kuyuk Khan's reply to the Pope demanded submission and accused Christians of attacking the Mongols.

**Mongol Rule in China:**

• Early Actions:

-Yuan rulers under Kublai Khan expanded

-sent Mongol armies into Vietnam and launching expeditions against Malay kingdoms in Java and Sumatra.

-But conquests like in Vietnam and Japan were failures.

• Initially, the Mongols struggled to govern China.

-they adopted Chinese political systems, used local talents, and retained some administrative structures.

- Culturally, Mongols and Chinese remained separate:

-Mongols followed their own laws, and while some converted to Buddhism, most commoners kept their traditional religions.

• Decline of the Yuan Dynasty:

-1340s.

- Excessive spending on conquests, tax issues, factionalism, corruption, and natural disasters

- It was replaced by the Ming dynasty in 1369 - 1444.

-The Mongols were powerful nomadic people:

-Genghis Khan created an effective military system and used innovative tactics against enemies on the steppes.

• After gaining power, the Mongols had trouble transitioning from nomadic to sedentary life, causing leadership instability.

• Their expansion brought death and suffering, but also created the Pax Mongolica, a period of relative peace that facilitated trade across Eurasia.

**The Ming Dynasty**

• Expansion and Re-conquest:

-The Ming dynasty expanded rule into Mongolia, Central Asia, and briefly reconquered Vietnam.

-fortified the northern frontier with the Great Wall

-had a tributary relationship with Korea.

• Ming rulers reinstated traditional Confucian institutions, using civil service exams to select bureaucrats and dividing the empire for administration.

• The Great Wall:

-The Ming built part of the Great Wall was for protection against northern invasions..

• Zheng He's Voyages:

-In 1405, Emperor Yongle sent Zheng He on voyages with a large fleet reaching the east coast of Africa

-Reasons for the voyages:

-trade expansion, alliance building, and power projection

-continued after his death

10 - 4 In Search of the Way

• Arrival and Early Spread of Buddhism and Daoism

• Buddhism came to China with Indian travelers

-During the Han dynasty's decline, Buddhism and Daoism offered spiritual solace to those seeking more than Confucianism

- The Silk Road facilitated the spread buddhism

• Buddhism took on Chinese characteristics and split into sects:

- Chan (Zen), which emphasized meditation

- the Pure Land sect, focusing on devotion.

- White Lotus sect, had political aspirations

-Buddhism gradually integrated into daily life.

• Decline of Buddhism and Daoism:

-In the later Tang, Buddhism and Daoism lost court favor due to envy from other groups, and their accumulation of wealth and land.

-The state destroyed many temples and forcing monks to return to secular life.

• **Rise of Neo - Confucianism:**

**-**emerged to fill the ideological void left by Buddhism and Daoism's decline

-It aimed to strengthen the state's power.

- Zhu Xi combined Confucian classics with Buddhist and Daoist metaphysics:

-emphasized the "investigation of things."

-His ideas were central to Confucian ideology but faced criticism from scholars like Wang Yangming.

• Neo - Confucianism emphasized:

-inner self search and incorporated Buddhist concepts like karma, influencing Confucian views on hierarchy.

**10 - 5 Changing Social Conditions in Traditional China**

• end of the Han to the Ming Dynasty, Chinese society became more complex:

- Urban populations grew, and the social structure diversified with more merchants, artisans, and other groups.

• The Rise of the Gentry:

-In early Tang, powerful noble families held sway. The civil service examination system led to the rise of the scholar - gentry, replacing the aristocracy in influence.

-The gentry's status depended on exam success and family circumstances.

• Village and Family Life in Ming:

- most Chinese lived in villages.

-limited outside interaction.

• The ideal family was multi - generational, and the eldest male presided over ancestral rites.

• The Role of Women:

-Despite male - dominant traditions, there were changes. In the Tang, some women were politically active.

• In the Song, foot - binding became common among the gentry. Women also had economic roles, such as in silk production and running businesse

**technological advancements:**

-Paper Invention

- Printing Innovations:

- Woodblock printing emerged by the 1st century BC

- 7th century BCE, the Chinese had advanced wood carving and printing techniques.

-Movable type and block printing were used until relatively modern times, popularizing literature.

**Literature**

• Poetry in Tang and Song Dynasties:

-Li Bo and Du Fu were prominent Tang poets.

-Li Bo's works: carefree, imaginative style

-Du Fu's poems: reflected the social and political turmoil of the late Tang.

• Historical and Prose Writings:

- After the Han era, historical writing and essays remained popular literary forms. Each dynasty produced official histories of its predecessor.

- Local gazetteers and encyclopedias also contributed to the knowledge of different regions.

- novels: The Romance of the Three Kingdoms and The Water Margin

• With the growth of cities, popular entertainment thrived.

• Diverse Forms of Entertainment:

-comedians, musicians, boxers, acrobats, marionettes, shadow plays, and storytellers.

**Art**

- Painting in China reached a high level of excellence under the Tang dynasty

-nfluenced by Buddhism and Daoism (which emphasized nature), Chinese painters developed "mountain - water" painting.

- They aimed to convey the essence of nature rather than realistic depictions.

• Ceramics:

- Porcelain, made of fine clay baked at high temperatures, was first produced after the fall of the Han and became popular during the Tang.

-The Song dynasty was known for its celadons, and the Ming dynasty produced multicolored porcelain with exotic designs.

• Sculpture:

-During the Tang Dynasty, trade along the Silk Road increased. Ceramic sculptures of horses and camels were created as tomb figures.

**Korea**

**Early Settlement and Historical Disputes:**

-The Korean peninsula was likely first settled by Altaic - speaking fishing and hunting people from Manchuria during the Neolithic Age.

- Farming started around 2000 BCE, and organized communities formed.

- Disagreement on First Kingdom:

-Chinese sources claim Koguryo (37 BCE - 668 CE) was the first organized kingdom

-Korean scholars assert Gojoseon, founded by Dangun in 2333 BCE, was the first, with an ethnically Korean population.

**Chinese Influence and the Three Kingdoms (4th - 7th Centuries)**

• Initial Chinese Influence:

-In 109 BCE, the northern part of the Korean peninsula came under direct Chinese rule during the Han dynasty.

• The Three Kingdoms:

- Koguryo, Paekche, and Silla

- Koguryo was the first to introduce Buddhism in the late 4th century CE and established Confucian academies.

- Silla, initially less influenced by China, later became dominant. Silla accepted a tributary status under the Tang Dynasty to appease the Chinese and unify the country.

- Silla rulers tried to adopt Chinese political institutions to create a centralized state.

-Buddhism grew in popularity, with many Koreans traveling to Buddhist sites in China.

The Koryo Dynasty (9th - 14th Centuries)

- Silla collapsed in the early 10th century

--->the Koryo dynasty emerged in the north:

- aimed to strengthen its power by introducing Chinese political institutions

•The Koryo dynasty lasted about 400 years:

- period of high achievement

-Buddhist monasterieswere significant:

-controlled large territories, had Buddhist monks as royal advisers, and produced art such as the printing of the Tripitaka on wooden blocks.

• **Decline**:

-In the 13th century, the Mongols seized the northern part of Korea and made it a tributary of the Yuan empire.

-Koryo peasants forced into conscript labor.

- military commander Yi Song gye seized power and established the Choson (Joseon) Dynasty in 1392.

-Koryo kingdom struggled to overcome the power of the nobility:

-During the Mongol invasion, Korean peasants and artisans were compelled to provide conscript labor for ship - building for Kublai Khan's invasion of Japan.

• The Choson kingdom actively adopted new technologies from China, such as woodblock printing

**Classical and Medieval Japan**

Geography:

* Archipelago of 14,125 islands
* Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu
* 70%-80% mountains, rain and short rivers
* Ring of fire, volcanoes, earthquakes, tsunamis
* Many natural harbors/ports
* Distinct “island culture”

Early Japan

* Early inhabitants 🡪 Jomon people, 10,000 yrs ago
  + Hunting, fishing and food-gathering
* 800 BCE, rice cultivation had been introduced possibly by Korean immigrants
* Yayoi (300 BCE – 250) 🡪 mixture of Jomon people and the new arriving Koreans
  + At first on Kyushu, then settled on the Yamato plain in the vicinity of the modern cities of Osaka and Kyoto
  + Highly decentralized
* 57, Japan was first mentioned in Chinese records
* Scattered, farming tribal communities

The Rise of Japan

* The Yamato Period ( 250 – 710) 🡪 2 distinct periods
  + Kofun (250 – 538): Shintoism, burial mounds
  + Decentralized chieftains
  + Asuka (538 - 710)
* Dealt with China by: having an alliance with Korea, and having a centralized authority
* Shotoku Taishi (572 – 622) sent missions to Tang to learn
  + Instituted Taika Reforms
  + Buddhism arrived
* Fujiwara took power
  + Kept Taika Reforms, centralized bureaucracy, lowered taxes, officialized Buddhism, written scripts
  + CSE (Civil Service Exams) but limited to aristocracy (differs from China)
  + Ruler = “Son of Heaven”
  + Capital to Nara 🡪 modelled after Chang ‘an
  + The Nara period (710 – 794)
  + Success due to mostly power of landowning elites
  + Buddhist monasteries were gaining land

Early Japanese Culture:

* Chinese influences
  + 3 core philosophies + Shintoism (involved landscapes, history, ancestral ties)
  + Kanji 🡪 Katakura, Hiragana 🡪 2 different versions of Japanese
  + Poetry, painting, and architecture were all heavily influenced by the Tang
* Clothing 🡪 kimono, Samurai uniforms
* Entertainment 🡪 wrestling, martial arts, music, games (go)
* Paper-making
* Sitting posture was close to the floor

The Heian Period

* The “Golden Age” of Japanese Culture
* Men wrote Chinese, women wrote Japanese 🡪 segregation in court
* End of the “Classical Period”
* Emperor becomes a figurehead and the Chancellor (Kwampaku) ruled in emperor’s name (while “protecting” the emperor in seclusion) 🡪 gets more and more power that spread to military 🡪 dissolution of imperial power
* Decline 🡪 Disunity
  + Fujiwara clan neglected military
  + Delegated responsibility to warrior clans 🡪 decentralized power
  + Many clan quarrels
  + Taira-Minamoto War (1156 – 1185)
    - Destroyed Fujiwara clan by 1160
    - Minamoto won

The Minamoto/Kamakura

* Created the Shogunate
  + Japan’s “Fall of Rome” moment
  + Transition from classical to medieval
* Capital at Kamakura, founded by Minamoto Yoritomo
* Decentralized military government
* Emperor was just a figured; Shoguns had the real power
* Established Bakufu: military administration
* Struggle for power after Yoritomo’s death (1199)
  + Jokyu Disturbance (1221): Kamakura defeats Kyoto
* Power Structure
  + Shogun delegated power to local lords (eventually Daimyo)
    - Came from warrior clans 🡪 Samurai = “the ones who serve”
    - However, lords weren’t granted land for service, instead they got titles, which could be revoked
  + Eventually broke from China
  + Samurai were soldiers with master, Ronin were soldiers without masters (lower than Samurai)
* 1191 Zen Buddhism and 1253 Lotus Sutra sect (radical and intolerant)
* 1232: Joei Shiki Moku Legal Code 🡪 reflected Confucian values
  + Previously, disputes were settled with social connections
* Decline:
  + Lost power to landlords
  + Mongol invasions of 1274 and 1281
    - Financial strain and loss of loyalty
    - Still, defeated invasions with quick military mobilization
  + 1331: Emperor Go-Daig revolt
  + restored imperial power briefly 🡪 brief moment of 2 governments
* Samurai:
  + Not just full time warriors, also scholars, Bureaucrats, Arts (music, lit, poetry)
  + Not always “good and faithful guys”
    - Could turn on clan for better offers (Stiped)
  + Not only men
  + Bushido:
    - Justice, courage, mercy, politeness, honestly, honor, loyalty, self-control.
    - However, no record of this before the mid-19th century 🡪 WWII

The Murom Achi/Ashikaga Period

* Founder: Ashikaga Taka-uji
* 2 imperial courts for first 50+ years
  + Go-Daigo established southern court (1336)
  + Taka-uji self-appointed shogun in Kyoto
    - Northern Court (1338)
  + Southern Court surrendered and unified again (1392)
* Flowering Culture
  + Noh Drama: masks, art, poetry, increased zen influence
* 1368 – 1408: Ashikaga Yoshimitsu
  + Good trade relations with Ming China
  + Domestic property – improved agriculture and development of markets = growing urbanization, new social classes
  + Gradually lost influence over outer regions: rise of powerful Daimyo
* The Warring States
  + 1467 – 1568: Sengoku Period = century long civil war
    - 6 main families, many more smaller rivals
    - 1542L Portuguese bring guns and Jesus

The Tokugawa

* 3 great unifiers
  + Oda Nobunaga destroys Ashikaga by 1573
  + 1590: Toya Tomi Hideo Yoshi brought most of Japan under his rule
  + 1600: Tokugawa Iyasu vs. Ishida Mitsunari

Battle Sekigahara

* + Tokugawa finished unification of Japan

Named Shogun in 1603

* Ruled Japan until 1868
* Determined to end feudal warfare
* New laws introduced to control society, uphold new moral code
* Economic boom, internal trade flourished
* Arts development
  + 1600’s Kabuki developed 🡪 less refund, less Buddhism influence, included comedy
  + Japanese painting developed their own styles
  + Landscapes, historical events, simple lines

**The Mongol Empire**

Mongol Tribes:

* Kharbag 🡪 Confederation of 38 clans, Temujin’s group
* Keraites 🡪 Turkish-Mongol Nestorian Christians
* Tatars 🡪 NorthEast of Gobi Desert – opposed Temujin initially
* Mergids 🡪 kidnapped Temujin’s wife, later defeated by Temujin and absorbed by the Kharbags

The Mongols

* Nomadic
* Temujin/Genghis Kahn 🡪 “Universal Ruler”
  + United Mongol tribes
* Mongol forces conquered vast empire, stretched from Pacific to Eastern Ear
* Strict military discipline, demanded absolute loyalty
* Learned cannon use for Chinese and Turks

Fighting Techniquers

* Accomplished horsemen; excellent with short bows
  + Later battering rams, cannons, catapult, flaming arrows, gunpowder
* Yam system: relay stations and messengers 🡪 rapid communication
* Used spies and informants to create maps of areas they were going to invade, combing with cavalry
* Armen: base unit, 10 warriors, Tumen: largest unit of 10000
* Fainting retreat: pretend retreat

Early Campaigning

* 1207: Defeated Xi Xia
  + Next, Jin Dynasty – used captured Chinese to help
* 1219 conquered Kara Khitai Empire + Khwarazm Empire
  + Captured artisans, scholars

Empire of Chinggis Khan

* Diverse; religions and cultures tolerated by Mongols
* Script derived for Mongolian Language
* Pax Mongolia
* Secured and monitored trade routes; taxed traders and items
* Interest in collecting tribute from territory, less in administrating empire

Mongol Rule:

* Not usually oppressive rulers
* Respected scholars, artists and artisans
  + Confucians, Buddhists Christians, Muslims, Jews and Zoroastrians all welcomed at court

Death of an Emperor

* 1226: Khan took an army to 18000 to complete conquest of China
* 1227: Chinggis Khan died in battle
  + Body taken back to Karakorum
  + Remaining land divided 4 ways: between 3 sons and grandson
  + Ogedai becomes Great Khan, direct troops for conquest

Chagatai Khanate (1225 – 1687)

* Led by Chagatai Khan (son of Chinggis Khan)
* 1360s: Tamerlane conquered western half
* Increasingly decentralized to sub-khanates

The Golden Horde

* Chinggis Khan’s grandson, Batu, led invasions of Russia 🡪 only successful winter invasion of Russia in history)
* Conquered Hungary (most developed military at the time)
* The eventual goal was to conquer all of Europe
* Russia divided into many little kingdoms, unable to defend against invaders
* 1237 – 1238: Mongol forces invaded Russia, destroyed cities that resisted, took many (including Kiev)
* Religious toleration of the Orthodox Church 🡪 problems if they didn’t tolerate it.
* Increased Eurasian trade 🡪 acted as trade conduit between Europe, the Middle East and Asia
  + Honey, glassware, slaves, gunpowder, firearms, gems, textiles, rugs
* High taxes on peasants 🡪 peasants give up land and crops to aristocracy in exchange for protection from Mongols (serfdom)
* Conquest of Europe interrupted by death of Ogedai 🡪 succession issues!
* Russia isolated from West European influence; both commercial and cultural
* Decline
  + Golden Horde didn’t occupy or run Russian gov
  + Tribute Empire: Mongols forced princes to pay taxes and tribute
  + Moscow’s role = collect tribute; when territories couldn’t pay, Muscovite princes took over the territory
  + Moscow became stronger, and the Golden Horde declined
  + 1380 Battle of Kulikova 🡪 Russians defeat Golden Horde

The Ilkarate

* Hulegu captured Baghdad, killed the Abbasid Empire
* Mongols defeated Mamluks, halted the expansion of Mongols into North Africa.
  + Hulegu changed plan to conquer entire Muslim world
  + Hulegu’s cousin Berke, new Khan of the Golden Horde, converted to Islam
* Used local lords to administer taxes, tributes, and census-taking
* Tolerant of scholars/artisans, assimilated Middle Eastern values, some converted to Islam
* Reinvigorate Eurasian trade routes.

The Yuan Dynasty

* Kublai Khan toppled last Song emperor in 1279
* Tried to prevent Mongols from being absorbed into the Chinese
* Reserved highest government jobs for Mongols and other non-Chinese officials (but Chinese could still hold local positions
* No civil service exams, and Kublai was considered barbaric by many
* Turned Khanbaliq (Beijing) into Chinese walled city
* Welcomed foreigners into court (Ibu Battuta, Marco Polo)
* Tolerant 🡪 pope sent Christian priests to Beijing; Muslims set up communities in China
* Chinese products moved towards Europe -- gunpowder, porcelain, playing cards

Timurid Empire

* Timur the Lame (Tamerlane) 🡪 central Asian nomadic Turk
* Active during the Mongol decrease of power in Eurasia, wanted to restore Mongol Empire
* Samarkand = capital; famed for architectural beauty
* Moved armies to Peria, NW India and South Russia
* Last nomadic incursion d. 1405