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The Mongols should be remembered in a positive way for increasing communication across Eurasia, tolerating universal and portable religions, and creating a safe empire of peace using commendable tactics of conquest. For example, William of Rubruck, a Franciscan missionary in the 13th century, quotes Sunless Khan after he made men of different religions share their beliefs in a conference: “’We Mongols believe that there is but one God, by Whom we live and by Whom we die and towards Him we have an upright heart. But just as God have different fingers to the hand so has he given different ways to men’” (William of Rubruck). This shows that the Mongols keep their own beliefs of God and fully understand that different men have different religions. After witnessing how men of different faiths share their beliefs of God, the Mongols realize that there is nothing wrong with anyone’s faith and that they would create an empire with various religions, creating a positive impact on universal portable religions. Additionally, a Mongolian artifact called a *piaza* was an inscribed metal plaque that was used as a passport to moderate communication in the Mongol Empire (Artifact). The Mongols gave people across the empire piazas, which gave them benefits of travelling and helped increase communication in Eurasia. The passport helped the Mongols regulate communication and ultimately allowed them to keep their empire safe and connected, encouraging many people to travel across Eurasia. Because of this, the Mongols provided a big step in the next direction for trade and increased connections throughout Asia. Furthermore, Giovanni de Plano Carpini, a Franciscan friar, and Rashid al-Din, a worker for the Mongols, both explain how the Mongols used meritorious methods of conquest, such as surrounding the enemy, raining arrows and boulders, having day and night shifts for their army, and using captured writers to create a fearsome reputation of themselves(Carpini, al-Din). These tactics show us how the Mongols conquered such a huge area in Asia in such a short time. Instead of criticizing the Mongols for everyone they killed, the admirable ways they achieved success should be praised and learned from. The Mongol conquests can teach us great war tactics for future use, which is a positive impact on future warfare. The abiding positive impact of the Mongols on Eurasia outweighs the negative short term effects of the slaughter. The positive long-term effect of the Mongol conquest and empire exemplifies the Mongols as clever, tolerant, and tactful conquerors who created a great empire of connections and diversity.