

# **Tatar/Mongol Invasion**

# The Mongols / Tatars

- Nomadic tribes from Mongolia
- Initially, a loose confederation of clans
- United by Genghis Khan around 1206
- 1215: Beijing fell, and they moved North and West through Central Asia, incorporating other nomad clans
- 1216–21: The Mongol invasion of Central Asia
- Mongols + Tatars (a common name for Turkic peoples)

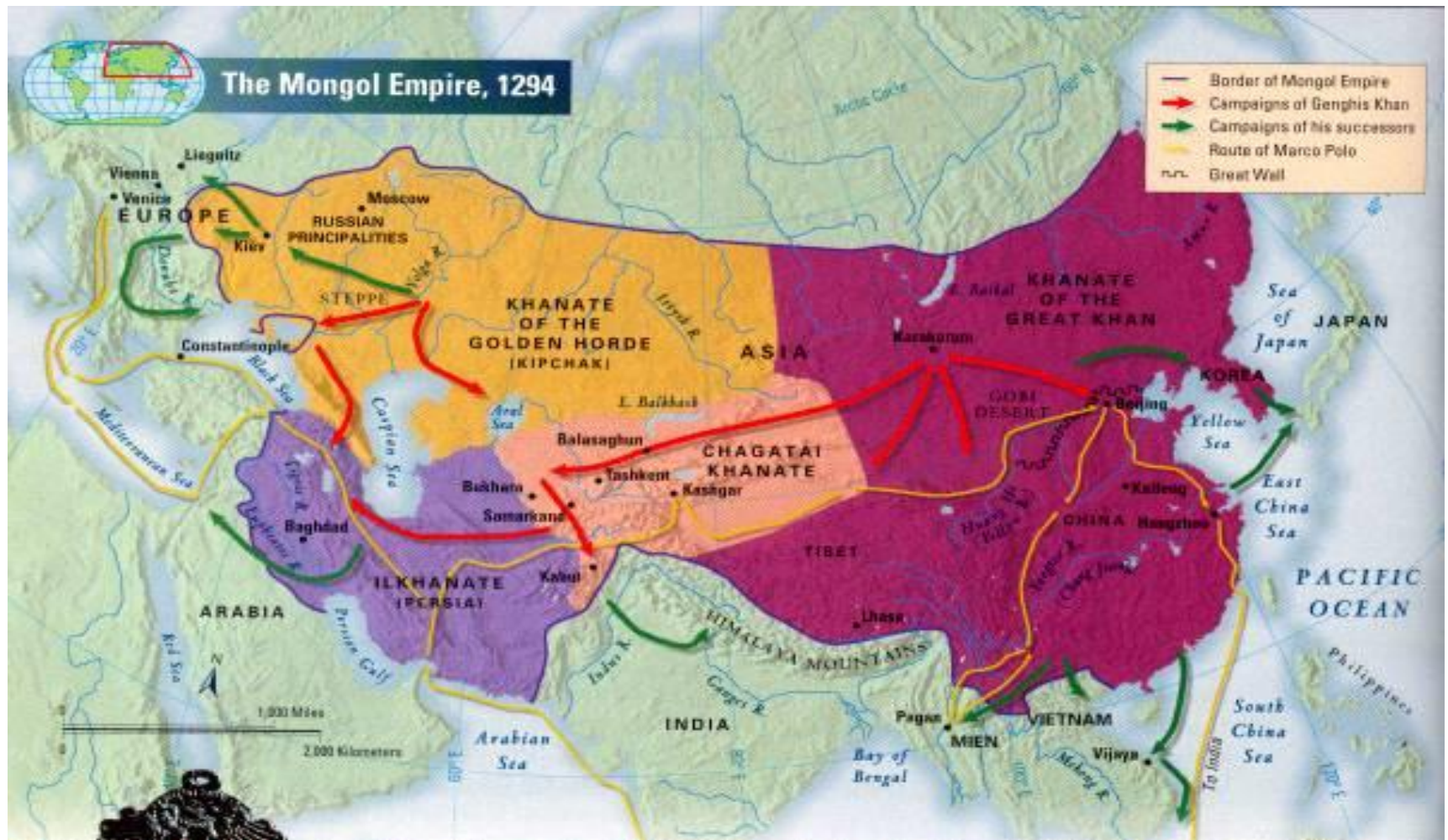
# The Mongols / Tatars attack Rus'

- 1223: First attempt to attack Rus': Battle on the Kalka River. The Mongols won but turned back
- **1237–40**: Batu Khan, Genghis Khan's grandson attacked Rus' again
- 1237: Mongols captured Riazan
- 1238: Mongols captured Vladimir
- 1239: Mongols captured Chernigov
- 1240: Mongols captured Kiev
- Novgorod was not captured

# The Mongol Empire



# The Mongol Empire



# The Golden Horde

- The Golden Horde (1200s–1500s)
- Rus': The Mongol-Tatar “**yoke**” (ИГО)
- Started in 1237
- Ended in 1480 (under Ivan III, Grand Prince of Moscow and All Russia)

# Golden Horde's successor states

- Khanate of Kazan (annexed to Russia in 1552 under Ivan IV the Terrible)
- Khanate of Astrakhan (annexed in 1556 under Ivan IV the Terrible)
- Khanate of Sibir (annexed in 1582–98 under Ivan the Terrible and Boris Godunov)
- Khanate of Crimea (annexed in 1783 under Catherine the Great)

A Russian proverb:

An uninvited/unexpected guest is  
worse than a Tartar

НЕЗВАНЫЙ ГОСТЬ ХУЖЕ ТАТАРИНА

**WHY?**



# Historian Nikolai Karamzin (1766-1826)

## *The History of the Russian State*

- The negative consequence: The Russian land became a land of slaves. «Земля русская сделалась жилищем рабов»
- The positive consequence: The yoke made Russians stronger and led to a strong Russian rule [under one prince] The state acquired “independence and grandeur.”

# Mongol Rule: A Variety of Views

- **Mongols “sacked and plundered” Russia; Russia suffered psychologically and physically**
- **Mongols made Russia an authoritarian state**
- ++ **Mongols were tolerant of Orthodox faith and helped it strengthen**
- ++ **Russian princes had to unite against Mongols**
- ++ **Their rule opened trade routes to the East**

# Moss, Ch. 5

- pp. 67-73 Mongol Invasion and Rule:
  - 1) Main facts about the Mongol Empire
  - 2) Invasion in 1236-37 (Kiev fell in 1240)
  - 3) Yoke: Mongols relied on Russian princes to collect tribute and issued *yarlyk* “label”
- pp. 76-7 How long did it last and what did the Mongol Yoke mean for Russia?

# After reading Moss:

- To remember:
  1. What year did Kiev fall to the Mongols?
  2. What is “The Golden Horde”?
  3. What was the main goal of the Mongol domination of Rus’?
  4. What role did Russian Princes play during the yoke?
  5. What’s the difference between Mongols and Tartars?
  6. How did the Mongol rule/yoke end? What city played the biggest role?