1. **Experiencing: The Rise of Genghis Khan**

* Task 1: Read a brief biography of Genghis Khan provided in the virtual classroom. Pay special attention to his early life, the unification of the Mongol tribes, and his rise to power.

Text 1:

Genghis Khan, born as Temujin, rose from humble beginnings to establish the largest contiguous empire in history. As a young boy, he faced hardship and betrayal, but these experiences only fueled his ambition. He used to roam the harsh Mongolian steppes with his family, learning to survive and adapt in a land dominated by tribal warfare.

In his early years, Temujin fostered strong alliances and used to gather a loyal group of warriors. With these men, he embarked on a series of conquests that would redefine the Eurasian landscape. He was known for his innovative military tactics; for instance, he used to employ the feigned retreat to deceive and defeat his enemies.

Genghis Khan used to place a high value on loyalty and merit, rather than on traditional aristocratic birthright. This approach allowed him to build a diverse and efficient army. His empire used to be a melting pot of cultures, religions, and languages, all coexisting under the Pax Mongolica, which facilitated trade and cultural exchange across Asia and Europe.

Despite his reputation for brutality, Genghis Khan also implemented administrative reforms that contributed to the prosperity of his empire. He used to send his emissaries across the vast territories to ensure his decrees were enforced and to gather intelligence. The postal system he established, known as the Yam, used to connect the most remote regions of his empire, ensuring swift communication.

Genghis Khan's death marked the end of an era, but his legacy endured through his descendants, who continued to expand the Mongol Empire. The world used to be a much different place before Genghis Khan, but through his conquests and policies, he left an indelible mark on history that is still felt today.

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Genghis-Khan>

* Task 2: Watch a short documentary segment on the early life of Genghis Khan and the Mongol tribes. Reflect on the challenges he faced and how he overcame them.

V1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wUVvTqvjUaM>

**Questions**

1. Explain the significance of Temujin's leadership style and tactics in uniting the Mongol tribes.
2. Describe the impact of Chinggis Khan's beliefs in shamanism on his conquests and ruling of the Mongol Empire.
3. Discuss the lasting legacy of the Mongol Empire on trade and cultural exchange during that period.

V2: <https://youtu.be/Eq-Wk3YqeH4?si=VGZwAbmEKMmOWmY0>

1. **What was one of the key accomplishments of Genghis Khan according to the video?**

a. Unifying all European nation

b. Establishing a vast postal system

c. Destroying the Silk Road

d. Using prisoners as human shields

1. **Why did some cities face destruction under Genghis Khan's rule?**

a. They refused to surrender or rebelled after surrendering

b. They supported the Jin Dynasty

c. They promoted religious freedom

d. They had strong diplomatic relations

1. **How did Genghis Khan contribute to spreading knowledge and culture?**

a. By burning libraries and hospitals

b. By leaving conquered places in ruins

c. By transferring doctors and scholars to various regions

d. By enforcing censorship

**b. Conceptualizing**

**USING “USED TO”**

"Used to" is a grammatical construction that we often use in English to talk about past habits, actions, or states that were true in the past but are no longer the case in the present. It's a way to express activities or situations that were regular or habitual in the past but have since changed or stopped. Here's a breakdown of how "used to" works:

### **1. Past Habits:**

When we want to talk about things we did regularly in the past but don't do anymore, we use "used to". For example:

* "I used to play football every weekend." (Now, I don't play football every weekend.)
* "She used to be a teacher." (Now, she's not a teacher.)

### **2. Past States:**

"Used to" can also describe situations or conditions that were true in the past but have changed in the present. For example:

* "There used to be a cinema here." (Now, there is no cinema here.)
* "People used to believe the Earth was flat." (Now, people believe the Earth is round.)

### **3. Form:**

The structure for "used to" is straightforward: the phrase "used to" is followed by the base form of the verb that describes the past habit or state. The negative form is "didn't use to" (or "used not to", though this is less common in modern English), and questions are formed by placing "did" at the beginning of the sentence and using the base form of the main verb. For example:

* Affirmative: "I used to walk to school."
* Negative: "I didn't use to like coffee."
* Question: "Did you use to watch this TV show?"

### **4. Usage Notes:**

* "Used to" is specifically for past situations and does not have a present form. To talk about present habits, we use the simple present tense.
* Sometimes, "used to" can be confused with "use to" after "did" (in questions or negatives), because the "d" sound in "used" can blend with the "d" in "did", making it sound like "use to". For example, "Did you use to play tennis?" is correct, but it's based on the past form "used to play tennis."
* "Used to" is different from "be used to" and "get used to", which talk about being accustomed to something.

### **5. Examples in Sentences:**

* Affirmative: "He used to go jogging every morning."
* Negative: "We didn't use to have a car."
* Question: "Did she use to live here?"

"Used to" is a useful construction for talking about the past in a way that highlights change over time, making it especially relevant in narratives, stories, and when reflecting on personal history or historical events.

**Exercise 1: Sentence Transformation**

**Instructions:**

* Transform the following sentences from active to passive voice, ensuring to incorporate "used to" where appropriate. Reflect on how the change in voice alters the focus of the sentence.

**Examples:**

"Genghis Khan used to lead his armies into battle."

"The Mongol Empire used to control vast territories across Asia and Europe."

"Genghis Khan used to value loyalty and merit in his soldiers."

* "Genghis Khan promoted trade along the Silk Road."

Genghis Khan used to promote trade along the Silk Road.

* "He valued loyalty and competence over aristocracy."

He used to value loyalty and competence over aristocracy

* "Genghis Khan appointed his generals based on merit."

Genghis Khan used to appoint his generals based on merit

* "He led numerous successful military campaigns."

He used to lead numerous successful military campaigns.

* "Genghis Khan encouraged religious tolerance in his empire."

Genghis Khan used to encourage religious tolerance in his empire.

* "He often consulted with advisers from different cultures."

He used to consult with advisers from different cultures.

**c. Analyzing**

#### **Exercise 2: Comparative Analysis**

Instructions:

* Choose a modern world leader and compare their leadership style, achievements, and challenges with those of Genghis Khan. Use "used to" to discuss Genghis Khan's practices and the simple present to describe the modern leader.

Example:

"Genghis Khan used to unify the Mongolian tribes through sheer force and strategic alliances, whereas [Modern Leader] employs diplomatic negotiations to foster unity.

While Genghis Khan used to lead his warriors into battle personally, [Modern Leader] relies on advanced technology and a professional military..."

**d. Applying**

Exercise 3: Talking about one of Genghis Khan’s leadership:

### **Group Topics:**

### **Topics and Tasks:**

#### 1. **Military Strategies**

* Research how Genghis Khan conducted his military campaigns.
* Example: "Genghis Khan used to employ the tactic of feigned retreat to confuse his enemies."

#### 2. **Leadership and Governance**

* Investigate Genghis Khan's leadership style and how he governed his empire.
* Example: "Genghis Khan used to value merit over birthright when appointing his generals."

#### 3. **Trade and Communication**

* Explore the trade networks and communication systems within the Mongol Empire.
* Example: "Merchants used to travel safely along the Silk Road under Mongol protection."

#### 4. **Cultural and Religious Policies**

* Look into the empire's cultural diversity and religious tolerance.
* Example: "Genghis Khan used to encourage religious freedom within his empire."

#### 5. **Daily Life**

* Examine the everyday life of a person living in the Mongol Empire.
* Example: "Nomads in the Mongol Empire used to migrate seasonally with their herds."

### **Presentation Preparation:**

* Step 1: Gather information and interesting facts about your topic. Use reliable sources like books, documentaries, and educational websites.
* Step 2: Discuss within your group how to present your findings. Aim to use "used to" in at least five sentences that describe past habits or states related to your topic.
* Step 3: Prepare a short presentation (5-7 minutes). You can use slides, posters, or any creative format you prefer.

Enter the link and choose one of the groups:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1QvulpIvG9b_tg8yWLA15ReWh9XoEnr61Jf80ADZ5_1g/edit?usp=sharing>

* Finally when presenting you have to fill the following chart summarizing all the facts presented by your partners.

| G1: Military strategy | G2: Leadership and governance | G3: Trade and communication | G4: Cultural and religious policies | G5: Daily life |
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