

**World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)**  
**Chapter 14 The Last Great Nomadic Challenges: From Chinggis Khan to Timur**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

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1) During what period of the postclassical era did the nomads of central Asia impact the other global civilizations of the Eastern Hemisphere?

- A) 900 to 1100
- B) 1100 to 1300
- C) 1200 to 1400
- D) 1300 to 1500

Answer: C

Page Ref: 316

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

2) In most ways, the Mongols epitomized what type of society and culture?

- A) Nomadic
- B) Sedentary agricultural
- C) Hunting-and-gathering
- D) Urban

Answer: A

Page Ref: 316

Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Conceptual

3) What was the basic unit of Mongol society?

- A) The nuclear family
- B) The tribe
- C) The guild
- D) The city-state

Answer: B

Page Ref: 316

Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Factual

- 4) Which of the following statements concerning leadership in Mongol society is most correct?
- A) The Mongols recognized two royal families, and all leaders were the oldest males of the lineages.
  - B) Mongols often recognized the leadership of females who traced their descent from female deities.
  - C) Mongol leadership was based on patrilineal descent from the Kuriltai tribe.
  - D) Leaders were chosen by free males and held office for as long as they could keep it.

Answer: D

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Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Factual

- 5) In the early 12th century, the Qin kingdom of northern China was defeated by a Mongol confederation under the leadership of

- A) Ogedei.
- B) Kubilai Khan.
- C) Hulegu.
- D) Batu.

Answer: B

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Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Factual

- 6) Which of the following statements concerning Chinggis Khan's early life is most accurate?

- A) He succeeded to the kingship of the Mongols at an early age as the only heir of his grandfather.
- B) Following the death of his father, he immediately enjoyed military success over rival clans.
- C) Following his father's death, he was abandoned by many followers and captured by a rival tribe.
- D) He fled following his father's death to the Chinese, who provided him with military support.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 317, 318

Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Factual

7) Chinggis Khan was elected khagan (supreme ruler) of the Mongol tribes in what year?

- A) 1154
- B) 1189
- C) 1206
- D) 1279

Answer: C

Page Ref: 318

Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Factual

8) The Mongol military forces were

- A) composed of a mixture of infantry and cavalry.
- B) entirely cavalry.
- C) entirely infantry.
- D) technologically inferior to most of their opponents.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 318

Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Factual

9) Mongol armies were divided into units called

- A) *kuriltai*.
- B) *tobruk*.
- C) *karakorum*.
- D) *tumens*.

Answer: D

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Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Factual

10) Which of the following weapons was NOT part of the arsenal of the Mongol army under Chinggis Khan?

- A) Bows and arrows
- B) Chain mail
- C) Bronze cannon
- D) Lances

Answer: B

Page Ref: 318-319

Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Factual

- 11) Chinggis Khan's first campaigns were directed against
- A) Russia.
  - B) Baghdad and the Islamic heartland.
  - C) India.
  - D) the Tangut kingdom of Xi Xia and the Qin kingdom of northern China.

Answer: D

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Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Factual

- 12) In 1219 Chinggis Khan directed his troops against the Islamic territory of

- A) Khwarazm.
- B) Kubilai.
- C) Karakorum.
- D) Samarkand.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 319-320

Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Factual

- 13) What tactic on the field of battle was employed most frequently by Chinggis Khan's forces?

- A) Frontal assault by massed cavalry
- B) Massed artillery barrage followed by infantry attacks on the flanks
- C) Frontal assaults using massive infantry formations
- D) Heavy cavalry attacks on the flanks after an initial frontal attack and feigned retreat.

Answer: D

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Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Factual

- 14) Where was the capital of the Mongol empire under Chinggis Khan?

- A) Samarkand
- B) Karakorum
- C) Tatu
- D) Khwarazm

Answer: B

Page Ref: 321

Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Factual

15) What was the religious policy of the Mongol empire under Chinggis Khan?

- A) He was converted to Islam late in his life.
- B) He practiced no religious beliefs himself, but tolerated Islam only.
- C) He tolerated all religions in his empire.
- D) He made Buddhism the state religion of the Mongol empire.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 321

Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Conceptual

16) Which of the following was NOT one of the positive aspects of Chinggis Khan's imperial rule?

- A) He promulgated a legal code to end divisions and quarrels among the Mongol clans.
- B) He brought peace to much of Asia.
- C) He promoted the growth of trade and commerce.
- D) The movement of merchants and commercial goods facilitated the spread of disease.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 321

Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Conceptual

17) Following the death of Chinggis Khan, who succeeded him as khagan of the Mongols?

- A) Kubilai
- B) Batu
- C) Berke
- D) Ogedei

Answer: D

Page Ref: 321

Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Factual

18) Following Chinggis Khan's death, what was the provision for the administration of the empire?

- A) It was divided into four regional kingdoms, or khanates, ruled by his sons and grandsons.
- B) It was centralized with a Mongol bureaucracy located at the Chinese capital of Tatu.
- C) The empire immediately fragmented into its constituent tribes and clans.
- D) It passed as a single government with its capital at Karakorum to Chinggis Khan's oldest son.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 321

Topic: The Mongol Drive to the West

Skill: Factual

19) Which of the khanates undertook the task of conquering Russia?

- A) Ilkhan khanate
- B) Karakorum khanate
- C) Chinese khanate
- D) Golden Horde

Answer: D

Page Ref: 322

Topic: The Mongol Drive to the West

Skill: Factual

20) What was the political organization of Russia at the time of the Mongol invasion in the first half of the 13th century?

- A) Russia was united under the rule of Kiev.
- B) Russia was united under the rule of the prince of Novgorod.
- C) Russia was united under the rule of the prince of Muscovy.
- D) Russia was divided into numerous petty kingdoms centered on trading cities.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 322

Topic: The Mongol Drive to the West

Skill: Factual

21) What was the nature of the Russian resistance to the Mongol invasion?

- A) The Russian cities allied rapidly to confront the Mongols with a united force.
- B) As the leading commercial centers of Russia, Kiev and Novgorod allied to create a substantial military force that saved those cities from destruction.
- C) The Russians appealed to the Byzantine Empire to provide them with military assistance against the Mongols.
- D) The princes of Russia refused to cooperate among themselves and were routed individually.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 323

Topic: The Mongol Drive to the West

Skill: Factual

22) What Russian city profited most from the Mongol invasion?

- A) Novgorod
- B) Kiev
- C) Moscow
- D) Petrograd

Answer: C

Page Ref: 323

Topic: The Mongol Drive to the West

Skill: Factual

- 23) What accounts for the growing political dominance of Moscow under Mongol rule?
- A) Moscow was the only Russian city that was not destroyed during the invasion.
  - B) As the city located farthest south in Russia, Moscow was better able to benefit from renewed trade under the Mongols.
  - C) Moscow became the capital of the Golden Horde.
  - D) The princes of Moscow collected tribute for the Mongol khans and became the seat of the leaders of the Orthodox church.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 323

Topic: The Mongol Drive to the West

Skill: Conceptual

- 24) What was the social impact of the Mongol conquest on Russia?
- A) The Russian nobility was exterminated giving rise to a society largely composed of free peasants.
  - B) Due to the crushing burden of tribute paid to Mongols and princes, the Russian peasantry was reduced to serfdom.
  - C) The cessation of trade destroyed the commercial and artisan classes of Russia.
  - D) Russian women were elevated to new levels of social prominence.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 323

Topic: The Mongol Drive to the West

Skill: Conceptual

- 25) The prince of Muscovy, in alliance with other Russian princes, defeated the Golden Horde in 1380 at the battle of
- A) Bratislava.
  - B) Cracow.
  - C) Kulikova.
  - D) Vladivostok.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 323

Topic: The Mongol Drive to the West

Skill: Factual

- 26) What was the most significant impact of the period of the Mongol rule on Russia?
- A) The period of Mongol rule reinforced the isolation of Russia from western Europe and the developments of the Renaissance and Reformation.
  - B) The Mongols aided the Russians in gaining political dominance over the peoples of the Asiatic steppes.
  - C) The period of Mongol rule introduced many Islamic people into the region of Russia.
  - D) The Mongol domination resulted in the destruction of Eastern Orthodoxy and the rise of Nestorian Christianity.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 323-324

Topic: The Mongol Drive to the West

Skill: Conceptual

- 27) Why did the Mongols not pursue the conquest of western Europe?
- A) They were defeated at the battle of Bratislava by King Bela of Hungary and allied knights of eastern Europe.
  - B) Attacks by Timur-i Lang on the southern limits of the territories belonging to the Golden Horde interrupted the Mongol assault.
  - C) The death of Khagan Ogedei in Karakorum precipitated a struggle for the succession involving the khan of the Golden Horde.
  - D) The Mongols had no interest in western Europe.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 324

Topic: The Mongol Drive to the West

Skill: Conceptual

- 28) Which of the khanates undertook the invasion of the Muslim heartland?
- A) Ilkhan khanate
  - B) Karakorum khanate
  - C) Chinese khanate
  - D) Seljuk khanate

Answer: A

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Topic: The Mongol Drive to the West

Skill: Factual



29) The ruler of the Ilkhan horde was

- A) Berke.
- B) Kubilai.
- C) Batu.
- D) Hulegu.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 324

Topic: The Mongol Drive to the West

Skill: Factual

30) In addition to the destruction of the Abbasid political capital at Baghdad and the weakening of the Muslim military strength, what significant impact did the Mongol conquest have on the Islamic heartland?

- A) The destruction of cities from central Asia to the shores of the Mediterranean devastated the focal points of Islamic civilization.
- B) The successful assault on the east African city-states weakened the international trading system of Islam.
- C) Much of the population of the Islamic heartland was converted to the animism common among the Mongolian nomads.
- D) Most areas were permanently changed to a Mongolian culture.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 325, 326

Topic: The Mongol Drive to the West

Skill: Conceptual

31) The Mongols were defeated in 1260 at Ain Jalut by the

- A) crusader states and their assassin allies.
- B) Mamluk dynasty of Egypt.
- C) Ottoman Turks.
- D) forces of the Byzantine Empire.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 326

Topic: The Mongol Drive to the West

Skill: Factual

32) Why did the khan of the Ilkhan horde decide to give up his plans to continue his conquest of the Islamic heartland in 1260?

- A) The forces of the Christian crusader states were likely to bring the powerful armies of western Europe into the struggle against the Mongols.
- B) The khan died leaving a minor as the ruler of the Ilkhan horde.
- C) The successor of Batu as ruler of the Golden Horde, Berke, had converted to Islam and was a potential ally of the Mamluks.
- D) The Ilkhan horde dissipated into rival clan groups following their defeat at the hands of the Mamluks.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 326

Topic: The Mongol Drive to the West

Skill: Conceptual

33) The Mongol commander in the 13th-century campaigns against the Song was Chinggis Khan's grandson,

- A) Ogedei.
- B) Kubilai Khan.
- C) Batu.
- D) Berke.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 326

Topic: The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History

Skill: Factual

34) Which of the following statements concerning the Mongol conquest of Song China is most accurate?

- A) The Mongols were unable to establish political control over the Song dynasty.
- B) Song China, because of its relative weakness, capitulated within two years after the initiation of the Mongol conquest.
- C) The campaigns against the Song were interrupted by power struggles among the Mongols, but took slightly more than five years.
- D) Song China proved one of the toughest areas for the Mongols to conquer, taking from 1235 to 1279 to subdue.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 326

Topic: The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History

Skill: Factual

35) In 1271, Kubilai Khan changed the name of the Mongol dynasty in China to

- A) Qin.
- B) Chin.
- C) Yuan.
- D) Ming.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 326

Topic: The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History

Skill: Factual

36) Which of the following statements concerning the Yuan social order is most accurate?

- A) Beneath the Mongols in the Yuan social system were the ethnic Chinese.
- B) Below the Mongols were Japanese artisans in the Yuan social scheme.
- C) Muslims and central Asian allies ranked directly below the Mongols.
- D) The Mongols ranked all other ethnic groups in a single cohort of subordinates.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 327

Topic: The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History

Skill: Factual

37) Which of the following was NOT a method employed by Kubilai Khan to maintain the separation of Mongols and Chinese?

- A) Chinese were forbidden to serve at any level of the Mongol administration.
- B) Chinese scholars were forbidden to learn the Mongol script.
- C) Mongols were forbidden to marry ethnic Chinese.
- D) Only women from nomadic families were selected for the imperial harem.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 327

Topic: The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History

Skill: Factual

38) Which of the following was a major change in the administration of China under the Mongols?

- A) The central bureaucracy was dismissed and the Mongol dynasty ruled with a military elite.
- B) The Mongols discontinued the use of the examination system to keep the scholar-gentry from gaining too much power.
- C) The Mongols divided all of China into four great khanates under separate and independent rulers.
- D) Confucianism was suppressed and Daoism became the state religion of China.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 327

Topic: The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History

Skill: Conceptual

39) What was the status of Mongolian women during the Yuan dynasty of China?

- A) Mongolian women lost status as they fell under the social apparatus of the Confucian ideology.
- B) Mongolian women suffered social and political isolation as Mongol men adopted the preference for women who had undergone foot-binding.
- C) Mongol women were increasingly prevented from participating in hunting and martial activities, although they retained some influence in the household.
- D) Mongol women remained relatively independent, refused to adopt the practice of foot-binding, and retained their rights in property.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 327

Topic: The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History

Skill: Conceptual

40) What was the Yuan policy with respect to religion during the Mongol occupation of China?

- A) Like the Chinese dynasties, over time the Yuan adopted Confucianism as the primary ideology of the state.
- B) Because it was closer to the animism practiced by the Mongols on the steppes, the Yuan adopted Daoism as the state religion.
- C) Despite their desire to remain separate, the Yuan emperors were converted to Buddhism under the influence of Chabi, Kubilai Khan's wife.
- D) The Yuan, like their ancestors, insisted on religious toleration.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 328

Topic: The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History

Skill: Conceptual

41) What two social groups that suffered low status under the Confucian social system benefited most from the Yuan administration?

- A) Peasants and aristocracy
- B) Scholar-gentry and aristocracy
- C) Merchants and artisans
- D) Military elite and scholar-gentry

Answer: C

Page Ref: 328

Topic: The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History

Skill: Conceptual

42) What caused a decline in the military reputation of the Mongol Yuan dynasty in China?

- A) The failure of expeditions against the Japanese
- B) The demolition of the Great Wall
- C) The defeat of the Yuan at the hands of the Golden Horde
- D) The invasion of northern China by the Korean Koryo dynasty

Answer: A

Page Ref: 329, 330

Topic: The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History

Skill: Factual

43) The founder of the Ming dynasty, Zhu Yuanzhang, came from what social class in China?

- A) Aristocracy
- B) Scholar-gentry
- C) Merchants
- D) Peasantry

Answer: D

Page Ref: 331

Topic: The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History

Skill: Factual

44) Who was the Turkic nomadic leader who began a period of conquest beginning in the 1360s?

- A) Muhamman Shah
- B) Ibn Pasha
- C) Timur-i Lang
- D) Ibn Khaldun

Answer: C

Page Ref: 332

Topic: The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History

Skill: Factual

45) Which of the following areas was not exposed to the Turkic expansion of the 1360s?

- A) Persia
- B) China
- C) India
- D) Southern Russia

Answer: B

Page Ref: 332

Topic: The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History

Skill: Factual

46) Which of these comparisons between the Turkic expansion and the Mongol one is most accurate?

- A) The Turkic expansion, although of briefer duration, actually covered greater territory.
- B) The Turkic expansion, like the Mongol conquests, provided a period of peace and commercial expansion.
- C) The Turkic expansion covered less territory, failed to increase trade, and provided no internal peace.
- D) The Turkic expansion, unlike the Mongol conquests, resulted in the creation of a lasting kingdom based on the capital at Samarkand.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 332

Topic: The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History

Skill: Conceptual

47) What was one of the most important but indirect and unintended impacts of the Mongol drive to the west?

- A) The demographic blow to Eurasian populations caused by the Black Death
- B) The closing of the Silk Road and other major trade routes led to isolation of the East
- C) The tendency of the nomadic peoples to give up their lifestyle in preference for sedentary agriculture
- D) The progressive desiccation of the central Asian steppes

Answer: A

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Topic: The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History

Skill: Conceptual

## Essay Questions

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1) Define the territorial extent of the Mongol empire at its largest. How did this range affect inter-cultural exchange?

Answer: The Mongol empire extended from Russia and eastern Europe in West to Mesopotamia as far as Egypt in the South across the Caspian Sea region and the Asiatic steppes to include all of China. The Mongol empire linked great global civilizations of Eastern Hemisphere, western and eastern Europe, Islam, China; permitted free exchange of goods and ideas between global cultures along traditional routes of trade.

Page Ref: 319-321

Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Conceptual

2) In what way were the political impacts of the Mongol conquests of Russia and the Islamic heartland similar?

Answer: In both cases the traditional political structure was removed and the path was smoothed for new political organization to take place. In Russia, Kievan superiority was forever destroyed and Moscow was able to achieve political dominance among the petty kingdoms through its control of tribute and by becoming the seat of Russian Orthodoxy. In Islam, the Abbasid dynasty was ended and the Seljuk Turks who had ruled through its appurtenances were devastated opening the way for the rise of the Mamluks in Egypt and the Ottoman Turks in Asia Minor.

Page Ref: 319-324

Topic: The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan

Skill: Conceptual

3) In what ways did the Mongol dynasty of China (the Yuan) attempt to alter the traditional Chinese social structure?

Answer: By refusing to reinstate the Confucian examination system, the Yuan attempted to destroy the social and political dominance of the scholar-gentry; this attempt was seconded by dividing the Chinese social structure ethnically, Mongols and Islamic allies on top, northern Chinese second, ethnic Chinese and minorities at bottom; in addition, Mongols promoted social advance of artisans and merchants, who had been discriminated against in traditional Chinese society.

Page Ref: 326-329

Topic: The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History

Skill: Conceptual

4) What can be said to have been the positive aspects of the Mongol conquests?

Answer: The Mongol conquests made possible and promoted commercial and cultural exchanges between global civilizations of the Eastern Hemisphere; brought stable government based on precedents in Islamic and Chinese administration and religious toleration to much of Asia; and provided a lengthy period of peace predicated on establishment of unified law code, at least until 1260.

Page Ref: 332-333

Topic: The Mongol Linkages

Skill: Conceptual



## Document-based Questions

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1) Which statement most closely describes the qualities of the Mongols as described by Piano Carpini?

- A) They are an extremely selfish people.
- B) They treat one another with respect.
- C) Though superb horsemen, they never ride in severe weather.
- D) They are precise and formal in their table manners.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 320

Topic: A European Assessment of the Virtues and Vices of the Mongols

Skill: Conceptual

2) Which adjective does not describe a Mongol's behavior toward other peoples, according to Carpini?

- A) hostile
- B) duplicitous
- C) crafty
- D) forgiving

Answer: D

Page Ref: 320

Topic: A European Assessment of the Virtues and Vices of the Mongols

Skill: Conceptual