Mongol Webquest – Quang Huynh

Directions: Using the website, <http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/mongols/history/history_a.htm>, explore in detail the life of the Mongols.

What is the “Barbarian Stereotype”?

The Barbarian Stereotype is the concept that the Mongols are barbaric raiders that only slaughter and destroy. Most Westerners accepted this stereotype. This perception is based on the speed and savagery that the Mongols conquered the other empires and states.

Mongols relations with Islam

The Mongol dynasty’s relation to Islam had a big impact on China relations with the outside world. The Mongols would develop cultures and new technologies due to interactions with other nations.

Religious Tolerance

The Mongols had a kind attitude towards foreign religions.

What was the Pax Mongolica?

Pax Mongolica is Mongolian Peace. It is the period of peace.

The Mongol’s Support of Trade

The Mongols always favored trade and their nomadic way of life caused them to recognize the importance of trade. The Mongols have a positive attitude towards merchants and commerce, unlike the Chinese.

Who was Marco Polo? Why is he significant?

Macro Polo is an Italian explorer and merchant. Macro Polo is significant because he had spread western culture to Asia across the Silk Road.

Who was Ibn Battuta?

Ibn Battuta is the great Islamic traveler from Morocco. He has reached China during the

Khubilai Khan (1215-1294)

Khubliai Khan is the grandson of Chinggis Khan, and patronized painting and theater. Furthermore, Khubliai and his successors had recruited and used Confucian scholars and Tibetan Buddhist monks as advisers. He had sought to rule the vast domains that the Mongols had conquered.

Chinggis (Genghis) Khan (1162-1227)

Chinggis Khan had brought all the nomadic tribes of Mongolia under the rule of him and his family in a firm, disciplined military state. Then after this unification, Chinggis began conquering the settled people beyond the borders of his nomadic realm and this would lead to the establishment of the Mongol Empire.

What was the Mongols’ influence on China?

The Mongols’ influence on China was mostly negative. The Mongols removed the Chinese civil service exams. Furthermore, in the conquest to take over China, many lives were lost and this caused a decline in the Chinese population.

What led to the conquests? How did a small group of Mongols succeed in conquering a vast domain?

The Mongol’s nomadic lifestyle led to the conquests. This is because the animals in their environment didn’t have any food to eat, so the Mongols had to conquer other states to obtain food to survive. The Mongols would succeed in conquering a vast domain because they were experts at including the groups they took over into their empire.

What brought about the end of the Mongol domination?

When Khubilai Khan had died, the Mongols experienced inflation of their currency to cover costs. Furthermore, natural disasters such as floods had left people homeless and unemployed,