



# The Mongol Scroll

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Editor in Chief: Hannah Seth

## The Life story of Genghis Khan

### Who is Genghis Khan?

Genghis Khan means “Universal Ruler.” His birth name of Temujin, means “blacksmith”. He lived from about 1167 to 1227. As for the name, Genghis Khan suites him and his actions better. As a child, he lived a violent and unforgiving life as he lost his father and his tribe abandoned him, his six siblings, and his mother. The Mongols before him were tribes that were always rivaling. And that land was home to ancient kingdoms where scientific proof still stands. Genghis Khan formed the Mongol empire by unifying the many tribes of Mongolia under his control and power. Khan was also an important man to his people and many more who joined. He gave them freedom of religion and helped them in powerful ways. He impacted the world we live in now, in many unthinkable manners. Not only that, but his empire was grand huge extending to the size of about 1/3 of Africa! He did many things that would be impossible or challenging for us to do in modern times, in times without technology or machines. His descendants also followed in his footsteps He was a Mongol, a warrior, a ruler, a conqueror, and a very violent man. He was Temujin. A future Genghis Khan.



Picture Caption: Deluun Boldog. A thought birthplace of the Great Genghis Khan.



Picture Caption: Destruction under the Mongol Empire during the time of Genghis Khan.

### Where and When?

#### Times and Dates

Genghis Khan was born around 1155-1167 with the legend of holding his mother’s blood clot in his hand. He ruled from 1206-1227 to the year of his death, when he was about 65 to 72 years old. Genghis Khan’s birthplace was not a hospital like most baby’s birthplace is. Instead, there are many ideas of where he was born, including Deluun Boldog and The Kentii Mountains.

Khan did live in Mongolia, but he also moved around all of Asia to wage war and military campaigns against other countries. In other words, he was nomadic. Along with the others under his rule. He ruled like this as well, taking his soldiers with him to battle and then returning to his people in Mongolia.

By 1227, Genghis Khan ruled from Central Russia to the Aral Sea, and from Northern China to Beijing in the east. His descendants did make his empire bigger and greater in future years.

He died on August 18, in the year 1227, during a military campaign against the Chinese kingdom Xi Xia. This was most likely because in Early 1227, a horse threw him off causing internal injuries. Khan never did recover from this after all.

Though we know the approximate time he died, we still do not know where his grave is located.

### Holiday Savings for Trading!

Save 3 sukhes off on all gear and supplies. Metals are discounted by 1 sukhe.

**Meet new people and enjoy yourself down on the Silk Road while trading.**



### Farmers Needed!

Come down to the Tuul River at midday for more information. Pay amount will be based on skill and productivity.



### Ready to Move? Call U-horse!

Quick movers who will take your stuff wherever you need them to! Swift and easy, deals only applicable this month! Come quick!







## Actions and Contributions

### Good and Not so Good things

Genghis Khan became the leader of many combined large nomadic tribes at the age of 46.

Genghis Khan's empire was the biggest in the world up to that time. By the time he died, he had controlled almost 1/3 of Asia or approximately two times more significant than the empire of Alexander the Great. This amount is also equivalent to 1/3 the size of Africa!

Khan is also responsible for killing about 20-40 million people. Though this is true, he also incorporated enemies into his armies and put them in high positions based on their achievements going against tradition.

He established freedom of religion which allowed his followers to be Christians, Muslims, and Buddhists.

Genghis Khan also established a universal law based on Mongol common law called the Yassa. He established a universal writing system based on Uyghur script. His writing system was not the first to come about in Asia, but it was the first to be accepted widely and taught to people in many regions.

He also introduced gold and silver coins called Sukhes and later, in the year of his death, concocted and showed the world's first paper money/banknote.

Genghis Khan created an international communication and postal network known as the "Yam." Not the type we eat.

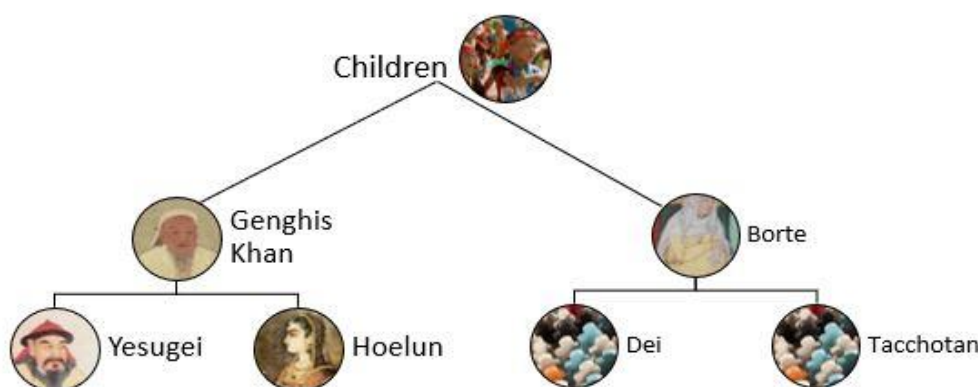
He also conducted a regular census, forbade the selling and taking of women, outlawed slavery, and banned torture.

Genghis Khan also instituted free trade along the silk road, which was crucial to many civilizations.

He also redistributed the wealth he gained to his warriors to maintain the economy. Above all, Khan was the first great leader and emperor of the Mongolian Empire.



Picture Caption: A map of the Mongolian empire by the death and after death of Genghis Khan.



Picture Caption: A minimized view of Genghis Khan's Family.

## Rise to Power

All power starts somewhere. For Genghis Khan, or at this point Temujin, it starts off by killing his older half-brother and becoming head of the family. When Temujin married Borte, she too was kidnapped by the Merits. Khan launched a daring rescue and later started building a reputation, forming new alliances, and getting more followers. He also fought battles against other countries and rivals, including his former best friend, and defeated them. This gave him more control and hence, more power. As he got more followers his empire expanded.

He had more soldiers and warriors, he had more "sub-leaders", he had more thinkers and more! He was able to overthrow many countries and gain control over their people. Though he did have to dispose of some who could stab him in the back later. He kept the youngsters who could become loyal citizens. He was also very strategic, strict, brutal, and defensive. He also used many weapons. Not only the metal kind but natural ones including rain and weather. These were some traits that led to success in getting more power and building a great empire.

## Goals

### What may have been wanted

Genghis Khan had many goals. Most of which were naturally violent. Khan wanted to unite many people and countries to form a large and grand empire.

He also wanted power and control over large portions of land. The Mongols were not that rich or very secure people. So, this also gave them the desire for a high political, economic, and military status.

Genghis Khan also wanted revenge on the Jin Dynasty. This vengeance was because of past defeats in battles and the immense amount of riches in Northern China. He also wanted to place destruction on the Xi Xia kingdom.

Genghis Khan's main goal was to defeat China's great empires and be an important man in Mongolian and Chinese history. He also wanted to rule the world. He made it halfway there. Most of his goals were accomplished in his lifetime.



Picture Caption: Image of the Jin Dynasty from 1115-1234.



## Genghis Khan's Significance to China's History



Picture Caption: An image of the Great Wall of China which was built to keep Northern Invaders Out

To China's history, Genghis Khan added the Yuan Dynasty which was ruled by his children and grandchildren. The Mongol's also invaded China in 60 years. Including the demise of the Jin Empire, Western Xia, the Dali Kingdom, the Southern Song, and the Eastern Xia. Genghis Khan started the Mongol Conquest of China with minute raids into Western Xia.

Genghis Khan killed many people that

severely and harshly impacted Chinese populations, and more. Some effects could have been negative or positive. Genghis Khan's territory also included much of modern China. The Mongols also permanently reunited three states in China into a single uniform one. This also connected many smaller sections.

Khan also defeated parts of China and raided many others. His first campaign outside of Mongolia's borders happened against the Xi Xia kingdom. The Mongol army next attacked Jin Dynasty after the mistake of requesting Genghis Khan's tribute.

Genghis Khan was also the only one to get past the Great Wall of China in its 2,700-year history. He not only did this once, but many times.

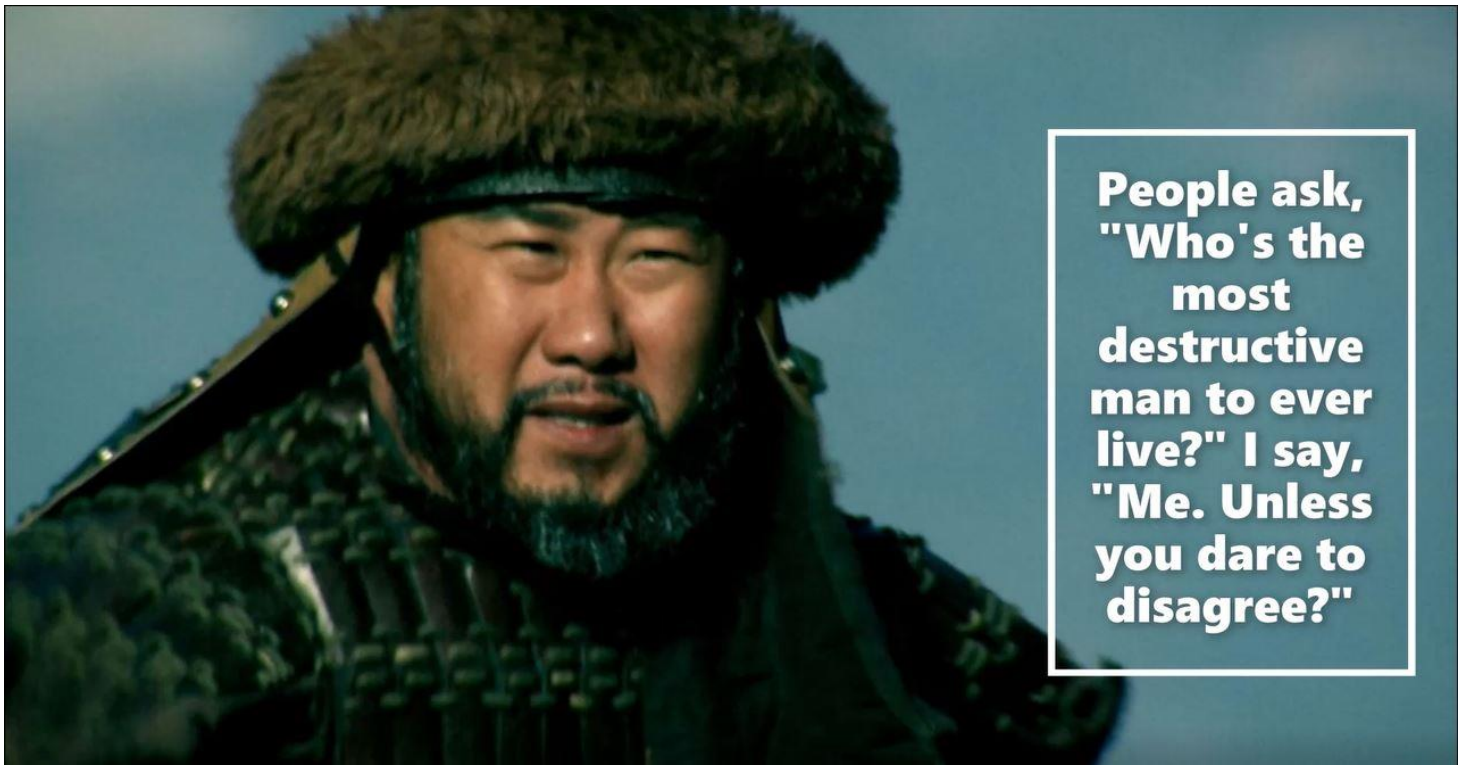
Overall, Genghis Khan placed a negative dent in China's history which, eventually and immediately, changed many things for the Chinese.

## Some things to think about

If you had been young Temujin, would you have survived, what would you have done?

Genghis Khan pressed on through hard times and moved on. Would you have done the same?

Genghis Khan built an empire 1/3 the size of Africa without modern technology or resources. Would you have been able to?



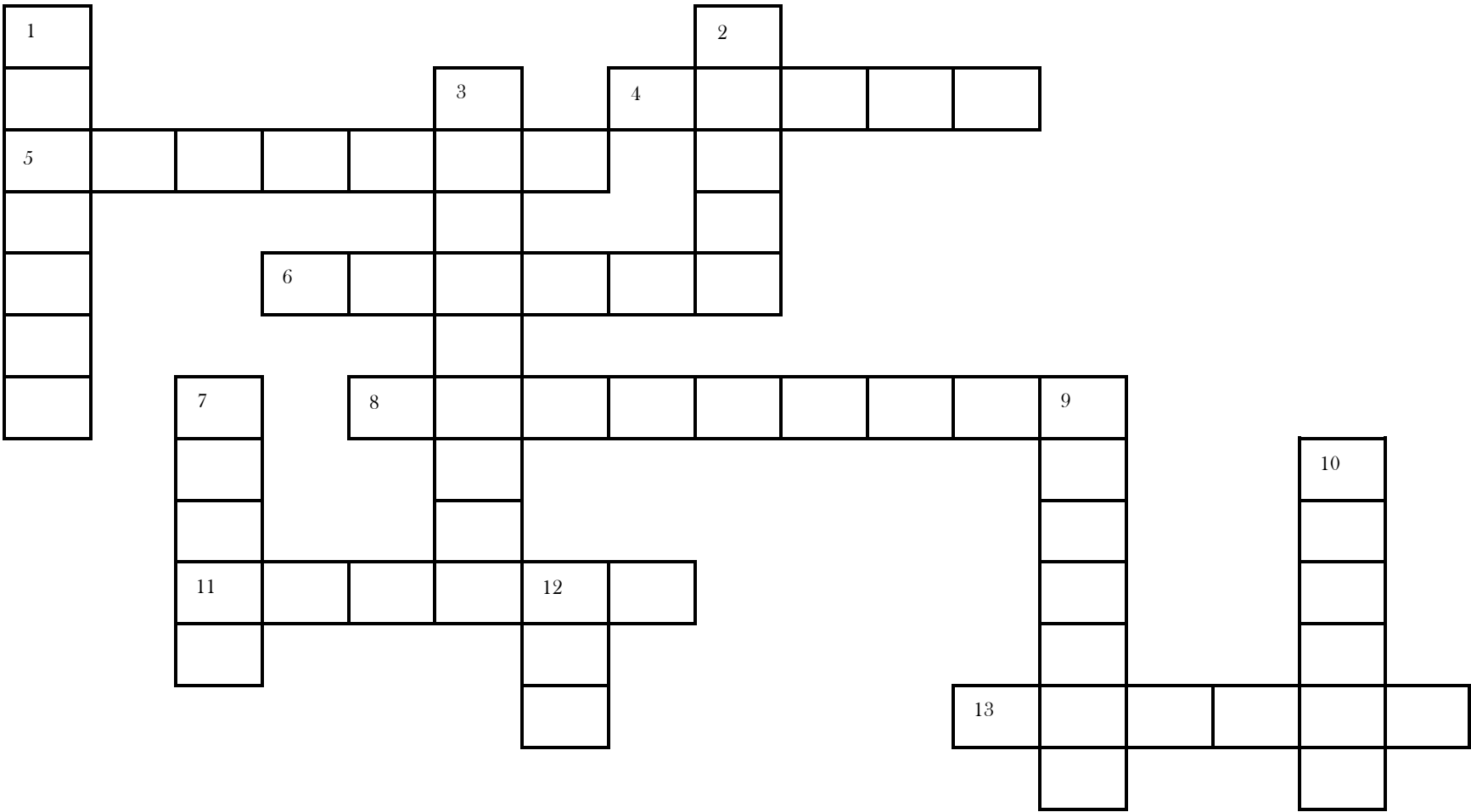
## Weather update- Karakorum (Mongolian Capital)

|                   | Night | Morning | Afternoon | Evening | Max/min temp. | Precip. | Wind  |
|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|---------------|---------|-------|
| Today, Dec. 7     |       |         |           |         | -9° / -22°    |         | 2 m/s |
| Tuesday, Dec. 8   |       |         |           |         | -8° / -21°    |         | 5 m/s |
| Wednesday, Dec. 9 |       |         |           |         | -4° / -19°    |         | 5 m/s |
| Thursday, Dec. 10 |       |         |           |         | -9° / -20°    |         | 4 m/s |
| Friday, Dec. 11   |       |         |           |         | -9° / -19°    | 0.3 mm  | 1 m/s |
| Saturday, Dec. 12 |       |         |           |         | -15° / -25°   | 0.6 mm  | 5 m/s |
| Sunday, Dec. 13   |       |         |           |         | -17° / -27°   |         | 4 m/s |





Genghis Khan Crossword Puzzle



Across:

4.

Khan died in a military campaign against the kingdom called what?
5.

Under his rule, about 40 \_\_\_\_\_ people were killed.
6.

Khan died in the month of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of 1227.
8.

When was in young Temujin's fist when he was born?
11.

Genghis Khan's last ruling descendant was deposed of in 19-\_\_\_\_.
13.

Khan's descendants made the empire \_\_\_\_\_.

Down:

1.

Genghis Khan united many what tribes?
2.

Khan was the \_\_\_\_\_ emperor of the Mongol empire.
3.

Genghis Khan became the leader of what empire?
7.

He married a woman named \_\_\_\_\_. She was not his only wife.
9.

What was Khan's birth name?
10.

He introduced precious metal coins known as what?
12.

Genghis Khan controlled approximately how many times the size of the empire of Alexander the great?

Answers:

1-nomadic 2-first 3-Mongolian 4-Xia 5-million 6-August 7-Borje 8-BloodClot 9-Temujin 10-Sukhes 11-Twenty 12-two 13-bigger



## Did you Know?

### Fun Facts you'll never forget about Genghis Khan

- There is no definite record of what he looked like
- Some of his most trusted generals were formal enemies
- The soviets tried to smother the memory of him in Mongolia
- During his lifetime, he never let anyone paint his portrait or sculpt his image. His followers only did it after his death.
- Up to **16 million** men are related to Genghis Khan



## Genghis Khan Quotes

“If you’re afraid – don’t do it, – if you’re doing it – don’t be afraid!”

“An action committed in anger is an action doomed to failure.”

“A leader can never be happy until his people are happy.”

“It is not sufficient that I succeed – all others must fail.”

“Even when a friend does something you do not like, he continues to be your friend.”

“The merit in action lies in finishing it to the end.”

“One of the joys of travel is visiting new towns and meeting new people.”

“When it was wet, we bore the wet together, when it was cold, we bore the cold together.”

“Violence never settles anything.”