

## The Mongol and Ming Empires: Chapter 12 Section 2

### Lesson Objectives

165. Describe the \_\_\_\_\_ conquest of China.
166. Explain how \_\_\_\_\_ organized Mongol rule in China.
167. Describe how the \_\_\_\_\_ rulers restored the previous style of Chinese government.
168. Explain Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ and China's relationship with the rest of the world.

### 165. Describe the Mongol conquest of China.

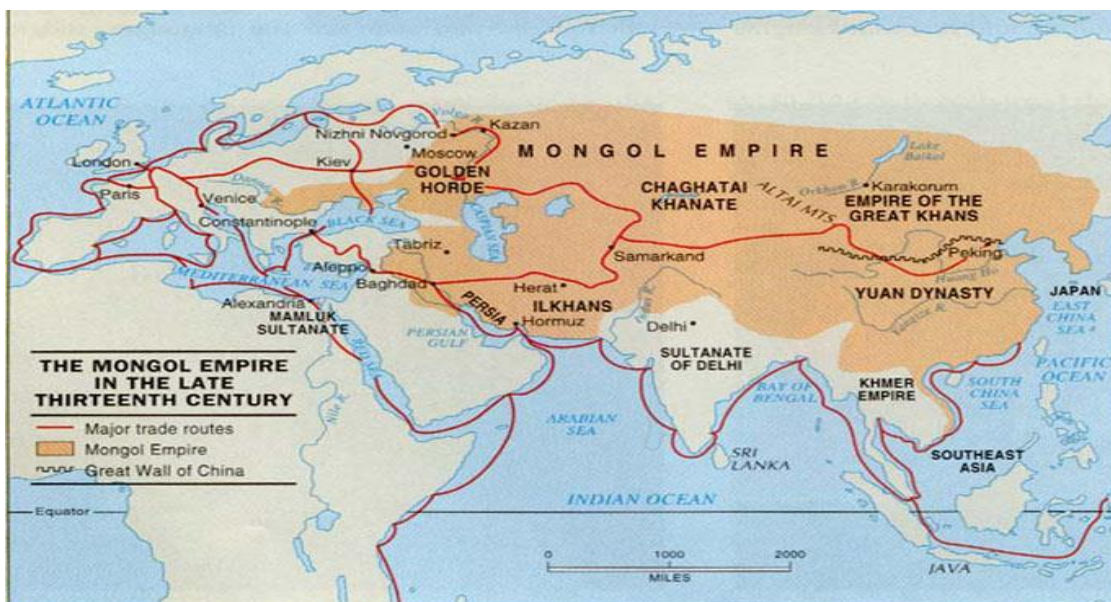
#### Mongol Armies Build an Empire

- **Mongols-** \_\_\_\_\_ people from the **steppes** of central Asia.
- **Genghis Khan-** " \_\_\_\_\_ ", united all the Mongol tribes and built an empire from Europe all the way to the Pacific Ocean in Asia.

#### Mongols Invade China

- **Genghis Khan-** had a reputation for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mongol Military
  - Strict discipline
  - Skilled \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Armies
  - Developed \_\_\_\_\_ to conquer the walled cities of China.
  - Gunpowder- \_\_\_\_\_ . (taken from the Chinese)

#### Mongol Empire



*The Mongols extended their hegemony over a major part of the Eurasian landmass, from the Danube to the Pacific for the better part of two centuries.*

## Rulers Establish Order and Peace

- The Mongols \_\_\_\_\_ oppressive rulers.
- They allowed conquered peoples to live as they had before. (If they paid \_\_\_\_\_).
- **Pax Mongolica**- period of \_\_\_\_\_ during Mongol rule.
- People *“enjoyed such a peace that a man might have journeyed from the land of sunrise to the land of sunset with a golden platter upon his head without suffering the least violence from anyone.”*

## 166. Explain how Kublai Khan organized Mongol rule in China.

### China Under Mongol Rule

- It took the Mongols 70 more years to conquer the rest of \_\_\_\_\_.
- **Kublai Khan**- grandson of Genghis Khan, defeated the last Song Emperor and ruled from his capital at Khanbaliq (formerly \_\_\_\_\_).

### An all Mongol Government

- Only \_\_\_\_\_ could serve in military.
- Highest government jobs were for Mongols or other non-Chinese officials he employed.
- Gave his government a \_\_\_\_\_ name – the **Yuan Dynasty**.
- Chinese officials still ruled their own provinces because the Mongol Empire was \_\_\_\_\_ to be only ruled by Mongols.

### Marco Polo

- **Marco Polo**- \_\_\_\_\_ merchant who traveled the world and \_\_\_\_\_ about the cultures he encountered.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ and lived in China for 17 years.
- His reports sparked \_\_\_\_\_ interest in the markets of Asia.

## 167. Describe how the Ming rulers restored the previous style of Chinese government.

### The Ming Restore Chinese Rule

- The Yuan (Mongol) dynasty \_\_\_\_\_ after the death of Kublai Khan.
- In 1368 a rebel army defeated the Mongols and pushed them back beyond the Great Wall of China.
- The new dynasty became known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty.

### The Economy Grows

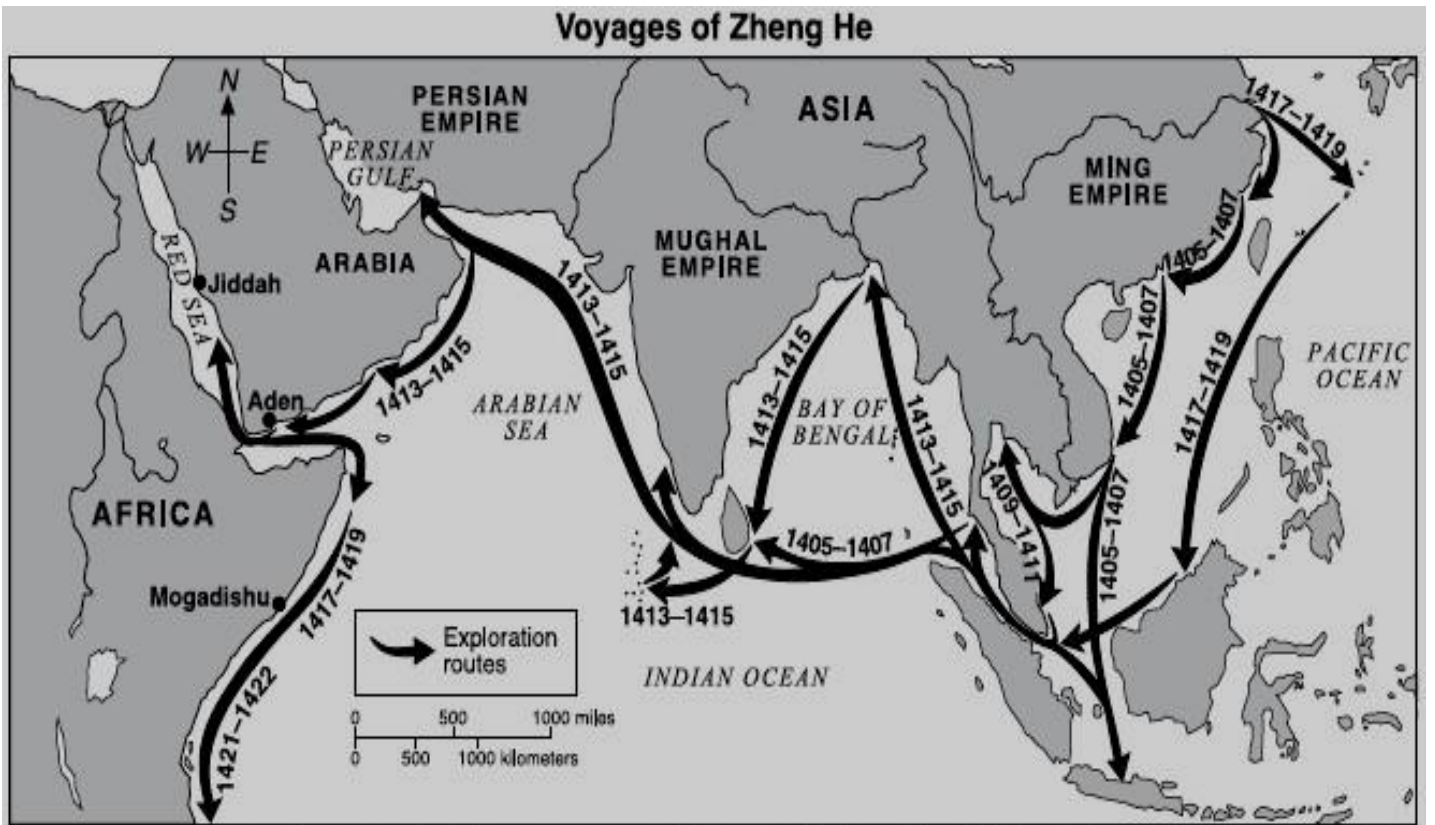
- Fertile farmland supported a \_\_\_\_\_ population.
- New methods of farming and manufacturing.
- Extensive \_\_\_\_\_ linked different parts of the country.

## 168. Explain Chinese exploration and China’s relationship with the rest of the world.

### Chinese Exploration

- Ming rulers sent Chinese fleets around the world to show the \_\_\_\_\_ of their government.
- **Zheng He**- commanded seven expeditions to promote trade and collect \_\_\_\_\_ from lesser powers.
- In 1435 Ming rulers \_\_\_\_\_ . Why?

## The Travels of Zheng He



Source: Elisabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall (adapted)