Pax Mongolica and the Yuan Dynasty: The Genius That Was China, Part II

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- A. Mongol Society Steppe-Pastoralist
- B. Military
- C. Temüjin (Chinggis Khan) (1162–1227)
- D. Expansion and Conquest

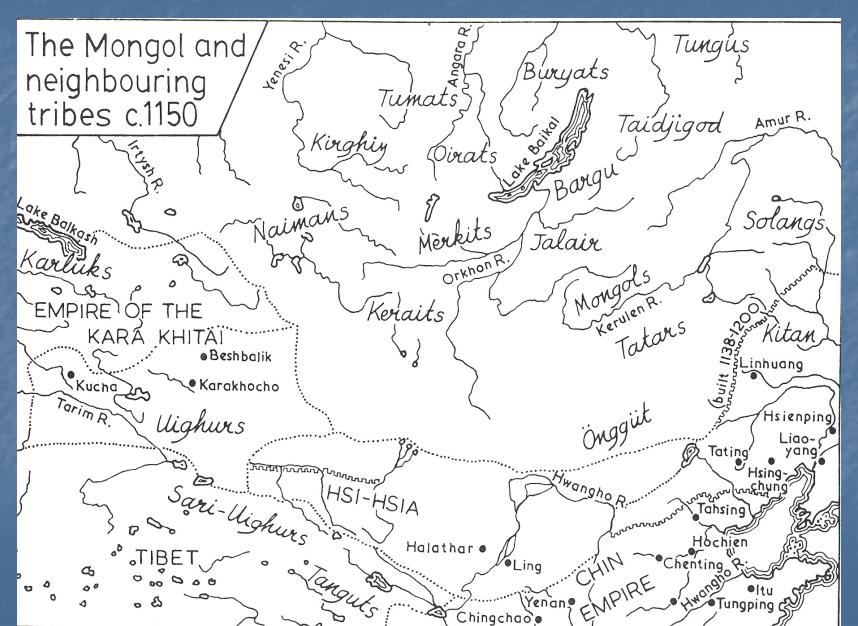
Pax Mongolica and the Yuan Dynasty: The Genius That Was China, Part II

- E. Administration
- F. Qubilai Khan (1215–1294)
- G. Mongol Influence

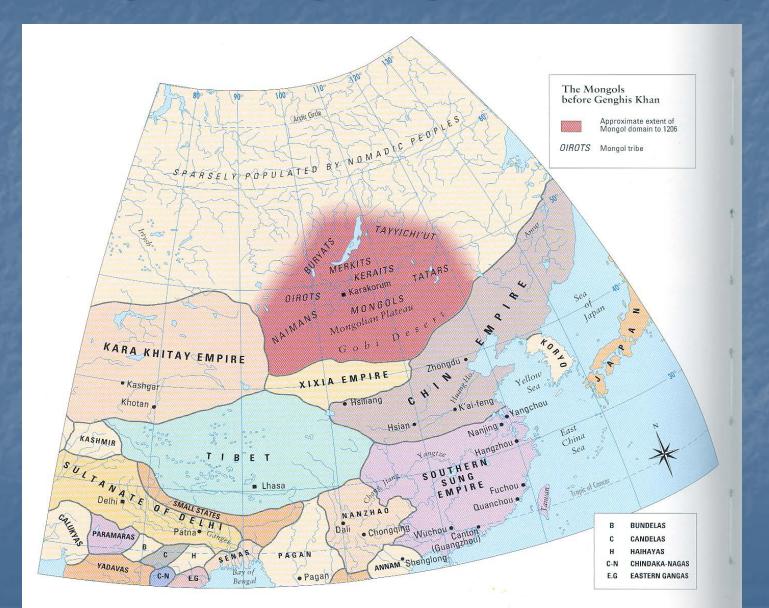
A. Mongol Society — Steppe-Pastoralist

- 1. yurt (ger)
- 2. sheep and horses
- 3. symbiotic relationship with sedentary societies

Eastern Steppe ca. 1150



Mongols at Beginning of 13th Century



The Mongol Empire



Mongol Empire



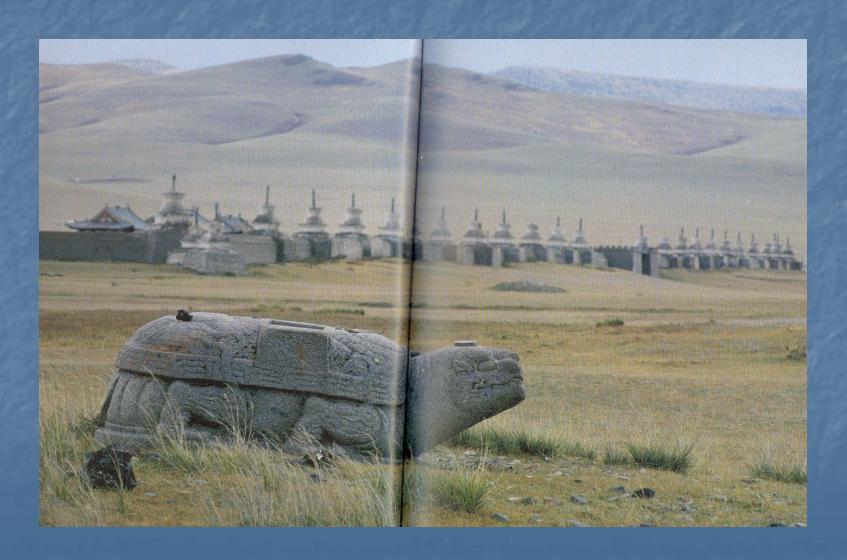
B. Military

- 1. Horse archers
 - a. short stirrup
 - b. recurved bow
- 2. Organization
 - a. by tens, hundreds, thousands, and so forth (tumen = 10,000)
 - b. signaling by flags
 - c. feigned retreat
- 3. Long-range strategy

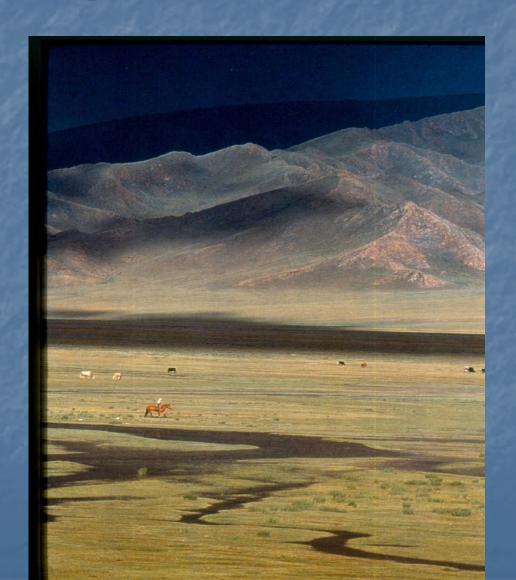
Ger (Yurt)



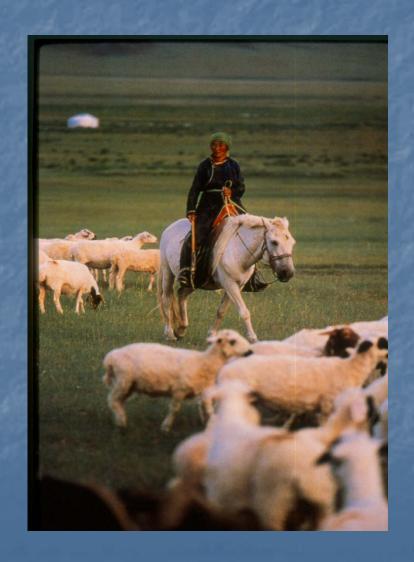
Qaraqorum (today)



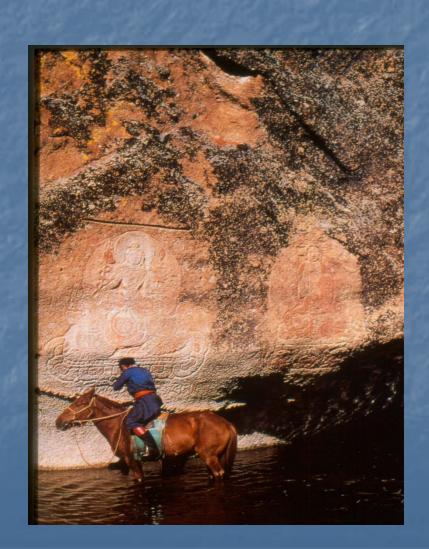
Mongolia near the Orkhon River



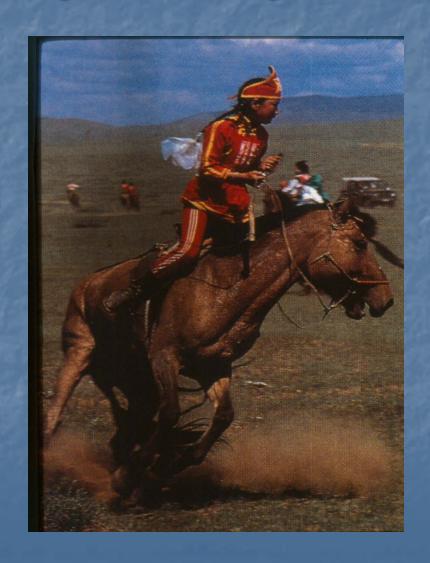
Mongolian sheepherding



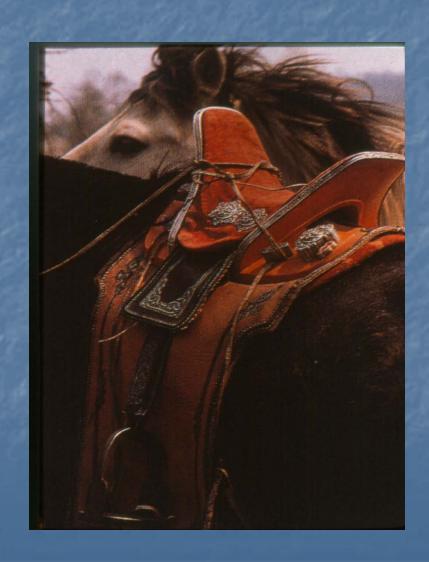
A Mongolian paying obeisance at a shrine



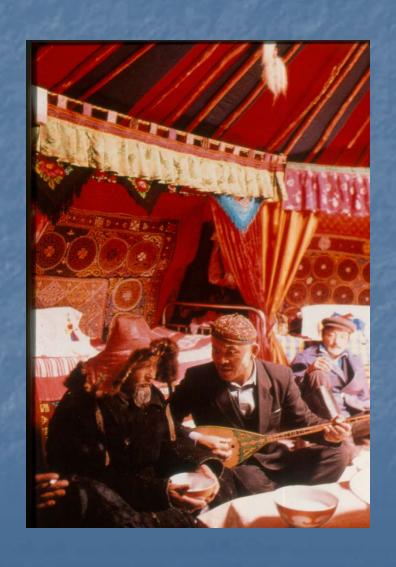
Mongolian girl standing in the stirrups



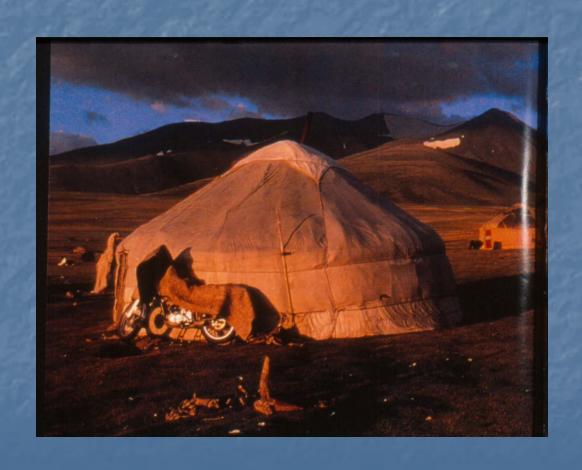
Typical Mongolian saddle



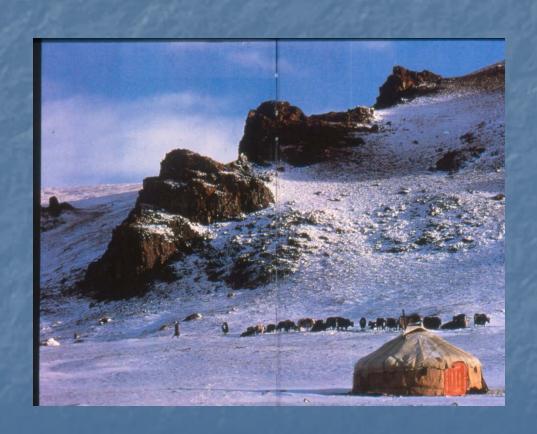
Inside a ger



Motorcycle outside a ger



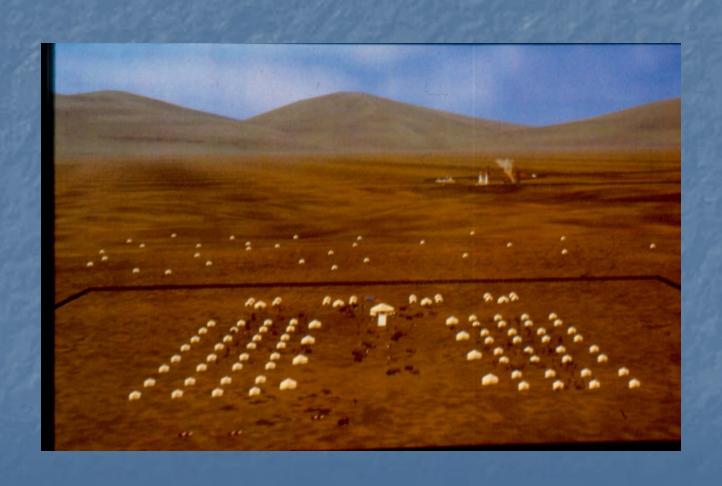
A ger in the winter



Mongolian landscape



A Mongol yurt (camp)



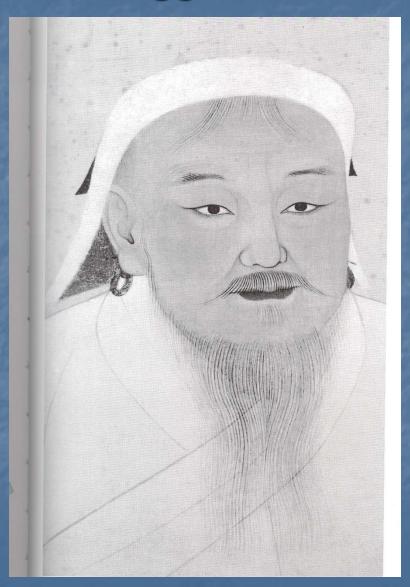
Mongol Warrior, 19th Century



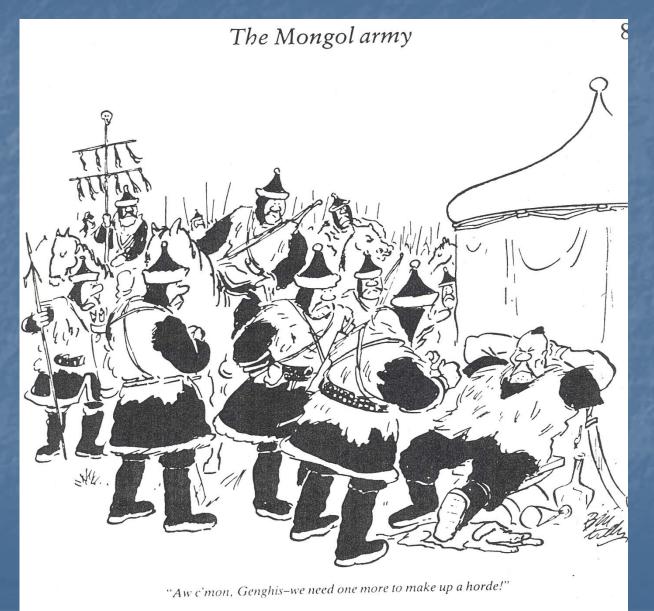
C. Temüjin (Chinggis Khan) (1162–1227)

- 1. Börte wife
- 2. Four sons: Jochi, Chagatay, Ögödei, and Tolui
- 3. Innovation in steppe political organization

Chinggis Khan



The Mongol Army



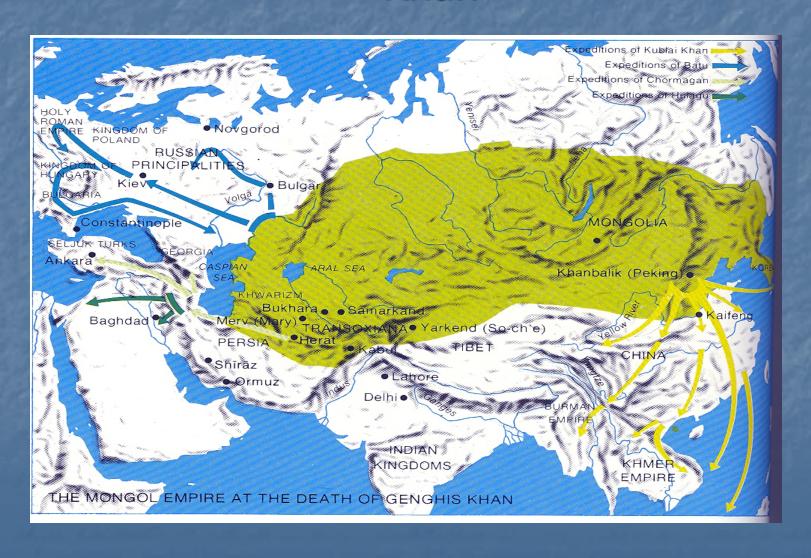
D. Expansion and Conquest

- 1. Inner Eurasia vs. Outer Eurasia
- 2. Allegiance of steppe clans
- 3. Trade routes
- 4. Khan (qan and qagan)

Mongols at time of Chinggis Khan



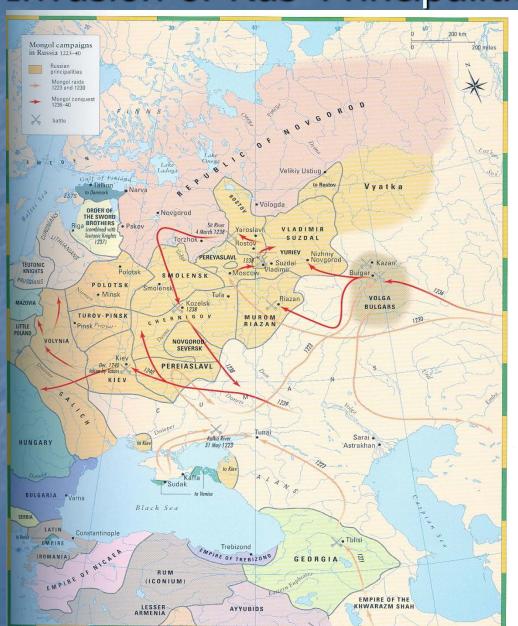
Mongol Empire at the death of Chinggis Khan



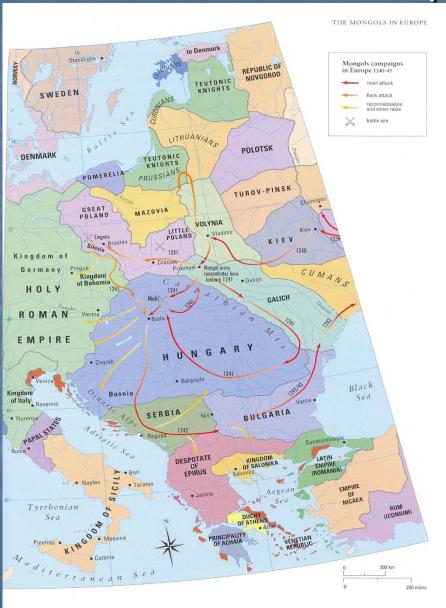
Mongol Empire at the time of Qubilai Khan



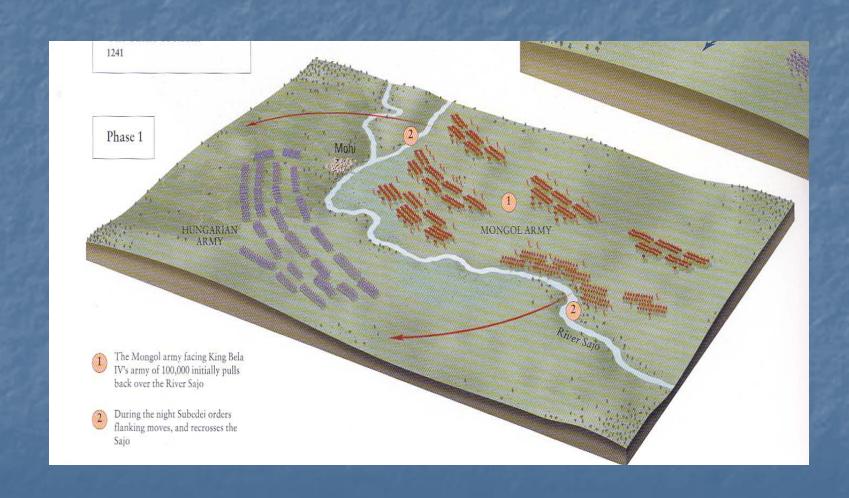
Invasion of Rus' Principalities



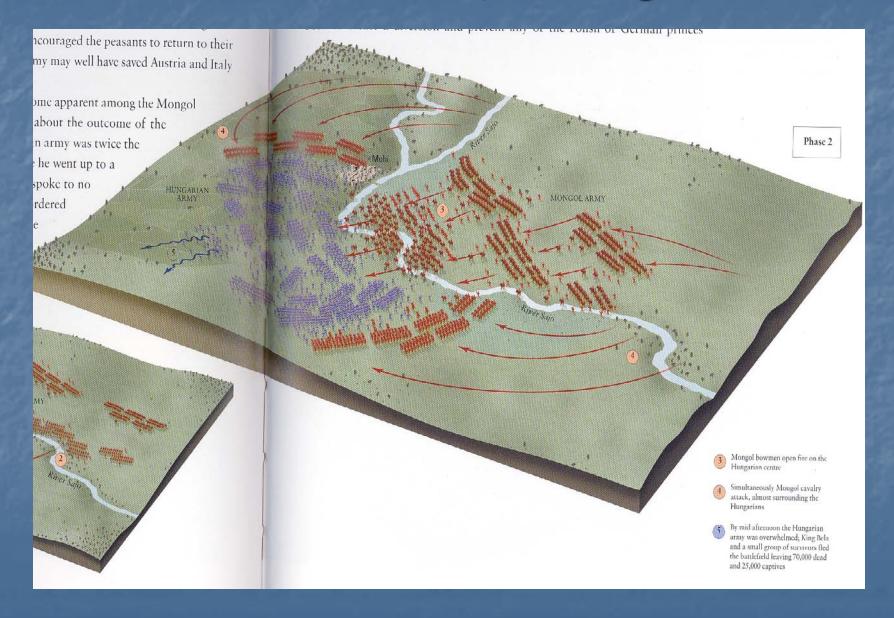
Invasion of Eastern Europe



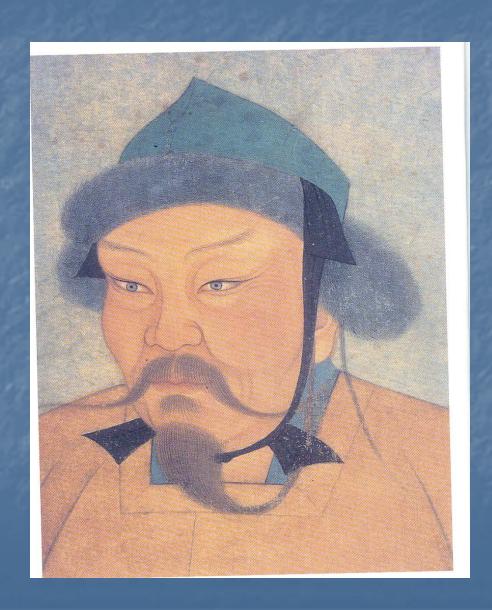
Battle of Mohi, 1st Stage



Battle of Mohi, 2nd Stage



Ogodei



E. Administration

- 1. succession
- 2. Chinese system of dual administration
- 3. *lam* (system of posts) use of *paiza*
- 4. Uighur = *lingua franca* of the Steppe
- 5. Qaraqoram capital of Mongol Empire

1. succession

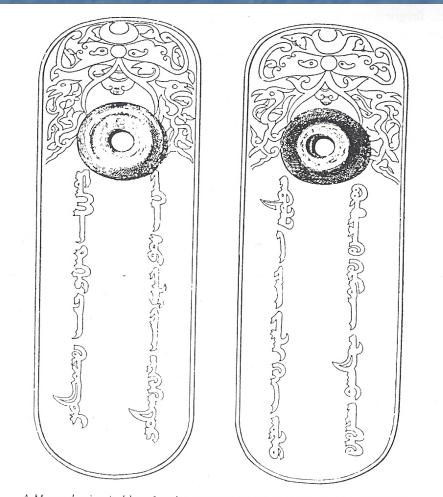
a. Tanistry

b. *Quriltai*

2. Chinese system of dual administration

- a. Yelü Chucai (Yeh-lü Ch'u-ts'ai) (Khitan captured in northern China)
- b. *Da-lu-hua-ch'ih = daruǧači =* civilian governor
- c. *Tanma = bāsqāq = tammači* = military governor

3. Iam (system of posts) — use of paiza

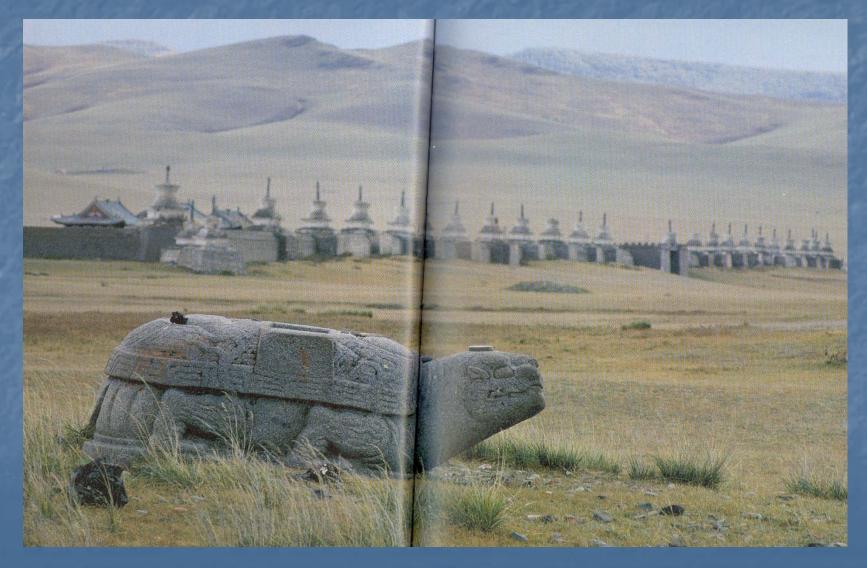


A Mongol paiza (tablet of authority) in the Uighur script. Discovered in the former lands of the Golden Horde

4. Uighur = *lingua franca* of the Steppe

- Tata Tonga (T'a-t'a-t'ung-a) (keeper of seal of Tayang [Naimans])
- b. embryonic Mongol bureaus set up on Uighur model
- c. Mongol language written in Uighur characters (ca. 1204)

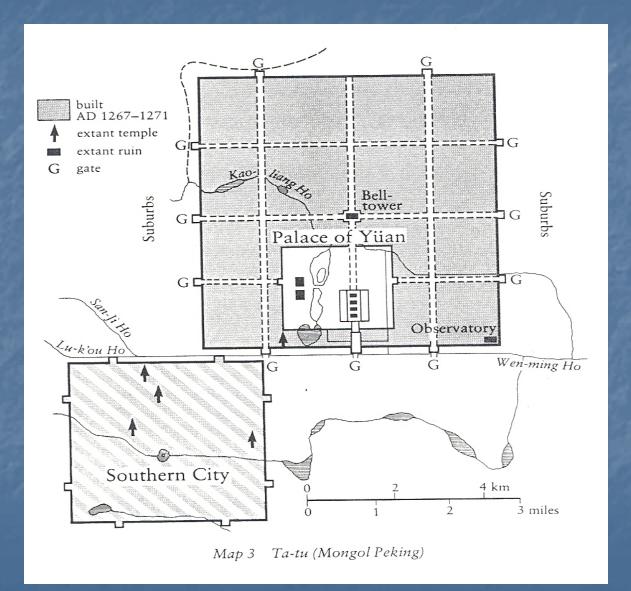
5. Qaraqoram — capital of Mongol Empire



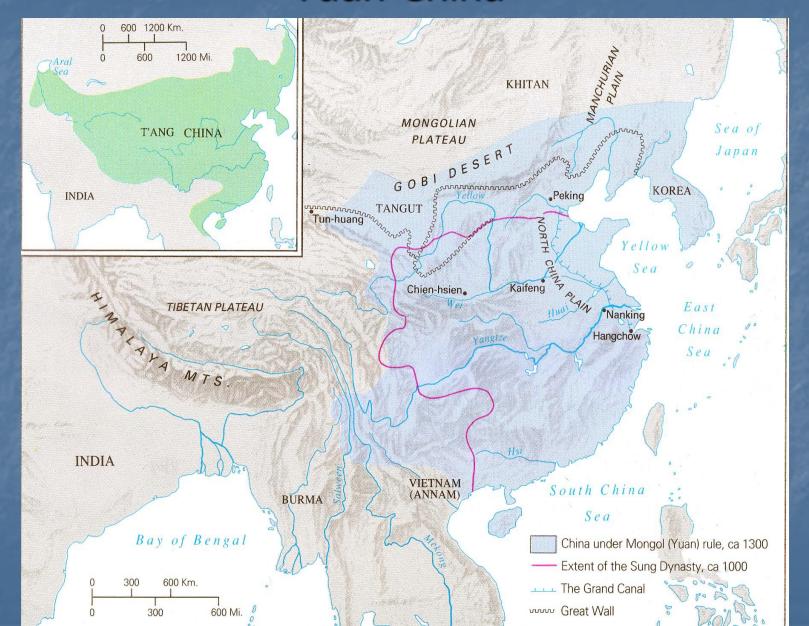
F. Qubilai Khan (1215–1294)

- 1. Chabi wife and policy adviser
- 2. founded Yuan Dynasty (1279–1370)
- 3. Cities
 - a. Shangdu (Xanadu)
 - b. Dadu (Ta-tu; Khanbeliq; Beijing)
- 4. Policies
 - a. Production
 - b. Commerce
- 5. Marco Polo, // Milione

Dadu



Yuan China



G. Mongol Influence

- 1. on Russia
- 2. on Central Asia
- 3. on Persia
- 4. on China

16th Century Muscovite Cavalrymen

