

## **Chapter 18: Nomadic Empires and Eurasian Integration**

### **I. Turkish Migrations and Imperial Expansion**

#### **A. Nomadic Economy and Society (pages 462-464)**

1. What was the connection between the geography/ecology of central Asia and the development of nomadic herders?
2. **Cause – Effect:** “ ... intensive agriculture and large scale craft production were practical impossibilities.”
3. **Agree – Disagree:** Support with evidence your view of the following: Although they were nomadic, the Turkish peoples of central Asia continuously maintained their traditional shaman based religions.
4. What is a “khan”? And, in general, why were nomadic people such a formidable military force?

### **II. The Mongol Empire**

#### **A. Chinggis (Ghenghis) Khan and the Making of the Mongol Empire (pages 466-470)**

1. What was “steppe diplomacy”?
2. What does Chinggis Khan mean?
3. Identify FIVE features of Mongol political organization under Chinggis Khan.
4. Identify FIVE features of the Mongol military forces and strategies.
5. How was Chinggis Khan’s conquering of Persia a good example of the brutal Mongol military strategy?
6. What two geographic regions did Chinggis Khan conquer before his death in 1227 CE?
7. Explain what your text means by, “Chinggis Khan was a conqueror, however, not an administrator.”

#### **B. The Mongol Empires After Chinggis Khan (pages 470-473)**

1. Identify THREE features of Khubilai Khan’s conquest and rule in China
2. In what two areas did the Mongols attempt conquest but were not successful? Why?
3. Identify TWO features of the conquest and rule of the Golden Horde in Russia?
4. Identify TWO features of the conquest and rule of the Ilkhanate in Persia?

5. Make a T-chart and Compare and Contrast Mongol rule in Persia vs. Mongol rule in China.

### **C. The Mongols and Eurasian Integration (pages 473-475)**

1. Carefully read this section first!!! Then, Identify (bullet-pointing is fine!) evidence to support the following statement from your text. “... the Mongols ... sponsored interaction among peoples of different societies and linked Eurasian lands more directly than ever before.”

### **D. Decline of the Mongols in Persia and China (pages 475-476)**

1. Identify ONE common feature of the collapse of Mongol rule in BOTH Persia (Ilkhanate) and China (Yuan Dynasty).

## **III. After the Mongols**

### **A. Tamerlane the Whirlwind (pages 476-477)**

1. What THREE Islamic Empires are born after Tamerlane’s “imperial creation” had disappeared in the early 15<sup>th</sup> century?

### **B. The Foundation of the Ottoman Empire (pages 478-479)**

1. What did the Ottomans do in 1453 that would ultimately change the course of history? Explain.