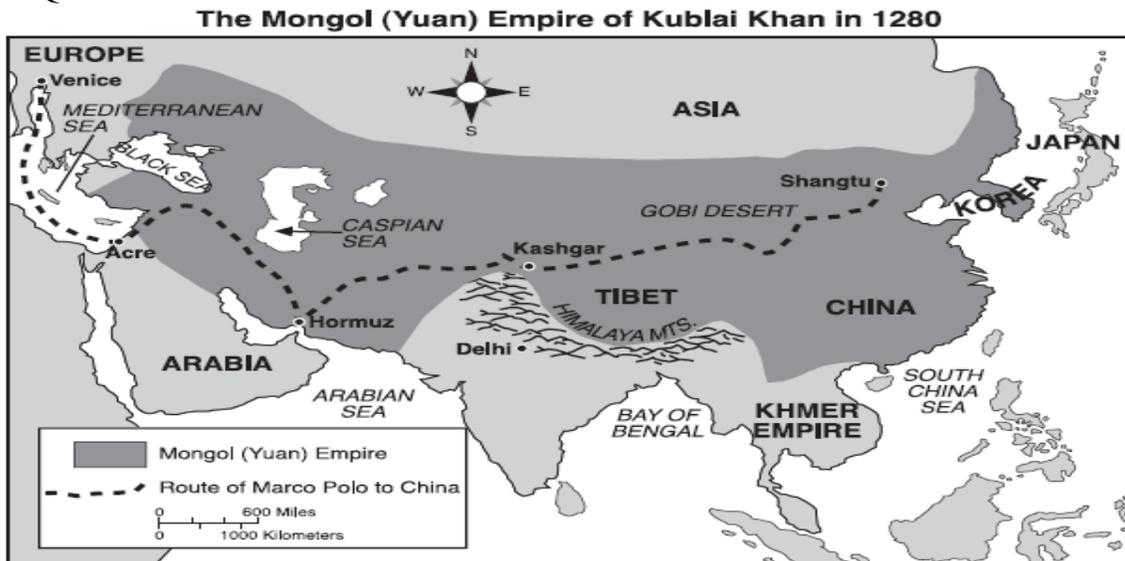


GII-Mongols

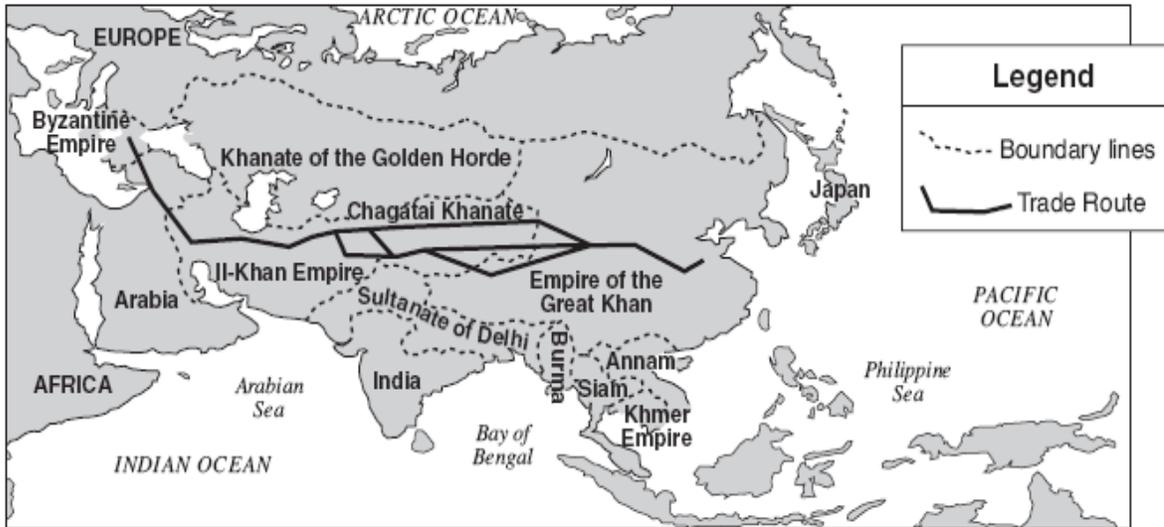
- unified by Genghis Khan in 1206
- Mongol War Machine used superior military skills to conquer the largest empire in world history from Eastern Europe to the Pacific coast of Asia
- Mongols made trade and travel safer and brought about a period of peace known as the Pax Mongolia (13th and 14th centuries)
- Because of their protection trade increased between Europe and Asia along the Silk Roads
- Kublai Khan unified China and created the Yuan Dynasty
- The Mongols isolated Russia from Western Europe but taught it how to rule with centralized (one-person) authority

Sample Questions



1. The information provided by the map indicates that in 1280 the Mongols controlled
 - (1) areas of Africa, Asia, and Europe
 - (2) territory from eastern China to eastern Europe
 - (3) Japan and Korea
 - (4) all of Asia
2. What was the effect of the extensive Mongol Empire on the people who lived in Europe and Asia in the 1200s?
 - (1) development of a common language
 - (2) adoption of Confucian ideas and practices
 - (3) expansion of Japanese cultural traditions
 - (4) significant increases in trade and travel
3. Which factor contributed to the success of the vast empire created by the Mongols?
 - (1) avoiding contacts with the West
 - (2) paying monetary tribute to local rulers
 - (3) employing superior military skills
 - (4) converting conquered peoples to Confucianism
4. Which statement supports the claim that diversity was an important characteristic of the Mongol Empire (1200–1350)?
 - (1) All people in the Mongol Empire were Hindu.
 - (2) The Mongol Empire ruled peoples from China, Russia, eastern Europe, and India.
 - (3) Genghis Khan organized a network of communication across the Empire.
 - (4) The Mongol Empire covered only central Asia.

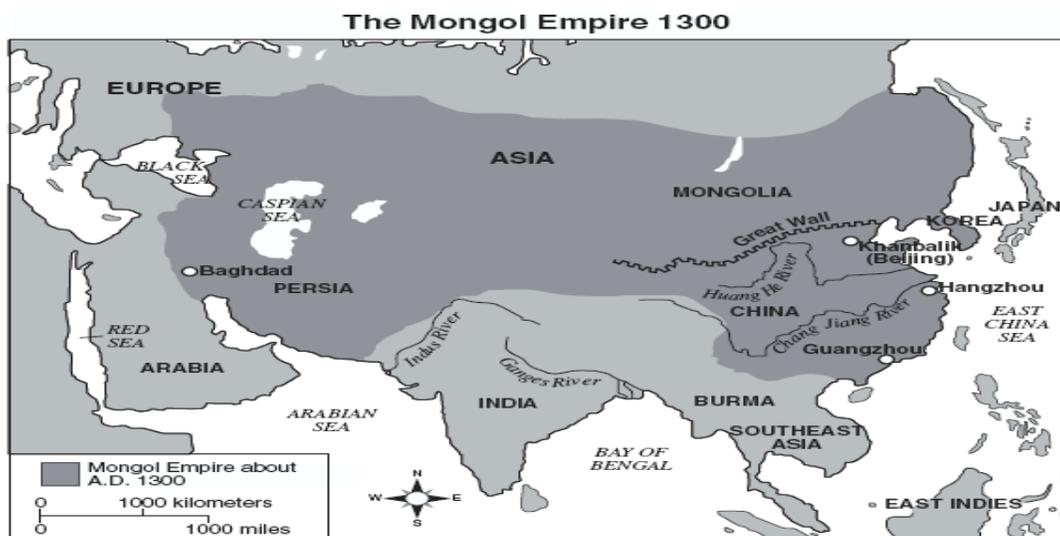
Asia — 1294



Source: GeoSystems Global Corporation (adapted)

5. Which group of people ruled much of Asia during the period shown on this map?

- (1) Mongol
- (2) Indian
- (3) Japanese
- (4) European



Source: H. Braun, L. Forman, H. Brodsky, *Reviewing Global History and Geography*, AMSCO (adapted)

6. The purpose of the Great Wall was to

- (1) protect the Chinese from the nomadic tribes of northern and central Asia
- (2) supply food from the south to Khanbalik (Beijing)
- (3) control the flood waters of the Huang He & the Yangtze rivers
- (4) protect the port city of Guangzhou

7. Which statement is supported by the information on this map?

- (1) By 1300, the Mongol Empire had reached the Red Sea.
- (2) The Mongol Empire controlled India and Japan by 1300.
- (3) By 1300, most of Europe had been conquered by the Mongols.
- (4) The Mongol Empire controlled a large portion of Asia by 1300.