**STUDY GUIDE**

*Ways of the World*, by Robert W. Strayer

CHAPTER 12: PASTORAL PEOPLES ON THE GLOBAL STAGE,
THE MONGOL MOMENT, 1200-1500

**Vocabulary**

Key Terms

**“age-set”:** Among the Masai, a group of boys united by a common initiation ceremony, who then moved together through the various “age-grades,” or ranks, of Masai life.

**Black Death:** Name later given to the massive plague pandemic that swept through Eurasia beginning in 1331; it is usually regarded as an outbreak of bubonic plague.

**Chinggis Khan**: Title meaning “universal ruler” that was given to the Mongol leader Temujin in 1206 after he united the Mongols. (*pron*. CHENG-iz KAHN)

 **“fictive kinship”:** Common form of tribal bonding in nomadic societies in which allies are designated and treated as blood relatives.

**Ghazan Khan:** Il-khan (subordinate khan) of Persia who ruled from 1295 to 1304; he is noted for his efforts to repair the Mongol damage to Persia. (*pron*. HAZ-zan KAHN)

**Hulegu Khan:** Grandson of Chinggis Khan (ca. 1217–1265) who became the first il-khan (subordinate khan) of Persia. (*pron*. hoo-LAY-goo KAHN)

**Karakorum:** Capital of the Mongol Empire. (*pron*. kah-rah-KOR-um)

**khagan:** Supreme ruler of a Turkic nomadic confederation. (*pron*. KAH-gahn)

**Khanbalik:** The “city of the khan,” founded as a new capital city for the Mongols after their conquest of China; now the city of Beijing. (*pron*. kahn-BAL-ik)

**Khubilai Khan:** Grandson of Chinggis Khan who ruled China from 1271 to 1294. (*pron*. KOO-bihlie KAHN)

**Kipchak Khanate:** Name given to Russia by the Mongols after they conquered it and incorporated it into the Mongol Empire in the mid-thirteenth century; known to Russians as the “Khanate of the Golden Horde.” (*pron*. KIP-chak KAHN-ate)

**Masai:** Nomadic cattle-keeping people of what is now Kenya and Tanzania. (*pron*. mah-SIGH)

**Modun:** Great ruler of the Xiongnu Empire (r. 210–174 b.c.e.) who created a centralized and hierarchical political system. (*pron*. moe-DOON)

**Mongol world war, the:** Term used to describe half a century of military campaigns, massive killing, and empire building pursued by Chinggis Khan and his successors in Eurasia after 1209.

**pastoralism:** Way of life in which people depend on the herding of domesticated animals for their food.

**Temujin:** Birth name of the Mongol leader better known as Chinggis Khan (1162–1227). (*pron*. TEM-uh-jin)

**Turks:** Turkic speakers from Central Asia, originally nomads, who spread westward into the Near East and into India; they created a series of nomadic empires between 552 and 965 C.E. but had a more lasting impact on world history when they became dominant in the Islamic heartland and founded a series of states and empires there.

**Xiongnu:** People of the Mongolian steppe lands north of China who formed a large-scale nomadic empire in the third and second centuries B.C.E. (*pron*. SHE-OONG-noo)

**Yuan dynasty:** Mongol dynasty that ruled China from 1271 to 1368; its name means “great beginnings.” (*pron*. yu-wen)

**Geography**

Put the following locations that are named in the chapter on the map. You should be able to locate the following places on a map and explain the role in the history of world civilization of each of these places.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| KarakorumKhwarizm | KhanbalikTabriz | SaraiCaffa |



**Multiple Answer Questions**

More important, you can use them to guide your thinking about what you should get from your reading.

**You may check your answer by clicking on the letter of your choice. For each question there may be more than one correct answer.**

1. Pastoral societies were

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) hunting-gathering societies.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) agricultural societies.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) herding societies.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) aimlessly wandering nomads.

2. What can reasonably be said about the relationship between pastoral societies and agricultural civilizations?

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) Pastoral societies arose near the fringes of agricultural civilizations.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) Pastoral societies began to appear at about the same time that agricultural societies began to evolve into civilizations.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Pastoral societies isolated themselves from agricultural civilizations because they had no need for their products.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Pastoral societies rejected the universal world religions of agricultural civilizations, because they were too incompatible with their ways of life..

3. In comparison to agricultural civilizations, pastoral societies

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) were generally less productive economically than agricultural civilizations.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) were more densely populated than were agricultural civilizations.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) generally offered women a higher status than did agricultural civilizations.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) were egalitarian rather than hierarchical as agricultural civilizations were.

4. Pastoral societies did not emerge in North America probably because

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) no suitable environment existed in which pastoral societies could thrive.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) no agricultural civilizations evolved in North America..

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) North America lacked large animals that could be domesticated.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) the native population was too sparse to form the critical mass needed for pastoralism.

5. Religious conditions among nomads of the Asian steppes in the decades just before the rise of Chinggis Khan were such that

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) all nomads were Shamanists.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) the nearly complete triumph of Islam among nomads prepared the ground for Mongol conquests.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) interaction among nomads had created considerable religious diversity in the steppes.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) a single family could include followers of several major, world-class religions.

6. The original Mongol homeland was located in

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) the north Asian steppes.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) northeastern China.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) southwest Asia.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) the steppes south of Lake Baikal.

7. Territories that Chinggis Khan incorporated into his empire included

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Korea.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Khorezim.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) China.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) Qara-Khitai.

8. Territories that Chinggis Khan incorporated into [his empire](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/Mongol_Empire.html) included

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Persia.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Russia.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) Manchuria.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Hsi Hsia.

9. The battle tactic most frequently used by Chinggis Khan's forces consisted of

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) frontal assault by massed cavalry.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) massive artillery barrage followed by infantry attacks on the flanks.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) pretence of flight to draw the enemy out followed by cavalry attacks on the flanks.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) dispatching birds and cats with flaming torches.

10. In organizing and running the political administration of his empire, Chinggis Khan

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) relied on a terroristic secret police network.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) consulted with Confucian scholars for advice.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) moved his capital to the more central location of Beijing.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) consulted with Muslim, Christian, Daoist, and Buddhist teachers.

11. The Mongols established effective imperial control over conquered peoples by

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) massive slaughter of the power elite of societies they conquered.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) enforced conversion to Mongol religion of societies they conquered.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) employment of rulers of conquered societies who continued traditional practices.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) encouragement of each society's traditional religious practices.

12. Based on early reports reaching them European Christians concluded that Chinggis Khan was

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) sent by God to punish the Byzantine Christians.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) sent by God to destroy the Muslims of Khorezim.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) the legendary Christian monarch of Asia who was expected to come to Europe's aid.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) sympathetic to Nestorian Christians of central Asia.

13. When Chinggis Khan died his successor

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) was his oldest son, Juji.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) was his youngest son, Tului.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) had been designated by Chinggis Khan himself.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) was chosen by a conclave of Mongol leaders.

14. Which, if any, of these major civilizational centers were overrun by the Mongols and incorporated into the [Mongol Empire](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/Mongol_Empire.html) in the thirteenth century?

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) China

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) India

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) Abbasid caliphate

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) Russia

15. The Mongol conquest of Persia was achieved

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) under the leadership of Genghis' grandson Hulagu.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) when the caliph of Baghdad surrendered in exchange for the right to keep his throne.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) by armies that included Chinese commanders and Christian soldiers.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) by the first use of cannons and gunpowder in battle.

16. Mongol expansion in the Middle East was stopped

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) when Khan Hulagu died.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) at the battle of Ain Jalut in Palestine.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) by armies of Egyptian Mamelukes.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) in the year 1260.

17. The descendant of Chinggis Khan who extended Mongol control from its far western base into European Russia, Ukraine, and Hungary was

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Ogotai.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) Batu.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Kubilai.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Hulagu.

18. Mongol expansion into eastern Europe (Poland, Hungary) was stopped

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) when Khan Ogotai died.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) when Polish Christian armies defeated the Mongol army.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) when the Mongols converted to Russian Orthodox Christianity.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) in the year 1242.

19. The descendant of Chinggis Khan who united and expanded the western Chinese and Mongolian regions into Mongol control of most of eastern Asia was

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Ogotai.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Batu.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) Kubilai.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Hulagu.

20. Mongol expansion into eastern Asia, beyond China, was stopped

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) when Khan Ogotai died.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) by the thick jungles of Vietnam.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) when the Mongols adopted Confucian patterns of governing.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) by typhoons off the coast of Japan.

21. Which, if any, of the following phrases can reasonably be accepted as descriptive of the Mongol empire?

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) religious toleration.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) autocratic political control.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) economically destructive.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) consultative political administration.

22. After the unity of the Mongol empire was shattered, the four Mongol successor states included

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) the Yuan dynasty in eastern Asia with capital at Khanbalik.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) the Persian ilkhanate with capital at Tabriz.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) the Golden Horde in Russia with capital at Sarai.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) the Jagatai khanate of central Asia with capital at Samarkand.

23. Which, if any, of the following accurately describe Mongol religious beliefs?

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) At the time of Genghis Khan's birth Mongols were traditional animists.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Mongols imposed their religious beliefs on conquered peoples by force.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Conquered peoples willingly accepted Mongol religion because it was tolerant.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) Mongols tended to adopt the religions of peoples they conquered.

24. Direct consequences of the Mongol Eurasian imperium for international trade included

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) near paralysis for around two centuries.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) encouragement of European traders to seek a sea route to East Asia.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) establishment of the first regular trade patterns crossing Eurasia.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) reopening of ancient trade routes between east and west.

25. The results of the Mongol conquest of China included

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Mongols converted to the local religion.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) Mongols directly ruled the area.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Mongol rule lasted more than 100 years.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) the Plague (Black Death) killed a substantial fraction of the population.

26. In China Mongol rule

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) promoted the religious and property interests of Buddhist monasteries.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) produced a sharp decline in the quality of artistic culture.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) isolated China from contacts with societies to its west.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) decimated the native Confucian-educated cultural elite.

27. Traditional Chinese Confucianists were alienated from Yuan rulers because Confucians did not share Mongol respect for

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) peasants.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) merchants.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) scientists.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) ancestors.

28. The results of the Mongol conquest of Persia included

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) Mongols converted to the local religion.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) Mongols directly ruled the area.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Mongol rule lasted more than 100 years.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) the Plague (Black Death) killed a substantial fraction of the population.

29. The results of the Mongol conquest of Russia included

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Mongols converted to the local religion.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Mongols directly ruled the area.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) Mongol rule lasted more than 100 years.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) the Plague (Black Death) killed a substantial fraction of the population.

30. In Russia Mongol rule

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) promoted the religious and property interests of the Orthodox church.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) left a residue of national fear of east Asians that continues to the present.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) produced a sharp decline in the quality of artistic culture.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) facilitated the domination of Moscow over other Russian cities.

31. What accounted for the growing political dominance of Moscow among the Russians under Mongol rule?.

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) The khan of the Golden Horde chose Moscow to be his capital city.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) As the southernmost Russian city, Moscow was better able to benefit from trade under the Mongols.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Moscow was the only Russian city that was not destroyed during the invasion.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) The princes of Moscow acquired the right to collect the taxes to be sent to the Mongol capital.

32. Which of these were important effects of the period of the Mongol rule in Russia?

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) The period of Mongol rule introduced many Islamic people into the region of Russia.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) The Mongol domination resulted in the destruction of the religion of Eastern Orthodox Christianity

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) Mongol rule facilitated the establishment of strong, centralized, authoritarian rule.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) Mongol rule isolated Russia from European cultural developments like the Renaissance and Reformation.

33. The period of the Mongol rule in Russia may have encouraged the traditional Russian acceptance of authoritarian rule because the Mongols.

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) ruled Russia with unprecedented centralized authority and arbitrary terror.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) destroyed commercial activity that Russians conducted with Europe.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) encouraged profanation of the properties of the Orthodox church.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) left a residue of national fear of east Asians that continues to the present.

34. As a result of the "Black Death" in western Europe

[a.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check0.html) economic disaster followed a sharp decline in prices.

[b.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) wages and per capita wealth for common people increased substantially.

[c.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) millions of people died.

[d.](https://www2.stetson.edu/secure/history/hy10302/check1.html) persecution of Jews increased.

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**Margin Review Questions**

***USE THE 3 EX’s***

**Explain**

**Expand**

**Use Examples**

1. **In what ways did pastoral societies differ from their agricultural counterparts?**
2. **In what ways did pastoral societies interact with their agricultural neighbors?**
3. **In what ways did the Xiongnu, Arabs, and Turks make an impact on world history?**
4. **Did the history and society of the East African Masai people parallel that of Asian nomads?**
5. **Identify the major steps in the rise of the Mongol Empire.**
6. **What accounts for the political and military success of the Mongols?**
7. **How did Mongol rule change China? In what ways were the Mongols changed by China?**
8. **How was Mongol rule in Persia different from that in China?**
9. **What was distinctive about the Russian experience of Mongol rule?**
10. **In what ways did the Mongol Empire contribute to the globalization of the Eurasian world?**
11. **Disease changes societies. How might this argument apply to the plague?**

**Big Picture Questions**

**WRITE ME A GOOD PARAGRAPH WITH DATA QUOTED FROM THE TEXT!**

***USE THE 3 EX’s***

**Explain**

**Expand**

**Use Examples**

1. **Prior to the rise of the Mongols, in what ways had pastoral peoples been significant in world history?**
2. **What accounts for the often negative attitudes of settled societies toward the pastoral peoples living on their borders? Why have historians often neglected pastoral peoples’ role in world history?**
3. **In what ways did the Mongol Empire resemble other empires, and in what ways did it differ from them? Why did it last a relatively short time?**
4. **In what different ways did Mongol rule affect the Islamic world, Russia, China, and Europe?**
5. **How would you define both the immediate and the long-term significance of the Mongols in world history?**
6. **How would you assess the perspective of this chapter toward the Mongols? Does it strike you as negative and critical of the Mongols, as bending over backward to portray them in a positive light, or as a balanced presentation?**

**« Fewer matches**