

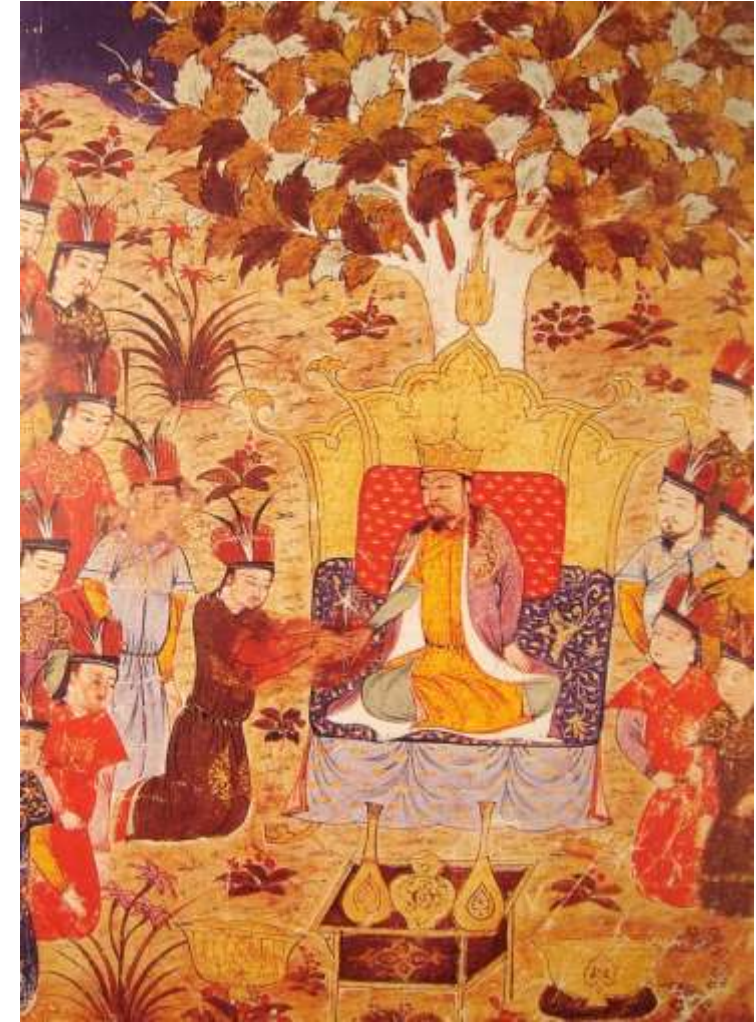
MONGOL RULE IN CHINA



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▪ Main Idea (Objective):



- The Mongols conquered China and created a new Dynasty that tried to conquer Japan and began trading with the rest of Asia.

MONGOL RULE IN CHINA



▪ **Lecture Focus (Essential Question) :**



- What does it mean to be tolerant? Lets find out how the Mongols used tolerance to rule the Chinese.

MONGOL RULE IN CHINA



- In 1260 C.E. the Mongols named Genghis Khan's grandson, **Kublai**, to be the new Khan.



- **Khan** = Ruler

MONGOL RULE IN CHINA



- Kublai Khan continued the Mongol conquest of China that his father had begun.



- In 1264 C.E. Kublai moved his capital from **Karakorum** in Mongolia to **Khanbaliq** in northern China.
(**Karakorum was established originally by Genghis Khan**)

MONGOL RULE IN CHINA





- Today the modern Chinese city of **Beijing** stands on the site of the Mongolian capital of **Khanbaliq**.

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- Buildings of Kublai Khan's **Khanbaliq**.

MONGOL RULE IN CHINA



- **Questions:**

- 1) What was the name of Genghis Khan's **grandson** who became the new khan?

- 2) What does the term **Khan** mean?

MONGOL RULE IN CHINA



- **Questions:**

- 1) What was the name of Genghis Khan's **grandson** who became the new khan?

- **Kublai Khan**

- 2) What does the term **Khan** mean?

- **Ruler**

MONGOL RULE IN CHINA



- In 1271 C.E., Kublai Khan became China's next Emperor.



- Within ten years, the Mongols had conquered southern China and put an end to the Song Dynasty.

WHAT DID THE MONGOLS DO IN CHINA?



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- Kublai Khan then started the **Yuan Dynasty** in China.



- **Yuan** means “**Beginning**,” and its name showed that the Mongols really wanted to rule and care for China for a long time.

WHAT DID THE MONGOLS DO IN CHINA?



- Unfortunately the Yuan Dynasty would only last only for about a **hundred** years.

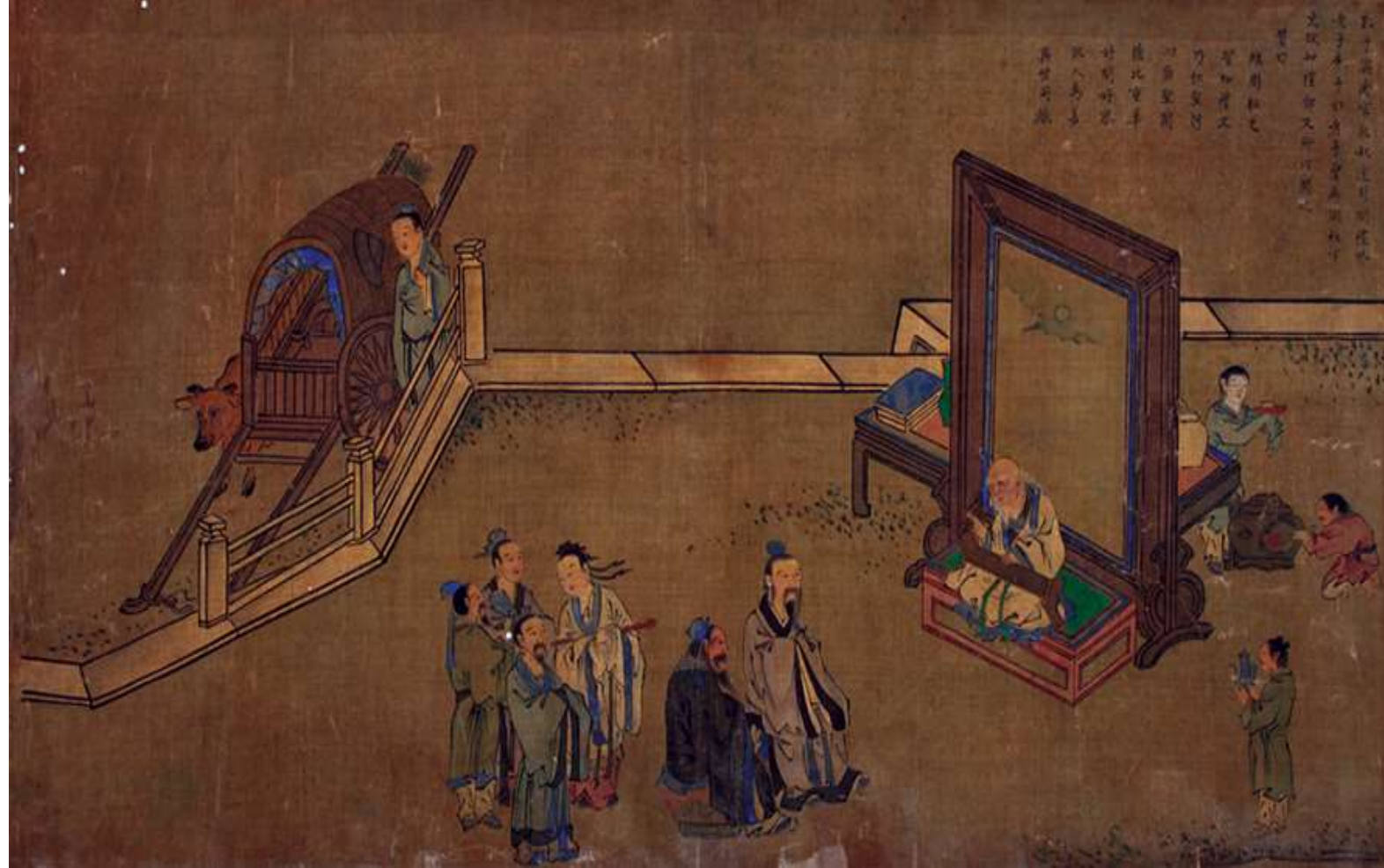


- Kublai Khan would rule for **thirty** of those years...until his death in 1294 C.E.

WHAT DID THE MONGOLS DO IN CHINA?



- Kublai Khan gave Mongol leaders the top jobs within China's government, but he understood that he needed Chinese scholars and officials to help run the government.



- Kublai decided that he would allow many of the Chinese keep their jobs.

WHAT DID THE MONGOLS DO IN CHINA?



- The Mongols were different from the Chinese in many different ways.



- They had their own language, laws and customs...this kept them separate from Chinese social society.

WHAT DID THE MONGOLS DO IN CHINA?





- The Mongols were rulers at the top of Chinese society, however, they did not mix well with the traditional Chinese people...even today the Mongolian people are very different from the rest of Asia's countries.

WHAT DID THE MONGOLS DO IN CHINA?



- Like many Chinese, the Mongols were Buddhists, however, they were tolerant of other religions.



- For example, Kublai Khan invited Christians, Muslims and Hindus from outside of China to practice their faiths and to win **converts**, people who might change religions. (**Mongolian Buddha Statue**)

WHAT DID THE MONGOLS DO IN CHINA?



- Under Mongol rule, China reached the height of its wealth and power.



- Its splendor drew foreigners who came to China over the Silk Road.

WHAT DID THE MONGOLS DO IN CHINA?



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- Khanbaliq, the capital, became known for its wide streets, beautiful places, fine homes and massive markets.

WHAT DID THE MONGOLS DO IN CHINA?



- One of the most famous European travelers to reach China was **Marco Polo**, who came from Venice Italy.



- Kublai Khan was fascinated by Marco Polo's stories about his travels.

WHAT DID THE MONGOLS DO IN CHINA?





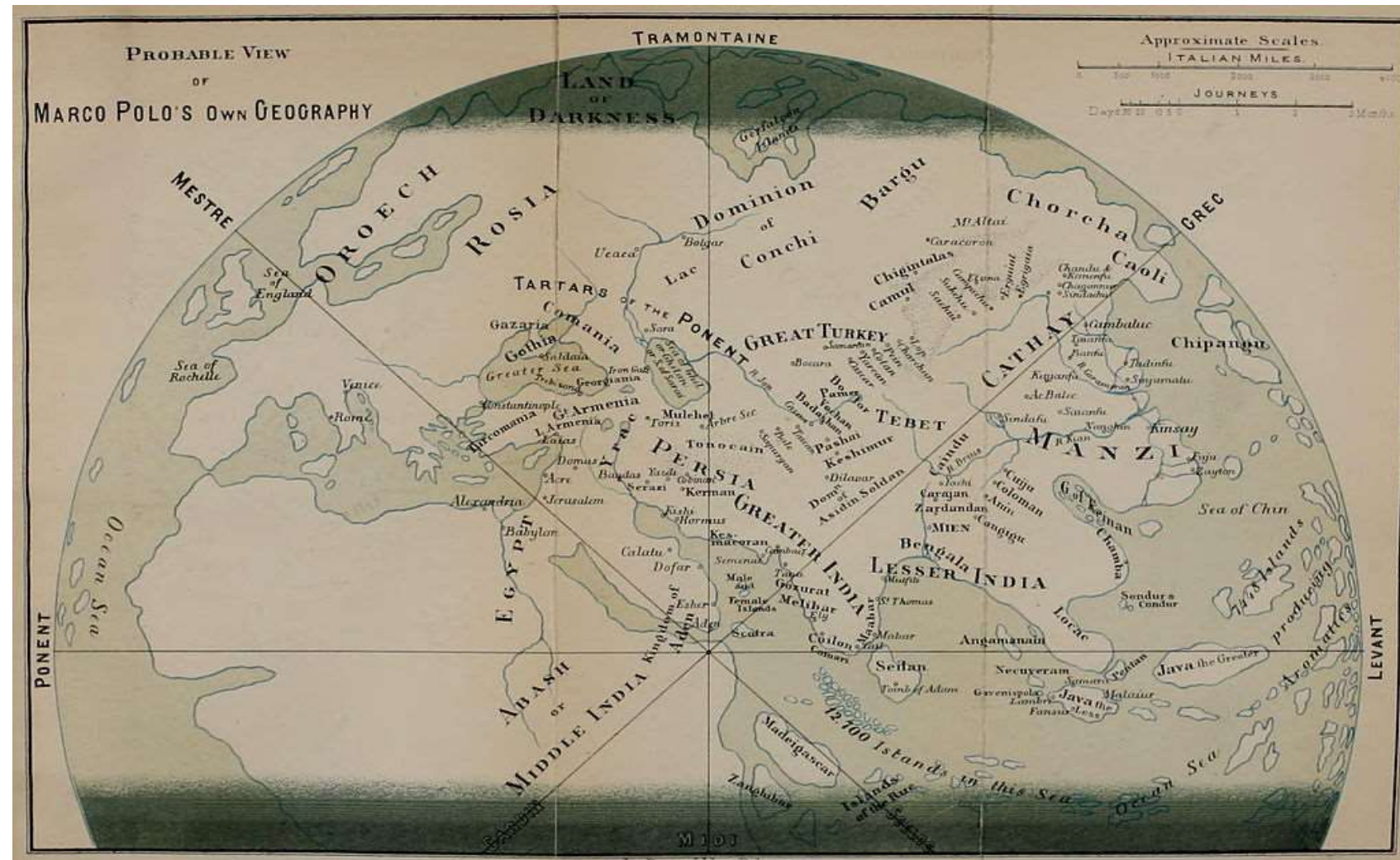
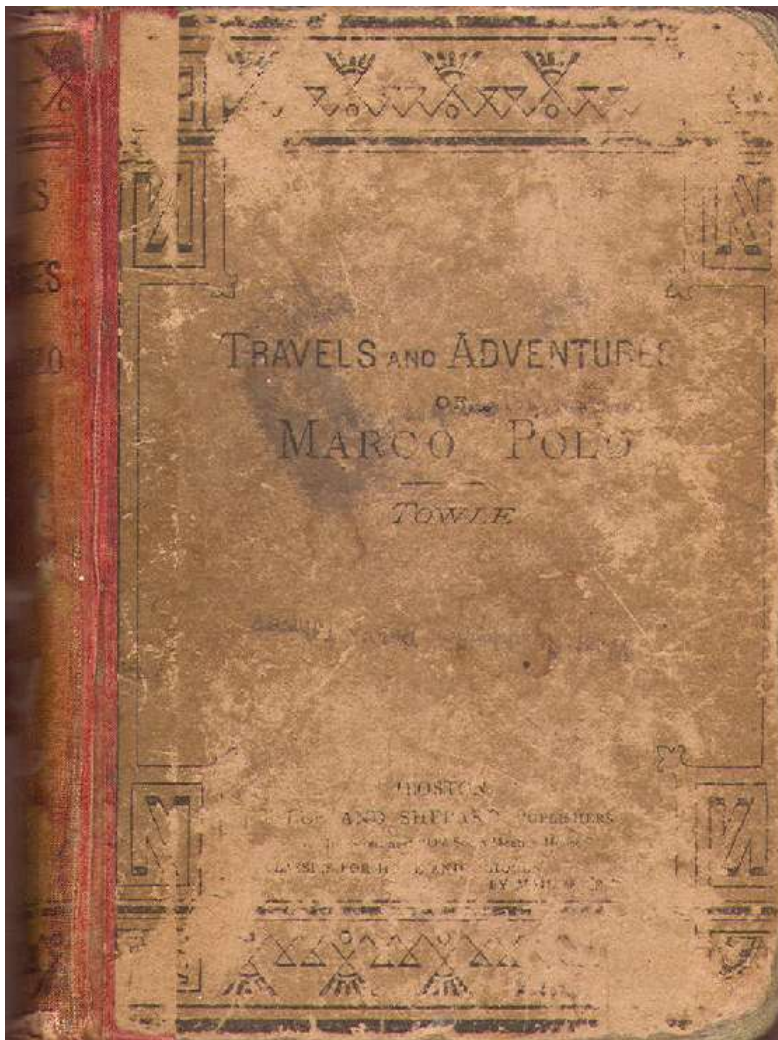
- For sixteen years, Kublai Khan and Marco Polo worked together, discovering amazing mysteries throughout Asia.
- Marco served in several high-level government positions, including as ambassador and as the governor of the city of Yangzhou



WHAT DID THE MONGOLS DO IN CHINA?



- When Polo finally returned to Europe, he wrote a book about his adventures, "**The Travels of Marco Polo**".



- His accounts of the wonders of Asia, simply fascinated Europeans.

WHAT DID THE MONGOLS DO IN CHINA?



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ou estoit le sagnier. Et demandoit comment moult de gens muerables
et de barcelons de choses lesquelles nous ne savons pas et pour ce que s
meilleur mais pol qui toutes ces choses vit aussi le tous contra on est hure
en avoir tout appartenir.



Comment les .ij. freres viderent au grant haan de
venir les deux freres fuerre tous au grant haan il les
vint a moult grant honneur et leur fist moult grant
feste et moult grant allegance et leur vint et leur dem
ta de maintes choses. Et comment les deux freres et ad
vint al mandador leur sagnier et leur cure et dunt
et et comment il vint au bataille et de tout leur assaut. Et apres leur temps
en des roys et des princes et des autres seigneurs. **Comment le grant haan le
commanda au vic du fait des espous et des proceures et de la portolle et dunt**

Et puis leur demanda du pays et de leglise et tout le fait de ro
me. et de toutes les coutumes des latins. et les deux freres
leur en dirent la verite de du lant de ce par soy bien et de bonne
ment et loyement. Si comme sages hommes que us estoient. car bien sa
voient le langage de romme. **Et apres ple comment le grant haan et
vint les .ij. freres par ses messages au pays.**



Leur le sagnier de chuy haan qui estoit sagnier des entres
le tout le monde. et de toutes les provinces ynges et regnes
de celle digne parne ou balce au dunt tout le fait des latins
si comme les .ij. freres leur avoient contee a lui par moult
sagesse. a ce mesmes dunt les messages a lapostolle.
Si leur vint moult daler de celle message avec lui de les
latins. et il lui respondit que il le sagnier vint mes a son commandement
comme a leur sagnier. Si avoient le sagnier quatre dunt soy lui et les .ij.
freres qui avoit nom agatal. et lui dist que il sagnier lat. et que il vint
que il alast avec les .ij. freres a lapostolle. Si lui respondi que il vint
commandement a son pouoir. Apres et le sagnier fist faire les lettres en la
que entente pour envoyer au pays. et les lettres avec .ij. freres et a son honneur
leur auidaga et que il vint que il fust dunt a lapostolle. et sachie que ce
la chartre le contenoit et que .ij. freres. Si manda a lapostolle que se il lui vint
envoyer jusques a ces sages hommes de la soy nation. et que il fust de
sous les .ij. freres. et que bien fust de ce parre et a toucher appartenir aux
scollastres et aux autres communs par force de maisons. comment la loy
te fait et la message. et comment toutes les autres leur fust et mande
et que si pouvoient et que il et tout son pouoir mande dunt et de
me regit. Et vint leur auidaga que il lui fust de avec de mille de la lampe
qui est sur le sepulchre sur sagnier au dunt tout. En tel maniere contee tous
avec au dunt contee leur message que li grant freres avoient a la postol
le par les trois messages. le freres avec et les .ij. freres. mais mais pol et
meilleur mais pol. **Comment le grant haan leur donna la table de la gmaison.**

WHAT DID THE MONGOLS DO IN CHINA?



- **Questions:**

- 1) What does **Yuan** mean and why was it important for China?

- 2) How did the Mongols tolerate other religions?

- 3) Who was **Marco Polo** and why was he important to the Mongols?

WHAT DID THE MONGOLS DO IN CHINA?



- **Questions:**

- 1) What does **Yuan** mean and why was it important for China?

 - **“Beginning”**

- 2) How did the Mongols tolerate other religions?

 - **They invited other religions to practice their faiths.**

- 3) Who was **Marco Polo** and why was he important to the Mongols?

 - **Marco Polo, he traveled Asia and worked with Kublai Khan.**

WHAT DID THE MONGOLS DO IN CHINA?



- **Primary Source:** Kublai Khan's famous Park
- Marco Polo recorded a description of the luxury in which Kublai Khan live.
- “ The palace wall encloses and encircles fully sixteen miles of parkland, well watered and with springs and streams...Into this park there is no entry except by the way of the palace. Here the Great Khan keeps game animals of all sorts...to provide food for the **Gyrfalcons (Large Artic Falcons)** and other Falcons which he has in **mew (an enclosure)** .“

▪ - Marco Polo, “Kudbai Khan's Park, 1275



PRIMARY SOURCE: KUBLAI KHAN'S PARK





- **DBQ**: Document Based Question

- Why did Kublai Khan keep game animals, ones hunted for sport or food in his park?

PRIMARY SOURCE: KUBLAI KHAN'S PARK



- The Mongols ruled a large empire that stretched from China to Eastern Europe.



- As a result, China prospered from increased trade with all parts of the world...goods such as silver, spices, carpets and cotton flowed in from Europe and other parts of Asia.

TRADE AND CONQUEST



- In return, China shipped out tea, silk and porcelain.



- Europeans and Muslims also brought Chinese discoveries, such as steel, gunpowder and the compass back to their homelands for people to enjoy.

TRADE AND CONQUEST



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- The Mongols enlarged China's empire and conquered Vietnam and Northern Korea.



CHIẾN TRANH MÔNG NGUYÊN - ĐẠI VIỆT LẦN 2 (1285)



- The rulers of Korea, called the Koryo, remained in power because they accepted Mongol control.

TRADE AND CONQUEST



- The Mongols then forced thousands of Koreans to build warships.



- These warships were used by the Mongols to invade Japan, twice...both attempts failed tremendously...We will look at these wars in great detail during our Japan Unit.

TRADE AND CONQUEST



- **Questions:**

- **1)** The Mongols enlarged China's area by conquering what two countries?

- **2)** What were the Koreans building for the Mongols?

- **3)** What country did the Mongol attempt to invade?

TRADE AND CONQUEST



- **Questions:**

- **1)** The Mongols enlarged China's area by conquering what two countries?

- **Vietnam and Korea**

- **2)** What were the Koreans building for the Mongols?

- **Warships**

- **3)** What country did the Mongol attempt to invade?

- **Japan**

TRADE AND CONQUEST





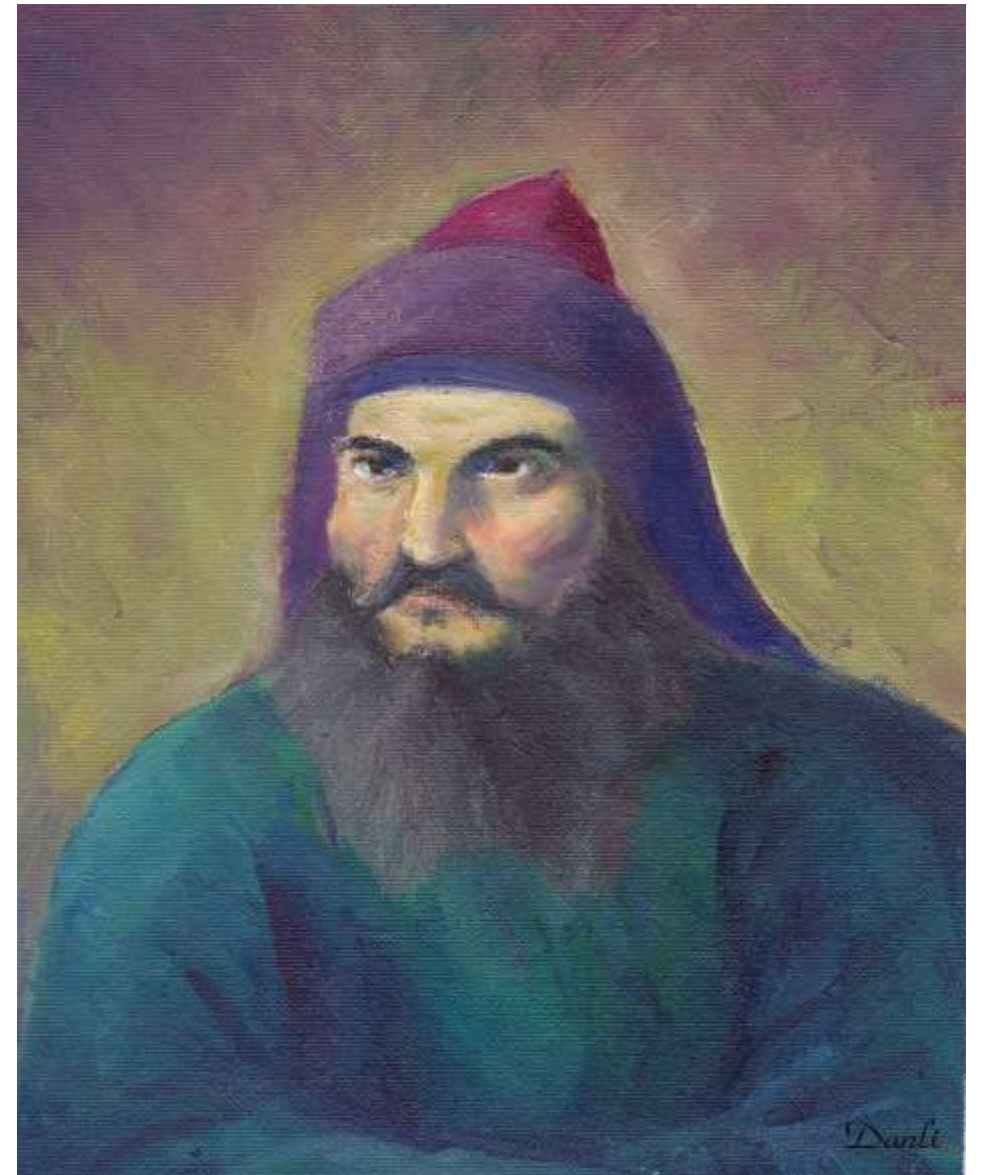
- History Mystery Time...Part 1!!!!

HISTORY MYSTERY TIME



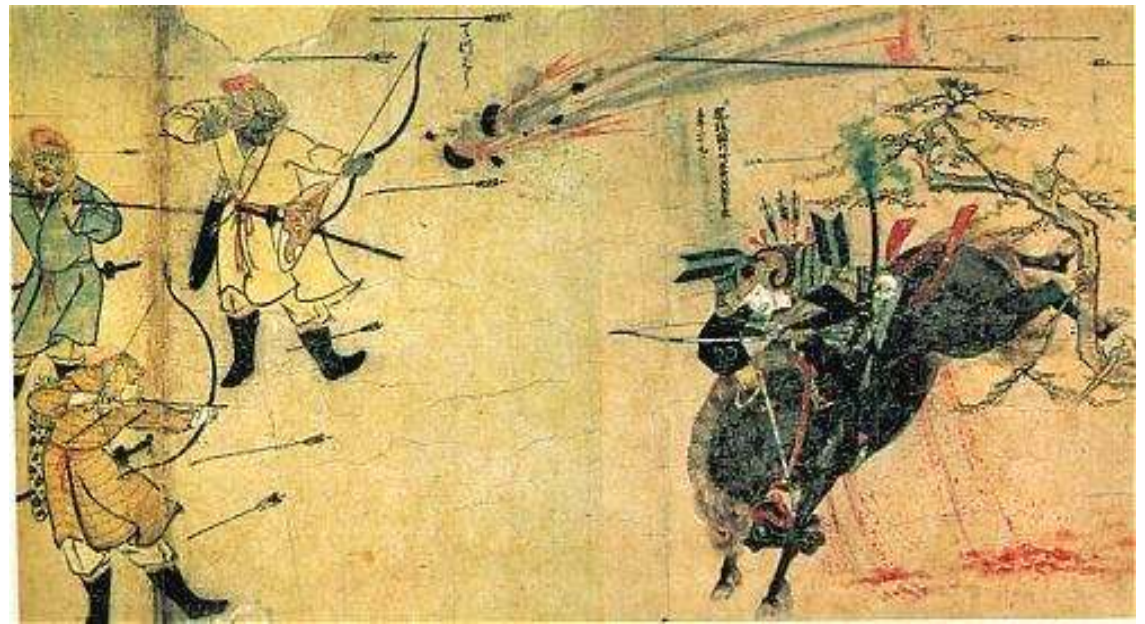
▪ **So how did Kublai die!**

- Kublai became depressed after the deaths of his favorite wife and his chosen heir **Chinggim**.
- The failure of the military campaigns in Vietnam and Japan also haunted him. Kublai turned to food and drink for comfort, became grossly overweight, and suffered gout and diabetes.



HISTORY MYSTERY TIME





- The Mongol failure of the military campaigns in Vietnam and Japan also haunted him.
- Kublai turned to food and drink for comfort, became grossly overweight, and suffered gout and diabetes.



HISTORY MYSTERY TIME



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- The emperor overindulged in alcohol and the traditional meat rich Mongol diet, which may have contributed to his gout.



- Kublai tried every medical treatment available, from Korean shamans to Vietnamese doctors, remedies and medicines, but to no avail.

HISTORY MYSTERY TIME





- Before his death, Kublai passed the seal of Crown Prince to Chinggim's son **Temür**, who would become the next Khagan of the Mongol Empire and the second ruler of the Yuan Dynasty.

- Kublai weakened steadily, and on February 18, 1294, he died at the age of 78. ..two days later, the funeral cortège took his body to the burial place of the Khans in Mongolia.

- (**This burial place has been lost in time, however, it is thought to be within the Mongolian Steppe Mountains**)

HISTORY MYSTERY TIME





■ History Mystery Time...Part 2!!!!

HISTORY MYSTERY TIME



▪ Who was Marco Polo?

- Marco Polo was a Venetian merchant who journeyed across Asia at the height of the Mongol Empire.
- He first set out at age 15 with his father and uncle, traveling overland along what later became known as the Silk Road.
- Upon reaching China, Marco Polo entered the court of powerful Mongol ruler Kublai Khan, who dispatched him on trips to help administer the realm.

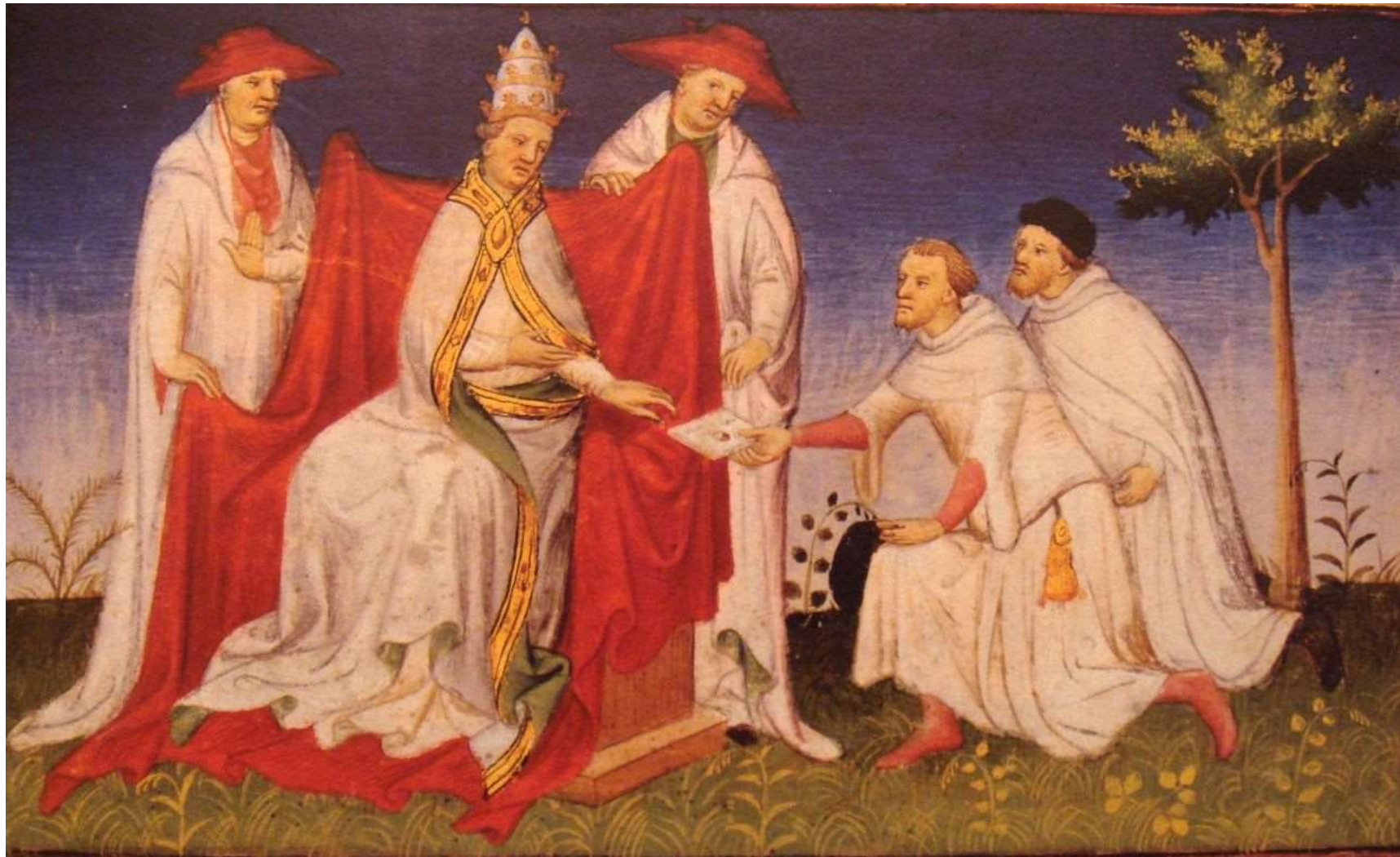


HISTORY MYSTERY TIME



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- Polo learned the merchant trade from his father and uncle, **Niccolò** and **Maffeo**, who travelled throughout Asia, and met Kublai Khan before Marco.

HISTORY MYSTERY TIME



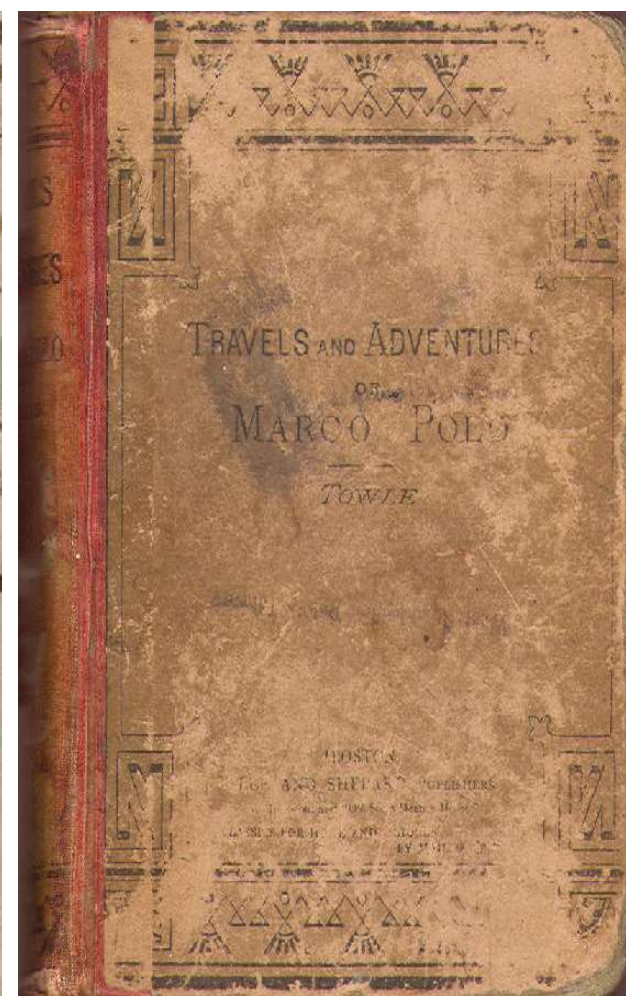
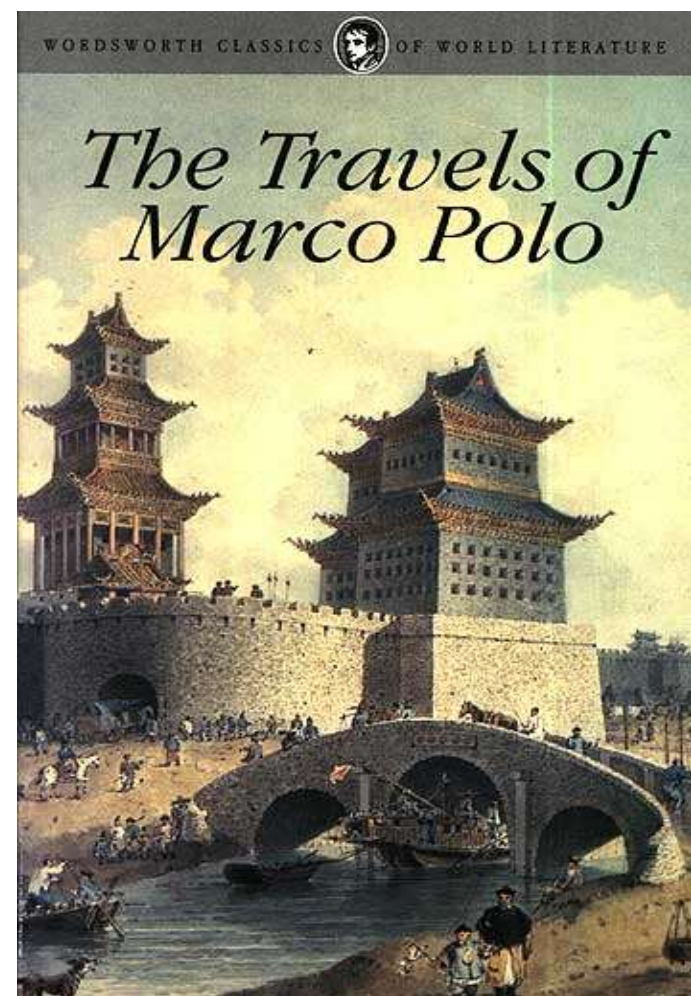


- In 1269, they returned to Venice to meet Marco for the first time and three of them embarked on an epic journey to Asia, returning after 24 years to find Venice at war with Genoa.

HISTORY MYSTERY TIME



- Marco was captured and imprisoned for fighting alongside Venice...in prison he dictated his stories to a cellmate, Rustichello.



- In 1299, Shortly thereafter, *The Travels of Marco Polo* was published in French and quickly became one of the most sought after books of the time.

HISTORY MYSTERY TIME



- Polo's book tell exaggerate tales of places and cultures from the far east and was widely published, translated into many languages, and thousands of copies were printed.



PRIMARY SOURCE: KUBLAI KHAN'S PARK



- Marco Polo goes on to become an extremely wealthy merchant, husband and father of three children.



- He died in 1324 and was buried in the church of San Lorenzo in Venice.

HISTORY MYSTERY TIME



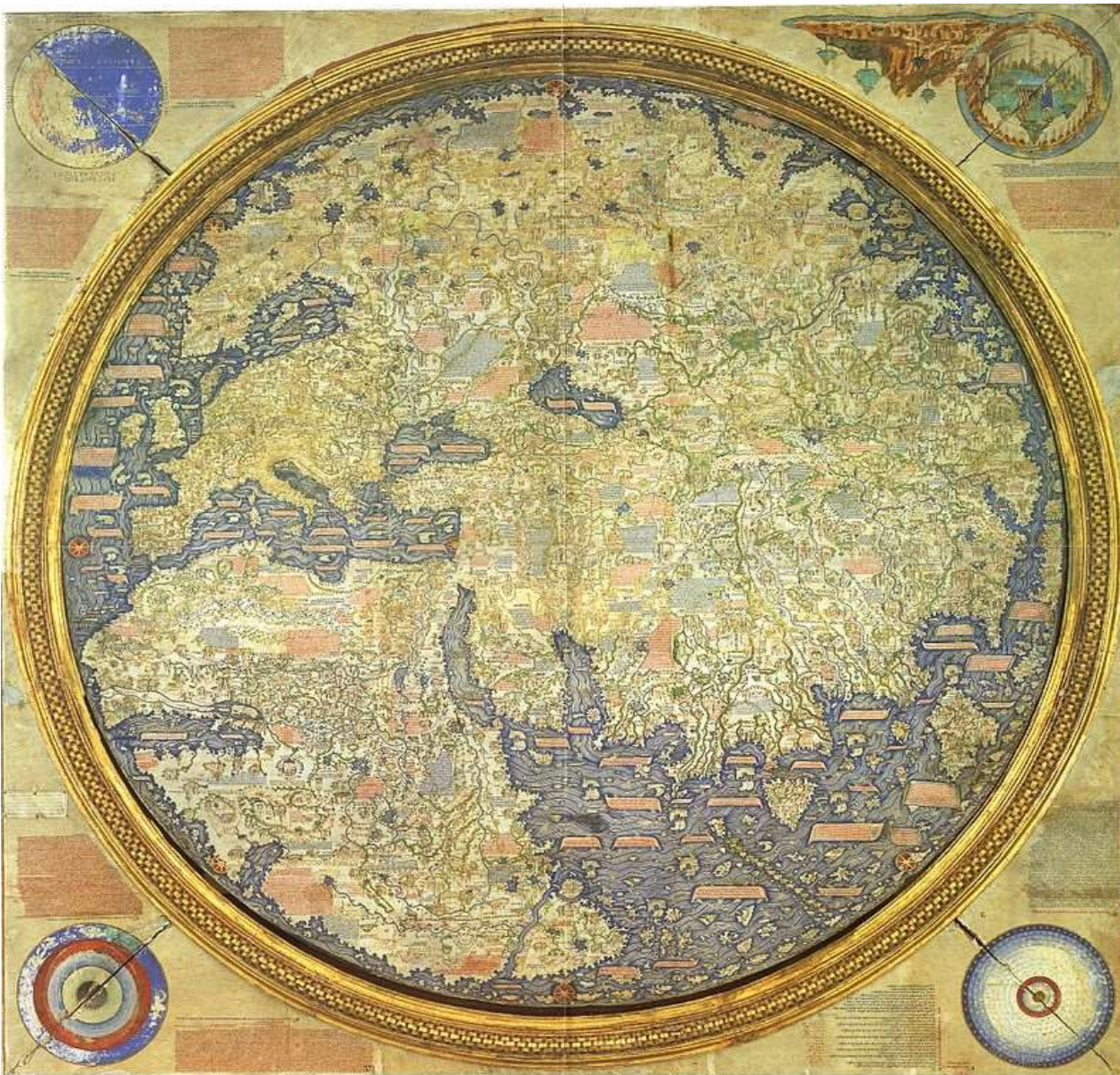
- Marco Polo was not the first European to reach China but, he was the first to leave a detailed chronicle of his experience.



- This book inspired Christopher Columbus and many other travelers to explore uncharted territories of the Earth.

HISTORY MYSTERY TIME





- There is a substantial literature based on Polo's writings; he also influenced European cartography, leading to the introduction of the Fra Mauro map.

HISTORY MYSTERY TIME



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- **Descriptive Writing:**

- Imagine you are Marco Polo visiting Kublai Khan in Khanbaliq. Write a journal entry describing some of the things you are learning about the Mongol Empire through Kublai Khan

TRADE AND CONQUEST

