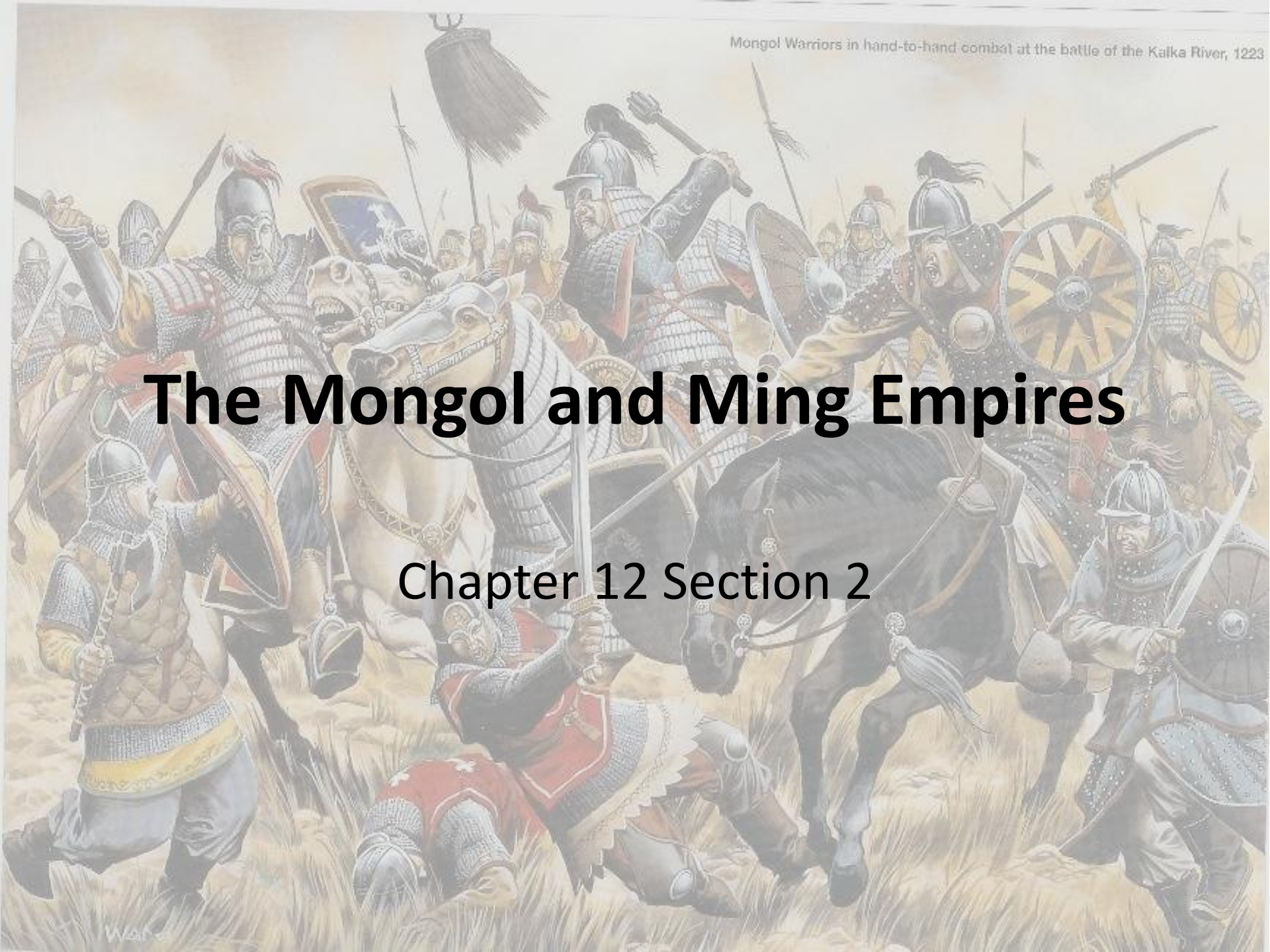


The Mongol and Ming Empires

Chapter 12 Section 2



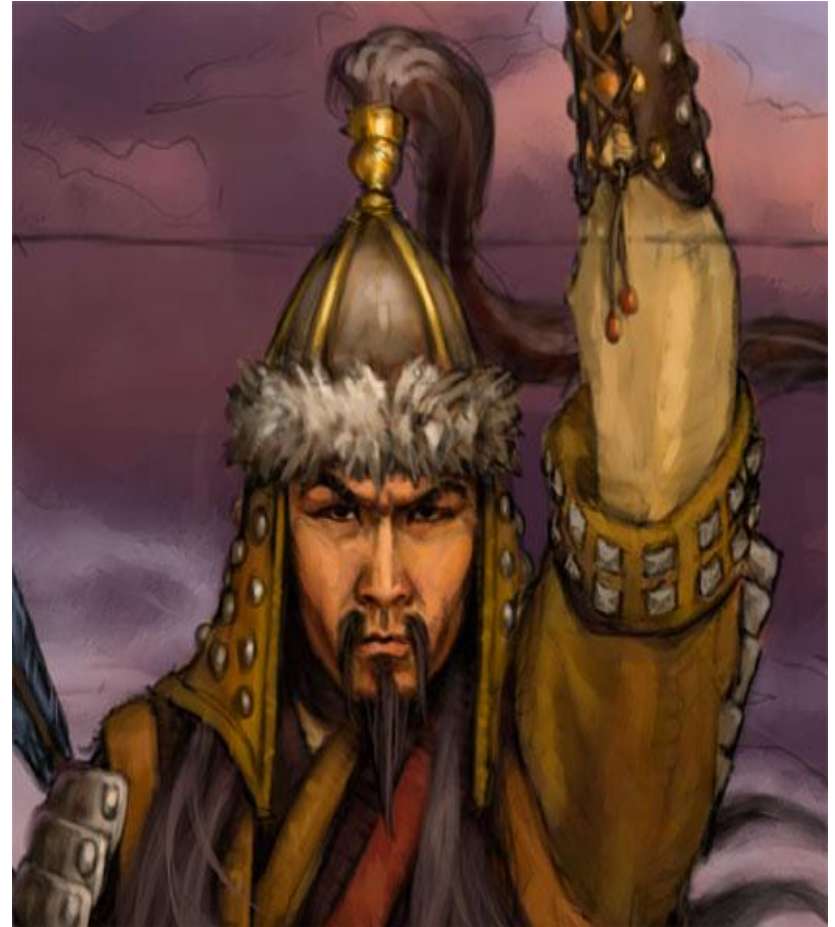
Lesson Objectives

165. Describe the Mongol conquest of China.
(15)
166. Explain how Kublai Khan organized Mongol rule in China. (15)
167. Describe how the Ming rulers restored the previous style of Chinese government. (12)
168. Explain Chinese exploration and China's relationship with the rest of the world. (10)

165. Describe the Mongol conquest of China.

Mongol Armies Build an Empire

- **Mongols-** nomadic people from the **steppes** of central Asia.
- **Genghis Khan-** “universal ruler”, united all the Mongol tribes and built an empire from Europe all the way to the Pacific Ocean in Asia.
[Mongol Invasion](#)

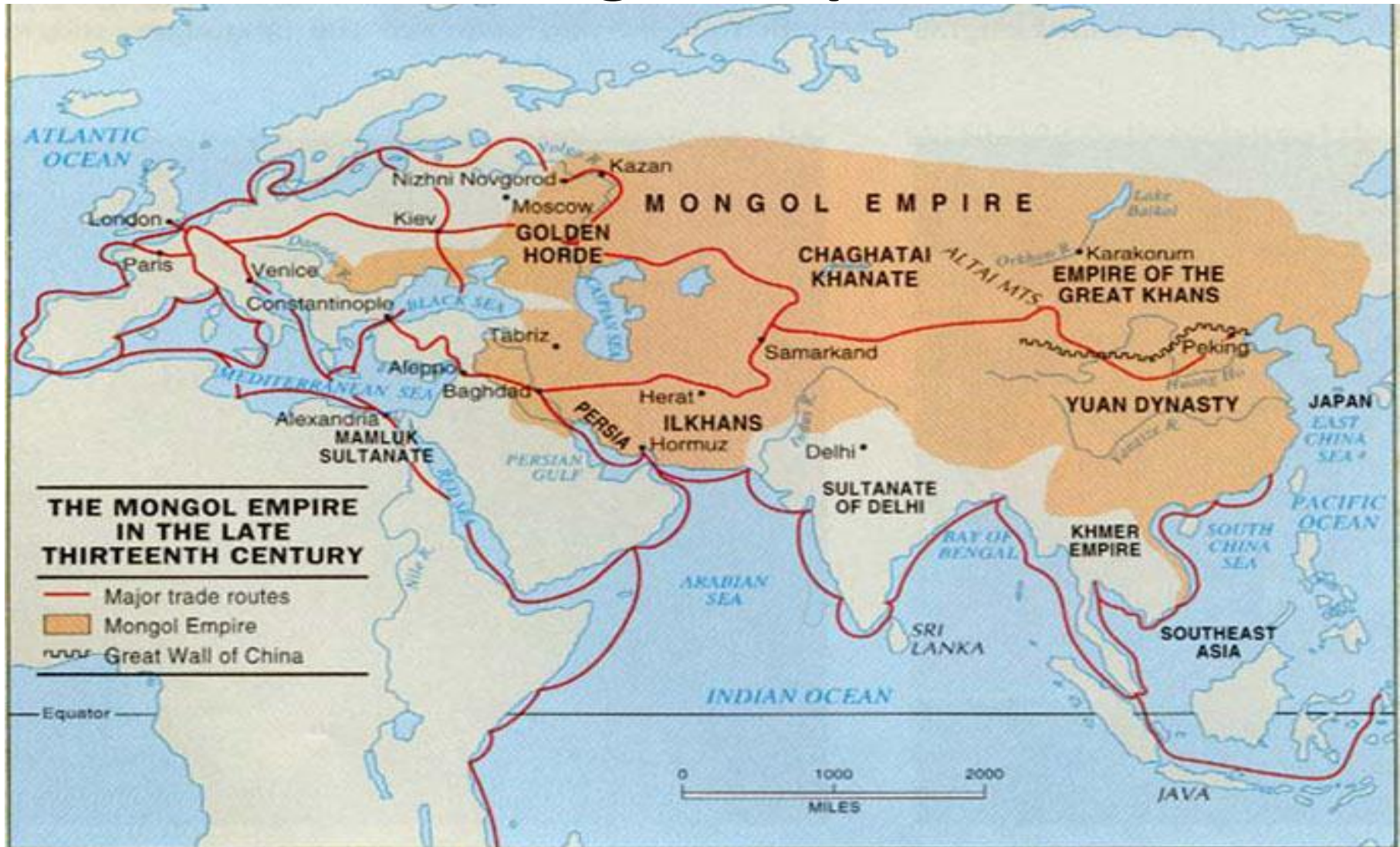


Mongols Invade China

- **Genghis Khan-** had a reputation for fierceness.
- **Mongol Military**
 - Strict discipline
 - Skilled horsemen
 - Mobile Armies
- Developed new weapons to conquer the walled cities of China.
 - Gunpowder- cannons.



Mongol Empire



The Mongols extended their hegemony over a major part of the Eurasian landmass, from the Danube to the Pacific for the better part of two centuries.

Rulers Establish Order and Peace

- The Mongols **were NOT** oppressive rulers.
- They allowed conquered peoples to live as they had before. (If they paid **tribute**).
- ***Pax Mongolica***- period of peace during Mongol rule.
 - People ***“enjoyed such a peace that a man might have journeyed from the land of sunrise to the land of sunset with a golden platter upon his head without suffering the least violence from anyone.”***

166. Explain how Kublai Khan organized Mongol rule in China.

China Under Mongol Rule

- It took the Mongols 70 more years to conquer the rest of China.
- **Kublai Khan**- grandson of Genghis Khan, defeated the last Song Emperor and ruled from his capital at Khanbaliq (formerly Beijing).



An all Mongol Government

- Only Mongols could serve in military.
- Highest government jobs were for Mongols or other non-Chinese officials he employed.
- Gave his government a Chinese name – the **Yuan Dynasty**.
- Chinese officials still ruled their own provinces because the Mongol Empire was too large to be only ruled by Mongols.

Marco Polo

- **Marco Polo**- Italian merchant who traveled the world and wrote about the cultures he encountered.
- He traveled and lived in China for 17 years.
- His reports sparked European interest in the markets of Asia.



167. Describe how the Ming rulers restored the previous style of Chinese government.

The Ming Restore Chinese Rule

- The Yuan (Mongol) dynasty declined after the death of Kublai Khan.
- In 1368 a rebel army defeated the Mongols and pushed them back beyond the Great Wall of China.
- The new dynasty became known as the Ming Dynasty.



The Economy Grows

- Fertile farmland supported a growing population.
- New methods of farming and manufacturing.
- Extensive canal system linked different parts of the country.

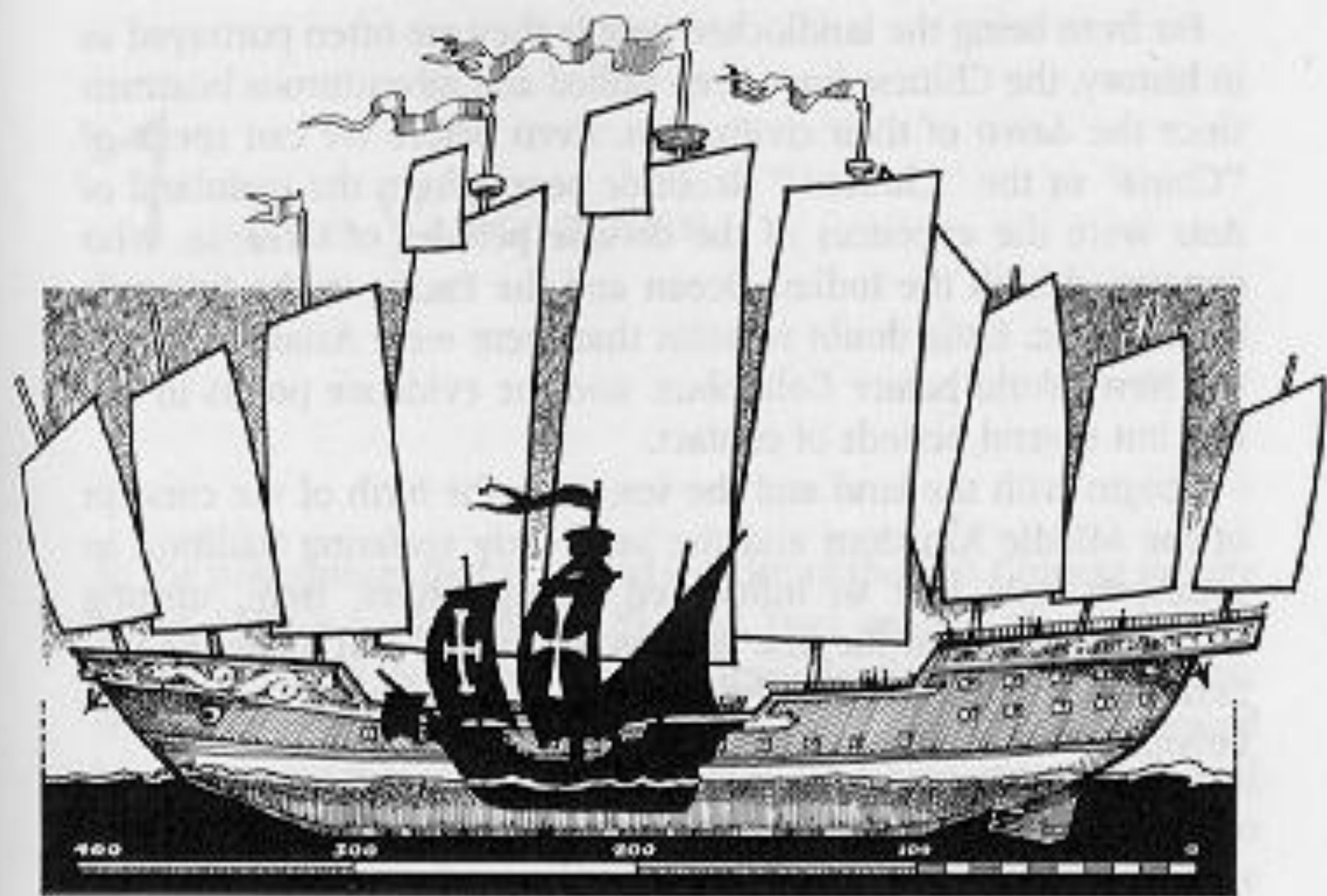


168. Explain Chinese exploration and China's relationship with the rest of the world.

Chinese Exploration

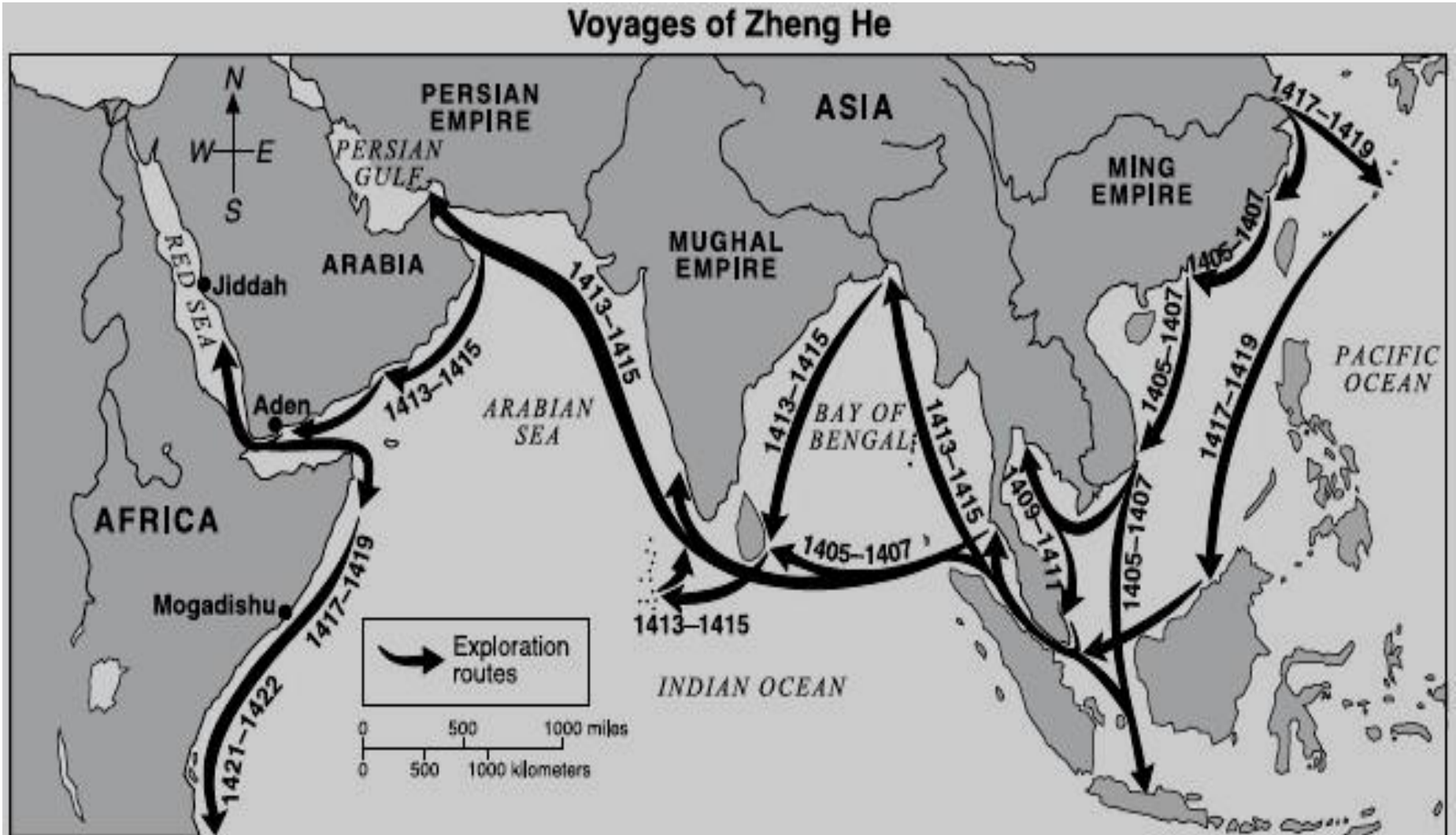
- Ming rulers sent Chinese fleets around the world to show the glory of their government.
- **Zheng He-** commanded seven expeditions to promote trade and collect tribute from lesser powers.
- In 1435 Ming rulers banned Chinese exploration. Why?





*Zheng He's treasure ship (four hundred feet) and Columbus's St. Maria (eighty-five feet).
(Illustration by Jan Adkins, 1993.)*

The Travels of Zheng He



Source: Elisabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall (adapted)