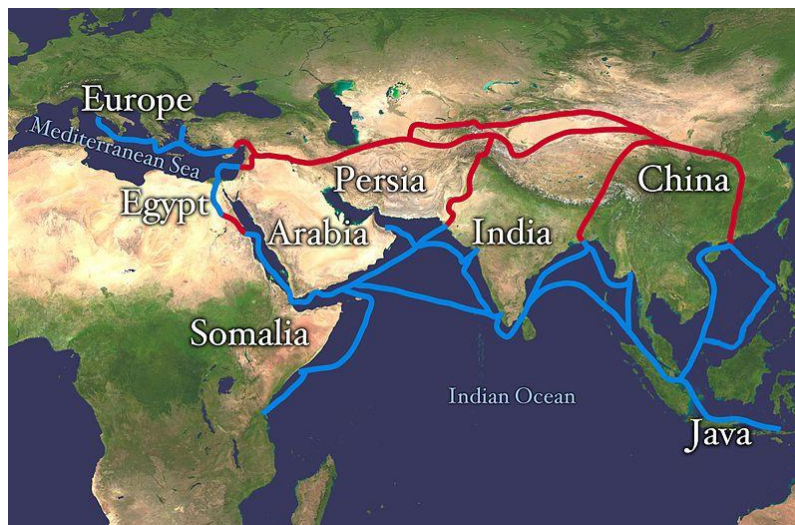


Silk Road

The silk road began during the _____ Dynasty (206-220 A.D.). It extended nearly _____ miles and got its name from the lucrative trade in Chinese silk. The Chinese took great steps to protect their trade products and extended the Great Wall to ensure protection of the trade route.

During the Mongol or _____ dynasty, transportation and _____ were promoted throughout the empire. Silk and _____ moved west to Europe, while Persian _____, _____, and architecture moved east into China.



A caravan on the silk road in 1380



Temuchin

Temuchin, who later became known as _____
was born around 1167. He lived in his father's camp along the Onon River in Mongolia. Like all Mongol children, he learned to ride horses around the age of _____.

At the age of _____, Temuchin and his father set out to find him a fiancée. Marriage was a good way to form an alliance with another tribe. Temuchin was left with his future-bride's parents to live for a year. As his father returned home, he was attacked. A messenger was sent to bring Temuchin home, but by the time he returned his father was dead.

The next five years were difficult for Temuchin's family. They lived a hand-to-mouth existence.

At the age of 14, Temuchin sought out his fiancée and married her. She brought her sable cloth as a wedding gift. Temuchin presented the wedding gift to his friend's father to improve his relationship with another family.

Genghis Khan

Temuchin fought in numerous battles from 1201-1204. Genghis Khan rose from warrior to leader or _____. He added the defeated tribes to the ranks of his army. At the age of _____, Temuchin was elected Great Khan over all the Mongols. Genghis Khan means _____. So in 1206, he became the great Khan of all Khans uniting the Mongol tribes. He became known for his generosity. He gave _____, _____ and _____ to individuals who joined him.



Genghis turned a collection of tribes into a nation. He reorganized his soldiers into units of _____, which were grouped into units of 100, 1000 and 10,000. By age _____, boys were trained for battle. They remained warriors until they were 60 or 70! They were trained to shoot arrows with perfect accuracy while riding at a full gallop.



Genghis Khan began a series of _____ that would make him _____ of one of the largest _____ the world has ever known! First, he allied with the Uighurs of west-central Asia. His second success was against the Tanguts in what is now western China. While Mongols were victorious in the field, they were frustrated in their efforts to take major cities.



Genghis Khan learned how to attack walled cities by using _____ to scale walls, to make oversized shields to protect themselves from arrows from above and learned how to demolish walls with catapults that hurled _____-pound stones.

Genghis Khan's laws were consolidated into a legal code known as the *Yasa*. There were laws

- ✧ against _____, _____ and interfering in other people's _____
- ✧ _____ tolerance
- ✧ against _____ and about the importance of returning stolen property
- ✧ against excessive _____

Genghis Khan's Empire

Genghis Khan died in 1227. This is what his empire looked upon his death:



Below is a Mongolian _____. The typical house was round. It had a frame of latticework, covered with several layers of thick _____ or matted _____.



If the men were away on a military campaign, the women tended and milked the _____ and governed the clan. They cared for the _____, prepared the _____, made people's _____, sewed the felt _____. After a fight, the women would search battlefield collecting _____ and killing the enemy wounded. Women were expected to obey their _____.

Answers:

Silk Road

The silk road began during the **Han** Dynasty (206-220 A.D.). It extended nearly **4,000** miles and got its name from the lucrative trade in Chinese silk. The Chinese took great steps to protect their trade products and extended the Great Wall to ensure protection of the trade route.

During the Mongol or **Yuan** dynasty, transportation and **trade** were promoted throughout the empire. Silk and **gunpowder** moved west to Europe, while Persian **medicine**, **astronomy**, and architecture moved east into China.

Temuchin

Temuchin, who later became known as **Genghis Khan** was born around 1167. He lived in his father's camp along the Onon River in Mongolia. Like all Mongol children, he learned to ride horses around the age of **3**

At the age of **nine**, Temuchin and his father set out to find him a fiancée. Marriage was a good way to form an alliance with another tribe. Temuchin was left with his future-bride's parents to live for a year. As his father returned home, he was attacked. A messenger was sent to bring Temuchin home, but by the time he returned his father was dead.

The next five years were difficult for Temuchin's family.

At the age of 14, Temuchin sought out his fiancée and married her. She brought her sable cloth as a wedding gift. Temuchin presented the wedding gift to his friend's father to improve his relationship with another family.

Genghis Khan

Temuchin fought in numerous battles from 1201-1204. Genghis Khan rose from warrior to leader or **Khan**. He added the defeated tribes to the ranks of his army. At the age of **39**, Temuchin was elected Great Khan over all the Mongols. Genghis Khan means **Oceanic Ruler**. So in 1206, he became the great Khan of all Khans uniting the Mongol tribes. He became known for his generosity. He gave **horses, food and furs** to individuals who joined him.

Genghis turned a collection of tribes into a nation. He reorganized his soldiers into units of **ten**, which were grouped into units of 100, 1000 and 10,000. By age **14**, boys were trained for battle. They remained warriors until they were 60 or 70! They were trained to shoot arrows with perfect accuracy while riding at a full gallop.

Genghis Khan began a series of **conquests** that would make him **ruler** of one of the largest **empires** the world has ever known! First, he allied with the Uighurs of west-central Asia. His second success was against the Tanguts in what is now western China. While Mongols were victorious in the field, they were frustrated in their efforts to take major cities.

Genghis Khan learned how to attack walled cities by using **ladders** to scale walls, to make oversized shields to protect themselves from arrows from above and learned how to demolish walls with catapults that hurled **100-pound** stones.

Genghis Khan's laws were consolidated into a legal code known as the *Yasa*. There were laws

- ✧ against **lying**, **spying** and interfering in other people's quarrels
- ✧ **religious** tolerance
- ✧ against **stealing** and about the importance of returning stolen property
- ✧ against excessive **drinking**

Genghis Khan's Empire

Below is a Mongolian **ger**. The typical house was round. It had a frame of latticework, covered with several layers of thick **felt** or matted **wool**

If the men were away on a military campaign, the women tended and milked the **herds** and governed the clan. They cared for the **children**, prepared the made people's **clothes**, sewed the felt **tents**. After a fight, the women would search battlefield collecting **arrows** and killing the enemy wounded. Women were expected to obey their **husbands**

Kublai Khan

The Mongolian Kublai Khan became Emperor of China in 1260 and established his capital at Beijing in 1264.



- ✧ Kublai Khan's armies defeated Chinese city after city with _____

- ✧ 1271 he declared himself first emperor of China's _____, or Mongol, dynasty
- ✧ Kublai Khan built his imperial _____ in what is now Beijing
- ✧ He had a second court at Xanadu
- ✧ There were many parties, holidays and festivals celebrated



- ✧ He loved the arts including having his _____ painted, blue and white _____ was made, During his time literacy increased, theater thrived.

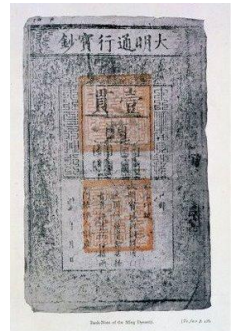
- ✧ He respected the _____. He invited Persian doctors to come.

- ✧ His scholars drew accurate _____.

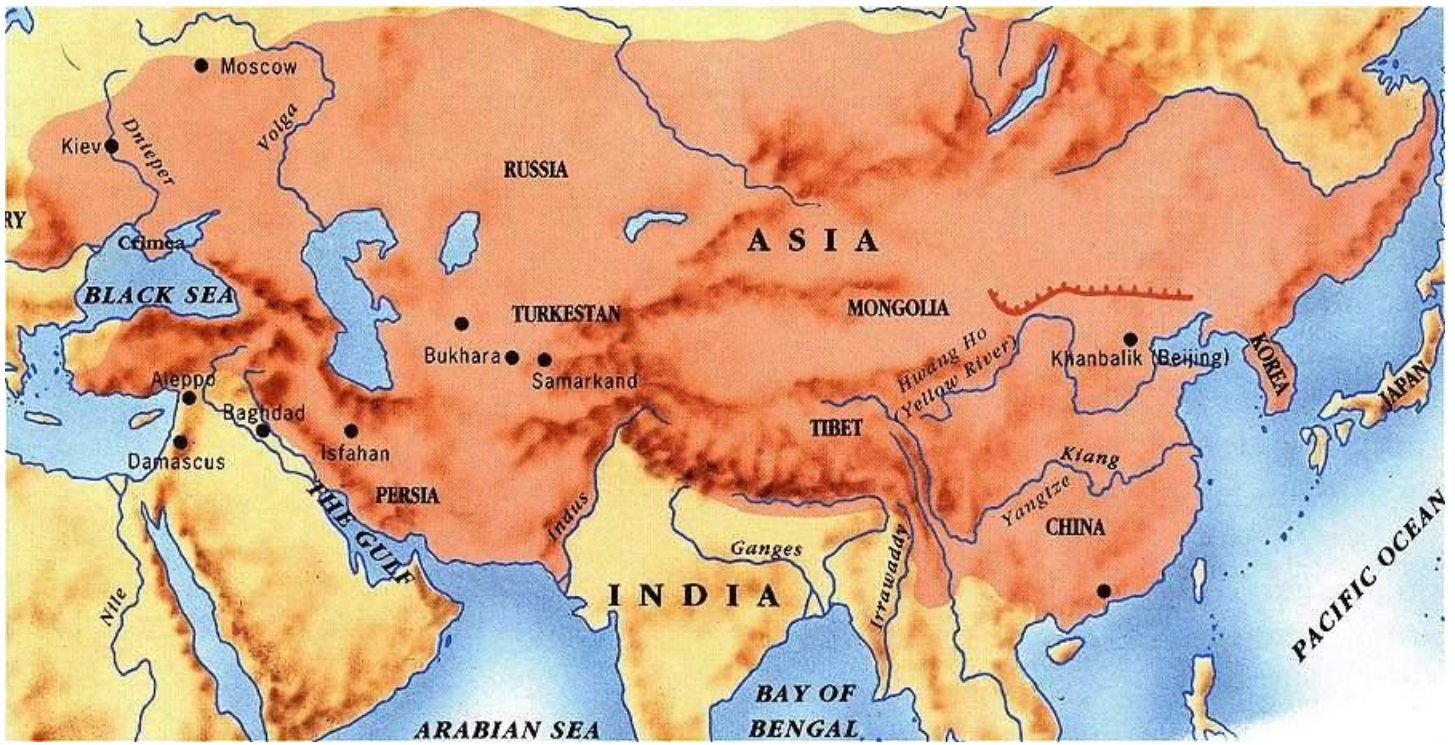
- ✧ He built a famous observatory

- ✧ Farmers were provided with oxen, tools and better methods of irrigating their lands

- ✧ Anyone who was hungry (orphans, widows, elderly) could come to the palace and receive _____ and _____.
- ✧ He improved the postal system so messages could be relayed quickly and reliably with rest stations every _____ miles
- ✧ He attempted to provide education to all boys, peasants as well as rich (he didn't reach his goal, but he tried)
- ✧ He ordered all _____ turned over to the empire and used standardized paper money
- ✧ He extended the Grand _____ from the Yangtze River to Beijing so goods could be transported to and from the capital
- ✧ He made it safer for merchants to travel along the _____ Road.
- ✧ He had new roads build through the mountains
- ✧ At court he welcomed travelers.
- ✧ Marco _____ reached Kublai Khan's court in 1275.
- ✧ Kublai Khan attempted to invade _____ and mounted three naval campaigns. He was defeated each time.
- ✧ He died in 1294.



1294 Yuan Dynasty under Kublai Khan



Chabi, wife of Kublai Khan was Kublai Khan's second wife, but the most powerful. She was Kublai's most influential adviser. Kublai had about 100 children. Kublai chose her son Chen-Chin as his favorite and successor.



Answers:

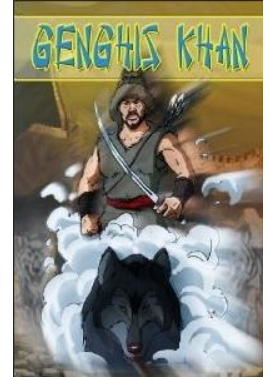
- ✧ Kublai Khan's armies defeated Chinese city after city with **catapults**
- ✧ 1271 he declared himself first emperor of China's **Yuan**, or Mongol, dynasty
- ✧ Kublai Khan built his imperial **palace** in what is now Beijing
- ✧ He had a second court at Xanadu
- ✧ There were many parties, holidays and festivals celebrated
- ✧ He loved the arts including having his **portrait** painted, blue and white **porcelain** was made, literacy increased, theater thrived
- ✧ He respected the **sciences**. He invited Persian doctors
- ✧ His scholars drew accurate **maps**
- ✧ He built a famous observatory
- ✧ Farmers were provided with oxen, tools and better methods of irrigating their lands
- ✧ Anyone who was hungry (orphans, widows, elderly) could come to the palace and receive **bread and rice**.
- ✧ He improved the postal system so messages could be relayed quickly and reliably with rest stations every **20** miles
- ✧ He attempted to provide education to all boys, peasants as well as rich (he didn't reach his goal, but he tried)
- ✧ He ordered all **gold and silver coins** turned over to the empire and used standardized paper money
- ✧ He extended the Grand **Canal** from the Yangtze River to Beijing so goods could be transported to and from the capital
- ✧ He made it safer for merchants to travel along the **Silk Road**.
- ✧ He had new roads build through the mountains
- ✧ At court he welcomed travelers.
- ✧ Marco **Polo** reached Kublai Khan's court in 1275.
- ✧ Kublai Khan attempted to invade **Japan** and mounted three naval campaigns. He was defeated each time.
- ✧ He died in 1294.

Books and Resources we used for this unit

Genghis Khan

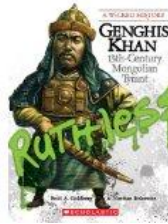
Genghis Khan and the Mongol Empire by Miriam Greenblatt: We read this aloud together. It has anecdotes that kept the kids engaged. It goes fairly well with the events depicted in the animate film we watched

Genghis Khan: Animated Classic -- Available for streaming at Amazon Instant Videos (right).



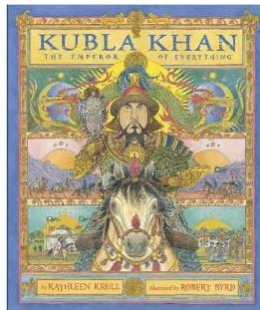
We also watched a documentary about Genghis Khan on YouTube. I think it was [*Genghis Khan One of History's Great Destroyers*](#).

The kids also read *Genghis Khan: 13th Century Mongolian Tyrant*



Kublai Khan

Kubla Khan: The Emperor of Everything by Kathleen Krull: This was another book we read aloud. The pictures were vivid.



Marco Polo:

Marco Polo by Demi

Marco Polo a Journey Through China by Fiona MacDonald

The Adventures of Marco Polo by Russell Freedman

We watched

Horrible Histories: Marvelous Marco Polo

Animated Hero Classics: Marco Polo

and a movie about Marco Polo

