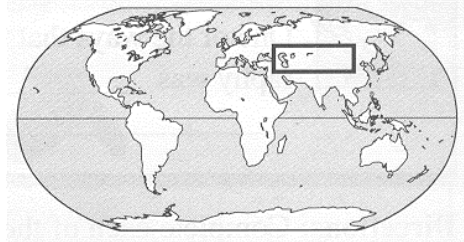



**GLOBAL HISTORY II  
HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS  
DUE FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 2009**

**I. The Warrior States of Asia**

In this section you will learn about the Mongols, nomadic peoples who lived in Central Asia. During the 1200s, they established the greatest empire the world had ever seen. At about the same time, in another part of Asia, Japan witnessed the rise of a feudal system similar to that of Europe.



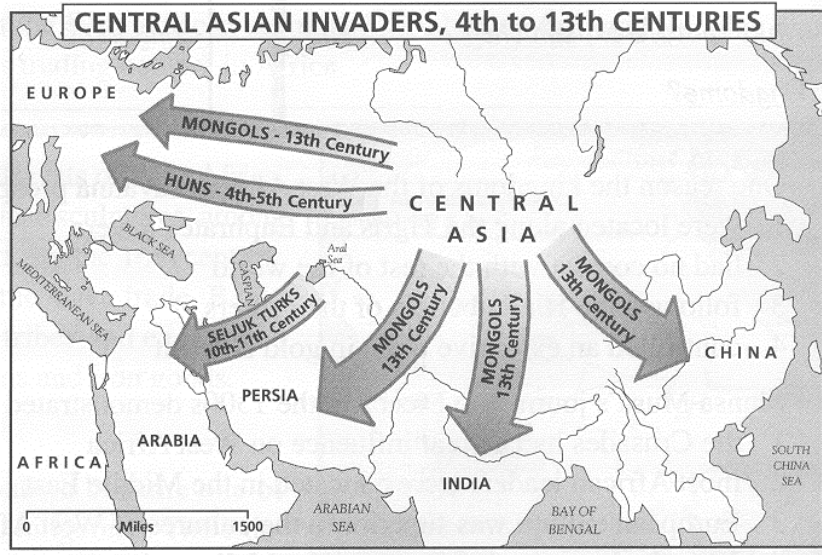


**THINK ABOUT IT** .....

What changes did Mongol warriors and Japanese samurai bring to Asia?

**THE MONGOL EMPIRE**

Stretching across Eurasia is an almost unbroken band of dry, treeless grasslands, known as **steppes**. The steppes provided a unique environment in which nomadic peoples could excel at horsemanship and develop fierce fighting skills. Throughout much of history, various nomadic peoples have pushed out of this region

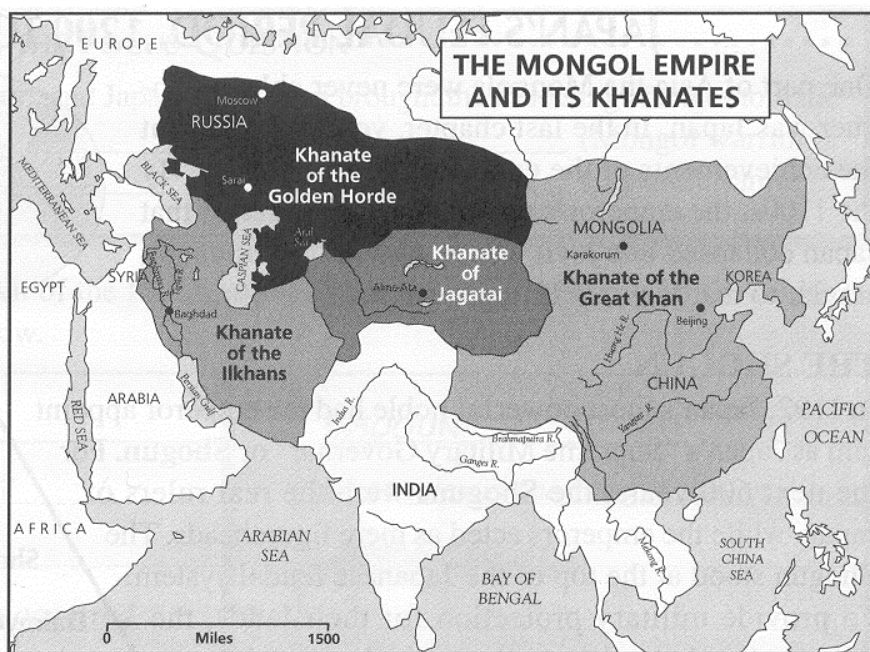


to conquer their neighbors, sometimes with devastating effects. For example, the **Huns**, repelled by the Chinese emperors, invaded Europe in the 4th century and contributed to the collapse of the Roman empire. Later, the **Turks** and the **Mongols** also came out of Central Asia.

**CHINGGIS KHAN CREATES THE MONGOL EMPIRE**

Like other nomadic peoples, the Mongols were divided into several tribes. A Mongol leader named **Chinggis (or Ghengis) Khan** (1162–1227) united the Mongol tribes and began attacking neighboring peoples beyond Mongolia, including northern China. Chinggis Khan ran his army by imposing strict discipline and demanding complete loyalty. Skilled horsemen, his soldiers could travel for days on little more than a handful of grain and a cup of milk. In 1219, Chinggis turned westward and captured the Muslim states of Central

Asia. Under his successors, Mongol rule eventually extended over Persia, Russia, Iraq, and all of China. At their height, the Mongols held sway over one of the largest empires the world has ever seen — reaching from the Black Sea to the Pacific Ocean. The Mongol empire was so vast that it was divided into four separate khanates or kingdoms.



### THE YUAN DYNASTY, 1279–1368

Chinggis' grandson, **Kublai Khan**, became emperor of northern China in 1260. In 1279, he reunited all of China under his rule. Kublai Khan encouraged the Mongols to adopt Chinese ways, and he even adopted the Chinese name of **Yuan** for his dynasty. **Marco Polo**, an Italian merchant, visited China in the 1270s. He was astounded at the magnificence of Kublai Khan's court and the technological superiority



*Marco Polo was 17 when he left Venice with his father and uncle for China. This illustration shows their arrival in China.*

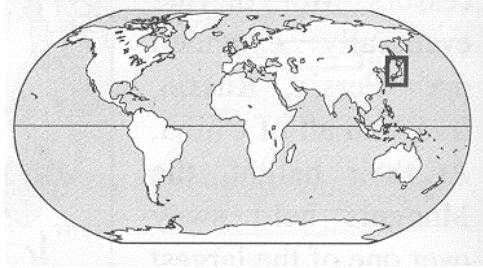
of the Chinese. After returning to Italy, Polo published a book about his travels, which inspired great curiosity in Europe about China. Despite these achievements, Kublai Khan's successors proved unable to maintain control of China. The Yuan Dynasty was overthrown in 1368.

### MONGOL RULE IN RUSSIA

In the 13th century, Mongol warriors also conquered most of Russia, which they controlled for the next 200 years. Russians were cut off from Western Europe. Many Mongol words, customs, and types of clothing found their way into the Russian language and culture. However, the Mongols established only loose control over the Russian states. The Muscovites, the people living around present-day Moscow, gradually began to resist Mongol rule. In 1480, **Ivan the Great** declared Muscovy's independence from the Mongols and proclaimed himself **Tsar** (or emperor). He soon increased Muscovy's size by conquering neighboring lands.

## II. Japan's Feudal Period – Review

One part of Asia the Mongols were never able to conquer was Japan. In the last chapter, you learned about the achievements of the early Japanese emperors. By the 1100s, the emperor's power was so weakened that Japan collapsed into civil war. A system of **feudalism**, similar to that found in Europe, eventually arose.

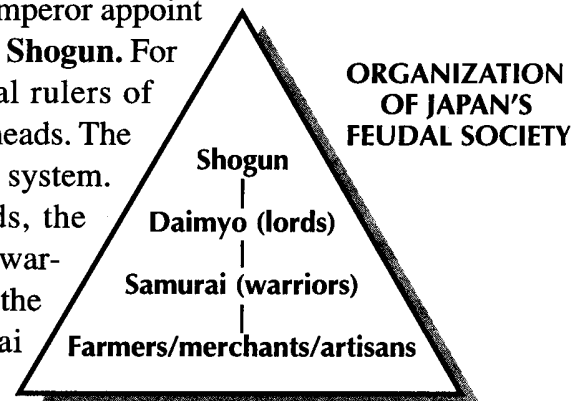


### THE SHOGUN

In 1192, Japan's most powerful noble had the emperor appoint him as Japan's "Supreme Military Governor" or **Shogun**. For the next 600 years, the Shoguns were the real rulers of Japan, while the emperors acted as mere figureheads. The Shogun stood at the top of the Japanese feudal system.

To provide military protection for their lands, the **daimyo** (*noble landowners*) recruited samurai warriors. Each samurai swore an oath of loyalty to the emperor and to his local daimyo. The samurai promised to follow a strict code of honor, known as **Bushido**. Bushido emphasized the

loyalty of the samurai to the daimyo. If a samurai warrior dishonored his daimyo, he was expected to take his own life. In return for their loyalty, the daimyo provided the samurai with social status and economic support.



### ART FORMS FLOURISH AMID TURMOIL

In 1274, Kublai Khan sent an army to invade Japan, but his forces were defeated. The costs of preparing for the invasion weakened the power of the Shogun. Japan fell into a new period of chaos and civil war by the end of the 13th century.


For the next century, the daimyo controlled their own lands with little interference by the central government. Despite this chaos, this was a period of intense cultural activity in Japan. The art of flower arranging, the Japanese tea ceremony, landscape painting, and the art of gardening all developed at this time. Each of these art forms represented a way to reflect on life and the beauty of nature. Japanese painting in this period stressed contemplation, meditation, and spiritual enlightenment.



*This woman is partaking in sado — the ceremonial art of drinking tea.*

### III. Written Exercises

Answer the following review questions on a separate sheet of loose-leaf paper. **I only offer half credit for assignments returned on this page.**

	<b>ANSWERING THE FOCUS QUESTION</b> .....
	Mongol warriors and Japanese samurai brought the following changes to Asia: _____ (Mongol warriors) _____ (Japanese samurai)

**Directions:** Complete each of the following vocabulary cards. Then answer the multiple-choice questions that follow.

<b>CHINGGIS KHAN</b>
<i>Who was Chinggis Khan?</i>
<i>What significant events occurred during his rule?</i>

<b>SHOGUN</b>
<i>What role did the Shogun play in Japanese society?</i>
<i>What was the relationship between the daimyo and the Shogun?</i>

- 1 Which person is correctly paired with his empire or dynasty?
 

1 Marco Polo — Roman empire	3 Kublai Khan — Yuan Dynasty
2 Ivan the Great — Byzantine empire	4 Chinggis Khan — T'ang Dynasty
  
- 2 What factor enabled the nomadic tribes of Central Asia to conquer many of their neighbors?
  - 1 A warm climate encouraged population growth.
  - 2 Diseases like the bubonic plague drove Central Asians into Europe.
  - 3 Vast grasslands supported large numbers of warriors on horseback.
  - 4 The Hindu faith encouraged them to fight.
  
- 3 Which was a characteristic of feudalism in both medieval Europe and Japan?
  - 1 Merchants acquired more power than any other class.
  - 2 Political power was held by a strong central government.
  - 3 The army encouraged strong national feelings among the people.
  - 4 People pledged absolute loyalty to their social superiors.
  
- 4 In an outline, one of these is the main topic and the others are sub-topics. Which is the main topic?
 

1 Shogun	3 Samurai
2 Daimyo	4 Japan's Feudal Period