

1: Great service! - Review of Khan's Mongolian Restaurant, Blauvelt, NY - TripAdvisor

Hoover was ambivalent about Prohibition, referring to it as a "great social and economic experiment," but failing to back it wholeheartedly. 4 ^4 4 start superscript, 4, end superscript Hoover won the election in a landslide against his Democratic opponent.

A wise statesman, Genghis also established Mongolian-style democracy that respected the ethnic and cultural diversity of his Empire. His government left many long-lasting legacies: Literacy and official record-keeping began with the first written Mongolian script, created by adapting the alphabet of the Uighur people of western Mongolia. Laws and directions, referred to as the Great Yasa, defined Mongol behavior. Religious freedom was extended to all denominations in the belief that the support of religious leaders would foster good relations with the people. Civil Service appointments were based on merit, regardless of nationality or connections. International passports provided protection for the diplomatic representatives of any nation, facilitating safe passage and trade. Rapid communication depended upon the Yam, an efficient mounted messenger service. Wife snatching, child slavery, and revenge killing were normal events. In nomadic tribes, women cooked, raised the children, and managed the animals and dairy production: Next, the Mongols attacked the Jin Empire, winning the three-year war in after cutting off supplies to starve out the inhabitants of Zhongdu Beijing. It was his grandson, Kublai Khan, who finally manage to subdue all of China and bring it under Mongol rule. Conquest of Khwarizm Genghis Khan sought peaceful trade with the Khwarizm Empire, but in , the Shah accused some Muslim traders of spying for the Mongols, executing all of these men. After demands for reparations went unmet, the Mongols took revenge. They brutally sacked Samarkand, the pearl of Khwarizm and an important trading capital on the Silk Road. Thirty thousand soldiers were butchered and the populace was driven out of the city. Genghis sent his great general Subotai to take revenge and capture the fleeing Khwarizm Shah. Twenty thousand Mongols pursued their prey into Russia, which had pledged to aid the Kipchak. The Russian princes were literally squashed under a large wooden platform while Subotai and his officers sat on it eating dinner! Excerpts from the Great Yasa All religions are to be respected and no preference is to be shown to any of them. Whoever violates these commands is to be put to death. A man is not to be considered guilty if not caught in the act of a crime, or if he did not confess. Do not pronounce words with an emphasis, or use honorary titles. When speaking to the Khan or anyone else, simply use his name. Though a mountain is high, it will be climbed by animals. Various sources mention a painful fall from a horse, malaria, lightning, even a deadly bedroom ambush by the wife of the Xi Xia king, whom Genghis had executed. One account records that his body was carried back to Mongolia and buried in the sacred Land of the Ancestors in the Khentai Mountains, adding that everyone who saw the funeral procession was killed. For years, explorers have searched for the tomb, but nothing has ever been found. Likely written after his death by a former member of his court, it was the first book in Mongol script. Lost for centuries, a version written in Chinese was discovered in the 19th century. After decades of research, scholars were able to translate it into several modern languages. Religion in Karakorum A Buddhist temple lay at the heart of Karakorum. Mongols had adopted the Tibetan School of Buddhism, which emphasized ritual magic and charms rather than reincarnationâ€”although they still practiced Mongol shamanism, or Tengerism, which focused on worship of the spirit of the Eternal Blue Sky. A Nestorian Christian church, a sect brought to Asia by Persian missionaries in the sixth century, sat at the far end of town. Two mosques provided places of worship for Muslims, typically Arab traders who traveled from the Silk Road to Karakorum. He told the story to a fellow prison inmate, a writer, after being captured during the battle of Genoa. Close to eight percent of the men in the region of the former Mongol Empire carry identical y-chromosomes to Genghis. How could this happen? His heirs continued to build his genetic legacy at the expense of competitive genes. Their speed and maneuverability allowed the Mongols to ride up to miles per dayâ€”much farther than larger armies of foot soldiers could travel. The small but powerful Mongol horse had great stamina and could survive solely on grasses. It also provided food milk and meat for warriors. Respecting this ethnic and cultural diversity, Genghis unified all conquered peoples by adopting a policy of religious tolerance, a shared system of laws,

and the safe circulation of goods and people. It provided protection of the Mongol government for any diplomatic representative. The Great Yasa law decreed: Kings to not kill envoys.

The Great Khan also had a personal interest in spirituality. He was known to pray in his tent for multiple days before important campaigns, and he often met with different religious leaders to.

Contact Author Genghis Khan is a name that resonates with all who have heard of his harrowing exploits. History books portray him as a brutal emperor who massacred millions of Asian and Eastern European people. However, he also practiced religious and racial tolerance, and his Mongolian Empire valued the leadership of women. Khan also brought law and civilization to Mongolia and is regarded as a hero in his native land. So who was the real Genghis Khan? Western impressions are heavily influenced by negative Persian accounts, whereas Eastern impressions vary. For a balanced perspective, the following list of 40 facts explores the full story of this fascinating historical figure. Source *The Life of Genghis Khan 1*. He died in at the age of According to legend, he was born with a blood clot in his clenched fist, foretelling his emergence as a great leader. Khan was tall, had a long beard, and likely sported red hair and green eyes, although he would have looked oriental. This mixing of European and Asian characteristics was quite common in Mongolia at the time. Khan founded the Mongol Empire when he united the tribes occupying the Mongol plains. These plains are situated between China and Russia in central Asia. The Mongol Empire went on to become the largest contiguous empire in history, stretching from the Pacific Ocean to eastern Europe. Genghis Khan believed the strength of a man was defined by the children he left behind. He had thousands of women within his harem and fathered children with many of them. His military campaigns sometimes involved eliminating an entire civilian population. As many as 40 million people were killed under his rule. In order to conceal the location, his funeral escort executed everyone in their path. According to legend, Khan requested that a river be diverted over his grave so that he would never be disturbed. This followed the custom of burial for ancient leaders such as Gilgamesh and Attila the Hun. Surprisingly, Khan promoted religious tolerance and was interested in the philosophies of other cultures. He studied Islam, Buddhism, Taoism, and Christianity. When he attempted to befriend Persia, he sent a Muslim emissary. Genghis Khan also supported ethnic diversity within his empire, allowing people from other cultures to administer his cities. The Mongolians lacked experience for this task, given their nomadic roots. Genghis Khan on His Horse Source Genghis Khan modernized Mongolian culture by adopting the Uyghur script as a writing system and by creating the Yassa code of law. Before he united Mongolia, the plains were occupied by nomadic tribes including the Tatars, Keraites, Mongols, Merkits, and Naimans. Khan belonged to one of the Mongol tribes. The Chinese Jin dynasty used to periodically switch their support between the tribes to ensure that none attained superiority. She was the daughter of a neighboring chieftain. Yesugei was poisoned by the Tatars, forcing Temujin to return home to claim leadership. However, he was outcast and forced to live in squalor for a number of years with his mother and brothers. The Tribes of the Mongol Plains Source At the age of 10, he killed one of his half-brothers in a fight over hunting spoils. At the age of 15, he was enslaved by a neighboring Mongol tribe but escaped with the help of a guard. This enhanced his reputation and gained him valuable allies. With the Mongol tribes united and the Merkit tribe defeated, Temujin found himself at war with his previous allies, the Keraites. After defeating them, he destroyed the Naimans. In each case he was successful in convincing a greater number of tribes to become his allies. He was also helped by the alliance of the formidable general, Subutai. Temujin Becomes Khan Temujin is proclaimed Khan in this picture. Khan had four sons in total: Khan valued loyalty and brotherhood and promoted his generals on the basis of merit rather than noble standing. This system of meritocracy contributed greatly to the success of his armies. In the early years, he allowed captured soldiers to join his army, growing his forces with each victory. He was a master tactician and organizer, employing novel and sometimes brutal methods. As well as forging alliances where possible, his military meritocracy used siege warfare, spy networks, and supply routes with way-stations to aid the communication of covert intelligence. He also liked to foster discord in enemy countries before an assault, inciting revolution or civil war. Khan forced the surrender of Xia China in after correctly predicting that Jin China would not aid them. He then defeated the Jin dynasty in by gathering intelligence about the location of their army. He turned west and defeated the

Kaira-Khitan Khanate in by using a small force to incite a revolution within the country. The Persian Khwarezmid Empire offended Genghis Khan by beheading his messenger and looting his trade caravan. The insult led to a huge Mongol invasion by , men. A painting of the Shah of Persia fleeing across the Indus river from Khan. Generals Subutai and Jebe went north to conquer large swathes of Russia and the Ukraine, while Khan ploughed through Afghanistan and Northern India in the south. During this time, the Xia and Jin had allied to resist Mongolian rule. In his final military victory, Khan returned and defeated them both in To prevent further betrayal, he had the Chinese royal family executed. Genghis Khan died in According to legend, a Chinese princess castrated him with a concealed dagger, leading to his death. This was said to be an act of revenge for the death of her family and a way to prevent him from raping her. A more likely theory about his death is that he was thrown from his horse and died from his injuries. Another theory claims he died from pneumonia and another suggests he was killed in his final battle with the Chinese. To avoid conflict among his sons, he divided his empire among them in his will. Today, Genghis Khan is very popular in Mongolia, with his face appearing on bank-notes and a number of consumer products. He is regarded as the father of the Mongols. While he brought law, wealth, civilization, culture, and power to the Mongolian people, he brought death and destruction to many other countries. Despite practicing religious and racial tolerance and being a builder of alliances, he was also a brutal despot who murdered millions of men, women, and children. Whichever perspective is accepted, it is certain that Genghis Khan was a complicated, unique, and remarkable individual who immortalized himself on the pages of history.

3: Project MUSE - The Postal Roads of the Great Khans in Central Asia under the Mongol-Yuan Empire

Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis, became ruler of the empire in and proceeded to consolidate his power by relinquishing the Mongol conquests outside China establishing his capital at the site of modern-day Beijing.

Some of his most trusted generals were former enemies. The Great Khan had a keen eye for talent, and he usually promoted his officers on skill and experience rather than class, ancestry or even past allegiances. One famous example of this belief in meritocracy came during a battle against the rival Taijut tribe, when Genghis was nearly killed after his horse was shot out from under him with an arrow. When he later addressed the Taijut prisoners and demanded to know who was responsible, one soldier bravely stood up and admitted to being the shooter. He rarely left a score unsettled. One of his most famous campaigns of revenge came in , after the Shah of the Khwarezmid Empire broke a treaty with the Mongols. Genghis had offered the Shah a valuable trade agreement to exchange goods along the Silk Road , but when his first emissaries were murdered, the enraged Khan responded by unleashing the full force of his Mongol hordes on the Khwarezmid territories in Persia. He followed up on his victory by returning east and waging war on the Tanguts of Xi Xia, a group of Mongol subjects who had refused his order to provide troops for his invasion of Khwarizm. After routing the Tangut forces and sacking their capital, the Great Khan ordered the execution of the entire Tangut royal family as punishment for their defiance. He was responsible for the deaths of as many as 40 million people. He was tolerant of different religions. Unlike many empire builders, Genghis Khan embraced the diversity of his newly conquered territories. He passed laws declaring religious freedom for all and even granted tax exemptions to places of worship. This tolerance had a political sideâ€”the Khan knew that happy subjects were less likely to rebelâ€”but the Mongols also had an exceptionally liberal attitude towards religion. While Genghis and many others subscribed to a shamanistic belief system that revered the spirits of the sky, winds and mountains, the Steppe peoples were a diverse bunch that included Nestorian Christians, Buddhists, Muslims and other animistic traditions. The Great Khan also had a personal interest in spirituality. He was known to pray in his tent for multiple days before important campaigns, and he often met with different religious leaders to discuss the details of their faiths. In his old age, he even summoned the Taoist leader Qiu Chuji to his camp, and the pair supposedly had long conversations on immortality and philosophy. He created one of the first international postal systems. Along with the bow and the horse, the Mongols most potent weapon may have been their vast communication network. By stopping to rest or take on a fresh mount every few miles, official riders could often travel as far as miles a day. The system allowed goods and information to travel with unprecedented speed, but it also acted as the eyes and ears of the Khan. Thanks to the Yam, he could easily keep abreast of military and political developments and maintain contact with his extensive network of spies and scouts. The Yam also helped protect foreign dignitaries and merchants during their travels. No one knows how he died or where he is buried. The traditional narrative says he died in from injuries sustained in a fall from a horse, but other sources list everything from malaria to an arrow wound in the knee. One of the more questionable accounts even claims he was murdered while trying to force himself on a Chinese princess. However he died, the Khan took great pains to keep his final resting place a secret. According to legend, his funeral procession slaughtered everyone they came in contact with during their journey and then repeatedly rode horses over his grave to help conceal it. The tomb is most likely on or around a Mongolian mountain called Burkhan Khaldun, but to this day its precise location is unknown. The Soviets tried to snuff out his memory in Mongolia. Genghis Khan is now seen as a national hero and founding father of Mongolia, but during the era of Soviet rule in the 20th century, the mere mention of his name was banned. We strive for accuracy and fairness. Twice a week we compile our most fascinating features and deliver them straight to you.

4: Marco Polo (article) | Khan Academy

In his Genghis Khan and the Making of the Modern World () Jack Weatherford said that Genghis Khan 'had lit a conflagration that would eventually consume the world'. After repeated campaigns, by the Mongols had overrun all the Jurchen territory north of the Great Wall.

He served throughout the interwar years, and saw action with the 7th Bengal Mountain Battery during the 37 Waziristan Campaign for which was awarded his India General Service Medal. During that Campaign, the 7th Bengal Mountain Battery took part in two important operations; the march of the Razcol Column through the Khaisora Valley on 25th November, , and the famous night march over the Iblanke Mountain on the 11th-12th May, Subedar Banta Singh was almost certainly taken prisoner with the fall of Singapore on the 15th of February, Banta Singh IO. She was later recovered, but the two had wed, and she had converted to Islam. The question facing the Indian Government was, which community should she be returned to, Muslim or Hindu? After some deliberation, it was eventually decided that as the girl was only 15, she should live with a third neutral party until she could decide for herself when she came of age. This inflamed many Muslims, who believed that the girl may be forced to give up her recent conversion to Islam. One man in particular, Mizra Ali Khan, better known as the Fakir of Ipi, took it upon himself to lead the charge against an infidel Government that unjustly interfered in Islamic affairs. The Fakir claimed to be the Champion of Islam and in possession of divine powers, and soon set forth stirring up anti- Government ferment amongst the various tribes of Waziristan. Razcol was to march roughly ten miles east from Damdil through the Khaisora Valley until it met Tocol at Bishe Kashkai. In the early hours of 25th November, Razcol set out, and met with unexpected opposition during the march. Nevertheless, after a long day of slow advance and regular piquets, the rear guard of Razcol made it into Bishe Kashkai by with a loss of nine dead and twenty- five wounded. To the North- East, also in the early morning of the 25th November, Tocol set out on its march. About seven miles along the way, Brigadier Maynard, who was in command of the column, received warnings from Kassadars tribal levies and or Tori Khel Maliks tribal authorities that the Column would encounter tribal opposition ahead. Sure enough, only a short distance ahead, Tocol encountered considerable resistance from well concealed Tori Khels. Following the initial engagement, there was not enough time or manpower to recover all of the bodies of the fallen, and as a result, one of the basic rules of Frontier fighting had been broken; some of the dead had been left behind. Later on, the bodies were found to be well mutilated by tribesmen. As Tocol continued on, even through dusk and night, it soon became apparent that they would not reach their assigned destination, so Brigadier Maynard decided to make camp, two miles short of the rendezvous point at Bishe Kashkai. Still separated, communication between the two columns had to be performed through tribal Khassadar runner. The next morning, Razcol sent out the 7th Bengal Mountain Battery and some infantry to assist Tocol, but the latter made it back to Bishe Kashkai on its own. Because of a shortage of rations, and the swelling of tribal opposition up to 2, strong, it was decided to pull both columns out of the Khaisora Valley for Mir Ali on the 27th. In total for both columns over the three days, between 19 and 29 were killed, and between and were wounded, depending on the source. It was estimated that 41 tribesmen were killed, and 32 seriously wounded. Waziristan would not really settle down again during the inter- war years. Kemmis Betty excerpt from Tales of the Mountain Gunners Waziristan had erupted, as in every few years throughout its stormy history. It was a big eruption too, as if the tribes had guessed that a World War was coming and there would not be many more chances of a smack at the Raj. The Fakir of Ipi was rampant and the young militants were coming from all directions to support him in a jihad; even the Afghans were joining in. His latest success was a well planned ambush near Damdil, in which the Gurkhas suffered heavy casualties. We must have been given a jist of the plan, though I remember it was very secret and most unusual. Now, still shuffling slowly forward, we began to climb. The way became very rough as well as steep; there was no signs of a path. The mules with the heavier loads were labouring, but there could be no off loading for a rest. The Gurkhas assailants were reported to have withdrawn into the hills to the south, where the Fakir of Ipi was currently touring the Shaktu Valley, this being Bhitanni country. Rumour had it,

afterwards, that the Brigadier was shocked to find what this feat involved, and said he never would have embarked on it had he known. Now the moon was up, and we could see roughly where we were, evidently on the narrow spur named Iblanke on the map; not that we could do any map reading by moonlight, and another strict order had been NO LIGHTS. The spur went up and up, and was dominated by higher spurs on both sides, on which we could imagine a hundred pairs of eyes watching our progress. There may have been none, but we did hope we would be in a somewhat better position by the time dawn broke. There were two mountain batteries: I was serving in the latter and we had recently moved from Fort Sandeman to Rawalpindi and had been rather looking forward to a nice quiet life in cantonments. But just now it was hard to see how even one gun could be used without holding up everything behind it. Came the paling grey of first light and we were all, men and beasts, rather wilting from our night-long exertions and lack of sleep, but keyed up by the excitement of the moment. Would we reach that col on the skyline in time, or be spotted now and fired upon? If the latter, from which direction? At last, the gradient eased and there was room to spread out. Rapidly the light improved and showed that we were in a kind of bowl overlooked by a tree-covered ridge in front, with a fairly gentle slope leading to the col. The advance guard was already there. The valley on our right appeared to be bottomless, with precipitous flanks. Suddenly one or two shots, then quite a fusillade from the direction of the col, but muted as if from the far side of it. A pause, then more firing; none I think, in my direction. The Sikhs had rushed some enemy positions on the col, and presently the body of one of their Subedars, killed in the assault, came back on a stretcher. In the event, perhaps with a good deal of luck, the timing was nearly perfect. We had achieved surprise, and to such effect that the enemy was convinced, even when our lead troops appeared, that they were only a gasht patrol of Scouts. So he held his ground and stood up for a fight, and duly took his punishment. Another battalion went through, in pursuit of the fleeing enemy, and 7 Bengal Mountain Battery limbered up and went with it. At last 19 Maymyo Mountain Battery was able to join in the fun, and dropped its trails in the position vacated by 7 Bengal. In , the th along with 4 other Indian Pioneer battalions were employed in preparing the grandstands, arena, and camps for the great Delhi Durbar, and took part in the festivities as well. Binda Singh, now a Lance-Naik, was present with his battalion and was awarded the Durbar medal. Following the outbreak of the Great War, the th Pioneers embarked for Egypt, arriving in November . Along with several other Indian battalions, the th took an active part in repelling the Turkish assault on the Suez Canal in January and February , winning two IOMs in the process. With the canal secure, the th Pioneers remained standing guard until December , when it embarked for Mesopotamia. While Havildar Binda Singh had arrived in Egypt with his battalion and took part in defence of Suez, he was not to remain in the theatre for long. On March 31st he left Egypt, most probably due to illness, and would not re-join the th Pioneers in the field until late . As such, he was not with the th Pioneers during the bloody and fruitless attempts to relieve Kut in late and early . Following the fall of Kut on April 29th , the Mesopotamian Front remained largely inactive while both sides rested and re-equipped during the heat of summer. On 2nd September Havildar Binda Singh arrived in Mesopotamia, probably with a draft of reinforcements, and soon re-joined the th Pioneers opposite the Turkish Sannaiyat position. In early January , Lt. Maude, the new commander of Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, launched his long awaited offensive to re-capture Kut and advance upon Baghdad. While not part of the assault, the th Pioneers were engaged in building communication trenches at night, losing 4 other ranks killed and one British officer and 25 other ranks wounded in the process. In late February, the th Pioneers was tasked with a major role in the crossing of the Tigris at the Shumran Bend. If successful, it would place a large Anglo-Indian force on the left bank of the Tigris well behind the Turkish position at Sannaiyat. Three different ferry points were to be used, with the 2nd Norfolks at Ferry No. One company of the th Pioneers was also assigned to each ferry point, with the Sikh Company at Ferry No. In addition, 75 men of the th were assigned as rowers. On 23rd February the crossing began, and while Ferry No. The th lost 4 men killed and one British officer and 15 other ranks wounded during the crossing. For the remainder of the Mesopotamian campaign until the end of the Great War, the th Pioneers was employed mostly on pioneer duties with the 14th Division. The armistice did not send the th back to India however. Instead, the battalion remained in Iraq before proceeding further north into Kurdistan. During the summer of , the Sikh and Pathan companies of the th were left at Sowara post near Kirkuk, while

several columns marched in search of hostile Kurds. Surrounded by steep hills, Sowara was not expected to be the site of a serious action. Besides the 2 companies of the th in the camp and a lone gun of the 34th Mountain Battery, seven piquets held by the 8th Rajputs secured the high ground around the post. In the early morning on 14 August, a large and determined Kurdish force attacked Sowara, and managed to capture piquet no. In the ensuing fight, 2 platoons of the Sikh company th Pioneers and some men of the 8th Rajputs were tasked with re- taking piquet no. By mid- afternoon the Kurdish attack dissipated and the post was held. The th Pioneers lost 8 other ranks killed and one British officer and 25 other ranks wounded. Soon afterwards, the th Pioneers proceeded south toards Basra where, despite a brief and unexpected interlude along the Euphrates, the battalion embarked for home on 17th January 0, Upon its return to India, the th spent one year in Meerut before proceeding to Mandalay. While stationed there, the Prince of Wales visited the battalion in , observing it on parade and conversing with its Indian officers during a game of polo. It was also at this time that the th Pioneers was re- named the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Bombay Pioneers in keeping with the reorganization of the Indian Army. The battalion returned from Burma in late for service in Waziristan. While it did not see any action, the battalion was kept busy with road building, marches, infantry duties, and minor pioneer work. The battalion remined in Waziristan until October In , the four battalions of the Bombay Pioneers received orders to be formed into a corps of only two battalions; re- named the 1st Marine Battalion, and the 2nd Kelat- i- Ghilzie Battalion. This was done in the interests of economy much to the displeasure of the officers and men, and the three other Pioneer regiments went through the same process. Subadar Binda Singh survived the re- organization however, and was posted to the 1st Marine Battalion. In further orders were received to permanently disband the all of the Pioneer Corps. Officers and men had no choice but to face transfer, retirement, or mustering- out. Subadar Binda Singh was still serving with the 1st Marine Battalion when the end came, and was the third most senior Indian Officer in the battalion. With 29 years of service already under his belt, Binda Singh retired from the Indian Army, with the sad knowledge that the Bombay Pioneers retired with him.

5: Great service - Review of Chich Khan, Hammamet, Tunisia - TripAdvisor

Ā-gedei Khan, born Ā-gedei (c. - December 11,) was the third son of Genghis Khan and second Great Khan of the Mongol Empire. He continued the expansion that his father had begun and was a world figure when the Mongol Empire reached its farthest extent west and south during the invasions of Europe and Asia.

When the Tatars grew too powerful after , the Jin switched their support from the Tatars to the Keraites. The few sources that give insight into this period often contradict. While heading home, his father ran into the neighboring Tatars , who had long been Mongol enemies, and they offered him food that poisoned him. But the tribe refused this and abandoned the family, leaving it without protection. With the help of a sympathetic guard, he escaped from the ger yurt at night by hiding in a river crevice. At this time, none of the tribal confederations of Mongolia were united politically, and arranged marriages were often used to solidify temporary alliances. She gave birth to a son, Jochi â€” , nine months later, clouding the issue of his parentage. Proto-Mongols and List of medieval Mongol tribes and clans The locations of the Mongolian tribes during the Khitan Liao dynasty â€” In the early 12th century, the Central Asian plateau north of China was divided into several tribes of confederation , including Naimans , Merkits , Tatars , Khamag Mongols , and Keraites , that were all prominent and often unfriendly toward each other, as evidenced by random raids, revenge attacks, and plundering. Before this, they were blood brothers and vowing to remain eternally faithful. Threatened by this rise, Jamukha attacked Temujin in with an army of 30, troops. He delegated authority based on merit and loyalty, rather than family ties. When he defeated rival tribes, he did not drive away their soldiers and abandon their civilians. Instead, he took the conquered tribe under his protection and integrated its members into his own tribe. He would even have his mother adopt orphans from the conquered tribe, bringing them into his family. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. This was disrespectful in Mongolian culture and led to a war. Jamukha escaped during the conflict. This defeat was a catalyst for the fall and eventual dissolution of the Keraite tribe. Jamukha refused the offer, saying that there can only be one sun in the sky, and he asked for a noble death. Sole ruler of the Mongol plains This section does not cite any sources. August Genghis Khan proclaimed Khagan of all Mongols. His military strategies showed a deep interest in gathering intelligence and understanding the motivations of his rivals, exemplified by his extensive spy network and Yam route systems. He seemed to be a quick student, adopting new technologies and ideas that he encountered, such as siege warfare from the Chinese. He was also ruthless, demonstrated by his tactic of measuring against the linchpin , used against the tribes led by Jamukha. This was a monumental feat. It resulted in peace between previously warring tribes, and a single political and military force. The union became known as the Mongols. Religion Genghis Khan was a Tengrist , but was religiously tolerant and interested in learning philosophical and moral lessons from other religions. Muqali then reported on the two to Genghis Khan who issued the following decree on their behalf: I should like to support them with clothes and food and make them chiefs. While praying to Heaven, they should not have difficulties imposed on them. To forbid any mistreatment, they will be authorized to act as darqan possessor of immunity. He thanked Qiu Chuji for accepting his invitation and asked if Qiu Chuji had brought the medicine of immortality with him. Qiu Chuji said there was no such thing as a medicine of immortality but that life can be extended through abstinence. Genghis Khan appreciated his honest reply and asked Qiu Chuji who it is that calls him eternal heavenly man, he himself or others. Kublai Khan had already met Haiyun in and been swayed towards Buddhism. All the decrees use the same formula and state that Genghis Khan first gave the decree of exemption. I have given this decree to the Shaolin elder to carry it. According to Juvaini, Genghis Khan allowed religious freedom to Muslims during his conquest of Khwarezmia "permitting the recitation of the takbir and the azan". Kublai Khan revived the decree in after Muslims refused to eat at a banquet. He forbade Halal butchering and circumcision. The decree of Kublai Khan was revoked after a decade. Genghis Khan met Wahid-ud-Din in Afghanistan in and asked him if the prophet Muhammad predicted a Mongol conqueror. He was initially pleased with Wahid-ud-Din but then dismissed him from his service saying "I used to consider you a wise and prudent man, but from this speech of

yours, it has become evident to me that you do not possess complete understanding and that your comprehension is but small". Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources.

6: The presidency of Herbert Hoover (article) | Khan Academy

1. *Genghis Khan was born in Del'Än Boldog in He died in at the age of According to legend, he was born with a blood clot in his clenched fist, foretelling his emergence as a great leader.*

It represents the unified conquests of Genghis Khan and his descendants. Although it brought periods of peaceful prosperity to conquered territories, it was also responsible for extremely destructive wars. Temujin is born. He marries Borte, his first wife, but she is kidnapped by the Merkits, a rival tribe. Temujin unites rival tribes under his rule to free Borte. After defeating the Merkits and freeing her, he goes on to defeat other tribes. He institutes policies to support his soldiers rather than the aristocrats, but this brings him into conflict with his uncles, who claim the throne. Temujin becomes the ruler of the Ikh Mongol Uls at the kurultai the general assembly of the tribes and assumes the name Genghis Khan, which means "universal leader. Khan, pressured by both spiritual needs and scarcity of food, attacks the kingdom of Xi Xia, and after two years he forces it to surrender. Lured by rich rice fields, Genghis Khan then attacks Northern China under the Jin Dynasty, starting a war that lasts twenty years. The Mongols brutally invade every city they came across, killing or enslaving everyone they came across. The Mongols destroy the Khwarzin Dynasty and assume control over their territories. This marks the beginning of the Pax Mongolica, in which the trade centers of China and Europe are connected under Mongol rule, allowing for safe passage. The Mongol law, Yassa, helps create peace in the empire by forbidding blood feuds, adultery, theft, bearing false witness, and doing harm to the environment. Religious freedom is also allowed under the Yassa, possibly due to the sheer difficulty of requiring such a large empire to unite under one religion. Though subjugated under the Mongols, the Tangut Dynasty of Xi Xia refuses to lend military support to the campaign against the Khwarzin Dynasty, instead going into open rebellion. After defeating the Khwarzins, Genghis Khan immediately takes his army back to Xi Xia and begins a string of victories over the Tanguts. After victory, he orders the execution of the Tanguts, thereby putting an end to their dynasty. Genghis Khan dies soon after defeating the Tanguts. Before his death, he bestows leadership on his third son, Ogedei. His younger brother, Tolui, holds the regency for Ogedei until the formal election at the kurultai two years later. He immediately begins to expand and fortify the empire. Three Mongol armies form an alliance with the Song Dynasty and finish off the Jin. In , Guyuk gathers troops to march westwards from Karakorum, but he dies before battle begins. His rival Batu calls a kurultai in his own territory, which his rivals refuse to attend, and he nominates Mongke, a grandson of Genghis Khan. Mongke comes to power and institutes a bloody purge of the Ogedei line. Under the leadership of Hulagu Khan, Baghdad is besieged and captured in This represents the fall of the Abbasid Caliphate and opens the way for further conquest into the Middle East. August 11, Mongke Khan dies. Mongke Khan, leading an army to complete the invasion of China, is forced to stay through the hot summer due to the protracted campaign. Disease spreads among the army, and Mongke catches it and dies. The Mongol forces are again forced to withdraw from their wars of conquest to return for a new kurultai to decide on the succession, which weakens their tactical positions. This sets off a civil war between Ariqboqe Khan and Kublai Khan for the right to succession. August 21, Kublai Khan becomes the Great Khan. After a protracted civil war, Ariqboqe surrenders to Kublai Khan at Shangdu. He finally defeats the Song Dynasty in southern China and puts his own regime in place, called the Yuan, which makes the Mongols the first non-Chinese people to conquer all of China. After Kublai Khan, the Mongols disintegrate into competing entities and lose influence, in part due to the outbreak of the Black Death.

7: Genghis Khan - Wikipedia

Melissa is a Great Khan member camped out near Quarry Junction in the Mojave Wasteland in Melissa is the daughter of Chomps Lewis and a courier for the Great Khans.

People of Central Asia c. The French equivalent Le grand jeu dates back to at least and is associated with meanings of risk, chance and deception. The expediency, nay the necessity of them will be seen, and we shall play the noble part that the first Christian nation of the world ought to fill. It was introduced into mainstream by the British novelist Rudyard Kipling in his novel *Kim* India invasion fears[edit] Map of the British Indian Empire, showing British India in two shades of pink and the princely states in yellow At the start of the 19th century, the Indian subcontinent was ruled in part by independent princely states and in part by the company rule of the British East India Company. During the 19th century a political and diplomatic confrontation developed between Britain and Russia over Afghanistan which later became known as "The Great Game". Russia was fearful of British commercial and military inroads into Central Asia , and Britain was fearful of Russia adding the "jewel in the crown", India, to the vast empire that Russia was building in Asia. This resulted in an atmosphere of distrust and the constant threat of war between the two empires. In response, Britain sent its own diplomatic missions in , with military advisers, to Persia and Afghanistan under the capable Mountstuart Elphinstone , averting the French and possible Russian threat. However, Britain was left with concerns about being able to defend India. The expedition was funded by the East India Company and was to map and research the regions of "Beloochistan" Balochistan and Persia because of concerns about India being invaded by French forces from that direction. Britain had no intention of getting involved in the Middle East, but it did envision a series of buffer states between the British and Russian Empires that included Turkey, Persia, plus the Khanate of Khiva and the Khanate of Bukhara that would grow from future trade. Behind these buffer states would be their protected states stretching from the Persian Gulf to India and up into the Emirate of Afghanistan , with British sea-power protecting trade sea-lanes. Access to Afghanistan was to be through developing trade routes along the Indus and Sutlej rivers using steam-powered boats, and therefore access through the Sind and Punjab regions would be required. Persia would have to give up its claim on Herat in Afghanistan. Afghanistan would need to be transformed from a group of warring principalities into one state ruled by an ally whose foreign relations would be conducted on his behalf by the Governor-General and the Foreign Office. The Great Game meant closer ties between Britain and the states along her northwest frontier. British goods were to be followed by British values and the respect for private property. With pay for work and security in place, nomads would settle and become tribal herdsman surrounding oasis cities. These were to develop into modern states with agreed borders, as in the European model. Therefore, lines needed to be agreed and drawn on maps. Russia had an interest in establishing a trade route from Moscow to India. From then until the mid century, Russian ambassadors to the region spent much of their time trying to free Russians who had been taken as slaves by the khanates. This eastward expansion was of no concern to the British Foreign Office because this area did not lie across any British trade routes or destinations, and therefore was of no interest to Britain. Russia launched an attack in 1840 but it failed to reach Khiva because of the tough terrain and weather. However, the khan of Khiva feared a further Russian assault and released a number of Russian slaves. Khiva must cease her attacks on caravans along the Syr Darya. Russian merchants must be allowed to trade on the same terms as native merchants in Bukhara and Khiva. The khanates must guarantee the safety of the persons and property of Russian merchants, levy no excessive duties, permit unhampered transit of goods and caravans across Central Asia into neighboring states and allow Russian commercial agents to reside in Bukhara and Khiva, and free navigation on the Amu Darya river for Russian ships. None of these aims were realised. His detailed description of the journey was published in He had an interest in expanding trade in Central Asia, where he thought the Russian traders were already active. However, all three died of fever on the return journey. Petersburg, Russia to the Caspian desert, to Kir northern Iran , was detained in Astrabad northern Iran as a Russian spy, then traveled with a caravan of pilgrims to Meshed , marched with the Afghan army from there to Herat, then traveled to Kandahar, to Quetta,

then across the Indian desert to the British frontier in January. He published his travels in Burnes, a Christian traveling through a Muslim country was one of the first to study Afghanistan for British Intelligence and upon his return, he published his book, *Travels To Bukhara*, [35] which became an overnight success. Between 1830 and 1840, Britain attempted to negotiate trade agreements with Ranjit Singh, ruler of the Sikh empire, and the Amirs of Sindh. However, these attempts were unsuccessful. The India Board instructed Auckland: The mode of dealing with this very important question, whether by dispatching a confidential agent to Dost Mohammed of Kabul merely to watch the progress of events, or to enter into relations with this Chief, either of a political or merely in the first instance of a commercial character, we confide in your discretion as well as the adoption of any other measures that may appear to you desirable to counteract Russian influence in that quarter, should you be satisfied. Such an interference would doubtless be requisite, either to prevent the extension of Persian dominion in that quarter or to raise a timely barrier against the impending encroachments of Russian influence. Nasrullah Khan had Stoddart imprisoned in a vermin-infested dungeon because he had not bowed nor brought gifts. He was also imprisoned and on June 17, both men were beheaded. Additionally, Persia intended to annex Herat to make up for territory it had lost in the Russo-Persian War of 1828, however the allegiance of Herat to Afghanistan was crucial to the British strategy. His intention was to take Herat then move on to Kandahar. Eldred Pottinger, an officer of the Bengal Artillery, who had earlier entered Herat in disguise, stiffened the defences and despite the presence of Russian advisers the siege lasted eight months. First Anglo-Afghan War British influence was to be extended into Afghanistan and it was to become a buffer state. The intention to invade was clear, and when a copy of the Manifesto reached London there was no objection. In the same year he was deposed and imprisoned by his half-brother. By January 1842, the Afghans were in full revolt. With a weakening of military discipline, the British decided to withdraw from Kabul. The Kabul garrison of 4,000 troops and 12,000 camp followers left Kabul for Jalalabad that was 80 miles and 5 days march away. They were attacked by 30,000 Afghans. Over one hundred of the British and 2,000 sepoy and camp followers were taken hostage and the rest killed. So perished the "Army of the Indus". I have been struck by the magnitude of your resources, your ships, your arsenals, but what I cannot understand is why the rulers of so vast and flourishing an empire should have gone across the Indus to deprive me of my poor and barren country. If war had already broken out, Abbot was instructed to attempt to negotiate a settlement. Of the 5,000 men who had left Orenburg, only 4,000 returned. Abbott set off from Khiva in towards Russia to commence negotiations, which he did on his own initiative and it was not authorised by his superiors. His caravan was attacked by Khazakhs and he was wounded in the hand and taken hostage, however he and his party were released because they feared retribution. He reached St Petersburg but the attempt at mediation failed. His bravery was recognized through promotion to full Captain. As a state, the British Raj functioned as the guardian of a system of connected markets maintained by military power, business legislation and monetary management. In Sultan Ahmed Khan of Herat, who was placed into power by Persia and issued coinage on behalf of the Shah, attacked the disputed town of Farrah. The new and wary Alexander II of Russia waited some years so as not to antagonize the British, then Russia expanded into Central Asia in two campaigns. In 1864, a circular was sent to the consular officers abroad by Gorchakov, the Russian Chancellor, patiently explaining the reasons for expansion centering on the doctrines of necessity, power and spread of civilisation. Russia occupied Chimkent in 1864, Tashkent in 1865, Khokhand and Bukhara in 1866, and Samarkand in 1868. The second campaign started from the Caspian Sea and was in the direction of Herat, near the Persian frontier. Khiva was occupied in 1864.

8: 10 Things You May Not Know About Genghis Khan - HISTORY

Kublai Khan: Kublai Khan, Mongolian general and statesman, who was the grandson and greatest successor of Genghis Khan. As the fifth emperor of the Yuan, or Mongol, dynasty, he completed the conquest of China () started by Genghis Khan in and thus became the first Yuan ruler of the whole of China.

Even before Marco was born, the brothers had travelled extensively, setting up trading posts in Constantinople, Sudak, Crimea, and the western part of the Mongolian Empire. They even visited China. This trip, which would end up taking 24 years since they stayed for very long in China, is the one chronicled by Marco Polo in his book. It has been assumed that the Polos travelled along the Northern Silk Road, although the possibility of a southern route has also been advanced by some scholars. Marco participated in the war and was eventually imprisoned, spending his time in jail dictating travel stories to a cellmate. After being released from prison in , Marco Polo went back to being a merchant and amassed considerable wealth. He also married and had three children. He is buried in the San Lorenzo church in Venice. After staying in the Venetian quarter of Constantinople for several years, the brothers realized that the political situation had grown precarious and decided to leave. They arrived in the Crimean port Sudak in , and then continued to Surai, located on the Volga river, where they engaged in trading for a year. When civil war broke out between two powerful cousins in the region, the violence made it too risky for the Polo brother to return by the same route as they had come, and they decided to instead go east to get away from the war. Going to China Eventually, a Mongol ambassador arrived to Bukhara, asking the brothers to go to the Hulagu Khan who was interested in meeting the exotic foreigners. Consequently, the brothers started travelling even further to the east, via Samarkand and then through the dangerous Gobi desert. At this point, Hulagu Khan was already dead, he died in February He wanted to know a lot about Europe, and especially about the Pope and the Roman church. Niccolo and Matteo could communicate with him since they had learned Turkic dialects. In this letter, the Khan asked the Pope to send him a hundred learned men to teach his people about Christianity and Western science, and he also wanted the Pope to procure oil for him from the lamp at the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. To safeguard the Polos during their journey back, Kublai Khan gave them a foot long and three inches wide inscribed golden tablet that was essentially a very fancy diplomatic passport, giving the brothers wide ranging rights to receive lodging, provisions, horses, and guides throughout the lands controlled by the Khan. An English translation of the inscription would be roughly: Let him that pays him not reverence be killed. Marco Polo – the early years Marco Polo was born in His family were Venetians, but it is unclear if he was actually born in Venice or if the birth took place on the island of Curzola off the Dalmatian coast, where his father and uncle had established a trading post. We do know that Marco Polo spent at least part of his childhood in Venice, which was at the time a city state heavily engaged in international commerce. He received a good education that included, among other things, classes in French and Italian. His native language is believed to have been Venetian. Polo read many classical authors and was also schooled in the Christian theology of the Latin Church. Growing up in a merchantile family, he was taught subjects such as appraising, foreign currency trade, and the handling of cargo ships. The Polo brothers returned to Venice in April and the now teenaged Marco could finally be reunited with his father. Presenting the pope with the letter from Kublai Khan proved impossible for the brothers, since Pope Clement IV had died in and no new pope had been elected yet. Cultural influence Marco polo and his travels have had a very large cultural influence on the western world. In more modern days the story of Marco Polo have inspired several movies, a game, a computer game and even a slot machine. The slot can be played in a number of different online casinos. You can use casino bonuses to be able to try the slot machine for free. They had finally been able to deliver the letter from Kublai Khan to the pope, since Teobaldo Visconti had been elected at the conclusion of the papal election that had been running from to – the longest papal election in the history of the Latin Church. With them on their new journey east, the Polo family brought letters and gifts from the pope that they were to give to Kublai Khan, and they were also accompanied by two friars. The friars left them fairly soon however, because they reached a war zone and the friars got too scared to continue. The Polo family pushed on without

them, travelling through Armenia, Persia and Afghanistan, and following a route that went over the Pamir Mountains of Central Asia to get to China. It is excellently situated so the goods brought to here come from many regions. Latin merchants specially Genevis go there to buy the goods that come from foreign lands. From Tabriz to Badakhshan After Tabriz, the Polos travelled south to Hormuz, a port on the Persian Gulf from where they intended to travel by ship to the Chinese coast. In Hormuz, they had a change of heart, because the ships available were in very poor condition. So, instead of going by sea, the Polos continued to travel over land, from Homurz to Kerman, passing places such as Herat and Balk. Marco Polo got ill, which meant staying in Badakhshan for a year to allow him to recover. Badakhshan had emerged as an important trading center in antiquity, especially for lapis lazuli which was traded here as early as the 4th millennium BC. Located along the Silk Road, Badakhshan eventually started playing an important role in the trading of silk and other commodities as well. Marco Polo himself describes it as a place where Balas rubies could be found under the mountain Syghinan Shighnan. Balas ruby is a rose-tinted variety of spinel, and for centuries the mines of the Gorno Badakhshan region were the main source for these gems. The name Balas ruby is a reference to Balascia, which was the ancient name for Badakhshan. When they reached the outskirts of the Taklamakan Desert, they took the southern route, passing through Yarkand, Khotan, Cherchen, and Lop-Nor. Marco Polo describes Yarkand as a place where the locals are extremely prone to goiter, which he thought was caused by the drinking water there. Goitre is an enlarged thyroid gland, often caused by iodine deficiency. Polo also writes about a province called Pem which is rich in jasper and chalcedony; a translucent kind of jasper. And the men, wherever they go, take wives in the same way. It is also the location of several important cities along the Silk Road. It consists entirely of mountains and sands and valleys. There is nothing at all to eat. In Suchow, Marco Polo took a break from travelling and stayed for a year. Situated in an oasis that included the Crescent Lake, Suchow was one of the major stops on the southern Silk Road, and also a stop on the main road going from India via Lhasa to Mongolia and southern Siberia. Suchow controlled the entrance to the narrow Hexi Corridor, which was the most important route between North China and the Tarim Basin and Central Asia. Kublai Khan knew that they were on their way, and had sent a royal escort to greet them. Marco Polo writes in great detail about his first meeting with Kublai Khan. The Great Khan bade them rise and received them honorably and entertained them with good cheer. He asked many questions about their condition and how they fared after their departure. The brothers assured him that they had indeed fared well, since they found him well and flourishing. Then they presented the privileges and letters which the Pope had sent, with which he was greatly pleased, and handed over the holy oil, which he received with joy and prized very highly. When the Great Khan saw Marco, who was then a young stripling, he asked who he was. What need to make a long story of it? Great indeed were the mirth and merry-making with which the Great Khan and all his Court welcomed the arrival of these emissaries. And they were well served and attended to in all their needs. They stayed at Court and had a place of honor above the other barons. Years in the service of the Kublai Khan Kublai Khan took a liking to the young Marco Polo and appointed him to high posts in his administration. Already well-travelled and capable of speaking several different languages, Polo was sent by the Khan on a number of special missions to various places in China, Burma and India. Many of the places that Marco Polo visited during these missions were remote ones that no European would visit and write about again until the 19th century. Return to Europe When the Kublai Khan was in his late 70s, the Polo family began to worry about what would happen to them when he died. The Polos had amassed great amounts of gold and jewelry, but would they be able to take it out of China without the protection of the Khan? At the same time, the Khan really enjoyed their company and was reluctant to let them go. They were assigned one last task: Various theories have been proposed, including scurvy, cholera, drowin, pirate attacks, and hostile natives. When they finally reached Persian land, they found out that Prince Arghun had died two years ago. Even from beyond the grave, the Khan was a powerful man, and the Polos were amply supplied with horses, provisions and escorts that could take them through dangerous passages and show them the right routes. Eventually, the Polos reached Trebizond, a city on the Black Sea from which they could continue their journey by ship again. Trebizond, today known as Trabzon, was one of the notable stops along the Silk Road and functioned as a gateway to Persia in the southeast and the Caucasus to the northeast. The city was an important

destination for Venetian and Genoese merchants who sold linen and woolen cloth here. From the early 13th century to 1204, Trebizond was the capital city of the Empire of Trebizond, and Eastern Orthodox Christian monarchy spread over southern Crimea and the far northeastern corner of Anatolia. They arrived in Venice in the winter of 1271, after being away for 24 years, and loaded with many treasures from the Far East. One of the amazing things that they brought back to Europe was asbestos, which they presented to the Pope. Marco Polo would later write about asbestos in his book, explaining that asbestos cloth was cleaned by throwing it into a fire.

War and imprisonment When the Polos returned to Venice, the city state was embroiled in a violent conflict with neighboring Genoa. Three years after coming back, Marco Polo was captured by Genoese forces as he was commanding a Venetian galley in the war against Genoa. Marco Polo was imprisoned in Genoa, where one of his prison mates was a man named Rustichello. Hailing from Pisa, Rustichello was a writer of romance novels, and he soon took note of the fabulous stories that Polo had to tell about far away lands and customs. Rustichello prompted Polo to dictate the story of his adventures to him, and this eventually became the book for which Marco Polo is famous. The book became a best-seller and had a huge impact on Medieval and Early Modern explorers, missionaries and merchants.

Later life The war between Venice and Genoa came to an end in the summer of 1294 and prisoners of war were released – including Marco Polo. He returned to Venice, where he married a woman named Donata Badoer and had three daughters with her. Marco Polo did not travel far ever again; he mostly remained in Venice until his death in 1324. The will also shows us that even though almost three decades had passed since he returned to Venice, Polo upon his death still owned many splendid things from far away countries, including brocades of silk and gold, and the golden tablet given to the Polos by Kublai Khan.

Scepticism Some historians have questioned if Marco Polo actually visited the court in Beijing, because his name was never recorded in the Annals of the Empire Yuan Shih. His not appearing in these records is a bit strange, if he was actually such a prominent visitor and personal friend to the Khan as his book makes him out to be.

9: 40 Facts About Genghis Khan | Owlcation

Kublai Khan was chosen by his many supporters to become the next Great Khan at the Grand Kurultai in the year 1260. This event is described in the book 'Kublai Khan and His Empress Enthroned, from a Jami al-Twarikh (or Chingiznama). Mughal dynasty, Reign of Akbar,

At the other end of Asia a campaign with similar success took place against China. The leader was Kublai, whose generals outflanked the Chinese defenses by moving toward Annam via the southwest of China which was occupied by the independent Tai kingdom of Nan-chao. Before Genghis Khan consolidated them under his centralized control in 1206, they were no more than a group of largely autonomous tribes, more or less unknown to recorded history. Except for some organized hunting and the management of their herds, they had little experience of economic activity. They had almost no experience in statecraft prior to the establishment of the Yuan, and concepts such as the taxation of urban societies were brought to their attention by their foreign advisers, upon whom they relied heavily. Hence, except in areas like China where there was a firm native political tradition, they never succeeded in organizing a durable state. In China, too, everything depended ultimately on the willpower and ability of the ruler. The Mongols had come to power in China, as elsewhere, by sheer force of arms. With that prestige to back him, relying on his dominant personality, and building on the foundations of the brilliant civilization developed in China by the preceding Song dynasty, Kublai could maintain the illusion for a while that Mongol supremacy was firmly based. Yet Kublai Khan at the outset of his reign was faced by an insoluble dilemma, which was given vivid expression in a memorial presented to him by one of his Chinese advisers: To the extent that they did so, however, they would be bound to become increasingly assimilated and perhaps lose their identity altogether. If, on the other hand, they worked through Chinese and other agents, they would become alienated from the mass of the population, which would reject them. In either case the Mongols, culturally less advanced than the Chinese, numerically overwhelmed by them, and used to a different pattern of life, could not continue to rule China for long as a distinct and privileged caste. He began to play an important part in the extension and consolidation of the Mongol empire only in 1260, when he was in his mids. At that time Kublai was invested with full civil and military responsibility for the affairs of China. He appears never to have learned to read or write Chinese, but already he had recognized the superiority of Chinese thought and had gathered around himself a group of trustworthy Confucian advisers. Courtesy of Asia Society Galleries, New York His attitude toward government was formed under the influence of those learned Chinese, who convinced him of the necessary interdependence of ruler and ruled and reinforced his innate tendency toward humanity and magnanimity. At home, in the fief allotted to him in the Wei River valley in modern Gansu and Shaanxi provinces, he established a competent administration and a supply base. In the field he stressed to his generals the precepts of his mentors—the importance and effectiveness of clemency toward the conquered. Kublai took on the Nan Song in the flank, subjugating the Dai kingdom of Nanzhao in present-day Yunnan province before handing over command to his general, Uriyangqadai. Ten days later he announced his succession in a proclamation drawn up in Classical Chinese. A legend recorded in Mongol chronicles to the effect that the dying Genghis designated the child Kublai as a future khan seems to have been contrived so as to provide retrospective justification of an act of usurpation. Against him were ranged those who resented the abandonment of the old ways of the steppe and the adoption of an alien, China-centred culture. Kaidu never relaxed his hostility toward Kublai and remained master of Mongolia proper and Turkistan until his death in 1269. The war with Kaidu showed how decisively Kublai had identified himself with the Chinese world and turned against the world of the nomads. Genghis had been strong and ruthless enough to compel the Mongols, always inclined to family feuds, to serve his cause. Kublai, powerful though he was, could no longer control the steppe aristocracy effectively. His accomplishment was that much greater because he was a barbarian in Chinese eyes as well as a nomadic conqueror. Even in Chinese official historiography, however, the Mongol Kublai is treated with respect. The final conquest of the Nan Song took several years. Military operations opened once again in 1279. The Song emperor Duzong was apparently badly served by his last ministers, who are said to have kept him misinformed of the true situation, whereas many Song commanders went over voluntarily to the Mongols.

With all of China in Mongol hands, the Mongol conquests in the south and east had reached their effective limit. At various times tribute was demanded of the peripheral kingdoms: The Mongol armies suffered some disastrous defeats in those campaigns. In particular, invasion fleets sent to Japan in and were virtually annihilated, though their loss was as much due to storms the fabled Japanese kamikaze typhoons in those years as to Japanese resistance. Marco Polo suggests that Kublai wished to annex Japan simply because he was excited by reports of its great wealth. It seems, however, that his colonial wars were fought mainly with a political objective—to establish China once more as the centre of the world. Social and administrative policy

The Mongols, by themselves, were incapable of ruling China, and, though at the lower levels they made use of Chinese civil servants, posts of importance were allotted to foreigners. Of those Marco Polo is a familiar example. At the top were the Mongols *menggu ren*, forming a privileged military caste of a few hundred thousand. The foreign auxiliaries of the Mongols, natives for the most part of Central Asia, formed the second group, the *semuren*, persons with special status. That class furnished the higher officialdom. In addition, its members, with their worldwide contacts and their privileged status, formed a new breed of merchants and speculators. Like the Mongols, they were exempt from taxation and enjoyed preferential use of the official post roads and services. The expenses of state and the support of the privileged bore heavily on those two classes. Peasants were brought in as labourers, to the neglect of their farms. Food supplies in the north were inadequate for the new labour force and the unproductive Mongols, and large quantities had to be brought by sea and, when the sea routes proved insecure, along the Grand Canal. The repair and extension of the canal also demanded much labour. Kublai, in common with other Mongol rulers, was much preoccupied with religion. His reign was a time of toleration for rival religions and of economic privilege for the favoured religions. Clerics and their communities were exempted from taxation, and Buddhist temples especially were granted generous donations of land and of peasants for their upkeep. The arrogance of the many Tibetan lamas, who enjoyed a special status in Yuan China, was particularly detested by the Chinese. Such a discriminatory social policy was eventually bound to arouse strong resentment. Trade was mainly carried on in the interests of a privileged foreign merchant class, not those of the community at large. The common people of China were becoming progressively poorer. The old examination system, which admitted to the civil service only men with a proper knowledge of Confucian philosophy, had lapsed, and customary restraints on absolutism and arbitrary rule, such as would have been imposed by the censorate a body that scrutinized the conduct of officials and a professional public service, were lacking. The Chinese literati were excluded from public office and responsibility. The extravagant policies that Kublai had countenanced and the financial ineptitude of later Mongol emperors provoked, in the 14th century, the economically motivated uprisings that brought the dynasty down. The supply of copper was too small to form a metal currency in a period of expanding trade, and in any case large quantities were diverted to the temples to be made into statues and other cult objects. Legacy Though Kublai was celebrated above all as a Chinese emperor, he also helped to form the political traditions of his own Mongol people. That theory was turned to practical account on more than one occasion in the subsequent history of Mongolia and, for example, underlay the constitution of the theocratic monarchy proclaimed in 1911, when Mongolia recovered its independence from China. The only personal account of him is by Marco Polo, and that work is more of a panegyric than a sober appraisal. Polo presents Kublai as the ideal of a universal sovereign. Yet he does not overlook his human weaknesses—above all, an indulgence in feasting and hunting, a complicated and expensive sexual life, a failure to exercise proper supervision over his subordinates, and occasional outbursts of cruelty. Even a man of his energy, willpower, and political insight—ruling with the advantage of absolutism unfettered by the old bureaucratic apparatus of China—could not resolve the contradictions inherent in his situation. As it turned out, he became a Chinese emperor of the traditional type. China absorbed his interests and energies to the exclusion of the Mongol homeland, and for years he was actually engaged in civil war with rival Mongol princes of the steppes. Under him, China, and of course the privileged Mongols, enjoyed a brilliant spell of prosperity, but his politics, pursued with less skill by his successors, isolated the Mongols in China from their environment. Still, it was not until some 30 years after his death that any serious uprisings against Mongol rule were to occur in China. With the collapse of the dynasty in 1368, however, the Mongols withdrew to the steppes and never again played

any role of more than local importance.

If two shall agree Middle East Contemporary Survey 1989 (Middle East Contemporary Survey) Atkins physical chemistry 9th solution Game theory in political science Animal vitality (pet care) The Spread of Islam to India Teachers Guide Stalins Other War The Conspiracy Trial New international dictionary of acronyms in library and information science and related fields IV. Distribution of Labor. Vocations 280 Flight of the bumblebee violin sheet music Joyces Messianism V. 3. The Italian drawings, by Roseline Bacou, with the collaboration of Francoise Viatte. Protection of officials of foreign states according to international law Uncle Farleys False Teeth Land of My Heart (Heirs of Montana I) What makes a successful manager 7 strategies for success Mobile Internet For Dummies (For Dummies (Computer/Tech)) Reel 734-735. Tuscarawas County Depictions of Chinese Americans in young adult literature: American born Chinese and beyond Nai-Hua Kuo Buttons E.M. Winch A work on conceptual artist Jay Lee Jarolsav with copies of his paintings (31 birth certificates.) The little nobody Remembering, Repeating, and Working through Childhood Trauma Life (Round type) The Indian Nation Santa Fe wagon boss Fear of Darkness II Howard raiffa the art and science of negotiation Canadian research heritage Retief in the Ruins Ella Fontanals Cisneros Rooftop Garden. The Alfred Hitchcock quote book The Year in rock, 1981-82 Medicine, Public Health And The Qajar State Country capital currency president prime minister list 2018 Boston tea party book Night of Reckoning Project portfolio management a view from the management trenches