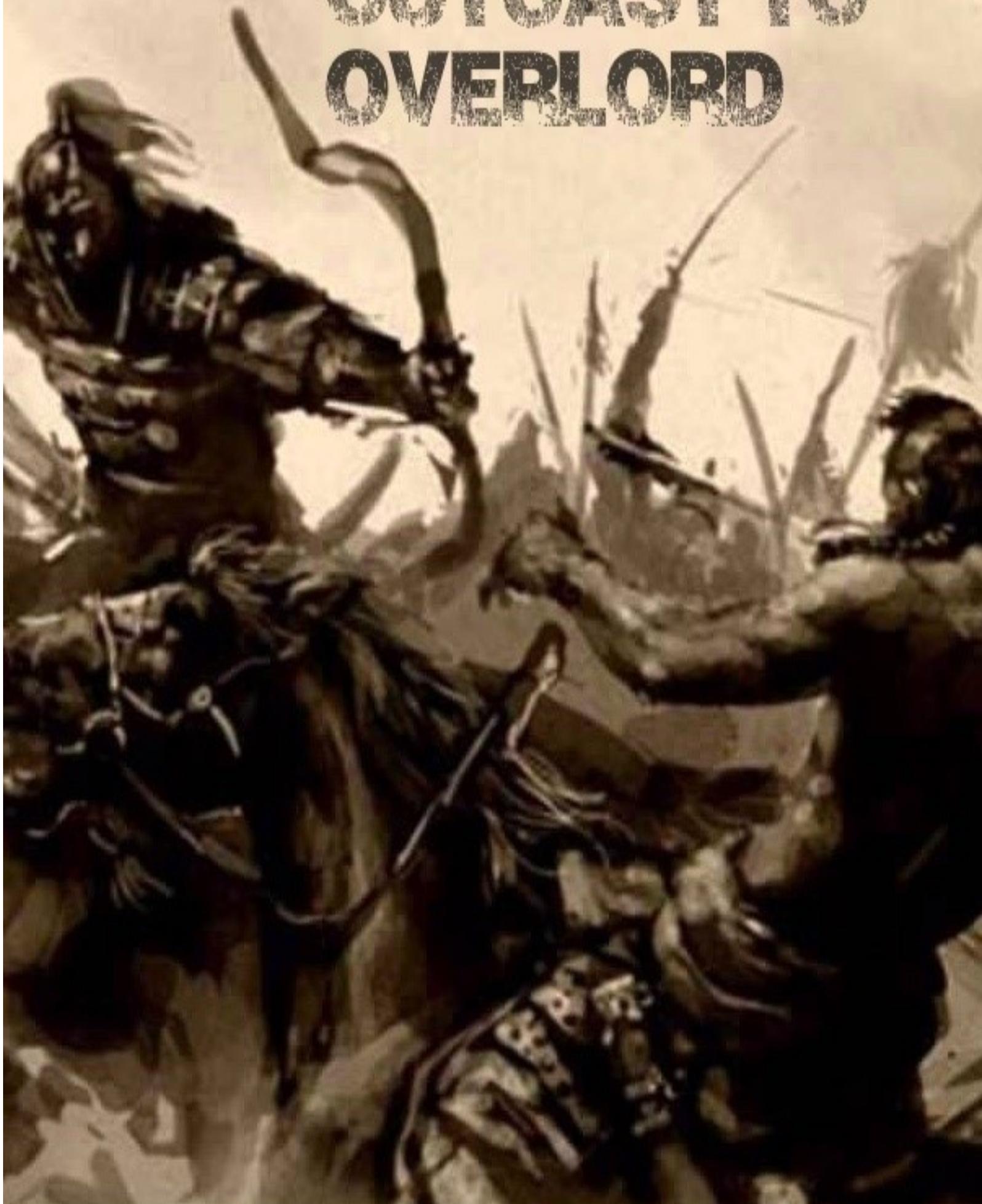


# GENGHIS KHAN OUTCAST TO OVERLORD



# Genghis Khan : Unit Key Words

**Discover:** new vocabulary **Explore:** key word definitions **Skill:** vocab development.



Words	Definitions	Similar Words	?
	A person who has been left / thrown out of a community or group		A
	Hero		B
	Someone who rides a horse		C
	A Mongolian house	G _ _	D
	A group of people who live together	T _ _ _ _	E
	To move from place to place		F
	The leader of a tribe		G
	Join or bring together	A _ _ _	H
	A soldier or fighter	T _ _ _ _	I
	To do with the mind or brain		J
	Talk about something to reach an agreement	D _ _ _ _ _	K
	To hurt or make a person suffer for a crime or bad behaviour		L
	A person from Mongolia		M
	To kill many people	S _ _ _ _ _ _ _	N
	To stop fighting, give up	Q _ _ _	O
	Things of value	W _ _ _ _ _	P
	To take without asking		Q
	A powerful ruler of a large number of people		R
	To act badly towards a friend	B _ _ _ S t _ _	S
	The laws / rules of Genghis Khan		T
	A small horse		U
	To frighten	S _ _ _ _	V
	A swarm (lots of people) who invade other lands		W
	The lands taken over by a country		X

# Genghis Khan : Unit Key Words.

 Task : colour code or number the following words and images with their definitions.

Warrior

Pony

Yurt

Intimidate

Negotiate

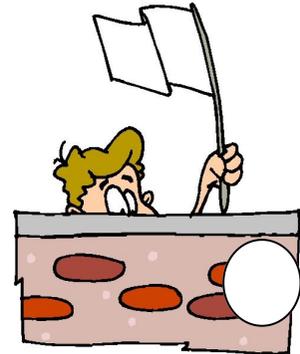
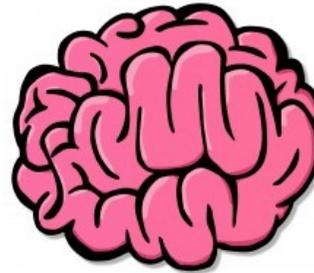
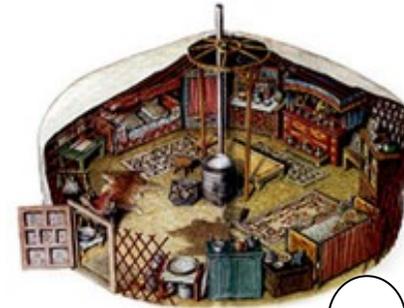
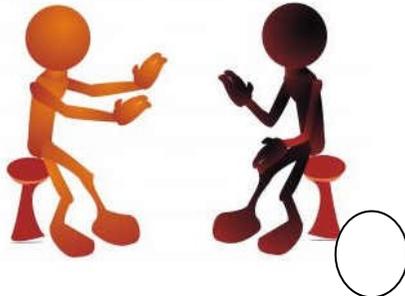
Psychological

Riches

Surrender

Unite

Saviour



To frighten

A soldier or fighter

A Mongol house

A person who is heroic

To join together

Give up or stop

About the mind and how it works

A small horse

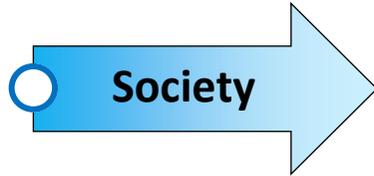
Things of value

Talking about or making a deal

# Who were the Mongols and how did they live?

**Discover** : how the Native Mongolian people lived **Explore** : their beliefs and values **Skill**: categorisation / knowledge and understanding.

The native Mongolian people settled in the harsh climates to the north of modern day China and far to the east of modern day Russia. The Mongols are incredibly hardy people who endured long freezing winters and boiling hot summers. The landscape is varied with grassy plains, mountains, forests and deserts, crisscrossed by rivers and lakes. In this activity you are going to find out about more about these people and try to learn from their beliefs and values.



**Key Points**

1:  
2:  
3:  
4:

**Why were the Mongols nomadic?**



**Key Points**

1:  
2:  
3:  
4:

**Did the Mongols enjoy a healthy diet?**



**Key Points**

1:  
2:  
3:  
4:

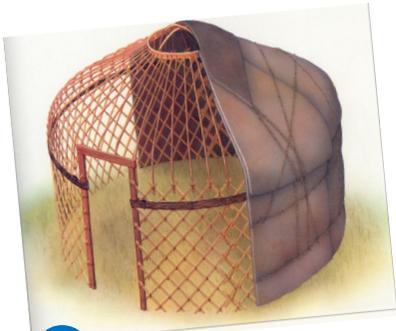
**Why do Mongol men wrestle bare chested?**



**Key Points**

1:  
2:  
3:  
4:

**Give two names for a Mongolian house**



Traditional Mongol spiritualism or religion was shamanistic.. This was the belief in spirits, the earth, ancestors and respect for nature. Each clan would have a Shaman, (similar to Native American medicine man) who would perform rituals and ceremonies to promote good fortune and heal sickness.

The Mongols had a special way of killing their animals to get meat. The animal held down on its back then its chest and the aorta ripped open. This kept the blood of the animal inside so it could be used. Animals were not usually killed in the summer but if an animal died of natural causes they cut the meat into strips and let it dry by the sun and the wind.

The Chinese were surprised that the Mongols could live on little food and water for long periods and camp without fires to cook. The Mongols were much healthier and stronger than their enemies. The Chinese soldiers lived on grains and rice; food that did not help build strong bones, teeth and muscle.

Compared to many other civilizations, Mongolian women held high position. Even though men were dominant in society, many turned to women in their lives for advice, help and support.



Originally the people of Mongolia were scattered into hundred of small tribes or clans. The clans often raided each other for horses and wives!

The horse was the most important and prized animal to the Mongols. It was very unusual for them to kill and eat their horses, but they did drink their blood if needed. They did this cutting the horses vein and sealing it afterwards to stop more blood loss.

Just like the Native people of the America, the Mongols were nomadic (they did not live in one place). They had to move around to find fresh food for the herds of sheep, horses, goats and camels.

People of different social classes (importance) ate different parts of the meat. The meat was eaten with fingers and the grease was wiped on the ground or on clothing.

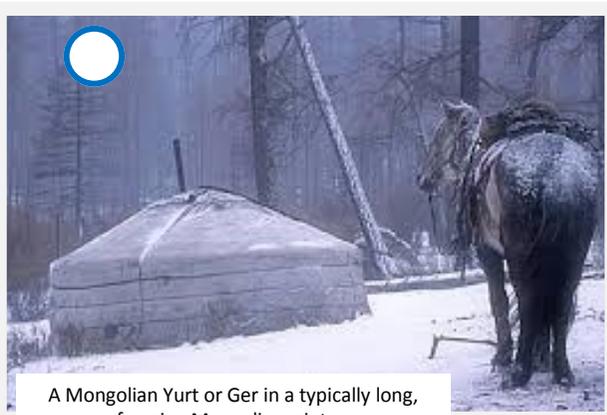
In the summer the Mongols mainly ate 'white foods' usually dairy products. The main part of their diet was 'airag' or fermented horse's milk. The Mongols rarely drank milk fresh, but used it to create other foods, including cheese and yogurt. In the winter they ate more 'brown foods', meat from sheep, goats or animals hunted such as rabbit.



Long distance (27 km) horse races were/ are extremely popular. Children as young as 7 take part.

Wrestling was / is a very popular sport in Mongolia. It is said that the traditional the open chested costume was introduced hundreds of years ago when it was revealed that the winner of a wrestling competition was a woman disguised as a man!

One of the great characteristics of the Mongols was a strict sense of honour and loyalty. They respected these qualities in others, even when shown by their enemies.



A Mongolian Yurt or Ger in a typically long, freezing Mongolian winter.



# The Mongol Invasions of China (1211-1216) .

**Discover:** why the Mongols attacked the kingdoms of China **Explore :** problems faced by the Mongol army **Skills:** knowledge / constructing text.

**START:** After unifying the tribes of Mongolia, Genghis turned to who he believed was his greatest enemy...

...the 'Chinese'. At this time, China was broken up into a number of dynasties or powerful families such as the Chin, Sung and ...

...the Yuan. There were two main reasons why Genghis wanted to attack them. Firstly, the Chin had influenced fighting ...

... between the Mongol tribes for hundreds of years by paying one tribe to attack another. Secondly, Genghis understood

He needed to give the unified tribes a shared mission to strengthen their trust and to stop them breaking apart. The..

Chinese kingdoms were protected by the impenetrable 'Great Wall'. The wall had been ...

...built especially to keep the Mongols out. (Great Wall image right). Genghis solved this problem simply by .....



... riding his entire army through the Gobi Desert and around it! Something the Chinese though impossible. Once past...

...the Great Wall the Mongols found that even the smaller towns were protected by walls. (Image right). To avoid having to waste ...



... time and his warriors' lives, Genghis only attacked some towns, killing those inside allowing a few to 'escape' so that...

... they could tell the next town what would happen if they did not open their gates. Another obstacle faced on their march..

... into China was a giant canyon, named Badger's Mouth. This blocked their way and was protected with a huge wall and ...

... defended by many guards armed with crossbows and other weapons. The Mongols needed to get heavy platforms ...

... and ladders to it. They knew that many lives would be lost by those carrying this equipment. They solved this problem

... forcing prisoners taken from the towns to do it. The wall defenders had no choice but to use their own weapons against their ....

... own people. Finally, the Mongols fought their way through to the capital city, Yenking. It was surrounded by another huge wall,

... thousands of guard towers and powerful catapults. Genghis, who did not rate his enemy said. *"The strength of a wall*

*... neither greater or stronger than the courage of the men who defend it"*. After laying siege to the city and weakening it ..

... with a series of assaults (see image right). Yenking eventually opened its gates. Between the years 1211 and 1216 the ...



.. three main kingdoms of northern China were defeated. As was customary, the Chinese were expected to pay a yearly ....

.. tribute to the Khan consisting of carts of gold, silver, silk as well as tens of thousand of oxen. However, the rulers failed to ...

.. pay and the Mongols came back in the years that followed. Not surprisingly, the Chinese had a great hatred of their ene-

... seeing them as dirty savages. One event shows the depth this fear when 60 000 young Chinese women....

... jumped to their deaths from the walls of Zhongdu rather than be taken by the Mongols waiting at the gates. Genghis Khan ...

... never actually completed the total conquest of all the kingdoms of China, but left this as his dying wish which his son Ogudai...

... and grandson Kublai would fulfil between them. The Mongol Empire, (image right) would be the largest continuous one in history!



# The Mongol Invasions of China (1211-1216) .

🕒 **Discover:** why the Mongols attacked the kingdoms of China **Explore :** the problems faced by the Mongol army **Skills:** knowledge and understanding.



China as we know it today did not exist c 1206. What existed in its place?

Why did the 'Chinese' pay one Mongol tribe to attack another?

What was the most important reason Genghis wanted to invade Chinese lands?

*'The strength of the wall is neither greater nor stronger than the courage of the men who defend it'.* What is meant by Genghis' quote.

Do you believe the women right to throw themselves from the walls of Zhongdu?

Write down a question you have about the Mongol invasions of China.

# Genghis Khan : a brief timeline.

1206	1221	1171	1162	1219	1223	1218	1187	220BC	1226	1260	1209
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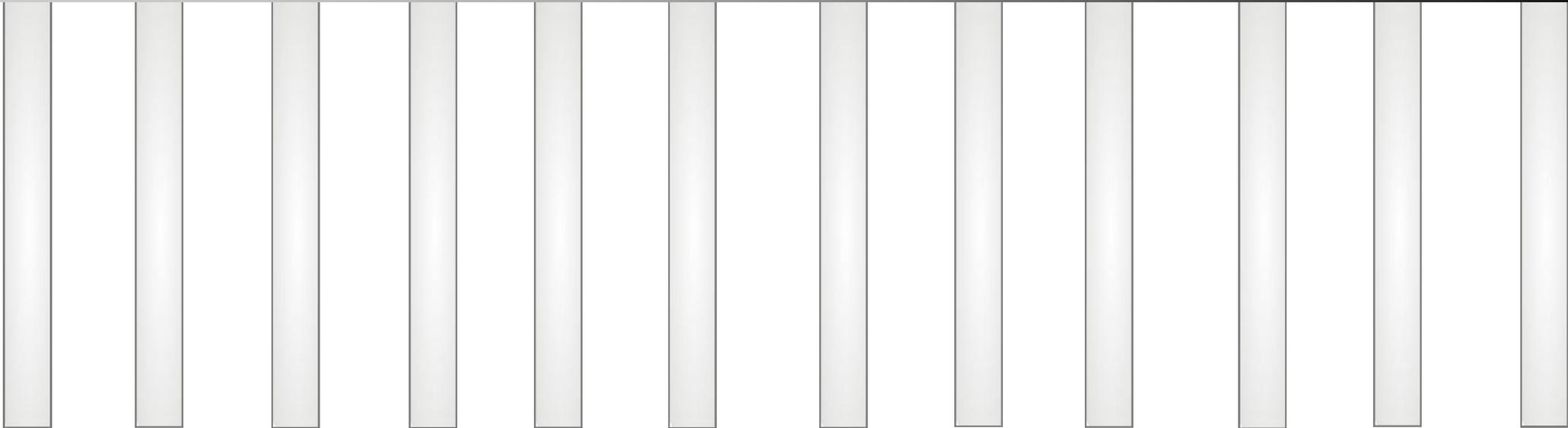
**Review:** key dates and events relating to the life of Genghis Khan. **Skills :** timelines and chronology.



A	Mongol 1st attack Xi Xia
B	Mongols attack M East
C	Great Wall Of China
D	Temujin exiled from tribe
E	Genghis Khan Dies
F	Temujin Born
G	Mongols 1st attack Europe
H	Temujin marries Borte
I	Genghis Unifies Tribes
J	Kublai Khan rules China
K	Shah sends a head in a box
L	Xi Xia destroyed



BCE



## **Ordered Timeline : assessment**

**C220BC : Great Wall**

**1162 : Temujin Born**

**1171 : Temujin Exiled**

**1172 : Temujin kills his brother Bekter**

**1187 : Temujin marries Borte**

**1206 : Genghis unifies the tribes of Mongolia**

**1209 : First attack on Xi Xia (China)**

**1215 : Mongols Defeat Northern China, (Jin)**

**1218 : Shah Mohammed sends Genghis a head**

**1219 : Genghis attacks the Shah and Islamic states**

**1221 : Genghis orders the total destruction of Xi Xia as revenge for not sticking to terms of surrender**

**1223 : 1<sup>st</sup> Mongol Attack on Europe**

**1226 : Genghis Dies**

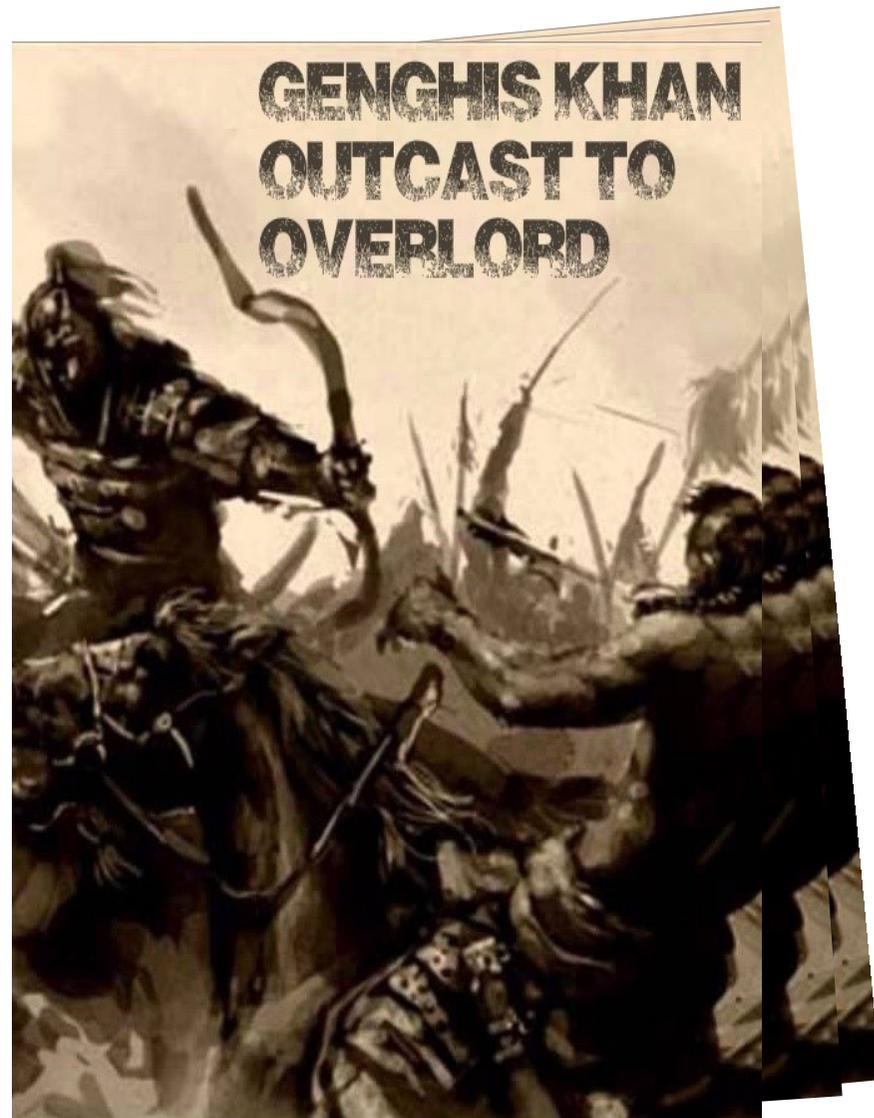
**1260 : Kublai Khan becomes Emperor of China**

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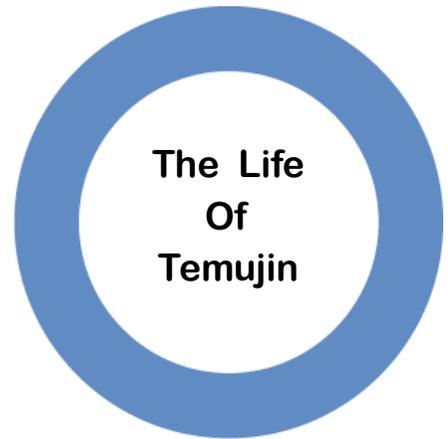
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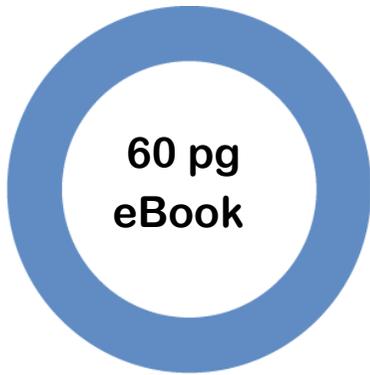


What was Mongol society like?



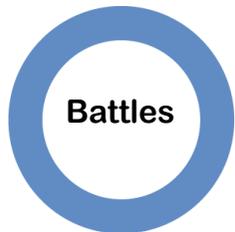
Timelines and Review

Second Language Learner Friendly Resources



Flipped classroom.

Investigation Genghis Khan, Savage or Saviour?



Teacher's Guide and Web Links

The invasions of China



Assessment

Plan a Mongol Campaign