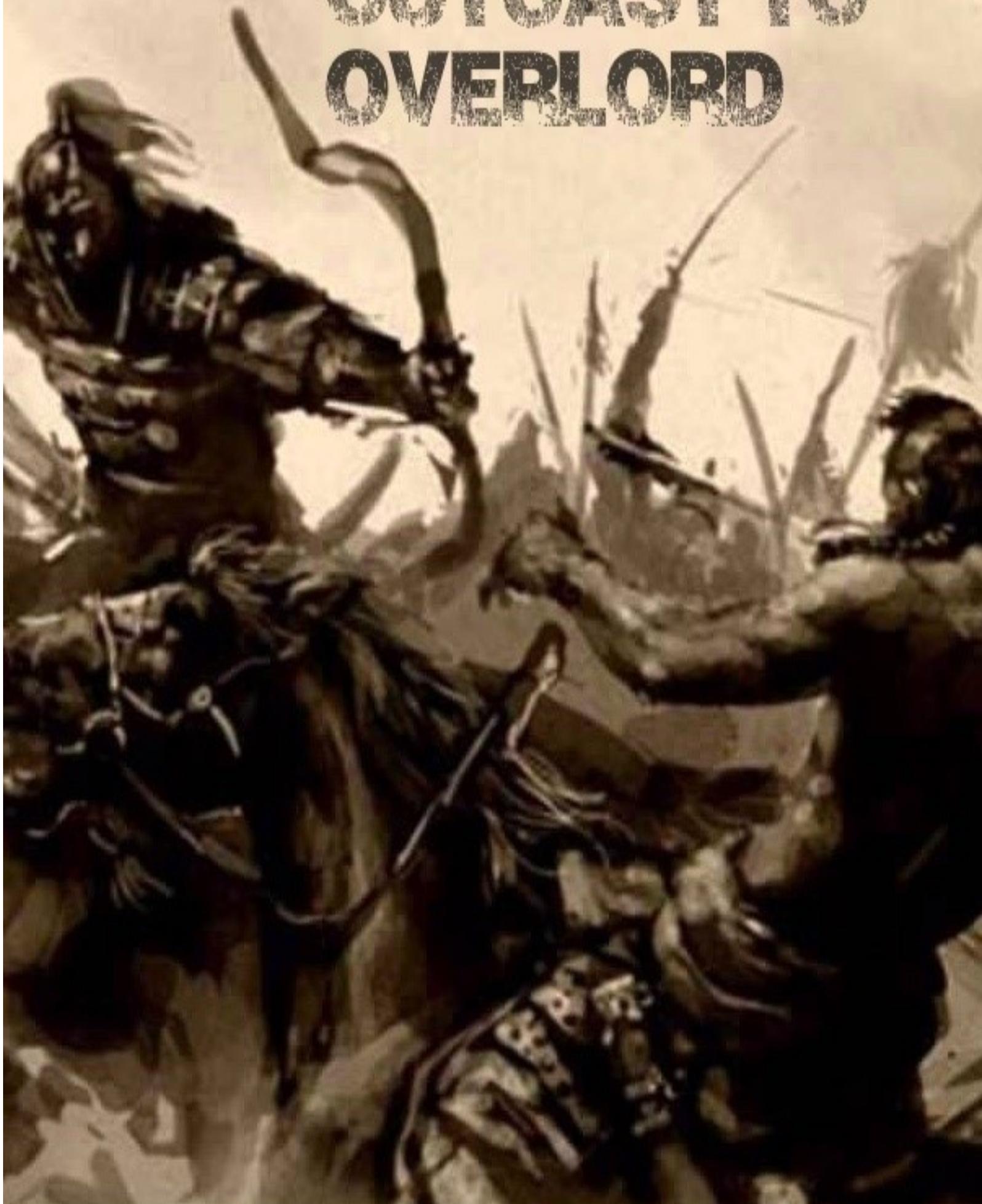


# GENGHIS KHAN OUTCAST TO OVERLORD



# 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

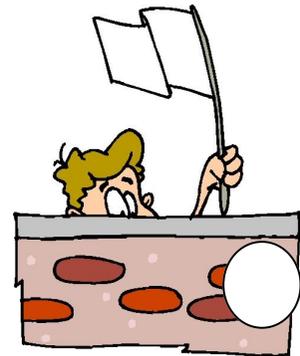
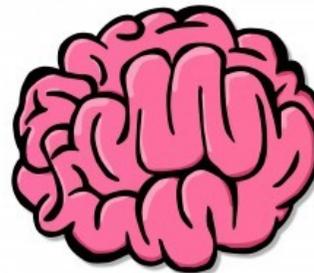
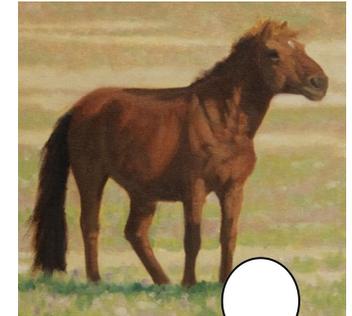
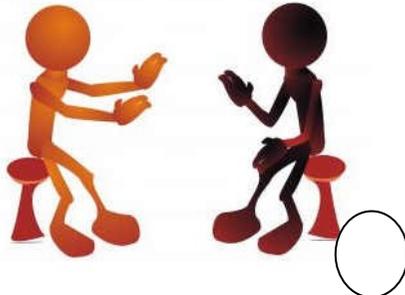
Psychological

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

# Testing Prior Knowledge : Activity 1.



**Offer a reward if the class can answer fill in the chart on the page below ...  
I usually tape a small amount of money to the board.**



**Guidance :**

**The teacher can only respond with yes or no questions.**

**Each student only gets to ask x 1 question.**

**You may offer more if the class size is small.**

**Set a limit on the number of questions. 20 or 30?**



**If completed successfully, have them come up with a way to decide which student gets the reward!**

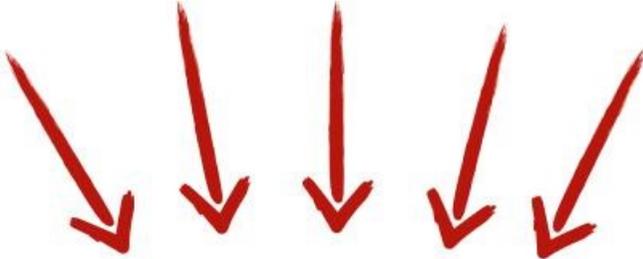
In what century did the Mongols rise to power?

Who was the person who led the Mongols to power?

Places the Mongols attacked?  
R  
C  
M E  
J  
K  
A  
I  
E

What type of Mongol soldier was the most important ?

Why do the Mongols have a such a bad reputation?



In what century did the Mongols rise to power?

**13th**

Who was the person who led the Mongols to power?

**Genghis Khan**

Places the Mongols attacked?

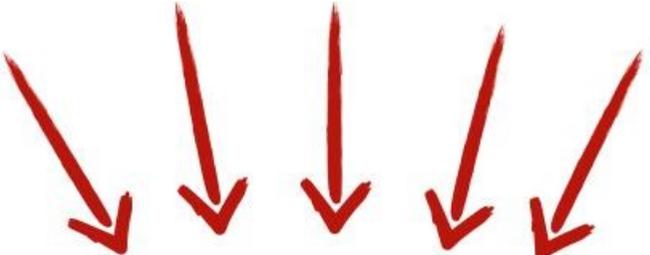
Russia  
China  
Middle East  
Japan  
Korea  
Austria  
India  
Europe

What type of Mongol soldier was the most important ?

**Cavalry**

Why do the Mongols have a such a bad reputation?

**Massacres**



# The World in 1162

## Europe

Many powerful countries such as Italy, Austria, France and Germany.

Very modern and rich. Trades with China using the route through the Middle East.

These Christian countries often at war with those in the Middle East. Large population.

## The Middle East

Rich kingdoms such as Persia led by powerful Shahs + Sultans.

Armies made of soldiers ready and willing to fight and die for their Islamic religion.

Makes profit from the trade that passes through here.

Medium population.

## Russia

Huge amounts of land and ruled by powerful Princes. Princes are protected by well trained Knight who ride huge horses. Christian beliefs and medium population.

## The Tribes of Mongolia

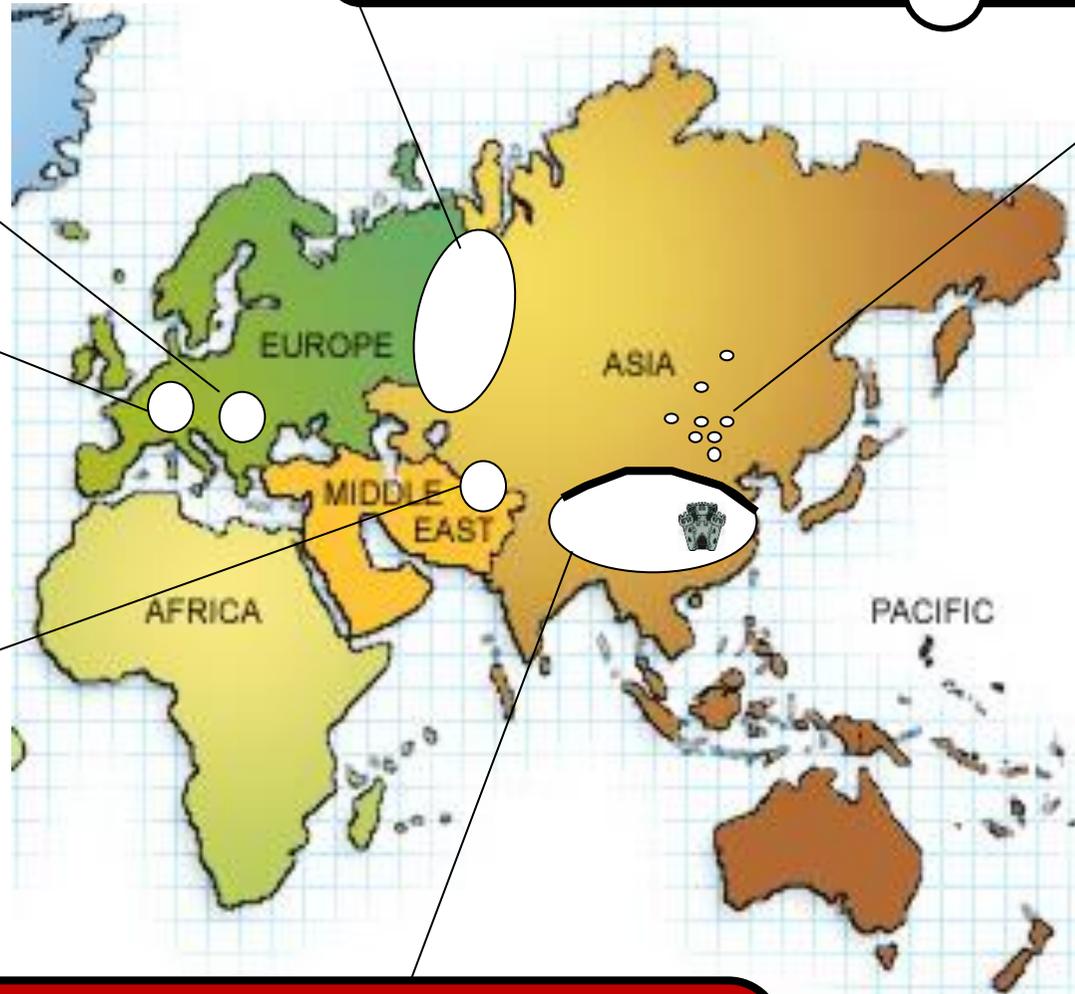
Many small tribes of nomadic people. Hard landscape with freezing winters. Often at war with each other. The Gobi Desert is a natural barrier to the west. Mongols believed in many God's and had a strong bond with the earth. Very small population.

## The Kingdoms of China

Rich and powerful emperors who control enormous armies. Protected to the north by the 'Great Wall'. The city of 'Beijing' is also guarded by well-defended wall. They pay tributes in Mongolia to fight each other. Very large Buddhist population.

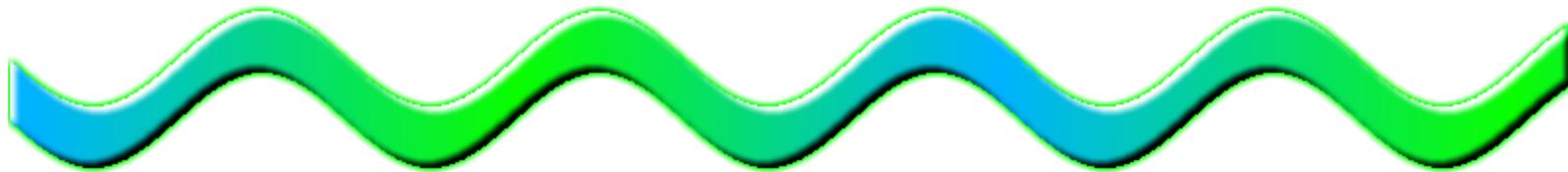
## TO DO

1. Rank each territory out of ten based on the information you have.
2. Which territory is the most powerful?
3. Which territory is the least powerful?
4. As a class you have 5 minutes to agree on a ranked list and write on the board
5. Which territory will become a 'super power' within 50 years' time?



## Did You Know?

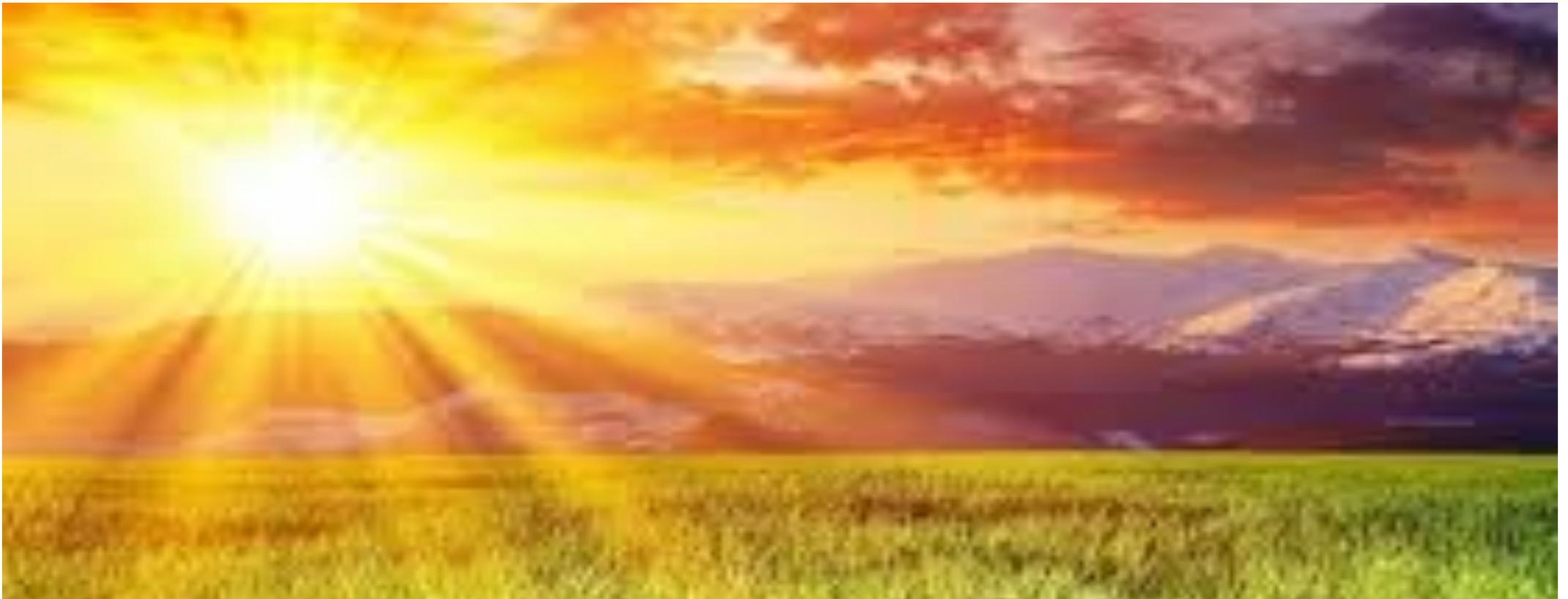
It is a Mongol custom to decorate the ceilings of their yurts with a wavy piece of rope like the one below. The rope has a special meaning or significance. **Can you think what this could be?**



## **The Meaning?**

**The waves in the rope represent the natural ups and downs of life. When life is good it helps the Mongols understand that they should enjoy these happy moments as they will not last forever. Equally, when life is hard they should draw comfort from the fact that life will improve and they should not get too down or depressed!**

**A great lesson for us all!**



## A follow up story.... The Mustard Seed

Kisa Gautami was a young woman from a wealthy family who was happily married to an important merchant. When her only son was one-year-old, he fell ill and died suddenly. Kisa Gautami was struck with grief, she could not bare the death of her only child. Weeping and groaning, she took her dead baby in her arms and went from house to house begging all the people in the town for news of a way to bring her son back to life.

Of course, nobody could help her but Kisa Gautami would not give up. Finally she came across a Buddhist who advised her to go and see the Buddha himself.

When she carried the dead child to the Buddha and told Him her sad story, He listened with patience and compassion, and then said to her, "Kisa Gautami, there is only one way to solve your problem. Go and find me four or five mustard seeds from any family in which there has never been a death."

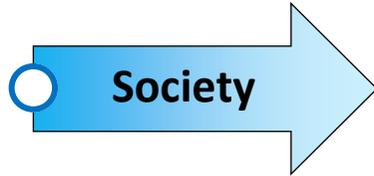
Kisa Gautami was filled with hope, and set off straight away to find such a household. But very soon she discovered that every family she visited had experienced the death of one person or another. At last, she understood what the Buddha had wanted her to find out for herself ..... **What do you think this was .....**?



# 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:

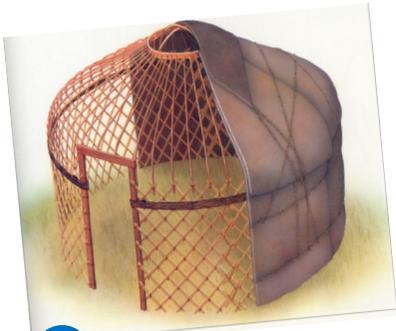
**Why do Mongol men wrestle bare chested?**



**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 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.

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.



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.

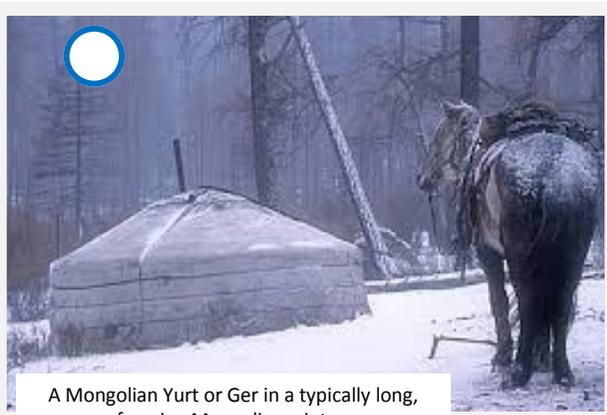
In the summer the Mongols mainly ate 'white foods' usually dairy products. The main part of their diet was 'airag' or fermented horse's milk. The Mongols rarely drank milk fresh, but used it to create other foods, including cheese and yogurt. In the winter they ate more 'brown foods', meat from sheep,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

**Mission : using the images and information provided to draw a scene of a Mongol clan settlement .  
Think about society, houses, landscape, climate, beliefs, pastimes, diet.....**

Artist's Name : \_\_\_\_\_  
Grade A B C D E  
House Points 1,2, 3  
Comment : \_\_\_\_\_

# Activity : The Smell Jar.



**Describe the lack of hygiene standards of a Mongol warrior on campaign during the cold winter months. EG ; No bathing, urinating whilst riding, wearing the same tunic under leather armour, a diet of fat and dairy, close proximity to livestock etc**



**Several days (a week? ) prior to the lesson prepare a 'smell jar'. I put in milk / yoghurt, water, drops of ammonia, used cooking fat and a well used sock.**



**Dare the students to take a sniff as they enter the class !**

# The Khan Of The Wolves... who is following Yusegi?

 **Read** : the following extract from 'Wolf Of The Plains' Yusegi is returning home after leaving his son, Temujin, with the Olkunhut tribe.

As Yusegi rode his horse home through the green valleys he looked back and saw small figures of riders in the distance. From so far away he could not tell if they were warriors from the Olkhunut Tribe sent to see him back safely to his own  or if they were warriors from another tribe looking to kill him. He watched their movement and snorted as he saw them turn in his direction and a trail of dust kick up behind their horses. His own warriors were more than two days' ride away. He kicked his horse into a gallop /  and was pleased to find his horse respond with such strength and speed. After several miles riding he looked back and could now see there were five of them and they were closer. If they knew who they were chasing they would not be so confident even at a ratio of 5 men against 1. His bow was tied to his saddle and he could string it in seconds if needed. He touched his sword as he rode. If they attacked he would kill /  them. He felt an old excitement run through his blood for he was the Khan of the Wolves. If the men following had come for his skin, they would not have it easily.

Yusegi found a place to camp that seemed safe enough. He had covered his tracks and was well hidden up a steep slope, surrounded by a thick wood of trees. If his horse stayed quiet and he spent the night without a fire with luck the riders would give up /  looking for him. Yusegi yawned and stretched and smiled at his now sleeping pony. Then he lay down put his hands inside his deel /  for warmth and thought of his son Temujin before sleep eventually took him too ... His eyes snapped open at the first light of day. He could hear men moving close by and his breath stopped in his throat. Yusegi quickly strung his bow and had an arrow ready in an instant. Perhaps He could take out one or two before they could get within arm's length. He would kill the leader first leaving only the weaker men to face him with their swords. "Hello " the voice called from his left. Yusegi cursed realising the men were all around him. Maybe they were not looking to kill him but he would be careful. "I can't see him" another voice answered only a few paces away. Yusegi eased down into a crouch with his bow drawn ready. "I can see his horse though" answered another voice. Then he saw the man coming towards /  his horse. He would not let him steal it. Yusegi took a deep breath then rose to his full height showing himself to the man. The man saw him and immediately went for his knife, but stopped when he saw the bow in Yusegi's hands. "we're not looking for a fight old man" shouted the rider. "Step out where I can see you" , ordered Yusegi and stop creeping around behind me. "Do as he says I don't want to get stuck (killed) before I've had breakfast". Yusegi watched carefully as the other four men came noisily out of the bushes. They were heavily armed and two also had their bows ready. Yusegi knew these were very hard men. "My name is Ulghan of the Tartars and you are of the Wolves if I am not mistaken. "I am Yusegi Khan /  of the Wolves, you are welcome in my camp." ( Yusegi invited the men to eat breakfast with him as is the traditional Mongol manner).

After they had finished Ulghan rose and moved a few metres from where they had made a fire. He dropped his trousers before having a poo /  on the ground. Yusegi then watched in astonishment as Ulghan passed his sword blade through the stinking mess. Immediately, Yusegi had his sword in his hand. The five riders fanned out in front of him. "Why is my life worth so much to you" Yusegi asked. "You killed the wrong man wolf, you killed the son of a khan" Ulghan replied. Yusegi watched as the other men went to poison their blades in Ulghan's filth. Yusegi felt the strength in his shoulders and he would show them what it meant to be the Khan of the Wolves. **(Yusegi kills the first 3 men when they attack him)** . " You should have brought more swords to bring down a kahn" warned Yusegi with a smile. Yusegi dropped to one knee to get out of the way of Ulghan's sword then cut across his shin. Ulghan called the final warrior to his side. Yusegi buried his sword into the warrior's chest, killing him but his sword became jammed for a second in the man's ribs. Ulghan acted quickly and jabbed his own sword through Yusegi's armour and into his stomach. Yusegi lost his grip on his sword but grabbed Ulghan with his left hand and pulled him close. With lightning speed, Yusegi took out a knife from under his deel /  . Ulghan reacted to the movement and tried to break free but Yusegi's grip was too strong. Yusegi looked at the young Tartar and spat in his face. "Your people will be burned from the land Tartar. Your gers will be burned and your herds scattered." With a quick slash he cut across Ulghan's throat with his knife. As Ulghan fell he let out a cry of pain. Yusegi turned to his horse that was whinnying from fear and the smell of blood. "Don't worry little one they have not killed me. But you must carry me home"



Who is Yusegi?

Why do the men want to kill him?

Why wipe their swords in poo?

Did Yuesgi make any mistakes?

Guess : what happens next?

# The Story Of Temujin ; abandoned and left to die

 **Discover** : about the life of Temujin . **Explore** : why he and his family were abandoned. **Skill** : vocab + language development, S.P.A.G.

											
Past tense	Punctuation	Guess	Investigate	Homophone	Bias	Unscramble	Meaning	Fix Errors	Best Word	Empathy	Ad Lib



Temujin was the third son of yusegi, the Kahn of the Borjigin (Wolves). When aged 9 his farther take him to stay with another tribe for 1 year.  
1: \_\_\_\_\_ 2: \_\_\_\_\_ 3: \_\_\_\_\_ 

It was \_\_\_\_\_ for Mongols to leave sons with other clans so they could choose a wife This was important to help strengthen clan relations.  
normal, usual, traditional, helpful 

was Temujin girl wife to name his future . be a Her Borte, chose  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ 



after leaving temujin with the olkunhut tribe and returning home, yusegi was poisoned by enemies from the tartar clan : # of grammar errors \_\_\_\_\_ 

Yusegi makes it home, but did not have long to live. Before he dies he names Temujin as the new Khan.  
1: \_\_\_\_\_ 2: \_\_\_\_\_ 3: \_\_\_\_\_ 

When heroic Temujin returned he found that Targatai, his father's greedy bondsmen had named himself as Khan of the Wolves.  
EG 1 : \_\_\_\_\_ EG : 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 



Temujin, his mother, brothers and baby sister were abandoned.  
**Abandoned** : \_\_\_\_\_  
Why were they abandoned? \_\_\_\_\_ 

During the freezing winter, Temujin discovered his oldest brother, Bekter is not sharing food. **What would you do?**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ 

Temujin was captured by his old tribe who were surprised he had was still \_\_\_\_\_. Temujin \_\_\_\_\_ after he attacked his guard and hid in a freezing \_\_\_\_\_. 



Temujin fled to a clan that had been friendly with his father. \_\_\_\_\_ he met Jamukah, the son of the Khan and they became blood brothers.  
**Their : There : They're** 

Temujin, his brothers and Jamukah grew strong. They were joined by powerful warriors Arslan and Jelme. Temujin heard that Borte had been captured by : \_\_\_\_\_ 

**Whose who ?**  
Jamukah : \_\_\_\_\_  
Borte: \_\_\_\_\_  
Bekter : \_\_\_\_\_  
Arslan : \_\_\_\_\_

# The Incident With The Red Duck : What To Do about Bekter?

 **Background** : Temujin had been abandoned by his tribe and he discovers Bekter (his older brother) has not been sharing food with the family.

  
Got ready

Kachiun, looked over nervously at Temujin as they crept through the trees. It was not hard to follow Bekter's muddy tracks as he had not tried to hide them. Temujin felt light headed and weak from hunger as he moved. Temujin noticed how thin his little brother Kachiun looked and he knew he too was close to death. Kachiun raised an arm silently then pointed ahead into the distance. Up ahead about fifty meters away he could see Bekter. He was crouching still next to a small river with his bow pulled back /  pointing into the shallow water. Temujin and Kachiun watched in silence as Bekter loosed /  an arrow then jump into the waist deep water. He was lost from their sight for a moment but then reappeared holding the dead body of a red duck.

  
Sorry

*"We'll wait here"* Temujin murmured *"you go to the other side of the path and we will take him on his way back."*

  
Fired

Kachiun swallowed a lump in his throat trying not to show Temujin how nervous he felt. He did not like the new coldness he saw in Temujin's face and he regretted /  telling him how he had seen Bekter hiding the bones of the rabbit the day before. Temujin felt differently. The thought of Bekter eating that fat duck alone while his family starved filled him with rage / . As they watched Bekter he disappeared into the trees with the duck, but only a few moments later he returned and the duck was no longer to be seen.

  
Felt bad

*"He's coming this way"* Kachiun hissed.

  
Hit

Temujin knocked /  his arrow and waited. He knew Bekter would kill him if he missed and his hands began to shake. Now Bekter was walking towards, so close that he could hear his footsteps just ahead and he knew the moment had come. Temujin stepped out into the path only a few metres in front of Bekter. Temujin drew his bow and stared at his older brother. Bekter scabbled to get his knife on his belt before Temujin fired his arrow into his chest. At that moment Kachiun fired from behind knocking Bekter forward with a second shot.

  
Anger

Bekter staggered and howled with anger. He pulled his knife and took a step towards Temujin and then another before his legs gave way and fell down in the leaves. Both arrows had struck /  him cleanly and he could hear the air escaping from the hole in his lung. Temujin did not feel pity /  for his brother. He stepped forward and took the knife from his hand. He looked across into Kachiun's terrified face before pushing the knife into the back of Bekter's neck, letting out /  blood and ending his life. *"It is done"* Temujin said.

  
Releasing

**Extract Conn Igguldon, Wolf OF the Plains.**

  
Drawn

Who is Bekter?

Who is Kachiun?

Why did they kill Bekter?

Do you think Temujin was right to kill his brother?

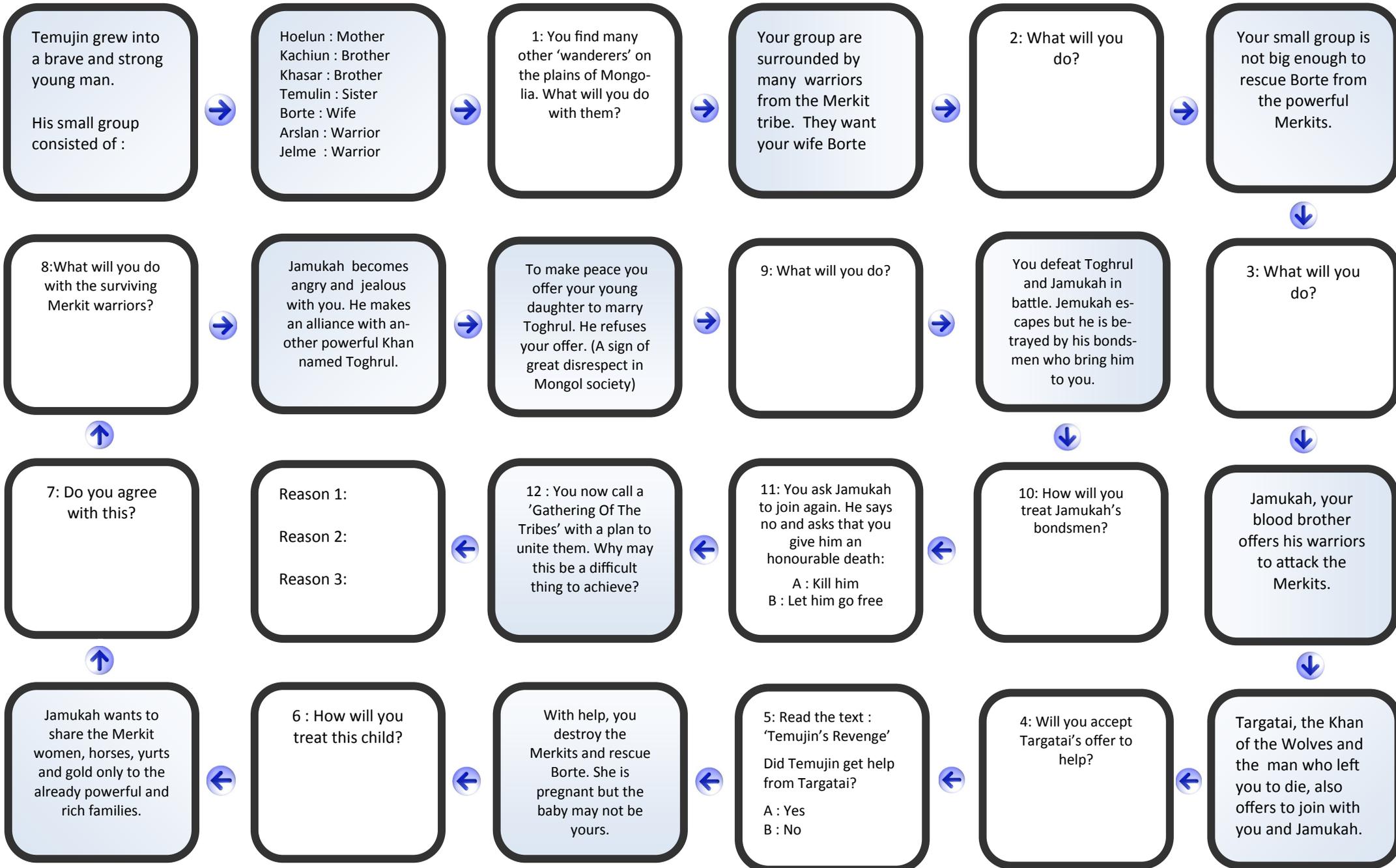
One bad thing about Temujin's character?

One good thing about Temujin's character?

What does Kachiun think about Temujin?

# The Rise Of Temujin : from outcast to overlord.

**Discover** : how Temujin rose to power : **Explore** : the decisions he had to make as he grew from boy to man **Skills**: decision making / using empathy.



<b>Decision</b>	<b>Group A</b>	<b>Group B</b>	<b>Group C</b>	<b>Group D</b>	<b>Group E</b>	<b>Group F</b>
<b>1: Wanderers</b>						
<b>2: Borte</b>						
<b>3: Small Group</b>						
<b>4: Targatai</b>						
<b>5: Yes or No?</b>						
<b>6: The Child</b>						
<b>7: Sharing?</b>						
<b>8: Merkit Warriors</b>						
<b>9: Disrespected</b>						
<b>10: The Bondsmen</b>						
<b>11: Jamukah</b>						
<b>12: Gathering</b>						
<b>Totals</b>						

# Temujin's Revenge, Khan Of The Wolves.

 **Background** : Targatai was the Khan of the Wolves. He had taken over the tribe Temujin's father, Yuesgi had been poisoned.

 Handle

Targatai roared with laughter as his bondsmen surrounded him. It had been a great battle and he had destroyed  many Merkits. He had fought bravely and his men had followed him without question. Now the riches of the Merkits waited to be enjoyed and the women under the carts would be part of the celebration. He would take many new women who would give him and his bondsmen many sons. He put down his blade  and pulled the mud away from his face with his thick strong hands. When he looked up he saw Temujin and his brothers coming for him. Targatai bent down and picked up his sword again. He jumped down from the cart and landed to face the sons of Yusegi. He and Temujin were the only Khans to have fought in the battle. The Kerait warriors had fought well alongside them but their fat Khan sat in his ger five miles from the battle. Warriors from the Kerait and Olkunhut began to drift over sensing that something was about to happen.

 Sword

"It was a great victory" Targatai said. As he looked around he estimated about a hundred of his Wolves had survived the battle. He was outnumbered, but that didn't matter. Only two men would fight again today. "This is an old fight" Targatai shouted to those around. Let there be no one but Temujin and I who will fight now.

 Killed

"I claim my father's people" Temujin said. "I see no rightful  Khan before me".

 Answer

Targatai laughed and raised his sword above his head, "then I will make you see". Temujin raised his own sword and stood ready. The man who had left him and his family to die was immensely  strong and his size was intimidating. Temujin shook his head and cleared it of fear. Both men exploded into movement. Targatai struck first but Temujin blocked his sword. A second blow so huge Temujin could only jump out of the way as Targatai swiped at the air. "You are slower than you used to be" Temujin told him. Targatai struck back instantly, punching Temujin in the chest with a straight blow. Temujin was knocked back, but when Targatai came for him he quickly chopped  into the arm of Targatai below the elbow. With a less powerful man he would have taken the arm off, but the wound  was terrible and blood spurted from his useless hand. Temujin nodded, smiled and showed him his teeth. Targatai would weaken and he did not want this to be over too quickly.

 Injury

**Targatai continues to fight even though he is badly injured and losing lots of blood.**

 True

"You are dying Targatai" Temujin said. Targatai did not respond  as he came in again to attack. Now gasping for every breath. "My father loved you. If you had been loyal you would be stood alongside me now. Instead you dishonoured his trust. Just die Targatai I have no use for you"

 Very

Temujin watched as Targatai tried to speak. But no words, only blood came out. He went down to one knee before he eventually fell, face down on the ground. His chest became still. Temujin tensed waiting for an attack from Targatai's warriors. Basan, one of Targatai's most powerful bondsmen approached and picked up Targatai's sword. He took a few more steps towards Temujin, bowed his head and held out the blade hilt  first. Temujin took it.

 Cut

"I have been waiting a long time for that" Khasar said. "Treat Targatai's body with respect brother" these Wolves are strong men and I will need them with me.

What is a bondsmen?

Who had Targatai been fighting in paragraph 1?

Why does Temujin fight Targatai?

Why does Temujin tell Khasar to treat Targatai's body with respect?

Who is Khan of the Wolves at the end of the extract?

# The Gathering Of The Tribes : c 1206

 **Background** : after the defeat and death of Jamukha, Temujin , now named Genghis or 'Chinggis' had called a gathering of the tribes.



In the summer darkness, the massive camp glowed yellow under the stars, lit by ten thousands flames from the fire of the tribes. The centre had been cleared in a huge raised circle around the ger of Genghis. Surrounding the tent of the Khan hundreds of tribes had gathered,  some of them carried the colours of their tribes but most flew flags that were plain black to show there was only one tribe under the sky. Many of them held new swords, given to them by Khasar having just been forged  by the sword smiths of the Khan. Many of them had never dreamed of owning a long blade and they were ready. The wind always blew across the plains of Mongolia, but that evening it was gentle and cooling as they waited for Genghis to appear.



When he came, Genghis stood for a few moments gazing  over the heads of the crowd and was amazed by how big it was. Behind him his brothers Khasar and Kachiun came out, followed by Arslan and Jelme and finally his shaman Kokchu. Genghis closed his eyes and gave thanks to the Sky Father for bringing him to this place. He whispered a few brief words to the spirit of his father. Yusegi would be proud of his son, he knew. He had done something astonishing and only the spirits could tell where this would end. When he opened his eyes he saw that Borte had brought his four sons to stand in the front of the crowd. His eldest, Jochi was clearly in awe of his father and he lowered his eyes when Genghis looked his way, his nervousness clear. For Genghis, his paternity  was still a doubt and it pricked him like a thorn in his side.



Genghis roared, "We came here from a hundred different tribes but we will leave as one nation  ". I have brought Wolves to this plain, Olkunhut and Kerait. I have brought Merkit and Jajirat, Uirat and Naimans. Wolyola have come here, Tuvurs, Uighurs and Uriankhai. As he named each tribe there was a cheer from where they sat. He noticed how they stayed close together in their clans and noted that assimilating  all these people, whose tribal loyalty was most important, would not be easy. It did not matter he told himself, he would raise their gaze higher than tribal differences. Genghis continued to name the tribes of those who had ridden to join him in the shadow of the Black Mountain. He was faultless and was careful not to miss out the name of any of the tribes.



'More I have called those who had no tribe, but still have blood and honour and rode to us in trust'. Some cheered while others remained stony faced. "We are brothers and blood, but we have been divided for longer than anyone here can remember. I claim a greater family of all the tribes and a blood tie to you all. I call you to my standard  as my brothers and we will ride as one family and as one nation. We will pile riches equal to the mountains behind you. You will have ponies and wives and gold and sweet milk. You will take lands for your own and you will be feared wherever they hear your name. Every man here will be Khan to those who bow before him. To the south is the great desert and beyond it the Chin kingdoms. We will cross it at great speed and fall on them like Wolves on lambs and they will scatter before our swords and bow".



At last they cheered and Genghis knew he had found the right words. Genghis snapped his fingers at Khasar who was now waiting on the ground below. He passed up a giant pole with many horsetails, tied to it and dyed in different colours. Genghis noted the black of the Merkits, the red of the Naimans and the blue of the Uighurs. "I have bound the colours and now they will be bleached white" he called to them. "Once it is done there will be no difference between them. They will be the standard of a nation. The oath  you will now take is binding (strong and unbreakable) my brothers, but no stronger than the blood that binds us already. This is my word and my word is iron. Now, kneel to me".



The front row of warriors dipped (kneeled) immediately and the rest followed in ripples then a great wave outwards and into the night. Genghis watched closely for any hesitation, but there was none. He had them, he had them all. **NB : the metaphor of the arrows.**



Why is Genghis careful not to miss out the names of any tribes ?

Why does Genghis think it will be hard to join all the tribes as one?

How did Genghis make those without a tribe feel important?

Why may a warrior have wanted to follow Genghis?

Why did he bleach the horsetails white?



# The 'Nerge' or The Mongol Circle Hunt

 **Discover** : what happened during the 'Nerge' **Explore** : why the 'Nerge' was important **Skill**: ordering text + empathy.



..were sent out for hundreds of miles into the mountains, forests and woods. Fires were lit to frighten the animals. Bears,

..frightened animals ahead of them. The Tumans would form an increasingly tighter circle....

...death for whoever broke it. There was a strict order to who could hunt, after the Khan the nobles and the ...

Hunting was an important part of Mongol life for both the average person but especially a Mongol ....

..and this would be the chance for them to impress their leaders with archery skills, killing with the sword or by hand. Most

...lions, antelope, deer, foxes, wolves and rabbits, were pushed towards the Central Mongolian Plains into a smaller and...

.. warrior. Hunting meant much more than getting food. It was a chance to practise skills such as horse ...

..animals were killed and used for winter food. Some were kept for breeding and a few set free. Once the hunt was ....

.. until the wildlife was trapped by surrounding rivers and marshes with any chance of escape blocked. No...

..riding and archery. The Mongolian name for the circle hunt was the 'nerge'. It must have been an amazing ....

....over, the Khan and generals would assess how well their Tumans had moved, communicated, cooperated and killed.

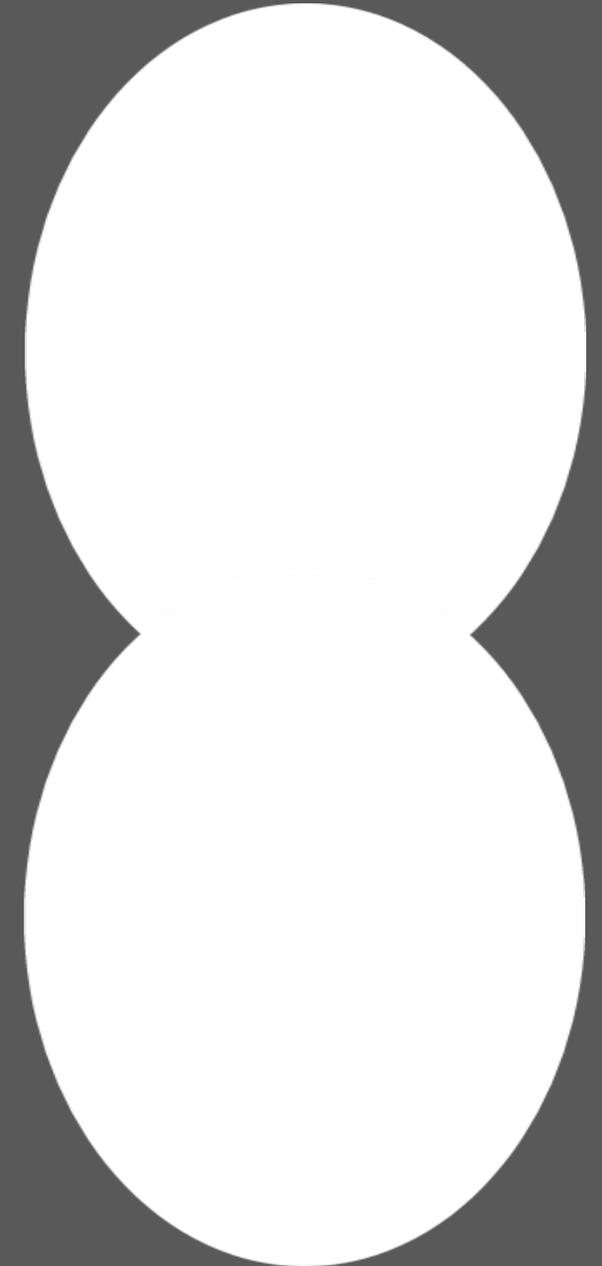
..killing was allowed until the leader (Khan) made his first kill. The punishment for breaking this rule could mean...

..spectacle (thing to see) . The hunt took place before winter and could last up to 3 months. In the first month beaters...

..Princes went next, then it was opened to the warriors. The warriors knew the Khan and general would be watching ...

...smaller area. After weeks of this, Tumans (10 000 warriors each ) moved in from different locations (places) chasing...

Imagine you are a Mongol Warrior. Draw a scene from a circle hunt.



# The 'Nerge' or The Mongol Circle Hunt

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..were sent out for hundreds of miles into the mountains, forests and woods. Fires were lit to frighten the animals. Bears,

5

..frightened animals ahead of them. Increasingly the Tumans would form an increasingly tighter circle....

8

...death for whoever broke it. There was a strict order to who could hunt, after the Khan the nobles and the ...

11

Hunting was an important part of Mongol life for both the average person but especially a Mongol ....

1

..and this would be the chance for them to impress their leaders with archery skills, killing with the sword or by hand. Most

13

...lions, antelope, deer, foxes, wolves and rabbits, were pushed towards the Cenral Mongolian Plains into a smaller and...

6

.. warrior. Hunting meant much more than getting food. It was a chance to practise skills such as horse ...

2

..animals were killed and used for winter food. Some were kept for breeding and a few set free. Once the hunt was ....

14

.. until the wildlife was trapped by surrounding rivers and marshes with any chance of escape blocked. No...

9

..riding and archery. The Mongolian name for the circle hunt was the 'nerge'. It must have been an amazing ....

3

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15

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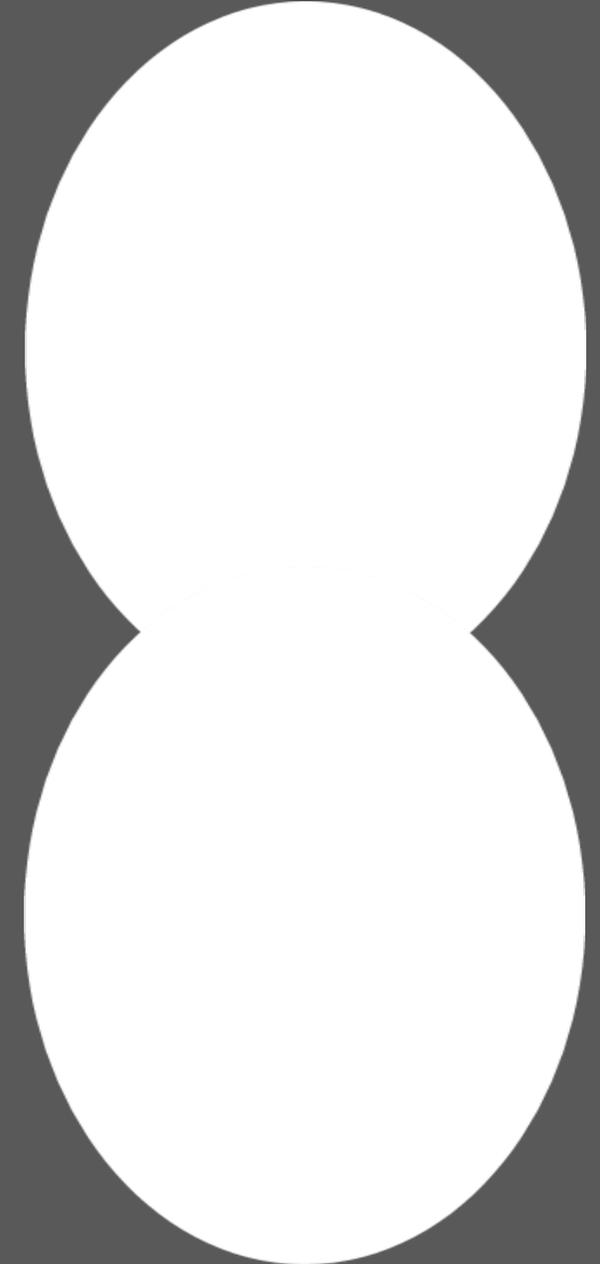
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12

...smaller area. After weeks of this, Tumans (10 000 warriors each ) moved in from different locations (places) chasing...

7

Imagine you are a Mongol Warrior. Draw a scene from a circle hunt.



## **Extended Task.**

**As a class you are going to create a wall display showing what happened at during the 'nerge'.**

**Each person should draw a full colour picture from ONE of the fifteen story parts provided.**

**Once finished, the best examples will be displayed in a timeline of the battle.**

**Can you think of a good way to decide who draws which image?**

Description :

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Artist :

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# The Mongol Army : training, methods and tactics.



**Discipline +  
Training**

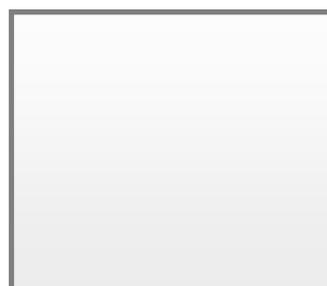
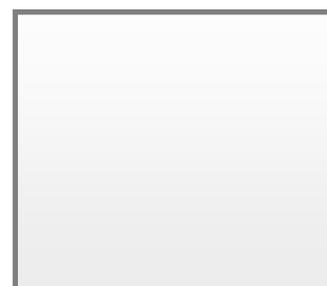
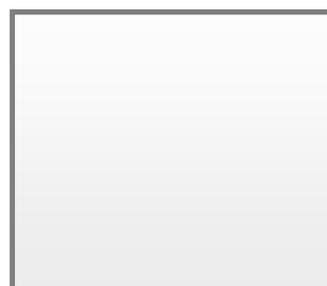
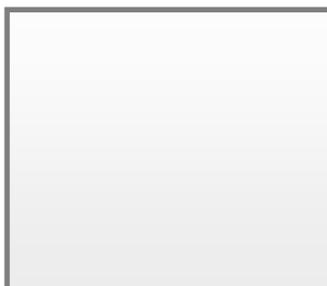
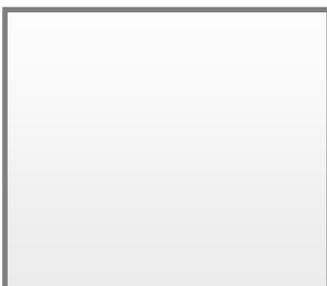
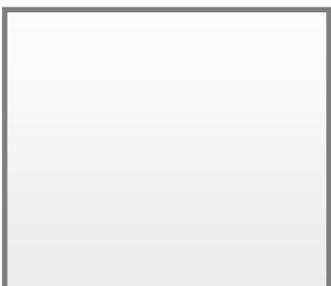
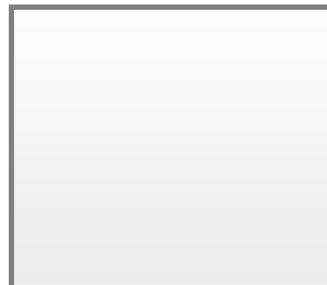
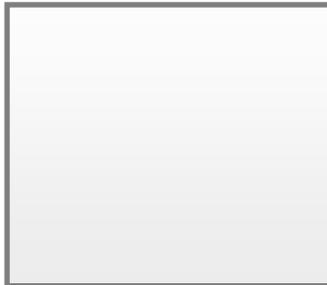
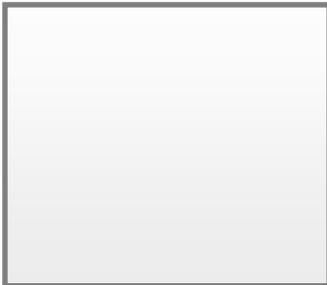
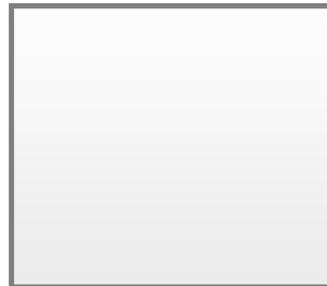
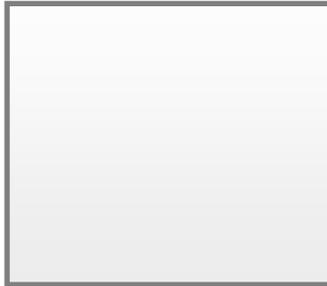
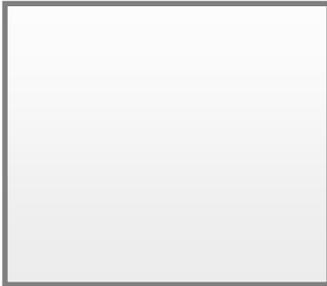
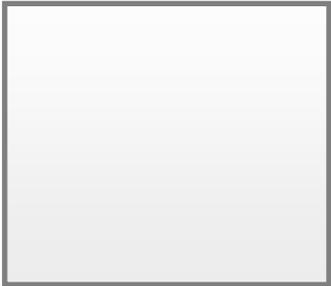
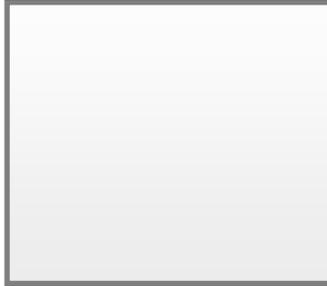
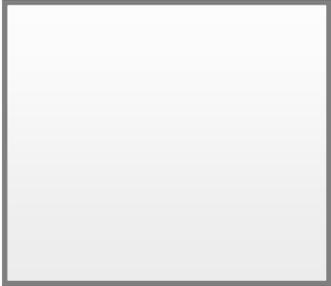
**Intelligence  
(information)**

**Speed +  
Movement**

**Chaos +  
Confusion**

**Psychology**

**Minimising  
Casualties**





# The Mongol Army : training, methods and tactics.



## Discipline + Training

Stay together.... NEVER run away or break ranks during battle unless ordered to do it.

## Intelligence (information)

Send **spies** into enemy towns and cities to learn about the tactics, weapons and numbers of soldiers they had.

## Speed + Movement

Be able to move your entire army over long distances, much faster than the enemy.

## Chaos + Confusion

Tell your cavalry warriors to tie branches behind their horses on dusty ground when approaching an enemy ...why do this?

## Psychology

Tell exaggerated stories about your army and how powerful, large and terrifying it is. Spread these lies amongst your enemy.

## Minimising Casualties

Guerrilla tactics.

Hit larger armies before disappearing before the enemy could fight back.

Filtration....your amazing ability in which large units of Mongol cavalry were able to pass through each other without crashing into each other.

The noise of signal horns and drums often could not be heard in battle. Instead use scouts with flags placed on hilltops. They can give you and generals updates and pass messages during battles.

When seeing a weakness in an enemy formation use cavalry units to hit these areas before the enemy can reinforce, thus breaking an enemy up into smaller bite sized pieces!

Use this trick to break up a tight enemy formation during battle. Pretend that your army in panic then run away. When the enemy breaks ranks to chase you turn and slaughter them!

The Three Tents... when laying siege to towns on day 1 put up the white tent. If the town surrenders no one will be harmed. Day 2 : the red tent : only warriors will be killed. Day 3 : The black tent : everyone dies!

Only fight when you decide and in a place that suits your armies strengths.

Mounted archers learn to fire arrows the moment all four of the galloping horses hooves were off the ground.

Use hundreds of scouts who cover thousands of miles, tracking enemy armies and sending messages back to you.

Use wave after wave of light cavalry archers to fire into enemy formations.

Stampede your spare horses into the enemy.

When making camp for the night tell each warrior to light 3 torches.

Can you think why?

Give your warriors silk shirts to wear under their armour. If an arrow punches through the armour and into the body, it can be pulled out much easier using the silk shirt with less chance of infection.

The army is a professional one. A warrior has no other job. Keep warriors active at all times. All should take part in the annual 'Nerge' or circle hunt of not on a military campaign,

The Yam was a huge network of Mongol messengers. Yam stations were placed every 30 miles, when messages were passed to a fresh horse and rider. Messages could travel 250 miles a day!

Mongol warriors to have 3 horses. Switch horses whilst riding allowing them rest. Sleep whilst riding, having another warrior guide your horse. Once rested do the same in return.

Cut notches into arrows so they made a deep whistling noise as they flew through the air.

The sons of Tuman generals (100 000 men) were never placed in the same Tuman as their fathers.

Can you think of a reason why?

Never attack a heavily armoured, larger army with a frontal attack.

# The Mongol Army : training, methods and tactics. (Jumbled)

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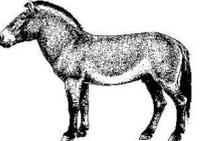
The noise of signal horns and drums often could not be heard in battle. Instead use scouts with flags placed on hilltops. They can give you and generals updates and pass messages during battles.

# The Mongol Warrior

**Mission :** to equip and Mongol warrior for a journey across the Gobi Desert.

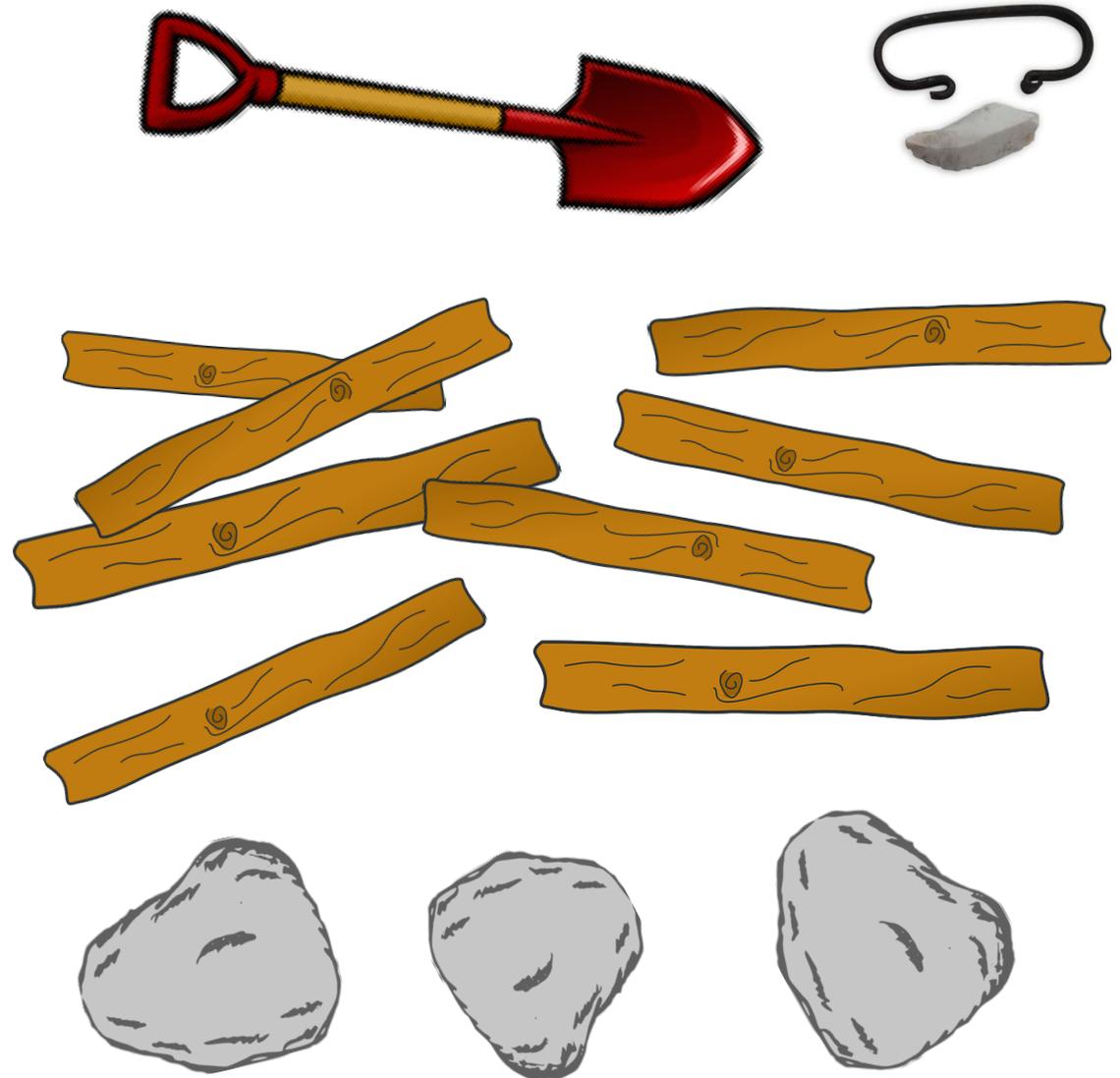
You are going to take on the role of a young Mongol warrior. You have been asked to catch up the main Mongol army that has set off into the Gobi desert on its way to attack the Chin Kingdoms. You will have to travel fast to catch up the force and have many days ride ahead of you. The desert temperatures are very hot in the daytime but very cold once the sun goes down. Think about the things you will need for your journey.

- Choose 13 items only from the list of 22 below.

	<b>Yurt (Ger) x 1</b>		<b>Thick Coat / Deel x 1.</b>
	<b>Pony x 1.</b> 4 year old colt (male)		<b>Pony x 1</b> 6 year old mare (female)
	<b>Horse x 1</b> 5 year old colt (male)		<b>Metal Armour</b> to protect body, arms and legs
	<b>Knife x 1</b>		<b>Mongol Bow x 1</b>
	<b>Arrows x 30 + Leather Quiver x 1</b>		<b>Curved Sword and Sheath x 1</b>
	<b>Battle Axe x 1</b>		<b>Leather Armour x 1</b> to protect body, arms and legs
	<b>Metal Battle Shield x 1</b>		<b>Iron Mace x 1</b>
	<b>Water / Airag Bag x 1</b> Leather		<b>Battle Helmet x 1</b>
	<b>Shovel x 1</b> Short handle		<b>Hat x 1</b>
	<b>Small Cooking Pot x 1</b>		<b>Fire Steel x 1</b>
	<b>Firewood x 30 small pieces</b>		<b>Item of choice?</b>

# Activity: Resourcefulness Test

Imagine you are a Mongol warrior and you have been riding all day across the Gobi Desert. During the daytime the weather is hot but at night the temperature drops well below freezing. You have been travelling fast and light so have no yurt. There is a good chance you will freeze to death if you do not have the skills to survive. When you look around there are only small bushes that will produce an hour of fire to keep you warm. The landscape is barren with no caves or places to shelter and the ground is sandy and soft. Use the items provided to survive..... shovel, fire starter, 'wood' to burn, rocks.



### Missions

- Defend Mongolia .....
- Attack China .....
- Attack Russia .....
- Negotiate with Russia .....
- Attack the Middle East .....
- Negotiate with the Middle East .....
- Attack Europe .....
- Negotiate with Europe .....
- Explore the North .....
- Attack India .....
- Negotiate with India .....
- Attack Korea / Japan .....
- Negotiate with Korea / Japan .....
- Other Mission ? .....
- .....
- .....

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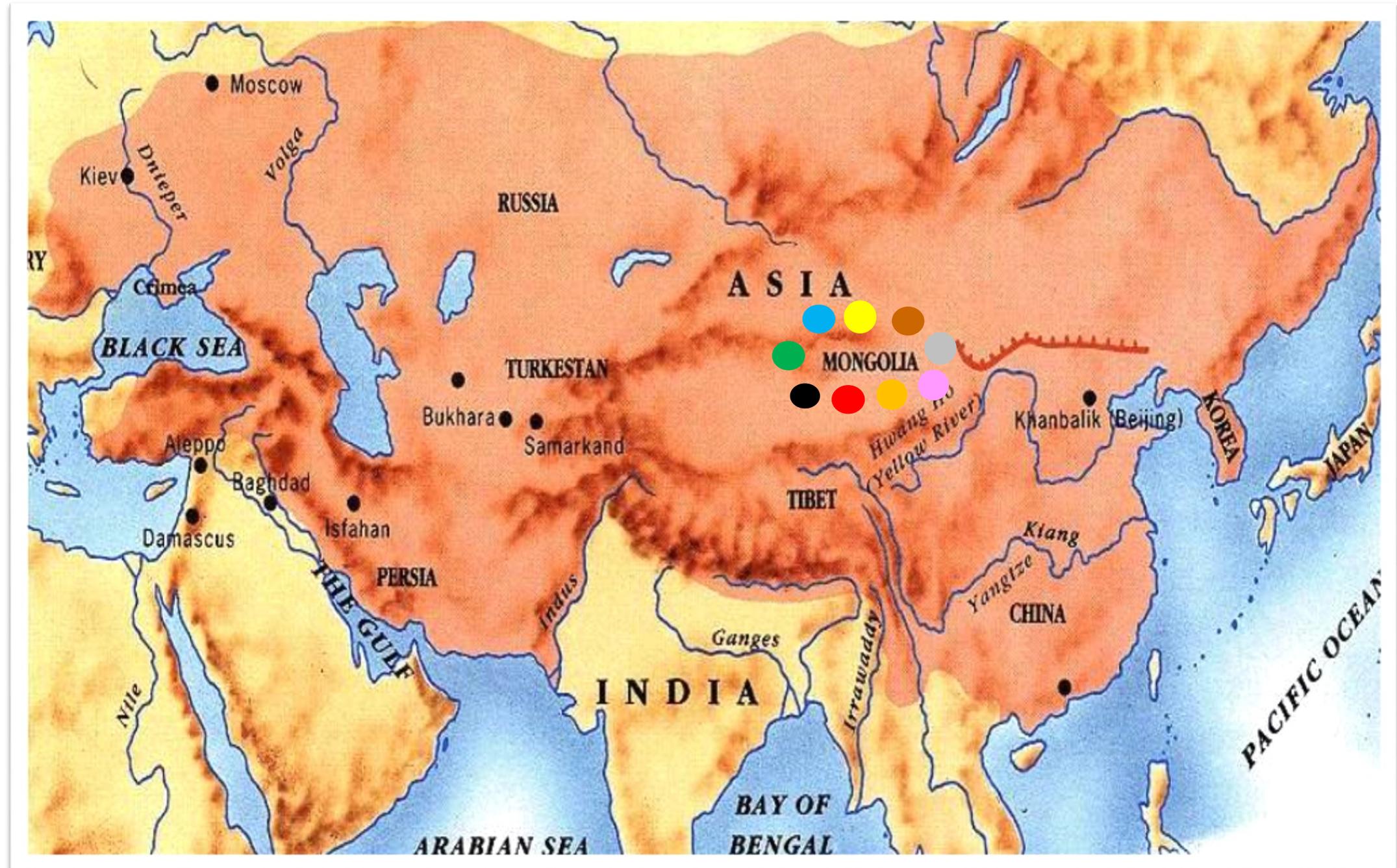
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- .....
- .....

● Genghis	● Kachiun (brother)	● Jelme	● Muqali	● Chagatai (2nd son)
● Arslan	● Khasar (brother)	● Tsubodai	● Jochi (1st 'son')	● Ogudai (3rd son)



# Choosing Your Tumans, c 1211.

**Discover** : how the Mongol Army was structured **Explore** : how to take over the world.

Genghis Khan divided his army in ten units called Tumans. Each Tuman was made up of 10,000 warriors making up a total army of 100,000; much less than all his potential enemies. You are going to take on the role of Genghis Khan and decide how and where you are going to use your Tumans. Each Tuman was led by a general. You must also choose a general for each mission. You can choose as many or as few missions as you like.

**Note** : the images of Genghis Khan's generals are taken from a computer game about the Mongols. Can you see a problem with these images?



**Genghis Khan.** The great leader of the Mongol nation. It has been a long journey and you have fought many battles along the way. Your body has been battered but your brain is as sharp as ever. I choose Genghis to..... because.....

Age 54 Intelligence 10  
Fighting 9 Diplomacy 9  
Respect 10 Experience 10  
Ambition 10 Loyalty 10



**Arslan.** He and his son Jelme helped when few others would. He saved your life when you were known only as Temujin. The best warrior you ever known and is your wisest and most experienced general. However, he is tired from years of fighting. I choose Arslan to..... because.....

Age 60 Intelligence 10  
Fighting 7 Diplomacy 10  
Respect 10 Experience 10  
Ambition 5 Loyalty 10



**Kachiun.** Your oldest living brother. Ready to fight to the death on your word. One of the most skilled riders in your army. Can be hot headed and often acts before thinking. I choose Kachiun to..... because.....

Age 55 Intelligence 7  
Fighting 7 Diplomacy 2  
Respect 9 Experience 10  
Ambition 9 Loyalty 10



**Khasar.** Your younger brother. You have special bond as it was he who helped you kill your brother Bekter when you were young. Can be hot tempered but you can trust him follow your orders. I choose Khasar to..... because.....

Age 51 Intelligence 8  
Fighting 8 Diplomacy 2  
Respect 9 Experience 10  
Ambition 9 Loyalty 10



**Jelme.** The son of the great Arslan. He has been with you from the start. A natural and experienced leader of men whose devotion is to his father and then to you. Mentor to your son Jochi. I choose Jelme to..... because.....

Age 41 Intelligence 8  
Fighting 9 Diplomacy 2  
Respect 10 Experience 9  
Ambition 7 Loyalty 8



**Tsubodai.** One of your 'Young Wolves' who quickly rose to the top when you united the tribes. An unbeaten wrestler and incredible problem solver. His quick thinking has won you many battles.. I choose Tsubodai to..... because.....

Age 39 Intelligence 10  
Fighting 10 Diplomacy 9  
Respect 10 Experience 8  
Ambition 10 Loyalty 10



**Muqali.** He joined you early on. He was a bondsman to the Khan of the Naiman tribe. Another talented archer who shot and killed your horse in battle before joining you. Skilled in peace and war. I choose Muqali to..... because.....

Age 35 Intelligence 9  
Fighting 9 Diplomacy 10  
Respect 8 Experience 7  
Ambition 9 Loyalty 8



**Jochi.** You can never be sure if he is your true son. Your wife Borte says you do not treat him as well as his brothers. He seems to have more respect for his mentor Tsubodai than he does for you. I choose Jochi to..... because.....

Age 34 Intelligence 8  
Fighting 9 Diplomacy 5  
Respect 9 Experience 7  
Ambition 10 Loyalty 5



**Chagatai.** You see much of yourself in your 2<sup>nd</sup> oldest son but he can be hot headed. Although a talented general he can be over confident. He has a hatred for his older brother Jochi. Trained by Tsubodai. I choose Chagatai to..... because.....

Age 32 Intelligence 7  
Fighting 9 Diplomacy 5  
Respect 9 Experience 7  
Ambition 10 Loyalty 8



**Ogudai.** Your third son. Not the skilled warrior that Jochi and Chagatai are but more intelligent and a better decision maker. He does not get involved with his older brother's arguments. A heavy drinker I choose Ogudai to..... because.....

Age 29 Intelligence 9  
Fighting 7 Diplomacy 9  
Respect 8 Experience 6  
Ambition 9 Loyalty 10

## The Mongol Army Challenge

Task	'Answers'	Score
Create a team name		– 3
Why was the Middle East Important to the Mongols?		– 3
Mongol Army True or false score		– 11
'I am not the author of this trouble..' meaning?		– 1
Guess ..what was in the box sent from the Shah?		– 1
The meaning of negotiate?		– 1
What is an envoy?		– 1
How many Mongol Warrior were in a Tuman?		– 1
Decision : The walls of Ortar		– 3
Phase 1 : get ready.	Set up your army on the map provided	– 5
Phase 2 : here they come.	Set up your army on the map provided	– 5
Phase 3 : what now?	Set up your army on the map provided	– 5
Phase 4 : the snake's head.	Set up your army on the map provided	– 5
		<hr/> 45

## The Mongol Army Challenge

Task	'Answers'	Score
Create a team name		– 3
Why was the Middle East Important to the Mongols?		– 3
Mongol Army True or false score		– 11
'I am not the author of this trouble..' meaning?		– 1
Guess ..what was in the box sent from the Shah?		– 1
The meaning of negotiate?		– 1
What is an envoy?		– 1
How many Mongol Warrior were in a Tuman?		– 1
Decision : The walls of Ortar		– 3
Phase 1 : get ready.	Set up your army on the map provided	– 5
Phase 2 : here they come.	Set up your army on the map provided	– 5
Phase 3 : what now?	Set up your army on the map provided	– 5
Phase 4 : the snake's head.	Set up your army on the map provided	– 5
		<hr/> 45

# The Mongol Invasion Of Persia : trouble with the Shah

**Mission :** to engage and defeat the Persian army that is almost four times your size

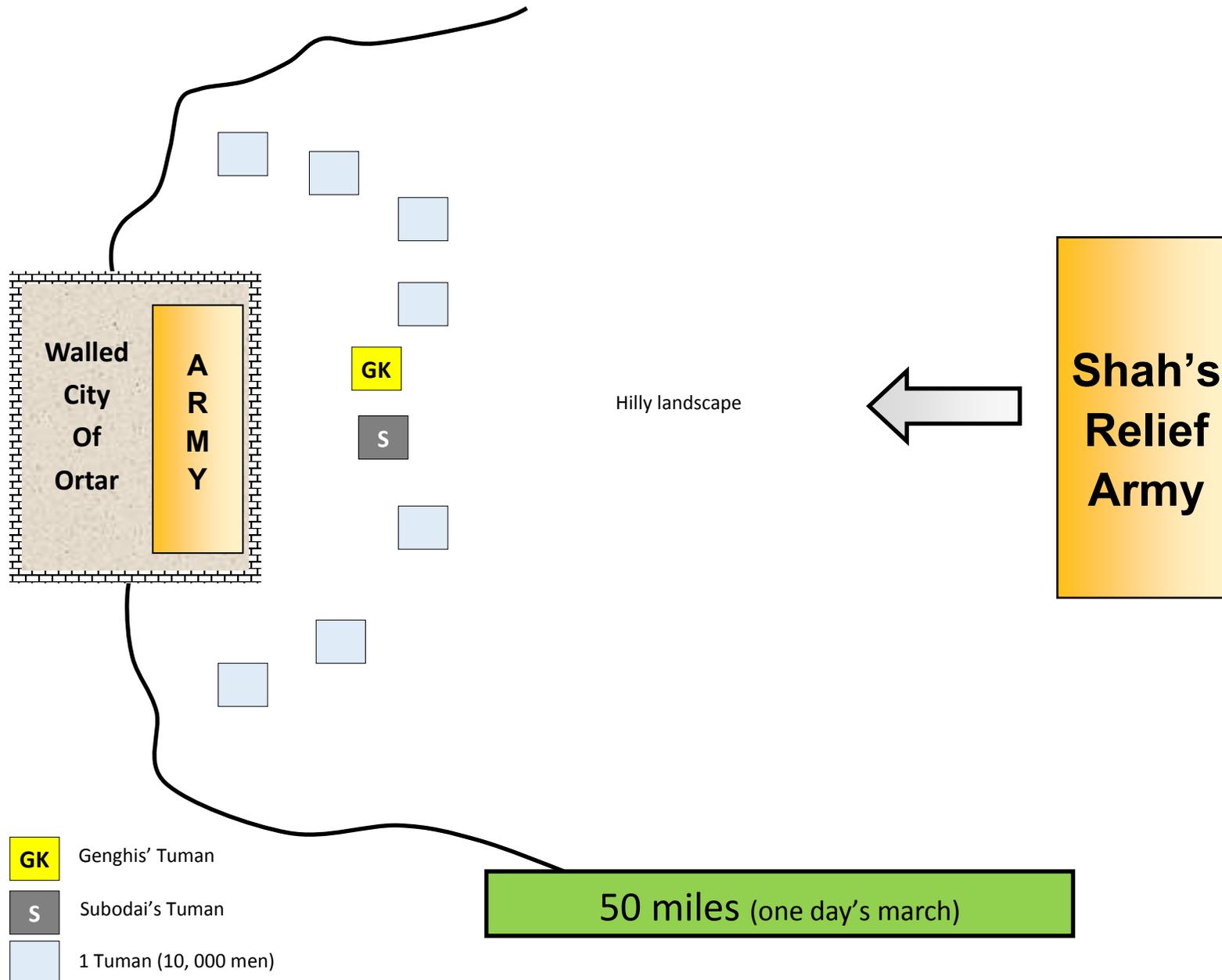
*"I am not the author of this trouble, but give me the strength to exact my vengeance"* Genghis Khan.

Genghis Khan understood that the Middle East was important as a central hub of trade to link Europe with Asia. It was not his plan to go to war in this part of the world and so he sent diplomats to meet with Shah's, Princes and rulers in the region.

Some months later a Mongol messenger returned with a box sent from Shah Mohammed, one of the most powerful leaders in the Middle East. The contents of the box enraged Genghis so much that he sent out almost his entire force, of 9 Tumans with Subodai, his best general as second in command. The Shah planned to crush the much smaller Mongol force that had dared to enter his land. Some accounts put the Shah's total army at almost 400 000 men!

Decision 1: The Mongols had laid siege to the walled city of Ortar. However, Mongol scouts spotted a huge relief force heading in from the east. This Persian army would trap and easily destroy the main Mongol force against the walls of Ortar. Imagine you are Genghis Khan.

**Talk to your generals and decide what you should do next.**

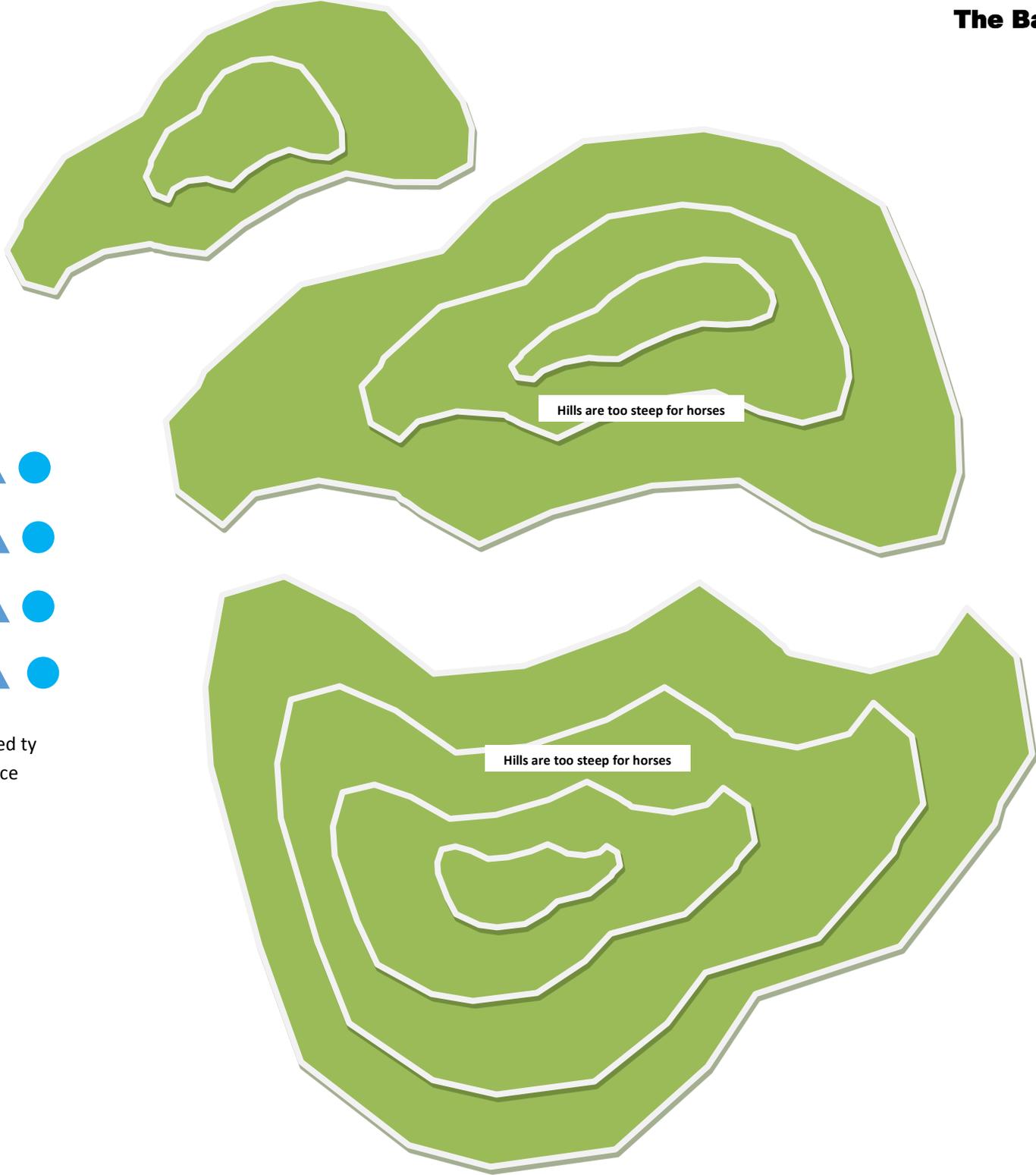


# The Line Ups

# The Battle of Snake's Head c1219

Mongols V Persia (Iran)

Army Ratio 1:3



HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●

Genghis sent out 4 Tumans led by Subodai to stop the relief force

HC	<b>Heavy Cavalry</b>
LC	<b>Light Cavalry</b>
I	<b>Infantry</b>
▲	<b>Infantry Archer</b>
●	<b>Scout with Flags</b>

	HI	
		HI
	HI	
HC		HI
		HI
		HI
HC		<b>Heavy Cavalry</b>
HI		<b>Heavy Infantry</b>
		<b>War Elephants</b>

P  
A  
P  
E  
R  
  
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T  
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I  
T  
Y  
  
O  
P  
T  
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O  
N

HC	LC	I	▲	●
<b>HC</b>	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
<b>HC</b>	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
<b>HC</b>	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●

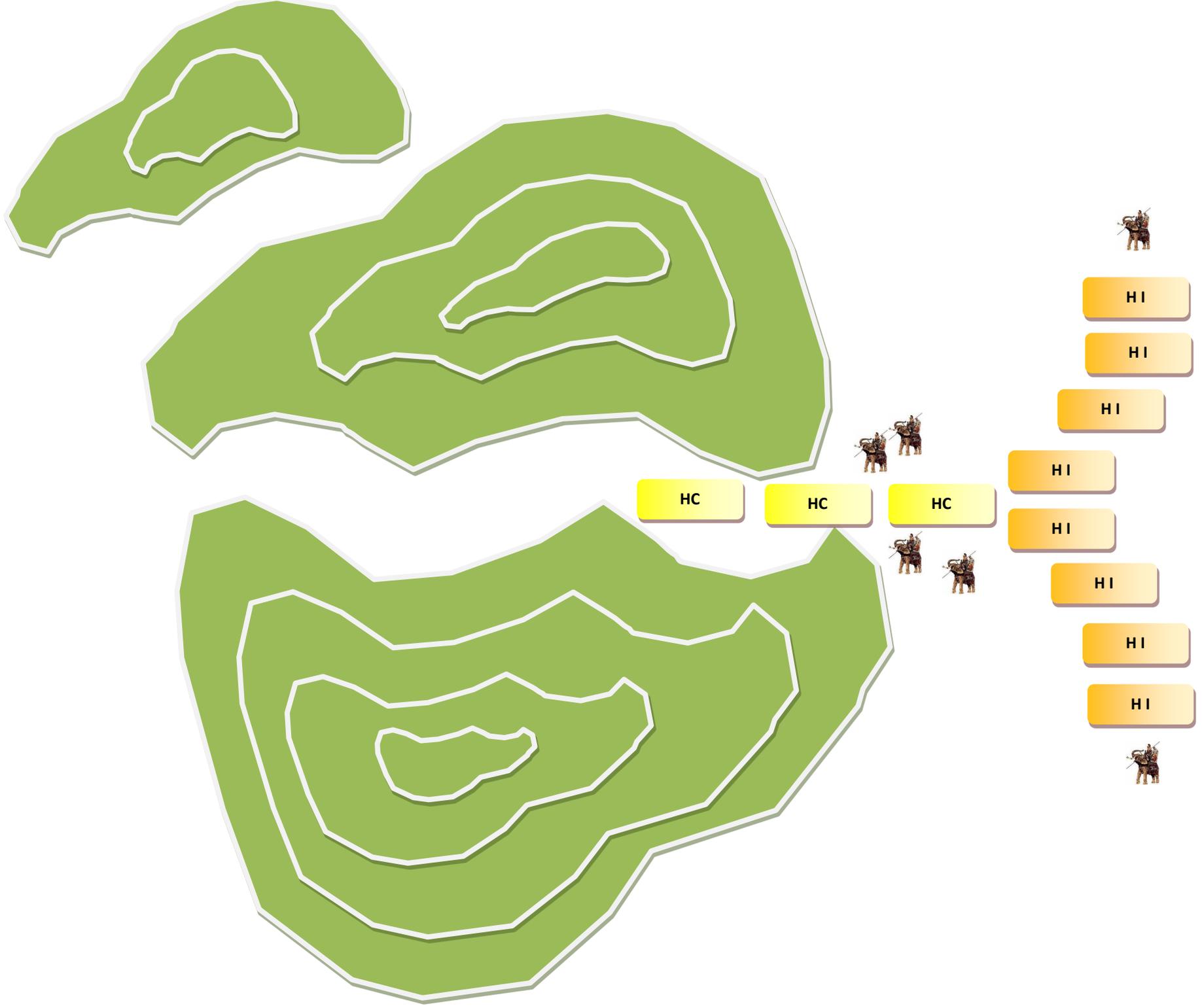
HC	LC	I	▲	●
<b>HC</b>	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
<b>HC</b>	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
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HC	LC	I	▲	●
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HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●

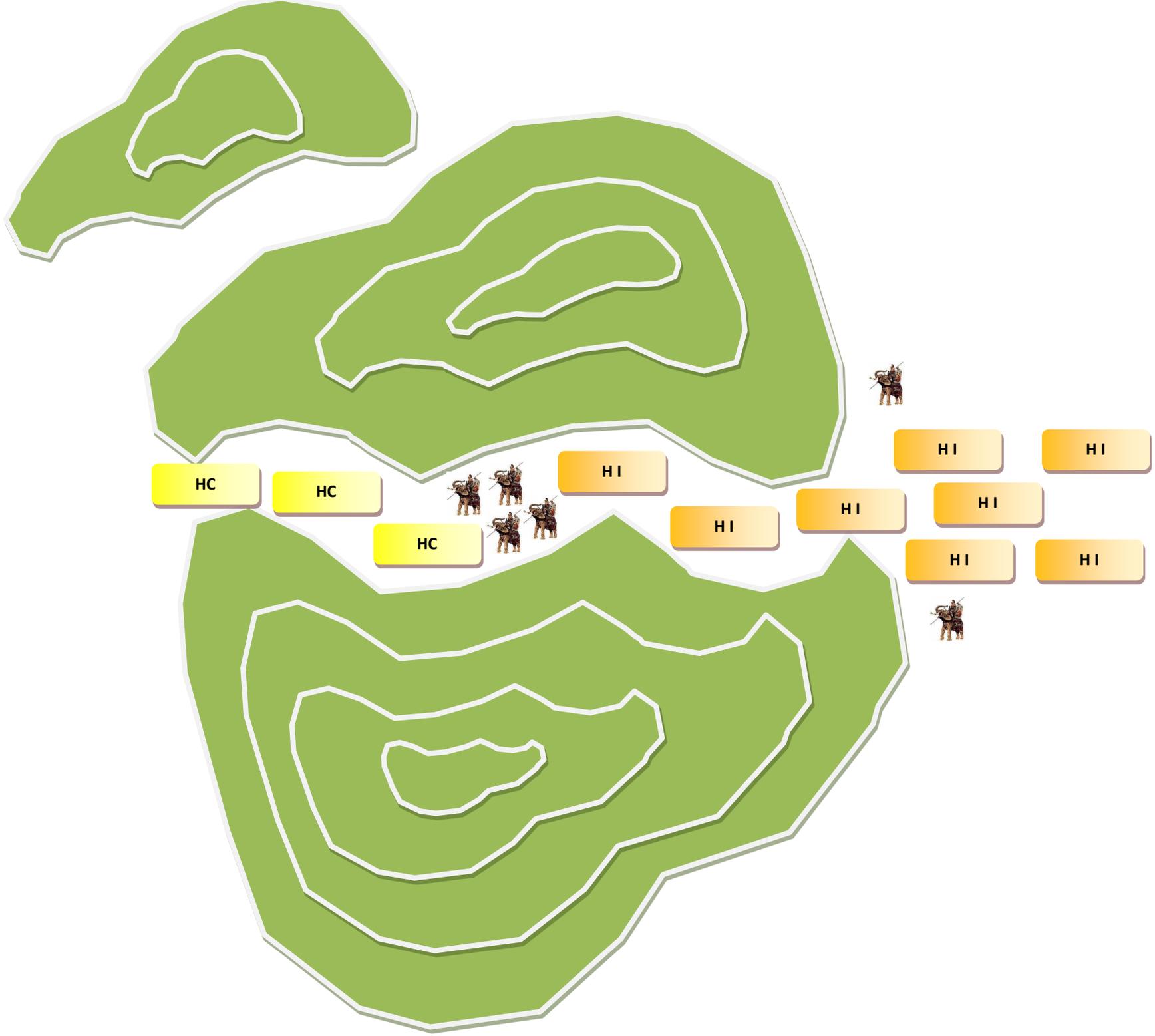
HC	LC	I	▲	●
<b>HC</b>	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
<b>HC</b>	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
<b>HC</b>	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●
HC	LC	I	▲	●



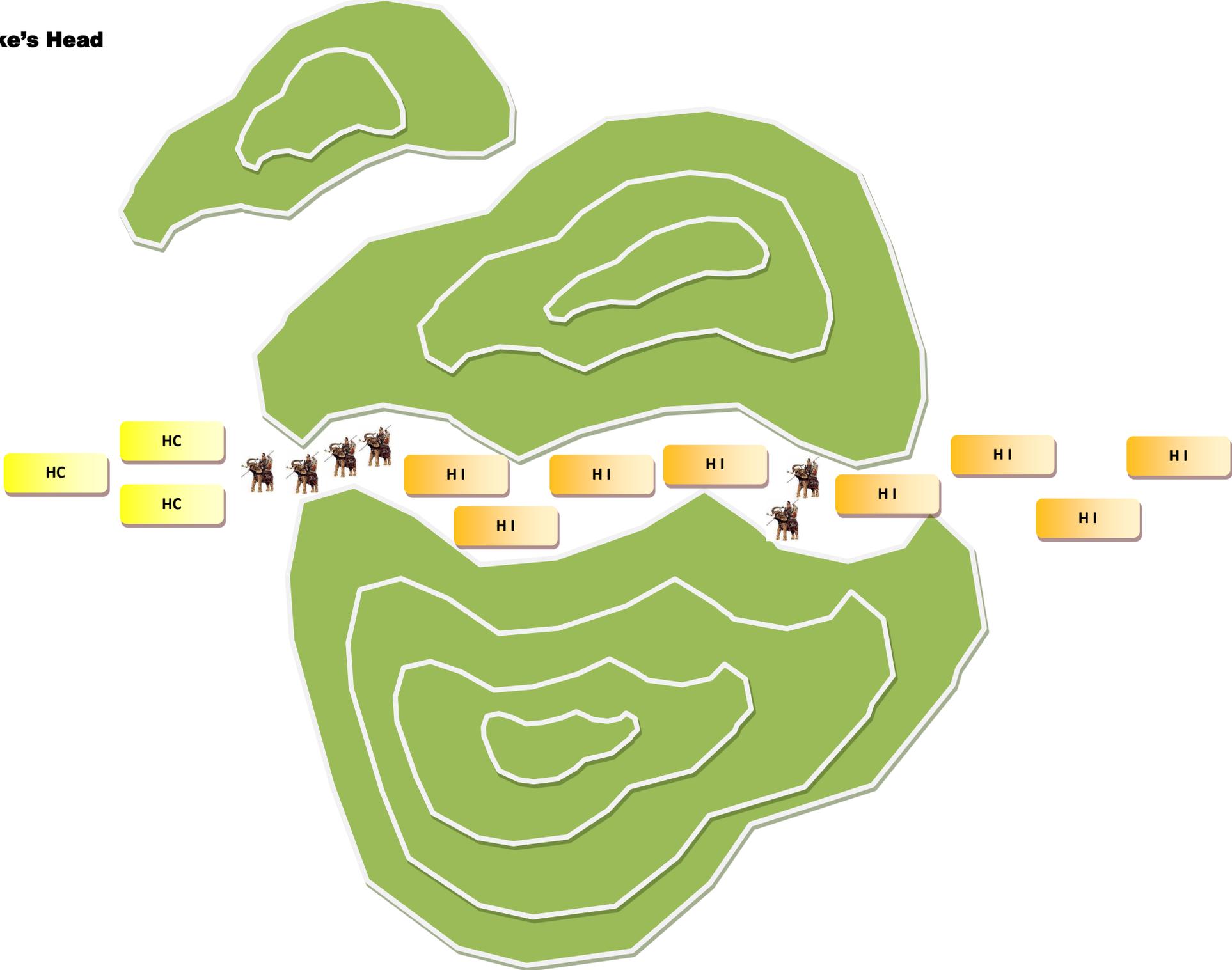
**Phase 2**  
**Here They Come**



**Phase 3**  
**What Now?**

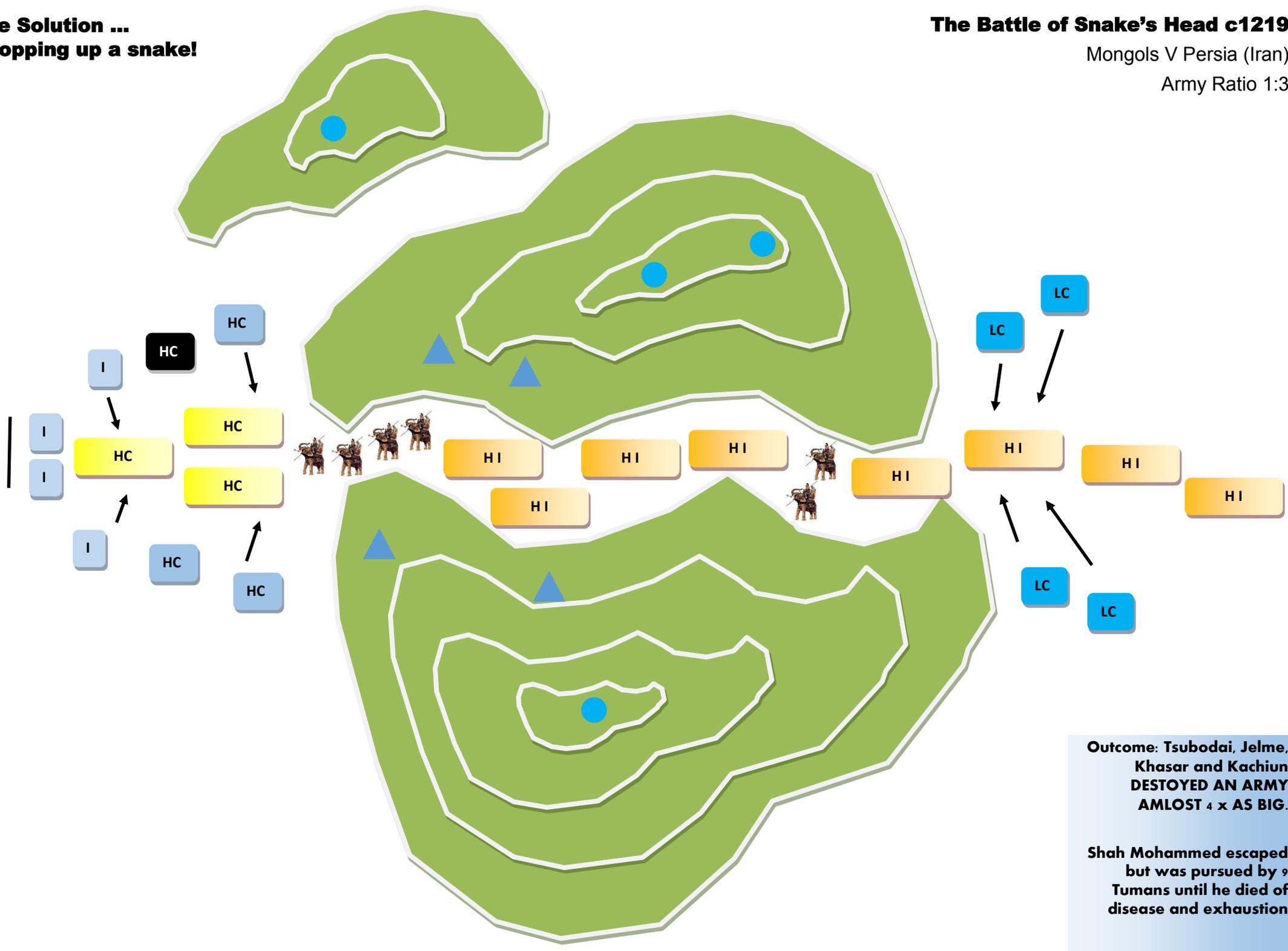


**Phase 4**  
**The Snake's Head**



**The Solution ...  
Chopping up a snake!**

**The Battle of Snake's Head c1219**  
Mongols V Persia (Iran)  
Army Ratio 1:3



**Outcome: Tsubodai, Jelme, Khasar and Kachiun DESTROYED AN ARMY AMLOST 4 x AS BIG.**

**Shah Mohammed escaped but was pursued by 9 Tumans until he died of disease and exhaustion**

# 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 a 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!



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# 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.

# Long Retreat From The Russian Knights.

 **Background** : after conquering the Middle East the Mongols moved north and east into the lands controlled by the great Russian princes.



Tsubodai was Genghis Khan's most respected general and it showed in the way he held himself. His armour of iron scales over leather was well worn. His helmet was marked where it had saved his life more than once. His equipment was battered but the man remained as hard as the winter earth. At his right shoulder rode Jochi, the eldest son of Genghis Khan and a man who might take over the nation and even command Tsubodai in battle one day.



"What is the most important thing you carry?" grunted Tsubodai. "Meat, general, without meat I cannot fight" replied Jochi. "Not your bow? Without a bow what are you?" Tsubodai said. "Without meat I will not have the strength to use my bow" Tsubodai smiled at hearing his own words repeated. "How long can you live from just the blood and milk from your horses" Tsubodai questioned again. "Sixteen days with three horses to share the wounds" Jochi answered without having to think. Together they reached the crest  of the hill. Tsubodai looked into the distance. In front of them lay a large, flat, open plain surrounded by hills. Below them ran a river and along its banks a huge  army of Russian knights. The sun chose that moment to break through the clouds and the knights shone brightly.



Their horses were huge, shaggy animals almost twice the size of Mongol ponies . The men who rode them looked so strange to Jochi's eyes. They sat upright as if they were made of stone and were covered in iron from head to toe. "They must see us by now" Jochi said. "No, they are not men of the Plains, they are half blind. Are you afraid, they are so large these knights? I would be afraid" At last the Russians saw them and turned their horses in their direction. Slowly they came up the hill towards them. Tsubodai turned to Jochi. "It is time, command is yours. You should know what to do"



"Bow lines" ordered Jochi. He clenched  his fist as his men waited. When the knights were four hundred paces away he dropped his arm. Hundreds of arrows fizzed through the air. It was too far and the arrows that reached the knights splintered  on their shields and only one knight fell. The Russian general Maleav looked at the Mongols gathered above him. Their arrows were weak and he grinned as the Mongols turned and ran like the filthy cowards they were.



"Give them unto me oh lord. I will break their bones and trample on their false gods" He muttered to himself. "Run these dogs down" Maleav roared to his men. To his right he saw the Mongols fleeing down the hills onto the flat plain, their funny little horses riding at full speed. Maleav gave the order to pursue them and both armies sprinted along the valley. After some miles the Mongol Tumans and the knights settled into a steady gallop. Just before sunset the Russians tried hard to close the short gap between them but were driven back by the powerful arrows fired from Mongols, who to their amazement could fire backwards from the saddle. The Russian horses were faster over the short distance they were forced into the long chase. The Mongols rode with grim concentration each man knowing that to fall back was to die.



Tsubodia and Jochi rode up through the men meeting each other at the front. "Will they chase us into the night" asked Jochi. "They look determined enough and they have more speed" replied Tsubodai. Maleav rode in silence at the head of his men. He was anxious  at leaving the main part of the Russian army behind, unprotected by the 30 000 cavalry that now chased these Mongol dogs. He had never experienced anything like this before and could not understand the Mongol generals. Despite the Mongols terrified  retreat  they now rode in almost perfect formation.



Tsubodia and Jochi spent much of the night talking as they rode, further strengthening their friendship and respect. Some men slept as they rode, a friend always ready to take the rein of their horse if it began to fall back. No one fell in the night. Four times the Russians tried to close the gap with a spirited sprint but each time carefully aimed arrows forced them back.





After riding throughout the night and as the sun rose Maleav passed the same order back through his men. He had suffered in the night, with the cold, aching back, sore thighs and knees but he did not show it. He knew they had covered a hundred miles in one ride. His men responded to his orders. Their horses kicked into a slow gallop. Maleav heard a horse scream and saw it go down. He did not see what happened. The Mongols reacted with another volley of arrows fired with frightening accuracy. Many exhausted [ ] knights were knocked down from their horses. Maleav roared in anger. He kicked his horse pushing it on. *"Just a little further, Great Heart"* he whispered into the ear of his horse, noticing the white froth [ ] now coming from its mouth.



Late into the afternoon the Tumans came out of a shadowy valley and onto a great plain. Jochi noticed that some of his own warriors looked nervously over their shoulders at the Russian army still behind. *"My Chin Minghans are falling back Tsubodai. We could lose them"* The Chin [ ] riders suffered more than the Mongol riders but he had been impressed by their courage. A few had fallen back and been killed by the Russians' slashing blows but they had not screamed.



*"It is time, are you ready Tsubodai?"* Jochi said. *"I am ready"* he replied.....Jochi raised his sword and made a circular movement above his head with his sword.



Maleav rode in a daze, unable to focus clearly at the Mongols in front of him. At times he day dreamed about his farm and his family. Suddenly, the shouts of his own officers shook him from his thoughts. Ahead he saw that the Mongol cowards had stopped. At last they were finished he thought! For a moment he smiled and took a deep breath at the victory [ ] that was sure to follow. His smile turned to an expression of terror as he saw the Mongol army turn to face them in two well ordered arches only 400 paces ahead. He saw the look of calm on the Mongol faces and then the fear on those of his own exhausted men. As the formations Mongols rode in at great speed, Maleav tried to rally his knights but he could see they were already finished. Many knights did not even have the strength to lift their swords as the Mongols hit their exhausted front ranks. *"Kill them, kill them all"* roared Jochi.

Who is leading the Mongol army?

Why did the Mongols retreat (run away)?

How long could a Mongol live from blood and milk from their horses?

Who is leading the Russian army?

Why does Maleav's horse have froth coming from its mouth?

Why were there Chin warriors in the Mongol army?



# The Death Of Genghis Khan : the mystery of his burial.

**Discover** : how Genghis may have died **Explore** : the mystery of his burial site **Skill** : source investigation and evaluation.



'Genghis Khan, the Mongol leader who forged an empire stretching from the east coast of China to west to the Aral Sea, died in camp during a campaign against the Chinese kingdom of Xi Xia. The great Khan, who was over 60 and in failing health, may have succumbed to injuries incurred during a fall from a horse in the previous year.' **History Channel, 2012.** **A**

In August, 1227, Genghis Khan died of unknown causes while leading a campaign in China. According to legend everyone who saw the funeral march on its way back to the Mongol capital of Karakorum was killed. Then, 800 soldiers killed the 2,000 people who attended his funeral, before being killed themselves upon their return. Genghis Khan's body was placed in an unmarked grave to ensure his rest would be undisturbed. Horses trampled all evidence of the burial, and a river was diverted to flow over the site. The place of Genghis' tomb has remained unknown for almost 900 years. Experts believe Genghis Khan was buried near to his birthplace in Khentii Aimag, north-eastern Mongolia. Ask History Feb 2013. **B**



A legendary curse that has protected the tomb of Genghis Khan from discovery for 800 years appears to have struck again. According to legend, the tomb will never be found. The mission to find the tomb, organised by American, Maury Kravitz, suddenly ended this month after encountering a string of unfortunate "accidents". A two-mile-long wall filled with snakes protects the suspected site of the tomb and workers on the expedition were bitten by the pit vipers. Cars rolled off hillsides for no apparent reason and swarms of biting horse flies attacked the expedition. Former Mongolian prime minister, Dashiin Byambasuren, accused the team of vandalising the special place. "I regret that our ancestors' golden tomb has been disturbed and the purity of our burial places tainted for a few dollars," he said. Mongol tradition dictates that Genghis Khan was buried with riches including jewelled Chinese weapons, gold coins from Samarkand and religious artefacts from Russian Orthodox churches. Mr Kravitz was quoted as saying in June. **C**

**Telegraph.co.uk 2012** **D**

'According to legend, Genghis Khan's soldiers were given strict orders to hide all evidence that could lead to the spot where he was laid to rest (buried). His soldiers then planted trees over his tomb, then Mongolian soldiers killed the slaves who had dug the grave. After they returned home, these Mongol warriors were subsequently massacred by their own military comrades so no one could give away even the slightest clue where he was buried.' **Source Unknown.** **E**

"My considered opinion is that we are very, very close to the tomb of Genghis Khan," said Kravitz, who left the two-month expedition before the tombs were found because he wasn't feeling well. A Chicago man who is leading an expedition to find the tomb of Genghis Khan says members have discovered at least 60 unopened tombs near where the Mongolian warlord is believed to have been proclaimed emperor in the 13th century. But what expedition members don't know is if any of the tombs found inside a walled burial ground are the final resting place of Khan, who died in 1227. **CBS NEWS, 2001.** **F**



How reliable is source F ?

Reasons source B may be reliable

P1:

P2:

Reasons source B may not be reliable

P1:

P2:

Mostly reliable  Mostly unreliable

How far does source E support source B ?

Points of support or corroboration

P1:

P2:

Points not supported or corroborated

P1:

P2:

Mostly supports  Does not support

How useful is source D ?

Is the content (what) useful / reliable?

Is the origin useful?

Is the motive (purpose) useful?

Useful to limited  some  large  extent

Quick Fire Questions

How may Genghis Khan have died?

Mark source C to show a possible burial place

List 3 reasons why Genghis tomb is still hidden

Should we look for his tomb? (discuss)

# The Mongol Empire : from Europe to Asia

**Discover:** just how big the Mongol Empire was **Explore:** the lands attacked or invaded by the Mongols **Skill:** effective research / sharing of knowledge.

**The Birth of Mongolia**



Year :
Khan :
My interesting facts ...
1:
2:
Successful : Yes / No

**The Middle East**



Year :
Khan :
My interesting facts ...
1:
2:
Successful : Yes / No

**The Kingdoms Of China**

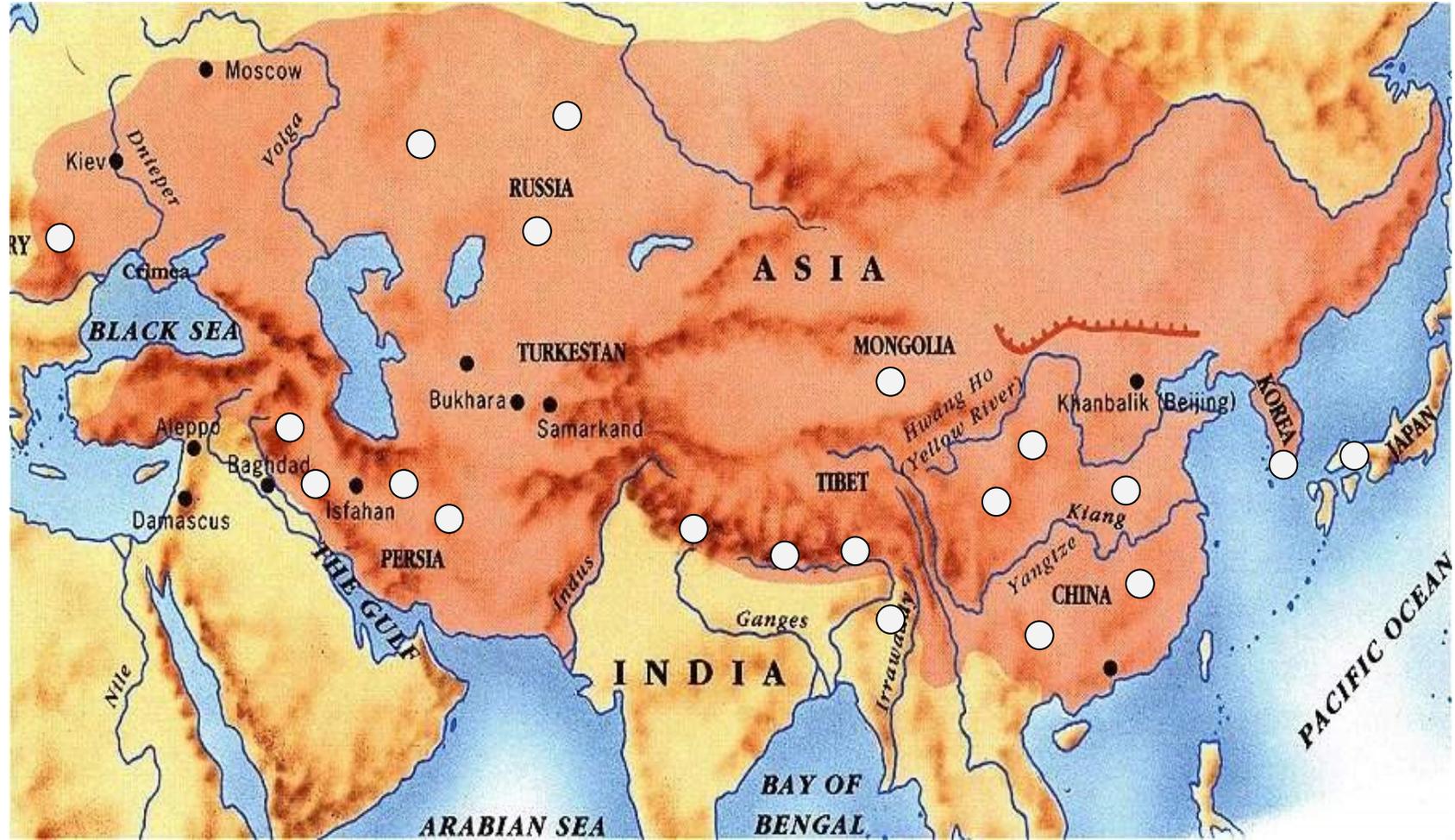


Year :
Khan :
My interesting facts ...
1:
2:
Successful : Yes / No

**Korea**  **Japan**



Year :
Khan :
My interesting facts ...
1:
2:
Successful : Yes / No



**Russia or Europe**



Year :
Khan :
My interesting facts ...
1:
2:
Successful : Yes / No

**India or Cambodia**



Year :
Khan :
My interesting facts ...
1:
2:
Successful : Yes / No

# Source A : Bringing Back Jochi.

 **Background** : Jochi was Genghis Khan's eldest son, but his paternity was uncertain and the relationship between father and son was difficult.

**Note** : in this version of events, general Jochi betrayed his father, taking his Tuman of c7000 warriors with him to the far north of modern day Russia. Angered by this, Genghis sent his best general and Jochi's mentor, Tsubodai to bring him back.



The scout who had found Jochi rode just ahead of Tsubodai. They had ridden together for 43 days and more than a thousand miles. In the distance a lone rider approached them. *'General Tsubodai we saw your banners [ ] . I am to say that you are not welcome here'*. Tsubodai grunted. This Mongol had no right to speak to him or act on his own. *'What did Jochi tell you to do if I would not leave?'* snapped Tsubodai. *'He said you would ask that question'* replied the minghan officer. *'He said that if you ride against [ ] him he will not be there when you do. Even you cannot track [ ] us in this snow. We know this land too well'. 'I did not come to hunt minghan. I will leave my men to camp and come with you alone'*. The officer bowed his head. *"I will guide you General."* (It took another day and night before Tsubodai rode into Jochi's camp.)



The oldest son of Genghis was waiting for him, his shoulders much broader [ ] than Tsubodai remembered. Two Mongol warriors came and took away Tsubodai's sword and bow. *'You should not have come Tsubodai'* Jochi said. But even with these words Tsubodai could hear affection [ ] in Jochi's voice. *'It is good to see you'* Tsubodai said gently. *'And you old friend'* Jochi responded. *'You are welcome in my camp'*. Jochi waved away his warriors and Tsubodai and Jochi entered the yurt . *I knew my father would not let me leave'. Is my mother well'* asked Jochi. Tsubodai nodded. *'She enjoys our new hot lands more than the rest of us. But now, you know why I am here. Your father has given me harsh orders. I did not want them'. Yet you are here, his loyal hound [ ]'*



Jochi replied. *'You have only 7000 men Jochi, you cannot stand against my Tuman. Their lives are in your hands. Do not waste them'* Jochi sat like a stone. Tsubodai continued. *'If you come back alone, they will be spared. If not your men will be killed'*. Jochi stood and met Tsubodai's stare. *'You expect me to return to be butchered [ ] by my father and leave everything I have built here. Are you insane?' ...'Your father does not want your men Jochi. In betraying him you have hurt him deeply. Yes you will die. He will execute [ ] you In public to serve as a warning to others. But your people will be left alone. They will not be hunted while I am alive '* Jochi sighed and spoke after a long silence. *'Very well, General. My father sent the right man to bring me back. Take me home Tsubodai'*.



Tsubodai and Jochi rode together out of the camp. They did not speak for many miles until Tsubodai broke the silence *'I am sorry'* he said. Jochi nodded. *'You are a better man than my father'* Tsubodai looked at the wolf's head sword Jochi wore around his belt. Jochi understood his meaning. *'Can I keep it Tsubodai. I earned this sword with my blood.'* Tsubodai shook his head. *'I cannot, but I will hold it for you'* . *"Take it then"*. said Jochi and he quickly untied the sword from his belt. Tsubodai reached across as if to take the sword. Jochi was looking down at it when Tsubodai showed the knife that had been hidden inside his armour cutting Jochi's throat with one quick movement. Jochi was dead before he hit the ground, the blood spattering his horse.



*'I am sorry friend, but I am your father's man. I will take you back and treat you gently. You are still the son of a Khan.'*



# Genghis Khan Teaching Pack

## Part 1 /2

**Contact** [ichistory@hotmail.com](mailto:ichistory@hotmail.com) if you have not yet received **part 2**, PPT and editable files.

I politely request this resource remains for your own teaching use!

**[www.icHistory.com](http://www.icHistory.com)**