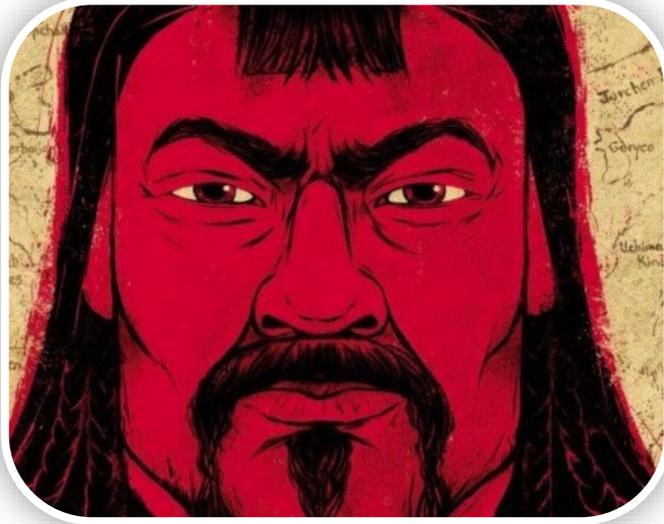


Genghis Khan : savage or saviour? © icHistory.com

Mission: to evaluate the character and actions of Genghis Khan and decide if he was a savage or saviour.



Savage or saviour?

The British Prime Minister Winston Churchill once said: *'History is written by the victors'*. **What did he mean by this and why is it important for anyone studying history?** Genghis Khan and the Mongols, although victors, did not get to write all of their own history as they were largely illiterate. Genghis Khan did order a record of his life to be documented in the *'Secret History of the Mongols'* but much of the primary evidence about Genghis was recorded by the people who he defeated and hated him. They describe him as an evil, bloodthirsty, murdering savage. On the other hand, Mongolians today worship him as a hero and the father of Mongolia.

So which view of Genghis is correct, a savage or a saviour?

'Genghis Khan's rule is usually seen as cruel and barbaric. The historians of the states he conquered, notably the Chinese and Persians suffered greatly at the hands of Genghis and his descendants. They write about his ruthless, indeed bloodthirsty tactics—massacring whole cities that resisted him. However, the Mongols see him as the father of their nation, who introduced a script for writing the Mongol language, and writing, and created a fair system of laws throughout his empire.'

Tim Spalding ,

Professor of History, Portland, USA. 2006.



'The greatest pleasure is to vanquish (kill) your enemies and chase them before you, to rob them of their wealth and see those dear to them bathed in tears, to ride their horses and clasp to your bosom their wives and daughters.'

Genghis Khan, *The Secret History of the Mongols*.



'Oh people, know that you have committed great sins. If you ask me what proof I have for these words, I say it is because I am the punishment of God. If you had not committed great sins, God would not have sent a punishment like me upon.'

Genghis Khan, *The Secret History of the Mongols*.



The Mongols perfected the list of who to kill in a conquered land AND they knew whom to reward and how to do it. In Baghdad, the Mongols did not kill anyone with a craft, such as carpentry, writing, pottery, weaving or metal working. They fiercely enforced religious freedom, which created an essentially secular state. In Baghdad, they lowered taxes for merchants, medical and educational professionals. They educated women along with men. For all subjects, they instituted harsh laws enforced equally under nearly incorruptible officials. Under Mongol rule Christian, Muslim, Jewish and even Buddhist immigrants poured into the newly conquered Iraq to live under the Great Law of Genghis Khan. It was said that during this time a virgin could cross the length of the Mongol Empire with a pot of gold on her head and never be in danger. Any country with a bent for empire could do worse than learn from Genghis Khan.

Jack Weatherford, Professor of Anthropology, (study of human societies) 2006.

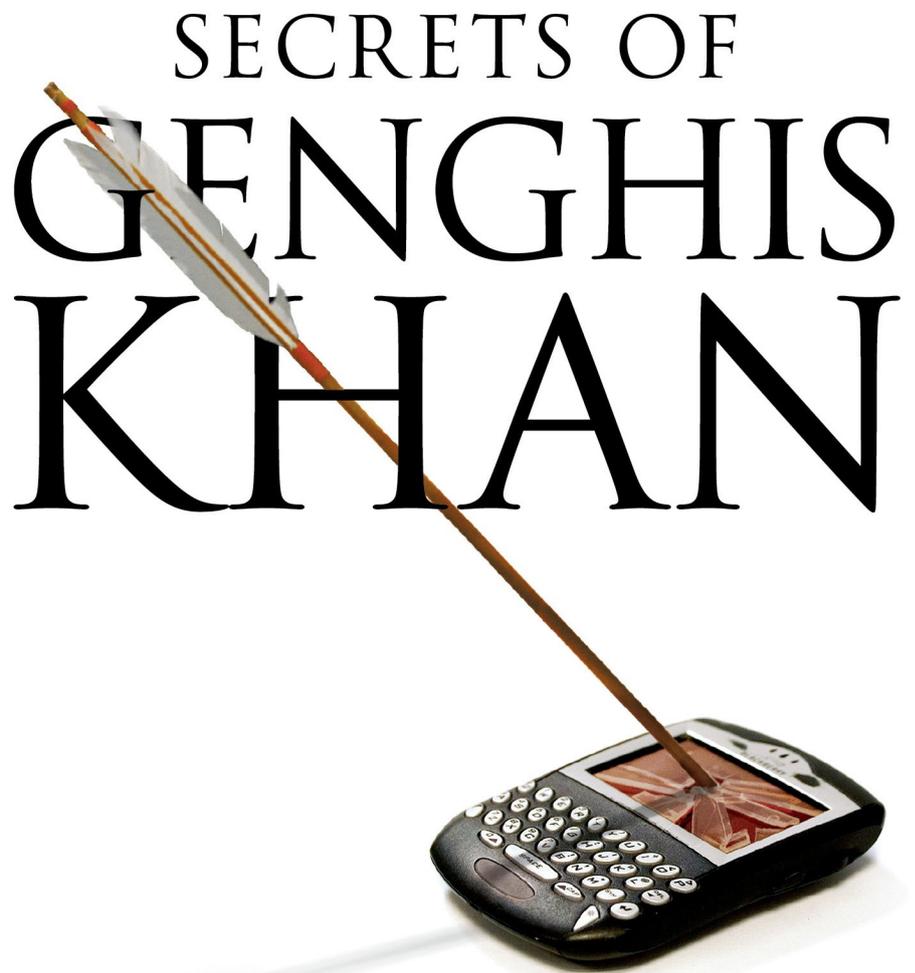


'The Mongols brought violence and destruction to all aspects of China's civilization. [They were] insensitive to Chinese cultural values, distrustful of Chinese influences, and inept heads of Chinese government. The Mongols were barbarians interested primarily in maiming, plundering, destroying, and killing.'

Chinese Historian / Scholar
1985.



SECRETS OF GENGHIS KHAN

A blackberry phone is shown at an angle, with an arrow sticking out of its screen. The arrow is positioned diagonally across the page, passing through the letters 'G', 'E', 'N', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'S', 'K', 'H', 'A', 'N' of the title. The arrow's shaft is visible through the phone's screen, which displays a red-tinted image of a landscape.

The Guardian Newspaper
Book Review
By William Leith
August 2009.



John Man, an expert on the life of Genghis Khan, begins his short book on leadership with a picture of the young Genghis as he was at the age of 19 or 20. Actually, he isn't called Genghis at this time, but Temujin, and he is "khan of nothing and no one". Temujin is on the run, hiding out in the hills. His pursuers, horsemen from a rival group of Mongols, chase him for a while and then decide to back off. The year is 1181.

Temujin decides, there and then, that he must be "in divine hands". He takes his hat off, "drapes his belt around his neck" and performs a ritual, kneeling down several times, facing the sun, pouring mare's milk on his fingers and flicking it on the ground. He feels, at this moment, that he is destined to be a great leader of his people. Twenty years later, he will have united the warring tribes of the Mongols, and 20 years after that he will rule most of Asia, from China to Afghanistan - "the greatest land empire in history".

How did this illiterate young man do it? The author, quite rightly, believes Genghis Khan might be the greatest leader in history - far better, for instance, than the short-sighted Attila the Hun. Lots of leaders, when you think about it, get stuck on Napoleon, Stalin, Hitler, Tony Blair. But not Genghis Khan.

To start with, he was hardy. Northern Mongolia was an unforgiving place to grow up; freezing cold and rocky, with little to eat. Worse, Temujin's high-born father died when he was nine and the depleted family scraped a living as virtual outcasts. Temujin would have learned to ride a horse at the age of four. As a little boy, he would have killed sheep by cutting their chests open and stopping their hearts with his tiny hand. Mongols, are "among the toughest people on earth"; Temujin would have been among the toughest of the lot.

He had a strong bond with his close family. He respected women and he was attractive to the opposite sex, which must have gained him respect among men. When he began to lead horsemen into battle, he made it clear he would share their hardship. He listened to advice, not just from his lieutenants, but from his mother and his wives. He was decisive, rewarded loyalty and kept his promises.

Mostly, Genghis (pronounced Chingis) led armies of horsemen across Asia, killing people who got in his way. He discovered a belt of grass growing all the way across Asia. As long as the grass was there his army could survive; each rider started out with several horses, some of which they ate along the way. In contrast, his rivals - the Chinese to the east and Muslims to the west - lived in more complex, sophisticated societies. And these societies, with their poetry, spices and afternoon tea, simply could not cope when faced with what must have seemed like tens of thousands of sabre-wielding maniacs.

Unlike Hitler, Genghis Khan did not practise genocide (the killing of a race of people) per se. He arrived at a city and offered a choice: "Surrender or we will kill every male who is taller than this whip." Sometimes, people surrendered, sometimes the Mongols killed all the men; during one campaign, it is estimated that his 50,000 troops killed 24 people each. Importantly, unlike many leaders, Genghis was not distracted by the silks and spices. His mission was to unite his people and then conquer the world. And he just kept on going.

On the cover of this book is a picture of a BlackBerry with an arrow sticking out of it; Man clearly wants us to apply the lessons of Genghis Khan's leadership to the modern world. To be a great leader, it seems, you should be high born but have known hardship; you should be a fighter, but also a lover; you should dress casually; you should not be interested in wealth. Most important, you should always keep in mind that you, the leader, are not bigger than your project. These are all good points and this is a thought-provoking book. I suppose it also helps, when you are negotiating a deal, to be backed by 50,000 bloodthirsty maniacs.

THE YASSA

(The rules and teachings of Genghis Khan)

- 1..All future leaders must be voted by the Mongol council.
2. All enemies must surrender before peace can be negotiated.
3. Warriors must not steal from the enemy unless told to.
4. Riches from enemies should be shared with all warriors.
5. Men guilty of stealing a horse should be cut into two.
6. It is illegal to have a Mongol as a slave.
7. Adultery to be punished by death.
8. Do not eat food without offering it to those around you.
- 9-Anyone who urinates in water or on a fire to be killed
10. All religions must be respected
- 11.If a man's bow falls in battle he must pick it up or be killed
12. Always respect the poor and the old.



One famous anecdote claims that un-cooperative Russian nobles were forced to lie on the ground. A heavy wooden gate was then thrown on top of them, then a table and chairs set up on the top side of the gate. Following this a victory banquet was thrown (which no doubt involved some stamping and enthusiastic dancing) and the unfortunate Russian princes were crushed under the weight of the platform while their Mongol victors ate.

Sayfi Heravi, Blogger, Dec 13, 2011.



"Those who were brave fellows I have made military commanders. Those who were quick and nimble I have made herders of horses. Those who were not adept I have given a small whip and sent to be shepherds"

Genghis Khan, on the organisation of Mongol society.



Evidence points to the idea that his oldest son Jochi was a kinder man than Genghis Khan, though the adjective "kind" must be interpreted by the standards of his times because Jochi had had his taken part in his fair share of killing and massacres of civilians. On one occasion Jochi pleaded (begged) with his father to spare the life of a son of an enemy chief who had been taken captive (prisoner) and who happened to be a great archer. Jochi argued that such a great archer could be very useful to the Mongol army. Genghis Khan ignored this argument and had the prisoner executed.



Askhistory.com 2013

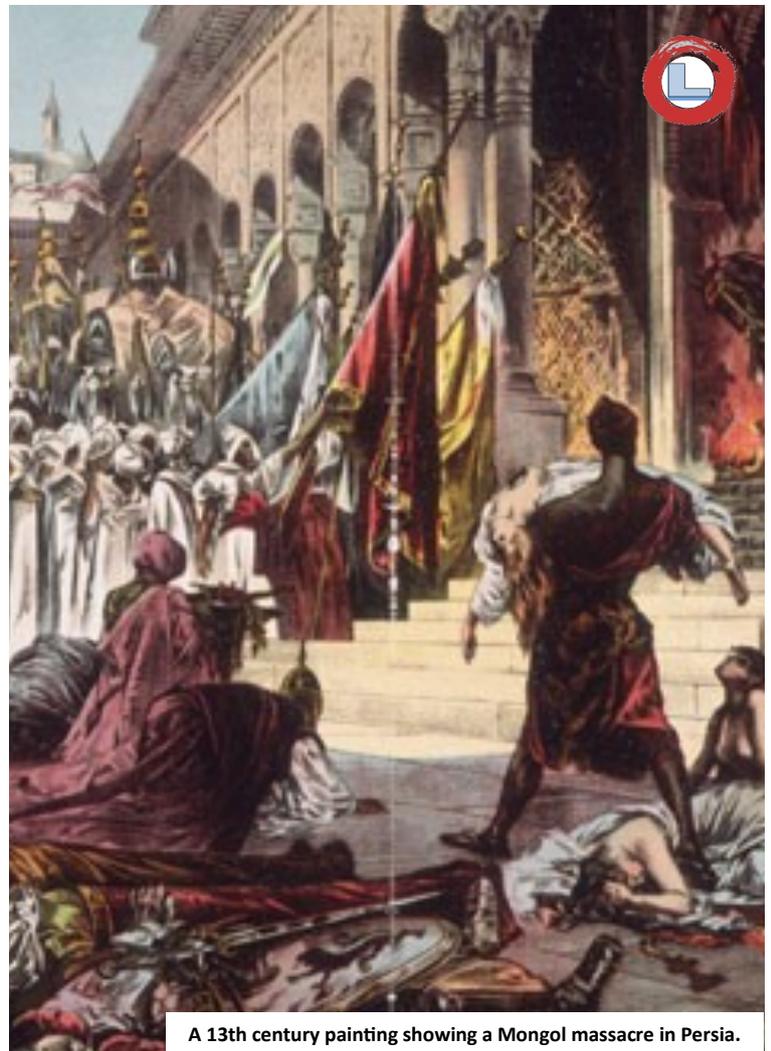


An image of Mongol soldiers torturing and eating prisoners.



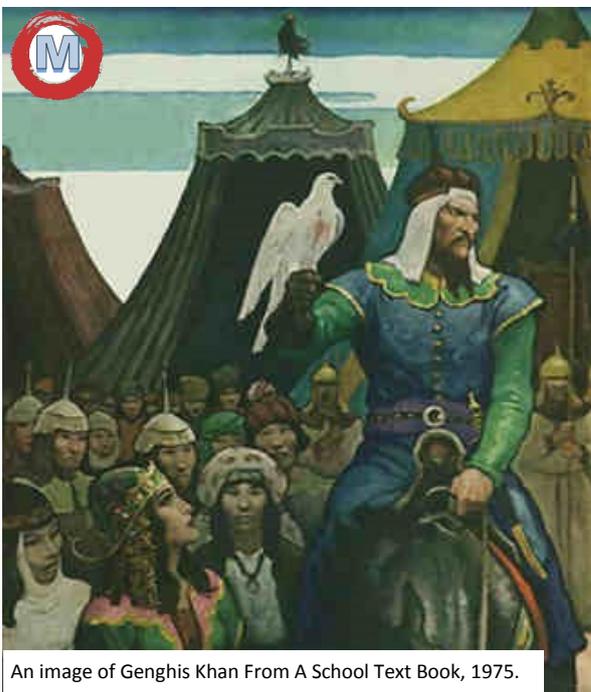
"Genghis Khan wasn't really a bad guy, He just had bad press."

Elbegdorj Tsahkia : Mongolian prime minister, (said with a grin). 2005.



A 13th century painting showing a Mongol massacre in Persia.





An image of Genghis Khan From A School Text Book, 1975.



An image of Genghis Khan From A Modern Computer Game : c 2012



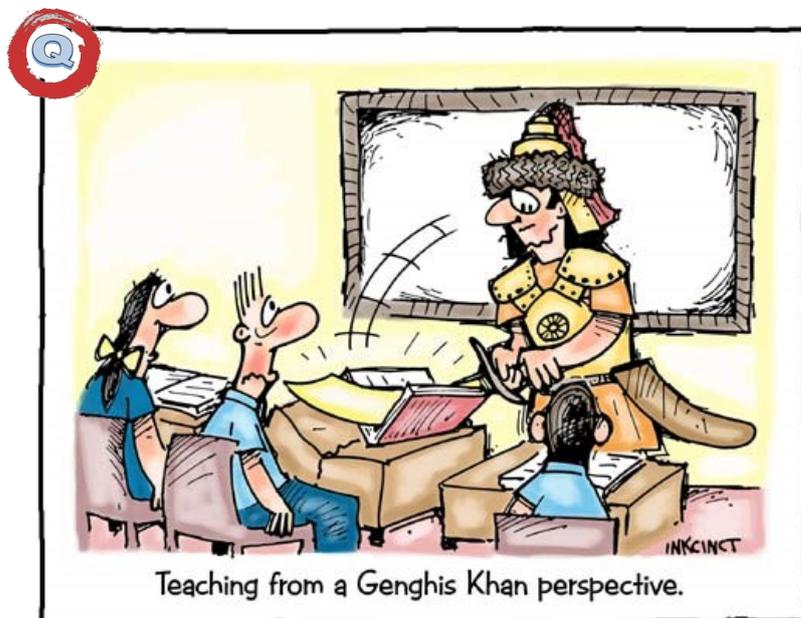
"Genghis Khan killed everyone who resisted him. He killed no one who sat down and talked."

Maury Kravitz
Genghis Khan Enthusiast and Researcher, 2007.

Did Genghis Khan really kill 1.75 million people in an hour?

In Iran, Genghis Khan's favorite son-in-law, Toquchar, was killed by an arrow shot by an Iranian. This shot sealed the death warrant of everyone living in the city. Genghis Khan's daughter was heartbroken at the news of her husband's death, and asked that every last person in Nishapur be killed. Genghis Khan's troops, led by his youngest son, Tolui were responsible for the massacre. Women, children, infants, and even dogs and cats were all murdered. Khan's daughter allegedly asked that each Nishapuran be beheaded, their skulls piled in pyramids. Ten days later, the pyramids were complete. Exactly how many died at Nishapur during the siege is questionable, but it does appear that a great many people were killed and beheaded. There is no evidence that Genghis Khan was at the city when the massacre took place, however. It's unclear why the legends say these events transpired in just one hour. And when the 1.75 million deaths became attributed directly to Khan is equally murky. Genghis Khan did not give back though and thanks to his far-flung travels and his appetite for women, a 2003 study found that as many as 16 million people alive today, or 1 in 200 people alive today are descendants of Genghis Khan .

How Stuff Works, Internet Article, 2010.



"There is something indescribably revolting in the cold savagery with which the Mongols carried out their massacres. The inhabitants of a doomed town were obliged to assemble in a plain outside the walls, and each Mongol trooper, armed with a battle-axe, was told to kill so many people, ten, twenty or fifty. As proof that orders had been properly obeyed, the killers were sometimes required to cut off an ear from each victim, collect the ears in sacks, and bring them to their officers to be counted."

Historian of the Mongols J. J. Saunders



A 40 metre high silver statue of Genghis Khan riding a horse at Tsonjin Boldog in modern day Mongolia. The statue was built to honour Genghis for unifying the tribes of Mongolia and defeating their enemy the Chinese.



A person!

GREATEST DISASTERS in Human History	Occurred in Years:	Number of Deaths per Event (ev) or per Year
NATURAL DEATH (worldwide)	2001, 2002, ...	~52,000,000/yr
Influenza Pandemic (worldwide)	1918	21,640,000/ev
Great Indian Famine	1710	20,000,000/ev
The Plague (Black Death)	1347-1351	15,000,000/yr
World War II (worldwide)	1940-1945	9,130,000/yr
North China Famine	1877-1878	5,700,000/yr
Flood, Hwang-ho River, China	1931	3,700,000/ev
Tai-ping Rebellion, China	1853-1864	2,500,000/yr
World War I (worldwide)	1914-1917	2,130,000/yr
Korean War (active period)	1950-1951	1,900,000/yr
Nishapur Massacre, Mongol Tului	1221	1,747,000/ev
Herat Massacre, Jinghiz Khan	1232	1,600,000/ev
Meru Massacre, Mongol Tului	1221	1,300,000/ev
Typhoon in Bangladesh	1970	1,000,000/ev



Lies, theft, treachery, and adultery are not allowed. Love your neighbour as yourself. Whoever breaks this law is put to death. Everything must be in its own place. A commander is to personally examine the troops and weapons before going to battle and give the troops with everything they need. If any soldiers do not have what they need that commander is to be punished.



Taken from the Yassa

Find a source /s of your own and write / stick here.





6. He was responsible for the deaths of as many as 40 million people.

While it's impossible to know for sure how many people were killed as a result of the Mongol conquests. Many put the number at somewhere around 40 million. Censuses show that the population of China dropped by tens of millions during the Khan's lifetime. All told, the Mongols' may have reduced the entire world population by as much as 11 percent.

7. He was tolerant of different religions.

Unlike many empire builders, Genghis Khan passed laws allowing religious freedom for all . The Khan knew that happy people were less likely to rebel. Genghis held a shamanistic belief system worship of spirits of the sky, winds and mountains,. He was known to pray in his tent for multiple days before important battles . In his old age, he even summoned the Taoist leader Qiu Chuji to his camp, to talk about the idea of immortality.

History.com / 10 things you may not know about Genghis Khan / Internet Article, April, 2014.

Who created this source: _____ their job, role or position: _____

Who is it for / audience: _____

When was it created: Year: ____ Century: ____ BCE CE Primary Secondary Tertiary

Where is the person who created the source from ? _____

What type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other : _____

What is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.

The MAIN point of the source is : _____

Furthermore it reveals : _____

Additionally it illustrates : _____

Finally it shows us : _____

Use the bias indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable or unreliable / biased.

Consider 1: Content 2: Provenance 3: Motive 4: Corroboration

C O N T E N T	Unreliable	What	Reliable	P R O V E N A N C E	Who	When	Where	M O T I V E	Why
	Uses opinions One sided Strong Language Emotional Confused Boastful Exaggerates Subjective Not Corroborated	What	Uses facts Balanced Softer Language Calm Clear Modest Understates Objective Corroborated		Could the person know things others do not? Do they have an important job? Is the person trustworthy? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?	Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details. Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using more information not available at the time..	Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person and a Jewish person may feel angry towards Germans even today.		Does the person have a motive or a reason to lie? Does the person have a reason to tell the truth? Could it be propaganda?

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

1: The source content (what) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example : ' _____ ,

2 : The source provenance (origins) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example from the source : ' _____ ,

3: The source motive (why) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

4 : Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / corroborated?

Essay Plan : Was Genghis Khan A Savage Or A Saviour?

Introduction: 1: Use a full sentence to answer the question in a 'thesis statement' EG; Genghis Khan was 2: Outline the main factors why.

Points Grade / Level ?	Examples to support you main point Grade / Level ?	Explain the examples you have used Grade / Level ?	Evidence A "quote" or statistic? Grade / Level ?	Link back to the ? Importance of examples used Grade / Level ?
Firstly, primarily 1: _____	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div> Furthermore....	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div>
Also, secondly, 2: _____	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div> Furthermore....	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div>
Finally, in addition. 3: _____	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div> Furthermore....	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div>

Conclusion: 1: Explain how you have shown your thesis statement to be true. Sum up the most important factor / main idea. Are there any links between factors?

Determining The Usefulness of A Source Using NACHOS.

 **Discover:** how to judge the usefulness of a source using 'NACHOS' **Explore:** how useful the source presented below is **Skill:** source analysis and evaluation.

		Useful : explain / tick	Not Useful : explain /tick
N	ature of the source. This means source type. EG: Letter, speech, diary, book, poster, newspaper report.		
A	uthor of the source. This is the who and when. Are they an expert. Is it a primary eyewitness or secondary information?		
C	ontent of the source. This means what it tells us. Does it contain important info, is it factual, opinion or biased?		
H	appening This is about context. What was happening when the source was made. Could this add or detract value?		
O	mitted is about limitations of the source. What is left out and the things it cannot tell us.		
S	pecial reason is about motive or why. Is it propaganda, persuasion or created for another specific purpose?		
Conclude: the source is / is not useful. Answer should always have a 'yes' element!		Useful : <input type="radio"/>	Not Useful : <input type="radio"/>

My Opinion A

- My opinion of Genghis Khan is that he was a very fierce warrior, but on the other hand he was also a very kind person. I like the way he accomplished what he wanted to do because he did it in a good way and his people liked him very much.

www.slideshare.net/trayfer/genghis-khan

How useful is source A ?

Intro : *Not useful / somewhat / very useful*

P1 : Content. does **reliability** influence usefulness?

P2 : Origin Useful ?

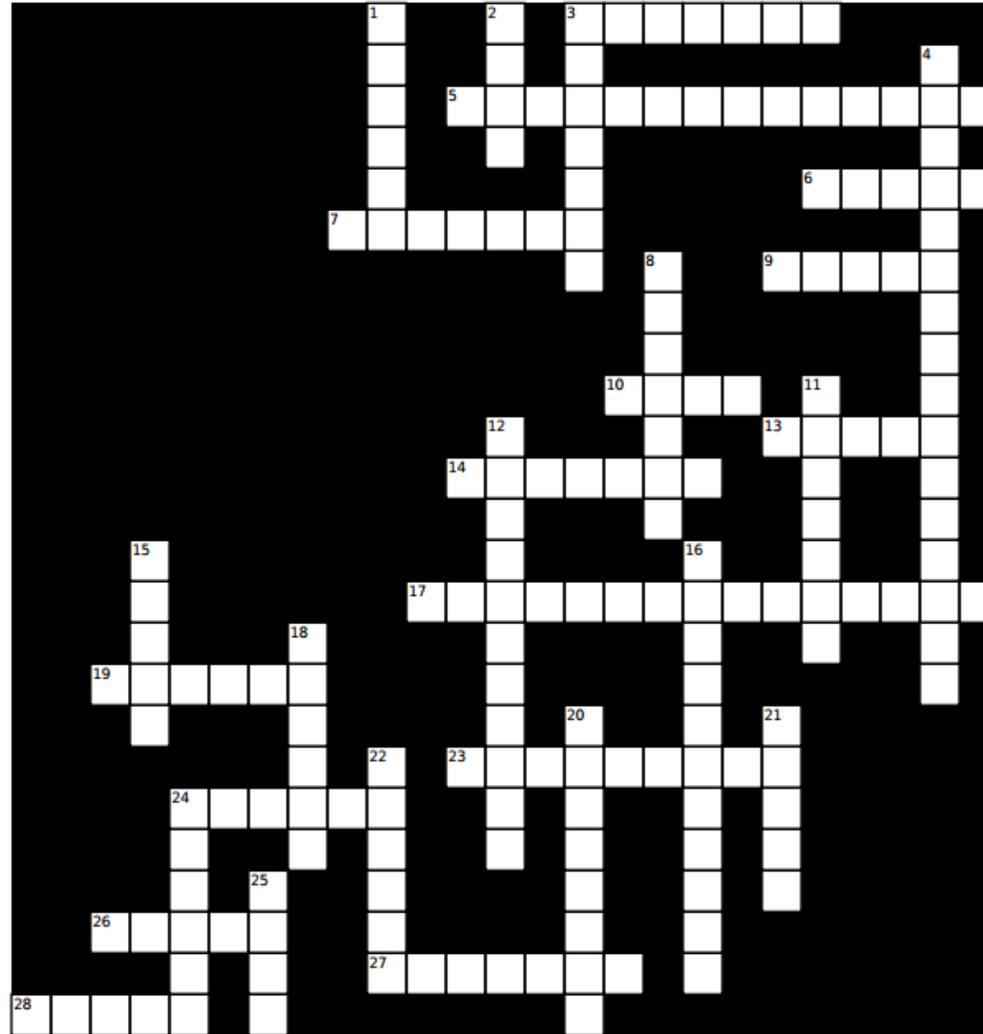
P3 : Other reason ?

Genghis Khan And The Mongols : Puzzled?

Mission : review your knowledge of Genghis Khan alone, in pairs or small groups by completing the puzzle below. Check spellings carefully!

Across

- 3 Sung, Yuan, Chin were all
- 5 The meaning of Genghis Khan's name
- 6 A very big, long Mongol hunt
- 7 Was Genghis Khan like him? (**A**)
- 9 A boy with questionable paternity?
- 10 What is this ? (**B**)
- 13 The rules and laws of Genghis Khan
- 14 The Mongol were wandering people
- 17 " I am the" GK.
- 19 Cruel and bloodthirsty?
- 23 Mongols do the for fun (**C**)
- 24 The Mongol had the biggest land one EVER
- 26 The Mongols greatest enemy
- 27 A cowardly Mongol method in war? (**D**)
- 28 This type of warfare (**E**)



Down

- 1 Ruled by powerful princes
- 2 What's this type of horse ? (**F**)
- 3 The most important type of Mongol soldier
- 4 Impossible to find?
- 8 The young Khan (**G**)
- 11 Soldier
- 12 The Mongols most important weapon
- 15 10, 000 Mongol soldiers
- 16 Unified the tribes of Mongolia
- 18 The old name for Iran
- 20 The Khan's most 'loyal hound'
- 21 Led the Mongol after Genghis
- 22 Genghis' first victim?
- 24 Same as 24!
- 25 A horse that can give milk (**H**)



A



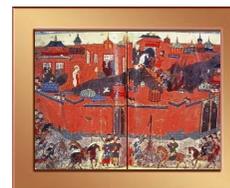
B



C



D



E



F



G



H

Genghis Khan : a brief timeline.

1206	1221	1171	1162	1219	1223	1218	1187	220BC	1226	1260	1209
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	------	------	------

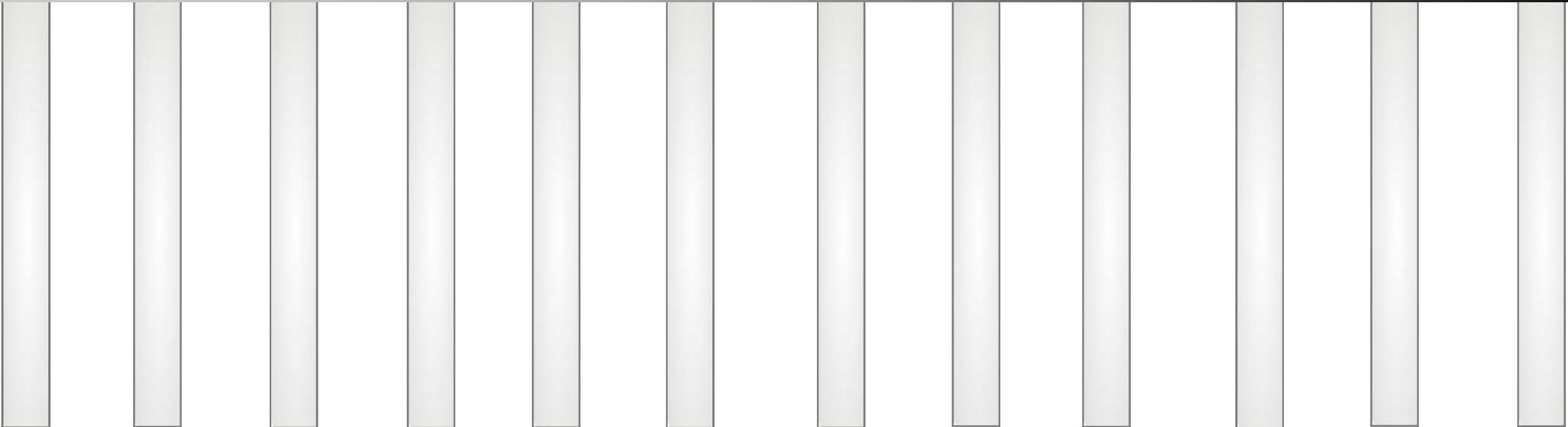
Review: key dates and events relating to the life of Genghis Khan. **Skills :** timelines and chronology.



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 : 1st Mongol Attack on Europe

1226 : Genghis Dies

1260 : Kublai Khan becomes Emperor of China

Unit Assessment : Genghis Khan.

Student name : _____ Class / Group : _____

Part A: True or False : Decide if the following statements are true or false by circling below. / 5

Genghis Khan was born about 1362. This is in the 14th century

True False

The pony was the most important animal to the Mongols

True False

The Mongols were mostly farmers

True False

Genghis Khan was the father of Temujin

True False

The most important Mongol weapon was the sword

True False

Part B: Skill: Chronology : Read the instructions on the timeline below. (+2 chronology bonus) / 12

1171

1206

1218

1187

1162

1226

C220 BC

1260

1209

1223



	BC		C																
	AD				AD				AD				AD				AD		

Complete the timeline by putting the dates and events into the correct order. Put the date into a century OR circle BC or AD. (+2 Bonus)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Part C: Skill: Vocabulary. Insert the word that fits the definition. (+2 spelling bonus) / 12

1	A small horse	
2	A person from Mongolia	
3	To kill many people	
4	To stop fighting, give up	
5	A swarm (lots of people) who invade other lands	
6	To take without asking	
7	A Mongolian house	
8	To act badly towards a friend	
9	The laws / rules of Genghis Khan	
10	The leader of a Mongol tribe	

The history of Mongolia is the history of Genghis Khan. Some may love him as a cultural symbol or hate him as a savage conqueror. What is certain is that he will remain a central part of the Mongol consciousness (people's minds). During the last few decades, while Mongolia was controlled by the Soviet Union there was a great effort made to destroy or at least cover up, Genghis Khan's importance as a symbol of Mongol national identity. He was described as an unfeeling barbarian, linked to everything that was violent and militaristic. To me, it would be so sad if this Genghis Khan, who is at once the father of our nation and the founder of our culture and civilization, were to be remembered as someone of national shame. Thus, understanding how Mongolians view Genghis Khan throws a lot of light on how Mongolians view their own heritage and, to a certain extent, themselves. Within this rapidly changing world, Genghis Khan, if we acknowledge him without bias, can serve as a good man and a moral anchor; he can be a source of strength and pride for Mongolians today at a time when many things are uncertain.

Summer, 2002. Dr. Ts. Tsetsenbileg

Who created this source: _____ their job, role or position: _____

Who is it for / audience: _____

When was it created: Year: _____ Century: _____ BCE CE Primary Secondary Tertiary

Where is the person who created the source from? _____

What type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other : _____

What is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.

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Additionally it illustrates : _____

Finally it shows us : _____

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C O N T E N T	Unreliable	What	Reliable	P R O V E N A N C E	Who	When	Where	M O T I V E	Why
	Uses opinions One sided Strong Language Emotional Confused Boastful Exaggerates Subjective Not Corroborated	Uses facts Balanced Softer Language Calm Clear Modest Understates Objective Corroborated	Could the person know things others do not? Do they have an important job? Is the person trustworthy? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?		Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details. Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using more information not available at the time..	Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person and a Jewish person may feel angry towards Germans even today.	Does the person motive or a reason to lie? Does the person have a reason to tell the truth? Could it be propaganda? Persuasion?		

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

1: The source content (what) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example : ' _____ ,

2 : The source provenance (origins) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example from the source : ' _____ ,

3: The source motive (why) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

4 : Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / corroborated?

Part E: Skill: sentence construction / knowledge. Answer the following using a full sentence.

/ 6

1: Why was Temujin exiled (thrown out) of his tribe as a child? (2)

2: What was the most important part of the Mongolian army, cavalry or infantry? Explain your answer (2)

3: Why did the Mongols attack the Kingdoms of China? (2)

Part F: Skill: Describing an event. Describe 'The Nerge' or Mongol Circle hunt

/ 4

Intro : _____
Why it happened : _____
What happened : _____
What happened : _____
Consequence : _____

Part G: Skill: Knowledge. List 6 countries invaded by the Mongols

/ 6

1 : _____
2 : _____
3 : _____
4 : _____
5 : _____
6 : _____

Part H: Skill: Causation: Circle if the following are causes or effects of the unification of Mongolian tribes

/ 5

The birth of
Temujin

Temujin wins his war
with Jamukah

Genghis Khan invades
the kingdom of China

The Mongols create
the largest land
empire in history

Historians debate if
Genghis was a savage
or a saviour

Cause : Effect

Part I Skill: essay. Was Genghis Khan a savage or saviour ? Answer on lined paper or template

/ 20

Part J: Class / Home / Verbal grade to be awarded by your teacher.

/ 10

Assessment Score: A B C D E F G H I J ____ / 100

Genghis Khan : Teaching Outline and Ideas 1 / 2 .

Worksheet	Periods	Suggested Activities	Beyond the Page	Skill focus	Media
Check Prior knowledge +Key Words	1	Start: Check background knowledge Activity 1 1: Key words / students to 'guess' definitions by inserting letter onto post it note 2: Review answers as a group ensuring students insert correct word into table 3: Find similar words : Use as extension / homework	Check Background Knowledge : see suggested activity (1) Pictionary : before introducing key words play 'Pictionary'	Prior Learning Vocab development	
The World in 1162	1	Recap : key word 'quiz' 1: The world In 1162 evaluation 2: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xnNgcm9KYtM (The Great Wall)	Balloon Pop. Post selected images of words onto a display board. Allow students to throw darts to hit the image then define the words. Organise carefully allowing for 'stray darts!'	K and U	
Mongol Society	1	Recap : key word 'test' 1: Mongol Rope Activity 2 2: Mongol Society Sort Activity 3: Draw Mongol Society Scene	Mongolian Wrestling : Last man Standing http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ry-OuWGHjVg	Reading with purpose Categorisation	
Who was Temujin?	1	Recap : knowledge tennis? 1: Read text (Death of Eusegi) : review questions. 2: Complete Temujin Storyboard 3: Watch	Watch : edited selected beginning of the movie Mongol or BBC Doc : www.youtube.com/watch?v=QgYYUZGNSO8	SPAG Vocab Empathy	
Temujin to Genghis Decisions	1	Recap : review answers from Temujin storyboard 1: Read text / The Red Duck : review questions. 2: Temujin to Genghis decisions : works well as class / group activity 3: Read text / Khan Of The Wolves : Review	Watch : edited selected beginning of the movie 'Mongol'.	Problem solving, collaboration and teamwork	
Unification of The Tribes	1	Recap : ? 1: Read text / The Unification Of Tribes : review questions. 2: Metaphor of the arrows! Activity 2 3: BBC Doc Pt 1 : http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QgYYUZGNSO8	Watch : edited selected beginning of the movie Mongol or BBC Doc : www.youtube.com/watch?v=QgYYUZGNSO8	Reading with purpose	
Circle Hunt	1	1: See Mongol Hunt Lesson Plan (Prep smell jar!)		Reading with purpose Text Sort Empathy	
The Mongol Army	1	1: PPT / True or false. ('Last man standing') (Smell Jar) 2: www.youtube.com/watch?v=IGcYGwqb3So 3: Activity Number 4 ; (Smell Jar) Mongol Army activity sort	Watch : www.youtube.com/watch?v=IGcYGwqb3So (Mongol Bow) Activity : The smell jar	Reading with purpose Categorisation	
The Mongol Warrior	1	Recap : 1: select warrior items from the list 2: Fire challenge / activity 3 3: Nachos Source		Problem Solvers and Creative thinking	
Mongol Tumans	1	Recap 1: Show map 2: Select missions and choose generals 3: Review Ideas		Problem Solvers and Creative thinking Resourcefulness	
Invasion Of China	1	Recap : challenge a students to talk for 1 minute about the Mongol army / Tumans 1: Complete sort activity 2: answer follow up questions from worksheet	Timer : http://www.online-stopwatch.com/ Watch ; www.history.com/topics/great-wall-of-china (Great Wall Info)	Reading with purpose Text Sort	

Genghis Khan Teaching Pack

Part 2 /2

Contact ichistory@hotmail.com if you have not yet received **part 1**.

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

www.icHistory.com