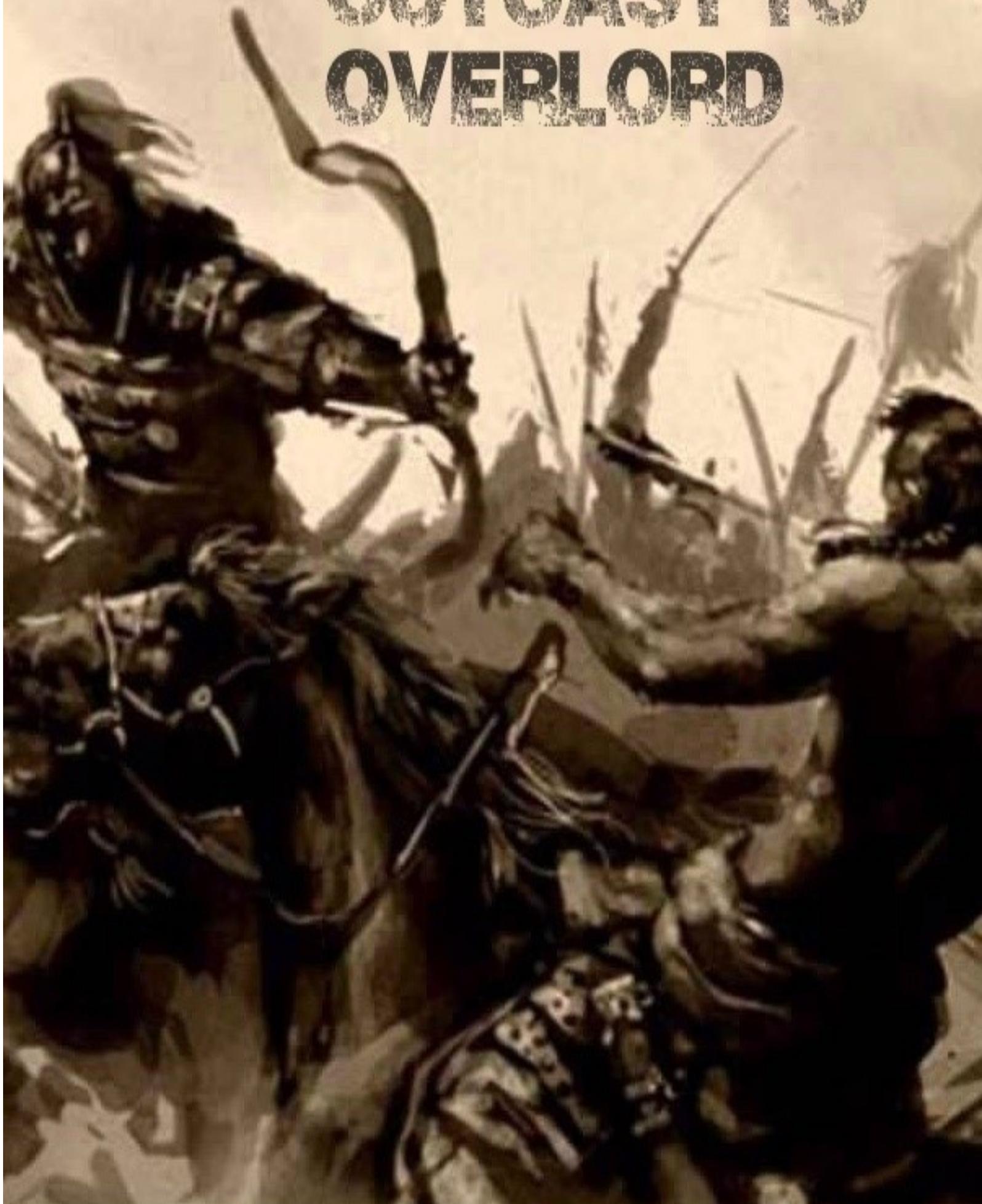


GENGHIS KHAN OUTCAST TO OVERLORD



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

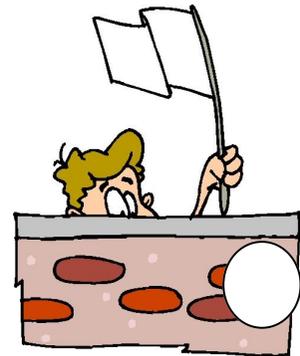
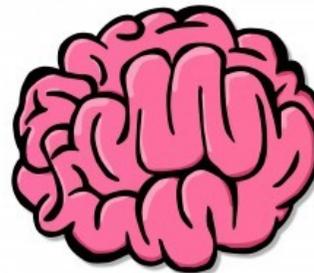
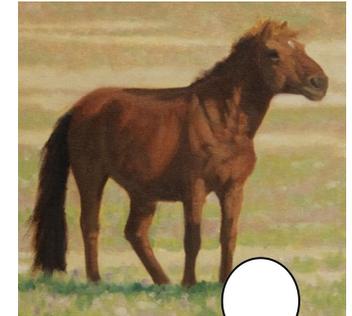
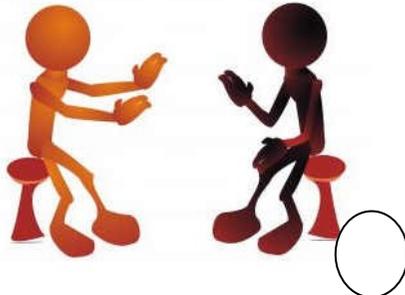
Psychological

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!

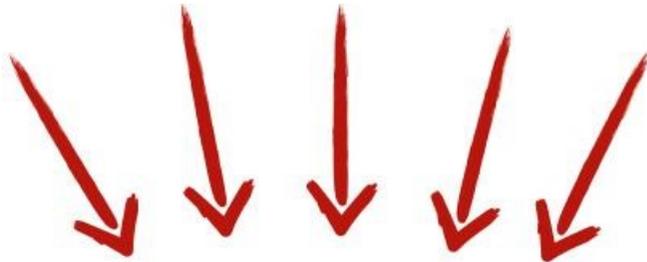
In what century did the Mongols rise to power?

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?

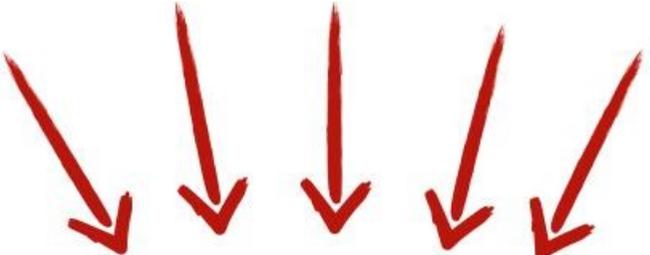
Russia
China
Middle East
Japan
Korea
Austria
India
Europe

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.

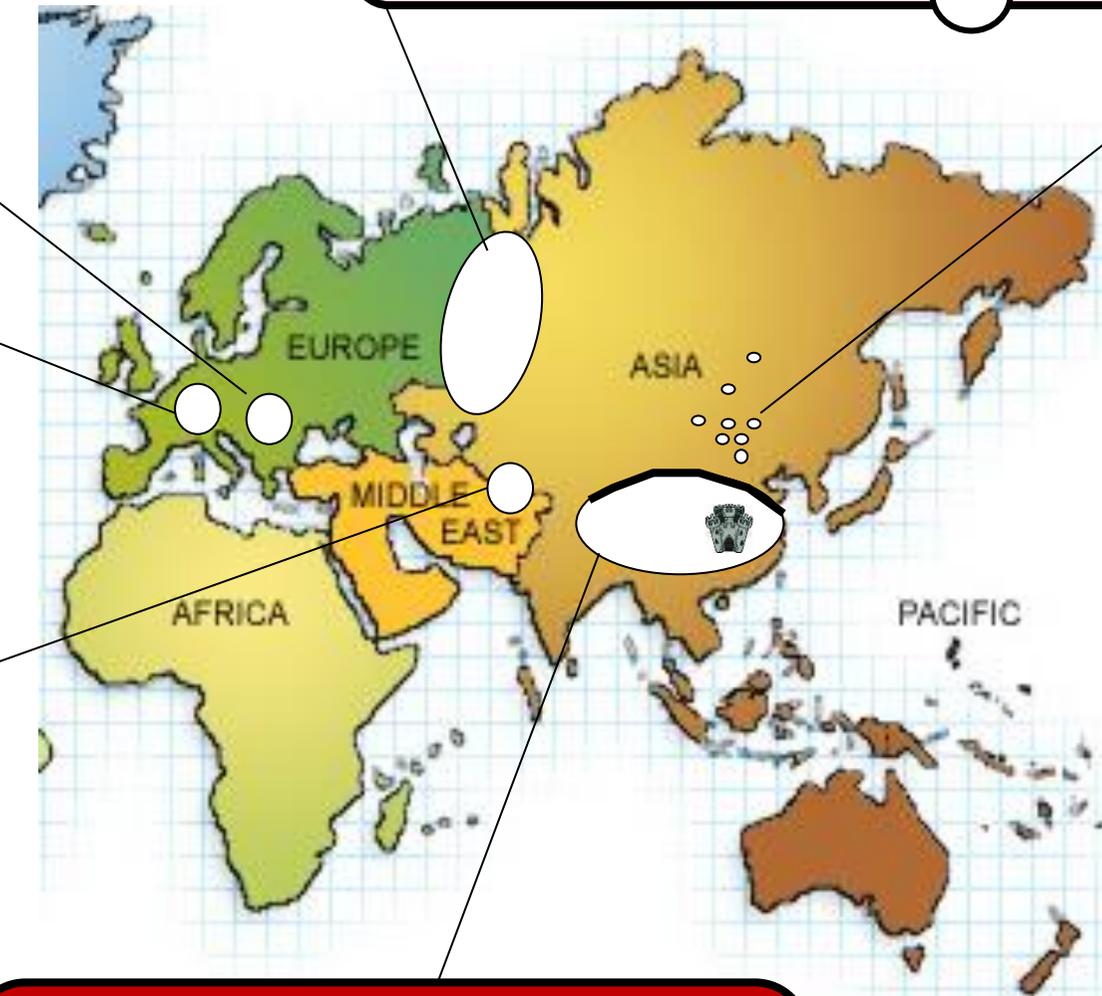
Medium population.

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

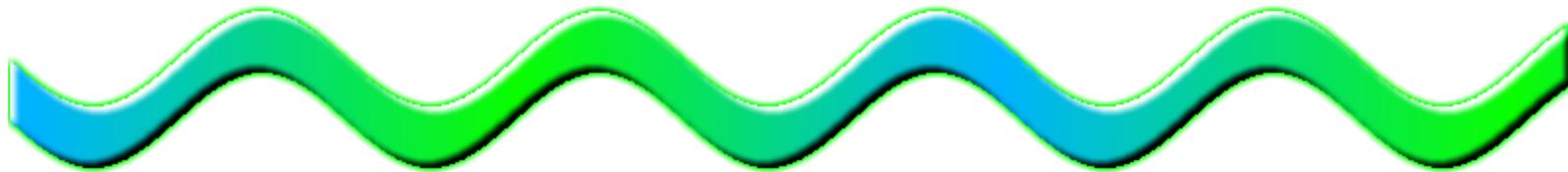
Rich and powerful emperors who control enormous armies. Protected to the north by the 'Great Wall'. The city of 'Beijing' is also guarded by well-defended wall. They pay tributes in Mongolia to fight each other. Very large Buddhist population.

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."

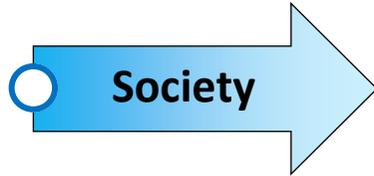
Kisa Gautami was filled with hope, and set off straight away to find such a household. But very soon she discovered that every family she visited had experienced the death of one person or another. At last, she understood what the Buddha had wanted her to find out for herself **What do you think this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

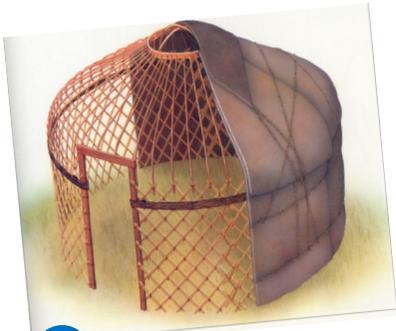
Why do Mongol men wrestle bare chested?



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

**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?

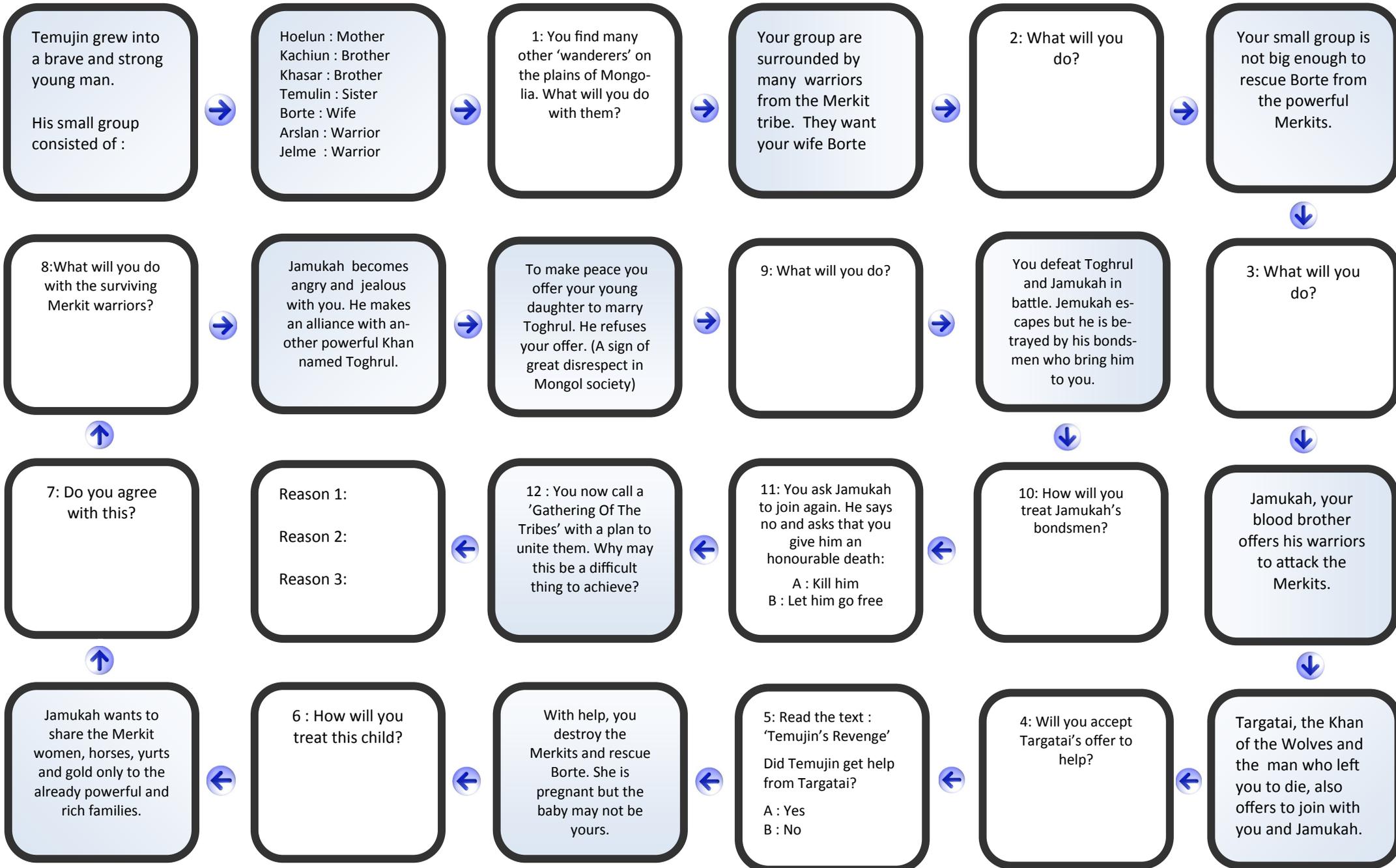
One bad thing about Temujin's character?

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.



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

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.

 **Country**

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.

 **Made**

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.

 **Looking**

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.

 **Flag**

'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".

 **'father'**

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".

 **Come**

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.**

 **Promise**

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?

 **Uniting**

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.

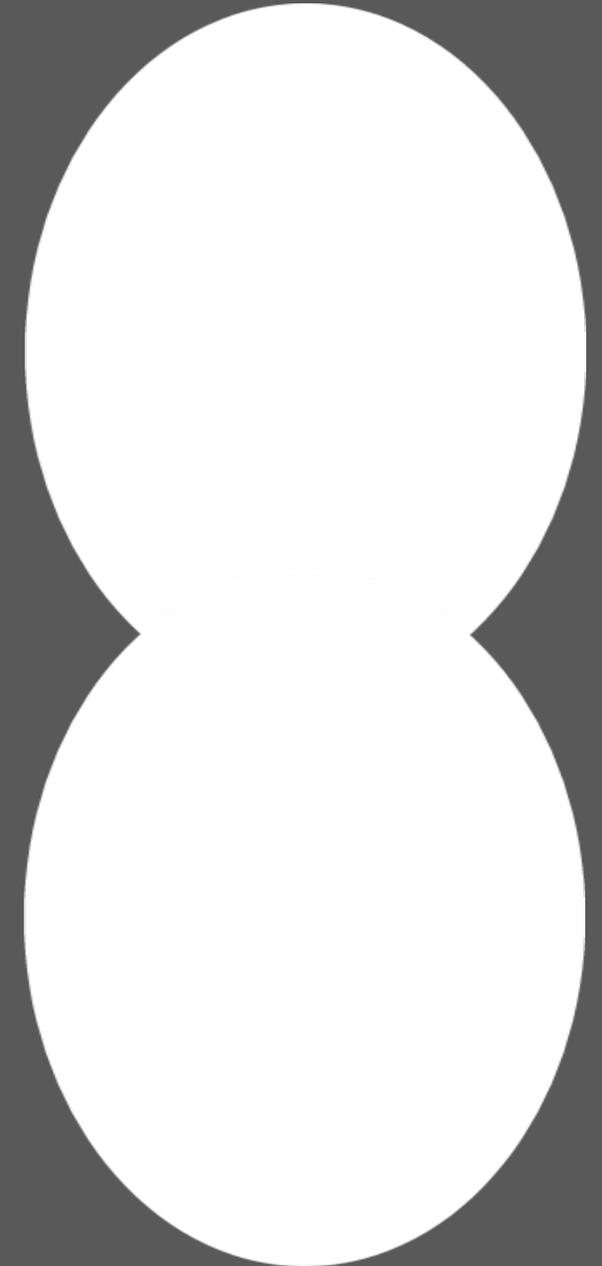
..killing was allowed until the leader (Khan) made his first kill. The punishment for breaking this rule could mean...

..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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5

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

8

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11

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1

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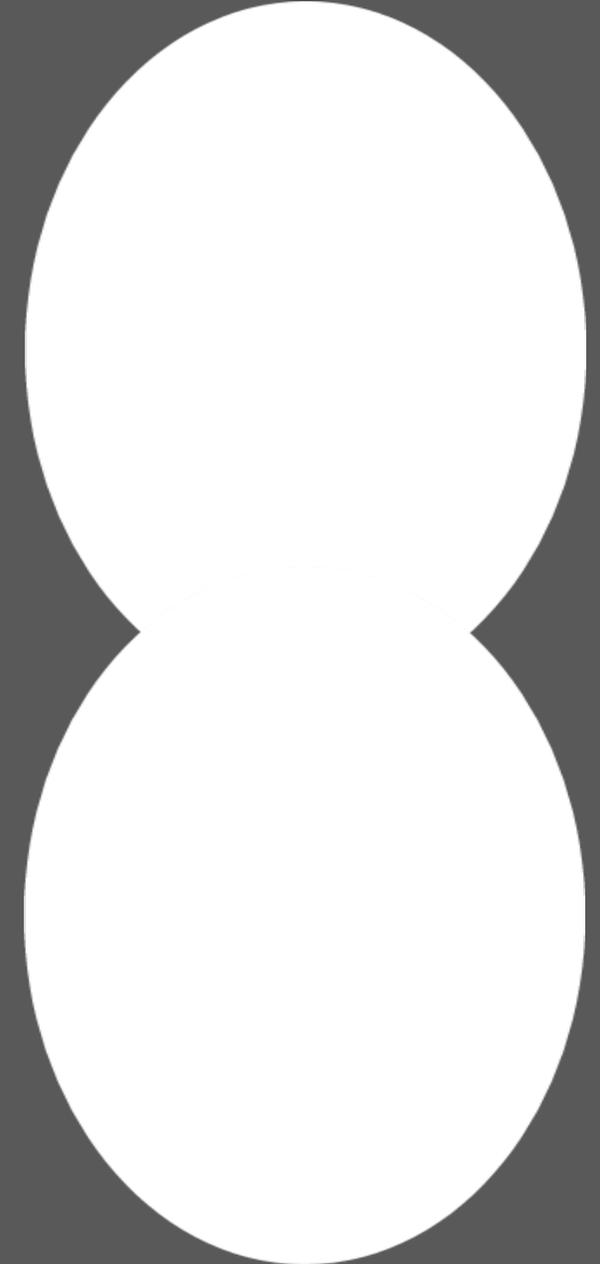
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7

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 :

Artist :



The Mongol Army : training, methods and tactics.



**Discipline +
Training**

**Intelligence
(information)**

**Speed +
Movement**

**Chaos +
Confusion**

Psychology

**Minimising
Casualties**

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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)

Discipline + Training

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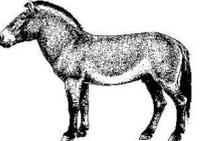
The noise of signal horns and drums often could not be heard in battle. Instead use scouts with flags placed on hilltops. They can give you and generals updates and pass messages during battles.

The Mongol Warrior

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

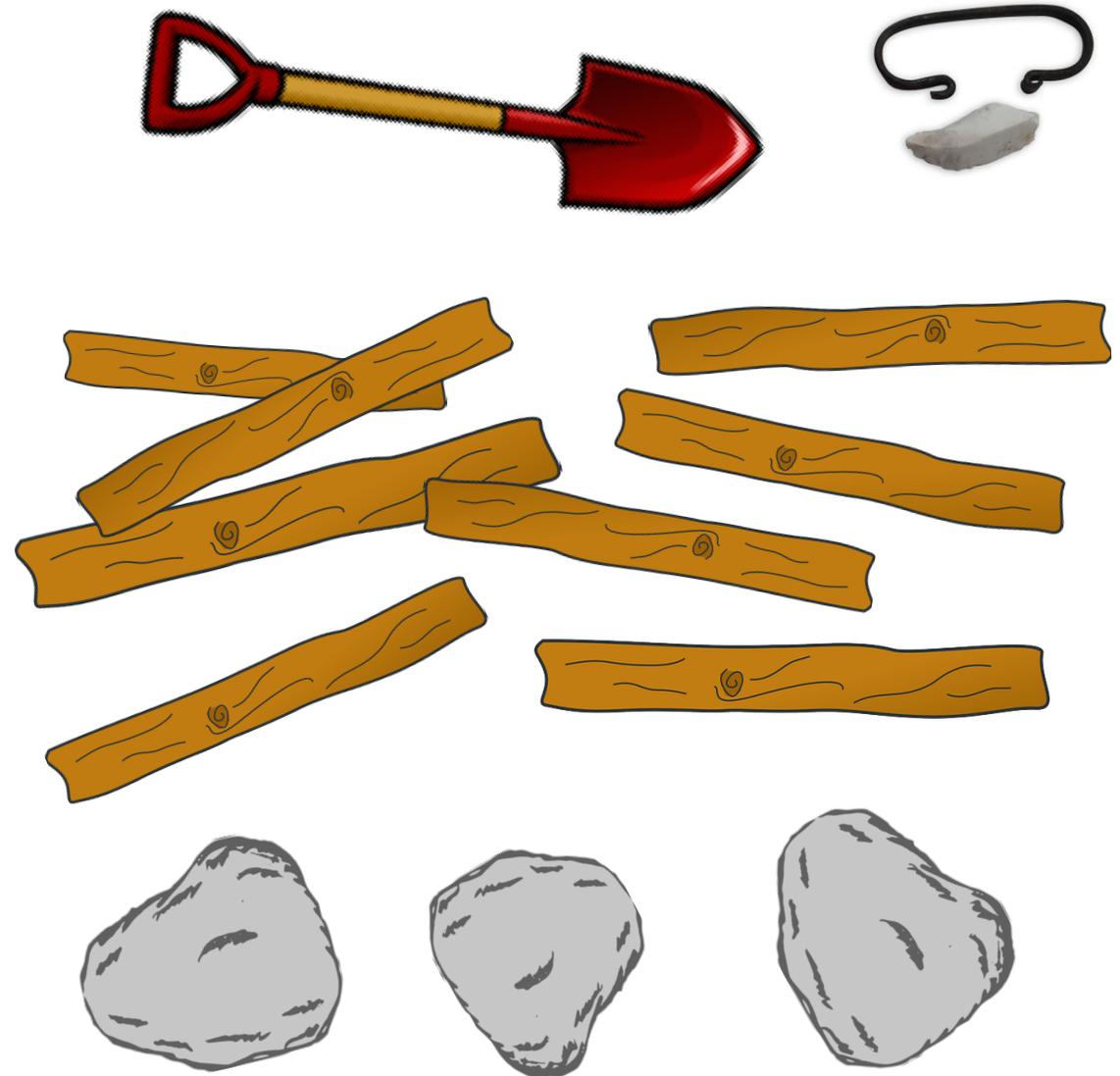
You are going to take on the role of a young Mongol warrior. You have been asked to catch up the main Mongol army that has set off into the Gobi desert on its way to attack the Chin Kingdoms. You will have to travel fast to catch up the force and have many days ride ahead of you. The desert temperatures 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.

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

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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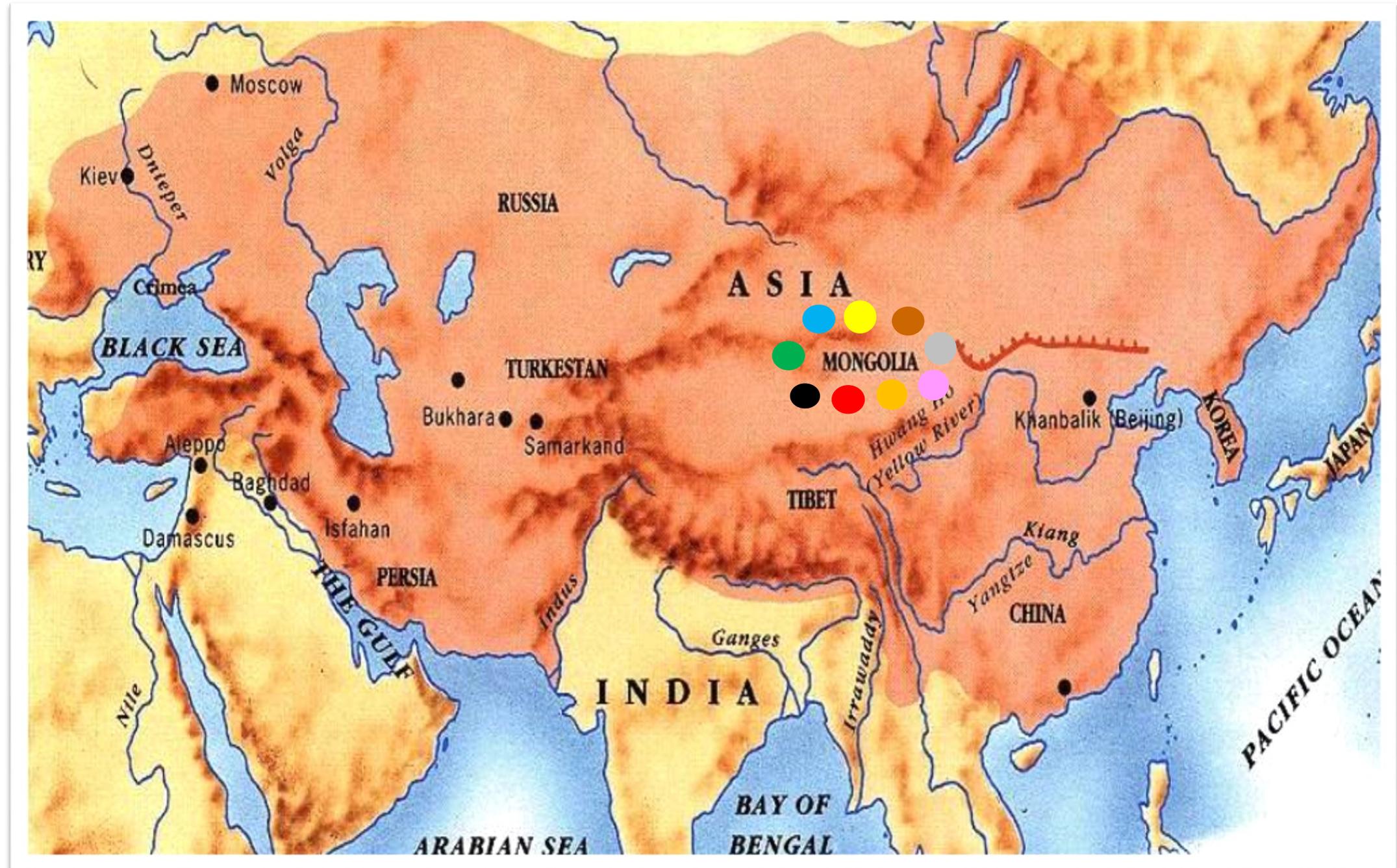
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-

● 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 2nd 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

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The Mongol Invasion Of Persia : trouble with the Shah

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

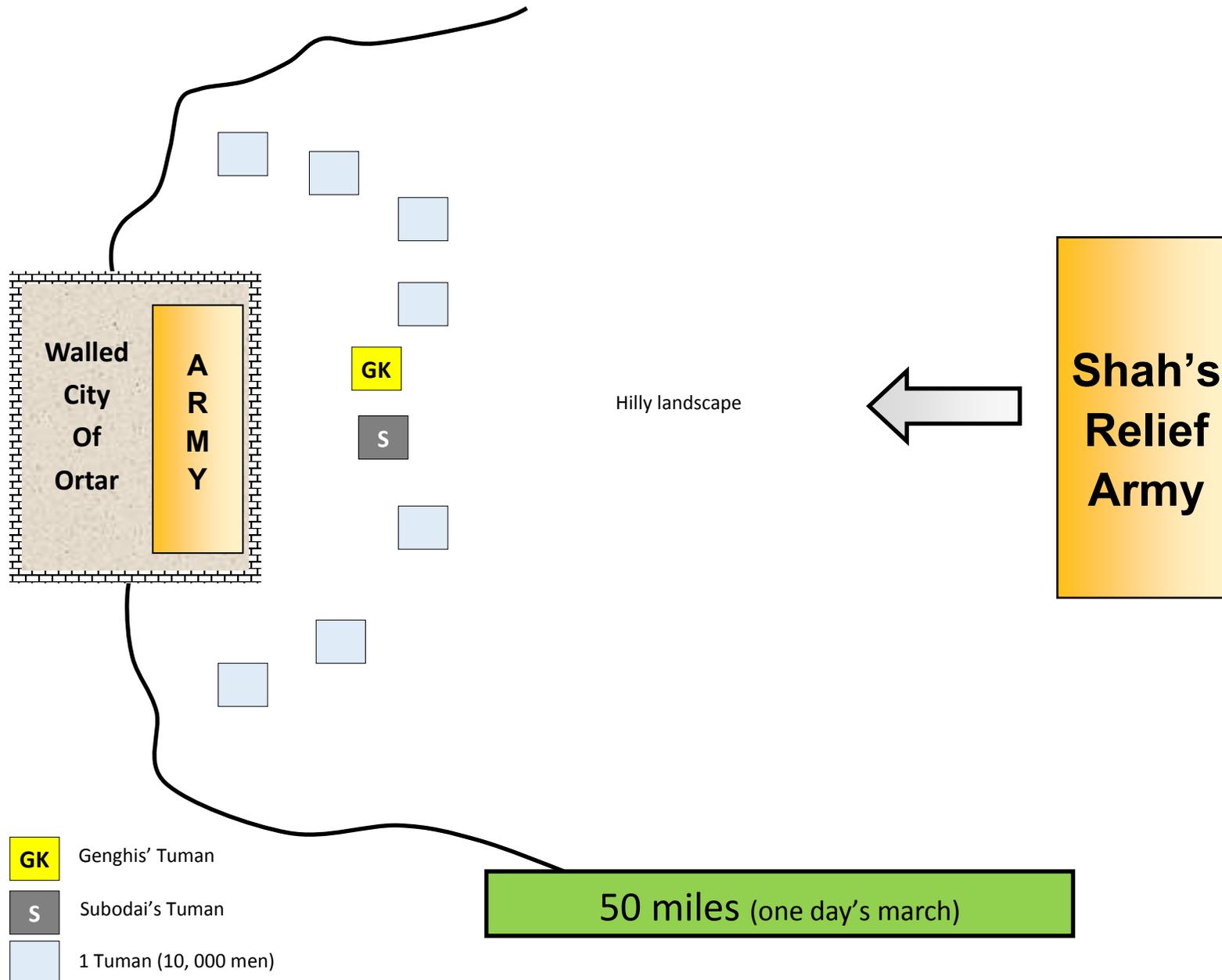
"I am not the author of this trouble, but give me the strength to exact my vengeance" Genghis Khan.

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.

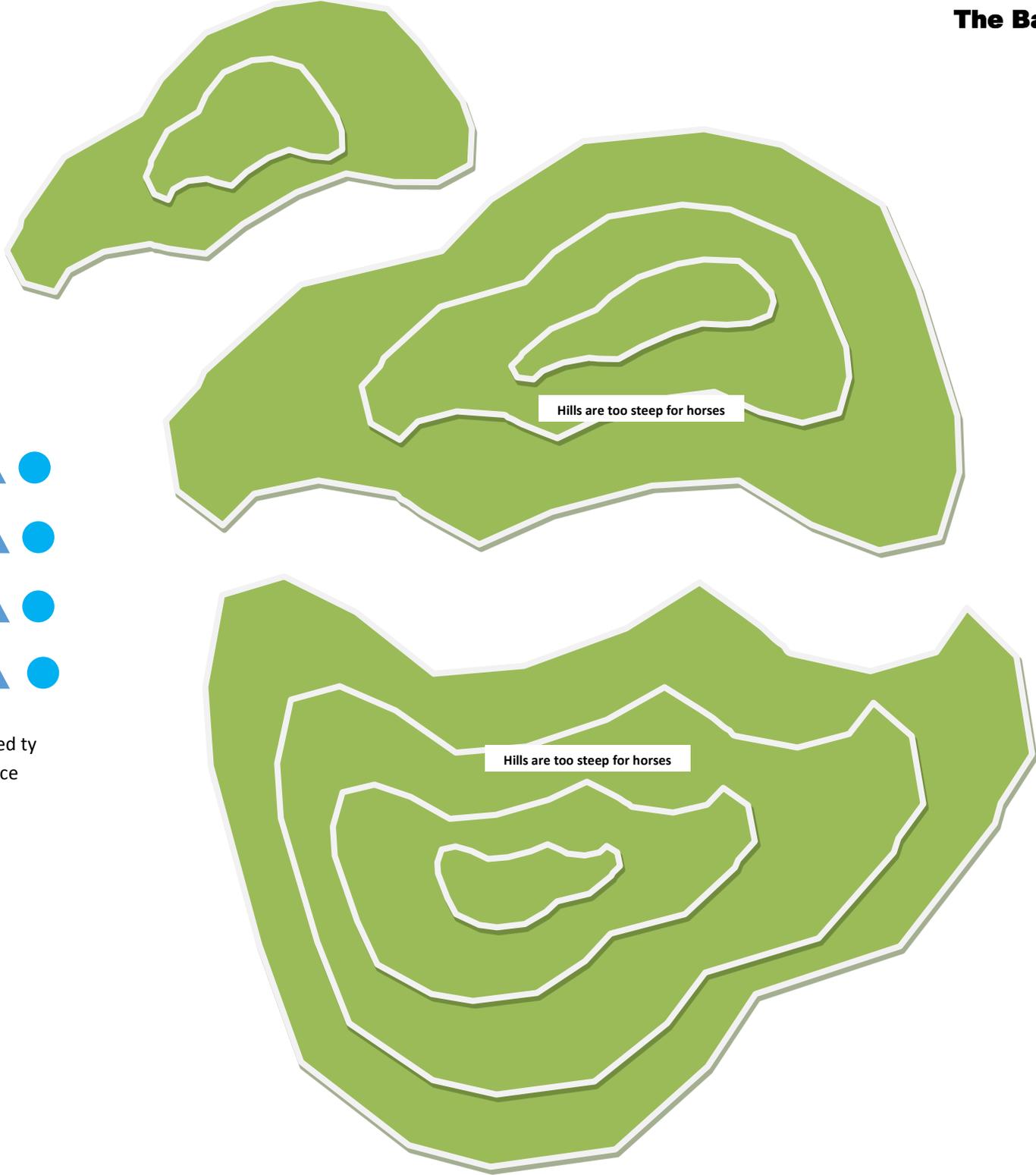


The Line Ups

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 ty Subodai to stop the relief force

HC	Heavy Cavalry
LC	Light Cavalry
I	Infantry
▲	Infantry Archer
●	Scout with Flags

		
		HI
		HI
		HI
		HC
		HI
		HC
		HI
		HI
		HI
		HI
		
		HC
		HI
		War Elephants

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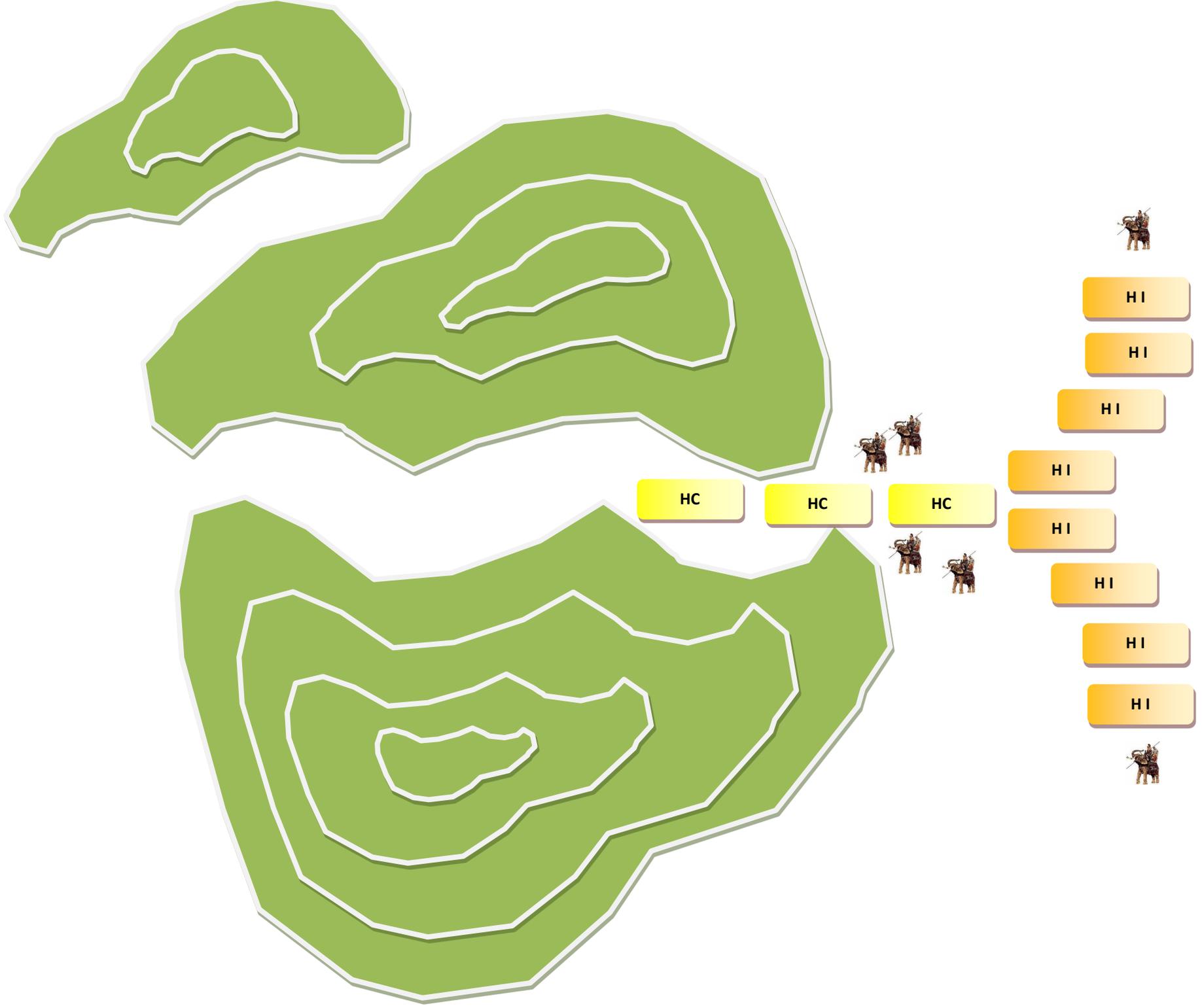
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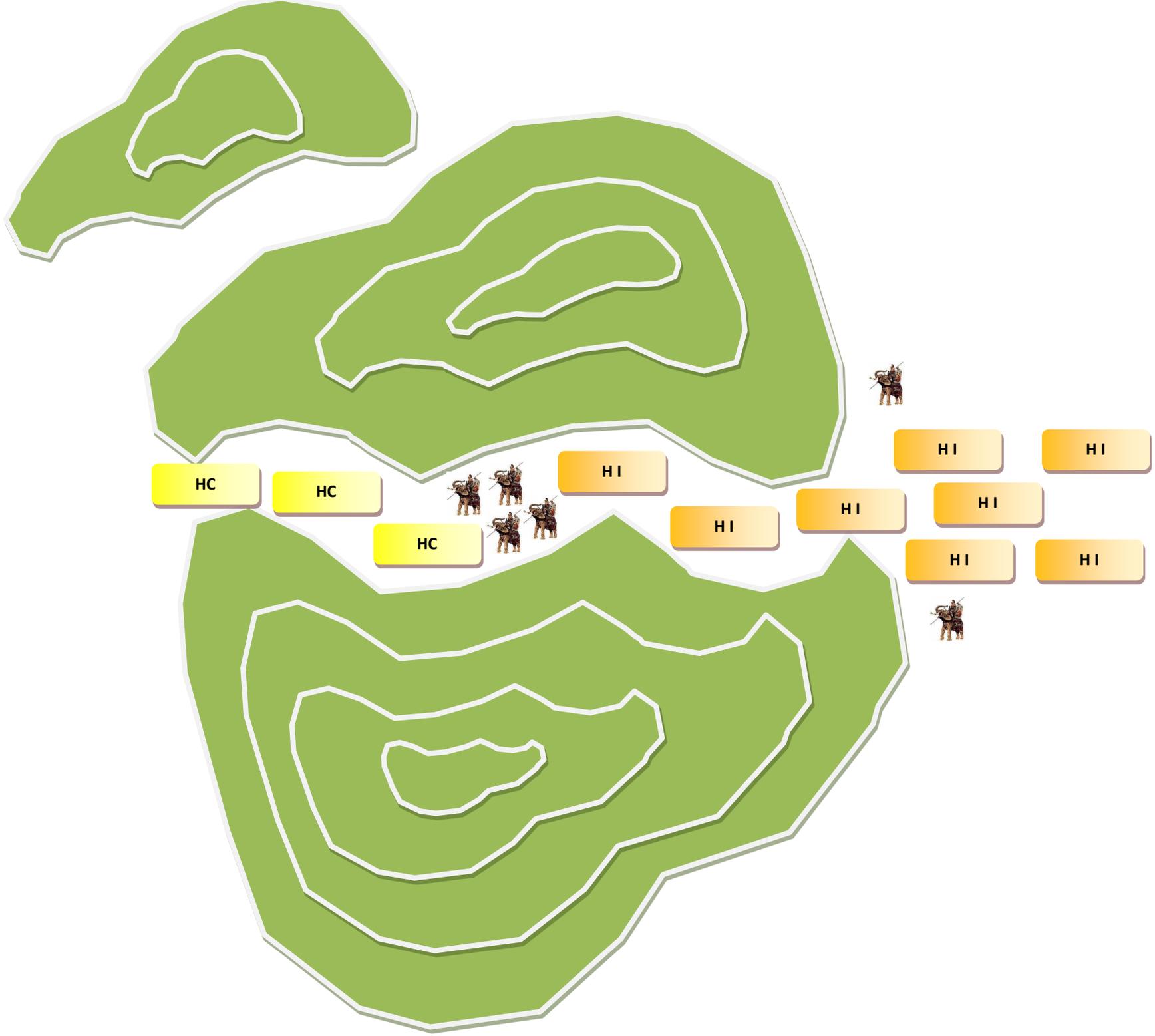
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HC	LC	I	▲	●

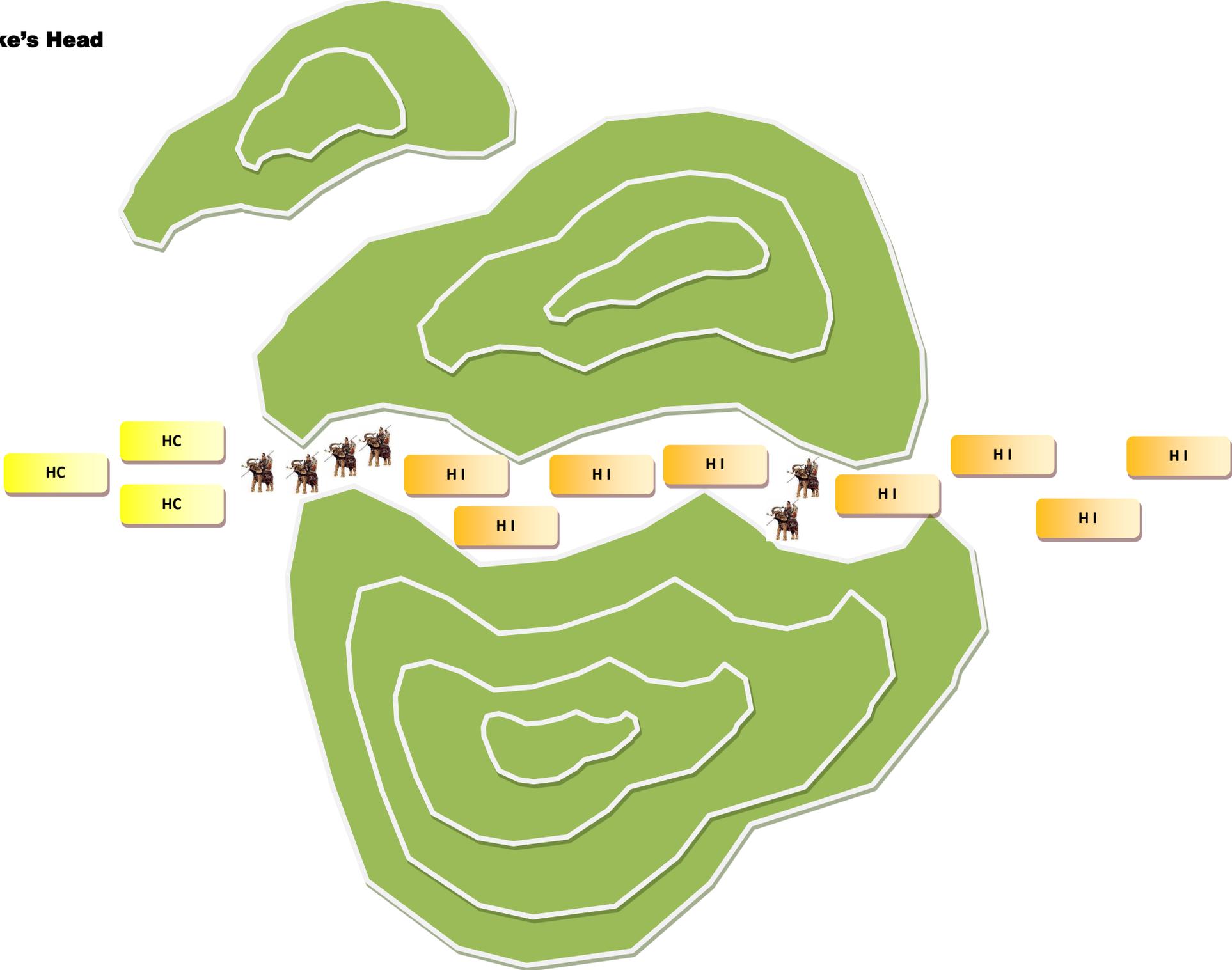
Phase 2
Here They Come



Phase 3
What Now?

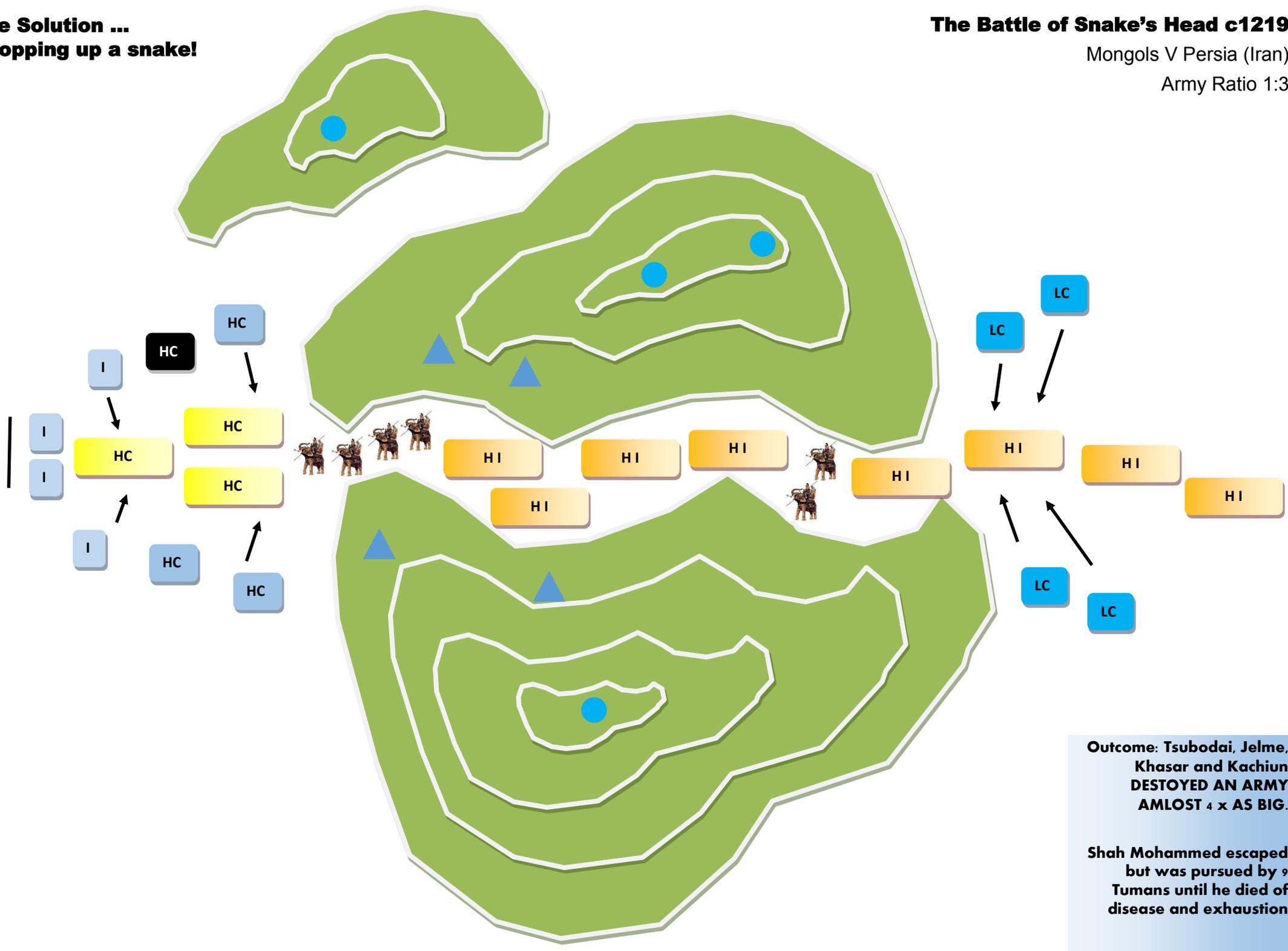


Phase 4
The Snake's Head



**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 thought impossible. Once past...

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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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

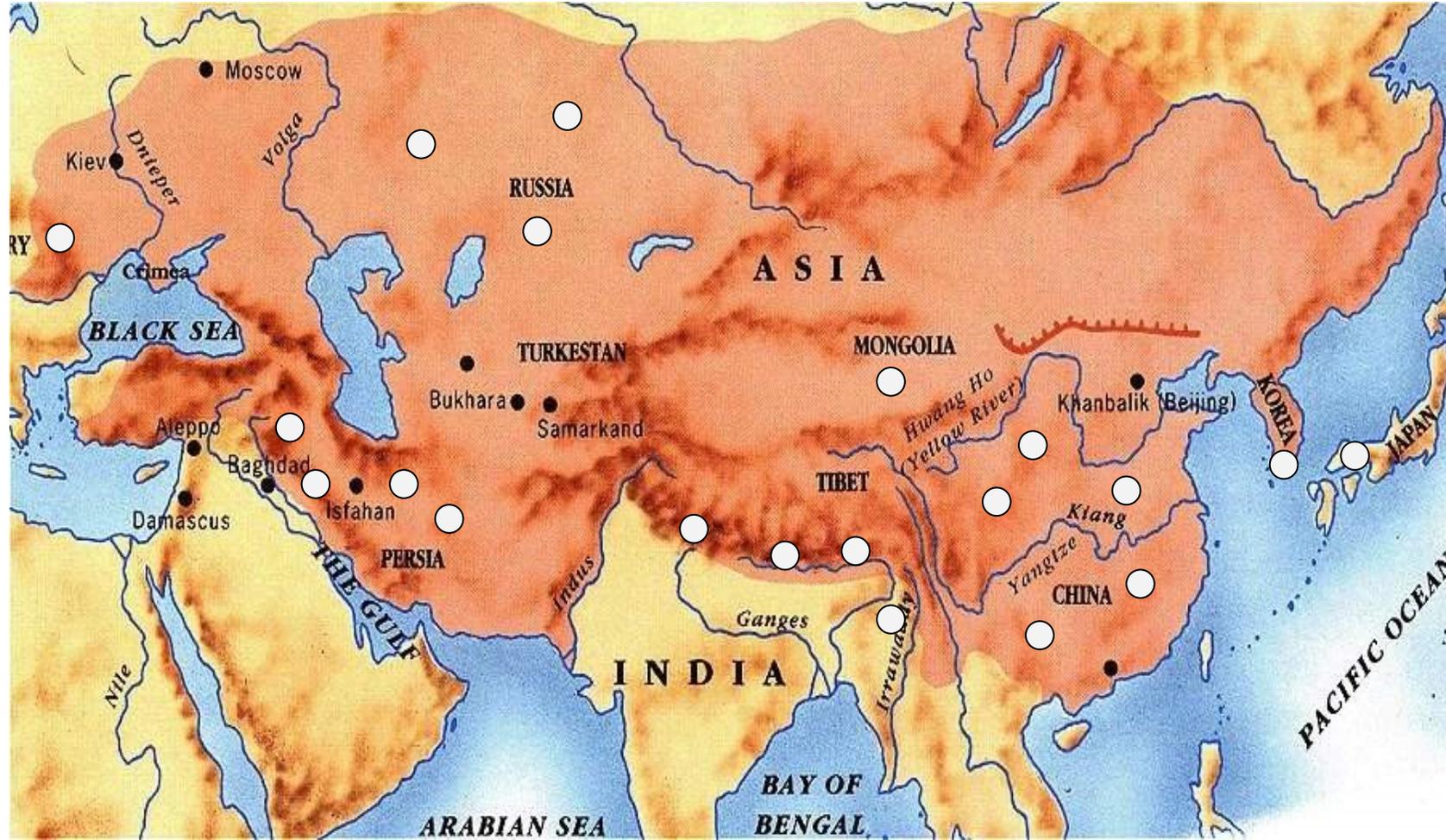


Year :
Khan :
My interesting facts ...
1:
2:
Successful : Yes / No

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.

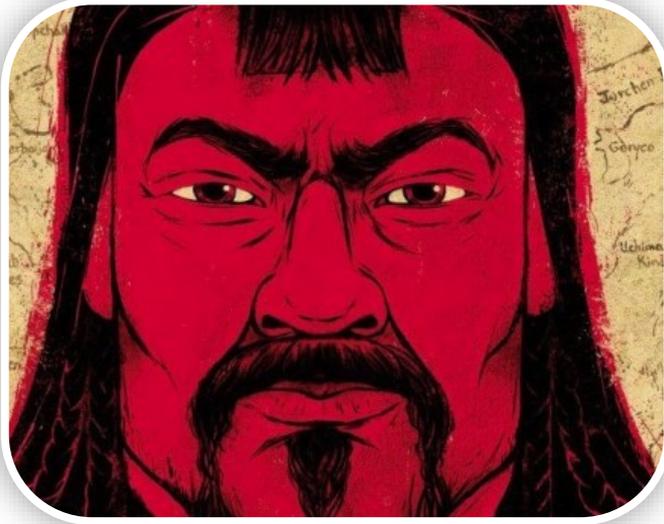


'I am sorry friend, but I am your father's man. I will take you back and treat you gently. You are still the son of a Khan.'



Genghis Khan : 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

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

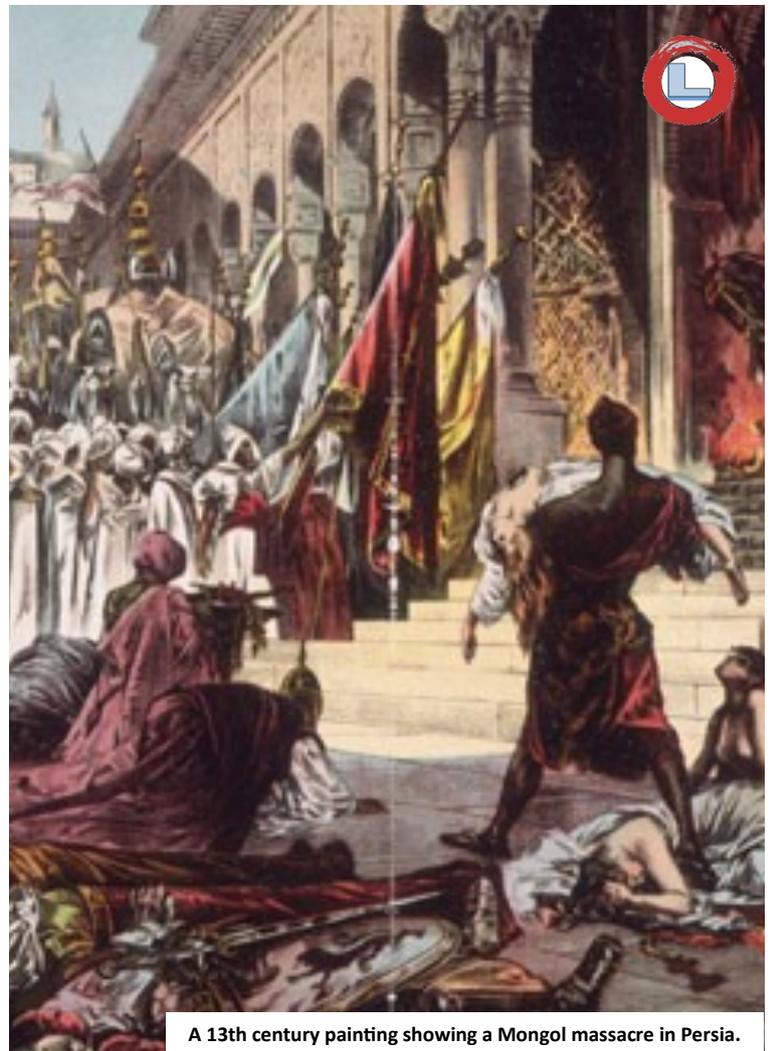


An image of Mongol soldiers torturing and eating prisoners.



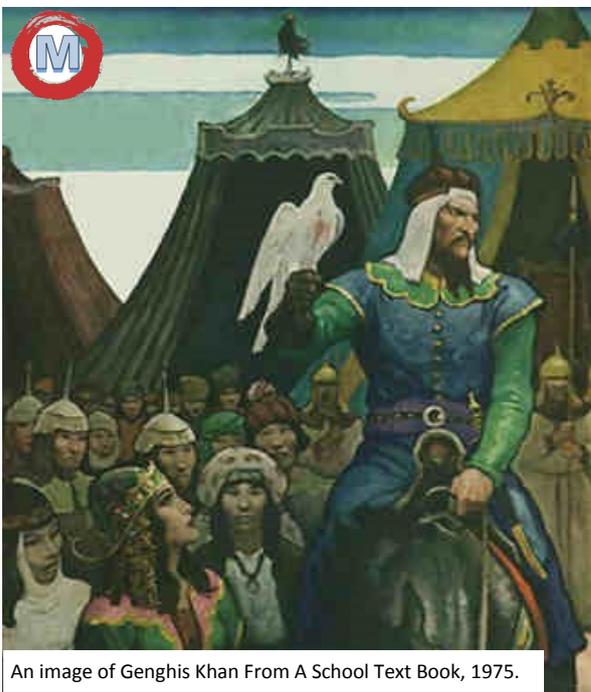
"Genghis Khan wasn't really a bad guy, He just had bad press."

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



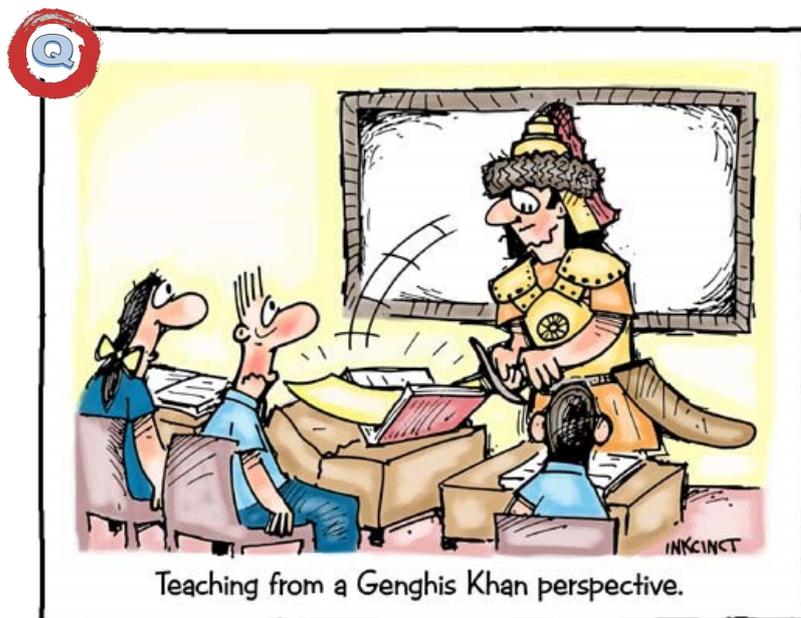
"Genghis Khan killed everyone who resisted him. He killed no one who sat down and talked."

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	nature of the source. This means source type. EG: Letter, speech, diary, book, poster, newspaper report.		
A	author of the source. This is the who and when. Are they an expert. Is it a primary eyewitness or secondary information?		
C	content of the source. This means what it tells us. Does it contain important info, is it factual, opinion or biased?		
H	happening This is about context. What was happening when the source was made. Could this add or detract value?		
O	omitted 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 ?

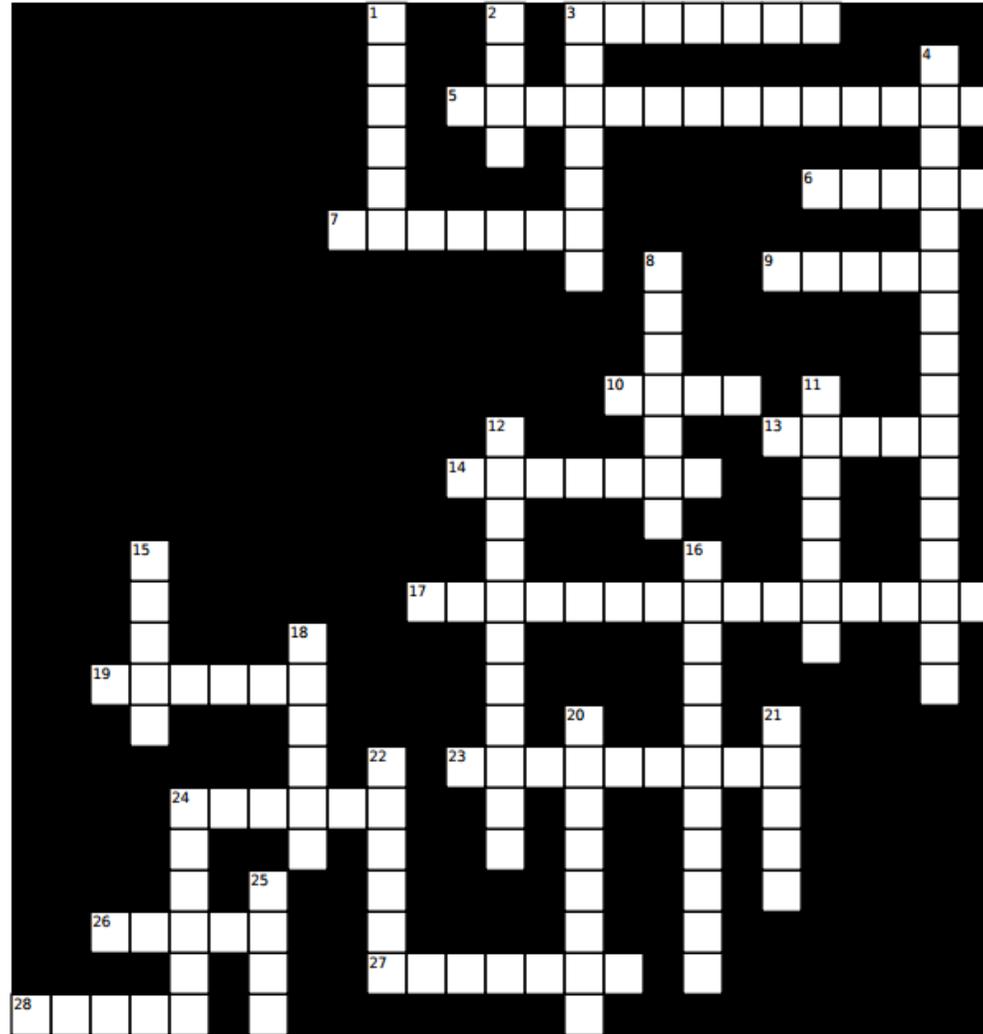
P3 : Other reason ?

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



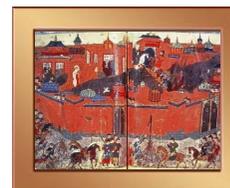
B



C



D



E



F



G



H

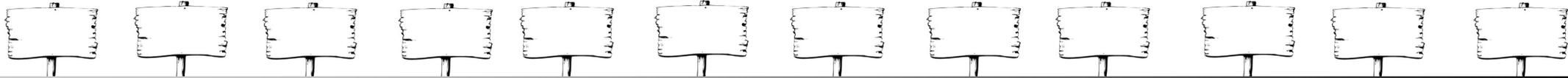
Genghis Khan : a brief timeline.

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

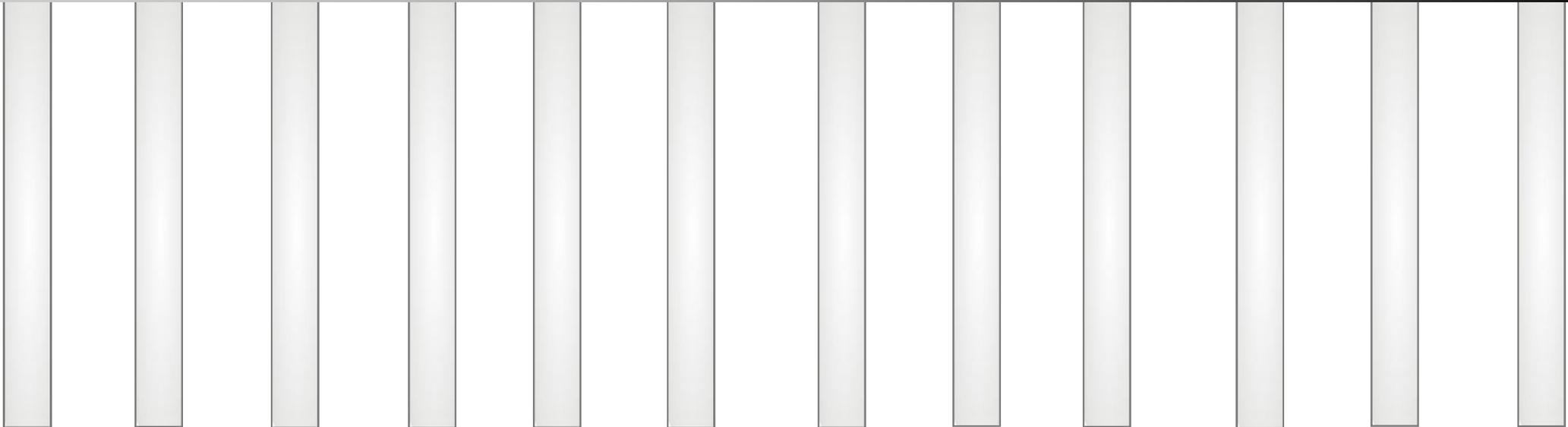
Review: key dates and events relating to the life of Genghis Khan. **Skills :** timelines and chronology.



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	The pony was the most important animal to the Mongols	The Mongols were mostly farmers	Genghis Khan was the father of Temujin	The most important Mongol weapon was the sword
True False	True False	True False	True False	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																																								
																																																	
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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.

The MAIN point of the source is : _____

Furthermore it reveals : _____

Additionally it illustrates : _____

Finally it shows us : _____

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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	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	

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Questions, feedback or suggestions most welcome.

phil@ichistory.com

www.icHistory.com

