

Document 3

... By the time of his death in 1227, Genghis Khan controlled most of northern China, but the swampy lands to the south stopped his cavalry from further advances. His sons expanded Mongol control farther by conquering lands to the east and west. They divided the empire into four large khanates, in Persia, Central Asia, Russia, and East Asia. . . .

Kublai Khan was a vigorous and capable ruler. He carried on large warlike hunts to show that he kept Mongol tradition, but he also showed some appreciation for Chinese culture. He acted to restore some of the devastation in North China. He began a vast renovation of the Grand Canal, which was so important to the wealth and unity of the country. He directed the building of water-control projects, such as dams and dikes, along the Yellow River. . . .

During the Mongol rule, trade revived with Central Asia and the Middle East. Both of these areas were ruled by relatives of the khan. The vast lands controlled by the Mongols experienced general peace, called the *Pax Mongolica*. It was said that "a maiden bearing a nugget of gold on her head could wander safely throughout the realm." Camel caravans once more carried Chinese products such as porcelain, tea, medicines, silk, and playing cards to the Middle East and into Europe. . . .

Source: Dorothy Hoobler et al., *China*, Globe Book

3 Based on this document, identify *two* ways China was changed by Mongol rule. [2]

(1) trade revived with central Asia and middle east

Score

(2) the vast lands controlled by the mongols experienced general peace called the pax mongolica.

Score

Document 1

. . . The wholesale looting and destruction of property and life in Russia during the Mongol invasion of 1237–40 was a staggering blow which left the Russian people stunned, and for a time disrupted the normal course of economic and political life. It is hard to estimate the Russian casualties but they must have been tremendous, and if we include the vast throngs of civilians, both men and women, who were enslaved by the Mongols they can hardly have been less than 10 per cent of the total population.

The cities suffered most in the debacle [disastrous defeat]. Such old centers of Russian civilization as Kiev, Chernigov, Pereiaslav, Riazan, Suzdal, and the somewhat younger Vladimir-in-Suzdalia, as well as a number of other towns, were thoroughly destroyed, and the first three named above lost their former importance for several centuries. Only a few major cities in West and North Russia such as Smolensk, Novgorod, Pskov, and Galich (Halicz) escaped devastation at that time. The Mongol policy of conscripting [drafting] master craftsmen and skilled artisans for the khan's service added a new burden even for those cities which had been spared physical destruction during the first period of the conquest. A quota of the best Russian jewelers and craftsmen was sent to the great khan. As we have seen, Friar John of Plano Carpini met one of them, the goldsmith Kuzma, in Guyuk's camp. Many others were requisitioned by the khan of the Golden Horde for his personal service as well as to build and embellish [decorate] his capital, Saray. Artisans of various kinds — smiths, armorers, saddlers, and so on — were also assigned to the ordus [palaces] of the members of the house of Juchi as well as to those of the major commanders of the Mongol armies in South Russia. . . .

Source: George Vernadsky, *The Mongols and Russia*, Yale University Press

1 According to this document, what are *two* ways the Mongol conquest changed Russia? [2]

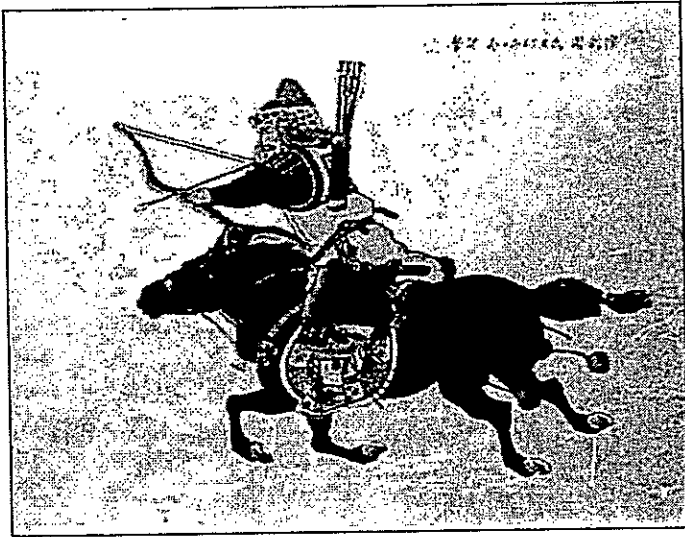
(1) drafting master craftsmen and artisans added a new burden for cities in Russia that were spared physical destruction

Score

(2) Cities suffered most in the debacle, towns destroyed, disrupting the economic and political life

Score

Document 1a



Source: Mou-Sien Tseng, painting, New Masters Gallery online (adapted)

Document 1b

... The Mongols had developed a composite bow made out of sinew and horn and were skilled at shooting it while riding, which gave them the upper hand against ordinary foot soldiers. With a range of more than 350 yards, the bow was superior to the contemporaneous [co-existing] English longbow, whose range was only 250 yards. A wood-and-leather saddle, which was rubbed with sheep's fat to prevent cracking and shrinkage, allowed the horses to bear the weight of their riders for long periods and also permitted the riders to retain a firm seat. Their saddlebags contained cooking pots, dried meat, yogurt, water bottles, and other essentials for lengthy expeditions. Finally, a sturdy stirrup enabled horsemen to be steadier and thus more accurate in shooting when mounted. A Chinese chronicler recognized the horse's value to the Mongols, observing that "by nature they [the Mongols] are good at riding and shooting. Therefore they took possession of the world through this advantage of bow and horse."...

Source: Morris Rossabi, "All the Khan's Horses," *Natural History*, October 1994

1a Based on these documents, what advantage did the stirrup give to Mongol warriors? [1]

Enabled horsemen to be ~~steadier~~ and thus more accurate in shooting when mounted.

Score

b Based on these documents, what did the combined technology of the composite bow and the stirrup enable the Mongols to do? [1]

by nature the mongols were ~~good~~ at riding and shooting therefore taking possession of the world through this advantage of bow and horse

Score

16. The early eastern European Slavic civilization at Kiev adopted the Eastern Orthodox religion, the Cyrillic alphabet, and certain styles of art and architecture as a result of...

influence of the Byzantine empire
(Constantinople)

17. Which of the following had the greatest influence on the historical and cultural development of the Byzantine Empire?

Greek culture and orthodox Christianity

18. Which development is most closely associated with the beginning of the Byzantine Empire?

founding of Constantinople by Constantine I.

19. After the fall of the Mongol Empire, which city emerged as the new political and cultural center of Russia?

Moscow

20. In what way did the rivers of Russia influence its history?

major trade and transportation routes

21. In the Roman Catholic Church, who is the head of the church?

pope

22. In the Eastern Orthodox Church, the ___ and other bishops head the church as a group?

the patriarch

23. Built during the reign of Justinian, the Hagia Sophia was intended to be the world's most beautiful...

Christian church
(the Hagia Sophia, build under Justinian I)

24. In 1054, the Great Schism occurred. What was the Great Schism?

split between the Roman Catholic church and the Eastern Orthodox church (Great Schism)

25. Which of the following was the body of civil law created for the Byzantine Empire?

the Justinian code

26. Who invented the alphabet that is used by many Slavic languages?

Saints Cyril and Methodius

27. Orthodox Christianity became the state religion of which of the following?

Kievan Rus

28. Under Mongol rule, which of the following happened to Moscow?

wealthy and powerful by collecting taxes for money jobs

29. Which of the following titles did Ivan III use?

Ivan III (Tsar/Czar)

30. As the emperor of China, Kublai Khan founded which Dynasty?

the Yuan dynasty (Ming)

31. Kublai Khan was the grandson of...

Genghis Khan

32. What happened during the Pax Mongolica?

pax mongolica created peace that allowed trade and travel across asia

33. The Mongols played a significant role in Russian history by...

isolating it from western Europe and strengthening autocratic rule

3/8/2020

Unit 2 Benchmark: Study Guide

1. What generalization can be made about Roman Empire practices with regards to trade?

Romans encouraged trade

2. How would you describe city-states, political loyalty, and Persia as an enemy of Greece?

they were loyal to their own polis often fighting but united against persia

3. Which geographic feature served as a barrier to political unity and encouraged the rise of independent city-states in ancient Greece?

Mountains

4. Which term is most closely associated with Hellenism under Alexander the Great?

Cultural diffusion/Hellenistic culture
spread of greek culture

5. What was one of the most important contributions of the Greek city-state of Athens?

democracy, philosophy, art, and theater

6. At the height of its power, which ancient civilization controlled the entire coastal region surrounding the Mediterranean Sea?

The Phoenicians

7. In what manner did Pericles praise Athenian culture?

Through the funeral oration, praising Athenian democracy and culture

8. What was one reason for the decline of the western Roman Empire?

Invasions by Germanic tribes, weak leadership,

9. One way in which *The Odyssey* and *The Iliad* are similar in that they are...

epic poems about greek heroes and wars
economic problems

10. The cities of Constantinople and Kiev grew primarily as a result of the development of...

Trade

11. Which trade route linked the Byzantine Empire and Kievan Russia to China?

Silk road

12. Interactions between the Byzantine Empire and Kievan Russia influenced the Russians to...

Adopt orthodox christianity and Byzantine culture

13. What was a major contribution of the Byzantine Empire?

preserving Greek/Roman knowledge (Justinian code)

14. Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta are best known for...

Travelers who wrote about their journeys

15. Which group used the stirrup, skilled horsemanship, and siege warfare techniques to conquer much of Asia and part of Europe in the 12th and 13th centuries?

The mongols