

- The result:

	<p>B. Then The Mongols went after _____, gaining control by 1225</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why this region? <p>C. Why were the Mongols so successful?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____: used fighting units called tumens, about 10,000 soldiers, most on horseback • _____: often tricked or surprised enemy • _____: terrified enemies into surrendering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If a city fought back, what happened?
<p>3. Mongol Empire</p>	<p>A. Capital established at _____ on steppes of northern China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What did Chinggis and the Mongols do at Karakorum? (Major influences). • How did Mongol rule affect stability? <p>B. Chinggis Khan died in _____, allowing his third son, _____ to take over.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What did his son do with the Mongol Empire?

C. The Mongol Empire divided and conquered with _____ regions, called _____, ruled by a descendant of Chinggis

- _____ (Mongolia and China)
- _____ (Central Asia)
- _____ (Persia)
- _____ (Russia)



4. Impact of Mongol Conquest

A. RUSSIA/EASTERN EUROPE

	<p><i>B. ISLAMIC HEARTLANDS</i></p> <p><i>C. CHINA</i></p>
<p>5. End of Mongol Rule</p>	<p>A. Explain the reasons for the decline of the Mongol Empire.</p>

