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Section 3 D The Mongol Empire Answers

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3 **SETTING THE STAGE** Kublai Khan, the grandson of Genghis Khan, assumed the title Great Khan in 1260. In theory, the Great Khan ruled the entire Mongol Empire. In reality, the empire had split into four khanates. Other descendants of Genghis ruled Central Asia, Persia, and Russia as semi-independent states. So,

“I have heard that one can conquer the empire on horseback, but one cannot govern it on horseback.”—Chinese adviser to Kublai Khan Section 3 A fearless warrior and wise leader, Kublai Khan ruled over the Mongol Empire for many years. Kublai was born and trained in the Mongol tradition, but he came to accept many practices and

Section 3: The Mongol Empire (p.335) Setting the Stage 42. Who was Kublai Khan? Kublai Khan Becomes Emperor Beginning a New Dynasty 43. What dynasty did Kublai Khan start and what three reasons made it important for China? Failure to Conquer Japan 44. What factors prevented Kublai Khan from conquering Japan?

2. Click on the map of the “Mongol Empire in Four Sectors”. Label and SHADE each of the four Khanates (regions) of the Mongol Empire at its largest in the 3 following colors: Ilkhanate – GREEN Golden Horde – YELLOW Chaghadai Khanate – BLUE Empire of the Great Khan – PURPLE

Mongol Invasions 1. They are a ferocious group of horsemen from Central Asia under Genghis Khan 2. Known to be savage and brutal 3. Empire stretched from Yellow Sea to the Baltic Sea and from Himalayas to northern Russia 4. Attacked and took Kiev in 1240 under Batu Khan: complete slaughter 5. Ruled northern Russia for 200 years 6. Russians can

The empire’s official name was the “Khanate of the Golden Horde”: Khanate, from the Mongol word for “kingdom”; Golden, because gold was the royal color of the Mongols; and Horde, from the Mongol word for “camp.” Mongol Rule in Russia Under Mongol rule, the Russians could follow all their usual customs, as long as they made no

Name: _____ ID: A 3 _____ 12. Which of the following resulted from Mongol rule over Russia? A) The rise of Kiev to renewed prominence in Russian history B) The adoption by Russian princes of the Mongols’ diplomatic rituals and court practices C) The dispatch of a Byzantine army that reconquered the region D) The collapse of Orthodox Christianity and its replacement by Roman Catholicism

RETEACHING ACTIVITY The Mongol Conquests Section 2 Determining Main Ideas The following questions deal with the development of the Mongol empire. Answer them in the space provided. 1. What made Genghis Khan a great conqueror? _____ 2. What led to the split of the Mongol empire? _____ 3. What things did the Mongol people pride themselves on?

Key Concept 3.1 Expansion and Interfictation of Communication and Exchange Networks I. Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade, and expanded the geographical range of existing and newly active trade networks. A.

Base your answers to questions 9 and 10 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies. In d u s R i v e r SEA ARABIA RED SEA N S WE JAPAN BURMA EAST INDIES EAST CHINA SEA Mongol Empire about A.D. 1300 0 1000 miles 1000 kilometers 0 Source: H. Braun, L. Forman, H. Brodsky, Reviewing Global History and Geography, AMSCO (adapted) The