Chapter 12, Pastoral Peoples on the Global Stage: The Mongol Moment, 1200-1500 (Original: pp. 333-360; With Sources: pp. 521-548)

Looking Back and Looking Around: The Long History of Pastoral Nomads

1. What kind of food-producing economy emerged in 4,000 B.C.E. where productive farming was difficult and what did they learn from that?

2. In what regions did pastoralists/ herd shape their societies?

3. Why didn’t pastoralism emerge in the Americas?

4. In what ways did pastoral societies differ from their agricultural counterparts?
   - Population—
   - Family unit—
   - Social structure—
5. In what way were nomadic pastoralists connected to their agricultural neighbors and what did this stimulate?

6. Why was constructing large empires among pastoralists no easy task?

7. What sustained the tribal nomadic states?

8. What new technologies were adapted or invented by pastoral societies?
9. In what ways did the Xiongnu, Arabs, and Turks make an impact on world history?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xiongnu</th>
<th>Arabs</th>
<th>Turks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The empire effected a revolution in nomadic life transforming—</td>
<td>Arabs, Berbers, Turks, and Mongols created—</td>
<td>A major turning point and new role in Turkic history occurred—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Xiongnu Empire created---

The most dramatic Arabian development was—

In the Seljuk Turkic Empire---

With this new advantage---

In Anatolia---
Camels served as—

10. How did the pastoral Masai and their settled agricultural neighbors bind their people together and what did such a system provide for them?
11. How could outsiders become Masai?

**Breakout: The Mongol Empire**

12. Why didn’t the Mongols try to spread their faith as did the Arabs?

13. What was Chinggis Khan’s mission?

14. Describe some ways of the Mongol’s military effectiveness and success.

**Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases**

15. How did Mongol rule change China?
16. In what ways were the Mongols changed by China?

17. How was Mongol rule in Persia different from that in China?

18. How was the Russian experience of Mongol domination different from that of Persia or China?
The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network

19. In what ways did the Mongol Empire contribute to the globalization of the Eurasian world?

20. Beyond the devastation of a greatly decreased population, what were the longer-term changes in European society and what were the larger consequences from the impact of the plague?
Explain the significance of the following:

Xiongnu--

Modun--

Turks--

Masai—

Temujin—

Karakorum--

Yuan Dynasty--

Khubilai Khan—

Hulegu--

Kipchak Khanate/Golden Horde--