

10 Essential Histories – Genghis Khan & the Mongol Conquests The Mongol Empire, Chronology Jin dynasty captures Kaifeng from the.

Each book in the series is meant to study the origins, politics, fighting and repercussions of one major war or theatre of war, from both military and civilian perspectives. This book actually addresses a series of wars spanning the rise and fall of the Mongol empire and its successor states, but it overindulges in picturesque details at the expense of the big picture, and the end result is somewhat confusing. As an introduction to the history of the Mongol conquests, the book gives less background information than one might hope. There is little discussion of the lifestyle of the Eurasian pastoral nomads, which is essential for understanding Mongol logistics. There is no attempt to explain what distinguished the Mongols from the various nomadic confederations that preceded them – no sense, for example, that the Mongols benefited from a long and evolving tradition of political organization on the steppe. The balance of coverage between the regions is questionable, though. Considerable space a scarce resource in a book like this is devoted to Korea and, with even less justification, to Japan and Southeast Asia, in a way that does not reflect Mongol priorities or historical significance. The imbalance between the treatment of different theaters is particularly regrettable because there is no meaningful presentation of the centralized strategic planning behind the Mongol conquests. The Mongol leadership held meetings to plan campaigns and allocate resources, and the book might have presented snapshots of the empire at these points in time to tie the different theaters of war together. Sacrificing a few of the illustrations for a few maps showing the strategic situation facing the Mongols at different stages in their expansion would have gone a long way towards addressing this problem. As it is, many readers will be confused by the sequence of seemingly unconnected campaigns. Turnbull strongly emphasizes the adaptability of the Mongols to different styles of warfare, which is an important point and very much worth stressing. This may explain in part the greater attention given to some of the less important theaters of war – Southeast Asia, for example, where the Mongols faced an unfamiliar combination of naval and jungle warfare. Of course, it is doubtful whether the forces that invaded Southeast Asia were "Mongol" at all in any sense other than the fact that they served the Mongol emperor of China. Still, the Mongol high command was adept at mobilizing new resources to tackle new challenges, and this helps explain Mongol success. Other elements in Mongol success go unexamined, however. For all the discussion of the counterweight trebuchet in siege warfare, there is barely any mention of the composite bow, which was fundamental to Mongol tactics in the field. Similarly, the aspects of Mongol logistics that set them apart from their sedentary enemies in the early stages of the conquests are not explained adequately – Turnbull almost denies that any difference existed. In general, the book could also have devoted more discussion to the elements of steppe warfare. The book misses an opportunity to contrast the tactics of the Mongols with those of the Mamluks of Egypt, who had their roots in the same kind of steppe society but were sold into slavery as children and trained to fight a different style of warfare. Since this is one area of Mongol-era military history that has been relatively well covered in English-language research – with Ayalon, Smith, Amitai-Preiss, and Martinez, for example, offering different perspectives – and since the Mamluk military system was arguably the most effective response to the Mongol threat, it is unfortunate not to find a better account here. It is not the aim of this book to advance the state of the field or even to give a comprehensive summary of it, so it would be unfair to judge the book by that standard. If the book succeeds in stimulating an interest in history, and in Mongol history in particular, then it will have made a positive contribution.

Chapter 2 : Genghis Khan & the Mongol Conquests – Stephen Turnbull - Google Books

time of the unification of the Mongol tribes under Genghis Khan to the death of his grandson, Khubilai Khan, a process that The the. Mongol & the Mongol Conquests.

When the Tatars grew too powerful after , the Jin switched their support from the Tatars to the Keraites. The few sources that give insight into this period often contradict. While heading home, his father ran into the neighboring Tatars , who had long been Mongol enemies, and they offered him food that poisoned him. But the tribe refused this and abandoned the family, leaving it without protection. With the help of a sympathetic guard, he escaped from the ger yurt at night by hiding in a river crevice. At this time, none of the tribal confederations of Mongolia were united politically, and arranged marriages were often used to solidify temporary alliances. She gave birth to a son, Jochi – , nine months later, clouding the issue of his parentage. Proto-Mongols and List of medieval Mongol tribes and clans The locations of the Mongolian tribes during the Khitan Liao dynasty – In the early 12th century, the Central Asian plateau north of China was divided into several tribes of confederation , including Naimans , Merkits , Tatars , Khamag Mongols , and Keraites , that were all prominent and often unfriendly toward each other, as evidenced by random raids, revenge attacks, and plundering. Before this, they were blood brothers and vowing to remain eternally faithful. Threatened by this rise, Jamukha attacked Temujin in with an army of 30, troops. He delegated authority based on merit and loyalty, rather than family ties. When he defeated rival tribes, he did not drive away their soldiers and abandon their civilians. Instead, he took the conquered tribe under his protection and integrated its members into his own tribe. He would even have his mother adopt orphans from the conquered tribe, bringing them into his family. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. This was disrespectful in Mongolian culture and led to a war. Jamukha escaped during the conflict. This defeat was a catalyst for the fall and eventual dissolution of the Keraite tribe. Jamukha refused the offer, saying that there can only be one sun in the sky, and he asked for a noble death. Sole ruler of the Mongol plains This section does not cite any sources. August Genghis Khan proclaimed Khagan of all Mongols. His military strategies showed a deep interest in gathering intelligence and understanding the motivations of his rivals, exemplified by his extensive spy network and Yam route systems. He seemed to be a quick student, adopting new technologies and ideas that he encountered, such as siege warfare from the Chinese. He was also ruthless, demonstrated by his tactic of measuring against the linchpin , used against the tribes led by Jamukha. This was a monumental feat. It resulted in peace between previously warring tribes, and a single political and military force. The union became known as the Mongols. Religion Genghis Khan was a Tengrist , but was religiously tolerant and interested in learning philosophical and moral lessons from other religions. Muqali then reported on the two to Genghis Khan who issued the following decree on their behalf: I should like to support them with clothes and food and make them chiefs. While praying to Heaven, they should not have difficulties imposed on them. To forbid any mistreatment, they will be authorized to act as darqan possessor of immunity. He thanked Qiu Chuji for accepting his invitation and asked if Qiu Chuji had brought the medicine of immortality with him. Qiu Chuji said there was no such thing as a medicine of immortality but that life can be extended through abstinence. Genghis Khan appreciated his honest reply and asked Qiu Chuji who it is that calls him eternal heavenly man, he himself or others. Kublai Khan had already met Haiyun in and been swayed towards Buddhism. All the decrees use the same formula and state that Genghis Khan first gave the decree of exemption. I have given this decree to the Shaolin elder to carry it. According to Juvaini, Genghis Khan allowed religious freedom to Muslims during his conquest of Khwarezmia "permitting the recitation of the takbir and the azan". Kublai Khan revived the decree in after Muslims refused to eat at a banquet. He forbade Halal butchering and circumcision. The decree of Kublai Khan was revoked after a decade. Genghis Khan met Wahid-ud-Din in Afghanistan in and asked him if the prophet Muhammad predicted a Mongol conqueror. He was initially pleased with Wahid-ud-Din but then dismissed him from his service saying "I used to consider you a wise and prudent man, but from this speech of yours, it has become evident to me that you do not possess complete understanding and that your

comprehension is but small". Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources.

Chapter 3 : Stephen Turnbull - Genghis Khan & the Mongol Conquests

Genghis Khan & the Mongol Conquests begins with a short introduction and chronology, followed by a brief section on the rise of the Mongols. The three-page.

According to Ratchnevsky, accepting a birth in would render Genghis Khan a father at the age of 30 and would imply that he personally commanded the expedition against the Tanguts at the age of Zhao Hong reports in his travelogue that the Mongols he questioned did not know and had never known their ages. His Life and Legacy. Oxford, UK; Cambridge, Mass. Life, Death and Resurrection. Dugang nga barasahon[igliwat Igliwat an wikipediya] Brent, Peter His Triumph and His Legacy. Bretschneider, Emilii , repr. Munshirm Manoharlal Pub Pvt Ltd. Cable, Mildred; Francesca French A Critical Bibliographic Review. Facts on File Publications. De Hartog, Leo Conqueror of the World. Frinances Farale, Dominique La Russie et les Turco-Mongols: World Almanac Education Group. Macrohistory and World Report. Kahn, Paul adaptor Secret History of the Mongols: The Origin of Chingis Khan expanded edition: Kradin, Nikolay ; Tatiana Skrynnikova Imperiia Chingis-khana Chinggis Khan Empire. Ab Imperio 7 1: Man, John , , London; New Haven, Conn: Martin, Henry Desmond San Antonio College History Department. The Peoples of Europe. History of the Mongol Conquests. University of Pennsylvania Press. In the Empire of Genghis Khan: A Journey among Nomads. Mass Killing and Genocide in the Twentieth Century. Genghis Khan and the Making of the Modern World review. The American Journal of Human Genetics 72 3: University of Washington Press. History of the World-Conqueror. Rashid al-Din Tabib A Compendium of Chronicles: Khalili Collection of Islamic Art, Vol. The Secret History of the Mongols: Mga sumpay ha gawas[igliwat Igliwat an wikipediya] An Wikimedia Commons mayda media nga nahahanungod han:

Chapter 4 : Genghis Kahn & the Mongol Conquests – by Stephen Turnbull

Stephen Turnbull's Genghis Khan & the Mongol Conquests is part of Osprey's "Essential Histories" series. Each book in the series is meant to study the origins, politics, fighting and repercussions of one major war or theatre of war, from both military and civilian perspectives.

Almost all writers, even those who were in the Mongol service, have dwelt on the enormous destruction wrought by the Mongol invasions. One Arab historian openly expressed his horror at the recollection of them. As the founder of the Mongol nation, the organizer of the Mongol armies, and the genius behind their campaigns, Genghis Khan must share the reputation of his people, even though his generals were frequently operating on their own, far from direct supervision. Nevertheless, it would be mistaken to see the Mongol campaigns as haphazard incursions by bands of marauding savages. Nor is it true, as some have supposed, that these campaigns were somehow brought about by a progressive desiccation of Inner Asia that compelled the nomads to look for new pastures. Nor, again, were the Mongol invasions a unique event. Genghis Khan was neither the first nor the last nomadic conqueror to burst out of the steppe and terrorize the settled periphery of Eurasia. His campaigns were merely larger in scale, more successful, and more lasting in effect than those of other leaders. They impinged more violently upon those sedentary peoples who had the habit of recording events in writing, and they affected a greater part of the Eurasian continent and a variety of different societies. Two societies were in constant contact, two societies that were mutually hostile, if only because of their diametrically opposed ways of life, and yet these societies were interdependent. The nomads needed some of the staple products of the south and coveted its luxuries. These could be had by trade, by taxing transient caravans, or by armed raids. The settled peoples of China needed the products of the steppe to a lesser extent, but they could not ignore the presence of the nomadic barbarians and were forever preoccupied with resisting encroachment by one means or another. A strong dynasty, such as the 17th-century Manchu, could extend its military power directly over all Inner Asia. At other times the Chinese would have to play off one set of barbarians against another, transferring their support and juggling their alliances so as to prevent any one tribe from becoming too strong. The cycle of dynastic strength and weakness in China was accompanied by another cycle, that of unity and fragmentation amongst the peoples of the steppe. At the peak of their power, a nomadic tribe under a determined leader could subjugate the other tribes to its will and, if the situation in China was one of weakness, might extend its power well beyond the steppe. In the end this extension of nomadic power over the incompatible, sedentary culture of the south brought its own nemesis. The nomads lost their traditional basis of superiority – that lightning mobility that required little in the way of supply and fodder – and were swallowed up by the Chinese they had conquered. The cycle would then be resumed; a powerful China would reemerge, and disarray and petty squabbling among ephemeral chieftains would be the new pattern of life among the nomads. The history of the Mongol conquests illustrates this analysis perfectly, and it is against this background of political contrasts and tensions that the life of Genghis Khan must be evaluated. His campaigns were not an inexplicable natural or even God-given catastrophe but the outcome of a set of circumstances manipulated by a soldier of ambition, determination, and genius. He found his tribal world ready for unification, at a time when China and other settled states were, for one reason or another, simultaneously in decline, and he exploited the situation. He may have been born in , in the date favoured today in Mongolia , or in . According to legend , his birth was auspicious , because he came into the world holding a clot of blood in his hand. Once he was captured by the Taychiut, who, rather than killing him, kept him around their camps, wearing a wooden collar. The Taychiut searched all night for him, and he was seen by one of their people, who, impressed by the fire in his eyes, did not denounce him but helped him escape at the risk of his own life. On another occasion horse thieves came and stole eight of the nine horses that the small family owned. He had had the foresight to rekindle this friendship by presenting Toghril with a sable skin, which he himself had received as a bridal gift. He tried never to leave an enemy in his rear; years later, before attacking China, he would first make sure that no nomad leader survived to stab him in the back. These princes, supposedly his allies, had profited by his absence on a raid against the Tatars to plunder his property.

When his power had grown sufficiently for him to risk a final showdown with the formidable Tatars, he first defeated them in battle and then slaughtered all those taller than the height of a cart axle. Presumably the children could be expected to grow up ignorant of their past identity and to become loyal followers of the Mongols. This ruthlessness was not mere wanton cruelty. And when, in , he was accepted as emperor of all the steppe people, he was to distribute thousands of families to the custody of his own relatives and companions, replacing the existing pattern of tribes and clans by something closer to a feudal structure. The renewed friendship with Jamuka lasted only a year and a half. What lies behind this episode is difficult to see. The story in the Secret History is too puzzling in its brevity and its allusive language to permit a reliable explanation. It has been suggested that Jamuka was trying to provoke a crisis in the leadership. The Secret History justifies their action in epic terms. Looking at the situation in a more down-to-earth way, the interplay of the vacillating loyalties of the steppe may be discerned.

Chapter 5 : Genghis Khan - Wikipedia

To ask other readers questions about Genghis Kahn & the Mongol Conquests , please sign up. Be the first to ask a question about Genghis Kahn & the Mongol Conquests Lists with This Book.

From the Beginnings of Humankind to the Present 2nd ed. Barras, Vincent; Greub, Gilbert June Clinical Microbiology and Infection. In , the attacking army experienced an epidemic of bubonic plague. Similarly, it remains doubtful whether the effect of throwing infected cadavers could have been the sole cause of the outburst of an epidemic in the besieged city. Robertson, and Laura J. Last War of the World-Island: The Geopolitics of Contemporary Russia. Translated by Bryant, John. Historically, Russians did not immediately realize the significance of their location and only accepted the baton of tellurocracy after the Mongolian conquests of Ghengis Khan, whose empire was a model of tellurocracy. Later empires, such as the British, moved by ship and were wind-powered, empires of the sea. The American empire, if it is an empire, runs on oil and is an empire of the air. Journal of the American Oriental Society 2. Journal of Asian History 33 1. University of California Press. The Journal of the Ethnological Society of London " 2 1. Central Asiatic Journal 42 2. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society 11 3. This called for the employment of engineers to engaged in mining operations, to build siege engines and artillery, and to concoct and use incendiary and explosive devices. For instance, Hulagu, who led Mongol forces into the Middle East during the second wave of the invasions in , had with him a thousand squads of engineers, evidently of north Chinese or perhaps Khitan provenance.

Chapter 6 : Genghis Khan Worksheets - Printable Worksheets

Read Genghis Khan & the Mongol Conquests by Stephen Turnbull by Stephen Turnbull by Stephen Turnbull for free with a 30 day free trial. Read eBook on the web, iPad, iPhone and Android The history of the Mongol conquests is a catalogue of superlatives.

Genghis Kahn had two things Alexander the Great did not: I have long believed that had Alexander lived, however, his empire would have stabilized and lasted, instead of dissolving away leaving the world almost sooner then it came. The Mongol Empire fragments into many empires and kingdoms and despite their many organizational enhancements they were not every good at governing what they had conquered. In many ways, those who were the conquered had a stronger effect, culturally, on those who conquered them the Mongols had on those they had conquered. He discusses some of the inaccuracies and misconceptions that are associated with the Mongol army. As I have stated in other reviews of this series, these books are very interesting because they are in an almost textbook format with out really having a textbook feel to them. In this book, there are maps, classical paintings of events, and art from various cultures that had to deal with the Mongol armies. One chapter even deals with horror ordinary people who were their victims had to experience. Ordinary people from Poland to Java, who under any other circumstance might have lived lives that may have been short but were certainly uneventful, suddenly found their world turned upside down by a horde of demons apparently let loose from the depths of Hell. This book serves as a good little into the Empire and Army of the Golden Horde. That said, this is a solid over view of the era comparable to a chapter in a general history tome. If you are looking for details about Mongol tactics or specific battles, look elsewhere. As a quick general history, this book serves nicely. Dec 07, Ingrid rated it liked it Facts is facts. So - how can you give history okay, even DRY history less than a 3? And now - do you even know the capital of Mongolia? Jun 11, Tom Heil rated it really liked it Good representation of a fine series of booklets. A quick overview of the time period with interesting facts and stories mixed in. Nice illustrations and maps. Apr 07, Stephen rated it really liked it Not this one.

Chapter 7 : Mongol invasions and conquests - Wikipedia

This book provides a concise yet thorough account of the Mongol conquests, including the rise of Genghis Khan and the unification of the tribes with up to date information on campaign logistics, tactics and horse breeding.

Chapter 8 : Genghis Khan & the Mongol Conquests " | UK education collection

Read "Genghis Khan & the Mongol Conquests " by Dr Stephen Turnbull with Rakuten Kobo. The history of the Mongol conquests is a catalogue of superlatives.

Chapter 9 : Genghis Khan and the Mongol Conquests (Essential Histories) | eBay

This item: Genghis Khan & the Mongol Conquests (Essential Histories) by Stephen Turnbull Paperback £ Only 5 left in stock (more on the way). Sent from and sold by Amazon.