**China (Yuan Dynasty)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Political** | **Economic** |
| * modified Chinese methods of administration (civil service exam) * Mongols reserved upper levels of bureaucracy for themselves and foreigners * direct rule by Kublai Khan * no resistance = benevolence * religious toleration – ok with Buddhism and elements of Confucianism * made use of already existing tax, postal system | * revived Silk Road trade * Pax Mongolica (Mongol Peace) = safe travel * encouraged international trade * postal system (10,000 relay stations) facilitated commerce and communication * built roads, improved canals * lowered taxes for peasants * elevated status of merchants   + Ortogh – organization to promote caravan trading * used paper money (standardization) |
| Additional Information:   * Kublai Khan ordered a set of Chinese style tablets to honor ancestors, gave them Chinese names * made use of traditional Confucian rituals * few Mongols learned Chinese language * Mongol law discriminated against Chinese * intermarriage between Mongols and Chinese was forbidden * Mongol women never adopted footbinding * Persian and Byzantine science, medicine, introduced into China (Eastern Diffusion) | |

Additional Information from Document Set and Comparison Reading:

**Russia (The Golden Horde)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Political** | **Economic** |
| * no resistance = benevolence * religious toleration in order to consolidate rule   + Russian Orthodox church flourishes * indirect rule – princes acted as regents of Khan * rise of Moscow, decline of Kiev (destroyed because of resistance) * Princes of Moscow levy and collect heavy taxes in order to pay tribute * princes learn to centralize authority | * encouraged international trade * safe trade routes provide an outlet for the Russian fur trade * safe travel facilitated commerce * facilitated communication – postal system * communications and trade facilitate the arrival of the Black Plague * skilled craftsmen deported to other Mongol lands * peasants flee or become indebted serfs |
| Additional Information:   * Russia had little to offer the Mongols…but the steppe lands around the Caspian and Black Seas were perfect to maintaining their nomadic way of life * Mongols could dominate Russia from the steppes by simply the threat of them coming back * Impact was very uneven   + princes used roles as tribute collectors to become wealthy   + Russian Orthodox Church flourished because of religious toleration and being exempt from taxation   + cities that resisted were devastated (Kiev)   + peasants become indebted serfs or sold into slavery * Moscow parlays role as tribute collector into a leading role in the new Russian state that is formed after the Mongols leave | |

Additional Information from Document Set and Comparison Reading:

**Middle East (Il-Khanate)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Political** | **Economic** |
| * resistance = total annihilation * indirect rule – conquered served as Regents of Khan * adopted Persian methods of governing and bureaucracy | * destruction of Baghdad (200,000 killed) * destroyed canal systems * heavy taxation (20-30x per year) pushes peasants off land * migration of nomadic Mongols w/ herds turns agricultural land into pasture * irrigation systems neglected * wine production increases * silk production increases |
| Additional Information:   * Over time, Mongols were transformed here more than anywhere else * Many converted to Islam * Members of the court and elites learned to speak Persian * Many Mongols began farming * Some married locals * Mongols were not driven out of Persia with the collapse of the Khanate (unlike China), they simply assimilated into society | |

Additional Information from Document Set and Comparison Reading: