**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: