



BELL WORK

You are a farmer in northern China in 1212. As you pull weeds from a wheat field, you hear a sound like thunder! Looking toward the sound, you see thousands of armed men on horses. They are coming straight towards you! You are frozen with fear. Only one thought fills your mind...the dreaded Mongols are coming!

What can you do to save yourself?

"If you're afraid - don't do it, - if you're doing it - don't be afraid!" - Genghis Khan

"I am the punishment of God... If you had not committed great sins, God would not have sent a punishment like me upon you." - Genghis Khan

What do these quotes tell us about their author?

OBJECTIVE & STANDARD



- I can evaluate why the Mongol empire was successful in so many conquests.
- SPI: Describe and locate the Mongol conquest of China including Genghis Khan, Kublai Khan.

MONGAL CHINA



POD TALK

The background of the slide is a historical painting. It shows a large group of soldiers on horseback, likely from the Song or Tang dynasties, in a grassy field. In the foreground, a prominent figure is riding a dark horse, holding a bow and arrow, looking towards the right. Other soldiers are visible in the background, some on horseback and some on foot, suggesting a military camp or a battle scene. The overall scene is set in a natural, outdoor environment with hills in the distance.

Turn to the person next to you and tell them everything you have learned about the Song and the Tang dynasty.

THE MONGOLS

● The Mongols were nomadic people who attacked the Chinese. For centuries that lived as a tribe in northern China. In 1206, a powerful leader, or khan, united them. His name was:

● Genghis Khan





THE MONGOLS & GENGHIS KHAN

- Genghis Khan organized the Mongol warriors into a mighty fighting force and began a campaign of conquests. He was a brilliant strategist who used brutal terror and tactics to confuse the enemy.
- He invaded Northern China, and then moved west into Central Asia.

POD TALK

- Why were the Mongols so successful in building an empire?
- Why do you think nomads would have a military advantage over people who were settled?

More on Mongols

- Genghis died in 1227, but his sons and grandson continued his conquests.
- They conquered northern China, Korea, into Russia and then eastern Europe. Eventually they moved south and took Persia.
- By 1279 the Mongols ruled the largest unified land empire in history. The Mongols divided it into four regions called khanates. Each were ruled by a descendant of Genghis.

Crew talk

- How did the Mongols keep control of China?



TASK 1: Primary Sources

- **Each pair in a POD will be assigned a specific reading selection.**
- **Task 1: Read the selection and highlight evidence that goes along with our objective (I can evaluate why the Mongol Empire was successful in so many conquests)**

Task 2: Mongol Instagram Post

- **You and your partner will summarize and describe what you discovered about the Mongol empire (and why it was so successful with its conquest) by creating an Instagram post on your reading.**
- **You will create a bold and strong statement as your instagram post about your specific reading.**
- **If you finish before everyone you will draw a photograph to represent your post.**

Task 3: Comment on the Post

- We will pass the posts around and you will comment on one another's post.
- The comments must only pertain to the Mongols.



Exit Ticket

A Mongol warrior in a dark, fur-lined tunic and a tall, pointed hat, standing in a crowd of soldiers holding black flags.

- Using POWTIDE, summarize what made the Mongols such a successful empire.