**Mongolian Empire Script**

**(Project Example)**

**Slide 1**: The Mongolian empire was the largest and expansive land empire in in the history of the world. The Mongolian Empire reined from 1206-1368. The empire took up 22.29% of the world land area. At 1270 ad, the time the empire was at its greatest extent, it covered Africa, Asia, and Europe. The Mongolian empire is important to history because it gives us a reason to study the imperial china and let us know more about the history of central Asia.

**Slide 2**: The Mongolian empire began with Genghis Khan. The Mongolian Empire grew rapidly under his rule. Genghis Khan set out to unify all the Mongol clans. He organized all the clan’s laws to create a new code. He also formed a group of clan chiefs to help him plan campaigns. From when he was elected until the end of his life, Khan fought to conquer lands.

**Slide 3:** He created an army with one hundred-thousand and above warriors. The warriors were in groups called units. These units were then placed under control of a skilled officer. The army officers were chosen due to their abilities rather than their social position. These changes made the Mongolians the best fighting force at that time.

**Slide: 4** Under Genghis Khan, Mongol forces first conquered the people of the steppes. These victories brought tribute to their treasury. The victories also attracted new recruits to the army. Soon the Mongols were powerful enough to attack huge kingdoms. In A.D 1211, thousands of Mongol horsemen invaded china. Within three years, the have taken control of northern china. They turned and invaded the kingdoms that controlled parts of the Silk Road.

**Slide 5**: Genghis Khan and his Mongol solders became known for their mean and cruel fighting practices and use of violent acts that were meant to cause fear in people, terror. Mongol warriors attacked, looted, and burned cities. Within a short time, many people were giving up to the Mongols even if they weren't involved.

**Slide 6**: When Khan died in A.D 1227, his huge area was cut into any different areas. Every area was ruled by one of Genghis Khan's sons. The great fighting army was also divided up.

**Slide 7:** despite these separations of troops, Mongols conquests continued. As I said before The Mongolian empire was the largest and expansive land empire in in the history of the world. The Mongolian Empire reined from 1206-1368. The first ruler of the empire was Genghis Khan and he was chosen among the people to be the first ruler. The empire took up 22.29% of the world land area. At 1270 ad, the time the empire was at its greatest extent, it covered Africa, Asia, and Europe.

**Slide 8**: The Mongolian empire began with Genghis Khan. The Mongolian Empire grew rapidly under his rule. The Mongolian empire is important to history because it gives us a reason to study the imperial china and let us know more about the history of central Asia.

**Slide 9**: They also conquered Persia in Southwest Asia. There the Mongols encountered Muslims a person who followed the major world religion, Islam. In A.D 1258, The Mongols captured the Muslim city of Bagdad. Mongol forces then moved through Syria and Palestine to Egypt. The Muslim leaders of Egypt defeated the Mongols and stopped their westward advance in A.D 1260.

**Slide 10**: All of these different areas formed a vast Mongol Empire. Mongol rule stretched from Pacific Ocean In the east to the Himalaya in the south. The Mongols created the largest land empire in history.

**Slide 11**: The Mongols caused a great deal of damage to the lands they conquered, but they also brought stability. This stability brought trade and brought closer contact with close Continents. Many of the great trade routes between Asia and Europe crossed Mongol lands. The Mongols grew wealthy because they taxed the products that were traded along these trade routes.

**Slide 12:** The Mongolians loved the heritage they conquered, but they rarely adopted the cultures and customs. The Chinese were like role models to the Mongols. The Mongols adopted gunpowder, guns, and cannons. Mongols became an even better fighting group than before.

**Slide 13**: A while later the grandson of Ganges Khan, Kublai, became the new ruler. He kept the conquest of china going his grandfather had started. He soon established his capital in china at Khanbalik the city of the Khan. At 1279 Kublai finished conquering southern China. He also ended the song dynasty and declared him the emperor. Kublai started the Yuan dynasty. The term yuan means start are begin. Khan would rule for at least thirty years.

**Slide 14:** The Mongol culture was quite different from other Chinese culture. They had their own language, laws, customs and industry. In government causes the Yuan dynasty no longer used exanimation system. Jobs were open to non-Chinese including Mongols, Persians, and Turks. The yuan practiced Buddhism, they were also respectful to other religions. Examples Kabuli khan encouraged Catholics, Mussels and Hindus from outside china to practice. Some were also foreigners they mostly won the support of China.

**Slide 15**: Chinese people appreciated the order that the Mongols brought. One of the most famous Europe sailors to reach chins was Marco Polo. He came from the city Vince in Italy. Polo lived in the capitol of Khanbalik during the reign of Kublai Khan. He wrote his impressions of the magnificent appearance of this city. Khan was inspired by polo's stories. For two dozen years polo was resident of Chia. Kublai sent him on trips for information and business. For some of those years Polo ruled over the Chinese city of Yangchow. When he returned he wrote a book.

**Slide 16:** The Mongols Empire reached from china to Eastern Europe. As an effect Mongol China prospered from increased overland trade. Like the song Dynasty, the Yuan built boats, and expanded sea trade. Goods such like silver, mats, fuzz, and spices came to china from different parts of Asia and Europe. The Mongolians stretched Chinas Empire. Mongol armies moved toward Vietnam and northern Korea, called Koryo, remained in power. The Mongols forced thousands of Koreans to build warships. They used these warships to invade japan. But eventually they fell.