**Chapter 17: Nomadic Empires and Eurasian Integration**

1. **Turkish migrations and imperial expansion**
	1. Nomadic economy and society
		1. Turkish peoples were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; organized into \_\_\_\_\_\_ with related languages
		2. Central Asia's steppes: good for grazing, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Nomads and their animals; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Nomads drove their herds in migratory cycles
			2. Lived mostly on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and in shelters (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
			3. Also produced limited amounts of millet, pottery, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. Nomads and settled peoples sought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, were prominent on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		5. Governance basically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		6. Charismatic individuals become nobles, occasionally assert authority
		7. Unusually fluid status for nobility
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but could be lost through incompetence
			2. Advancement for meritorious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		8. Women wielded considerable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Advisors and occasionally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		9. Pagan worship
			1. Appeal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Turkish script developed, partially to record \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Conversion to Islam in tenth century due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influence
		10. Military organization
			1. Large confederations under a *khan (“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”)*
			2. Authority extended through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Exceptionally strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
				1. Mobility and Speed
	2. Turkish empires in Persia, Anatolia, and India
		1. Saljuq Turks and the Abbasid empire
			1. Eighth to tenth centuries, Turkish peoples on border of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Eventually came to dominate Abbasid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. 1055, Saljuq leader Tughril Beg recognized as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Tughril consolidated his hold on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other parts of his realm
			5. Abbasid caliphs served as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Saljuq Turks and the Byzantine empire
			1. 1071, Saljuq Turks defeat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a large-scale invasion of Anatolia
			2. Ottoman Turks conquer Constantinople in 1453
			3. Transformed Anatolia into an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society
2. **The Mongol empires**
	1. Chinggis Khan (Genghis Khan) and the making of the Mongol empire
		1. Political Organization
			1. Mastered steppe diplomacy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Brought all Mongol tribes into one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. 1206, proclaimed Chinggis Khan (“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”)
			4. Broke up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			5. Formed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from men of different tribes
			6. Promoted officials on basis of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Mongol strategy: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enemies who surrendered, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to enemies who fought
		3. Mongol conquest of northern China
			1. Conquest of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by 1220
			2. Conquest of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Ravaged lands to prevent future rebellions
				1. Large-scale, long-term devastation
			4. South China was still ruled by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dynasty
	2. The Mongol empires after Chinggis Khan
		1. Division of the Mongol empires: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Khubilai Khan
			1. Chinggis Khan's grandson, consolidated Mongol rule in China
			2. Ruthless warrior, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
				1. Hosted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Established Yuan dynasty (to 1368)
			4. Khubilai extended Mongol rule to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			5. Two attempted invasions of Japan (1274, 1281) turned back by typhoons (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: “divine winds”)
		3. The Golden Horde
			1. Group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ overran Russia between 1237 and 1241
			2. Further overran Poland, Hungary, and eastern Germany, 1241-1242
			3. Main objective of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was to extract as much tax as possible
		4. The ilkhanate of Persia:
			1. Abbasid empire toppled; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sacked, 1258
				1. 200,000 massacred
			2. Persians served as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Mongols only cared about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Ilkhan Ghazan converted to Islam, 1295; massacres of Christians and Jews followed
			5. Mongols eventually assimilated into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		5. Mongol rule in China
			1. Strove to maintain strict separation from Chinese
				1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forbidden
				2. Chinese forbidden to study Mongol language
			2. Imported administrators from other areas (especially Arabs, Persians)
			3. Dismissed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scholars; dismantled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ examination
			4. Yet tolerated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. The Mongols and Eurasian integration
		1. The Mongols and trade
			1. Mongols worked to secure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and ensure safety of merchants
			2. Elaborate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with relay stations
			3. Maintained good order for traveling merchants, ambassadors, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Resettlement
			1. Mongols needed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and educated individuals from other places
			2. Often resettled them in different locations to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ served as clerks, secretaries, and administrators
			4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Muslims also served Mongols far from their homelands
	4. Decline of the Mongols in Persia and China
		1. Collapse of the ilkhanate
			1. In Persia, excessive spending and overexploitation led to reduced revenues
			2. Failure of the ilkhan's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Factional struggle plagued the Mongol leadership
			4. The last ruler died without an heir; the ilkhanate collapsed
		2. Decline of the Yuan dynasty
			1. Mongols spend bullion that supported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Public loses confidence in paper money, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Bubonic plague in southwest China in 1330s, spread through Asia and Europe
			1. Depopulation and labor shortage undermined the Mongol regime
			2. By 1368, the Chinese drove the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back to the steppes
3. **After the Mongols**
	1. The foundation of the Ottoman empire
		1. Large numbers of nomadic Turks migrated to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Osman I, charismatic leader who dominates part of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Declares independence from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1299 and attacks Byzantine empire
			1. Followers known as Osmanlis (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
		4. Ottoman conquests in the Balkans in 1350s
			1. Constantinople sacked in 1453, renamed it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Absorbed the remainder of the Byzantine empire
			3. During the sixteenth century, extended to southwest Asia, southeast Europe, and north Africa