

Chapter 12 Section 3 Notes

I. Kublai Khan Conquers China

- A. In 1215 Genghis Khan conquered the Jin in Northern China
- B. In 1234 Ogadai Khan had conquered Korea and more of Northern China
- C. By 1279 Kublai Khan conquered the Southern part of China
- D. As China's new Emperor Kublai Khan founded a new dynasty called the Yuan Dynasty
 - 1. Although it only lasted until 1368 China was united for the first time
 - 2. Greater contacts and foreign trade
- E. Kublai Khan was impressed by the Chinese government and the position of Emperor
 - 1. Built a Luxurious capitol at Beijing
 - a. Italian Marco Polo marveled at the size of the palace
- F. Failure to Conquer Japan
 - 1. Lost two naval battles against the Japanese one in 1274 and the other in 1281
 - 2. In 1281 Kublai Khan had 150,000 warriors but was unable to conquer the Japanese
 - a. In this battle a typhoon struck the Chinese fleet and forever became known in Japan as *Kamikaze or Divine Wind*

II. Mongol rule in China

- A. One Chinese advisor told Kublai Khan you may conquer on Horseback but you cannot rule on Horseback
- B. Mongol rulers gave high positions in the government to everyone but the Chinese
 - 1. Mongols
 - 2. Muslims
 - 3. Christians
- C. Kublai Khan was an able leader for China
 - 1. Restored the Grand Canal
 - 2. Paved a highway along the Grand Canal banks from Hangzhou to Beijing
 - 3. Encouraged trade
 - 4. Created postal routes
 - 5. Invited foreign merchants to visit China
 - 6. Marco Polo at the Mongol Court
 - a. Served in the Mongol Court for 17 Years
 - b. Was amazed at the black stones (coal) that the Chinese burned in their homes

III. The End of Mongol Rule

- A. At the end of Kublai Khan's reign he lost several battles in Southeast Asia
- B. Heavy spending on wars and works on luxuries put a strain on the treasury
- C. Yuan Dynasty Overthrown

1. Kublai Khan died in 1294 nearly 80 years old
2. Yuan successors struggled among themselves for power
 - a. Long resentment between the Chinese and Mongols brought rebellions
3. The Ming Dynasty was able to send the Mongols back to the Eastern Steppes

D. Decline of the Mongol Empire

1. The government in Persia fell in 1370
2. The Chagatai in Central Asia fell in 1370
3. The Golden Horde in Russia would fall in 1480 to Ivan III