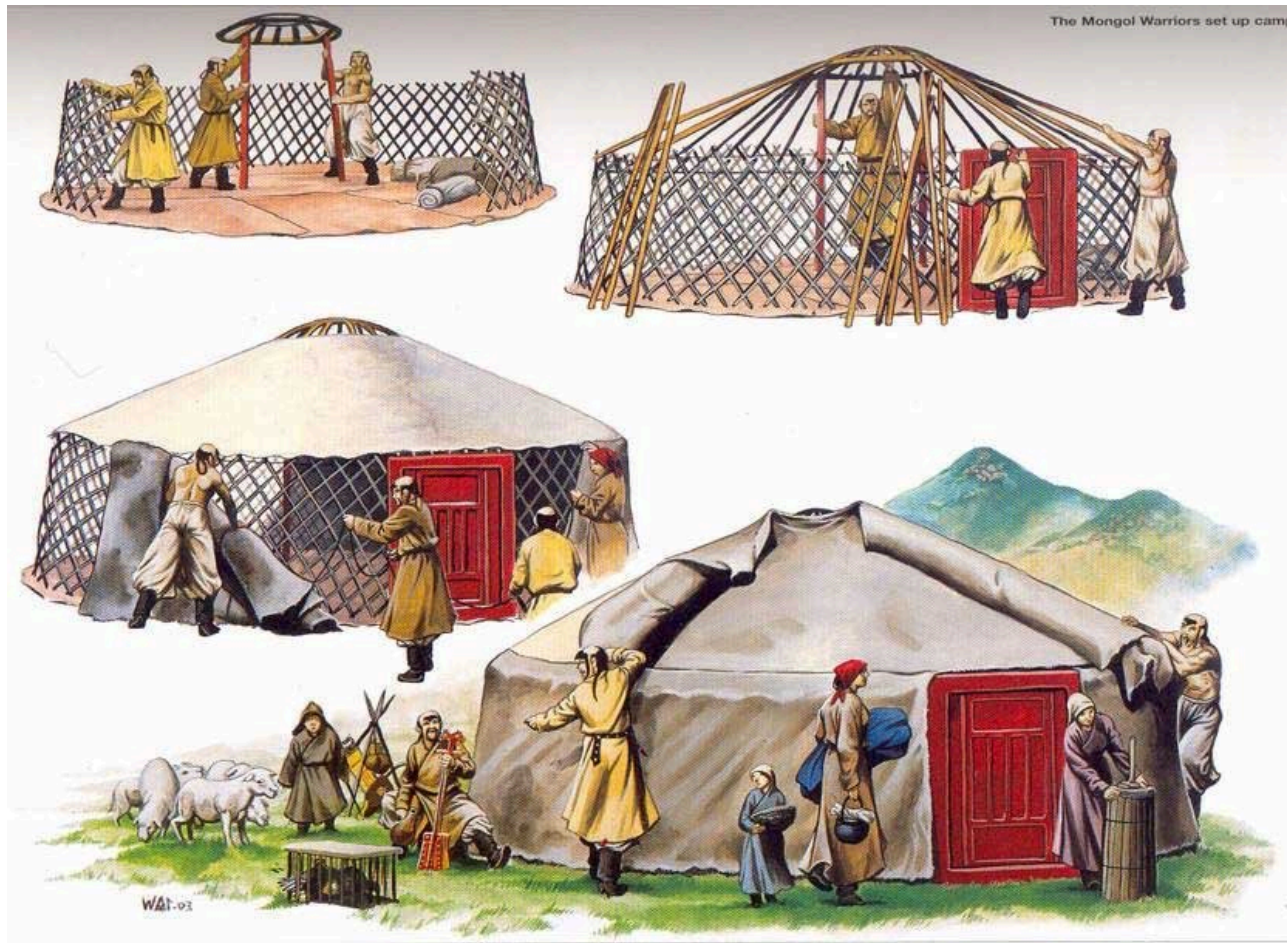
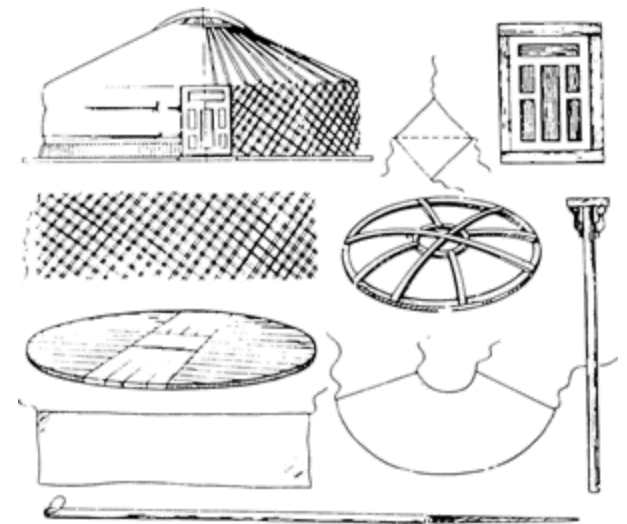


Humans and the Environment



1. At left: Construction of a Mongolian Ger



2. Above: Elements of a Mongolian Ger



3. Above: Interior of a Mongolian Ger

[illegible]

4. At left: Map of the greatest extent of the Mongolian Empire
5. Bottom Left: Mongol cavalry
6. Below: Mongolian child on a Mongol horse



4. Below: Mongolian archers



Government and Politics

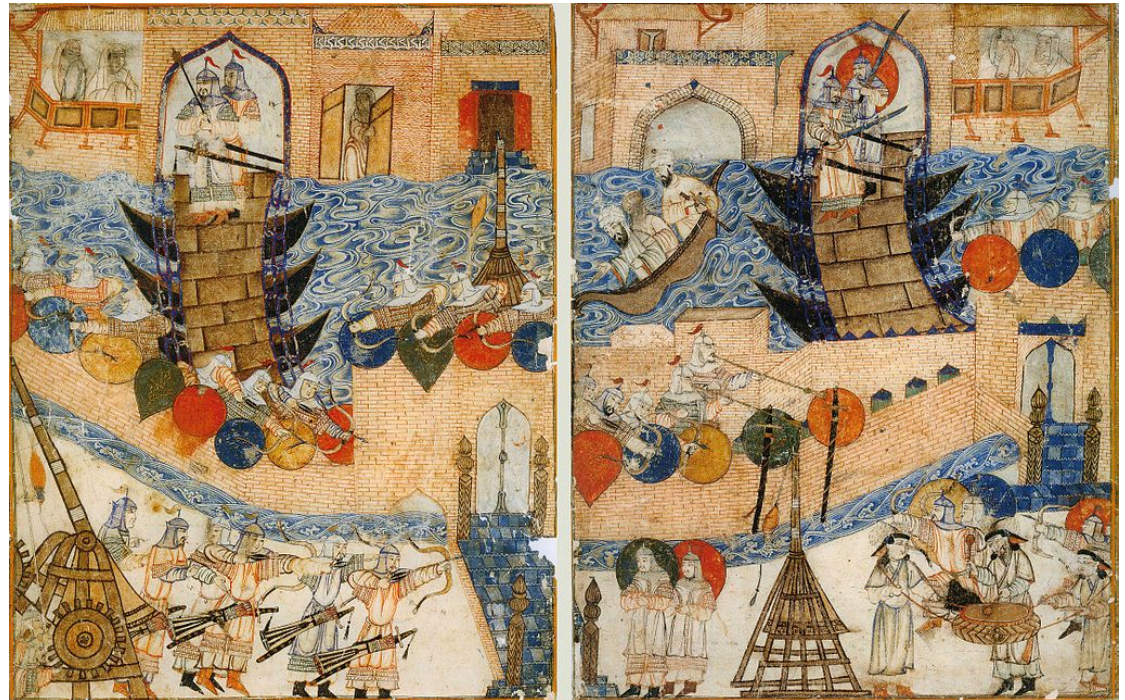


1. At Left: Portrait of Genghis Khan ascending the throne
2. Below: Merchant passport guaranteeing safety while traveling in the Mongol Empire.



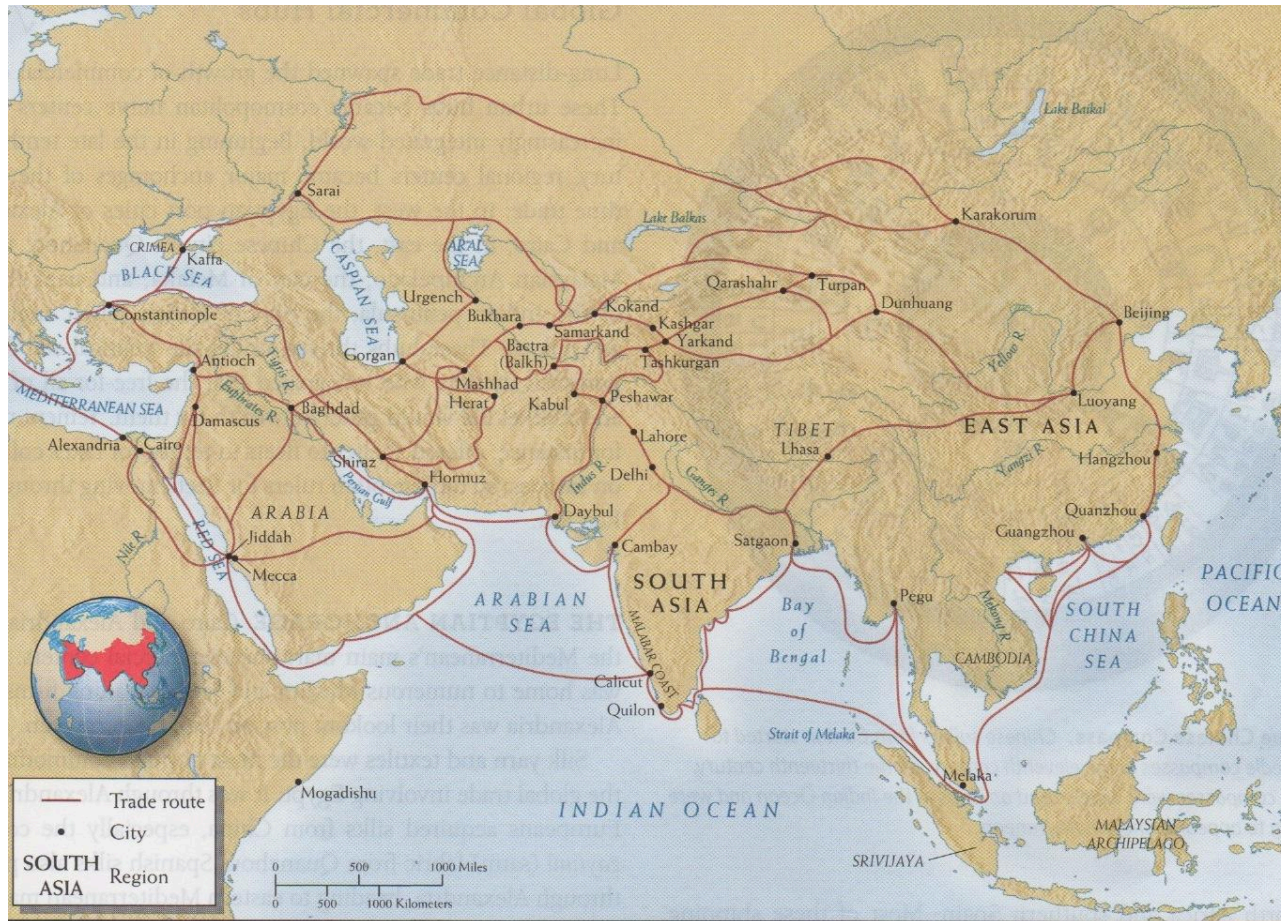
3. Excerpt from Marco Polo, *Travels*, c. 1300

" They knelt before him and made obeisance with the utmost humility. The Great Khan bade them rise and received them honorably and entertained them with good cheer. He asked many questions about their condition and how they fared after their departure. The brothers assured him that they had indeed fared well, since they found him well and flourishing. Then they presented the privileges and letters which the Pope had sent, with which he was greatly pleased, and handed over the holy oil, which he received with joy and prized very highly. When the Great Khan saw Marco, who was then a young stripling, he asked who he was. 'Sir' said Messer Niccolo, 'he is my son and your liege man.' 'He is heartily welcome,' said the Khan. What need to make a long story of it? Great indeed were the mirth and merry-making with which the Great khan and all his Court welcomed the arrival of these emissaries. And they were well served and attended to in all their needs. They stayed at Court and had a place of honor above the other barons."

Government and Politics, *cont.***4. (Below) Coronation of Ogedei Khan****5. Below: Mongol invasion of Baghdad****6. Excerpt, Letter from Güyük to Pope Innocent IV, 1246**

"You must say with a sincere heart: 'We will be your subjects; we will give you our strength'. You must in person come with your kings, all together, without exception, to render us service and pay us homage. Only then will we acknowledge your submission. And if you do not follow the order of God, and go against our orders, we will know you as our enemy."

Economy



1. At Left: The Silk Road

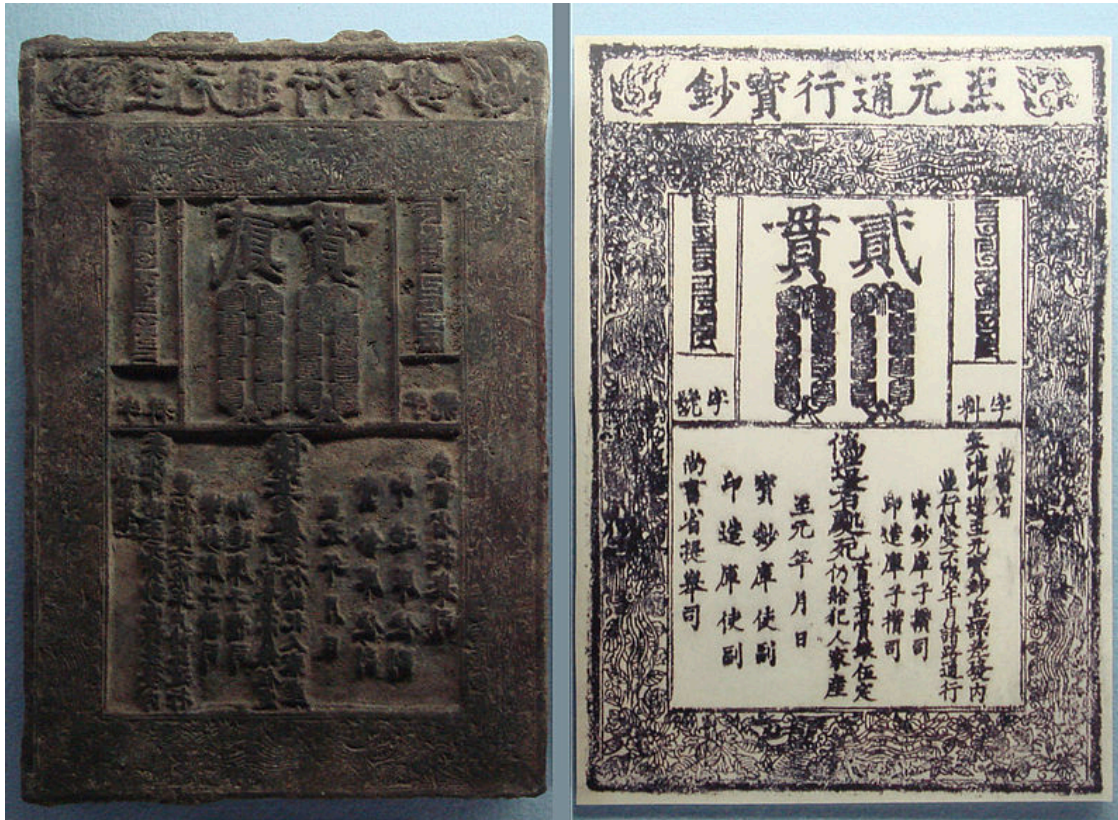
2. Below: "Great Khans" coin



3. Excerpt from Marco Polo, *Travels*, c. 1300

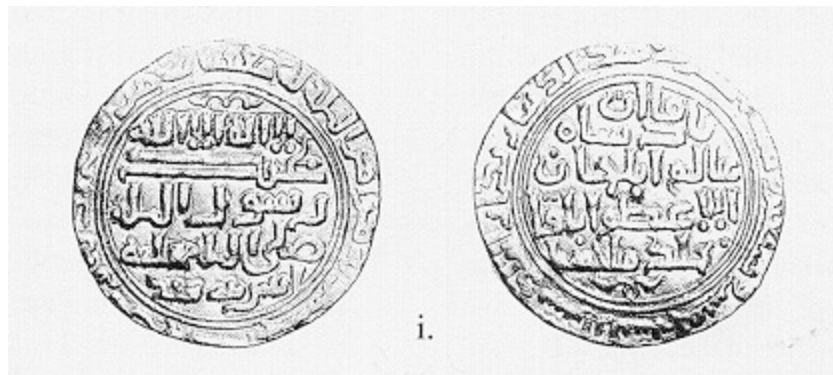
"All these pieces of paper are issued with as much solemnity and authority as if they were of pure gold or silver; and on every piece a variety of officials, whose duty it is, have to write their names, and to put their seals. And when all is prepared duly, the chief officer deputed by the Khan smears the seal entrusted to him with vermilion, and impresses it on the paper, so that the form of the seal remains imprinted upon it in red; the money is then authentic. Anyone forging it would be punished with death. And the Khan causes every year to be made such a vast quantity of this money, which costs him nothing, that it must equal in amount all the treasure of the world.

"With these pieces of paper, made as I have described, he causes all payments on his own account to be made; and he makes them to pass current universally over all his kingdoms and provinces and territories, and whithersoever his power and sovereignty extends. And nobody, however important he may think himself, dares to refuse them on pain of death. And indeed everybody takes them readily, for wheresoever a person may go throughout the great Khan's dominions he shall find these pieces of paper current, and shall be able to transact all sales and purchases of goods by means of them just as well as if they were coins of pure gold."



Economy, cont.

1. At Left: Yuan dynasty banknote (money) with its printing plate, 1287
2. Below Left: Golden Horde coin, 1257
3. Below: Timurid coin, 1470
4. Below Right: Il-khan coin, 1333





Culture

1. At Left: Persian miniature showing Ghazan's conversion from Buddhism to Islam

2. Excerpt from William of Rubruck, *The Journey of William of Rubruck, 1250s*

"Their diviners are, as (Mangu Chan) confessed to me, their priests; and whatever they say must be done is executed without delay. I will tell you of their office, as well as I could learn about it from master William and others who used to speak truthfully to me. They are very numerous and always have a captain, like a pontiff, who always places his dwelling before the principal house of Mangu Chan, at about a stone's throw from it. Under his custody are, as I have previously said, the carts in which the idols are carried. The others come after the *ordu* in positions assigned to them; and there come to them from various parts of the world people who believe in their art. Some among them know something of astronomy, particularly the chief, and they predict to them the eclipses of the sun and moon; and when one is about to take place all the people [stockpile] their food, for they must not go out of the door of their dwelling. And while the eclipse is taking place, they sound drums and instruments, and make a great noise and clamor. After the eclipse is over, they give themselves to drinking and feasting, and make great jollity. They predict lucky and unlucky days for the undertaking of all affairs; and so it is that they never assemble an army nor begin a war without their assent, and long since (the Mo'al) would have gone back to Hungary, but the diviners will not allow it."

3. Below: Tengriist world view



**Culture, cont.**

4. At Left: Depiction of the Buddha in the *Jami' al-tawarikh*

5. Excerpt from Rabban Bar Sauma, *The Monks of Kublai Khan, Emperor of China, 13th century*

"From that place they traveled inland on horses and passed through towns and villages and marveled because they found no land which was destitute of buildings. On the road they heard that Mar Papa (The Pope) [Honorius IV who died in 1287] was dead. . . . Three days later the Cardinals sent and summoned Rabban Sauma to their presence. When he went to them they began to ask him questions, saying, "What is thy quarter of the world, and why hast thou come?" . . . Rabban Sauma said unto him, "The Mongols and the Catholicus of the East have sent me to Mar Papa concerning the matter of Jerusalem; and they have sent letters with me." . . . The Cardinals said unto him, "Where is the Throne of the Catholicus?" He said to them, "In Baghdad. . . . Know ye, O our

Fathers, that many of our Fathers have gone into the countries of the Mongols, and Turks, and Chinese and have taught them the Gospel, and at the present time there are many Mongols who are Christians. For many of the sons of the Mongol kings and queens have been baptized and confess Christ. They have established churches in their military camps, they pay honor to the Christians, and there are among them many who are believers. Now the king [of the Mongols], who is joined in the bond of friendship with the Catholicus, hath the desire to take Palestine, and the countries of Syria, and he demandeth from you help in order to take Jerusalem."



Social Structure

1. At Left: Arghun's wife was Buluqhan Khatun, who gave birth to Ghazan

2. Excerpt from Giovanni da Pian del Carpine, Pope Innocent IV' ambassador, 1240s

"Girls and women ride and gallop as skillfully as men. We even saw them carrying quivers and bows, and the women can ride horses for as long as the men; they have shorter stirrups, handle horses very well, and mind all the property. The Tartar (commonly used term for Mongols) women make everything: skin clothes, shoes, leggings, and everything made of leather. They drive carts and repair them, they load camels, and are quick and vigorous in all their tasks. They all wear trousers, and some of them shoot just like men."

3. Below: Depiction of six khatuns, wives of the khan.





Social Structure, *cont.*

4. At Left: Depiction of women in a ger



5. Above: Coin of Toregene, the Great Khatun

6. Excerpt from *Tarikh-i Jahangushay-i Juvaini, Genghis Khan: The History of the World Conqueror*, 13th century

“But since Toregene Khatun was the mother of his eldest sons and was moreover shrewder and more sagacious than Moge Khatun, she sent messages to the princes, i.e. the brothers and nephews of Qa’an, and told them of what happened and of the death of Qa’an, and said that until a Khan was appointed by agreement someone would have to be ruler and leader in order that the business of the state might not be neglected nor the affairs of the commonwealth thrown into confusion; in order, too, that the army and the court might be kept under control and the interests of the people protected.

Chaghatai and the other princes sent representative to say that Toregene Khatun was the mother of the princes who had a right to the Khanate; therefore, until a *quriltai* was held, it was she that should direct the affairs of the state, and the old ministers should remain in the service of the Court, so that the old and new *yasas* might not be changed from what was the law.

Now Toregene Khatun was a very shrewd and capable woman, and her position was greatly strengthened by this unity and concord, And when Moge Khatun shortly followed in the wake of Qa’an, by means of finesse and cunning she obtained control of all affairs of state and won over the hearts of her relatives by all kinds of favors and kindnesses and by the sending of gifts and presents. And for the most part strangers and kindred, family and army inclined towards her, and submitted themselves obediently and gladly to her commands and prohibitions, and came under her sway. And all manner of men bent their steps towards her; while Chingai and the other ministers of Qa’an continued to perform their duties as before, and the governors on every side remained at their posts.”