

1. What were the failures and successes of the Mongols?

Successes	Failures
Established international law	No standardized Government
Democratically elected their leaders	Divided into different empires after after Kublia Khans death
Territory Acquisition Successes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genghis Khan- From 14th century mongolia to the Caspian Sea • Ogadia Khan- Jin State of Northern China • Möngke Khan- took Baghdad from Abbasid Empire • Kublai Khan- Conquered Sung Dynasty in China 	Territory Acquisition Failures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan- sailed to Japan twice, both failed due to hurricanes • India- wasn't able to defeat Allauddin's defense • Java, Burma, Cambodia, and Vietnam- failed due to heat tropical environment, parasitic and infectious diseases (failed campaigns weakened empire greatly)
Improved silk road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvigorated trade • Taxed trade • Security on trade road for travelers • Weigh stations on silk road for messengers 	Divided into different empires after after Kublai Khans death <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowed Han Chinese Ming Dynasty to take in 1368 • Russians took independence over 14th and 15th centuries
Very adaptable at combat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experts at siege warfare and enemy interrogation • Built ships to take Japan • Adopted Chinese Gun Powder 	
16 million direct descendants of Genghis Khan	
Democratically elected their leaders	

2. What is one thing you found interesting/new about the Mongols?

- Peace existed in a large religiously diverse empire composed of Buddhism, Eastern Christianity, Manichaeism, and Islam due to religious tolerance.
 - Often times people presume that a lot of conflict occurs because of differences of opinions with religions, but this empires shows that religions don't cause conflicts. It is people refusing to cohabitate with someone of a different religion, and mind set.