

The Crisis of the Mongol

What were the failures? successes? of the Mongols?

The Mongols were a nomadic people who conquered vast territories in Asia and Eastern Europe during the 13th and 14th centuries.

Some of its failures and successes are that in its failures the Mongols failed to conquer Japan twice in the late 13th century, due to a combination of bad weather and strong resistance from Japanese samurai warriors. They were also unable to conquer Vietnam and Java, due to their difficult terrain and fierce resistance from local armies. Another of the Mongols' failures is the failure of their military campaigns which became a key factor leading to the weakening and eventual demise of the Mongol empire in China. Among the failed campaigns were two naval campaigns against Japan, one in 1274 and another in 1281, which turned into complete fiascos. On the successes of the Mongols, they created the largest empire in world history, stretching over 22 million square kilometers at its peak. They were skilled horsemen and archers and used innovative tactics such as mock retreats and the use of siege weapons. They promoted trade and created a unified system of law and administration that made it easy for people and goods to move through their vast empire. The Mongols also promoted religious tolerance, allowing people to practice their own religions and even promoting religious syncretism. The Mongols conquered large swaths of Asia in the 13th and 14th centuries CE thanks to their fast light cavalry and excellent archers, but another significant contribution to their success was their adoption of their enemies' tactics and technology that enabled them to defeat the Mongols. established military powers in China, Persia and among others. A constantly adapting combination of training, tactics, discipline, intelligence and new tactics gave the Mongol army its savage edge against the slower and heavier armies of the day. The Mongols lost very few battles and would usually fight again another day, winning the second time.

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

What I found interesting/new about the Mongols is that they had a unique communication system that used a network of horsemen and relay stations, known as the Yam system. This allowed them to quickly transmit messages across their vast empire and was instrumental in their military conquests and administration. The Yam system was so efficient that it could reportedly transmit a message from the capital of Karakorum in Mongolia to the westernmost part of the empire, in what is now Eastern Europe, in just a few days. Another thing that is interesting is that Mongolians did many things for the development of China, such as tax collection, foreign taxes, which led to the prosperity of the cities along with the reopening of the silk roads, the reunification of China and the reopening of the grand canal and many other commercial ports. Although they are primarily known for their skill in warfare and conquest, they also had a significant impact on trade and culture. Under his rule, the trade routes that crossed Central Asia and

connected Europe and East Asia prospered, allowing the spread of technology, religion, and ideas among different cultures. Another interesting aspect is the political and military organization of the Mongols. Their leader, known as the Great Khan, held absolute power and surrounded himself with an elite group of commanders and advisors. In addition, the Mongol army was organized into units of 10, 100, 1,000, and 10,000 men, allowing for rapid mobilization and greater flexibility on the battlefield. In short, the Mongols are a fascinating people, and their impact on history is significant and lasting.