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Impact of the Mongol Empire

"Wait For It... The Mongols!: Crash Course World History #17" is a documentary from the CrashCourse YouTube channel that explores the rise and impact of the Mongol Empire. The documentary is presented by John Green, who provides an entertaining and informative overview of the Mongols' history, culture, and legacy. The documentary begins by discussing the geography and climate of the Mongolian steppe, which shaped the nomadic lifestyle of the Mongol people. John then goes on to explore the early history of the Mongols, from their legendary founding by Genghis Khan to their conquests of China, Central Asia, and Europe.

Throughout the documentary, John emphasizes the Mongols' military prowess and innovative tactics, such as the feigned retreat and the use of a mobile cavalry. He also discusses the cultural and economic impact of the Mongol Empire, such as their support of trade and their religious tolerance. The documentary ends with a discussion of the decline of the Mongol Empire and its legacy, including the cultural and technological exchanges that took place during the Pax Mongolica and the lasting impact of the Mongols on world history.

The Mongol Empire, which existed from the early 13th to the mid-14th century, was one of the largest and most powerful empires in world history. The Mongols were highly skilled warriors, and their military conquests were one of their most significant successes. They conquered vast territories in Asia, including China, Central Asia, and much of the Islamic world. They also launched invasions of Europe, although they were eventually defeated. The Mongols

were known for their support of trade and commerce, which helped to stimulate economic growth and cultural exchange throughout their empire. They built extensive networks of roads and trade routes and established a paper money system that facilitated trade across their territories.

The Mongols were notorious for their brutality towards their enemies, including the massacre of civilians and the destruction of entire cities. This has led some historians to view the Mongol conquests as acts of genocide. The Mongols struggled to establish a stable system of governance over their vast territories, and their empire was often characterized by political instability and conflict. The empire was eventually divided into several smaller states, each of which was ruled by a different branch of the Mongol royal family. Although the Mongols had many successes, their legacy has been mixed. Some historians argue that their conquests helped to spread knowledge and ideas across the Eurasian continent, while others view them as a destructive force that caused widespread suffering and set back the development of many cultures and societies.

One exciting thing about the Mongols is their use of a unique writing system called the Mongolian script. Developed in the 12th century, the Mongolian script is an alphabet based on the Uighur script and is used to write the Mongolian language. It is notable for its vertical orientation, with the letters arranged in columns from top to bottom, and its distinctive calligraphic style. The Mongolian script was also adapted to write other languages, including Tibetan and Manchu, and was widely used throughout the Mongol Empire. Today, the Mongolian script is still used in Mongolia, Inner Mongolia, and other parts of China and is considered an essential part of Mongolian cultural heritage.