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HIS 113: World Civilization

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Film Discussion

The Mongols were nomadic people from Central Asia who established an empire under the leader Genghis Khan. The Mongols had a significant impact on world history. The Mongols were successful in conquering huge territories, but they often struggled with the integration of these territories into their empire. They were not able to “establish a stable system of governance or power in many of the territories they conquered, which led to frequent problems and rebellions.” The Mongols were known for their “ruthless tactics” on the battlefield, which often involved the destruction of entire cities and populations. This had a significant impact on the environment, as the destruction of farmland and other resources led to famine and ecological devastation.

The Mongols were one of the most successful military forces in history, conquering vast territories across Asia and Eastern Europe. Their use of cavalry and archery was highly effective and allowed them to defeat much larger armies. The Mongol Empire was known for its cultural diversity, as it included people from a wide range of ethnic and religious backgrounds. This diversity led to a significant amount of cultural exchange, with ideas and technologies flowing between different parts of the empire.

One interesting aspect of Mongol history is their use of psychological warfare on the battlefield. The Mongols were known for their use of fear tactics, such as leaving behind piles of human skulls after a battle, to intimidate their enemies. They also employed spies and propaganda to sow discord among their enemies and weaken their resolve. This shows that the Mongols were skilled not only in traditional military tactics but also in the art of psychological manipulation.