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The Mongols were skilled warriors who built an empire through conquest, defeating many powerful armies, such as the Jin dynasty in China, the Khwarezmian Empire in Persia, and the Kievan Rus in Eastern Europe. They had a unique style of warfare that was highly effective, with skilled horsemen who could shoot arrows while riding and cover great distances quickly.

The Mongols were also efficient administrators, with a system of communication and rule that allowed them to govern their vast territories effectively. They facilitated the exchange of goods, ideas, and technologies between different regions, leading to the development of new technologies and the spread of ideas and knowledge across Asia and Europe.

However, the Mongols also faced failures, such as overexpansion, which led to internal struggles and disputes among the Mongol nobility, weakening the empire and making it more vulnerable to external threats. They also faced

resistance and rebellion from conquered peoples who were unhappy with their rule. Additionally, the Mongols were known for their destruction and oppression, massacring entire populations, destroying cities, and devastating agricultural lands.

Despite their successes, the Mongols were ultimately unable to maintain their empire, as they were unable to consolidate their power after the death of Genghis Khan. The empire was divided among his sons and eventually collapsed due to internal disputes, invasions, and rebellions.