**Chapter 17 Nomadic Empires and Eurasian Integration**

**Identification (Who, what did they do, historical significance)**

* **Mahmud of Ghazni Tamerlane (Timur the Lame)**
* **Temujin/Chinggis Khan Osman**
* **Kubilai Khan Sultan Mehmed II**
* **Marco Polo Khan**
* **4 Divisions of Empire Bubonic Plague**

**II. Guided Reading Questions**

**1. What does the story of Guillame Boucher represent? How does it fit in with Mongol strategies for Eurasian**

**integration?**

**2. How did geography affect the development of nomadic societies in central Asia? Elaborate on their adaptations and how those adaptations gave them certain advantages.**

**3. What made the military of the Mongols so formidable (what strategies, organization, techniques)?**

**4. How were the Mongols able to conquer China? Elaborate on the keys to their success.**

**5. The book states that “most of the Mongol leaders were better conquerors than administrators”. Using specific examples to what degree was this quote accurate?**

**6. List and explain 5 ways in which the Mongols integrated Eurasian cultures.**

**7. Discuss the role of epidemics in the decline of the Mongol empires.**

**8. What was the lasting legacy of Tamerlane?**

**9. How did the Ottomans manage to finally topple the Byzantine civilization?**

**10. What role did religion(s) play in the nomadic empires? What generalizations can you make?**

**11. What do you think were the MOST SIGNIFICANT legacies of this period of nomadic empires? How did these people change history?**

**12. Marco Polo’s account of his travels in the 13th century has long been one of the most widely read and beloved sources in history. Why is this? Why is the source so valuable? Why was and why is it still popular?**