
The Great Mongol Emperor Genghis Khan

Genghis Khan, Mongol Emperor from 1167 to 1227, birth name Temujin, succeeded his father Yekusya, the chief of the Mongol tribe. Genghis Khan became famous for his well-organized army, twice the size of any other empire in history, with dictatorship abilities that were so powerful that it lasted a century after his death. Mongols were nomadic people, hunter-gatherers, herding sheep and horses and they were also known for killing off opposing armies who refused to join forces with them, subjugating millions who wanted to create empires of their own.

Some rulers chose to collaborate and others refused. The ones who collaborated knew they weren't any match for the Mongol empire, "There were perhaps 80,000 riders, trailed by a great herd of spare mounts. And in front they drove thousands of civilians, as human shields" Genghis Khan and the Mongol Empire led a conquest from Asia to Europe for over 150 years in the late 12th century. He left a great legacy through his laws and ideas while evoking religious freedom and laying the foundation for medieval globalization, unifying the Mongol and the Turkic tribes in Mongolia. Genghis Khan left wounds for ages in countries like China, Russia, India, the Middle East, and many parts of Europe for centuries to the point that people, in present day Mongolia, still view him as "God". Mongols were more tolerant of other religions than many today because Genghis Khan had a mixture of religions in his clan from Buddhists, Muslims, Christians, to worshiper of Tengri . His idea of conquest was not to separate people of different cultures, but to have as many followers in order to weaken opposing empire because strength an strategies were more important than for them.

They had highly complex and unique tactics that only the Mongols Empire would use. The Mongol used great tactics like spying, catapulting, flooding, insulation, and one of the most effective ones were fake defeat. Fake defeat is when they pretend to retreat to let the opponent lose there guard then they attack. Along with their unique tactics, they also had concentrated power and a greater amount of technology and weapons than their opponents, making it possible for them to beat their opponents in a shorter amount of time. The other thing to think about is that their empire included all different types of people from different religions, which benefited them because they counted on Christian and Muslim engineers to manufacture their siege artillery weapons. Along with tactics and concentrated firepower they had the right garments that were durable because it included lightly armored leather which gave them agility, and mounted leather shields in order to protect their faces. All of these things made the Mongol Empire successful for 150 years. The Mongol had conquered more than Roman Empire had done in 30 years, it took around 300 years for the Roman Empire to accomplish what the Mongol Empire had done.

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