## Mongol Globalization ER Name:

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| **Technology:** many critical technologies spread during the Mongol Empire. Mostly technology went from the East to the West. Europe and the Middle East received the knowledge of gunpowder, paper, compasses, and blast furnaces from China.  Both Europe and China got scientific knowledge and clear glass from the Middle East.  Europe’s only contribution to this trade was the Trebuchet, a siege weapon—it spread to China during this time, having already spread to the Middle East a century earlier. | | |
| **Who got what during this exchange?** | | |
| China | Middle East | Europe |
| **Why did this exchange happen?** | | |

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| **Exploration:** Due to the safety of Mongol Roads, there were many explorers and travelers in Asia during this time.  The most important explorer of the era was Ibn Battuta—who travelled from Morocco and who gave detailed, accurate accounts of North Africa, Arabia, the Mediterranean, India, the Spice Islands, Central Asia, and China.  There were also a large number of European explorers such as Marco Polo, William of Rubruck, and John of Plano Carpini—who gave detailed accounts of the Middle East, Central Asia, and China.  This is the first time that Europe or the Middle East had accurate information on East Asia and represents a massive step in the globalization of knowledge. After this, world maps would start to appear more reliable—especially those based on the knowledge of Ibn Battuta. |
| **Why is this a large step in globalization?** |

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| **Military Tactics:** Genghis Khan and the Mongol Armies he inspired were centuries ahead of their time in military organization and tactics.  In general, Mongol armies were fast and extremely well organized. They were able to create local superiority in firepower even when outnumbered. This is why the Mongols generally won their battles even though they were almost always outnumbered 3 or 4 to 1.  The impact of Mongol military tactics was not immediate. Only the Middle East and Russia saw a sudden change in tactics because of the Mongols. The change would be for light cavalry with many horses each—speed over strength. The Mongols also inspired the world to use curved swords for horsemen rather than straight swords. |
| **What was the Mongol impact on military?** |

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| **Disease:** the interconnectedness of the Mongol world came with the downside that is always the case of interconnectedness. Knowledge and culture travel hand-in-hand with disease and the Mongol era saw a big one—the Black Death.  Starting in China sometime around 1320, the Black Death spread to Africa and Europe by 1350. It was the world’s first truly modern pandemic and resulted in the deaths of 75 to 200 million people (between 25-50% of the world population). |
| **Why does globalization spread disease?** |