1206 – 1368

Mongol Empire Quiz

Name _____ Date _____

Fill in the circle beside the best answer.

1. Who was Genghis Khan, and what did he accomplish before 1227?

- (A) A Mongol leader who founded the Yuan Dynasty and welcomed Marco Polo to China
- (B) A Chinese emperor who united the warring states and built the first Great Wall of China
- (C) A Turkish leader who united the Ottoman tribes and captured Constantinople
- (D) A Mongol leader who united the Mongol tribes and built an empire larger than Rome's

2. What advantage did conquering northern China give the Mongols?

- (A) It gave them a large ocean navy that they used to conquer Japan and Java
- (B) It gave them Chinese war elephants and chariots that replaced their cavalry
- (C) It gave them enough farmland to give up herding and settle in permanent villages
- (D) It gave them Chinese engineering, administration, and siege weapon technology

3. What happened when the Mongols invaded Europe in 1241?

- (A) They crushed every army they faced and turned back only when the Great Khan died
- (B) They conquered France and Italy and ruled western Europe for about fifty years
- (C) They lost a major battle in Hungary and never crossed the Danube River again
- (D) They were stopped at the border of Poland by a combined Polish and German army of knights

4. Why was the Mongol sack of Baghdad in 1258 especially significant?

- (A) It destroyed the Ottoman Empire and ended four centuries of Turkish rule in the region
- (B) It destroyed the Mamluk Sultanate and opened Egypt and North Africa to Mongol rule
- (C) It destroyed the Abbasid Caliphate and ended the Islamic golden age in the region
- (D) It destroyed the Byzantine Empire and ended Christian rule in the eastern Mediterranean

5. What was the Pax Mongolica?

- (A) A peace treaty between Kublai Khan and Japan that ended the Mongol sea invasions
- (B) A meeting of Mongol leaders that chose each new Great Khan after the old one died
- (C) A time of stability under Mongol rule that made Silk Road trade and travel safe
- (D) A law code written by Genghis Khan that set out punishments for Mongol soldiers

6. Who defeated the Mongols at Ain Jalut in 1260?

- (A) Egyptian Mamluk forces
- (B) Seljuk Turkish forces
- (C) European Crusader forces
- (D) Byzantine imperial forces

7. What was the Mongol Empire's greatest historical significance?

- (A) As the first empire to use gunpowder, it ended the age of cavalry across Europe and Asia
- (B) As the largest connected land empire, it both destroyed cities and linked Eurasia by trade
- (C) As the longest-lasting empire in history, it ruled China and Persia for a thousand years
- (D) As the largest sea empire in history, it linked Asia and the Americas by ocean trade

8. What ended Mongol rule in China?

- (A) Manchu armies from the north overthrew the Yuan and founded the Qing Dynasty
- (B) Chinese rebels under Zhu Yuanzhang overthrew the Yuan and founded the Ming Dynasty
- (C) Mamluk forces from Egypt defeated the Yuan army and forced the Mongols out of China
- (D) Japanese forces under the shogun invaded China and placed a new emperor on the throne

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Mongol Empire Quiz: Answer Key

1. **D** A Mongol leader who united the Mongol tribes and built an empire larger than Rome's

2. **D** It gave them Chinese engineering, administration, and siege weapon technology

3. **A** They crushed every army they faced and turned back only when the Great Khan died

4. **C** It destroyed the Abbasid Caliphate and ended the Islamic golden age in the region

5. **C** A time of stability under Mongol rule that made Silk Road trade and travel safe

6. **A** Egyptian Mamluk forces

7. **B** As the largest connected land empire, it both destroyed cities and linked Eurasia by trade

8. **B** Chinese rebels under Zhu Yuanzhang overthrew the Yuan and founded the Ming Dynasty