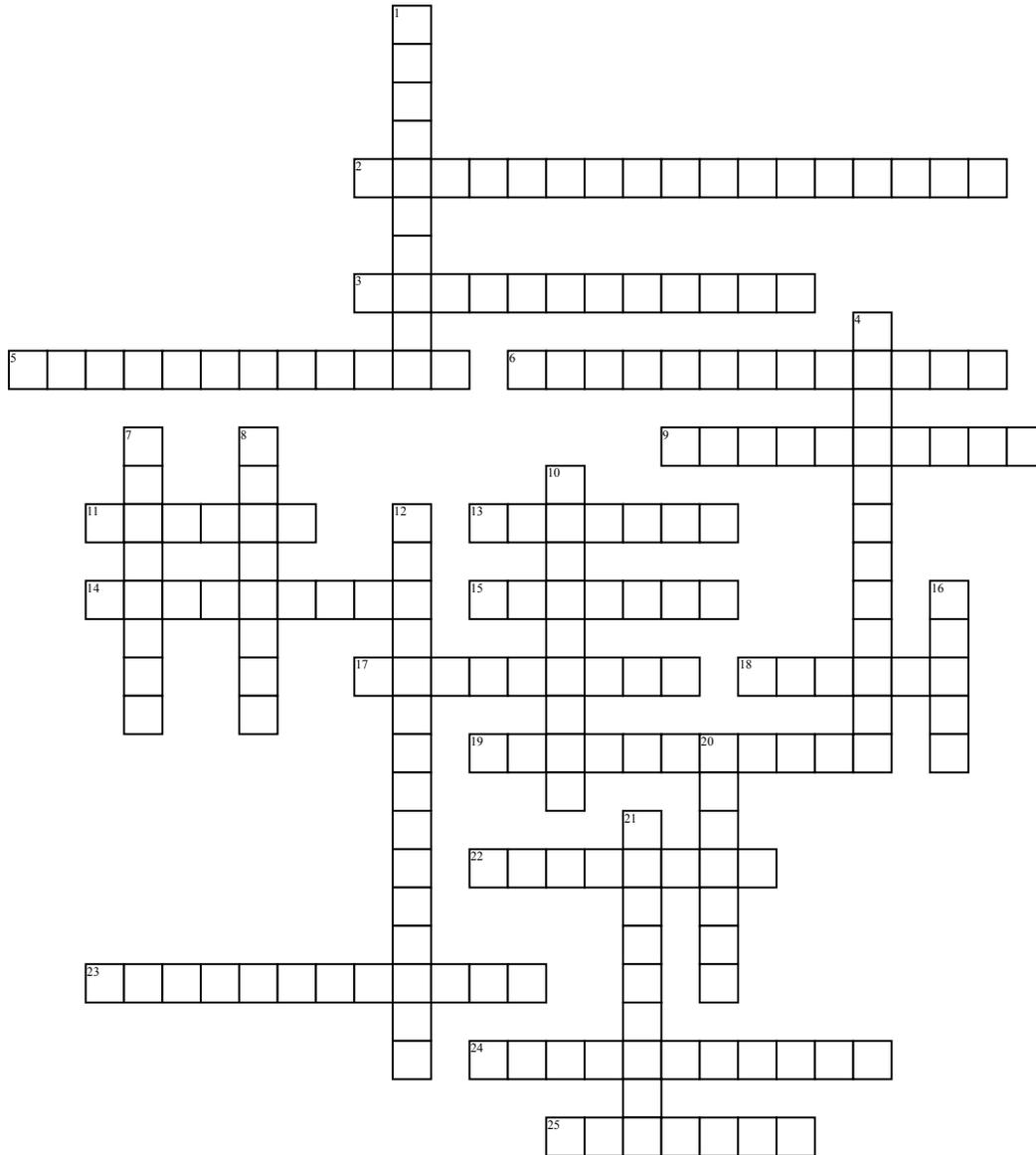


The Mongolian Empire



Across

- 2. During the Song and Mongol dynasties, _____ was a major cultural development.
- 3. Who ended the Mongol dynasty?
- 5. Who perfected the making of porcelain?
- 6. Too much spending on foreign conquests, corruption at court, and growing internal instability plagued what dynasty?
- 9. The _____ needle and thread take the place of brush and ink, while pieces of silk and brocade are transformed into areas of color.
- 11. What belief influenced the portrayal of humans as insignificant in the midst of nature
- 13. the area that the khan ruled
- 14. Venetian traveler who explored Asia in the 13th century and served Kublai Khan (1254-1324)
- 15. grassland plains without trees
- 17. a ceramic made of fine clay baked at very high temperatures

- 18. What influenced artists to find the "way" in nature?
 - 19. (ruled 1206-1227) name means "Universal Ruler," led a fierce Mongol army, best known for his military campaigns
 - 22. What major technology brought by the Europeans greatly increased the Mongols strength
 - 23. people who lived off of domesticated herds and followed herds to grazing pastures
 - 24. An extensive interconnected network of trade routes
 - 25. People of an empire that originated out of the steppes of Eurasia that grew to become the largest empire in the world's history.
- Down**
- 1. grandchild of Genghis Khan, became Great Khan of Mongol Empire in 1260, completed conquest of China, created the Yuan Dynasty in China, ruled the Great Khanate, increased foreign trade, was ruler when Marco Polo arrived in China

- 4. Empty spaces were left in the paintings because in the _____, one cannot know the whole truth
- 7. one of several separate territories into which Genghis Khan's empire was split, each under the rule of one of his sons
- 8. What type of people were the Mongols?
- 10. Mongolian ruler of Samarkand who led his nomadic hordes to conquer an area from Turkey to Mongolia (1336-1405)
- 12. a revised form of Confucianism that evolved as a response to Buddhism and held sway in China from the late Tang dynasty to the end of the dynastic system in the twentieth century
- 16. A person whose lifestyle consists of hunting, gathering, and moving from one place to another
- 20. medicine man or wizard, people believed he had the power to summon spirits and cure the sick.
- 21. a crude uncouth ill-bred person lacking culture or refinement