

POINTS TO-GO – LESSON 5

The Mongol invasions:

Under Genghis Khan and his descendants, the Mongols invaded China, Southern Siberia, Eastern Europe, and the Middle East. They reached Anatolia in the 1240s and conquered Abbasid Baghdad in 1258.

Pax-Mongolica:

The Mongol conquests united important regions from Eastern Europe to China. It facilitated thriving intellectual exchange and commerce.

The Mongol Impact on the Muslim world:

Baghdad and Iraq suffered although later on partially recovered.

The Abbasid caliphate was abolished but re-enacted in Mamluk Cairo. The Mongols in Central Asia and the Middle East converted to Islam and gave rise to some of the greatest

Muslim dynasties, such as the Ilkhanids, the Timurids and the Mughals.