The Impact of Mongol Rule on other Regions

Mongol Impact	
Area	Impact
China	First foreigners to rule all of China The Yuan Dynasty 1279-1368 Retained the Chinese Bureaucracy Opened China to foreigners
India	Began the Mughal Dynasty in 1526 Led by Babur, a Mongol descendant of both Genghis Khan and Timur Ruled Indian subcontinent until mid-18 th century Policy of tolerance toward Hindu subjects Saw the emergence of the great Mongol rulers Akbar (1556-1605), Jahngir (1605-1627), and Shah Jahan (1627-1658) Became mere puppets during British occupation and rule in the 19 th century Magnificent Mogul art and architecture influenced unique Indian styles such as the Taj Mahal
Southwest Asia	 Hulegu – (Persia – Iran, Iraq, and Syria) became assimilated into Islamic culture. Jagatai Khanate (Central Asia) became Turkish in language and custom; adopted Islamic faith. Law codes based on loyalty Influenced the cultures of Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakistan Briefly regenerated by Tamerlane circa 1400 AD
Russia	Destroyed Kievan Rus' urban life Depleted the population Exploited Russians by demanding tribute payments in silver Indirect rule through local Russian princes Orthodox Church exempted from tributes, allowed the church to have a cultural leadership role Isolated the area from Byzantium and Western Europe Moscow princes defied Mongols and offered peasants protection Overthrown by Ivan III in the 15 th century