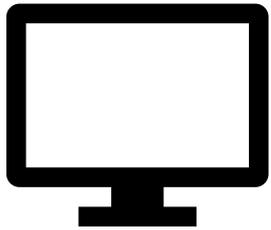


KUBLAI KHAN



DIGITAL



PRINT

KUBLAI KHAN

Kublai Khan was born in Mongolia in 1215, no one knows the exact date. Genghis Khan was his grandfather and the ruler of the Mongol Empire. The Mongols had come to power in China by sheer force.

Kublai was trained to be a hunter, fighter, and horseman at a young age. He also studied Confucianism and Buddhism (ancient Chinese philosophies). He and his family lived in a round tent called a yurt.

Kublai's brother, Möngke, became the Great Khan of the Mongol Empire in 1251. Möngke appointed Kublai to be the ruler of an area in Northern China, while he set out to conquer their enemies in the south. Kublai established the new northern capital of Shangdu. Kublai was surrounded by Chinese advisers and exposed to Chinese culture during his rule in the north. Within a few years, his brother asked him to help conquer southern China and the Song Dynasty.

In 1252, Möngke ordered Kublai to attack the Yunnan province and conquer the Dai Kingdom. Kublai spent over a year preparing for his first military campaign. Although it took three years, by the end of 1256 Kublai had conquered Yunnan. Kublai continued to expand the empire due to his advanced military skills.

In 1259, while in battle with the Song, Kublai learned that his brother had been killed. Kublai agreed to a treaty with the Song and returned north. He learned that his younger brother Ariq Böke called a meeting of royal families in Karakorum, the Mongol capital. There, he was named the Great Khan. Kublai disputed his brother's claim and held his own kuriltai (assembly) where he named himself Great Khan in 1260.

The disputed claims of Ariq Böke and Kublai led to a civil war. The brothers fought for four years before Kublai's army finally won. Ariq surrendered to Kublai in Shangdu in 1264. Kublai spared his brother's life but ordered the execution of his brother's supporters. Kublai was crowned the Great Khan.

As the Great Khan, Kublai wanted to conquer all of southern China. He raided southern cities of the Song dynasty using a trebuchet. A trebuchet is a type of catapult. These catapults allowed the Mongol army to hurl huge rocks onto the cities of the Song. Part of the Song Dynasty was defeated.

What country was Kublai born in? *

- China
- Brazil
- Tibet
- Mongolia

What dynasty did he start in 1271? *

- Yuan
- Song
- Ming
- None of the above

What year did the Yuan dynasty end? *

- 1361
- 1492
- 1368
- 1345



READING PASSAGE

15 QUESTIONS

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TRUE OR FALSE

1. The Song dynasty was in power from 960 until 1279. TRUE

2. What dynasty did he start in 1271?
A. China
B. Brazil
C. Tibet
D. Mongolia

3. What year did the Yuan dynasty end?
A. 1361
B. 1492
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D. 1345

4. What was the round tent called Kublai lived in?
A. Igloo
B. Lean-to
C. Yurt
D. Sartorius

5. Who was Great Khan after Kublai?
A. Temur
B. Mongke
C. Yuan
D. Genghis Khan

6. What did Kublai die from?
A. Gout
B. Starvation
C. Poison
D. Arrows

7. Genghis Khan was Kublai's son. TRUE

8. Genghis Khan was Kublai's son. FALSE

9. By the end of his rule, Kublai had conquered all of southern China. TRUE

Digital or print

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THINK TANK

INCLUDED

- ✓ READING PASSAGE
- ✓ TEACHER DIRECTIONS
 - ✓ ANSWER KEY
 - ✓ 15 QUESTIONS
 - ✓ SELF-GRADING
- ✓ PRINTABLE VERSION
- ✓ DIGITAL VERSION



QUESTION TYPES

-  **MULTIPLE CHOICE (6)**
-  **TRUE OR FALSE (9)**
-  **EDITABLE QUESTIONS
(FOR DIGITAL VERSION)**

True

False



STUDENTS NEED

✓ ACCESS TO GOOGLE CLASSROOM™
(IF USING THE DIGITAL FORMAT)

✓ GOOGLE™ ACCOUNTS

✓ KNOW HOW TO ZOOM IN AND ZOOM OUT TO
ENLARGE OR SHRINK THE SCREEN

True

False



BENEFITS

-  SELF-GRADING
-  IMMEDIATE STUDENT FEEDBACK
-  PAPERLESS
-  NO PREP
-  SAVES YOU TIME
-  COMPREHENSION PRACTICE



OPTIONS



FRONT-LOADING



GROUP STATIONS



SUB PLANS



UNIT REVIEW



ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY



DIGITAL



PRINTABLE

