

Strayer 12, People, Places, Things

“age-set”: Among the Masai, a group of boys united by a common initiation ceremony, who then moved together through the various “age-grades,” or ranks, of Masai life.

Black Death: Name later given to the massive plague pandemic that swept through Eurasia beginning in 1331; it is usually regarded as an outbreak of bubonic plague.

Chinggis Khan: Title meaning “universal ruler” that was given to the Mongol leader Temujin in 1206 after he united the Mongols. (*pron.* CHENG-iz KAHN)

“fictive kinship”: Common form of tribal bonding in nomadic societies in which allies are designated and treated as blood relatives.

Ghazan Khan: Il-khan (subordinate khan) of Persia who ruled from 1295 to 1304; he is noted for his efforts to repair the Mongol damage to Persia. (*pron.* HAZ-zan KAHN)

Hulegu Khan: Grandson of Chinggis Khan (ca. 1217–1265) who became the first il-khan (subordinate khan) of Persia. (*pron.* hoo-LAY-goo KAHN)

Karakorum: Capital of the Mongol Empire. (*pron.* kah-rah-KOR-um)

khagan: Supreme ruler of a Turkic nomadic confederation. (*pron.* KAH-gahn)

Khanbalik: The “city of the khan,” founded as a new capital city for the Mongols after their conquest of China; now the city of Beijing. (*pron.* kahn-BAL-ik)

Khubilai Khan: Grandson of Chinggis Khan who ruled China from 1271 to 1294. (*pron.* KOO-bihlie KAHN)

Kipchak Khanate: Name given to Russia by the Mongols after they conquered it and incorporated it into the Mongol Empire in the mid-thirteenth century; known to Russians as the “Khanate of the Golden Horde.” (*pron.* KIP-chak KAHN-ate)

Masai: Nomadic cattle-keeping people of what is now Kenya and Tanzania. (*pron.* mah-SIGH)

Modun: Great ruler of the Xiongnu Empire (r. 210–174 B.C.E.) who created a centralized and hierarchical political system. (*pron.* moe-DOON)

Mongol world war, the: Term used to describe half a century of military campaigns, massive killing, and empire building pursued by Chinggis Khan and his successors in Eurasia after 1209.

pastoralism: Way of life in which people depend on the herding of domesticated animals for their food.

Temujin: Birth name of the Mongol leader better known as Chinggis Khan (1162–1227). (*pron.* TEM-uh-jin)

Turks: Turkic speakers from Central Asia, originally nomads, who spread westward into the Near East and into India; they created a series of nomadic empires between 552 and 965 C.E. but had a more lasting impact on world history when they became dominant in the Islamic heartland and founded a series of states and empires there.

Xiongnu: People of the Mongolian steppe lands north of China who formed a large-scale nomadic empire in the third and second centuries B.C.E. (*pron.* SHE-OONG-noo)

Yuan dynasty: Mongol dynasty that ruled China from 1271 to 1368; its name means “great beginnings.” (*pron.* yu-wen)