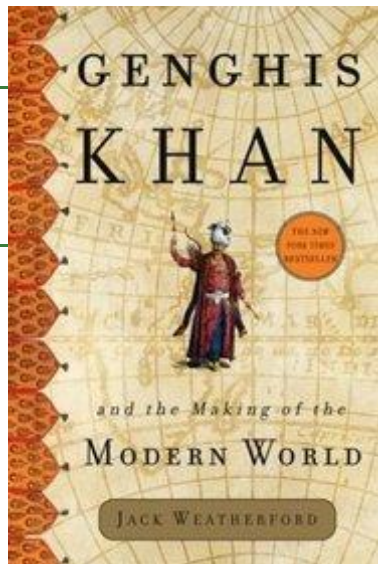




Genghis Khan

and the Making of the Modern World

Written by
Jack Weatherford



Joe Pham - COHORT 4 - Jan 2013



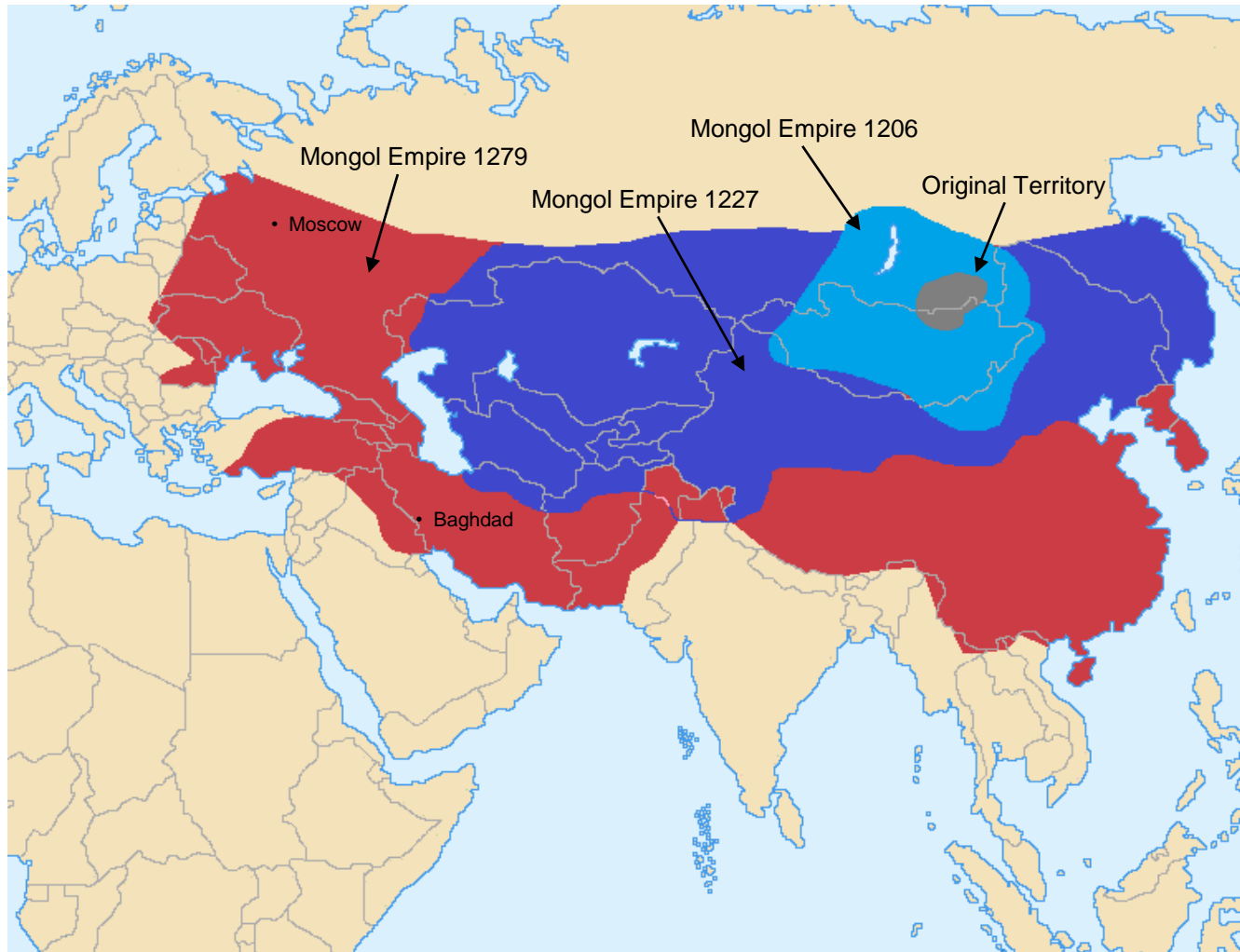
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- The story covered the entire life of Genghis Khan in three parts: the first part describes the time from his birth to his rise as emperor, the second part describes the Mongol World conquests, and the third part focuses on how the Mongolian Dynasty impacted modern society.
- Genghis Khan started on world conquest when he was nearly 50 with only 150K warriors, and within fifteen years (1212 to his death in 1227), he had conquered four times the territory of the Roman or Macedonian empires at their peak. His last ruling descendant ended in 1920.
- Genghis Khan put in practice a series of "Management" practices that helped him conquer most of the civilized world of his time.

Genghis Khan's Mongol Empire 1162-1279





Genghis Khan as a leader

- Genghis Khan was a visionary leader whose conquests joined Europe with the flourishing cultures of Asia to trigger a global awakening, an unprecedented explosion of technologies, trade and ideas.
- Genghis Khan developed revolutionary military strategies and weaponry that emphasized rapid attack and siege warfare.
 1. He adopted or adapted best practices in all aspects from his conquered cultures
 2. He constantly updated his military strategies to stay ahead of his enemies
- Genghis Khan was an innovative leader, who put the power of law above his own power. He established the following law and ideas that considered as the architects of a new way of life in a pivotal time in history:
 1. Encourage religious freedom
 2. Create public schools
 3. Grant diplomatic immunity
 4. Abolish torture
 5. Pioneer freedom of trade and commerce
 6. Delegated power according to merit and not birth
 7. Introduce the first international paper currency and postal system
 8. Develop and spread revolutionary technologies like printing, the cannon, compass and abacus
 9. Take local foods and products (lemons, carrots, noodles, tea, rugs, playing cards, etc..) and turned them into staples of life around the world

The Silk Road Linking Europe and Asia

