

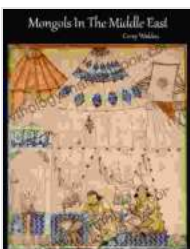
# Mongols in the Middle East: A History of Conquest, Destruction, and Legacy

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The Mongol Empire, founded by Genghis Khan in the 13th century, was one of the largest and most powerful empires in history. At its peak, the empire stretched from the Pacific Ocean to Europe, encompassing a vast and diverse range of territories. Among the regions conquered by the Mongols was the Middle East, where they left a lasting impact on the history and culture of the region.

## The Mongol Invasion

The Mongol invasion of the Middle East began in 1219, when Genghis Khan sent his general, Jebe, to raid the Khwarazmian Empire. Jebe's forces swiftly overran the empire, capturing the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, and Merv. Following the death of Genghis Khan in 1227, his son, Ögedei, continued the conquest of the Middle East. In 1231, Ögedei's forces besieged and captured the city of Baghdad, the capital of the Abbasid Caliphate. The sack of Baghdad marked a turning point in the history of the Islamic world, as the Abbasids had ruled over the caliphate for over five centuries.



## Mongols In The Middle East (Topics In History Book 3)

by Corey Walden

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting: Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
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Lending : Enabled



## **The Mongol Empire in the Middle East**

After the conquest of Baghdad, the Mongols established a vast empire in the Middle East, which included the territories of modern-day Iraq, Iran, Syria, and Turkey. The Mongols ruled the region for over a century, and during that time they made significant contributions to the development of the region's culture and economy. The Mongols promoted trade and commerce, and they encouraged the spread of knowledge and learning. They also patronized the arts and sciences, and they were responsible for the construction of many new mosques, libraries, and universities.

## **The Decline of the Mongol Empire**

The Mongol Empire began to decline in the late 13th century, after the death of Ögedei. The empire was divided into four separate khanates, which were ruled by Ögedei's sons and grandsons. The khanates were often at war with each other, and they gradually lost control over their territories. By the end of the 14th century, the Mongol Empire had collapsed, and the Middle East was once again divided into a number of smaller states.

## **The Legacy of the Mongols**

The Mongol invasion of the Middle East had a profound impact on the region's history and culture. The Mongols destroyed many cities and towns, and they killed millions of people. They also disrupted trade and commerce, and they caused the decline of the Abbasid Caliphate. However, the Mongols also made some positive contributions to the Middle East. They promoted trade and commerce, and they encouraged the spread of knowledge and learning. They also patronized the arts and sciences, and they were responsible for the construction of many new mosques, libraries, and universities.

## **The Mongols in Popular Culture**

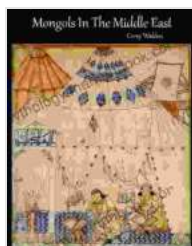
The Mongols have been the subject of many works of popular culture, including books, movies, and television shows. Some of the most famous works of popular culture about the Mongols include:

- *The Mongol Empire* by Jack Weatherford
- *Genghis Khan* by Igor de Rachewiltz
- *The Silk Road* by Peter Frankopan
- *Marco Polo* by Laurence Bergreen
- *The History of the World, Part I* by Mel Brooks

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they caused the decline of the Abbasid Caliphate. However, the Mongols also made some positive contributions to the Middle East. They promoted trade and commerce, and they encouraged the spread of knowledge and learning. They also patronized the arts and sciences, and they were responsible for the construction of many new mosques, libraries, and universities. The legacy of the Mongols can still be seen in the Middle East today.



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