Chapter 11: “Central Asia,” begins page 398
Berger, Eugene; Israel, George; Miller, Charlotte; Parkinson, Brian; Reeves, Andrew; and Williams, Nadejda, "World History: Cultures, States, and Societies to 1500" (2016). History Open Textbooks. 2. https://oer.galileo.usg.edu/history-textbooks/2

https://oer.galileo.usg.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1001&context=history-textbooks

1. The Xiongnu will be a very important part of the history of Central Asia. Who are they?

2. The Turkic peoples were pastoral nomads. What does that mean?

3. As superb horseman, the Turkic peoples honed their skills during the Great Hunt. What was that?

4. The nomadic battle strategy was intense! Describe how the Turks and later Mongols excelled at strategy.

5. Islam moved into Central Asia and attracted the upper class. Sufism is a an Islamic mysticism. Your textbook describes Sufism as “syncretic,” which means blend or fusion, what religions and cultures blended to make Sufism?

6. Who united the Mongols as the first Mongol Khan?

7. What was khuriltai?

8. What were some keys to the Mongol success?

9. What happened to the Mongols AFTER the death of Genghis Khan?
10. What is Turkification?

11. Mahmud Ghazan was the first Ilkhan to convert to _____________________.

12. Timur was the product of the ________________________ fusion.

13. The first line of the conclusion wraps up this dense yet interesting chapter quite well. What three forces combined to shape the course of Central Asian history?