

Genghis Khan

PLAN

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Biography

Genghis Khan (Mongolian Chingis Khaan), whose real name is Temuchin (Tamezhin), is the world's largest military and state figure, the founder of the first United States in Asia. He was born in the family of the leader of the Ancient Egyni Bahadi.



Genizagy of Genghis Khan's genealogy, which has shocked the world, is the age of centuries in the domestic history, the immune system for the present and future generations of the state in a figurative ethnos, "said Geisat Tabyldin's opinion on the socio-historical heritage of Great Genghis Khan. G. Tabyldin - Associate Professor at the International Trade Academy "Turan Profi", World Academy of Genghis Khan (Mongolia, 2009). Head of the research project "The World Genealogy of the Genghis Khan of the 13th - XXI Century".

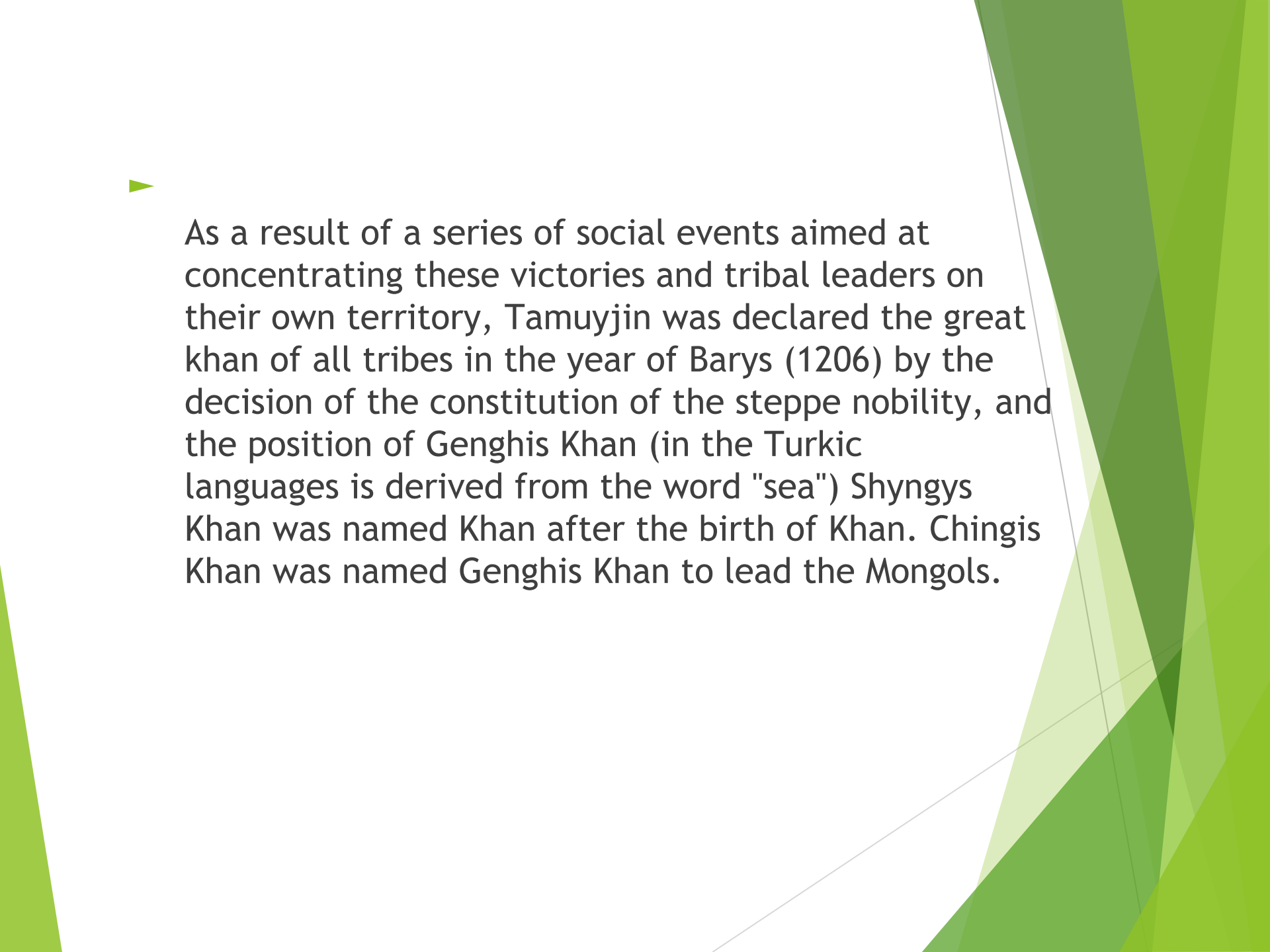
Due to its exceptional qualities: a brave military strategist, a brilliant diplomat and politician, a mobile mind, a human psychologist, a hard-willed, hard-working and generous to his subjects, his slaves and grandsons have won half the world, uniting the Far East, Central Asia and Europe . For Europeans, he is a wild, violent attacker, and in the East - the founder of the Great Mongol Empire, the genius of military art, the great military leader: G.Zh. According to Tabyldin, the ancient feudal lantern of the new era is the Generalized Empire of the Mongol Empire. He is the founder of the greatest empire in human history.

Establishment of the state

Thanks to its military talent and the weakness and disintegration of its enemies, 1183-1204. the main enemy of the power struggle - the leader of the tribe of Merke, from Toghta to the Nayman tribal leader Tayan Khan, and conquered the vast territory.



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As a result of a series of social events aimed at concentrating these victories and tribal leaders on their own territory, Tamuyjin was declared the great khan of all tribes in the year of Barys (1206) by the decision of the constitution of the steppe nobility, and the position of Genghis Khan (in the Turkic languages is derived from the word "sea") Shyngys Khan was named Khan after the birth of Khan. Chingis Khan was named Genghis Khan to lead the Mongols.

Internal policy



In internal politics, Genghis Khan stepped in to dominate the state, and divided the Turkic-Mongol tribes into the military-administrative divisions called "thousands" (as the khan required each of these units to provide 1,000 troops).

Military construction

He set a very strict discipline in the military: the military men who had a slight fault or cowardice were sentenced to death. Genghis Khan's military strategy and tactics are thoroughly explored, individual attacks on the enemy, attacks on the trap, blocking of special units to deceive the enemy, maneuvering with a large army. used methods.

Camps and Conquests

1207-11s Genghis Khan conquered Siberia with East Turkestan (brahats, Yakut, Oirats, Kyrgyz, Uyghur). 1211 He made a trip to the state of Jin. 1215 Received a pocket. 1217 The northern China has been under the rule of Genghis Khan. 1219



Death

Genghis Khan died during the next Tanguts attack. The war veterans of the Genghis Khan, the Khanate of the Chinghiz dynasty, continued to do little and no more.



