

# 10 little things to know about the notorious Mongol leader Genghis Khan

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The life of Thanh Cat Tu Han Khan has not many hidden corners still a mystery - (Photo: Internet)

Genghis Khan has "set a record" to conquer nearly 31 million square kilometers in his life. On that journey to conquer, he cut a brutal road through Asia and Europe, causing tens of millions of people to die. He unified the tribes and brought peace and peace to life throughout more than 5,000 miles of trade, opening up the development of trade, tourism, cultural and religious exchanges between the East and the West.

## 1. The origin of the name of Genghis Khan

He was named **Jupiter** , after the very brave leader of a Tatar tribe who was defeated by his father. Genghis Khan was born around 1162 and died in 1227, being a member of the SciEve family and the eldest son of Tui Cai, a leader of the Khuc Nhan tribe.

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The term Khan (Khan) is a traditional title used to refer to " *leader* " or " *ruler* " . As for the name " *Thanh Cat Tu* " (Genghis), the historians are still unknown. This word can mean " *ocean* " or " *righteous* " . In the context of this character, this word is often translated into " *supreme ruler / global* " .

## **2. Violent childhood**

Thiet Moc Chan's childhood was extremely difficult. His father was poisoned by Tatar rivals when he was 9. He became the tribal leader in opposition to disagreements over power and economic interests. In the following years, he and his family lived a poor nomadic life.

In 1182, he was captured by old people and tribes during an assault and imprisonment on his neck. He then escaped with the help of sympathetic prison guards.

When he was 16 years old, Thiet Moc Chan took Bo Nhi Nhi of the Hoang Cat Lat tribe.

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## **3. There is no clear record of Thanh Cat's appearance**

Although Genghis Khan is a very influential figure, people only know very little about his private life and even his appearance.



A picture of Genghis Khan.(Photo: Biography).

There are no portraits or sculptures about Genghis Khan since that time existed until now, so no one knows about his appearance. Most records describe him as a tall, strong man with long hair and a mustache.

However, according to 14th-century Persian historian Rashid al-Din, Genghis Khan has red hair and blue eyes. Al-Din's notes may not be reliable because he never met Genghis Khan directly, but these characteristics have been mentioned in the Mongolian community.

#### **4. Some of his most trusted generals are former enemies**

Genghis Khan is very good at using talented people. He often promoted military commanders based on their talents and experience rather than on the level or origin or who they had been loyal to before.

In 1201 in a battle with the rival Tajut tribe. In that battle, Sand City almost died after his war horse was shot down from behind with an arrow. After the battle, he talked to the Tajut prisoners and asked them to say who had shot the name, a courageous prisoner stood up and admitted that he was an archer. To the bravery of this archer, Genghis Khan appointed him as commander in his army. Later, the Sand Castle named him "*Jebe*" (meaning arrow) to celebrate the first meeting between the two on the battlefield.

Together with the famous general, Speedless King, Jebe was later one of the greatest commanders of the Mongols in the process of conquering Asia and Europe.

#### **5. Treating the root**

Genghis Khan often gives other kingdoms a chance to peacefully submit to the Mongol empire. But with the forces against him, he did not hesitate to use the blade to mercilessly suppress.



The Mongolian army was famous for its archery skills and horse riding.(Photo: io9).

The Genghis Khan proposed to the Khwarezmid king a high-value trade deal regarding the exchange of goods along the Silk Road. He sent many jewels and beauties to the Khwarezm Empire to show his goodwill. They flatly refused by killing the messenger and all the soldiers escorting the convoy.

The Mongol Mongol raged and responded with all the strength of the Mongol army. He dispatched four of the best generals, including the Speedboat, along with the army of 200,000 warriors to completely destroy an army of five times their size. The ensuing battle caused millions to perish, and the Khwarezmid kingdom (in Persia) was completely destroyed. This is one of the bloodiest revenge in history.

Later, he returned to the east and launched a war to target the Party of the West Highland nation - those who disobeyed Genghis Khan's request to grant him invasion of Khwarizm.

After defeating the Communist Party forces and devastating their capital, Dai Han ordered the execution of all the Royal Party members to punish them for challenging him.

## **6. Responsible for the death of 40 million people**

Historians estimate that about 40 million people were killed during the Mongol conquest.

Statistics from the Middle Ages show that China's population has dropped by tens of millions of people during the Great Han period. Scholars estimate that he may have killed as many as three-quarters of the Iranian population today in the war against the Khwarezmid empire. According to many figures, the Mongol attacks may have reduced the global population (at that time) by 11%.

## **7. Tolerance with different religions**

T Genghis Khan accepted the diversity in the territories he had just conquered. He passed laws that recognized religious freedom for all and even exempted places of worship.

This shows the military and political talent of this Mongolian Khan. He knew that the subjects of the empire were happy if they were happy.



Besides, the Mongols themselves have a special attitude towards freedom of religion.

Genghis Khan and many other Mongols worship gods, wind and mountains. Genghis Khan himself believes in the spiritual element. It is said that he prayed in his tent for days before important campaigns. He often met with various religious leaders to exchange details about their beliefs.

When he was old, Genghis Khan even gave the Taoist leader Qiu Chuji to his camp. The two sides then talked very long about immortality and philosophy.

## **8. Create one of the first international correspondence systems**

Along with bows and arrows and horses, Mongolia's strongest weapon could be their extensive communication network.

Right from the throne, Genghis Khan issued a decree to form a messenger service with a horse called " **Yam** ". The system of postal stations and healthy horses can travel as far as 322km / day is organized closely and widely distributed in the Mongolian empire. As a result, goods and information are transported at a very fast speed.

Yam helped Genghis Khan to easily keep up with military developments - politics and maintain contact with spies and spies. In addition, Yam also has the role of protecting foreign officials and merchants during travel.

## **9. No one knows how he died and where he was buried**

The cause of death and burial place Thanh Cat Tu Han is one of many mysteries that many people care about.

There are many theories about his death from poisoning, malaria, old age, wounded by arrows on the knees . Some people believe that he died in 1227 due to injuries after a fall. horse.

How the Genghis Khan died, he was also very sophisticated in keeping his resting place secret.

According to legend, his funeral procession massacred all the people they met on the road and rode their horses constantly through his grave to clear the traces. His tomb is most likely located on or around a Mongolian mountain called Burkhan Khaldun. But to this day people still do not know the exact location of the tomb of Genghis Khan.

## 10. Limit the memory of Genghis Khan in Mongolia

Genghis Khan is considered a national hero and father of the founder of Mongolia. But in the period of Soviet influence in the 20th century, people mentioned his name.

By the early 1990s, Genghis Khan was restored in Mongolian history.

Genghis Khan's name is reserved for Mongolia's main airport in the city of Ulan Bator. His portrait also appeared in Mongolian coins.

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