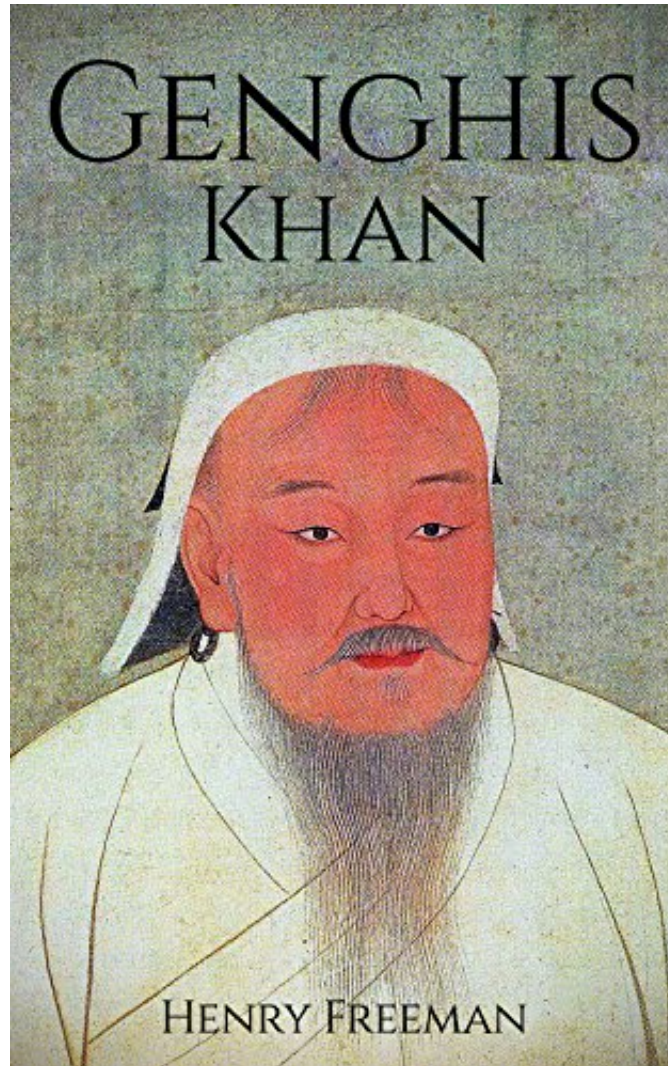


The book was found

Genghis Khan: A Life From Beginning To End (One Hour History Military Generals Book 3)

by
Henry Freeman



Synopsis

& Genghis Khan & Genghis Khan was the most unlikely of conquerors. An orphan of the Mongolian Steppes, his rise went all but unnoticed by all the great powers around him. His people had been divided and discounted by the Chinese dynasties to his south and completely dismissed by the encroaching Islamic empires to his west. Inside you will read about... 'Mystery of the Steppes' 'When Warriors Are Made' 'Rites of Passage' 'A Battle Against Shamanic Destiny' 'United They Stand' 'Throwing Sand at an Empire' 'Genghis Khan's Crusade' 'The Last Days of Genghis Khan' Known as little more than bandits and nomads, Genghis Khan and his Mongolian horde would shake Kings and Emperors to their very core as they descended like locusts upon all four corners of the known world.

Look inside the book

GENGHIS KHANA Life from Beginning to End BY HENRY FREEMAN Copyright © 2016 by Hourly History Limited All rights reserved. Table of Contents Mystery of the Steppes When Warriors Are Made Rites of Passage A Battle Against Shamanic Destiny United They Stand Throwing Sand at an Empire Genghis Khan's Crusade The Last Days of Genghis Khan >> BONUS << Introduction Mystery of the Steppes Genghis Khan was one of the most pivotal figures in history. When the Mongolian Hordes poured out of Central Asia, they took the entire world by surprise. This seminal event led to a worldwide conflagration that had an effect upon nearly every civilization on the planet, and yet in the Western World and beyond we tend to forget how this nomad from the Mongolian Steppes influenced the world. The world wasn't without conflict when Genghis Khan rose to prominence, as the devastating effects of the Crusades and Muslim conquest in Asia Minor were still fresh. Yet despite these already smoldering firestorms, no one quite foresaw the major power that would rise up out of the frigid wastelands of the Steppes. At the time of Khan's birth in 1162, Mongolia was little more than a collection of loosely knit family-based tribes. How this unorganized group of wanderers would be able to turn themselves into the greatest fighting force and later the largest land empire ever known to man remains one of the greatest mysteries of history. In fact, nearly everyone that came in contact with the Mongolian military machine took it for granted at first, underestimating its power. The Chinese government had been dividing the northern tribes against each other for centuries. It initially believed the armies led by Khan were just a temporary aberration that their own military might would put down in good time. However, when the Mongolian army hand reached Nanjing, the Ch'in Dynasty had to accept the hard fact that Genghis Khan wasn't going anywhere anytime soon. This same realization dawned on the Shah of the Iranian/Afghanistan empire: despite reports from local merchants of Khan's military might, the Shah simply dismissed him as just another infidel to be destroyed. This shortsighted view would cost him his entire kingdom and his life. The Mongolians went from one of the poorest and least organized communities on the planet to the most highly-disciplined fighting machine on the face of this Earth. Just how did this happen? There's only one answer to that question: Genghis Khan. Chapter One When Warriors Are Made Genghis Khan was born with the name of "Temujin." The name means "blacksmith" or "one who forges," and he certainly forged an empire; he founded what would become the largest in the history of the world, an empire that began with the unification of just a few nomadic tribes in Northeast Asia. It was after this unification that the true conquest of the world began: the Mongol invasions would greatly expand their territory to include almost all of Eurasia. Immediately preceding the ascendancy of their empire, the Mongolians themselves had been the victims of vicious Chinese exploitation from the government of Northern China. For about 1000 years, Chinese dynasties played a classic little game of divide and conquer with their neighbors to the north, They frequently shifted allegiances and played one tribe against another in an effort to keep all of them divided, off balance and weak. But just as the modern advocates of the divide and conquer strategy can tell you, these tactics can only last for so long. Whether you're looking at the orchestrated discord the 20th Century saw in Vietnam or the current factions being played against each other in a place like Afghanistan, the longer you play with matches strewn about these powder kegs, the greater your chances of getting burned by them. The first match, when it came to Genghis Khan, was the death of his father at the hands of tribal rivals who fed him poison. His father, a great tribal leader in his own right, inspired the young Genghis sought to strike out on his own as the leader of his tribe. However, because of his young age, the other tribal leaders

refused to recognize any claim he had to leadership. His entire family was reduced to a kind of refugee status outside of the protection of the tribe. Sent to the outskirts of their society, Khan's family struggled to survive. His mother was forced to forage for wild plants in order to feed their family. Sustenance did improve slightly however when her sons were old enough to begin to hunt, but this newfound ability also led to a horrific episode of fratricide in which Genghis killed Bekhter, his older brother. There were a few underlying reasons for animosity between the Khan brothers—such as disputes over who should lead the family—but according to legend, the spark that set off the explosion in this particularly deadly form of sibling rivalry was nothing more than a piece of fish. It's hard for most of us to fathom, but when the often half-starved young Genghis saw his brother gobble down the rare find of a fresh fish without sharing it with the rest of the family, he absolutely lost his mind. Genghis shot an arrow right through his brother's head! This crime of passion would not go unpunished, however, starting with a curse that his own mother Houlon was said to have leveled against her son for taking away her other child. She is said to have screamed at him, "You were born with a clot of blood in your hand, with death. I told your father you were a curse on us but he was blind. You have stolen a son from me, my own boy. I should have killed you when I saw the midwife opening your hand. I should have known then what you were." Shortly after this supposed superstitious diatribe and condemnation of Genghis by his own mother, the local tribesmen, who had previously abandoned his family, decided to exact a punishment on Genghis for the murder. In a truly medieval kind of justice, they locked him into a device known as a "kang". Essentially a wooden board that rested over the shoulders, this device held his wrists up high immobilized on either side of his head. With these kinds of restraints Genghis was unable to function. He couldn't even feed himself and had to rely upon the kindness of others just so he wouldn't starve to death. As the story goes, Genghis, who had been left in this completely immobilized condition, was left with just one guard to watch over and take care of him one evening. Sick and tired of being a prisoner, Genghis finally lashed out; when the guard wasn't looking, he swung his wooden bondage at him, striking the guard in the head and knocking the man out. Genghis then ran from the tent that had been his prison and rushed toward the forest. He was seeking to hide himself when he heard the sounds of some of his captors in pursuit. Coming upon a river, he submerged himself in the water in an attempt to hide in its depths. Most of his pursuers passed right on by without even seeing him, but Khan noticed one of the men turn and look him directly in the eye. He knew that he had been spotted and expected the observer to call out to the others, but after the man lingered and hesitated for a few moments, he simply passed on by as if he hadn't seen him. Khan remembered this man's altruistic action and knew that he was someone whom he could trust.

[Download to continue reading...](#)

Genghis Khan economic recession

Alexander The Great: A History From Beginning To End (One Hour History Military Generals Book 1), Genghis Khan: A Life From Beginning To End (One Hour History Military Generals Book 3), The Mongols: A History, World War 1: A History From Beginning to End, The History of China in 50 Events: (Opium Wars - Marco Polo - Sun Tzu - Confucius - Forbidden City - Terracotta Army - Boxer Rebellion) (History by Country Timeline Book 2), Roman Britain: A History From Beginning to End, Vlad the Impaler: A Life From Beginning to End (Medieval History), The Crusades: A History From Beginning to End, Siege of Yorktown: The Last Major

Land Battle of the American Revolutionary War (Battle of Yorktown - Surrender at Yorktown - Siege of Little York), Vikings: A Concise History of the Vikings, American History in 50 Events: (Battle of Yorktown, Spanish American War, Roaring Twenties, Railroad History, George Washington, Gilded Age) (History by Country Timeline Book 1), Thomas Paine Timeline: A Short Timeline of Thomas Paine (Timelines), War of 1812: A History From Beginning to End, The History of Cuba in 50 Events (History by Country Timeline Book 3), Iberian World Empires and the Globalization of Europe 1415–1668 (Palgrave Studies in Comparative Global History), Sumerians: A History From Beginning to End, Mayflower: A History From Beginning to End, Franklin Roosevelt: A Captivating Guide to the Life of FDR (Captivating History)

What people say about this book

Israel Drazin, "A history people should know. Educated people and intelligent people generally are recognized by others when they show what they say which reveals what they know. One of the things intelligent people should know is history. One example of what should be known is the life of Genghis Khan, born in 1162, because he was one of the most pivotal figures in history. He changed the world. In this book we read about him, about the steppes, how warriors are made, rites of passage, his battles, crusade, his last days, and the effect of his life on society."

Ron E. Bowman, "The hard & wise traits of Khan. One of the 7 tipping points that saved Western Civilization was On April 9, 1241, when Duke Henry II of Silesia, also known as Henry the Pious, along with Templar Knights marched out of his city of Liegnitz (now the Polish city of Legnica) to meet the dreaded Mongols, or Tartars, as they were then called by the Europeans. I was disappointed that this European incursion of the Mongols, of Golden Horde, was not included in this book. But that was because Genghis had died 20 years earlier. This was his grandson who almost changed the course of our history. Nevertheless, this is an excellent account of the life of one of the most powerful men who ruled over the earth. After organizing the tribes of Mongolia, conquering China, Genghis did an eastern version of the Crusades, defeating & pillaging the Shah of Iran. Once again a most interesting hour read. I recommend every book in this series of which I am about half way through."

Tim Cirhan, "Great overview of his life. A short and sweet retelling of the life of a great warrior. Plenty of details to his origin and rise to power without feeling long and boring."

Mary H. Moore Houston Texas, "Genghis Khan, the Man From the Steppes. I have always enjoyed reading about Genghis Khan, and this short book is no exception. The narrative was engaging and so interesting that I re-read several chapters before moving to the next one. Khan was a master strategist in war. I recommend this book."

jimsstones, "I was curious to read history of Genghis Khan. I was only vaguely familiar with him.. Interesting history of Genghis Khan. It was a short read and just what I was looking for. There was no way of knowing how much of this history was true and how much was a legend, but interesting story."

Ebook Tops Reader, "Excellent short history. Very concise and easy to read, covers the primary details well but does not delve into any great detail. Enjoyed it very much, would be even better if there were some references at the end to direct the reader to further more

detailed reading.”

Erik Peterson, “Short read but nice for free. Being so short it clearly must omit much of the history, but it is a nicely written book focusing on early life, battle against the Ch'in (china) and Persia (Iran). A good taster for those that know little about Ghengis Khan, and the author writes nicely.”

Martyn, “Interesting read. Straight to the point. Interesting how a nomad from Mongolia became so powerful, uniting warring clans, smashing enemies, becoming a good military tactician.”

The book by Henry Freeman has a rating of 5 out of 4.2. 510 people have provided feedback.

Mystery of the Steppes When Warriors Are Made Rites of Passage A Battle Against Shamanic
Destiny United They Stand Throwing Sand at an Empire Genghis Khan's Crusade The Last
Days of Genghis Khan

Book Information

Language: English

File size: 2452 KB

Text-to-Speech: Enabled

Screen Reader: Supported

Enhanced typesetting: Enabled

X-Ray: Not Enabled

Word Wise: Enabled

Print length: 40 pages

Lending: Enabled

Simultaneous device usage: Unlimited

[DMCA](#)