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Pastoral Nomads, Invasions, and Empires

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| **Across**  **4.** In East Africa, the nomadic cattle-keeping  **6.** C. During the classical era, the Xiongnu from Mongolian steppes north of China created a huge military  **9.** B. Fierce independence of pastoral clans and internal rivalries made any enduring political unity difficult to  **10.** D. Third-wave civilizations (500-1500 CE), nomadic peoples made their mark 1. Arabs, Berbers, Turks, and  **11.** Mongol success lay in its armyBetter led, organized and | **Down**  **1.** Temujin (1162-1227), known as Chinggis Khan (“universal ruler”) united  **2.** Mongol Empire eventually contained China, Korea, Central Asia, Russia, much of the Islamic Middle East, and parts of  **3.** 1. Temujin (1162-1227), known as Chinggis Khan (“universal ruler”) united Mongols  **5.** F. In Seljuk Turkic Empire of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, centered in Persia and present-day  **7.** E. A major turning point in the history of the Turks occurred with their conversion to  **8.** charismatic leaders were periodically able to weld together tribal alliances that for a time became powerful |

   achieve       states       confederation       Mongols       Islam        Iraq       Masai       Chinggis Khan       Mongols       Eastern Europe       disciplined