

**Name:** Ashton Stimmel, Gahanna Middle School West

**Topic:** History

**Standards:**

**Content-based learning target(s)**

-History 4: I can explain how the Mongol influence led to unified states in China and Korea and how their failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist.

**Skill-based learning target(s)**

-LIT 8.4: I can determine the meaning of unknown words.

-HIS 1a: I can analyze primary/secondary sources.

-HIS 1b: I can evaluate historical events without using today's norms and values.

-IWRI 8.2: I can write informative texts.

-WRI 8.4: I can produce clear writing specific to the task.

-WRI 8.6: I can use technology to produce writing.

-WRI 8.10: I can write over short/extended time frames.

-GOV 16a: I can engage within my community for the common good by using effective communication skills, including negotiation, compromise, and collaboration (civic duty).

**Activity**

D.I.N.P. (Do it now, please) (~5 min.)	
Student	Teacher
1. Complete pre-reading concept check formative (see below) 2. Put concept check aside	<i>While students are writing, monitor students and identify exemplary responses for step 3 during whole group</i>
Whole-Group Lesson (~15 min.)	
1. Standards (~1 min.) -Review daily learning targets  2. Hook (~3 min.) -Survey who's heard the 2012 song "Gangnam Style" -Have a one-minute dance party with the "Gangnam Style" video -Explain that this is a style of music called <i>K-pop</i> -It draws inspiration from traditional Korean music, as well as Western pop, rock, hip hop, R&B, country, electronic, and Latin music -In addition, Korea has been home to some of the world's best breakdancers for years -It was introduced to Korea in the 1990s by American soldiers  3. Front-load (~3 min.) -Discuss responses to pre-writing concept check whole class -Student responses already purposefully identified  4. Model paired reading strategy (~8 min.) -Both students silently read to marked break in text	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Signal when finished with section by folding hands on desk</li> <li>-One person will speak and the other will listen</li> <li>-Without looking (unless needed), one student tells partner, "What I read in my own text [summary]..."</li> <li>-Listener can agree or say, "Nice job, but you might have forgotten..."</li> <li>-Both quickly scan to see if they left anything out</li> <li>-Repeat process for remaining marked sections, but switch roles each time</li> </ul>	
Stamina (~18 min.)	
Student	Teacher
1. Read <a href="#">text</a> (see below) with teacher-selected partners -Use paired reading strategy	*Selected partners shouldn't be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-best friends (to feel incentive to contribute)</li> <li>-two struggling readers</li> <li>-highest reader with the lowest</li> </ul> -Work with three sets of partners at desk
Closing (~5 min.)	
Student	Teacher
Complete post-reading concept check formative (see below)	Collect concept checks for data on students' way out
Follow-up Intervention	
Meet with students who did not have check marks and an accurate explanation next to all six terms on the concept check	
Materials	
1. Concept check (see below) 2. Text (see below) 3. Medium 4. Chromebooks	

# Concept Check

0 = don't know, never heard      ✓ = heard of, but can't explain      + = know & could explain

Pre-reading	Post-reading
1. ____ unified	1. ____ unified
2. ____ campaign	2. ____ campaign
3. ____ Mongols	3. ____ Mongols
4. ____ Goryeo	4. ____ Goryeo
5. ____ Tripitaka Koreana	5. ____ Tripitaka Koreana
6. ____ imperial	6. ____ imperial
Below, write everything you know about each word that you put a + next to.	Below, write everything you know about the terms that you have a + next to now and didn't before.
Before submitting, explain what questions you have about the terms with a zero beside it.	

# Mongol invasions of Korea



The Mongol invasions of Korea (1231 - 1273) consisted of a series of campaigns by the [Mongol Empire](#) against [Korea](#), then known as [Goryeo](#), from 1231 to 1259. Six major campaigns took place at tremendous cost to civilian lives throughout the [Korean Peninsula](#), ultimately resulting in Korea becoming a tributary ally of the Mongol [Yuan Dynasty](#) for approximately 80 years. In 1350, Goryeo succeeded in throwing off the Mongol tributary yoke.

Calgary men (above)

Goryeo faced the first life and death test as a unified nation on the [Korean Peninsula](#). Standing at the twilight in its dynastic cycle, Koreans rose to support their country even though a dictatorship ruled with a cruel hand in the royal court. The Buddhist community rose to meet the challenge, as they later rose during Japan's invasion of Korea in the late 1500s, monks fighting in the [Hwarang](#) tradition to repel the invading [Mongols](#). Eventually, after 40 years of invasions and 80 years of tributary rule, [Goryeo](#) survived as a unified nation.

-----Teacher model:  to share-----

## The Initial Campaigns

Goryeo's first contact with the Mongols had been friendly. They cooperated to defeat the Khitans who had caused turmoil in northern Goryeo for two years. Khitan surrendered to a combined Mongol-Goryeo force, leading the Mongols to force a tributary status on Goryeo requiring a heavy annual tribute from 1219 which on occasion Gojong of Goryeo (r. 1213-1259), who reigned as the twenty-third king of the [Goryeo](#) dynasty, refused to pay. In 1225, the Koreans killed the Mongol envoy Chu-ku-yu while traveling back to China.

In 1231, using the killing of Chu-ku-yu as a pretext, [Ögedei Khan](#) ordered the invasion of [Korea](#). The Mongol general Sartaq met determined resistance in Kuseong, redirecting his

forces toward the capital city of Kaeseong. In 1232, the Imperial Court of Goryeo moved from Songdo to [Ganghwa Island](#) in the Bay of Gyeonggi, and started the construction of significant defenses to prepare for the Mongol threat. Goryeo's move to Ganghwa Island exploited the Mongols weakness; attacking over water. The Mongols protested the move, and immediately launched a second attack.

Although they reached parts of the southern peninsula, the Mongols failed to capture Ganghwa Island, experiencing defeat in Gwangju. A monk Kim Yun-Hu (김윤후) killed the Mongol leader Sartai (撒禮塔) in strong civilian resistance at Yongin in 1232, forcing the Mongols to withdraw again. That represents the only known occasion of the commander of a Mongol Army being killed in battle. Before the Mongols finally departed Goryeo, they launched six invasions.

## Third Campaign and Treaty

In 1235, the Mongols began a campaign that ravaged parts of Gyeongsang and Jeolla Provinces. Civilians put up strong resistance, the Imperial Court at Ganghwa attempting to strengthen its fortress. Korea won several victories but the Korean military collapsed from the waves of invasions. In 1236, Gojong ordered the re-creation of the [Tripitaka Koreana](#), destroyed during the 1232 invasion. The collection of Buddhist [scriptures](#) took 15 years to carve on some 81,000 wooden blocks, a [National Treasure](#), still preserved in [Haeinsa](#), South Korea.

In 1238, Goryeo relented, suing for peace. The Mongols withdrew, in exchange for Goryeo's agreement to send the Imperial Family as hostages. Goryeo sent an unrelated member of the imperial line. Incensed, the Mongols demanded clearing the seas of Korean ships, relocation of the court to the mainland, the hand-over of anti-Mongol bureaucrats, and, again, the Imperial family as hostages. In response, Korea sent a distant princess and ten children of nobles, rejecting the other demands.



# Fourth and Fifth campaigns

In 1247, the Mongols began the fourth campaign against Goryeo, again demanding the return of the capital to Songdo and the Imperial Family as hostages. With the death of Guyuk Khan in 1248, the Mongols withdrew again. Upon the 1251 ascension of Mongke Khan, the Mongols repeated their demands. When Goryeo refused, the Mongols launched a massive campaign in 1253. Gojong finally agreed to move the capital back to the mainland, and sent one of his sons, Prince Angyeonggong (안경공, 安慶公) as a hostage. The Mongols withdrew thereafter.

## Sixth Campaign and Peace

The Mongols later learned that top Goryeo officials remained on Ganghwa Island, and had punished those who negotiated with the Mongols. Between 1253 and 1258, the Mongols under Jalairtai launched four devastating invasions in the final successful campaign against Korea. Jalairtai waged cruel campaigns against the people of Goryeo. The common people sought refuge in mountain fortresses and coastal islands. The mountain fortresses became central points of resistance against the Mongols. In 1254, Jalairtai cruelly slaughtered countless people in captured fortresses taken by siege, taking 200,000 captives with them. The total and complete devastation of the rural areas brought Goryeo to ruin.[\[1\]](#)

Two parties within Goryeo struggled for control of Goryeo's policy: the literati party opposed the war with the Mongols, while the military junta led by the Choe clan pressed for continuing the war. When the literati party murdered the dictator Choi, Goryeo concluded a peace treaty with the Mongols.[\[2\]](#) The treaty permitted the sovereign power and traditional culture of Goryeo, implying that the Mongols gave up conquering Goryeo under their direct control.



to share #2

# Aftermath

Internal struggles within the royal court continued regarding the peace with the Mongols until 1270. Since [Choe Chung-heon](#), Goryeo had been a military dictatorship, actually ruled by the private army of the powerful Choe family. Some of those military officials formed the Sambyeolcho Rebellion (1270-1273), resisting in the islands off the southern shore of the Korean peninsula. Beginning with King Wonjong, for approximately 80 years, Korea served as a tributary ally of the Mongol [Yuan Dynasty](#). The Goryeo dynasty survived under Mongolian influence until [King Gongmin](#) began to push Mongolian forces back around 1350.



to share #3

Source: [http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Mongol\\_invasions\\_of\\_Korea](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Mongol_invasions_of_Korea)