MONGOLIA

Mongolia is a large country located in Central Asia. It shares a border with Russia in the north and China in the south, and much of Mongolia’s history is linked with these two nations. Genghis Khan founded the Mongol Empire which became the largest land empire in world history. Mongolia later came under Chinese rule and won its independence from China in 1921. The Mongolian People's Republic was then established with Soviet influence. Following the breakup of the socialist regime, Mongolia established a parliamentary democracy. Mongolia is divided into 21 provinces, with Ulaanbaatar as the capital. The official language of Mongolia is Mongolian, and the currency is the Mongolian tugrik.

The history of ancient Mongolia dates back to third century BC when the Xiongnu came to power among many other nomadic tribes. Due to illiteracy and nomadic lifestyle—Mongolia is one of the last few places on the planet where nomadic life is still a living tradition—little was recorded by Huns of themselves. They first appear in recorded Chinese history as "barbarians" against whom the walls were built. Today, these walls are famously known as the Great Wall of China!

Mongolia’s area is 1.6 million km² (603,000 mi²), four times the size of Japan and almost double that of Eastern Europe. It is more than twice as big as Texas and nearly the same size as Alaska.

Mongolia is also known as the "Land of Blue Skies," because there are about 250 sunny days throughout each year!

Mongolia has achieved remarkable successes in the last two decades. It has gone through a very rapid transition and established a democratic system underpinned by free and fair elections with solid institutions. Today, it has established a well functioning market economy!
K-12 RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

HISTORY, CULTURE, LANGUAGE, AND TRADITIONS

- **A Brief History of Mongolia**
  An overview of Mongolia History by the Embassy of Mongolia.

- **Genghis Khan**
  Mongolian warrior and ruler Genghis Khan created the largest empire in the world, the Mongol Empire, by destroying individual tribes in Northeast Asia. This resource provides you in depth information on his early years, how he establishes his empire, unites with Mongols, and his empire after his death.

- **Discover Mongolia: Culture, Art & History**
  Discover Mongolia has laid out a great resource guide on Mongolia Nomad lifestyle, their religions, traditions, music & songs, festivals, games, etc.

- **Mongolian Languages**
  Detailed description of the different languages spoken in Mongolia.

- **Mongolian Food**
  Food found in Mongolia maintains links to country’s nomadic traditions and also is influenced by food from Russia, China and other Central Asian countries. Read more to learn about Mongolian eating habits, exotic nomad dishes, restaurant styles, etc.
Guide to Mongolia
A complete guide to Mongolia geography, maps, books, fashion, restaurants. A perfect travellers guide.

POLITICS AND CONTEMPORARY TOPICS

Mongolian Political System
After 200 years of oppressive rule under the Qing Dynasty, the political system of Mongolia began to change in 1911 when the country declared its independence and appointed Bogd Khan as the leader of both the country and its religion, Tibetan Buddhism. Read more about the political system of Mongolia in this resource.

Can Mongolia Shape the Modern World Once Again?
"With the U.S. as its partner, Mongolia could make a significant contribution to the region". An interesting read by ‘The Diplomat’ reporter on the effects of US-Mongolia ties.

Music In Mongolia: Communism And After
When the Soviet-inspired Mongolian People’s Revolutionary Party took power in 1924, the role of music in Mongolia was to undergo some drastic changes. Mongolian music had to be “nationalist in form, socialist in content”. Read on to learn how music revolutionized in Mongolia.

What mongolian nomads teach us about the digital future.
The population of Mongolia is 3 million. Half of them live in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar, which may be the least green city in the world. The other half of Mongolians live in deeply rural areas. While nomads mostly rely on their DIY tech, three modern technologies have become common on the steppe. An interesting read on decreasing nomadic population in Mongolia and how current generation nomads are aiming for a digital nomadic lifestyle.

NEWS, MAGAZINES AND JOURNALS

Montsame
An influential news agency in Mongolia delivering news on domestic and foreign policy of Mongolia and local events and promoting the Mongolian positive image abroad and national development growth to the audience outside of Mongolia, secondly, providing ongoing news reports to the domestic authorities and government agencies, media outlets and the general public in a timely manner and thirdly, conveying latest breaking
news stories and current international events from around the world to the Mongolian audience.

- **UB Post**
The UB Post was first founded in 1996 and has since become Mongolia's leading English-language news outlet. As part of the broader Mongol News Group, The UB Post provides comprehensive coverage of social, economic and political developments in Mongolia and elsewhere.

### LESSON PLAN GUIDE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elementary (Prek-5)</th>
<th>Middle School (6-8)</th>
<th>High School (9-12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Geographic Kids: Mongolia</td>
<td>Genghis Khan (Scholastics)</td>
<td>Mongol Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolian Herder’s Home</td>
<td>Mongolian Herder’s Home</td>
<td>Mongolian Women: Then Vs. Now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia Geography</td>
<td>Mongolia Culture</td>
<td>Mongolian Herders: Exploring Cultural Sustainability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia Culture</td>
<td>Mongolia History</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life in Mongolia</td>
<td>Life in Mongolia</td>
<td>Mongols- Pax Mongolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mongols Influence on China and Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange Programs</td>
<td></td>
<td>ASSE Summer Immersion Program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Program Description:**
Choose a 6-week summer program or a School year/Semester program; You’ll live with a volunteer host family and share in their
### Program Description:
Students traveling to Mongolia for the summer are placed with local volunteer host families in Ulaanbaatar, the capital city. Ulaanbaatar is a cultural hotspot full of museums, soviet-era buildings, and ancient monasteries! YFU students in Mongolia also have the unique opportunity to spend 4 days of their summer living with a nomadic host family in the countryside.

### Eligibility:
- **15 to 18 years**

### Fee:
- **$15999**

### Scholarship:
- **Available**
Reference


Compiled by Shruthi Shree Nagarajan
NRC Curriculum Developer