

Our Family History

Affects of the Historical
European Military Campaigns
Of
Genghis Khan,
His Sons and Grandsons,
The
Mongol Kahns and Ilkans

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Pacific Palisades, California, October 2018

Table of Contents

• Table of Contents	Page	2
• Introduction		3
• Chapter 1 Documentation Eastern Europe		10
• Chapter 2 Ancient Mongolia		14
• Chapter 3 Election of Genghis		22
• Chapter 4 Military Campaigns		27
• Chapter 5 Children of Genghis Khan		32
• Chapter 6 Ulanbaatar		39
• PostScript		41
• Bibliography		42

Introduction

The following article was excerpted for genealogical purposes from the online Wikipedia document because of the succinct and relevant subject matter. Parts were simplified and the author added additional comments. It is the author's intent to emphasize the historical facts about the affects of the Mongol campaigns upon the geo-political decisions made in Eastern Europe (Commonwealth of Poland-Lithuania and Russia) that resulted in the migration of the Ashkenazim to Poland-Russia. It is not the intent of this author to glorify or emphasize the barbaric attitudes and military campaigns of the Mongols. Our family history has been extensively researched by both genealogical and genomic methods. ¹ The data can be summarized:

- Paternal Cherkinski ancestors (identified by Y-DNA) appeared in the Caucasus ~ 30,000 ybp²
- Y-DNA data confirms that those ancestors appeared in Georgia ~15,000 ybp. The region was defined as the Kura Araxis Culture, which spread to Anatolia.
- Y-DNA data confirms relocation to Anatolia ~ 8,000 ybp
- About 5,000 BCE, Anatolia was under the suzerainty of the Akkadian Empire. Thus, our ancestors became Semitic speakers (protoSemitic Inguage) along with most of Mesopotamia.
- It appears that our ancestors migrated to Antioch, Syria, about 3,000 ybp, consistent with the appearance of the Kura Araxes pottery in Antioch.
- Kura Araxes pottery next appeared at the excavation site of the settlement, Bet Yerah, located at the southwestern region of the Sea of Galilee, near the entrance to the Jordan Valley.
- Bet Yerah is located within the map boundaries of the Hebrew tribe, Naphtali, within the Northern Kingdom of Israel, and also referred as the "House of Joseph."
- Y-DNA SNP mutation³ confirms that our ancestors lived in the Levant until about 750 CE (8th century).
- Y-DNA confirms our undiluted Ashkenazi genome. Migration of ancestors to Northern Italy in the 8th century.

¹ Sherins, Robert S., MD, "We Are Caucasians,"
Self-published, Pacific Palisades, California, August 2017.
[Http://www.robertssherinsmd.com](http://www.robertssherinsmd.com)

² Years before present

³ SNP single nucleotide polymorphism.

- Majority of Ashkenazi traders in Europe concentrated in Cologne, Germany. Major trade routes from Cologne extended everywhere, including Eastern Europe. Assumed that our ancestors migrated to Cologne region.
- 1343, Polish king Casimir the Great, offered invitation to Jews to settle in Poland.
- Commonwealth of Poland-Lithuania was created after marriage of Polish king Jagiello and Lithuanian princess Jadwiga 14th century.
- Ancestral Y-DNA subclade confirmed in our genome, which appeared about 1569, the date of the confirmation of the Treaty of Lublin, coinciding with the affirmation of the Commonwealth of Poland-Lithuania.

Timeline of Jewish-Polish history⁴

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

960 A Jewish merchant and slave trader from Spain, Ibrahim Ibn Jaqub (Abraham ben Jakov), travels to Poland and writes the first description of the country and the city of [Kraków](#). Jewish traders are very active in [Central Europe](#).

1181 [Mieszko III](#) mints coins with Hebrew letters on them, though some attribute the coins to the times of [Mieszko the Old](#). Some Jewish historians say the Hebrew word for '[Poland](#)' is pronounced as *Polania* or *Polin* in [Hebrew](#). ⁵As [transliterated](#) into Hebrew, these names for Poland were interpreted as "good omens" because *Polania* can be broken down into three Hebrew words: *po* ("here"), *lan* ("dwells"), *ya* ("[God](#)"), and *Polin* into two words of: *po* ("here") *lin* ("[you should] dwell"). The "message" was that Poland was meant to be a good place for the Jews. In later centuries up to 80% of the Jewish world population lived in Poland.

⁴ This article was excerpted for genealogical purposes from the Wikipedia online document because of the succinct and relevant subject matter. Parts were simplified and the author added additional comments.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Jewish-Polish_history

⁵ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polin>



Polish Brakteat (Dinar) with Hebrew Characters, circa 1181⁶

Poland was for centuries the best place in Europe for the Jews. They were recruited by kings and nobles to help improve the economy of the country. They were offered a good deal of autonomy, allowed to live their social and religious lives according to their customs and beliefs. This continued so long as the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth lasted until the partitions of the country in the late 18th century. The downside of all this was that the autonomy of the Jews and their connection with the ruling authorities prevented any real symbiosis with the masses of the Polish populations, and their economic role was eventually seen by the people as exploitative, one in the interests only of the nobility.

1264 Polish Prince [Boleslaw the Pious](#) issues [Statute of Kalisz](#) – The General Charter of Jewish Liberties in Poland, an unprecedented document in medieval history of Europe that allows Jews personal freedom, legal autonomy and separate tribunal for criminal matters as well as safeguards against forced baptism and [blood libel](#). The Charter is ratified again by subsequent Polish Kings: [Casimir the Great of Poland](#) in 1334, [Casimir IV of Poland](#) in 1453, and [Sigismund I the Old of Poland](#) in 1539.

1334 Casimir the Great of Poland ratifies again the General Charter of Jewish Liberties in Poland.

1343 Persecuted in [Western Europe](#), the Jews are invited to Poland by King [Casimir the Great](#).

After massive expulsions of Jews from the Western Europe (England, France, Germany, and Spain), they found a refuge in the lands of the [Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth](#). During [the Jagiellon Era](#) Poland became the home to Europe's

⁶ Christian merchants were forbidden to trade on the Silk Routes after the Crusades to Jerusalem. The inscriptions of Hebrew characters minted on Polish currency were recognized as Jewish merchants.

largest Jewish population, as royal edicts warranting Jewish safety and religious freedom from the 13th century contrasted with bouts of persecution in Western Europe, especially following the [Black Death](#) of 1348–1349, blamed by some in the West on Jews themselves. Large parts of Poland suffered relatively little from the outbreak, while the Jewish immigration brought valuable manpower and skills to the rising state. The greatest increase in Jewish numbers occurred in the 18th century, when Jews came to make up 7% of the Polish population.

1453 [Casimir IV of Poland](#) ratifies again the General Charter of Jewish Liberties in Poland.⁷

1500 Some of the Jews expelled from Spain, Portugal and many German cities move to Poland. By the mid sixteenth century, some eighty percent of the world's Jews lived in Poland,^[2] a figure that held steady for centuries.

1501 King [Alexander of Poland](#) readmits Jews to the [Grand Duchy of Lithuania](#).

1525 The first Jew is promoted to knighthood by king [Sigismund I of Poland](#), without being forced to leave Judaism.

1534 King Sigismund I of Poland abolishes the law that required Jews to wear special clothes.

1539 King Sigismund I of Poland ratifies again the General Charter of Jewish Liberties in Poland.

1540–1620 Immigration of [Mizrahi Jews](#) from the [Ottoman Empire](#).

1547 The first Hebrew Jewish printing house is founded in [Lublin](#).

1567 The first [yeshiva](#) is founded in Poland.

1573 The first freely elected king in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Henry I of Valois, a Frenchman, was elected by the Szlachta.⁸ He lasted only one year before returning to France.

⁷ Western Europeans, including Jews, were invited to settle Poland, especially Eastern Poland, in a major effort by king *Casimir the Great* to fill the vast under-occupied regions with peaceful settlements. It was a very successful policy in keeping out invading forces of the Byzantine Empire from Constantinople, the Turkish Ottoman Empire and the residual Asian Tatar invaders.

1580–1764 First session of the [Council of Four Lands](#) (*Va'ad Arba' Aratzot*) in [Lublin, Poland](#). 70 delegates from Jewish communities (*kehillot*) meet to discuss taxation and other issues important to the Jewish community.

1623 The first time a separate Jewish Diet (*Va'ad*) for the [Grand Duchy of Lithuania](#) is convened.

1632 King [Władysław IV Vasa](#) forbids [Anti-Semitic](#) books and printings.

1633 Jews of [Poznań](#) are granted a privilege of forbidding Christians to enter into their city quarter.

1648 Jewish population of Poland reaches 450,000 or 60% of the world Jewish population. Bohemian Jews number 40,000 and in Moravia 25,000. The worldwide Jewish population is estimated at 750,000.

1648–1655 The [Ukrainian Cossack Bohdan Khmelnytsky](#) leads [Uprising](#) resulting in massacres of Polish [Szlachta](#), Roman Catholic clergy and Jewry that leaves ca. 65,000 Jews dead and similar number of [Szlachta](#) also. The total decrease in the number of Jews is estimated at 100,000. Poland loses 40% of her population during [The Deluge](#). [1]

1750 Jewish population of Poland reaches 750,000, which constitutes around 70% of the Jewish population in the world, which is estimated at 1,200,000.

1759 Unprecedented event of the voluntary conversion of around 3,000 of the followers of [Jacob Frank](#) who convert to Catholicism and are accepted into the ranks of Polish nobility [Szlachta](#)⁹ with all the social benefits.

1773–1795 Three [partitions of Poland](#) between [imperial Russia](#), [the Kingdom of Prussia](#) and [imperial Austria](#). Old Polish privileges of Jewish communities are

⁸ Polish gentry.

⁹ Ibid.

denounced.¹⁰ Under Empress Catherine The Great, Jews were not permitted to live in Russia and were confined to a limited “Pale of Settlement”¹¹

1831 November Uprising against Russian. Small Jewish militia units take part in the defense of [Warsaw](#) against [Russians](#).

1860-1863 Jews participate in patriotic pro-Polish manifestations in Warsaw.

1863 Small groups of Jews take part in January Uprising [January Uprising](#) against Russian suzerainty.

1862 The privileges of some cities in Russia forbidding Jews to settle down in them are denounced.

1880 World Jewish population numbers around 7.7 million, 90% of which in Europe (mostly Eastern Europe), and around 3.5 million in the former Polish provinces.

1897 The first Russian census numbers 5,200,000 Jews plus 4,900,000 in the Pale. The former [Kingdom of Poland](#) has 1,300,000 Jews or 14% of its population.

1918 Poland regains independence after 123 years. Jews are granted equal rights in independent Poland.” After the end of hostilities in World War I, the Polish nation reappeared on maps.

Robert S. Sherins, MD

By the 19th century, about 80% of all Jews resided in Russia,¹² which included Sephardim and Ashkenzim converts, who had been evicted from Spain/Portugal after years of the Inquisition. The political aftermath of the Mongol invasions of Eastern Europe, began with Genghis Khan until his death about 1227. Thereafter, for the next century the invasions were carried out by his sons, especially Jochi Khan,¹³ and his later grandsons and Tatars.

¹⁰ After the three Partitions of the Commonwealth of Poland-Lithuania 1772, 1792, and 1795, both our Cherkinsky (and Solomon maternal) ancestors automatically became subjects of the “Russian Occupied Commonwealth.”

¹¹ Pale (“fenced”) region included regions of Belarus, Lithuania, Moldova, Ukraine, Latvia, Eastern Poland and part of Western Russia.

¹² In the 19th century, Russian Occupied Commonwealth of Poland-Lithuania after 1795.

¹³ The “Golden Horde.”

Our family history in Poland and later on in Russia were a direct result of the political responses to the Mongol invasions and the fear of further incursions by the aggressive policies of the Ottomans and Byzantines. Other reasons that resulted in our Russian ancestry relate to the aftermath from the invasions and conquests included: political and economic instability; internal conflicts between Catholics, Protestants, Magnates¹⁴ and Szlachta; direct conflicts between Lesser Poland and Great Poland; aggressive political/military meddling from Prussia; Russia and Austria; and military exhaustion from the devastations emanating from the military invasions. Missing from our database are documents that could pinpoint the exact timeline of events that our ancestors lived through on their migrations from the Levant to Italy, Germany and finally Poland-Russia.

¹⁴ Private landowners, who had been given civil rights of town ownership.

Chapter 1

Genealogical Documentation in Eastern Europe

Robert S. Sherins, MD

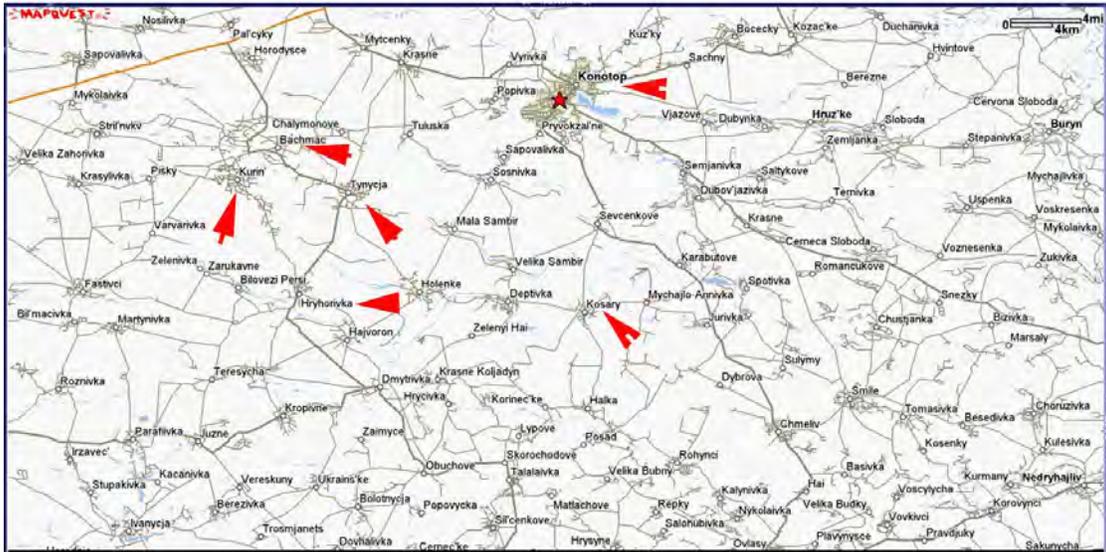
There were 4 lines of genealogical investigation regarding the paternal and maternal ancestry of the author.

My paternal surname, Sherins,¹⁵ was a simplification of the presumed initially Polish surname. Civil record documents revealed our surname among the vital transcripts of Konotop, Uyezd, Chernigov Gubernya,¹⁶ Ukraine. Modern western **spellings, depending upon the nationality where the record was recorded, were: Cherkinsky, Cherkinski, Cherkinskii, Czerkinski and Tscherkinsky.** Our grandmother, (Cherinsky) was Neche (Anna) Halperin. The Russian spelling was **Galperin**, because there is no Cyrillic “H”. Galperin records were obtained from Koseletz, Ukraine (Russia), as well as Nezhin and Pereyaslav (Kmelnetsky), Ukraine (Russia).



¹⁵ The legal change of names was recorded in Brooklyn, New York, in 1928 by Isidore Cherkinsky, Herschel Cherkinsky and Abraham Cherkinsky. Abraham changed the spelling to Cherins, while Isidore and Herschel chose Sherins.

¹⁶ Uyezd: District or County; Gubernya or State, now renamed Oblast.



Map of the District (Uyezd) of Konotop, Ukraine
 Towns: Bachmac (Bakhmac), Hryhorivka (Grigorovka), Konotop, Kosary, Kurin, Tynytja (Tynitsia)

Cherkinsky Ancestral Villages

Gershon (Hirsh) Galperin – ggf
 Pereyaslav Archives

Russian Archive

Avram Yankel Moiseyevich Galperin

№ 136. Гершон. Родился 2, обрезан 9 сентября (1/8 тисри) 1882 г. Родители: перемыславский помещик Аврам-Янкель Моисеевич Гальперин и Рыся Шмулевна.
 Оценочная: ф. 1158, оп. 1, д. 33, л. 223об.
 2-Sep-1882, born Gershon. Parents: Avram-Yankel Moiseyevich, Pereyaslav bourgeois, and Ryся Shmulevna.

Birth record of Gershon Galperin, Pereyaslav (Kmelnetsky), Russia, 1882; Son of Avram ankel Moiseyevich Galperin and Risya Shmuevna. This individual is likely our relative, but one younger generation. Our grandmother's parents were Hirsh Tzvi Avramovich Galperin and his spouse, Genny Einbinder, who immigrated to America in 1889. They died in Brooklyn and were buried in the Washington Cemetery.



Tombstone Inscription: "Joshua Tzvi be Abram Galperin"
Died arch 31, 1897, Age 64

From records of our maternal family, the legal sunames were validated as **Solomon or Salomon (grandfather) and Goldenberg (grandmother)**. Vital records revealed transliterations of Goldenberg, such as Goldberg and Goldinberg. Extensive records were discovered in Brody, Galicia, Poland; after the Parittions of Poland, their records were moved to L'viv, Ukraine.



Map Galicia, Southern Province of the Kingdom of Poland



L'viv, Ukraine

All 4 genealogic family ancestral lines resided in Galicia, Poland, and Eastern Poland, cum Russian Occupied Poland, which was reorganized as the Pale of Settlement of Russia, a restrictive boundary enclosing Jewish communities in Lithuania and Poland, a Ukase¹⁷ declared by Empress Catherine The Great.



Family Photograph, Pacific Palisades, California, 2018

L to R: Marlene & Robert Sherins, cousin Keti Cherkinsky (Jerusalem) and her future husband, Oz Mizrahi (Kurdish Jew of Jerusalem).

¹⁷ Russian official decree of the Czar.

Chapter 2

Ancient Mongolia

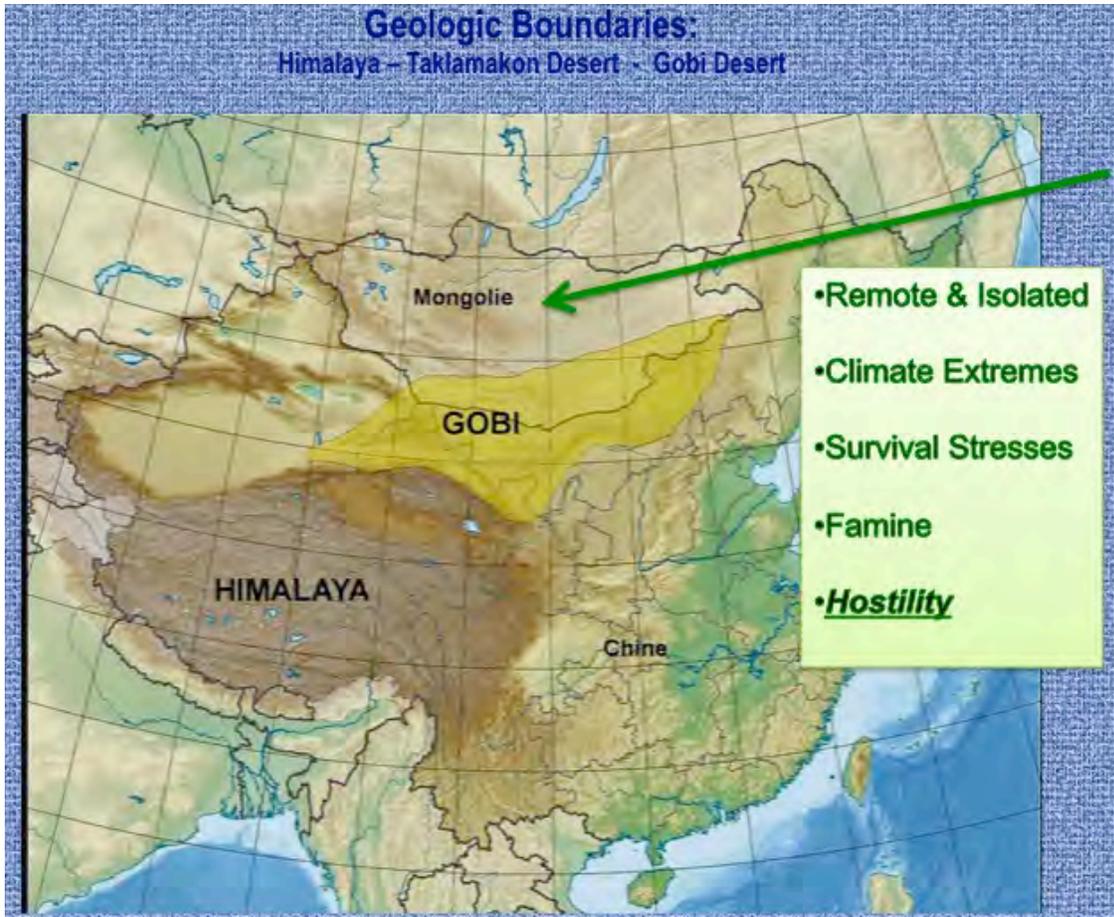
Robert S. Sherins, MD

Mongolia is a remote nation located in Asia between Siberia, China and 2 formidable deserts, the Gobi and the Taklamakon. As well the region is further isolated to the southwest by the colossal and almost impenetrable Himalaya mountains, including some of the tallest peaks in the world, which range from northern Pakistan, in the West, Nepal and Bhutan along the southern Chinese border, and extending eastward to the northern tip of Myanmar (Burma).



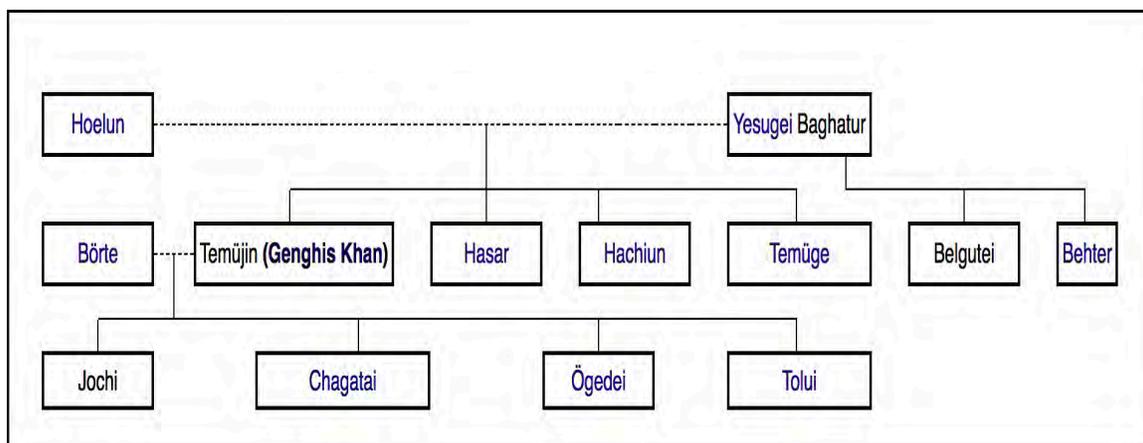
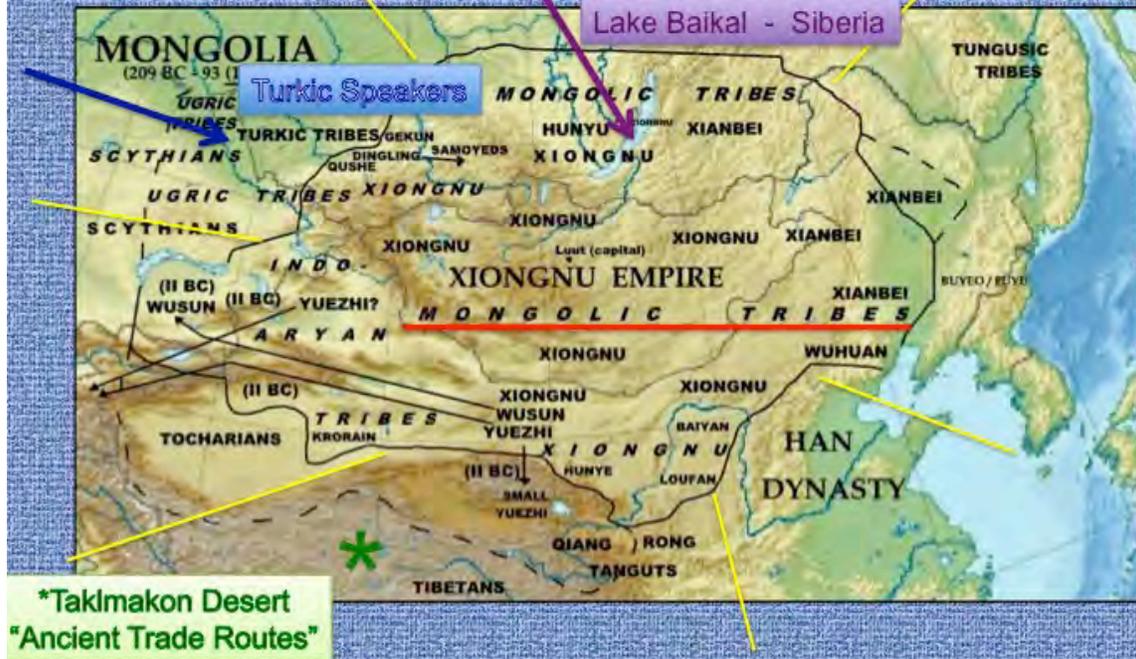
The region in which Mongolia is situated had been known since the time of its ancient barbaric tribal conflicts that long preceded the evolution of the Mongol ethnicity we know. The most prominent of those clans was the ancient Xiongnu, who evolved as nomadic Steppe horsemen about 2,300 years ago. They were fierce and aggressive fighters, who harassed neighboring tribes, defeating early Chinese Dynasties for centuries. They became the most prominent of the mauraders, controlling huge regions of the Eurasian Steppe, Central Asia, Mongolia, Siberia,

Inner Mongolia, Gansu and Xinjiang. They were powerful and could exact large tribute in exchange for peaceful trade. They raided other clans extorting the men for military or killing them, raped and kidnapped the women, took possession of herds, materials, weapons, and food. Children were often enslaved. Chinese military excursions to quell the Xiongnu mostly ended in defeat. The region encompassed a very remote landscape, barbaric culture, impoverished conditions and highly risky life, into which Temüjin¹⁸ was born.

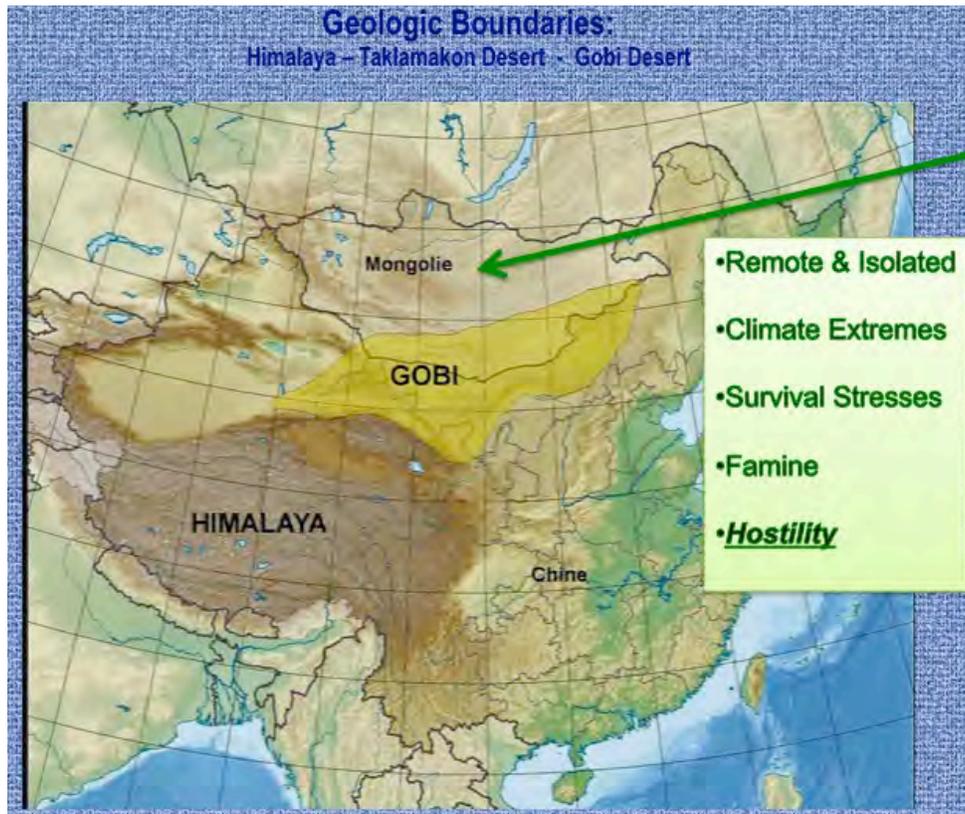


¹⁸ Temüjin was his Mongolian given name; Chingghis was the Chinese transliteration; and Genghis was his Persian identify.

Ancient Xiongnu Empire (209 BCE)



Tree of the Immediate Family of Temüjin



Temüjin was born to Huelon and Yesugei, a respected Mongol tribal leader in Mongolia, about 1162. They were nomadic people, often besieged by desperate neighboring marauding bands, who plundered and took the men for slaves or military forces, raped the women or kidnapped them as extra wives, and killed or enslaved the children. To survive, they lived as nomadic hunter-gathers and depended upon their sturdy horses or walked through the wilderness. When food was inaccessible, they went hungry, perhaps surviving on a soup of wild grasses.

A Tatar band poisoned Yesugei, kidnapped his wife, Huelon, and enslaved their son, Temüjin, when he was still a youth. Temüjin survived somehow, but was deeply embittered by the taunting experiences. Although he escaped several times, it was not until later teenage that he finally ran away free and survived on his own recognisance. This was the milestone in his life, during which he advanced to become the “Great Khan” of Mongolia. There were no factual documents, paintings

or relics of Temüjin during his lifetime. After his secret burial somewhere within the isolated and remote Khentii mountain range, a tribal approved biography was published that made chronological claims about his famous existence.¹⁹



Holon region of the Khentii Mountains, birthplace of Huelon, Temujin's mother



Onon River, region of Temujin's birth

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- ¹⁹ See Bibliography - Weatherford, Jack: "Genghis Khan and the Making of the Modern World," Broadway Books, New York, 2004.



Onon River, region of Temujin's Birth in the Wilderness of the khentii Mountains



Temüjin's Family

- **Extremely Poor**
- **Near Starvation**
- **Dependent Upon Local Resources Hunting-Gathering**
- **Freezing in Winter**
- **Summer Heat & Mosquitos - Extreme**
- **No Medical Care**
- **Frequent Tribal Raids & Kidnappings: Widespread Poverty**
- **Mother, Huelon, Kidnapped & Raped**
- **Father Poisoned by Tatar Raiders**
- **Temüjin Born of the Rape**

Temüjin's Childhood & Youth

- **Enslaved**
- **Beaten**
- **Locked in Stockade**
- **Very Angry**



Temüjin's Youth History

Genghis Khan: Greatest Leader of the Mongols



- Genghis Khan was born Temujin, meaning blacksmith in 1162.
- His father was poisoned by a rival clan.
- At age 15 Temujin was enslaved. For the rest of his life he never forgot the humiliation of being locked in a wooden collar and paraded before his enemies.
- He acquired a reputation for courage and a genius of military tactics thus gaining him followers.

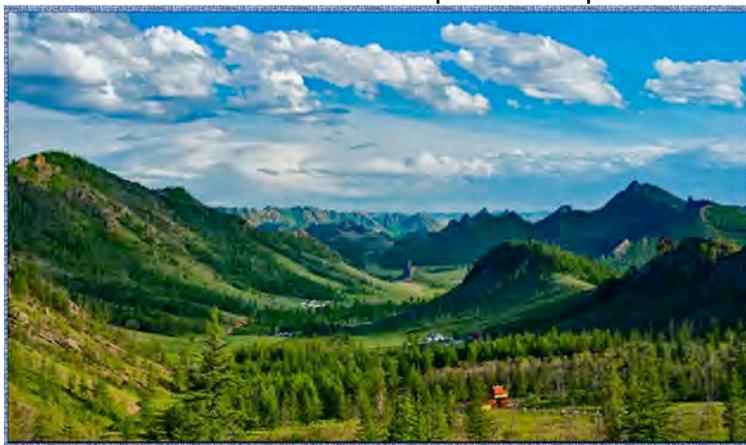


Chapter 3

Election of Genghis, The Great Khan

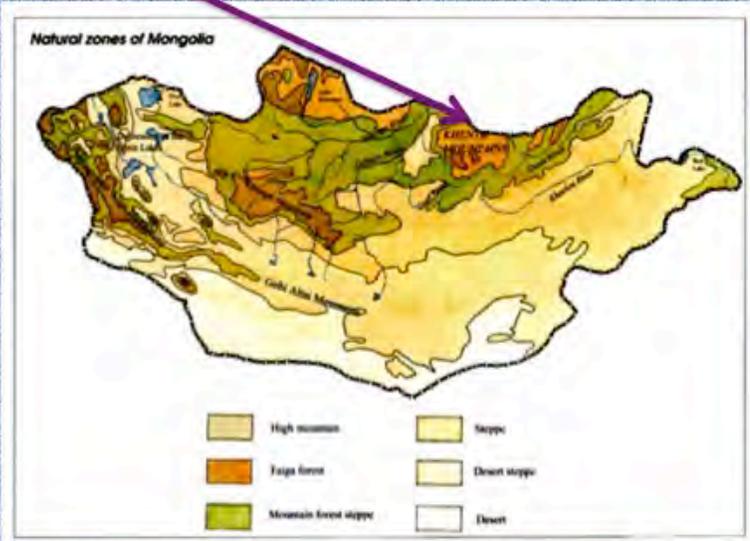
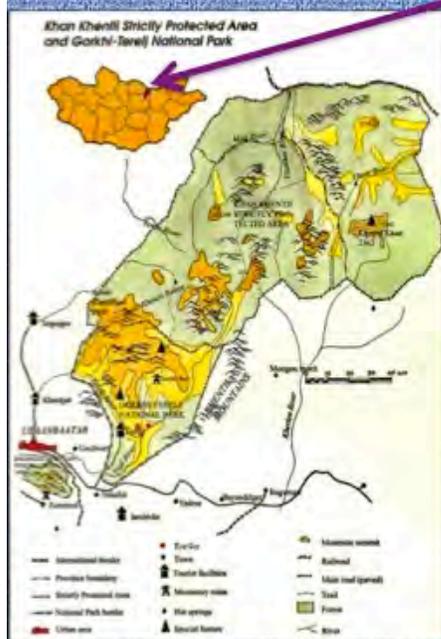
It was the custom among the Mongol tribesmen to select their leader, who was known as the “Great Khan.” Election as the “Khan” required the agreement of all the tribal chiefs. Once the agreement was reached, Temüjin achieved both great authority and gained enormous power. He was selected to be the Great Khan in 1206, when Temüjin was about 44 years of age; his exact birth date remains approximate. After his youthful enslavement, years of near-starvation in the Mongolian wilderness and fierce inter-tribal belligerence, Temüjin’s attainment as the Great Khan was indeed exceptional.

Temüjin was a very spiritual person; he was an animist. He regularly prayed to the “God of Heaven and the Sky.” He left no record of his thoughts or perceptions; the only document about his life was written years after his death in 1227. It was a “Secret History of Mongols” and probably represented a consensus of official hypotheses about his accomplishments and achievements. His burial location remains secret to this day. Officially, all artifacts about his burial, mausoleum, personal affects or memorial objects were concealed somewhere in the Khenii mountain region. The protected area is enclosed within a million acre remote secret region, which is guarded for nearly the past millenium and guarded so that on one is permitted in the remote wilderness. There still was great fear among thelatert Soviets, and now the Russians and Chinese, that any favorable memory of the “Great Khan” could provoked living populations of Asia to rise up to challenge current governments. Even the ancient leaders feared potential reprisals.



Remote Khenti Mountains, Mongolia

Genghis Khan's Secret Burial



Genghis Kahn Secret History Archive


 Улаанбаатар Азл Сургуул
 울안바타르 대학교

Sumiyabayatur
Mongyol-un Niyuča Tobčijan.
Kelberi sudulul I

Sumiyabayatur
Mongyol-un Niyuča Tobčijan.
Kelberi sudulul I

Сумьябаатар
Монголын Нууц Товчоон.
Хэлбэрсудлал I



Animistic Display



Animistic Shaman

First among the many responsibilities of the new Great Khan was Temüjin's plan to change the minds and attitudes of the neighboring warring Mongolian tribes. Based upon their supreme respect and trust in Temüjin, was subduing the belligerence and aggressive policies of the local tribes. He gained their loyalty; generous tribute was expected. Temüjin was a sort of pacifist – maybe.

Among the many radical changes of the past tribal practices were:

- Victims of their raids were to be respected
- Women were to be returned to their settlements, with their children
- Rape was forbidden
- Material wealth, such as domesticated stock, tools, food stores, monetary objects, and any material goods that were the “spoils of war” were to be returned to the victim's families. The concept was to avoid abject poverty among the victims, which was extraordinary for the times, but was intended to blunt reprisals. There was to be respect for those killed or maimed victims of battle.
- Looting was forbidden
- Unity among Mongols was the goal. Gained respect of the vanquished in exchange for loyalty.

Temüjin enacted many civil changes:

- He believed strongly in education of the Mongol population and provided primary public schools
- Freedom of religion, at least tolerance of diverse religions, was to be respected, provided that total loyalty to the Great Khan was observed (with probable tribute paid). An influx of Christians, Muslims and Buddhists appeared; some Mongols, especially the wives and Queens, even future Khans, converted. Jewish communities were not established.
- Established laws protecting animal hunting and the selling of women into slavery, or worse.
- Children were to be returned to their families instead of enslaved.
- Created many new secular, but unifying laws
- Hard work was rewarded instead of providing positions on the basis of favoritism.
- A Mongolian alphabet was created, which had some parallel basis with the Chaldean language. The new alphabet was an attempt to create a written language that would be understood and recognized throughout the known world.
- Distant mail delivery service was established that was quite similar to our later American “Pony Express” system.

- Adopted a Chinese paper currency
- Established a calendar
- Commitment to global commerce. Trades were increased to Africa, Asia and Central Asia, He incorporated the trade routes that we know as the “Silk Roads”
- Established the ancient Mongol capital of Karakorum (Kharakhorum)



Chapter 4

Military Campaigns of Genghis Khan

After consolidating the Mongol tribes, as described above, Temüjin Khan launched military campaigns beyond the Mongolian borders. He expanded his military encounters first into adjacent Asian territories and later into Central Asia and eventually Eastern Europe. The author does not intend to emphasize nor glorify any of the Mongol barbaric battles. However, it will be necessary to characterize the campaigns and include relevant historical maps for emphasis and reference. Specific and more detailed attention to the Mongol invasion of Poland and Russia will be included because of the relevance to our family history and the policies of Polish king Casimir The Great, who first invited Jewish communities to Poland during the 13th century.

Our ancestors migrated from western Europe, probably Germany, to Poland. As a consequence of the Partitions of the Commonwealth of Poland-Lithuania in 1772, 1792, and 1794 by Russia, Prussia and Austria, our paternal families suddenly were relocated within the Russian Pale of Settlement (1797) after the national boundary changes. Nobody actually moved; the borders were changed politically. Since the 14th century, Russia had forbidden Jews to reside in Russia, but as a consequence of the Partitions of the Commonwealth of Poland-Lithuania, Russia immediately gained a new population of approximately 2 ½ million Jews. Russia took over Eastern Poland and Lithuania, which technically became the Russian Occupied Commonwealth of Poland-Lithuania. Our maternal ancestors, however, lived in Galicia, Southern Poland, which was annexed by the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Later migration of the Solomon/Salomon and Goldenberg families was documented in Moldavia, Romania. Solomon/Salomon ancestors appeared in Moldavia during the 18th century – as early as 1760s; Goldenbergs appeared during the 19th century, having migrated from Brody, Galicia.

It is within these new subjugated territories that Temüjin's alternative given names became recognized: Chingiss (Chinese) and Genghis (Persia). Starting with this section in the manuscript, I will refer to Temüjin by his Internationally recognized alternative name, Genghis.

Desperate and hungry populations often are led to endorse despicable measures. We are aware of many governments that have projected their own faults and inadequacies onto “foreigners.” Life in Mongolia was difficult under the best of circumstances, not the least of which were hunger, poverty, and health issues. Under the leadership of Genghis Khan, Mongolians at least stopped attacking and killing each other. But, rivalry and jealousy among the Asian dynasties continued to provoke military interventions as the most convenient means of resolving their economic, cultural and civil differences.

One by one the Mongols invaded and defeated their neighboring dynasties. Among the first groups that were conquered and subjugated were the Western Xia, Jin, Xi Xia, Qara Khitai, and Liao. Next came the defeat of the Song Chinese.



The power of the Mongols appeared unstoppable in Asia. The authority of Genghis Khan was supreme. He highly valued International trade and coveted control over the land routes to the West via the Silk Roads around the Taklamakon desert. Historically, the nomadic peoples to the Asian Steppes had mastered horsemanship since their early childhoods, bred sturdy and agile horses that possessed inordinate stamina in remote landscapes, and swift military tactics that bested their opponents. Geographic obstacles included the Himalaya range of mountains from Burma to Pakistan and the unsurvivable regions of the Gobi and Taklmakon deserts.

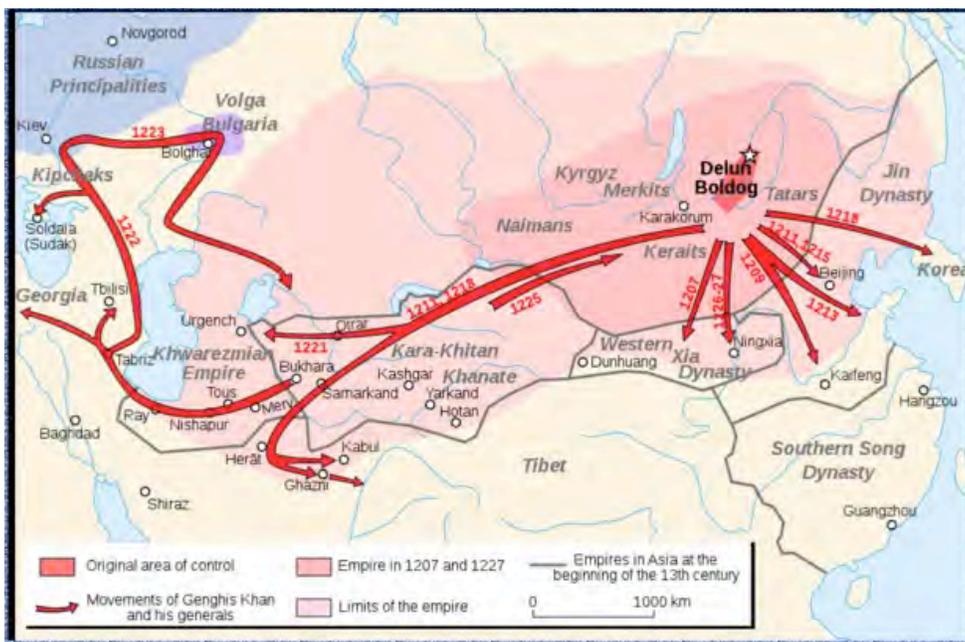


Mongolian Horses Military Tactics

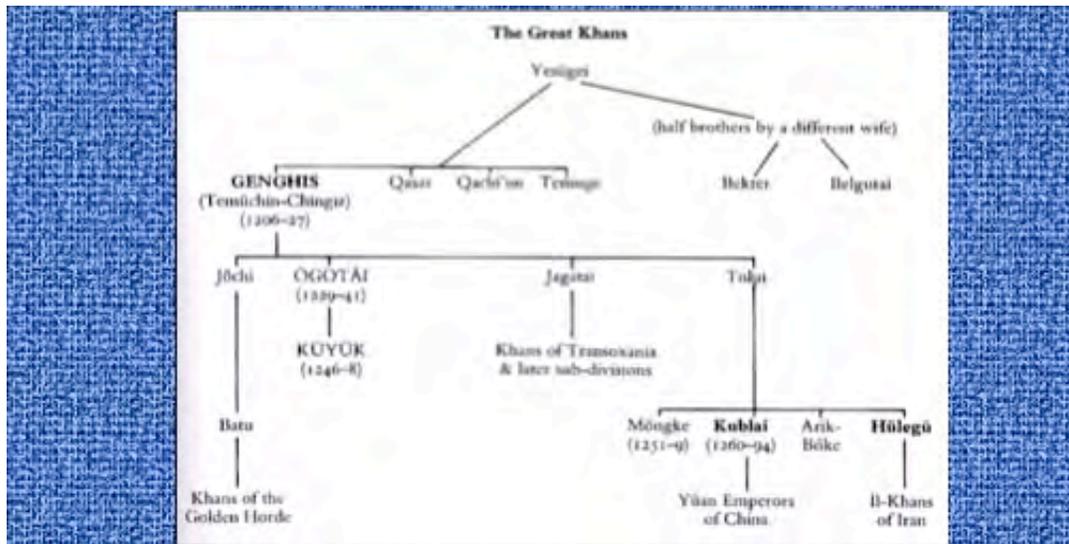
Another major dynasty, the Khwarazmian Empire of modern Northwestern Persia/Iran and Kazakhstan, governed much of the coveted trade over the Silk Roads. Cooperation between the Mongols and Khwarazim ended when Mongol ambassadors were beheaded, a favorite method of execution that remains in vogue.



Approximately a year after sustaining battle wounds in Khwazaria, Genghis Khan died. Factual details are not available, because his life is shrouded in total secrecy. But, the essential issue about the affects of the Mongol campaigns after 1227 is that ***ALL subsequent incursions into Asia, Central Asia and Eastern Europe were accomplished by the sons and grandsons of Genghis Khan.***



Genghis Khan's Campaigns 1207-1227



Map Mongol Empire 1260

Chapter 5

Son and Grandsons of Genghis Khan

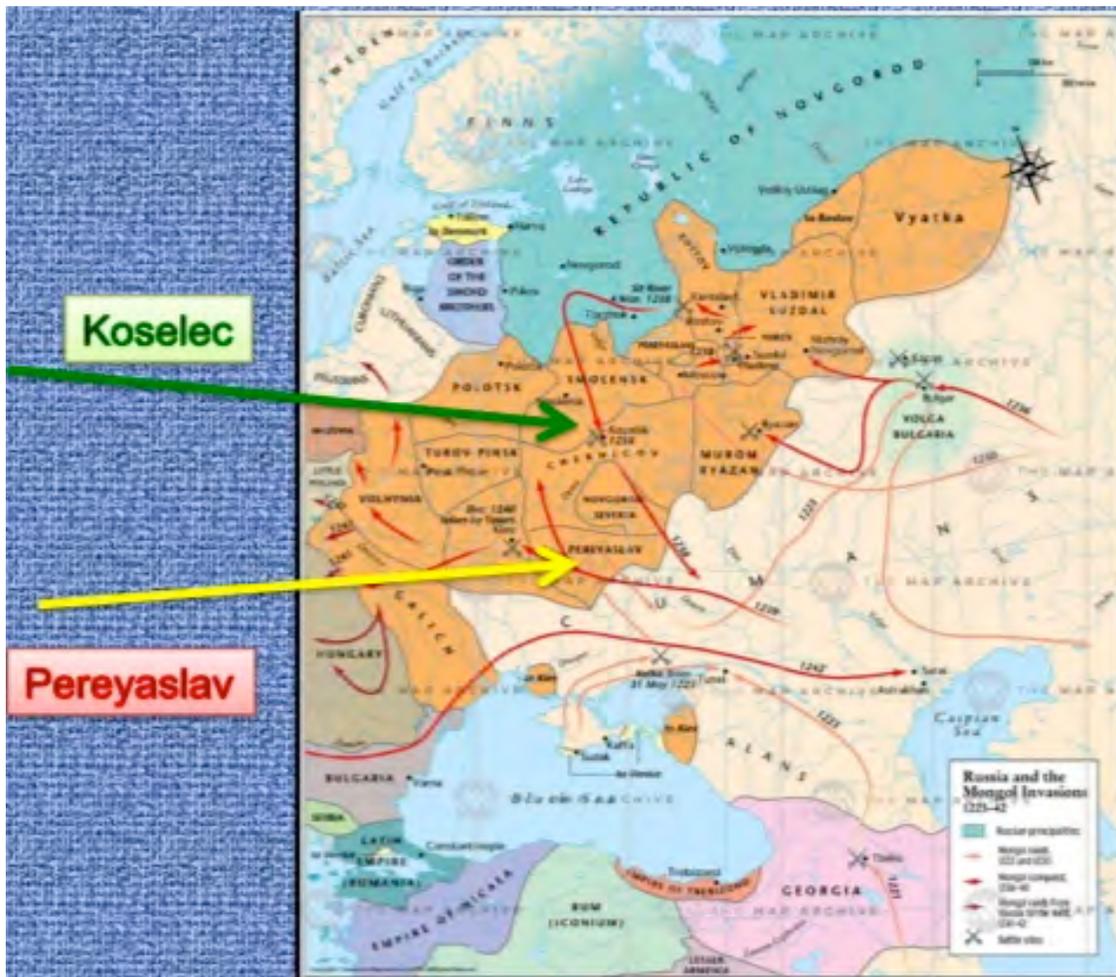
Upon the death of Genghis Khan in 1227, his sons returned to Mongolia. However, the military incursions into Central Asia, China and Eastern Europe continued. Conquered regions, named Mongol Khanates, remained for another century under the suzerainty of the Tatars. Tatars had made amends with Genghis Khan after settling animosities among them, such as the poisoning of Yesugei Khan, Genghis's (Temüjin) father.

Extensive Mongol Khanates were created throughout the continent, as the map below demonstrates. The total landmass under Mongol control was staggering.

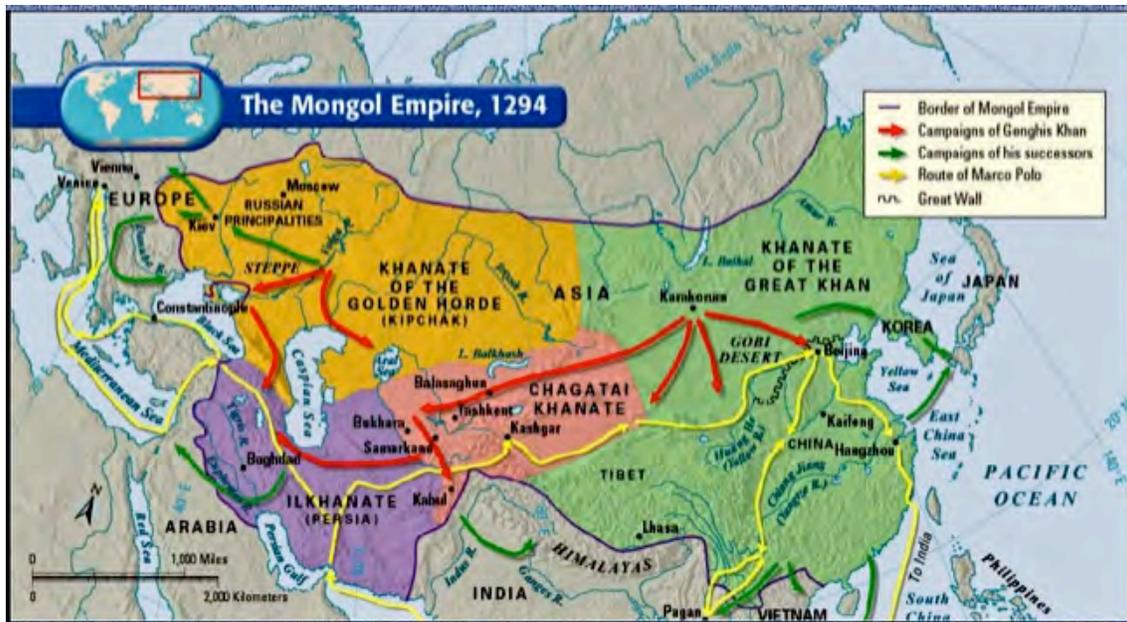


Map Mongol Khanate 1294

Detailed descriptions and analysis of the Khanates after Genghis Khan are beyond the intended scope of this manuscript. The author's abbreviated précis is included, nevertheless.



Map of Mongol Campaigns of Russia 1223 – 1242
 After the Death of Genghis Khan, circa 1227
 Our Ancestral Towns Are Identified



Map Mongol Conquests, 1294

The sons of Genghis Khan were:

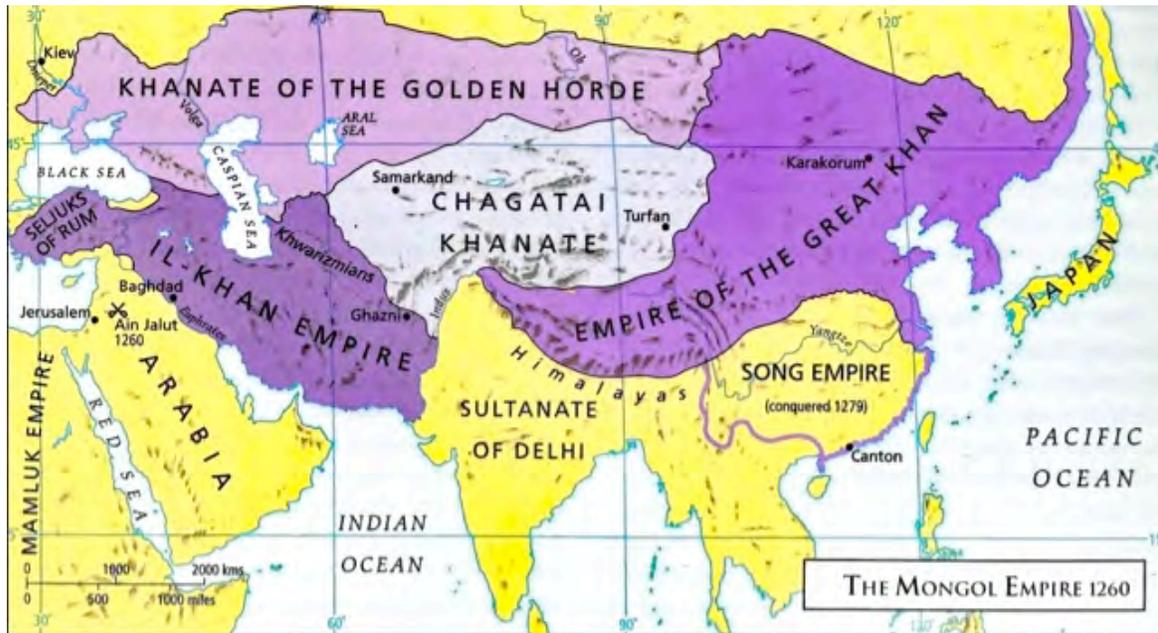
- Jochi
- Chategai
- Ögedei
- Tolui

Jochi Khan 1182 – 1227 was born as a spoil of war child. Borte, his mother, was kidnapped by Tatars and impregnated. Therefore, Jochi was a half-brother because of his unknown father. Initially, Jochi was favored to become the next Great Khan. There was a harsh challenge to this role by his brother Chagetai. Genghis (Temüjin) had to replace the commander of Jochi's forces because of Jochi's less aggressive tactics.



Map Jochi Khan Campaigns

Second son, **Chagetai** 1183-1242 became the principle successor to Genghis. He was militarily astute and successful; he died from alcoholism.



Map Chagetai Khanate

Third son, Ögedei Khan. 1145-1241 was also very successful as a Mongol commander. He conquered the Kingdoms of Georgia and Armenia, but also died from alcoholism.

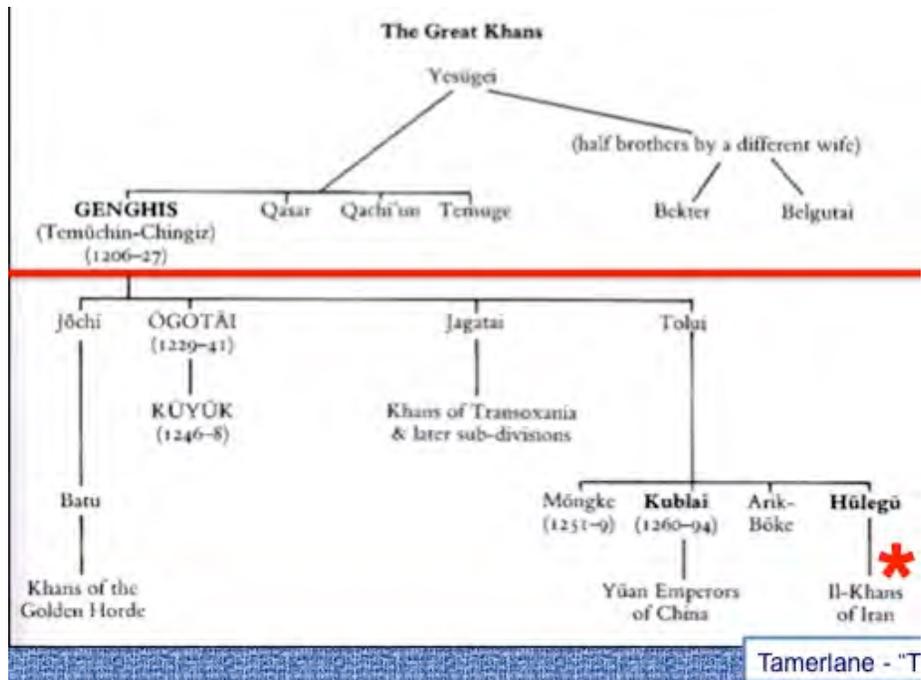


Map Kingdoms of Georgia and Armenia
Regions Conquered by Ögedei Khan

Fourth son, **Tolui Khan** 1191-1232 was distinguished by the accomplishments of his sons, who were grandsons of Genghis Khan: **Monke Khan** and **Kublai Khan**. **Temur Khan (Timur/Tamerlain)**, grandson of Tolui, great grandson of Genghis, was distinguished in Persia as the very well-known “butcher” of 17 million vanquished troops and civilians.



Temur (Tamerlane) Khanate 1332-1405



Family Tree of the Mongol Descendants of Great Khans

Chapter 6



Ulanbaatar, Modern Capital of Mongolia



Ulanbaatar, Modern Central City



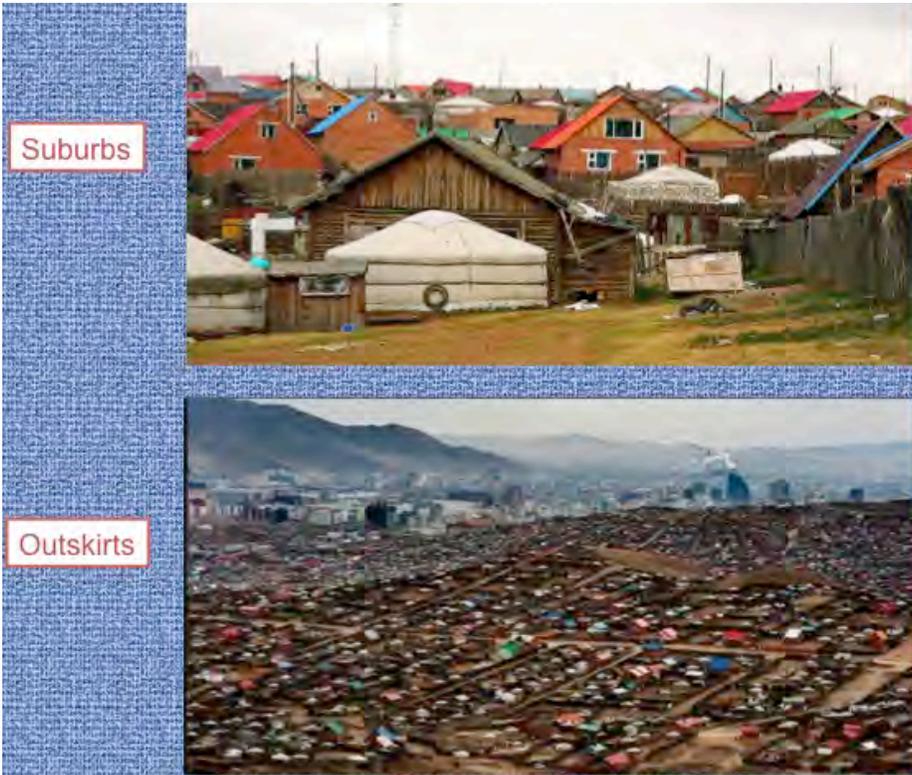
Civic Center



Public Shrine to Genghis Khan



Ulanbaatar Extended Districts



Post Script

I am the punishment of God. If you had not committed great sins, God would not have sent a punishment like me upon you.

– Genghis Khan

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