

*The Making of the Mongol Nation*

What does the title *chinggis* mean, and when did Temujin assume the title? Who granted it?

How is Genghis Khan paralleled to other divine and semidivine heroes?

Describe the role of dreams, symbols, myths, spiritual reports in elevating Genghis Khan.

What is a naadam? Describe what happens and how often.

GK had how many followers when he first became a khan? When? And how many when he became Genghis Khan? When?

How did GK deal with the previous steppe tribes?

What is Ikh Yasa, and why is it important? How did GK continue to honor his old friend and teacher Jarchigudai?

Kokochu Teb Tengeri became a great foe to GK—how and why and with what resolution ultimately?

What lies at the core of Mongol spirituality during GK's time? What does Weatherford mean when he says Mongols worship the Spirit of the State?

How did GK search for truth? What truth?

*Guardians of the Flame*

What is Nokor, and who served in that capacity? Who were the Nine Companions? The Four Dogs? The Four Horses?

Describe the special significance of the door and threshold.

What is the Keshig? Why and how did the numbers grow? What was its main function?

Briefly describe how GK organized and divided his followers. How did his wives serve?

On p. 141, in the description of action (as opposed to prayers, offerings, chantings), how does GK's emphasis parallel that we read in James's epistle and in John Wesley's theology?

How do the Mongols use fire as a purifier?

How do they use the drum and drumming? How are trees important in Mongol spirituality?

Read aloud the final paragraph in this chapter: Picture the descriptions. What do we infer from these elements so important to the Mongols?