



The Golden Horde: 13th to 14th Century Empire

Mongol Origins

The Golden Horde, also known as the Kipchat Khanate was a political entity established in the 13th century and ruled initially by Batu Khan. Batu Khan was the grandson of the Mongol ruler Genghis Khan and inherited a sub-khanate of the Mongol Empire after the death of his father Jochi in 1227. Batu set about successfully expanding the Mongol Empire in a series of sweeping campaigns that included the sacking of Kiev in 1240. It was after the conquest of Rus that he established the Golden Horde in the north west sector of the Mongolian Empire. The demographic of the Golden Horde was a mix of Turkish and Mongolian ethnicity with the latter comprising the majority of the aristocracy.

The Horde at its Peak

At the peak of its power around 1310 the Khanates territory exceeded 6 million square kilometers including most of Eastern Europe and extending into parts of Siberia. In the south the empire extended to the Black Sea.



The Empire of the Golden Horde stretching from Eastern Europe to Siberia. The empire began as a sub-khanate of the Mongol Empire but was quickly expanded by Batu Khan after the death of his father Jochi in 1227.