Throughout the time period of 1100 to 1400, the Mongol migrations were that the migrations through conquest were always motivated by the collection of tribute from conquered subjects. Another continuity during this time period was that the Mongols always exhibited tolerance towards those who they had conquered if they recognized Mongol superiority. During this time period, a change that existed in Mongol migrations was that the Mongol migrations had gone from being centralized, with multiple clans under a different clan, to being centralized, with one unified clan under a supreme ruler. Another change that existed in the migrations was that the Mongols had gone from having a single cultural identity to having a collection of many cultural values from the variety of people they had conquered as they migrated.

Throughout the time period, a continuity in Mongol migrations was that their conquests or migrations were always driven by the desire to collect tribute from those whom they had conquered. The reason for this continuity was because the Mongols wanted tribute for their personal gain, and it was also necessary for the support of continuous expansion of the empire. The nobles greatly benefited from the tribute and used it to establish luxurious capitals, such as Karakorum. Also, the reason for the constant collection of tribute was to pay their military and its expenditures. Their constant drive to collect tribute can be proven in multiple instances. Initially, the clans conquered nomadic and sedentary people of the steppe in Central Asia, extracting tribute from them. When the clans were unified under Genghis Khan in 1206, his first campaign included the conquest of the Tangut Kingdom of Xi Xia, where Genghis extracted a heavy tribute from the ruler and forced him to become his vassal. The Mongols continued their drive to the west, where they sought richer lands. As a sick campaign, they invaded Russia to exhaust their armies and collect a great deal of booty. The Mongols eventually
Conquered the Khwarazm Empire of the Islamic world, and they successfully extracted tribute from them. Similarly, the Incas also collected tribute from those whom they had conquered and their Inca subjects. However, they collected tribute in the form of mit'a, which is different from the Mongol demand of monetary tribute.

Another continuity that existed in Mongol migrations during this time period was that the Mongols always exhibited tolerance towards those who they had conquered, as long as they accepted the Mongol authority. The reason for this continuity was that the Mongols never had any intentions of imposing their cultural values on their subjects; they were mainly interested in collecting tribute instead of changing their subjects' ways of life. Also, another reason for this continuity was that many of the khans, such as Genghis Khan, took interest in the cultures and lives of those who the Mongols had conquered and they...

...often learned from them. This continuity of tolerance is evident through the fact that Genghis Khan welcomed Muslim scholars and artists into his court. Also, in China, Kubilai Khan welcomed Nestorians and Latin Christians, Daoists, and Buddhists into his court. Kubilai used Muslims, Daoists, and Confucianists as his royal advisors. He also introduced Chinese art and classical music to his people. He allowed Muslims to create there a new tax collection system, and he allowed Persians to introduce their sciences and knowledge of astronomy to China. The Mongols are similar to the Aztecs in their tolerance. The Aztecs were tolerant to their subjects in the city-states they had conquered also. In many instances, the Aztecs allowed the rulers of the city-states they had conquered to continue their rule over the territory as long as they recognized Aztec supremacy and continued paying tribute.
During the time period of 1180 to 1450, a change that had existed in Mongol migrations was that the migrations had gone from being decentralized, consisting of multiple clans each under different khans, to being centralized, with one unified clan under a supreme khan. The reason for this change was because the Mongols were initially separated into many kin-related clans; each were commanded to conquer or migrate by a different khan, making unification difficult. However, when many clans recognized the strength of Genghis Khan, many united under his leadership. In 1206, he was elected khagan. This ultimately unified all Mongols into one clan, commanded by a single leader, centralizing power and unification. This change is proven by the fact that in the 12th century, the Mongols were a nomadic and pastoral people, they directed their energies to warring clan against clan instead of significant external invasion. The clan would only unify to defeat a common enemy. The clan would become a Confederation for a year or two, but they always returned to being separate clans. However, a notable and significant change occurred in 1206, when Genghis Khan was elected to be the supreme khagan. Genghis Khan forced his clans to direct their energies towards significant external invaders. His first campaigns were in Northwestern China, the Tangut Kingdom of Xi Xia, and Iran and Central region in Asia. His campaigns were overwhelmingly successful. His centralized military were capable of breaking the intricate systems of defense in large cities in China, Russia, and the Middle East. By 1226, his troops had successfully conquered Kha Khanate and the Khwarazmian Empire. His full control over his military, all of the clans,
and the organization of his military into armies proven the contribution of migrations under the supreme ruler. Another change that existed in Mongol migrations was that the Mongols had gone from having a single, distinguished culture to having a collection of many cultural values from the variety of people who they had conquered during their migrations. The reason for this change was that in the beginning of the Inner Period, the Mongols did not focus as much in the conquest of significant external civilizations, but more on internal warring between clans, allowing little cultural values from external civilizations to penetrate their own. However, after unifying under Genghis Khan, they began to conquer major civilizations, such as Russia, the Middle East, China, India, and Europe, which influenced on their own culture. For instance, in the beginning of the Inner Period, the Mongols were pastoralists, focusing on breeding horses and yaks. After 1200, and until the 1300s, the Mongol Empire's extensive conquest had an impact on their culture. In China, the idea of immortality was influenced on by the Mongol Khan Kublai Khan, who worked with Daoists to discover an elixir to bring him immortality. Many Mongols in China also converted to Buddhism. Muslims introduced new siege weapons and fighting methods to the Mongols. Also, Chinese classical music and art was introduced into the Mongol court. New forms of architecture introduced to the Mongols by Muslims influenced their capitals' architecture also.