

Political Developments

Time Period	Political Developments	Notes
Foundations	Governments emerge as people settle; Most were monarchies or oligarchies; Greek democracy Roman republic Military empires: Assyria Persia Rome China	
600 – 1450	China had the most advanced political systems; Medieval Europe began to gain power; Major states: Mali Ghana Great Zimbabwe Delhi Sultanate Aztecs Incas; Mongols brought together large portions of Europe and Asia; Governments were primarily monarchies and oligarchies; Formal restrictions were placed on monarchies; Legal systems and legal bodies emerge; Multicultural empires; Feudalism became a common;	
1450 – 1750	Gunpowder Empires: Ottoman, Persia, Mughal India and China controlled before Europeans; European power began to grow; Military strength led to power; Centralized governments; Bureaucracies; National states with fixed borders, national unity, and homogenous	

	<p>in language and ethnicity; European monarchies: absolutism and constitutional</p>	
1750 – 1914	<p>Political Revolutions: American, French, Haitian, Latin American; Ottoman empire collapsed; Creation of new countries: Italy and Germany; Nationalism becomes a dominant philosophy; Alliance systems form; More democratic government; Japan and Ottoman Empire developed parliamentary forms of monarchy; Latin America led by dictators or military leaders; Colonial domination</p>	
1914 to present	<p>Europe loses power; US gains power; Cold War divides the world into camps; Decolonization; Dozens of new nations formed; Democracy grew on all continents, but in many places democracy was fragile and limited; Totalitarian dictatorships;</p>	