

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

	<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>	