

IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN AP WORLD HISTORY

IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN AP WORLD HISTORY ENCOMPASS A DIVERSE ARRAY OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE ACTIONS, IDEAS, AND LEADERSHIP HAVE SHAPED THE COURSE OF GLOBAL EVENTS ACROSS CIVILIZATIONS AND ERAS. FROM ANCIENT RULERS AND PHILOSOPHERS TO REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS AND INNOVATORS, THESE FIGURES PROVIDE KEY INSIGHTS INTO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETIES, CULTURES, ECONOMIES, AND POLITICAL SYSTEMS STUDIED IN AP WORLD HISTORY. UNDERSTANDING THESE INFLUENTIAL INDIVIDUALS IS CRUCIAL FOR GRASPING THE INTERCONNECTEDNESS OF HISTORICAL PROCESSES AND THE IMPACT OF HUMAN AGENCY IN WORLD HISTORY. THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES SOME OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT PERSONALITIES CATEGORIZED BY TIME PERIODS AND REGIONS, HIGHLIGHTING THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS AND LEGACIES. IT ALSO SERVES AS A GUIDE FOR STUDENTS AIMING TO MASTER THE ESSENTIAL FIGURES FREQUENTLY FEATURED IN AP WORLD HISTORY CURRICULA AND EXAMS. THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS WILL COVER IMPORTANT PEOPLE FROM ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS, CLASSICAL EMPIRES, MEDIEVAL TIMES, EARLY MODERN PERIOD, AND THE MODERN ERA, OFFERING A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW.

- ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS AND EARLY EMPIRES
- CLASSICAL ERA LEADERS AND THINKERS
- MEDIEVAL INFLUENCERS AND RULERS
- EARLY MODERN PERIOD FIGURES
- MODERN ERA REFORMERS AND REVOLUTIONARIES

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS AND EARLY EMPIRES

THE FOUNDATION OF WORLD HISTORY IS DEEPLY ROOTED IN THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF IMPORTANT PEOPLE FROM ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS SUCH AS MESOPOTAMIA, EGYPT, THE INDUS VALLEY, AND EARLY CHINA. THESE INDIVIDUALS LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR COMPLEX SOCIETIES THROUGH INNOVATIONS IN GOVERNANCE, RELIGION, AND TECHNOLOGY.

MESOPOTAMIAN RULERS AND INNOVATORS

ONE OF THE EARLIEST KNOWN LEADERS IS HAMMURABI, THE BABYLONIAN KING FAMOUS FOR CODIFYING ONE OF THE FIRST WRITTEN LEGAL SYSTEMS, THE CODE OF HAMMURABI. THIS CODE ESTABLISHED RULES AND JUSTICE PRINCIPLES INFLUENCING LATER LEGAL TRADITIONS. ADDITIONALLY, SARGON OF AKKAD IS NOTABLE FOR CREATING ONE OF THE FIRST EMPIRES THROUGH MILITARY CONQUEST, SETTING A PRECEDENT FOR POLITICAL CENTRALIZATION.

PHARAOHS OF ANCIENT EGYPT

EGYPTIAN RULERS SUCH AS RAMSES II AND HATSHEPSUT PLAYED SIGNIFICANT ROLES IN EXPANDING EGYPT'S INFLUENCE THROUGH MILITARY CAMPAIGNS AND MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE. RAMSES II IS CELEBRATED FOR HIS LONG REIGN AND BUILDING PROJECTS, WHILE HATSHEPSUT BROKE GENDER NORMS BY RULING AS A FEMALE PHARAOH AND FOSTERING TRADE EXPEDITIONS THAT ENHANCED ECONOMIC WEALTH.

EARLY CHINESE LEADERS

THE SHANG AND ZHOU DYNASTIES INTRODUCED FOUNDATIONAL CULTURAL AND POLITICAL CONCEPTS. KING WU OF ZHOU IS NOTABLE FOR OVERTHROWING THE SHANG DYNASTY AND ESTABLISHING THE MANDATE OF HEAVEN, A CRITICAL DOCTRINE JUSTIFYING THE RULER'S AUTHORITY. CONFUCIUS, ALTHOUGH LATER THAN THESE RULERS, PROFOUNDLY INFLUENCED CHINESE CIVILIZATION WITH HIS ETHICAL TEACHINGS.

- HAMMURABI – BABYLONIAN LAWMAKER
- SARGON OF AKKAD – EMPIRE BUILDER
- RAMSES II – EGYPTIAN PHARAOH AND MILITARY LEADER
- HATSHEPSUT – FEMALE EGYPTIAN PHARAOH AND TRADER
- KING WU OF ZHOU – FOUNDER OF ZHOU DYNASTY
- CONFUCIUS – CHINESE PHILOSOPHER AND TEACHER

CLASSICAL ERA LEADERS AND THINKERS

THE CLASSICAL PERIOD SAW THE RISE OF INFLUENTIAL EMPIRES AND PHILOSOPHIES THAT SHAPED THE POLITICAL AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF EURASIA. IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN AP WORLD HISTORY FROM THIS ERA INCLUDE EMPERORS, PHILOSOPHERS, AND MILITARY STRATEGISTS WHOSE LEGACIES ENDURE IN GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, AND INTELLECTUAL TRADITIONS.

GREEK PHILOSOPHERS AND LEADERS

SOCRATES, PLATO, AND ARISTOTLE ESTABLISHED THE FOUNDATIONS OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY, ETHICS, AND SCIENCE. THEIR IDEAS CONTINUE TO INFLUENCE MODERN THOUGHT. ALEXANDER THE GREAT, AS A MILITARY COMMANDER, EXPANDED GREEK CULTURE AND ESTABLISHED ONE OF THE LARGEST EMPIRES OF THE ANCIENT WORLD, FACILITATING CULTURAL DIFFUSION.

ROMAN EMPERORS AND STATESMEN

JULIUS CAESAR AND AUGUSTUS WERE PIVOTAL IN TRANSFORMING ROME FROM A REPUBLIC TO AN EMPIRE. AUGUSTUS, THE FIRST EMPEROR, INITIATED THE PAX ROMANA, A PERIOD OF RELATIVE PEACE AND PROSPERITY. CONSTANTINE THE GREAT LATER SHAPED RELIGIOUS HISTORY BY ENDORSING CHRISTIANITY, WHICH BECAME A MAJOR WORLD RELIGION.

INDIAN AND PERSIAN INFLUENCERS

CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA FOUNDED THE MAURYA EMPIRE, UNIFYING MUCH OF INDIA, WHILE ASHOKA EXPANDED IT AND PROMOTED BUDDHISM, EMPHASIZING NON-VIOLENCE AND MORAL GOVERNANCE. IN PERSIA, CYRUS THE GREAT ESTABLISHED A VAST EMPIRE CHARACTERIZED BY TOLERANCE AND EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION, INFLUENCING GOVERNANCE MODELS.

- SOCRATES, PLATO, ARISTOTLE – GREEK PHILOSOPHERS
- ALEXANDER THE GREAT – MACEDONIAN CONQUEROR
- JULIUS CAESAR, AUGUSTUS – ROMAN LEADERS
- CONSTANTINE THE GREAT – ROMAN EMPEROR AND CHRISTIAN PATRON
- CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA, ASHOKA – INDIAN RULERS AND PROMOTERS OF BUDDHISM
- CYRUS THE GREAT – PERSIAN EMPIRE FOUNDER

MEDIEVAL INFLUENCERS AND RULERS

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD FEATURES KEY FIGURES WHO SHAPED FEUDAL EUROPE, ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION, AND EAST ASIAN SOCIETIES. THESE INDIVIDUALS INFLUENCED RELIGION, CULTURE, POLITICS, AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT DURING A TIME OF BOTH CONFLICT AND CULTURAL FLOURISHING.

EUROPEAN MONARCHS AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS

CHARLEMAGNE, CROWNED EMPEROR OF THE ROMANS, UNITED MUCH OF WESTERN EUROPE AND ENCOURAGED THE CAROLINGIAN RENAISSANCE, PROMOTING LEARNING AND CULTURE. POPE URBAN II INITIATED THE CRUSADES, WHICH HAD PROFOUND EFFECTS ON CHRISTIAN-MUSLIM RELATIONS AND EUROPEAN EXPANSION.

ISLAMIC GOLDEN AGE FIGURES

CALIPHS LIKE HARUN AL-RASHID PRESIDED OVER THE ABBASID CALIPHATE DURING ITS CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC PEAK. SCHOLARS SUCH AS AL-KHWARIZMI INTRODUCED ALGEBRA, WHILE IBN SINA (AVICENNA) ADVANCED MEDICINE. THESE CONTRIBUTIONS SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACTED BOTH THE ISLAMIC WORLD AND EUROPE.

EAST ASIAN DYNASTIC LEADERS

EMPERORS OF THE TANG AND SONG DYNASTIES OVERSAW PERIODS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION, AND CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT. FIGURES SUCH AS WU ZETIAN, THE ONLY FEMALE EMPEROR OF CHINA, BROKE TRADITIONAL GENDER ROLES, WHILE CONFUCIAN SCHOLARS INFLUENCED GOVERNANCE AND EDUCATION.

- CHARLEMAGNE – FRANKISH KING AND HOLY ROMAN EMPEROR
- POPE URBAN II – INITIATOR OF THE CRUSADES
- HARUN AL-RASHID – ABBASID CALIPH
- AL-KHWARIZMI – MATHEMATICIAN AND SCHOLAR
- IBN SINA (AVICENNA) – PHYSICIAN AND PHILOSOPHER
- WU ZETIAN – FEMALE EMPEROR OF CHINA

EARLY MODERN PERIOD FIGURES

THE EARLY MODERN ERA WAS MARKED BY EXPLORATION, RELIGIOUS REFORMATIONS, AND THE RISE OF POWERFUL STATES. IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN AP WORLD HISTORY FROM THIS PERIOD INCLUDE EXPLORERS, MONARCHS, AND REFORMERS WHO INFLUENCED GLOBAL CONNECTIONS AND SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATIONS.

EXPLORERS AND NAVIGATORS

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS'S VOYAGES OPENED THE AMERICAS TO EUROPEAN COLONIZATION, WHILE VASCO DA GAMA ESTABLISHED SEA ROUTES TO INDIA, ENHANCING TRADE NETWORKS. FERDINAND MAGELLAN LED THE FIRST CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE, DEMONSTRATING THE WORLD'S INTERCONNECTEDNESS.

RELIGIOUS REFORMERS

MARTIN LUTHER CHALLENGED THE CATHOLIC CHURCH'S PRACTICES, SPARKING THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL CHANGES IN EUROPE. JOHN CALVIN FURTHER DEVELOPED PROTESTANT THEOLOGY, INFLUENCING GOVERNANCE AND SOCIETY IN VARIOUS REGIONS.

ABSOLUTE MONARCHS AND STATE BUILDERS

LOUIS XIV OF FRANCE EPITOMIZED ABSOLUTE MONARCHY, CENTRALIZING POWER AND PROMOTING CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS. AKBAR THE GREAT EXPANDED AND CONSOLIDATED THE MUGHAL EMPIRE IN INDIA, FOSTERING RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY.

- CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS – EUROPEAN EXPLORER
- VASCO DA GAMA – PORTUGUESE NAVIGATOR
- FERDINAND MAGELLAN – FIRST CIRCUMNAVIGATOR
- MARTIN LUTHER – PROTESTANT REFORMER
- JOHN CALVIN – THEOLOGIAN AND REFORMER
- LOUIS XIV – FRENCH ABSOLUTE MONARCH
- AKBAR THE GREAT – MUGHAL EMPEROR

MODERN ERA REFORMERS AND REVOLUTIONARIES

THE MODERN ERA FEATURES TRANSFORMATIVE LEADERS WHO INFLUENCED REVOLUTIONS, NATIONALISM, INDUSTRIALIZATION, AND GLOBAL CONFLICTS. THEIR IDEOLOGIES AND ACTIONS SHAPED THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD AND REMAIN CENTRAL TO AP WORLD HISTORY STUDIES.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS

FIGURES LIKE GEORGE WASHINGTON LED THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, ESTABLISHING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE. SIMÓN BOLÍVAR WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN SOUTH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS, WHILE TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE LED THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION, THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL SLAVE REVOLT FORMING A REPUBLIC.

INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL REFORMERS

KARL MARX INTRODUCED IDEAS THAT INSPIRED SOCIALIST AND COMMUNIST MOVEMENTS WORLDWIDE. REFORMERS SUCH AS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IMPROVED PUBLIC HEALTH, WHILE LEADERS LIKE OTTO VON BISMARCK UNIFIED GERMANY THROUGH REALPOLITIK STRATEGIES.

20TH CENTURY INFLUENCERS

MAHATMA GANDHI PIONEERED NONVIOLENT RESISTANCE IN INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LED THE UNITED STATES THROUGH THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND WORLD WAR II. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S LEADERSHIP WAS CRUCIAL

DURING THE GLOBAL CONFLICT, AND NELSON MANDELA'S FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID MARKED A SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION.

- GEORGE WASHINGTON – AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY LEADER
- SIMÓN BOLÍVAR – SOUTH AMERICAN LIBERATOR
- TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE – HAITIAN REVOLUTIONARY
- KARL MARX – POLITICAL THEORIST
- FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE – PUBLIC HEALTH REFORMER
- OTTO VON BISMARCK – GERMAN UNIFIER
- MAHATMA GANDHI – LEADER OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE
- FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT – U.S. PRESIDENT DURING CRISIS
- WINSTON CHURCHILL – BRITISH WARTIME LEADER
- NELSON MANDELA – ANTI-APARTHEID REVOLUTIONARY

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHO WAS GENGHIS KHAN AND WHY IS HE SIGNIFICANT IN AP WORLD HISTORY?

GENGHIS KHAN WAS THE FOUNDER AND GREAT KHAN OF THE MONGOL EMPIRE, WHICH BECAME THE LARGEST CONTIGUOUS EMPIRE IN HISTORY. HE IS SIGNIFICANT FOR UNITING THE MONGOL TRIBES AND INITIATING VAST CONQUESTS ACROSS ASIA AND EUROPE IN THE 13TH CENTURY, DRASTICALLY SHAPING THE POLITICAL AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF EURASIA.

WHAT ROLE DID MANSA MUSA PLAY IN AFRICAN HISTORY AND WORLD HISTORY?

MANSA MUSA WAS THE EMPEROR OF THE MALI EMPIRE IN THE 14TH CENTURY, KNOWN FOR HIS IMMENSE WEALTH AND PROMOTION OF ISLAM. HIS FAMOUS PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA SHOWCASED MALI'S RICHES AND HELPED ESTABLISH IMPORTANT TRADE AND CULTURAL CONNECTIONS BETWEEN AFRICA AND THE BROADER ISLAMIC WORLD.

WHY IS CYRUS THE GREAT AN IMPORTANT FIGURE IN AP WORLD HISTORY?

CYRUS THE GREAT WAS THE FOUNDER OF THE ACHAEMENID EMPIRE, THE FIRST PERSIAN EMPIRE, IN THE 6TH CENTURY BCE. HE IS NOTABLE FOR HIS INNOVATIVE GOVERNANCE STRATEGIES, RESPECT FOR LOCAL CUSTOMS AND RELIGIONS, AND THE CREATION OF AN EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM THAT INFLUENCED FUTURE EMPIRES.

HOW DID QUEEN ELIZABETH I IMPACT THE COURSE OF WORLD HISTORY?

QUEEN ELIZABETH I RULED ENGLAND FROM 1558 TO 1603, OVERSEEING A PERIOD KNOWN AS THE ELIZABETHAN ERA. SHE STRENGTHENED THE ENGLISH NAVY, SUPPORTED THE ARTS, AND HELPED ESTABLISH ENGLAND AS A MAJOR WORLD POWER, LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S GLOBAL EXPANSION.

WHAT CONTRIBUTIONS DID CONFUCIUS MAKE TO WORLD HISTORY AND CULTURE?

CONFUCIUS WAS AN ANCIENT CHINESE PHILOSOPHER WHOSE TEACHINGS ON ETHICS, SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS, AND GOVERNANCE FORMED THE BASIS OF CONFUCIANISM. HIS IDEAS PROFOUNDLY INFLUENCED CHINESE SOCIETY, GOVERNMENT, AND EDUCATION FOR CENTURIES AND CONTINUE TO BE SIGNIFICANT IN EAST ASIAN CULTURES.

WHY IS AKBAR THE GREAT CONSIDERED AN IMPORTANT RULER IN AP WORLD HISTORY?

AKBAR THE GREAT WAS A MUGHAL EMPEROR IN INDIA DURING THE 16TH CENTURY KNOWN FOR HIS MILITARY CONQUESTS, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS, AND POLICY OF RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE. HIS REIGN MARKED A PERIOD OF CULTURAL INTEGRATION AND EXPANSION THAT HELPED UNIFY MUCH OF THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

1. *GENGHIS KHAN AND THE MAKING OF THE MODERN WORLD*

THIS BOOK EXPLORES THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF GENGHIS KHAN, THE FOUNDER OF THE MONGOL EMPIRE. IT DELVES INTO HIS MILITARY STRATEGIES, LEADERSHIP QUALITIES, AND HOW HIS CONQUESTS RESHAPED THE POLITICAL AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES OF ASIA AND EUROPE. THE AUTHOR HIGHLIGHTS KHAN'S ROLE IN PROMOTING TRADE AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACROSS THE SILK ROAD.

2. *ALEXANDER THE GREAT: HIS LIFE AND HIS MYSTERIOUS DEATH*

THIS BIOGRAPHY EXAMINES THE EXTRAORDINARY LIFE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT, ONE OF HISTORY'S MOST CELEBRATED MILITARY LEADERS. IT COVERS HIS EARLY LIFE, HIS CONQUESTS ACROSS PERSIA AND EGYPT, AND THE LASTING IMPACT OF HIS EMPIRE ON WORLD HISTORY. THE BOOK ALSO INVESTIGATES THE THEORIES SURROUNDING HIS UNTIMELY DEATH.

3. *CLEOPATRA: A LIFE*

THIS BOOK PROVIDES A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF CLEOPATRA VII, THE LAST ACTIVE RULER OF THE PTOLEMAIC KINGDOM OF EGYPT. IT DISCUSSES HER POLITICAL ACUMEN, ROMANTIC ALLIANCES WITH JULIUS CAESAR AND MARK ANTONY, AND HER EFFORTS TO PRESERVE EGYPT'S INDEPENDENCE. THE NARRATIVE SHEDS LIGHT ON HER CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE ANCIENT WORLD.

4. *CHARLEMAGNE: FATHER OF EUROPE*

FOCUSING ON CHARLEMAGNE'S REIGN AS KING OF THE FRANKS AND EMPEROR OF THE CAROLINGIAN EMPIRE, THIS BOOK EXPLORES HIS ROLE IN UNITING MUCH OF WESTERN EUROPE DURING THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES. IT HIGHLIGHTS HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO EDUCATION, GOVERNANCE, AND THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY. THE AUTHOR PRESENTS CHARLEMAGNE AS A PIVOTAL FIGURE IN SHAPING MEDIEVAL EUROPE.

5. *QUEEN ELIZABETH I: THE SHREWD MONARCH*

THIS BIOGRAPHY DETAILS THE LIFE OF QUEEN ELIZABETH I OF ENGLAND, EMPHASIZING HER POLITICAL SAVVY AND LEADERSHIP DURING A TIME OF RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL TURMOIL. IT COVERS HER EFFORTS TO STABILIZE ENGLAND, MANAGE FOREIGN RELATIONS, AND SUPPORT THE ARTS. THE BOOK ALSO EXPLORES HER LEGACY AS THE "VIRGIN QUEEN" AND HER IMPACT ON ENGLISH HISTORY.

6. *MAHATMA GANDHI: THE PATH TO INDEPENDENCE*

THIS BOOK CHRONICLES THE LIFE OF MAHATMA GANDHI, THE LEADER OF INDIA'S NON-VIOLENT INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT AGAINST BRITISH RULE. IT DISCUSSES HIS PHILOSOPHY OF NON-VIOLENCE (AHIMSA), CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, AND HIS INFLUENCE ON GLOBAL CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS. THE NARRATIVE CAPTURES GANDHI'S PERSONAL STRUGGLES AND ENDURING LEGACY.

7. *JULIUS CAESAR: ROME'S GREATEST GENERAL*

A COMPREHENSIVE LOOK AT JULIUS CAESAR'S MILITARY AND POLITICAL CAREER, THIS BOOK EXAMINES HIS RISE TO POWER IN THE ROMAN REPUBLIC. IT DETAILS HIS CONQUESTS, REFORMS, AND THE EVENTS LEADING TO HIS ASSASSINATION. THE AUTHOR ANALYZES CAESAR'S IMPACT ON THE TRANSITION FROM REPUBLIC TO IMPERIAL ROME.

8. *NELSON MANDELA: LONG WALK TO FREEDOM*

THIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY TELLS THE STORY OF NELSON MANDELA'S FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA. IT HIGHLIGHTS HIS IMPRISONMENT, LEADERSHIP IN THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, AND EVENTUAL PRESIDENCY. THE BOOK PROVIDES INSIGHT INTO MANDELA'S DEDICATION TO RECONCILIATION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE.

9. *EMPEROR AKBAR: THE GREAT MUGHAL*

THIS BIOGRAPHY FOCUSES ON EMPEROR AKBAR, ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL RULERS OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE IN INDIA. IT EXPLORES HIS MILITARY CONQUESTS, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS, AND PROMOTION OF RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE. THE BOOK EMPHASIZES AKBAR'S ROLE IN CREATING A CULTURALLY RICH AND POLITICALLY STABLE EMPIRE.

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