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Akbar, ruler of a sixth of the world’s people, colossally rich and utterly ruthless, was a contemporary of Elizabeth I, but infinitely more powerful. His reign began in bloodshed when he strangled his treacherous ‘milk-brother’, but it ended in glory.

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Akbar, ruler of a sixth of the world’s people, colossally rich and utterly ruthless, was a contemporary of Elizabeth I, but infinitely more powerful. He extended his empire ove Alex Rutherford’s internationally bestselling series continues with the story of the third great Moghul emperor, Akbar, leader of a triumphant dynasty that contained the seeds of its own destruction.

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The Achaemenid Persian Empire was founded by Cyrus the Great around 550 B.C.E., who went by the title of King of Kings (Shahanshah). Although the Persian Empire came to an inglorious end at the...

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Spanish Empire was the first world-wide empire in history, (1492 – 1898) with its maximum expansion between 1520 and 1700 reaching 31 million square kilometers Austrian Empire, 1804 – 1867 and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, 1867 – 1918 as Emperor of Austria (both under the Habsburgs) British Empire de jure 1877 – 1947

Lists of emperors - Wikipedia
Timeline of largest empires to date. 0.1 3000 BC Old Kingdom of Egypt. 0.25 2850 BC. 0.4 2400 BC Akkadian Empire. 0.65 2300 BC. 0.8 2250 BC New Kingdom of Egypt.

List of largest empires - Wikipedia
The empire became known in Europe and Arabia as the “Ghana Empire” by the title of its ruler (meaning “Warrior King”). Also known as Wagadou. Ghaznavid dynasty: Afghanistan: Ghazni later Lahore: 963: 1187: 224. Ghurid dynasty: Afghanistan: Firuzkuh: 1148: 1215: 67. Goguryeo: Korea: Jolbon, Gungnae City, Pyongyang: 37 BC: 668: 705. Predecessor of Balhae and Goryeo. Goryeo: Korea

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Ruler of the World: Empire of the Moghul by Alex ...
The British Empire comprised the dominions, colonies, protectorates, mandates, and other territories ruled or administered by the United Kingdom and its predecessor states. It originated with the overseas possessions and trading posts established by England between the late 16th and early 18th centuries. At its height, it was the largest empire in history and, for over a century, was the ...

British Empire - Wikipedia
As far as we know, the world’s first empire was formed in 2350 B.C.E. by Sargon the Great in Mesopotamia. Sargon’s empire was called the Akkadian Empire, and it prospered during the historical age known as the Bronze Age.

Akkadian Empire: The World's First Empire
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Empire of the Moghul: Ruler of the World by Alex ...
Alexander the Great built his empire and brought a multitude of nationalities under his central authority largely by the use of military force. The Roman Empire relied far more on peaceful methods, using language and law in the service of its civilizing effort.

Empire | political science | Britannica
Their goal is one World Empire and one world ruler. Menu . Part 1. That Morning of September. Only the Start. Profiting from 9/11. Hidden Empire. Vatican Hoarding. Amen & the Pharaoh. Abraham, a Pharaoh? Oceans of Blood. The Queen . King of Kings . Part 2. The Empire. The Cult of Amen.

The Secret Rulers of The World
The Ottoman Empire’s early years have been the subject of varying narratives due to the difficulty of discerning fact from legend. The empire came into existence at the end of the thirteenth century, and its first ruler (and the namesake of the Empire) was Osman I.According to later, often unreliable Ottoman tradilion, Osman was a descendant of the Kay i tribe of the Oghuz Turks.

Keep your enemies close, and your sons closer...Akbar, ruler of a sixth of the world’s people, colossally rich and utterly ruthless, was a contemporary of Elizabeth I, but infinitely more powerful. His reign began in bloodshed when he strangled his treacherous ‘milk-brother’, but it ended in glory.

Akbar, the tird grat ruler of the glorius Moghul dynasty, is everything an emperor should be. HGe commands two-thirds of the Indians sub-continent and a hundred million subjects. His reign begins bloodily in 1556 and he soon proves himself to be brave, ruthless and supremely confident

By delving into the complex, cross-generational exchanges that characterize any political project as rampant as empire, this thought-provoking study focuses on children and their ambivalent, intimate relationships with maps and practices of mapping at the dawn of the “American Century.” Considering children as students, map and puzzle makers, letter writers, and playmates, Mahshid Mayar interrogates the ways turn-of-the-century American children encountered, made sense of, and produced spatial narratives and cognitive maps of the United States and the world. Mayar further probes how children’s diverse patterns of consuming, relating to, and appropriating the “truths” that maps represent turned cartography into a site of personal and political contention. To investigate where in the world the United States imagined itself at the end of the nineteenth century, this book calls for new modes of mapping the United States as it studies the nation on regional, hemispheric, and global scales. By examining the multilayered liaison between imperial pedagogy and geopolitical literacy across a wide range of archival evidence, Mayar delivers a careful microhistorical study of U.S. empire.

Alex Rutherford’s internationally bestselling series continues with the story of the third great Moghul emperor, Akbar, leader of a triumphant dynasty that contained the seeds of its own destruction. Akbar, ruler of a sixth of the world’s people, colossally rich and utterly ruthless, was a contemporary of Elizabeth I, but infinitely more powerful. He extended his empire over much of Asia, skillfully commanding tens of thousands of men, elephants, and innovative technology. And despite the unimaginable bloodshed that resulted from it, his rule was based on universal religious tolerance. However, Akbar’s home life was more complicated. He defied family, nobles, and mullahs to marry a beautiful Rajput princess, whose people he had conquered, but she hated Akbar and turned Salim, his eldest son, against him. What’s more, as any Moghul prince could inherit his father’s crown and become emperor, his sons were brought up to be intensely competitive and suspicious of each other: to see each other as rivals for the greatest prize of all. And, as Salim grew to manhood, the relationship between father and son became tainted by rebellion and competition to be the greatest Moghul of them all.

This book argues that the periodic ceremonial intrusion into the everyday lives of people across the Ottoman Empire, which the annual royal birthday and accession-day celebrations constituted, had multiple, far-reaching and largely unexplored consequences. On the one hand, it brought ordinary subjects into symbolic contact with the monarch and forged lasting vertical ties of loyalty to him, irrespective of language, location, creed or class. On the other hand, the rounds of royal celebration played a key role in the creation of new types of horizontal ties and ethnic group consciousness that crystallized into national movements and, after the empire’s demise, national monarchies.

Moctezuma was the most famous ruler of the powerful Aztec empire. After leading the Aztecs for 17 years as a fair leader, Moctezuma’s reign came to a dramatic close. The Spanish explorer Hernan Cort é s conquered the Aztecs and Moctezuma died.

Hammurabi was a king of Babylon, but he wanted to rule the entire area of Mesopotamia. After only five years of being king, Hammurabi reached his goal. Hammurabi changed Mesopotamia in many ways.

The late antique and early medieval Mediterranean was characterized by wide-ranging cultural and linguistic diversity. Yet, under the influence of Christianity, communities in the Mediterranean world were bound together by common concepts of good rulership, which were also shaped by Greco-Roman, Persian, Caucasian, and other traditions. This collection of essays examines ideas of good Christian rulership and the debates surrounding them in diverse cultures and linguistic communities. It grants special attention to communities on the periphery, such as the Caucasus and Nubia, and some essays examine non-Christian concepts of good rulership to offer a comparative perspective. As a whole, the studies in this volume reveal not only the entanglement and affinity of communities around the Mediterranean but also areas of conflict among Christians and between Christians and other cultural traditions. By gathering various specialized studies on the overarching question of good rulership, this volume highlights the possibilities of placing research on classical antiquity and early medieval Europe into conversation with the study of eastern Christianity.

A profound exploration of the Bible’s most controversial book—from the author of Beyond Belief and The Gnostic Gospels The strangest book of the New Testament, filled with visions of the Rapture, the whore of Babylon, and apocalyptic writing of the end of times, the Book of Revelation has fascinated readers for more than two thousand years, but where did it come from? And what are the meanings of its surreal images of dragons, monsters, angels, and cosmic war? Elaine Pagels, New York Times bestselling author and “the preeminent voice of biblical scholarship to the American public” (The Philadelphia Inquirer), elucidates the true history of this controversial book, uncovering its origins and the roots of dissent, violence, and division in the world’s religions. Brilliantly weaving scholarship with a deep understanding of the human needs to which religion speaks, Pagels has written what may be the masterwork of her unique career.

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