

1: who ruled?

The rulers were named king, emperor, sultan, or whatever in the title. During the 1605 to 1627 Jahangir, the emperor of Mughals was ruled in this period. Jahangir was the ruler of the entire Indian subcontinent that was covering nearly 60 million people. The rules were coming directly by Jahangir and alerted to injustice by the chain of justice. The existing of the chain of justice served an important symbolic purpose confirming that the rules of Jahangir is legitimized and is a defender of cosmic and social order. Its role was not only symbolic to justify the emperor's ruler to the elites but also it was increasingly transcended individual hierarchies. And In Islamic societies the ruler was called Caliph/Sultan, Emirs.

2: What rights did people have?

In this time the people who came under the empirical rule, whether they were native Americans, Siberians, or people in southwestern China, they were politically controlled. When population increased gave a strength to their rulers to become stronger than before.

In nomadic societies people were after food to provide themselves food. In this time, they become a part of civil society and also, they put aside their original identity. People were censored religiously, in this period of time. The king was overseeing every system in his society. Class systems tide to skin color.

3: How was power distributed?

If we see the Ming and the Qing China we see that the main part of the society was Confucianism that emphasized the honor in families and classes and promote education.

The most powerful person was the emperor. Eunuchs and scholars had similar level of power and gentry was after them. The military were the most powerful that had stress on royal power. Then there was division according to the ethnicity. Confucianism was more philosophical than religious. The second one was Islamic societies. The frame was dominated by religion. Caliph/sultan, emirs were the most powerful person in these societies. Then In the state the slave solders had power. In the society ulema, urban elites and then merchants had been powerful. Then in the society also there were peasants in the bottom of the societies. There was three most powerful empire in the Islamic societies during that period that are Ottoman empire, Safavid and Mughals.

4: societies at similar state-based levels of organizations tended to be much more equal exchanges of goods, ideas, and formal connections. They had strict trade roles to their societies. In the Qing-China there was no trust on merchants but in Islamic societies merchants were trustworthy. Qing China was more sophistical societies than being religious but Islamic societies were more religious.