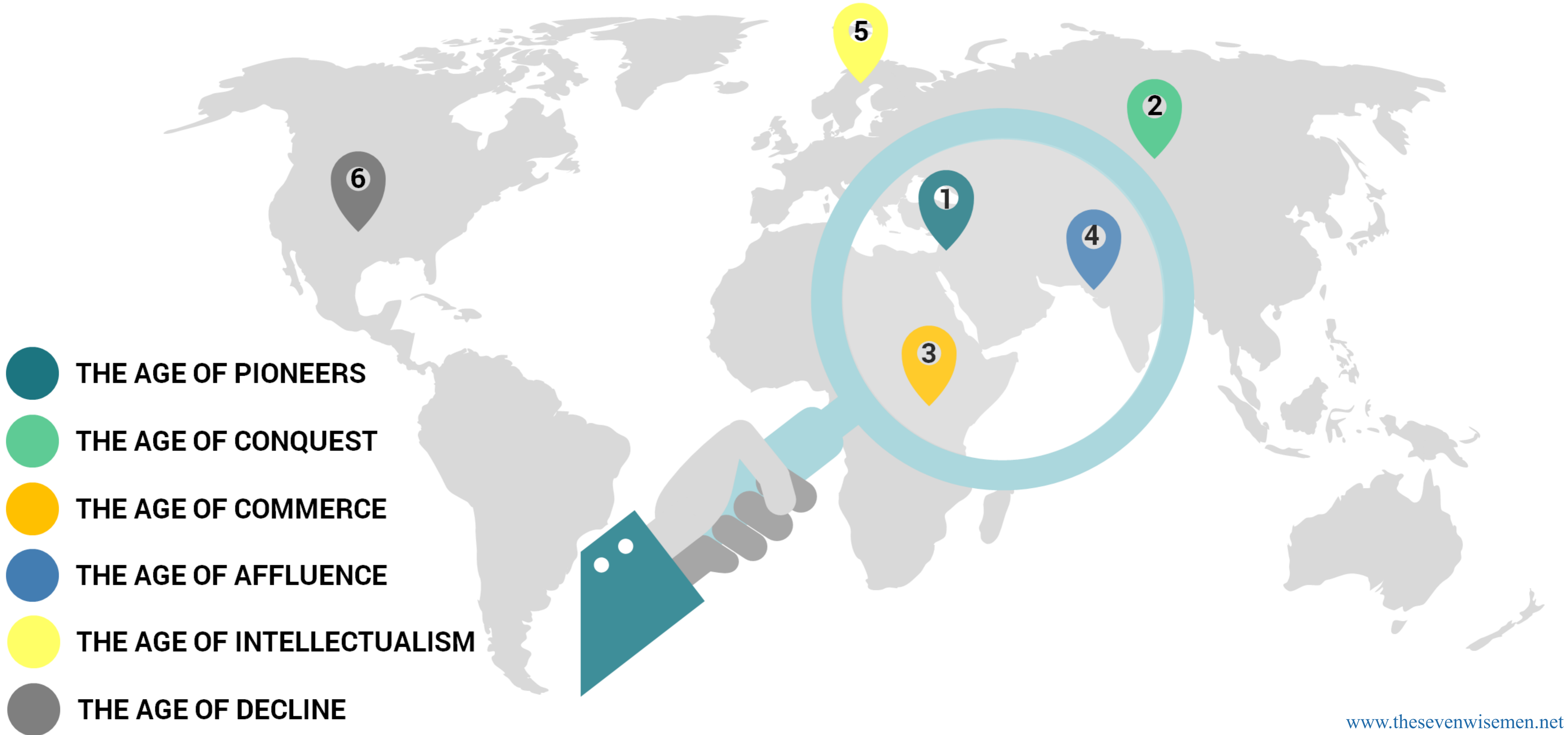


THE LIFE CYCLE OF EMPIRES



AGE OF THE LARGEST EMPIRES 1/2



Territory	Civilization Name	Era	Beginning	Era	Ending	Lifetime (Years)	Key events*	Years/Event
Russia	The Soviet Union	CE	1917	CE	1990	73	4	18
Germany	The Third Reich	CE	1934	CE	1945	11	1	11
Japan	The Japanese Empire	CE	1931	CE	1945	14	1	14
Italy	Fascism	CE	1922	CE	1945	23	1	23
Arabia	The Ottoman Empire	CE	1280	CE	1923	643	12	54
Japan	Modern Japan	CE	1868	CE	1918	50	4	13
Russia	The Russian Empire	CE	1600	CE	1914	314	5	63
India	The Mughal Empire	CE	1526	CE	1876	350	11	32
Japan	The rise and fall of the Samurai	CE	900	CE	1868	968	3	323
India	The British Colonialism	CE	1757	CE	1857	100	4	25
France	The Napoleonic Empire	CE	1794	CE	1814	20	4	5
Netherlands	The Dutch Empire	CE	1602	CE	1814	212	3	71
Austria	The Habsburg Empire	CE	1438	CE	1806	368	1	368
Germany	The Hanseatic League	CE	1265	CE	1669	404	1	404
China	The Ming Dynasty	CE	1368	CE	1644	276	7	39
Japan	The Tokugawa Shogunate	CE	1582	CE	1641	59	4	15
Africa	The Songhai Empire	CE	1464	CE	1591	127	1	127
Peru	The Inca Empire	CE	1250	CE	1525	275	3	92
Italy	The Venetian Empire	CE	850	CE	1500	650	1	650
Mesoamerica	The Aztec Empire	CE	1427	CE	1468	41	2	21
Africa	The Kingdom of Zimbabwe	CE	1220	CE	1450	230	1	230
Southeast Asia	Angkor	CE	802	CE	1431	629	1	629
Mongolia	The Four Khanates	CE	1259	CE	1411	152	1	152
Italy	The Geonese Empire	CE	950	CE	1409	459	1	459
Korea	The Goryeo State	CE	889	CE	1392	503	2	252
China	The Yuan Dynasty	CE	1272	CE	1368	96	5	19
Japan	The Kamakura Shogunate	CE	1192	CE	1333	141	1	141
Arabia	The Seljuk Sultanate	CE	1071	CE	1308	237	1	237
Mongolia	Kublai Khan era	CE	1251	CE	1294	43	1	43
Southeast Asia	The Kingdom of Pagan	CE	849	CE	1287	438	1	438
China	The Song Dynasty - South	CE	1127	CE	1279	152	1	152
Mongolia	Ogedei Khan era	CE	1229	CE	1259	30	2	15
Arabia	The Abbasids	CE	750	CE	1258	508	1	508
Germany	The Hohenstaufen Empire	CE	1138	CE	1250	112	1	112

Mongolia	The Gengis Khan era	CE	1206	CE	1227	21	1	21
Constantinople	The Byzantine empire	CE	527	CE	1204	677	6	113
Africa	Ancient Ghana Kingdom	CE	500	CE	1200	700	1	700
Japan	The Heian Period	CE	794	CE	1189	395	1	395
Arabia	The Ghaznavids	CE	977	CE	1186	209	1	209
Arabia	The Fatimids	CE	909	CE	1171	262	1	262
Arabia	The Almoravids	CE	1056	CE	1147	91	1	91
China	The Song Dynasty - North	CE	960	CE	1126	166	1	166
Scandinavia	The Vikings	CE	790	CE	1060	270	5	54
Arabia	The Buwayhids	CE	926	CE	1055	129	1	129
Southeast Asia	The Srivijaya State	CE	671	CE	1045	374	1	374
Germany	The Ottonian Empire	CE	919	CE	1024	105	1	105
Mesoamerica	The Huari Empire	CE	450	CE	1000	550	1	550
Korea	The Silla Dynasty	CE	670	CE	935	265	1	265
China	The Tang Empire	CE	629	CE	907	278	3	93
Arabia	The Samanids	CE	819	CE	899	80	1	80
Japan	The Nara Period	CE	710	CE	794	84	1	84
Arabia	The Islamic Empire	CE	610	CE	750	140	1	140
Africa	Empire of Aksum	CE	100	CE	715	615	1	615
Mesoamerica	The Tiahuanaco Kingdom	CE	300	CE	700	400	1	400
Southeast Asia	The Funan Kingdom	CE	243	CE	700	457	1	457
Korea	The Koguryo Kingdom	CE	37	CE	668	631	1	631
Korea	The Paekshe Kingdom	CE	17	CE	660	643	1	643
China	The Sui Dynasty	CE	590	CE	618	28	1	28
Korea	The Gaya Kingdom	CE	42	CE	532	490	1	490
India	The Gupta Empire	CE	320	CE	500	180	1	180
China	The Han Dynasty	BCE	202	CE	205	407	4	102
Italy	The Roman Empire	BCE	753	CE	197	950	13	73
Assyria	The New Assyrian empire	BCE	883	BCE	630	253	2	127
Babylonia	The New Babylonian Empire	BCE	626	BCE	539	87	1	87
India	The Magadha Kingdom	BCE	558	BCE	365	193	1	193
Persia	The First Persian Empire	BCE	550	BCE	330	220	3	73
Greece	The Greek City Sates	BCE	700	BCE	326	374	7	53
India	The Nanda Empire	BCE	365	BCE	321	44	1	44
Lebanon	Phoenicia	BCE	2700	BCE	300	2,400	5	480
China	The Qin Dynasty	BCE	350	BCE	206	144	3	48
Tunisia	Carthage Empire	BCE	814	BCE	146	668	5	134
India	The Mauryan Empire	BCE	321	BCE	100	221	1	221
Average age of the largest empires (years)								130

- Source: The Seven Wise Men research department, Smithsonian "History of the world map by map" and Wikipedia

- Legend key event: represents the number of turning points during the lifetime of the empire or kingdom

AGE OF THE ANCIENT EMPIRES 1/1

Territory	Civilization Name	Era	Beginning	Era	Ending	Lifetime (Years)	Key events*	Years/Event
Africa	The Nubian Kingdom	CE	500	CE	1500	1,000	1	1,000
Southeast Asia	The Champa and Dai Vet Kingdom	CE	300	CE	1471	1,171	1	1,171
Africa	The Kingdom of Benin	CE	1180	CE	1897	717	1	717
Africa	The Mali Empire	CE	1235	CE	1660	425	1	425
Mesoamerica	The Classic Maya	CE	250	CE	900	650	1	650
Mesoamerica	The Zapotec Culture	BCE	500	CE	900	1,400	1	1,400
Peru	The Preclassic Maya	BCE	1200	CE	250	1,450	1	1,450
Mesoamerica	The Moshe Society	CE	100	CE	600	700	1	700
Mesoamerica	The Teotihuacan Kingdom	BCE	300	CE	600	900	1	900
Africa	The Kingdom of Bornu	CE	800	CE	1380	580	1	580
Mexico	The Olmecs	BCE	1800	BCE	400	1,400	1	1,400
Egypt	The Old Kingdom	BCE	2700	BCE	2180	520	1	520
Egypt	The Middle Kingdom	BCE	2040	BCE	1786	254	1	254
Egypt	The New Kingdom	BCE	1570	BCE	1085	485	3	162
Other								250
Other								346
Other								250
Average age of the ancient empires (Years)								279

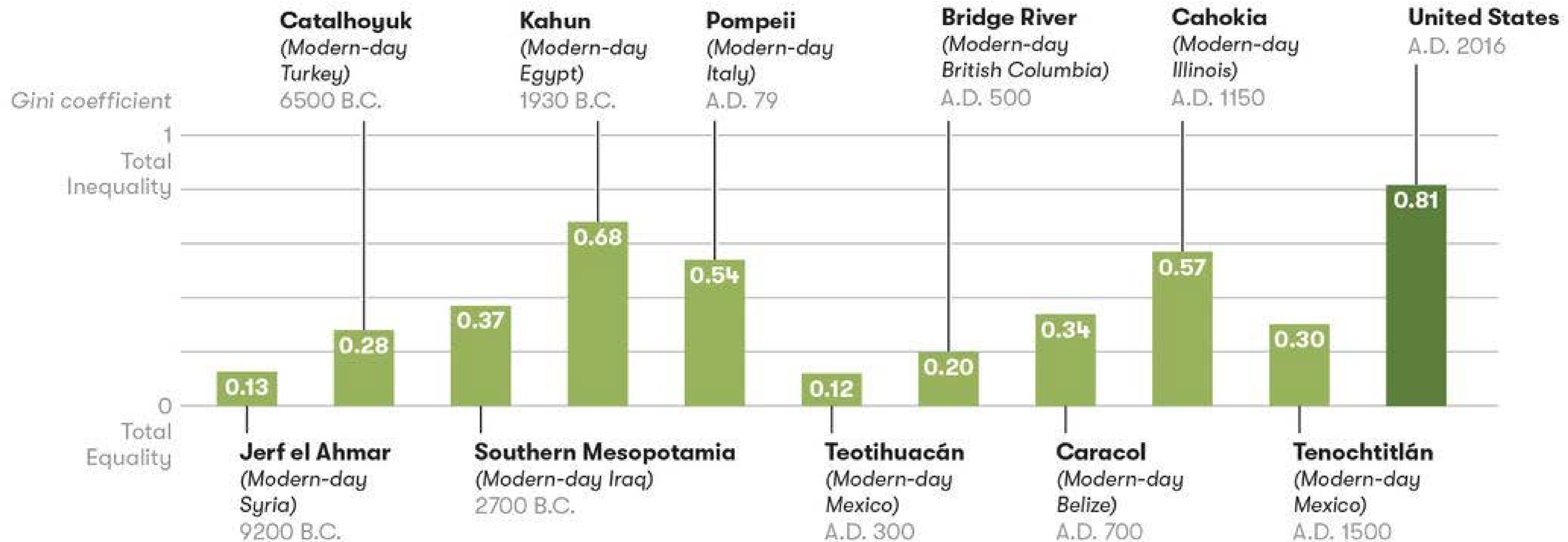
- Source: The Seven Wise Men research department, Smithsonian "History of the world map by map" and Wikipedia

- Legend key event: represents the number of turning points during the lifetime of the empire or kingdom

EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT AND EFFECT ON GDP (OF EACH TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION)

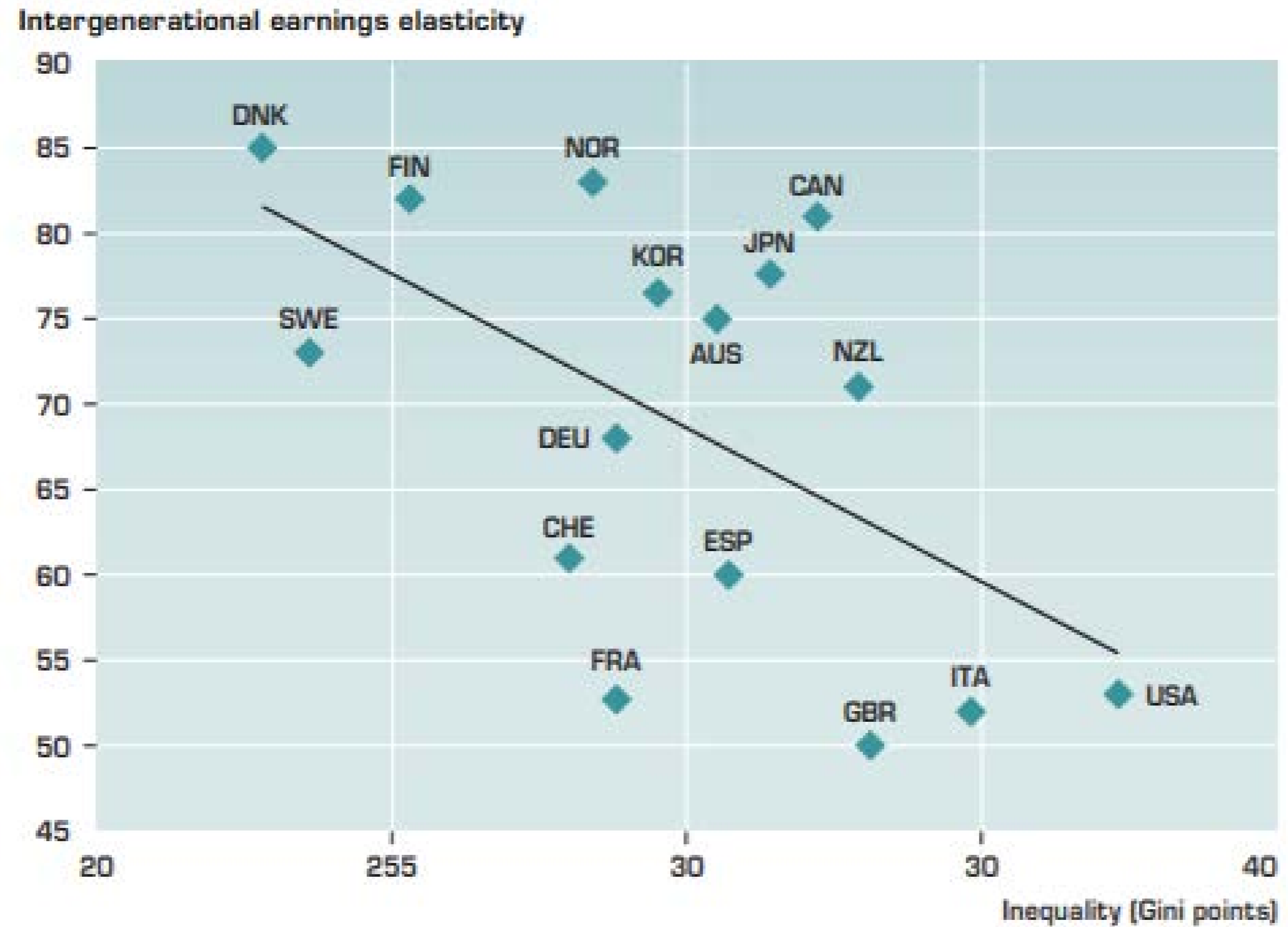
Technological revolutions	Start – End	Key innovations	Impact on GDP growth (GK\$)	Cumulative impact on GDP growth (GK\$)
The 1 st	1770 – 1820	Textile industry	1.0x	1.0x
The 2 nd	1821 – 1870	Railways	3.0x	4.0x
The 3 rd	1871 – 1920	Electricity and chemistry	4.5x	8.5x
The 4 th	1921 – 1970	Automotive	5.2x	13.7 x
The 5 th	1971 –2020	Computations and the Internet	4.8x	18.5x
The 6 th	2020 onwards	Bioengineering, A.I. and sustainable energy	Estimate: Over 5x	Estimate: Over 24x

THE GINI COEFFICIENT, A STANDARD MEASURE OF WEALTH DISTRIBUTION AND INEQUALITY OVER THOUSANDS OF YEARS.



Technology accelerates the trend of wealth inequality, first in the old world and then in the new.

INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL MOBILITY ACROSS OECD COUNTRIES



Source: OECD (2015), *In It Together: Why Less Inequality Benefits All*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933207806>.

Countries with higher levels of inequality have lower rates of social mobility.