



The World of Eurasia in c. 1300					
Region	Yuan Dynasty China	Mongol Empire	Delhi Sultanate	Western Europe	Islamic World
Political Structure and Governance	Centralized, with Mongol and Chinese elements; hierarchical system with Mongols at the top	Decentralized into several Khanates; meritocratic system with local customs retained	Centralized monarchy with the Sultan at the top; regional governors had substantial autonomy	Fragmented into feudal kingdoms; strong influence of the Roman Catholic Church	Fragmented into caliphates, sultanates, and emirates; Islamic law (Sharia) unified governance
Stability and Peacefulness	Initially unstable, later relative stability with internal conflicts and corruption	Remarkable stability across the empire, but succession struggles and regional rebellions	Frequent conflicts and power struggles; strong sultans maintained internal order	Political fragmentation and feudal conflicts; varying stability across regions	Varying degrees of stability; internal strife and external threats disrupted peace
Economic Structure and Wealth	Agriculture, trade, and handicrafts; wealthiest region with thriving cities and trade networks	Diverse economy with pastoralism, agriculture, and trade; uneven wealth distribution	Agriculture, trade, and urban industries; prosperous agrarian base and bustling trade routes	Predominantly agrarian with emerging trade networks; wealth concentrated among nobility and Church	Diverse economies with agriculture, trade, and crafts; economically vibrant with wealthy cities
Religious Practice and Philosophy	Buddhism, Daoism, and Confucianism; religious tolerance with incorporation of various elements	Religious tolerance; Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and traditional Mongol shamanism	Islam as state religion with tolerance towards Hinduism; Sufi mysticism significant	Roman Catholicism dominant; Church held significant power and influenced all aspects of life	Islam as unifying religion with regional variations; thriving Islamic philosophy and science