

# State building essay sample

[Religion](#), [Islam](#)



The process of statebuilding was a result of many transformations with religion, the ability to conquer and rule and political impacts. Although Islamic Caliphates and Mongol Khanates had different approaches with some similarities, they still managed to expand and build a larger empire with their strategic thinking. A majority of state building branched from religious, political and power of control impacts that could innovate and create empires but was not promised to maintain successfully.

Islamic Caliphates purpose originally were successors to Muhammad as political leaders of the Islamic community. Eventually they transformed into monarchs who developed court rituals, a complex bureaucracy, a standing army, systems of taxation and currency. They created a way of life that would support a growing empire with a strong political and economic system. Receiving taxes gave the control of empire benefits because they were making money that would open opportunity.

The first empire influenced by the Rightly Guided Caliphs came from the Umayyad family. The growing of the Arab Empire expanded moving the capital from Medina to Roman and Byzantine cities in Syria. Muslim forces operated on land and sea giving them the ability to move and conquer more civilizations to grow their empire. The acceptance of religion was beneficial because many people were monotheistic and familiar with the ideas of Islam. Islam itself had the ability and great influence to expand an empire. Mongol Khanates conquered civilizations and made those with skill useful to the Mongol authorities.

The Mongols were influenced by Xiongnu and Turkic statebuilding which gave them ideas to improve and expand their empire. The Mongols formed alliances with people to increase wealth and surplus and their ability to conquer allowed them to expand easily. The Mongols borrowed Chinese administrative practices, techniques of taxation, and the postal system. Trying to formulate a stable economy and political systems were beneficial to the growth of the empire. The Mongols received wealth from their rule and also had access to a vast group of people that could have impacted the growth of the empire.

Mongols enforced a lot of the trade and conquered a lot of big civilizations branching from China, Persia and Russia . They transferred their capital from Karakorum in Beijing building a new capital city Khahbalir. In comparison the Islamic caliphates and Mongol Khanates both developed a stable government to rule over their empire had a religious focus, conquered over the civilizations. They ruled and maintained concepts and techniques that were successful in recent empires. They had taxation systems a start of government or government structure, a standing army and the

ability to influence, persuade or force individuals to adapt to their rule. The difference is Islamic Caliphates spreaded the Islam religion and muslim ways whereas the Mongols had religious flexibility and did not really spread their culture. Also the Mongols had a way of approaching their expansion that was more aggressive rather than the caliphates. The popularity of the rise of religion benefitted the caliphates more than conquering and was a more friendly approach considering influencing people and gaining the respect to

be a leader. Being able to conquer and rule civilizations, become politically stable or have political support and having religious unity or flexibility helped to contribute to statebuilding in 600 C. E.