

**THE STAGE OF POLITICAL FORMATION OF THE WORLD**

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Stages of the Political system:

The political formation of the world has evolved through several key stages, each marked by significant changes in governance, territorial boundaries and international relations. Here's an overview of these stages. The political system of a society typically evolves through several stages. Each stage reflects changes in governance structures political organizations and the distribution of power. These stages reflect broad trends and generalizations and individual countries or regions may experience different trajectories based on their unique historical cultural and socio-economic contexts.

Ancient and Classical Civilizations:

City-States and Empires , Early political entities included city-states like Sumer, Athens, and Sparta and empires such as the Egyptian, Babylonian, Persian and Roman empires.

Feudalism, in medieval Europe, decentralized feudal systems dominated, with local lords wielding significant power.

Medieval Period:

Feudalism Continues, in Europe the feudal system persisted with power concentrated in local lords and the church.

Rise of Kingdoms, Larger political entities began to form such as the Kingdom of France and the Holy Roman Empire.

Age of Exploration and Colonization (15th to 18th Century)

European Colonial Empires European power like Spain Portugal Britain France and the Netherlands established colonies in the Americas Africa and Asia.

Mercantilism, Economic policies aimed at strengthening national economies through colonies and trade.

Enlightenment and Revolutions (17th to 19th Century)

Nation-States the concept of nation-states emerged, emphasizing sovereignty, national identity and centralized governments.

Revolutions , the American Revolution (1776) and French Revolution (1789) spurred democratic ideals and the spread of republican governance.

Industrial Revolution, Industrialization transformed economies and societies leading to urbanization and shifts in power dynamics.

Imperialism and world wars (19th to mid-20th Century)

Imperial Expansion, European powers along with the United States and Japan expanded their empires dominating large parts of Africa, Asia, and the Pacific.

World Wars, World War first and World War second dramatically altered political boundaries leading to the collapse of empires and the redrawing of maps.

League of Nations, An attempt to establish a global organization to maintain peace and cooperation after WWI.

Cold War Era (1947-1991)

Bipolar World, the world was divided between the Western block (led by the United States and NATO) and the Eastern bloc (led by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact)

Decolonization, Many former colonies in Africa Asia and the Caribbean gained independence leading to the formation of new nation-states.

United Nations, Established in 1945 to promote international cooperation and prevent conflicts.

Post-Cold War Era (1991-present)

Unipolarity and Multipolarity, the U.S emerged as a dominant superpower initially but a multipolar world has since developed with rising powers like China, India and European Union.

Global Governance, efforts to address global issues such as climate change, security and human rights through international cooperation and institution.

Globalization, Increased economic cultural and political interconnectedness.

Regional Integration, organizations like the European Union ,ASEAN and the African Union promote regional cooperation and integration.

Modern Challenges, Issues such as climate change, terrorism and cyber warfare present new global challenges

Throughout these stages the concept of sovereignty governance structures and the nature of international relations have continuously evolved shaping the current global political landscape.

Modern Democratic and Hybrid System:

Established Democracies, states with long-standing democratic institutions rule of law and political stability. Examples, include the United states, Western Union and Japan.

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