

# AUTOPSY OF AN EMPIRE: MEDICAL EXAMINER'S NOTES

General Instructions	<div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Outline one of your partners on the paper.</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Name the individual on the poster (be creative).</b></li> <li>✓ <b><u>Causes of Death</u>: What weakened the individual? What led to his/her demise? Include both internal and external characteristics.</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Address each of the 5 WHAP themes as appropriate. Use them to help categorize causes of "death".</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Must have at least 6-8 "injuries"</b></li> </ul> </div> <div>Circle one: [OTTOMAN, SAFAVID, or MUGHAL]</div> </div>		
	DESCRIPTION OF THEME	HOW WAS THIS THEME PRESENT IN "LIFE"?	HOW DID THIS THEME LEAD TO THE "DEATH"?
<b>Theme 1</b> Interaction Between Humans & the Environment	<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Demography and disease</b></li> <li>• <b>Migration</b></li> <li>• <b>Patterns of settlement</b></li> <li>• <b>Technology</b></li> </ul> <p>The environment shaped human societies, but increasingly, human societies also affected the environment. During prehistory, humans interacted with the environment as hunters, fishers and foragers, and human migrations led to the peopling of the earth. As the Neolithic revolution began, humans exploited their environments more intensively, either as farmers or pastoralists. Environmental factors such as rainfall patterns, climate, and available flora and fauna shaped the methods of exploitation used in different regions. Human exploitation of the environment intensified as populations grew and as people migrated into new regions. As people flocked into cities or established trade networks, new diseases emerged and spread, sometimes devastating an entire region.</p> </div>		
<b>Theme 2</b> Development and Interaction of Cultures	<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Religions</b></li> <li>• <b>Belief systems, philosophies and ideologies</b></li> <li>• <b>Science and technology</b></li> <li>• <b>The arts and architecture</b></li> </ul> <p>This theme explores the origins, uses, dissemination and adaptation of ideas, beliefs, and knowledge within and between societies. Studying the dominant belief system(s) or religions, philosophical interests, and technical and artistic approaches can reveal how major groups in society view themselves and others, and how they respond to multiple challenges. When people of different societies interact, they often share components of their cultures, deliberately or not. The processes of adopting/adapting new belief &amp; knowledge systems are complex and often lead to historically novel cultural blends. A society's culture may be investigated/compared with other societies' cultures as a way to reveal both what is unique to a culture and what it shares with other cultures. It is also possible to analyze and trace particular cultural trends or ideas across human societies.</p> </div>		

<b>Theme 3</b> State-Building, Expansion and Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Political structures and forms of governance</b></li> <li>• <b>Empires</b></li> <li>• <b>Nations and nationalism</b></li> <li>• <b>Revolts and revolutions</b></li> <li>• <b>Regional/transregional/global structures &amp; organizations</b></li> </ul> <p>This theme refers to the processes by which systems of rule have been constructed/maintained and the conflicts generated through those processes. It's a comparative study of different state forms across time and space, and the interactions among them.</p> <p>Continuity/change is also embedded through attention to the organizational/cultural foundations of long-term stability, on one hand, and to internal and external causes of conflict on the other.</p> <p>Examine/compare various forms of state development and expansion in the context of various productive strategies, various cultural and ideological foundations, various social and gender structures, and in different environmental contexts. Look at different types of states, such as autocracies and constitutional democracies. Finally, explore interstate relations, including warfare, diplomacy, commercial and cultural exchange, and the formation of international organizations.</p>	(HOW WAS THIS THEME PRESENT IN "LIFE"?)	(HOW DID THIS THEME LEAD TO THE "DEATH"?)
<b>Theme 4</b> Creation, Expansion, & Interaction of Economic Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Agricultural and pastoral production</b></li> <li>• <b>Trade and commerce</b></li> <li>• <b>Labor systems</b></li> <li>• <b>Industrialization</b></li> <li>• <b>Capitalism and socialism</b></li> </ul> <p>This theme surveys the diverse patterns &amp; systems that human societies develop as they exploit their environments to produce, distribute and consume desired goods and services across time and space. It stresses major transitions in human economic activity, such as the growth and spread of agricultural, pastoral and industrial production; the development of various labor systems associated with these economic systems (including different forms of household management and the use of coerced or free labor); and the ideologies, values &amp; institutions (such as capitalism and socialism) that sustained them. Think of patterns of trade and commerce between various societies, with particular attention to the relationship between regional and global networks of communication and exchange, and their effects on economic growth and decline.</p>		
<b>Theme 5</b> Development and Transformation of Social Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Gender roles and relations</b></li> <li>• <b>Family and kinship</b></li> <li>• <b>Racial and ethnic constructions</b></li> <li>• <b>Social and economic classes</b></li> </ul> <p>This theme is about relations among human beings. All human societies develop ways of grouping their members as well as norms that govern interactions between individuals and social groups. Social stratification comprises distinctions based on kinship systems, ethnic associations and hierarchies of gender, race, wealth and class. The study of world history requires analysis of the processes through which social categories, roles and practices were created, maintained and transformed. It also involves analysis of the connections between changes in social structures and other historical shifts, especially trends in political economy, cultural expression and human ecology.</p>		