

1: Old Kingdom () | The Ancient Egypt Site

This is a list of great powers during the medieval period. The term "great power" has only been used in historiography and political science since the Congress of Vienna in [1] Lord Castlereagh, the British Foreign Secretary, first used the term in its diplomatic context in

Edirne which was conquered in [37] was the next capital city. After largely expanding to Europe and Anatolia, in , the Ottomans nearly completed the conquest of the Byzantine Empire by capturing its capital, Constantinople during the reign of Mehmed II. Constantinople was made the capital city of the Empire following Edirne. The sultan of the golden age, Suleiman the Magnificent. The empire was often at odds with the Holy Roman Empire in its steady advance towards Central Europe through the Balkans and the southern part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. John , for control of the Mediterranean. In the Indian Ocean , the Ottoman navy frequently confronted Portuguese fleets in order to defend its traditional monopoly over the maritime trade routes between East Asia and Western Europe ; these routes faced new competition with the Portuguese discovery of the Cape of Good Hope in . The Treaty of Karlowitz in marked the beginning of Ottoman territorial retreat; some territories were lost by the treaty: Austria received all of Hungary and Transylvania except the Banat; Venice obtained most of Dalmatia along with the Morea the Peloponnesus peninsula in southern Greece ; Poland recovered Podolia. Anatolia remained multi-ethnic until the early 20th century see Rise of Nationalism under the Ottoman Empire. Faced with territorial losses on all sides the Ottoman Empire under the rule of the Three Pashas forged an alliance with Germany who supported it with troops and equipment. During the war, major atrocities were committed such as Genocide, mass murder and death marches intentionally denying food and water to the deportees by the Ottoman government against the Armenians , Assyrians and Pontic Greeks causing millions of deaths and resulting in the Armenian Genocide of . On November 1, the newly founded parliament formally abolished the Sultanate , thus ending years of Ottoman rule. The Treaty of Lausanne of July 24, , led to the international recognition of the sovereignty of the newly formed "Republic of Turkey" as the successor state of the Ottoman Empire, and the republic was officially proclaimed on October 29, , in the new capital of Ankara. An invasion was threatened in but did not happen and Ankara refused German requests to allow troops to cross its borders into Syria or the USSR. Germany had been its largest trading partner before the war, and Turkey continued to do business with both sides. It purchased arms from both sides. The Allies tried to stop German purchases of chrome used in making better steel. Starting in the Allies provided military aid. The Turkish leaders conferred with Roosevelt and Churchill at the Cairo Conference in November, , and promised to enter the war. By August , with Germany nearing defeat, Turkey broke off relations. In February , it declared war on Germany and Japan, a symbolic move that allowed Turkey to join the nascent United Nations. The doctrine enunciated American intentions to guarantee the security of Turkey and Greece, and resulted in large-scale U. Following a decade of intercommunal violence on the island of Cyprus and the Greek military coup of July , overthrowing President Makarios and installing Nikos Sampson as a dictator, Turkey invaded the Republic of Cyprus in . Turkey is the only country that recognises the TRNC [47] The single-party period was followed by multiparty democracy after

2: HistoryWorld - World History Timeline

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Pyramid building came to its peak, giving this period its common nickname Age of the Pyramids. The kings of the 4th Dynasty are believed to be descendants of Huni, the last king of the 3rd Dynasty. The Turin King-list, in fact, lists all kings from the first five dynasties without any further internal distinction. This means that the composers of the list considered these kings as belonging to a single group. From a cultural, political and religious point of view, however, the 4th Dynasty has brought about several changes that set it apart from the first three dynasties. This transition was not only the result of increasing technical skills, but even more of religious views that shifted from stellar to solar. The Step Pyramid symbolised a staircase to the stars. The Bent Pyramid at Dashur was also built by Snofru. The angle of the pyramid may have been changed to alleviate the pressure of the weight of the pyramid. The building of pyramids would not have been possible without a flourishing economy and a strong central government. Royal estates throughout the country centralised and provided the necessary resources that were needed in the construction of pyramid complexes. This required a powerful administration, both on a local and on a central level, to successfully manage the resources and ensure the flow of supplies, materials and riches to the central government. Artists and craftsmen became increasingly skilled as state-sponsored ateliers produced the most exquisite objects of art for the royal family and the members of the ruling elite. The high-quality decoration of the private tombs that were grouped next to the royal pyramids, not only hint at the wealth and status of the tomb-owner, but are also a rich source of information about daily life in the age of the pyramids. During the 4th Dynasty, there was also some military activity in the South, in Nubia, where a fortress was built at Buhen, near the 2nd cataract. Since the 4th Dynasty, Nubia, rich in many raw materials and especially in gold, has always been of interest to the Ancient Egyptians. The addition of the title "Son of Re" to the royal titulary from the reign of Djedefre on, shows the increasing importance in the solar cult. Even more, it stresses the role of the king as the representative of the sun on earth. During the 5th Dynasty, the solar religion was even more firmly established, when the kings built solar temples as well as pyramids. This may well explain why the 5th Dynasty Pyramids are far less dominating than their predecessors: Economic and political factors may have had some importance as well: Some private people had their tombs built in their own province and not in or near the necropolis of Memphis. The last king of the 5th Dynasty, Unas, introduced yet another innovation: These texts relate to the fate of the king in the afterlife, when he takes his place among the gods and among the stars. Pyramid Texts make their first known appearance under the reign of 5th Dynasty king Unas. With the 6th Dynasty, the Old Kingdom would start its slow decline. Although some military activity is reported to the East of the Delta or in Palestine and in Nubia, the central power of the king kept on decaying. This may have been caused, in part, by the long reign of Pepi II, during which more power may have been relegated to the central and local administrations. Another key factor in the decline of the Old Kingdom was a decreasing inundation of the Nile. By the end of the Old Kingdom, the inundation apparently became less abundant. Local measures needed to be taken to ensure that the inundation would flood enough land and keep it fertile. Local administrators and governors who succeeded in controlling the flow of the floods for their region strengthened their position against the central government. With them, the Old Kingdom has come to an end and the 1st Intermediate Period has started. Click on the thumbnails below to learn more about the dynasties of the Old Kingdom.

3: Systems of Cities and World-Systems:

Massive royal mound tombs, probably the largest in the world's history, reveal the awesome power and prestige of the kings, as do the large-scale irrigation works constructed at this time. There were continuing strong links with the Korean kingdoms, especially Paekche, and it was from Korea that literacy, based on the Chinese script, reached.

Ancient Egyptian agriculture , History of ancient Egypt , History of Egypt , and Population history of Egypt
Map of ancient Egypt, showing major cities and sites of the Dynastic period c. By the late Paleolithic period, the arid climate of Northern Africa became increasingly hot and dry, forcing the populations of the area to concentrate along the river region. Predynastic period Main article: Large regions of Egypt were covered in treed savanna and traversed by herds of grazing ungulates. Foliage and fauna were far more prolific in all environs and the Nile region supported large populations of waterfowl. Hunting would have been common for Egyptians, and this is also the period when many animals were first domesticated. The largest of these early cultures in upper Southern Egypt was the Badari , which probably originated in the Western Desert; it was known for its high quality ceramics, stone tools , and its use of copper. As early as the Naqada I Period, predynastic Egyptians imported obsidian from Ethiopia , used to shape blades and other objects from flakes. They also developed a ceramic glaze known as faience , which was used well into the Roman Period to decorate cups, amulets, and figurines. The third-century BC Egyptian priest Manetho grouped the long line of pharaohs from Menes to his own time into 30 dynasties, a system still used today. He began his official history with the king named "Meni" or Menes in Greek who was believed to have united the two kingdoms of Upper and Lower Egypt. Some scholars now believe, however, that the mythical Menes may have been the king Narmer , who is depicted wearing royal regalia on the ceremonial Narmer Palette, in a symbolic act of unification. The increasing power and wealth of the kings during the early dynastic period was reflected in their elaborate mastaba tombs and mortuary cult structures at Abydos, which were used to celebrate the deified king after his death. Old Kingdom of Egypt Major advances in architecture, art, and technology were made during the Old Kingdom , fueled by the increased agricultural productivity and resulting population, made possible by a well-developed central administration. Under the direction of the vizier , state officials collected taxes, coordinated irrigation projects to improve crop yield , drafted peasants to work on construction projects, and established a justice system to maintain peace and order. Kings also made land grants to their mortuary cults and local temples, to ensure that these institutions had the resources to worship the king after his death. Scholars believe that five centuries of these practices slowly eroded the economic vitality of Egypt, and that the economy could no longer afford to support a large centralized administration. Regional governors could not rely on the king for help in times of crisis, and the ensuing food shortages and political disputes escalated into famines and small-scale civil wars. Yet despite difficult problems, local leaders, owing no tribute to the pharaoh, used their new-found independence to establish a thriving culture in the provinces. Once in control of their own resources, the provinces became economically richer—which was demonstrated by larger and better burials among all social classes. As the Intefs grew in power and expanded their control northward, a clash between the two rival dynasties became inevitable. They inaugurated a period of economic and cultural renaissance known as the Middle Kingdom. Moreover, the military reconquered territory in Nubia that was rich in quarries and gold mines, while laborers built a defensive structure in the Eastern Delta, called the " Walls-of-the-Ruler ", to defend against foreign attack. In contrast to elitist Old Kingdom attitudes towards the gods, the Middle Kingdom displayed an increase in expressions of personal piety. These ambitious building and mining activities, however, combined with severe Nile floods later in his reign, strained the economy and precipitated the slow decline into the Second Intermediate Period during the later Thirteenth and Fourteenth dynasties. During this decline, the Canaanite settlers began to assume greater control of the Delta region, eventually coming to power in Egypt as the Hyksos. The pharaoh was treated as a vassal and expected to pay tribute. They and other invaders introduced new tools of warfare into Egypt, most notably the composite bow and the horse-drawn chariot. New Kingdom of Egypt The New Kingdom pharaohs established a period of unprecedented prosperity by securing their borders and strengthening diplomatic ties with their neighbours,

including the Mitanni Empire, Assyria, and Canaan. Military campaigns waged under Tuthmosis I and his grandson Tuthmosis III extended the influence of the pharaohs to the largest empire Egypt had ever seen. Under Merneptah the rulers of Egypt became known as pharaohs instead of kings. A stone statue of Hatshepsut Between their reigns, Hatshepsut, a queen who established herself as pharaoh, launched many building projects, including restoration of temples damaged by the Hyksos, and sent trading expeditions to Punt and the Sinai. They also constructed monuments to glorify their own achievements, both real and imagined. The Karnak temple is the largest Egyptian temple ever built. Changing his name to Akhenaten, he touted the previously obscure sun deity Aten as the supreme deity, suppressed the worship of most other deities, and moved the capital to the new city of Akhetaten modern-day Amarna. After his death, the cult of the Aten was quickly abandoned and the traditional religious order restored. Initially, the military was able to repel these invasions, but Egypt eventually lost control of its remaining territories in southern Canaan, much of it falling to the Assyrians. The effects of external threats were exacerbated by internal problems such as corruption, tomb robbery, and civil unrest. After regaining their power, the high priests at the temple of Amun in Thebes accumulated vast tracts of land and wealth, and their expanded power splintered the country during the Third Intermediate Period. The south was effectively controlled by the High Priests of Amun at Thebes, who recognized Smendes in name only. Shoshenq also gained control of southern Egypt by placing his family members in important priestly positions. Libyan control began to erode as a rival dynasty in the delta arose in Leontopolis, and Kushites threatened from the south. The reigns of both Taharqa and his successor, Tanutamun, were filled with constant conflict with the Assyrians, against whom Egypt enjoyed several victories. Ultimately, the Assyrians pushed the Kushites back into Nubia, occupied Memphis, and sacked the temples of Thebes. Greek influence expanded greatly as the city-state of Naukratis became the home of Greeks in the Nile Delta. Cambyses II then assumed the formal title of pharaoh, but ruled Egypt from Iran, leaving Egypt under the control of a satrapy. A few successful revolts against the Persians marked the 5th century BC, but Egypt was never able to permanently overthrow the Persians. The last of these dynasties, the Thirtieth, proved to be the last native royal house of ancient Egypt, ending with the kingship of Nectanebo II. The city showcased the power and prestige of Hellenistic rule, and became a seat of learning and culture, centered at the famous Library of Alexandria. They built new temples in Egyptian style, supported traditional cults, and portrayed themselves as pharaohs. Some traditions merged, as Greek and Egyptian gods were syncretized into composite deities, such as Serapis, and classical Greek forms of sculpture influenced traditional Egyptian motifs. Despite their efforts to appease the Egyptians, the Ptolemies were challenged by native rebellion, bitter family rivalries, and the powerful mob of Alexandria that formed after the death of Ptolemy IV. Continued Egyptian revolts, ambitious politicians, and powerful opponents from the Near East made this situation unstable, leading Rome to send forces to secure the country as a province of its empire. The Romans relied heavily on grain shipments from Egypt, and the Roman army, under the control of a prefect appointed by the Emperor, quelled rebellions, strictly enforced the collection of heavy taxes, and prevented attacks by bandits, which had become a notorious problem during the period. The former lived outside Egypt and did not perform the ceremonial functions of Egyptian kingship. Local administration became Roman in style and closed to native Egyptians. However, it was an uncompromising religion that sought to win converts from Egyptian Religion and Greco-Roman religion and threatened popular religious traditions. This led to the persecution of converts to Christianity, culminating in the great purges of Diocletian starting in 303, but eventually Christianity won out. While the native population certainly continued to speak their language, the ability to read hieroglyphic writing slowly disappeared as the role of the Egyptian temple priests and priestesses diminished. The temples themselves were sometimes converted to churches or abandoned to the desert. Government and economy Administration and commerce The pharaoh was usually depicted wearing symbols of royalty and power. The pharaoh was the absolute monarch of the country and, at least in theory, wielded complete control of the land and its resources. The king was the supreme military commander and head of the government, who relied on a bureaucracy of officials to manage his affairs. The temples formed the backbone of the economy. At first the coins were used as standardized pieces of precious metal rather than true money, but in the following centuries international traders came to rely on coinage. Farmers

made up the bulk of the population, but agricultural produce was owned directly by the state, temple, or noble family that owned the land. Scribes and officials formed the upper class in ancient Egypt, known as the "white kilt class" in reference to the bleached linen garments that served as a mark of their rank. Below the nobility were the priests, physicians, and engineers with specialized training in their field. Slavery was known in ancient Egypt, but the extent and prevalence of its practice are unclear. Married couples could own property jointly and protect themselves from divorce by agreeing to marriage contracts, which stipulated the financial obligations of the husband to his wife and children should the marriage end. Compared with their counterparts in ancient Greece, Rome, and even more modern places around the world, ancient Egyptian women had a greater range of personal choices and opportunities for achievement. Despite these freedoms, ancient Egyptian women did not often take part in official roles in the administration, served only secondary roles in the temples, and were not as likely to be as educated as men. They assessed taxes, kept records, and were responsible for administration. Plaintiffs and defendants were expected to represent themselves and were required to swear an oath that they had told the truth. In some cases, the state took on both the role of prosecutor and judge, and it could torture the accused with beatings to obtain a confession and the names of any co-conspirators. Whether the charges were trivial or serious, court scribes documented the complaint, testimony, and verdict of the case for future reference. Serious crimes such as murder and tomb robbery were punished by execution, carried out by decapitation, drowning, or impaling the criminal on a stake. The procedure was to ask the god a "yes" or "no" question concerning the right or wrong of an issue. The god, carried by a number of priests, rendered judgment by choosing one or the other, moving forward or backward, or pointing to one of the answers written on a piece of papyrus or an ostrakon.

4: Ancient Egypt - Wikipedia

"For those who believe that globalization is a purely modern phenomenon, this book holds a startling and absorbing lesson. From Egypt to Babylon immerses readers in a world of exotic empires and states as they waxed and waned and interacted in a period of extraordinary internationalism - all before the rise of the Persian Empire."--BOOK JACKET.

The largest Temple in the Greek world Theron The huge heap of ruins of the temple of Olympian Zeus is one of the main attractions of the Valley of the Temples in Agrigento, which houses the monumental remains of the ancient Greek colony of Akragas. The size of the area it covers, the enormity of the blocks, the sections of columns and fragments of capitals, and the pieces of huge statues of giants all captivate and inspire visitors, who will certainly never forget what they see here. For the European travellers in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries who rediscovered the ruins of Akragas after centuries of neglect, the remains were so impressive that they inspired numerous descriptions and reproductions. Moreover, from the moment of its conception, the Temple of Zeus had been designed specifically to make an impact those who saw it, overcome by its immense size, impressed by the originality of its appearance, and influenced by the great male figures, alternating with half-columns, supporting the trabeation. Construction of this temple was desired by Theron, the tyrant of Akragas who ruled the city from 472 to 467 BC, the years in which the polis established itself as one of the main Greek cities of Sicily, capable of rivalling Syracuse in terms of power, wealth and splendour. For several decades the city, founded in 472 BC, had been growing in structures and monuments. Around the last decades of the sixth century, the 12 km long city walls were built, which defined and protected an immense area, hectares wide. This area was organised according to a regular town plan, based on parallel and perpendicular streets which intersected and delimited regular blocks, within which private homes and public monuments were developed. According to the ancient historian Polybius, the sanctuary of Athena and Zeus Atabyrios rose on the acropolis, a reminder of the cults practised on the island of Rhodes, where some of the founding settlers of the city came from; no traces have ever been found of this sanctuary. The Temple of Olympian Zeus was perhaps conceived by Theron from the beginning of his tyranny: With this project, he wanted his name tied to the largest building of worship in the entire Greek world, the temple of Zeus was to remain such any centuries. The copy of the Giant on display at the Archaeological Museum The ruins of the Temple of Zeus The clash with the Carthaginians and completion of the temple In 480 BC, however, there was a crucial event in the history of the Greeks in Sicily. The expansionism of Akragas, which had extended its sphere of influence to the north coast, occupying Himera, was causing concern to another great Mediterranean power, that of the Carthaginians, who were settled in the western sector of the island. The pitched battle took place in the plain of Himera: The Greeks triumphed, capturing a huge amount of plunder and an immense number of slaves. For the Greeks of Sicily it was a victory so important that the ancient historians created parallels with another major victory which occurred in the same year, that of the Spartans and the Athenians over the Persians barbarians. The rich spoils and the huge mass of slaves led to a sharp acceleration in the monumental process of the Greek cities of Sicily: In Akragas, Theron had the resources to resume his grand plan. The construction site must have been immense: The temple stood on a huge rectangular platform of approximately 56 by metres; on it was built a base of five steps, which raised and isolated the temple above the surrounding landscape. The temple did not have a peristyle of columns, but a boundary wall against which stood Doric columns, seven on the short sides and fourteen on the long sides, whose diameter was more than four metres and the height of which, according to scholars, must have been approximately 18 metres. The Giants, built of stone blocks, and each 7. The cell, which remains uncovered, is divided into pronaos, naos and opisthodomos, and the walls were spaced out by quadrangular pillars. It is fascinating to think that the majestic Giants, forced to hold up the roof of the great temple, were symbols of the subjection of the Carthaginian barbarians to Greek power. On the other hand, according to the historian Diodorus Siculus, there were war scenes illustrated on the gables: These are two mythological stories at the basis of Greek civilisation and identity, celebrating the triumph of the controlled force of reason over blind and destructive power. Even the altar, 54 m long by 12 m wide. Because of its size, it must have been intended to impress the faithful with the sacrifice

of a large amount of animals: A Giant partially reconstructed Detail of the recesses in which the ropes for lifting blocks were inserted Cava Gigantum The will of Theron to rapidly complete the ambitious project also brought about its fragility; according to scholars, the blocks used were too small compared with the size of the building and the weight of the entablature, which caused a certain static weakness of the monument. It soon fell into ruin. Ever since the Middle Ages, the huge mass of rubble has been considered a large quarry, called the cava gigantum: Part of the Norman cathedral was also built with this material, carried on large ox carts. Finally, in , the pier of the port of Porto Empedocle was built with temple blocks: Part of a capital Blocks on the north side of the Temple Credits: Story The exhibition was curated by Giusi Messina. All media The story featured may in some cases have been created by an independent third party and may not always represent the views of the institutions, listed below, who have supplied the content.

5: Ancient Rome - The Late Republic (â€“31 bc) | www.enganchecubano.com

The Spartan constitution, commonly dated to the early 7th century BC, is the first known constitution that vested supreme power in the hands of an Assembly composed of all citizens. Thus, Sparta was the first known functioning democracy - roughly years before the introduction of democracy in Athens.

As well as expanding in size, Yamato changed from being a traditional Japanese chiefdom to being a more centralized kingdom. There were continuing strong links with the Korean kingdoms, especially Paekche, and it was from Korea that literacy, based on the Chinese script, reached Japan around 400 CE. The borders of this kingdom gradually shifted northward, at the expense of the aboriginal peoples of the islands. The Jomon hunter-fishermen of northern Japan resisted the advance of the agricultural way of life, but rice-farming was finally adopted throughout Honshu by CE. The colder climatic conditions of the more northerly island of Hokkaido favoured the persistence of the hunter-gathering culture, and here the Jomon tradition continued. The new crop had been brought by immigrants from Korea along with a fully-fledged Bronze Age culture, which in Japan is called the Yayoi. Shortly after the arrival of bronze technology, iron technology also arrived in Japan, only a couple of centuries after its first appearance in Korea. This shows the strong links that now connected the two lands. This situation is revealed in the remains of well constructed wooden hilltop fortresses dating from this era. At least some of these chiefdoms paid some form of tribute to the imperial Han court in China. Contemporary Chinese texts describe Japan as being divided into many militarized chiefdoms at this time. There are strong political and cultural links between the Korean kingdoms and the Japanese chiefdoms. In particular, Korean styles in weaponry and armour exert a strong influence upon the Japanese warrior class.

Next map, Japan in CE What is happening in Japan in CE The Japanese are rapidly becoming one of the most highly civilized nations in the world at this time, borrowing many elements from Chinese culture: Buddhism is also making great headway. The imperial court of Japan is modelled directly on that of Tang China, and the Japanese government has started sending emissaries to the Tang emperor. The Taika reforms aimed at creating a Chinese-type state. A Confucian bureaucracy was established, along Chinese lines, and a centralized revenue-collection system set up. All land was claimed to belong to the emperor; large estates were abolished and some land redistributed to peasants. In a new capital, Nara, was built, modelled on the Tang capital of Chang-an, and this period in Japanese history is known as the Nara period.

Next map, Japan in CE What is happening in Japan in CE The Japanese capital was moved from Nara to Kyoto in 794, a move that more or less coincided with the rise of the noble Fujiwara family to power. Although the Yamato emperors have continued to reign, it is the aristocratic families, grouped around the Fujiwara, who now wield real power.

Next map, Japan in CE What is happening in Japan in CE The peace, prosperity and a brilliant court culture continued under the Fujiwara regents. However, the political and social world of the nobility was focused on the sophisticated capital, Kyoto, where they spent their lives. The countryside was unseen and ignored. Increasingly unruly and anarchic, it saw the rise of groups of warriors employed by the nobles to look after their interests in the provinces. These were the early samurai. Civil wars broke out, resulting, in 1185, in the establishment of a military government. This is called the Kamakura shogunate, after the new capital from which the military dictator shogun exercised power. Its rule has re-established peace throughout the country, but henceforth the imperial court and nobility have lost most of their power. This has passed to the shogun and his samurai followers.

Next map, Japan in CE What is happening in Japan in CE The Kamakura shogunate brought a large measure of stability to the country and succeeded, with the help of a typhoon, in repelling the Mongol invasions of 1274 and 1281. It has been replaced since by the Ashikaga shogunate, which differs from its predecessor in being more closely associated with the emperor and the imperial capital. The power of the Ashikaga shoguns is being weakened by regional revolts, and the provincial governors daimyo are slipping out of Ashikaga control. This is a period in which contacts with the outside world develop, with China and Korea especially. Japanese merchants and pirates operate along the coast, as far afield as Siam Thailand. The daimyo governed their territories as independent fiefs, taxing the peasants and administering justice. This was the golden age of the samurai. At length, Japan was re-unified, under the dictatorship of Hideyoshi Toyotomi. Having secured his

power at home, he led two great but unsuccessful campaigns in Korea and , aiming to conquer China. Ieyasu Tokugawa then fought his way to the Shogunate He thus becomes the first of the Tokugawa shoguns. The daimyo are required to spend half their time at the capital, Edo modern Tokyo , whilst leaving members of their family at Edo at other times, as hostages. The country is largely cut off from the rest of the world. Overseas trade has been severely limited, and the Japanese are forbidden to leave the country. In particular, Western influences have been suppressed: In a sense the Tokugawa represents the high point of feudal Japan, with the anarchic forces of feudalism dragooned within a tightly controlled politico-social structure. Next map, Japan in What is happening in Japan in CE The Tokugawa shogunate has continued to rule a Japan, which it has isolated from the rest of the world, bringing it political stability and peace. The long peace has resulted in greatly increased prosperity. A vibrant internal market has developed, centred on Edo and Osaka, both of which have grown to be amongst the largest cities in the world of the time Edo is larger than any European city, with , inhabitants. This is also a time of cultural progress, seeing the rise of Kabuki theatre, known for its elaborate make-up and stylized acting, and Ukiyo-e painting. By this period, perhaps half of all Japanese, including the peasantry, are literate. There are danger signs, however. The growing population experiences more numerous years of food shortages, sparking off regular bouts of rural unrest. At the same time, economic changes have left segments of the population worse off. Many poor peasants have lost their land to big farmers, and many poor samurai have fallen on hard times, some even having to stoop to manual work to make ends meet. Foreign ships are more frequently seen off the shores of Japan and, on one occasion , a squadron of British ships enters Nagasaki harbour, looking for Dutch ships. There is a growing sense of unease in many quarters, encouraged by increasing famines and rising peasant unrest. In the field of medicine, for example, the first dissections allowed in Japan shows that Western medical knowledge is far in advance of Japanese. It was immediately apparent to the Japanese shogun and his advisors that here is a force against which they have no defence, and they sign a treaty of friendship and trade. These developments undermine the prestige of the Tokugawa shogunate and, in , a group of officials and daimyos around the emperor force the shogun to abdicate. In the name of tradition and national honour, the group around the emperor sets about one of the most remarkable transformations that any nation has ever known, as Japan begins the wholesale adoption of western technology. These years see the beginnings of modern Japan. Next map, Japan in What is happening in Japan in CE Japan has been home to one of the most outstanding achievements in world history the transformation of a feudal society into a modern, industrial one in the space of one generation. To do this, they have modernized Japan. They created a conscript army and a modern navy. They introduced a modern money and banking system, built railways and factories, imposed a western-style education system Japan now achieves the highest literacy rates in the world , encouraged private ownership of land, and promulgated a constitution modelled on that of the German Empire. In Japan annexed Korea. The achievements of this period make Meiji Japan one of the most extraordinary episodes in world history. From the military dominated the government. After spectacular initial successes, the war turned against the Japanese, and they fought a bitter retreat against ever more powerful Allied forces. The final phase of the war saw Japan pulverized by Allied bombing, culminating in the dropping of the A-bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in After the war, Japan was occupied by Allied forces until This occupation saw the setting up of strong democratic institutions, and the introduction of a raft of social reforms that have laid the foundations for a modern, egalitarian society. Since the end of the occupation, the Japanese have been engineering a dramatic economic recovery. Next map, Japan in What is happening in Japan in CE The Japanese continue to build their industrial and commercial power, until they have become the second biggest economy on Earth. Then a stock market crash, followed by a decade of flat economic growth from which the country has yet to fully recover, has taken some of the shine off post-war progress. Nevertheless, Japan remains the second largest economic power, and its people the wealthiest, on the planet, and it is beginning to take a more active diplomatic stance on the world stage.

6: FC Rise of the French monarchy (c) - The Flow of History

The office now held great religious and political responsibility and prestige in Thebes and was a means for the king to ensure this power, and at the same time prevent an elder daughter from marrying possible claimants to the throne.

The Late Republic 31 bc The aftermath of the victories The fall of Carthage and Corinth did not even mark a temporary end to warfare. War and military glory were an essential part of the Roman aristocratic ethos and, hence, of Roman political life. Apart from major wars still to come, small wars on the frontiers of Roman power never precisely fixed continued to provide an essential motive in Roman history: Thus the limits of Roman power were gradually extended and the territories within them pacified, while men of noble stock rivaled the *virtus* of their ancestors and new men staked their own competing claims, winning glory essential to political advancement and sharing the booty with their officers and soldiers. Nonetheless, the coincidence of the capture of Corinth and Carthage was even in antiquity regarded as a turning point in Roman history: Changes in provincial administration The first immediate effect was on the administration of the empire. The military basis of provincial administration remained: He was always prepared and in some provinces expected to fight and win. But it had been found that those unlimited powers were often abused and that Senate control could not easily be asserted at increasing distances from Rome. For political and perhaps for moral reasons, excessive abuse without hope of a remedy could not be permitted. Hence, when the decision to annex Carthage and Macedonia had been made in principle bc , a permanent court the *quaestio repetundarum* was established at Rome to hear complaints against former commanders and, where necessary, to assure repayment of illegal exactions. Another result of the new conquests was a major administrative departure. When Africa and Macedonia became *provinciae* to be regularly assigned to commanders, it was decided to break with precedent by not increasing the number of senior magistrates praetors. This was the beginning of the dissociation between urban magistracy and foreign command that was to become a cardinal principle of the system of Sulla and of the developed Roman Empire. Social and economic ills It is not clear to what extent the temporary end of the age of major wars helped to produce the crisis of the Roman Republic. The general view of thinking Romans was that the relaxation of external pressures led to internal disintegration. This has happened in other states, and the view is not to be lightly dismissed. Moreover, the end of large-scale booty led to economic recession in Rome, thus intensifying poverty and discontent. But the underlying crisis had been building up over a long period. The minimum property qualification for service was lowered and the minimum age 17 ignored; resistance became frequent, especially to the distant and unending guerrilla war in Spain. When the Senate on the motion of his cousin Scipio Aemilianus , who later finished the war renounced the peace, Tiberius felt aggrieved; he joined a group of senior senators hostile to Aemilianus and with ideas on reform. Tiberius had no intention of touching private property; his idea was to enforce the legal but widely ignored limit of iugera acres on occupation of public land and to use the land thus retrieved for settling landless citizens, who would both regain a secure living and be liable for service. The slave war in Sicily , which had lasted several years and had threatened to spread to Italy, had underlined both the danger of using large numbers of slaves on the land and the need for a major increase in military citizen manpower. On the advice of his eminent backers, he took his bill which made various concessions to those asked to obey the law and hand back excess public land straight to the Assembly of the Plebs , where it found wide support. This procedure was not revolutionary; bills directly concerning the people appear to have been frequently passed in this way. But his opponents persuaded another aristocratic tribune, Marcus Octavius , to veto the bill. Tiberius tried the constitutional riposte: But the Senate was unwilling to help, and Octavius was unwilling to negotiate over his veto an action apparently unprecedented, though not strictly speaking unconstitutional. Tiberius had to improvise a way out of the impasse. He then passed his bill in a less conciliatory form and had himself, his father-in-law, and his brother appointed commissioners with powers to determine boundaries of public land, confiscate excess acreage, and divide it in inalienable allotments among landless citizens. As it happened, envoys from Pergamum had arrived to inform the Senate that Attalus III had died and made the Roman people his heirs provided the cities of his kingdom were left free. Tiberius, at whose

house the envoys were lodging, anticipated Senate debate and had the inheritance accepted by the people and the money used to finance his agrarian schemes. Fearing prosecution once his term in office was over, he now began to canvass for a second tribunate—another unprecedented act, bound to reinforce fears of tyranny. The elections took place in an atmosphere of violence, with nearly all his tribunician colleagues now opposed to him. When the consul Publius Scaevola, on strict legal grounds, refused to act against him, Publius Scipio Nasica, the chief pontiff, led a number of senators and their clients to the Assembly, and Tiberius was killed in a resulting scuffle. Widespread and bloody repression followed. Thus political murder and political martyrdom were introduced into Roman politics. The land commission, however, was allowed to continue because it could not easily be stopped. Some evidence of its activities survives. By, perhaps running out of available land held by citizens, it began to apply the Gracchan law to public land held by Italian individuals or communities. This had probably not been envisaged by Tiberius, just as he did not include noncitizens among the beneficiaries of distributions. Marcus Fulvius Flaccus, chairman of the commission and consul in, tried to solve the problem by offering the Italians the citizenship or alternatively the right to appeal against Roman executive acts to the Roman people in return for bringing their holdings of public land under the Gracchan law. This aroused fears of uncontrollable political repercussions. Flaccus was ordered by the Senate to fight a war in southern France where he gained a triumph and had to abandon his proposal. There is no sign of widespread Italian interest in it at this time, though the revolt of the Latin colony Fregellae destroyed may be connected with its failure. Among many reforms—including provision for a stable and cheap wheat price and for the foundation of colonies one on the site of Carthage, to which Italians were admitted—two major ideas stand out: This was expected both to reduce senatorial corruption and to improve efficiency. Gaius also put eminent nonsenators probably defined by wealth, but perhaps limited to the equites, or equestrian class in charge of the quaestio repetundarum, whose senatorial members had shown too much leniency to their colleagues, and he imposed severe penalties on senators convicted by that court. Finally, in a second tribunate, he hoped to give citizenship to Latins and Latin rights to other Italians, with the help of Flaccus who, though a distinguished former consul, took the unique step of becoming tribune. But a consul and a tribune together persuaded the citizen voters that it was against their interests to share the privileges of citizenship: In, preparing as private citizens to use force to oppose the cancellation of some of their laws, Gaius and Flaccus were killed in a riot, and many of their followers were executed. During the next decade the measures benefiting the people were largely abolished, though the Gracchan land distributions, converted into private property, did temporarily strengthen the Roman citizen peasantry. The court seems to have worked better than before, and, during the next generation, several other standing criminal courts were instituted, as were occasional ad hoc tribunals, always with the same class of jurors. In a law adding senators to the juries was passed, but it remained in force for only a short time. It would be mere paradox to deny the importance in republican Rome, as in better known aristocratic republics, of family feuds, alliances, and policies, and parts of the picture are known. In foreign affairs the client kingdom of Numidia—loyal ever since its institution by Scipio Africanus—assumed quite unwarranted importance when a succession crisis developed there soon after. However, two of them soon died, and power fell to the eldest, Micipsa, who himself had two sons. Micipsa also adopted Jugurtha, the natural son of his brother Mastanabal. The war was waged reluctantly and ineffectively, with the result that charges of bribery were freely bandied about by demagogic tribunes taking advantage of suspicion of aristocratic political behaviour that had smoldered ever since the Gracchan crisis. Significantly, some eminent men, hated from those days, were now convicted of corruption. The Metelli, however, emerged unscathed, and Quintus Metellus, consul in, was entrusted with the war in Africa. He waged it with obvious competence but failed to finish it and thus gave Gaius Marius, a senior officer, his chance. The career of Gaius Marius, born of an equestrian family at Arpinum, had attracted the attention of Scipio Aemilianus as a young soldier and, by shrewd political opportunism, had risen to the praetorship and married into the patrician family of the Julii Caesares. Though Marius had deeply offended the Metelli, once his patrons, his considerable military talents had induced Quintus Metellus to take him to Africa as a legatus. Marius intrigued against his commander in order to gain a consulship; he was elected chiefly with the help of the equites and antiaristocratic tribunes for and was given charge of the war by special vote of the

people. He did little better than Metellus had, but in his quaestor Lucius Sulla, in delicate and dangerous negotiations, brought about the capture of Jugurtha, opportunely winning the war for Marius and Rome. During the preceding decade a serious threat to Italy had developed in the north. Starting in , several Roman commanders Marcus Flaccus has been noted had fought against Ligurian and Gallic tribes in southern France and had finally established a Roman sphere of influence there: But, unwilling to extend administrative responsibilities, the Senate had refused to establish a regular provincia. Then some migrating German tribes, chief of them the Cimbri , after defeating a Roman consul, invaded southern France, attracting native sympathy and finding little effective Roman opposition. Two more consular armies suffered defeat, and in October a consul and proconsul with their forces were destroyed at Orange. There was panic in Rome, allayed only by the firm action of the other consul, Publius Rutilius Rufus. After a brilliant triumph that restored Roman morale, he took over the army prepared and trained by Rutilius. He was reelected consul year after year, while the German tribes delayed attacking Italy. Another triumph and a sixth consulship in were his reward. In his first consulship, Marius had taken a step of great and probably unrecognized importance: This radical solution was thenceforth generally imitated, and conscription became confined to emergencies such as the Social and Civil wars. At the same time, Rutilius introduced arms drill and reformed the selection of senior officers. Various tactical reforms in due course led to the increasing prominence of the cohort one-tenth of a legion as a tactical unit and the total reliance on non-Roman auxiliaries for light-armed and cavalry service. The precise development of these reforms cannot be traced, but they culminated in the much more effective armies of Pompey and Caesar. But neither he nor the Senate seemed aware of any responsibilities to the veterans. Marius agreed, and the large lots distributed to his veterans both Roman and Italian turned out to be the beginning of the Romanization of Africa. But this time Saturninus exacted a high price. He planned to seek reelection for 99, with Glaucia illegally gaining the consulship. Violence and even murder were freely used to accomplish these aims. Marius now had to make a choice. Saturninus and Glaucia might secure him the continuing favour of the plebs and perhaps the equites, though they might also steal it for themselves. But as the saviour of his country and six times consul, he now hoped to become an elder statesman princeps , accepted and honoured by those who had once looked down on him as an upstart. To this end he had long laboured, dealing out favours to aristocrats who might make useful allies. This was the reward Marius desired for his achievement; he never thought of revolution or tyranny. Hence, when called on to save the state from his revolutionary allies, he could not refuse. He imprisoned them and their armed adherents and did not prevent their being lynched. Yet, having saved the oligarchy from revolution, he received little reward; he lost the favour of the plebs, while the oligarchs , in view of both his birth and his earlier unscrupulous ambition, refused to accept him as their equal. Before long a face-saving compromise was found, and Marius returned; but in the 90s he played no major part. The oligarchy could not forgive Marius. Wars and dictatorship c. Mithradates VI , king of Pontus , had built a large empire around the Black Sea and was probing and intriguing in the Roman sphere of influence. Marius had met him and had given him a firm warning, temporarily effective: Mithradates had proper respect for Roman power.

7: Holdings : From Egypt to Babylon : | York University Libraries

The years BC represent a period of internationalism. From the Aegean and Egypt, through Canaan, Syria and Anatolia, to Mesopotamia and Iran, the region was linked by military expansion, diplomatic exchanges and movements of goods and peoples over enormous distances, resulting in cultural transfers and technological and social revolutions.

This was matched by prosperity and firm government at home. The court was again the source of all authority, the localities firmly subordinated to central control. The resources of the entire country were mobilized in a thoroughgoing way, this time not so much to create magnificent tombs for the kings – though the wonderful temples in the Valley of the Kings testify to the ongoing importance of this concern – but to developing the territorial and economic resources of the country. In so doing, they turned Egypt into a true imperial power. During the reign of Thutmose III c. The lands thus conquered were assimilated into the Egyptian administration and heavily guarded with forts and garrisons. Native chiefs were co-opted into the provincial system as local officials, and they soon adopted the trappings of Egyptian civilization. Temples to the Egyptian gods were scattered throughout the land, a testament to cultural imperialism. From the time of Thutmose III, chiefs outside direct Egyptian control also recognized Egyptian suzerainty, giving their aid to the Egyptian gold-mining operations. International Trade and Diplomacy In fact, international trade and diplomacy were so intertwined that it is doubtful whether the Egyptians recognized any distinction between the two. The kings of the New Kingdom adopted a much more aggressive stance in their relations with the rulers of Palestine and Syria. The strategic pattern seems clear. Egyptian forces only intervened in Syria or Palestine on rare occasions, and Egypt did not seek to rule territories in Palestine or Syria directly. Instead, the Egyptian government used loyal chiefs of tribes and rulers of city-states to protect its interests in the region. The Amarna letters, found in a royal archive containing over diplomatic letters between the Egyptian king and foreign rulers, offer a fascinating glimpse into the international scene at this time. Religious Upheavals The kings of Egypt during the period covered by the Amarna letters were experiencing – or perhaps provoking – internal struggles. Indeed, he replaced the god Amon with Aten as the chief deity in the Egyptian pantheon. He had himself renamed Akhenaten, and after a time promoted the worship of Aten as the one true god. Pharaoh Akhenaten and his family adoring the Aten, second from the left is Meritaten who was the daughter of Akhenaten This was a revolutionary departure from the ancient religion of the country, and was quickly reversed after his death. The end result may well have been to increase the power of the priests of Amun, with their chief centre at Thebes. Certainly, subsequent pharaohs of the New Kingdom emphasised their loyalty to Amun. Akhenaten was succeeded by his young son, who, though he reigned only briefly, would become one of the most famous of all the pharaohs. He would go down in history as Tutankhamun. His magnificent burial chamber would be found millennia later, in , by the archaeologist Howard Carter. The Hittite Challenge A new and more dangerous phase began for Egyptian foreign policy with the aggressive expansion of the Hittites. It was the kings of the 19th dynasty that had to deal with this danger, above all one of the most famous kings in all Egyptian history, Ramesses II c. Ramesses led his army to battle against the Hittites at the strategically sited city of Kadesh c. The battle came near to disaster for Ramesses, and probably ended as a draw. In the end the rise of another power, Assyria , convinced both Ramesses and Hattusili II of Hatti to come to terms, and in c. New Threats By the end of the 19th dynasty c. Lybian tribes began migrating – which, given their military capabilities, effectively meant invading – into the Delta region from the western coastal desert. The Egyptians built a series of forts to control this nuisance, and under Merenptah c. In the time of Ramesses III, also, a new set of invaders, this time from the north, had to be dealt with. These threats seem to have been dealt with reasonably effectively, and, unlike many states in the Middle East , Egypt survived as a wealthy and united country. However, internal developments were at work to undermine the centralizing power of the kings. Throughout the New Kingdom, temples had been accorded high status and a privileged position within the state. The lands and wealth they controlled made them indispensable allies of the king. This wealth and power had gradually been increasing, above all for the priests of Thebes. It was now that the high priest of Amun at Thebes elevated himself to kingly status, challenging the

status of the kings of the 20th dynasty c. The weakening power of the king of Egypt at home soon had its effects abroad. To the south, Nubia was lost to a rebellious general. Local rulers in Palestine and Syria drifted away from their centuries-long Egyptian loyalties. Whatever the exact significance of this tale " was it fiction? Weakness at Home The weakness of the kingdom of Egypt did not mean that there was an immediate fragmentation, however. A rapprochement was worked out between the high priests of Thebes and the kings of the 21st dynasty c. In return, the pharaohs sent their daughters as brides for the Theban high priest; and in due course the families became so intertwined that the Theban high priest Har-Psusennes ascended the throne as pharaoh c.

8: Ancient Egyptian History BCE - TimeMaps

- BC. Bible History Online Timeline of Events from the 22nd Century BC to AD with a Focus on World Empires.

The Roman Republic was governed by a complex constitution, which centered on the principles of a separation of powers and checks and balances. The evolution of the constitution was heavily influenced by the struggle between the aristocracy, or the patricians, and other talented Romans who were not from famous families, the plebians. Early in its history, the republic was controlled by an aristocracy of individuals who could trace their ancestry back to the early history of the kingdom. Over time, the laws that allowed these individuals to dominate the government were repealed, and the result was the emergence of a new aristocracy which depended on the structure of society, rather than the law, to maintain its dominance. Thus, only a revolution could overthrow this new aristocracy. Rome also saw its territory expand during this period, from central Italy to the entire Mediterranean world. During the first two centuries, Rome expanded to the point of dominating Italy. During the last two centuries of the Roman Republic, Rome grew to dominate the rest of modern France, as well as much of the east. By this point, however, the republican political machinery was replaced with imperialism. The precise event which signaled the end of the Roman Republic and the transition into the Roman Empire is a matter of interpretation. Towards the end of the period a selection of Roman leaders came to so dominate the political arena that they exceeded the limitations of the Republic as a matter of course. The republic of Rome was then ruled by the Senate and its assembly which were put in place as far back as the beginning of the monarchy. The Roman Republic was governed by a largely unwritten complex constitution, which centered on the principles of a separation of powers and comprised a host of checks and balances. The evolution of the constitution was heavily influenced by the struggle between the aristocracy and the other prominent Romans who were not from the nobility. Early in its history, the republic was controlled by an aristocracy, the patricians, who could trace their ancestry back to the early history of the kingdom. Rome also saw its territory expand dramatically during this period, from central Italy to the entire Mediterranean world. During the last two centuries of the Roman Republic, Rome overcame resistance across the rest of modern France, as well as much of Anatolia and Syria. This esteem and prestige was based on both precedent and custom, as well as the high caliber and prestige of the Senators. The Senate passed decrees, which were called *senatus consultum*. This was officially "advice" from the Senate to a magistrate. In practice, however, these were usually obeyed by the magistrates. The focus of the Roman Senate was directed towards foreign policy. Though it technically had no official role in the management of military conflict, the Senate ultimately was the force that oversaw such affairs. The senate also managed the civil administration in the city and the town. The requirements for becoming a senator included having at least , denarii worth of land, being born of the patrician noble aristocrats class, and having held public office at least once before. The rest of the *senatus* would vote on your acceptance. Legislative Assemblies It was the People of Rome - and thus the assemblies - who had the final say regarding the election of magistrates, the enactment of new laws, the carrying out of capital punishment, the declaration of war and peace, and the creation or dissolution of alliances. There were two types of legislative assemblies. The first was the *comitia* "committees" , which were assemblies of all citizens. The second was the *concilia* "councils" , which were assemblies of specific groups of citizens. Magisterial powers, and checks on those powers Each republican magistrate held certain constitutional powers. Only the People of Rome both plebeians and patricians had the right to confer these powers on any individual magistrate. The most powerful constitutional power was *imperium*. *Imperium* was held by both consuls and praetors. *Imperium* gave a magistrate the authority to command a military force. All magistrates also had the power of coercion. This was used by magistrates to maintain public order. While in Rome, all citizens had an absolute protection against coercion. This protection was called *provocatio* see below. Magistrates also had both the power and the duty to look for omens. This power would often be used to obstruct political opponents. Each magisterial office would be held concurrently by at least two people. Another check over the power of a magistrate was *provocatio*. *Provocatio* was a primordial form of due process. It was a precursor to *habeas corpus*. If any magistrate was attempting to use the powers of the state

against a citizen, that citizen could appeal the decision of the magistrate to a tribune. Since this did create problems for some consuls and praetors, these magistrates would occasionally have their imperium extended. In effect, they would retain the powers of the office as a promagistrate, without officially holding that office. Consuls, praetors, censors, aediles, quaestors, tribunes, and dictators

The consul of the Roman Republic was the highest ranking ordinary magistrate. Consuls had supreme power in both civil and military matters. While in the city of Rome, the consuls were the head of the Roman government. They would preside over the senate and the assemblies. While abroad, each consul would command an army. His authority abroad would be nearly absolute. Praetors would administer civil law and command provincial armies. Every five years, two censors would be elected for an eighteen month term. During their term in office, the two censors would conduct a census. During the census, they could enroll citizens in the senate, or purge them from the senate. Aediles were officers elected to conduct domestic affairs in Rome, such as managing public games and shows. The quaestors would usually assist the consuls in Rome, and the governors in the provinces. Their duties were often financial. Since the tribunes were considered to be the embodiment of the plebeians, they were sacrosanct. Their sacrosanctity was enforced by a pledge, taken by the plebeians, to kill any person who harmed or interfered with a tribune during his term of office. All of the powers of the tribune derived from their sacrosanctity. One obvious consequence of this sacrosanctity was the fact that it was considered a capital offense to harm a tribune, to disregard his veto, or to interfere with a tribune. In times of military emergency, a dictator would be appointed for a term of six months. Constitutional government would dissolve, and the dictator would become the absolute master of the state.

Political history The constitutional history of the Roman Republic can be divided into five phases. The first phase began with the revolution which overthrew the monarchy in BC. The final phase ended with the revolution which overthrew the Roman Republic, and thus created the Roman Empire, in 27 BC. Throughout the history of the republic, the constitutional evolution was driven by the struggle between the aristocracy and the ordinary citizens. The historical monarchy, as the legends suggest, was probably overthrown quickly, but the constitutional changes which occurred immediately after the revolution were probably not as extensive as the legends suggest. The most important constitutional change probably concerned the chief executive. Before the revolution, a king would be elected by the senators for a life term. Now, two consuls were elected by the citizens for an annual term. Each consul would check his colleague, and their limited term in office would open them up to prosecution if they abused the powers of their office. Consular political powers, when exercised conjointly with a consular colleague, were no different from those of the old king. In the immediate aftermath of the revolution, the senate and the assemblies were as powerless as they had been under the monarchy. In the year BC, the city was at war with two neighboring tribes. The plebeian soldiers refused to march against the enemy, and instead seceded to the Aventine hill. The plebeians demanded the right to elect their own officials. The patricians agreed, and the plebeians returned to the battlefield. The plebeians called these new officials "plebeian tribunes". The tribunes would have two assistants, called "plebeian aediles". In BC a law was passed, which required the election of at least one plebeian aedile each year. In BC, the censorship was created, and in BC, the praetorship was created. Also in BC, the curule aedileship was created. Shortly after the founding of the republic, the Comitia Centuriata "Assembly of the Centuries" became the principle legislative assembly. In this assembly, magistrates were elected, and laws were passed. During the fourth century BC, a series of reforms were passed. The result of these reforms was that any law passed by the Plebeian Council would have the full force of law. This gave the tribunes who presided over the Plebeian Council a positive character for the first time. Before these laws were passed, the only power that the tribunes held was that of the veto.

The Conflict of the Orders BC After the plebeian aedileship had been created, the patricians created the curule aedileship. After the consulship had been opened to the plebeians, the plebeians were able to hold both the dictatorship and the censorship. In BC, the first plebeian praetor was elected. In BC, two significant laws were passed. One of these two laws made it illegal to hold more than one office at any given point in time. The other law required an interval of ten years to pass before any magistrate could seek reelection to any office.

9: History of Turkey - Wikipedia

c. BC Chopsticks are in use in China, with bronze versions featuring in Shang tombs Ancestor worship, a central theme of Chinese history, is practised by the royal family and high nobility in Shang times.

In BC the Mesoamerican city size distribution was very flat. By AD the city system had become more hierarchical than the rank-size rule and this was due to the rise of the massive and famous Teotihuacan. Many scholars simply assume the verity of the proposition we are trying to evaluate -- that changes in the relative sizes of cities correspond to changes in the loci and concentration of power. This assumes the proposition we are trying to test. We have more independent information about the politics of Mesoamerica in later times, but the Chandler data does not contain enough cities to enable us to compute SPIs. The Mesoamerican world-system was engulfed by the Central world-system in the early sixteenth century AD. However, the three listed in Table 1 , and AD are considerably less hierarchical than is generally the case for present-day sub-Saharan Africa. These time periods reflect two primary empires in the bend of the Niger. The first of these data points AD corresponds with the peak of the Mali empire. The years and correspond with major political shifts in the Songhai empire. The relative city sizes may be somewhat deceptive, as the historical and archaeological records do not correspond. What is particularly interesting about the Chandler data is the indication of a shift toward a more hierarchical city size distribution between and This roughly corresponds to the overthrow of Sosonis by the Askias and may have set the stage for the successful invasion by the Moroccans in , as it presented a single tempting target rather than several smaller ones. This figure demonstrates a long cycle of variation between rank-size city hierarchies and very flat distributions in which the five largest cities in India were all about the same size. It became less hierarchical in a jerky decline until it bottomed out between and AD. Then it moved again in the direction of a size hierarchy until AD and then declined again to its flattest point in AD. It then rapidly became hierarchical once more, climbing to an SPI of 0. Perhaps the best we can do is to say that it was partially incorporated, became somewhat autonomous again, and then was more strongly incorporated. The early rise and fall of urban hierarchy between BC and AD, corresponds with the period which Wilkinson Before and after the Mauryan empire Wilkinson designates the existence of a states system. But this states system alternated between phases in which a single state, usually in the valley of the Ganges, held hegemonic power and phases in which power was much more widely spread among contending states Wilkinson, The dates at which we have data on city populations are often too far apart to correspond exactly with the known dates of political changes. In principle the Mauryan empire had been gone for thirty years by the time we get our snapshot of the Indic city system. Patna, the empire city of the conqueror state of Mauryan Magahda, was quite the primate city in BC According to Chandler the population of Patna was , in the year , while the second largest city, Ujjain, had a population of only 94, see Appendix A. This degree of urban hierarchy is not to exist again in India for another years. This is a good point to bring in the discussion of urban population size, which is different from the degree of hierarchy or flatness of a city size distribution. Urban population size is simply the sum of the populations of the largest cities in a region. It differs from the concept of "urbanization," which is the proportion of the total population in a region that lives cities. We have no measures of the total population size of the world-systems we are studying so we cannot compute measures of urbanization, but we can compute measures of the urban population size by simply adding the populations of the largest cities together. We have chosen to use the populations of the three largest cities because this allows us to determine the urban population size for all the time points at which we have SPIs. We have also examined an urban size measure based on the sum of the five largest cities at each time point for which we have five cities. The three-city and five-city urban size indices are rather highly correlated with one another. Remember that the Standardized Primacy Index shows the relative size of cities in a region to one another and the SPI is standardized to take out the effects of overall size so that we can compare regions composed of very large cities with regions which have only small cities, or even towns or villages. Figure 2A graphs the urban population size index for the Indic world-system over the same period for which we have SPIs. If you compare the graph of SPIs in Figure 2 with the graph of urban

populations in Figure 2a you will see that the two patterns of change are similar in some ways and different in others. The pattern of SPI change is much more erratic. But the long-term swings are similar for both city size distribution and urban population size. Indic urban population rises rapidly from to BC and then declines until AD it then oscillates up and down a bit until AD, climbs until , drops precipitously to a very low point in , recovers somewhat until and then zooms up to its highest point in and drops back a bit in The correlation [how big is the correlation? This correlation requires a substantive interpretation. Back to the Indic SPI and its relationship with what we know about changes in the geopolitics of India. The SPI declines from 0. AD incidentally reforming an Indic core. Slightly larger was Anuradhapura with , Anuradhapura had been the third largest city BC with a population of 68, But the empire of which Wilkinson speaks was only in the north. Anuradhapura was far away on the southern tip of the subcontinent. In this case the Chandler data fits better. By Patna had disappeared from the list and the SPI plunged to Wilkinson continues, "Then once more a dispersal: The names mentioned by Wilkinson are, with the exception of Kanauj, the names of states, not cities. Patna reappeared as the second largest city in and the SPI is a very flat at For the AD cities list we follow Wilkinson b: Then the urban population plummeted by to a point close to what it had been in BC Of the five largest cities in only the fifth largest, Puri, was still on the list in Polonnaruwa moved from ninth largest with a population of 50, in to the number one spot with a population of 75, in The thirteenth century was a period of heightened urbanization in South India according to Janel Abu-Lughod She attributes this partly to "the healthy position of textile manufacture and the growing international demand for this product. In the second half of the fourteenth century the Delhi empire began to break up. Delhi itself was sacked by Tamerlane in and its riches were hauled off to Samarkand Abu-Lughod, The new city size hierarchy is due to the decline of all the northern cities and the rapid rise of Vijayanagar in the South to a population of , in Vijayanagar was the capital of a new Hindu state that conquered widely across the South of the subcontinent. Figure 3 shows the overall picture regarding changes in the city size distribution in the Far East. The China-centered system exhibits a fairly rank-size distribution of city sizes except for the years AD and AD. Fifty years later, in it plunged to its lowest point with the flattest distribution in all our calculations, an SPI of These massive changes mask the more subtle but still significant smaller variations in the city size distributions in other periods. We need to examine these smaller variations in connection with what is known about changes in the distribution of power in the Far Eastern world-system. Before, and in between, the world-states were periods which Wilkinson designates as states systems. These broad characterizations of the Far Eastern geopolitical system correspond fairly well to the changes we see in the SPIs. After the huge upswing and downswing of and the city system recovered to a level of hierarchy which is typical for world-systems. It wobbled about a bit before moving up to the rank size rule in where it stayed until Now let us look more closely. There was a new largest city, Lintzu, and it was quite a bit larger at 80, than the former largest city, Sian, has been in BC. Loyang still held second place. Lintzu was the capital of Chi, a state and people at this time semi-barbarian, i. The largest city, Yenhsiatsu in the north not far from where Peking is now , is new to the list and had a large population of , Loyang was still second, but larger at ,, Lintzu was now fifth and had gone down to a population of 60, Of this time Wilkinson b: What else besides conquest could account for the emergence of an interregional city size hierarchy in China during the warring states period? The hundreds of smaller states were merging, through conquest, into larger states Elvin, The economy was becoming more monetized, land was commodified, transportation was developed and interregional economic interdependence and trade were increasing and some areas were developing specialized industrial products Hsu, The growth of cities in this period is described by Hsu The process was one consequence of the change in the function of cities from that of mere fortified strongholds to that of industrial-commercial centers. This may explain why cities grew and why the urban population increased in this period, which indeed it did. Figure 3a shows the urban population -- the sum of the populations of the three largest cities -- for the Far Eastern world-system. Note that the urban population steepens its ascent between and BC. But the growth of cities does not necessarily mean the emergence of a steeper city size hierarchy. According to the Chandler data the city that grew the most was Yenhsiatsu. In BC the city size hierarchy had become even more steep and Changan was the largest city with a population of , The urban population continued to rise. The urban population had continued to grow but not at

the same rate. In AD both the urban population and the city size hierarchy had fallen. The largest city, Nanking, had only , and the second city was Ye with , Loyang, the former empire city, disappeared from the list. It was sacked in A. The time of troubles began with peasant uprisings and formidable challenges from semiperipheral border states in the second century. Out of the flux three rival kingdoms eventually emerged, Wei in the north, Wu south of the Yangtze and Shu in landlocked Szechwan This explains the decline of the urban population and the collapse of the city size hierarchy.

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