

Lesson 3

**Who had the power and authority in Era 3?
An exploration of three types of political
structures in the Mediterranean**



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Empire Review

Think-Pair-Share:

- Think – Based on what we have studied so far, what is an empire?
- Pair – Talk with a partner about your ideas. Together, jot down some of the characteristics (the recipe!) of an empire.
- Share- Be ready to share your thoughts with the class.

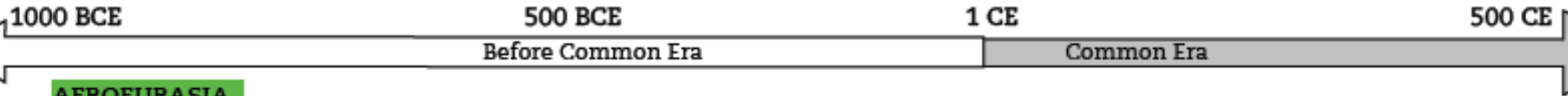
The First Age of Empire: Era 3, 1000 BCE to 500 CE

THE AMERICAS

1200-400 BCE: Olmecs in Mesoamerica

900-200 BCE: Chavin in the Andes

250-900 CE: Mayans in Mesoamerica



AFROEURASIA

CHINESE DYNASTIES

Varying groups come to power: Zhou, Qin, Han...

934-609 BCE: Assyrians

PERSIAN EMPIRES

500 BCE-330 BCE: Archaemenid Persian Empire

330 BCE-170 BCE: Seleucid Empire

170 BCE-226 CE: Parthian Empire

226-651 CE: Sassanid Empire

330-323 BCE Alexander The Great's Military Campaigns bring together Greek & Persian Empires

321-185 BCE: Mauryan

INDIAN EMPIRES

320-1526 CE: Gupta

AFRICAN EMPIRES

100-940 CE: Aksum (present-day Ethiopia)

671 BCE-350 CE: Kush (present-day Sudan)

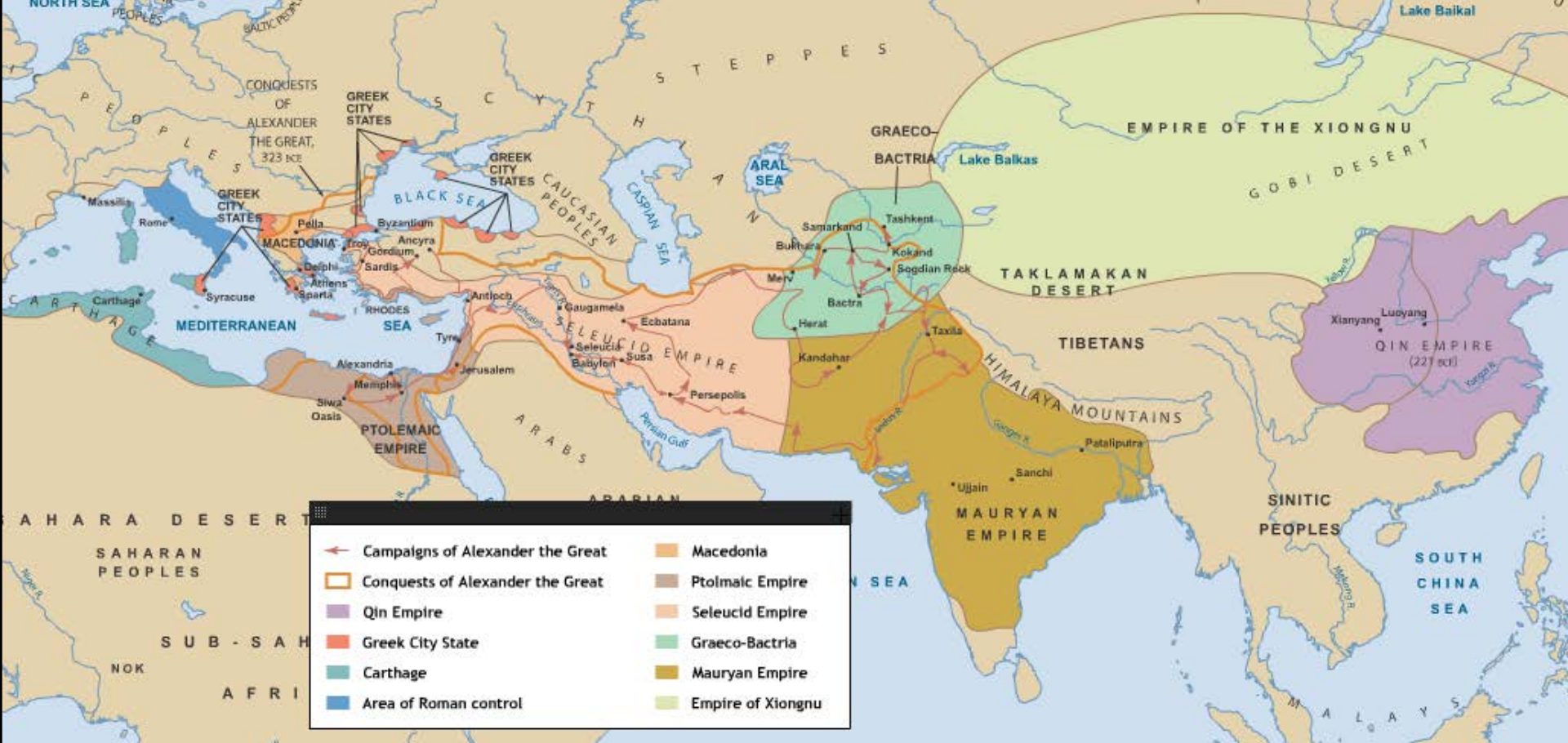
454-404 BCE
Height of Greek Empire

27 BCE-476 CE: Roman Empire



Greek Empire... or Athenian Empire?

The area under the control of the Delian League (controlled by Athens), around 450 BCE.



Empire in Afroeurasia, approximately 300 BCE to 200 BCE

Turn and Talk:

- Which societies shown on this map and identified in the map key don't seem to be empires? How do you know?
- Looking at the map, compare the size of these areas with those that are labeled empires. What do you notice?



Stop and Jot:

So... if Rome (area of Roman control) and the Greek city-states were not empires during the time shown on this map, what do you think they were?

Be ready to share your thoughts with the class.

City-State

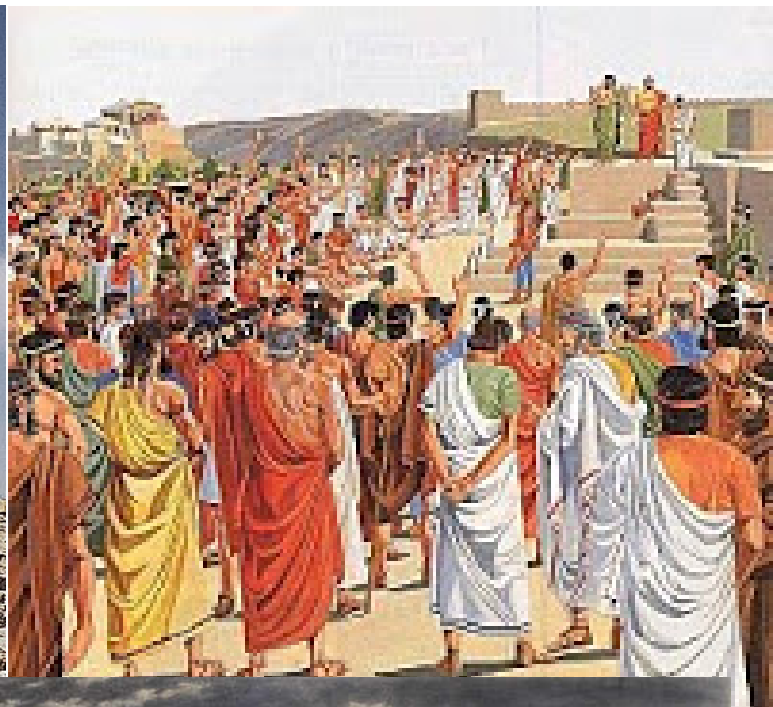
City-state or polis: a “community,” that with its immediate surrounding territory, recognizes no higher political authority than itself.

- A city-state has its own view of power and authority as reflected in its political structure.
- It has its own identity reflected in its own culture and social institutions.
- It is not controlled by a larger body like a country.

Turn and Talk: How is a city-state different from an empire?

Decision making and power in Athens





Assembly- open to all citizens; made decisions by arguing and voting

Council of 500:
representatives of the
10 tribes; carried out
decisions of the
Assembly

Elected officials like
generals and judges
who had specific
jobs.

**The basic structure
of government in
Athens**

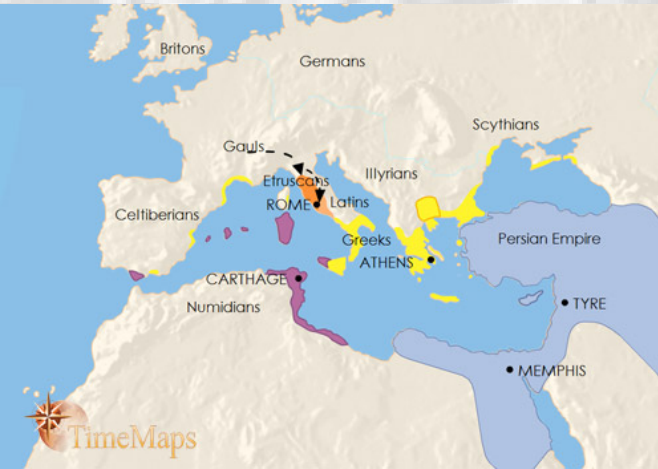


Rome...

from Republic to Empire

Rome over time...

red=Roman empire



390 BCE



100 BCE

Turn and Talk:

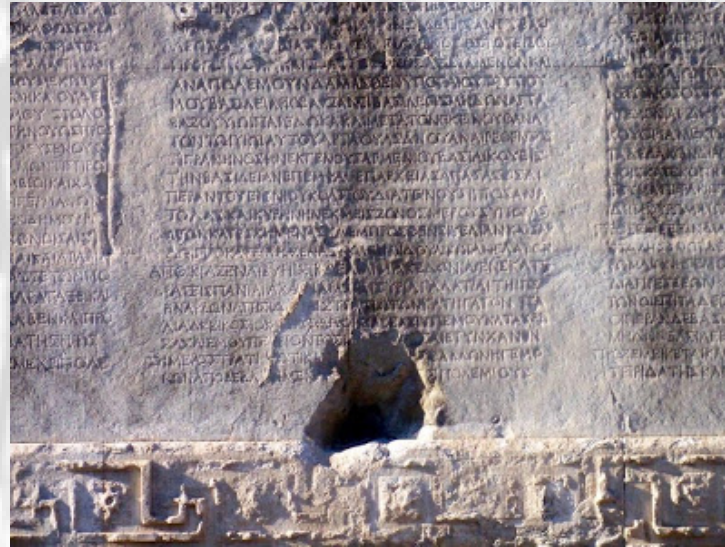
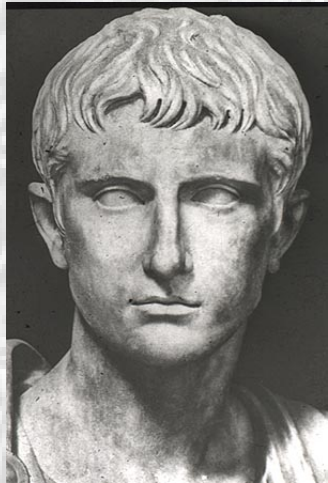
- What changes over time?
- How many years passed between the first and third maps?
- What do you notice?
- Why do think these changes happened?



50 BCE

Small group discussion:

Do we take Caesar Augustus at his word?

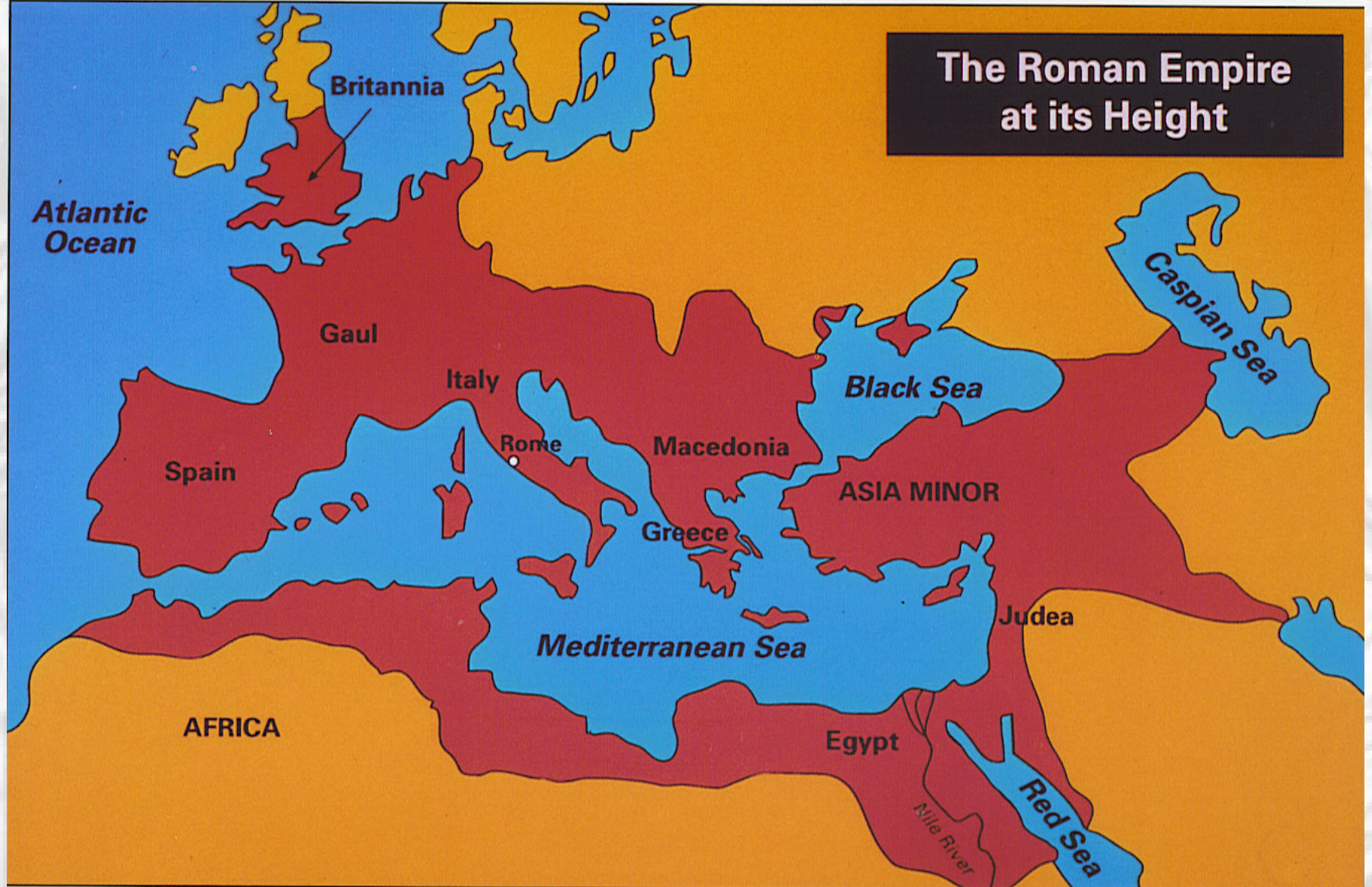


The Deeds of the Divine Augustus, carved into a temple wall



For example, in the Deeds of the Divine Augustus, he claimed that “All Italy swore allegiance to me voluntarily, and demanded me as leader of the war which I won at Actium.”

- Do you think this is true?
- Do you think everyone in Rome wanted him to be emperor?
- Why would Caesar Augustus write this?
- Do you think this document portrays Caesar Augustus in a positive or negative light?
- Can we believe his account of his own actions?
- How do we resolve any doubts we might have about his account?

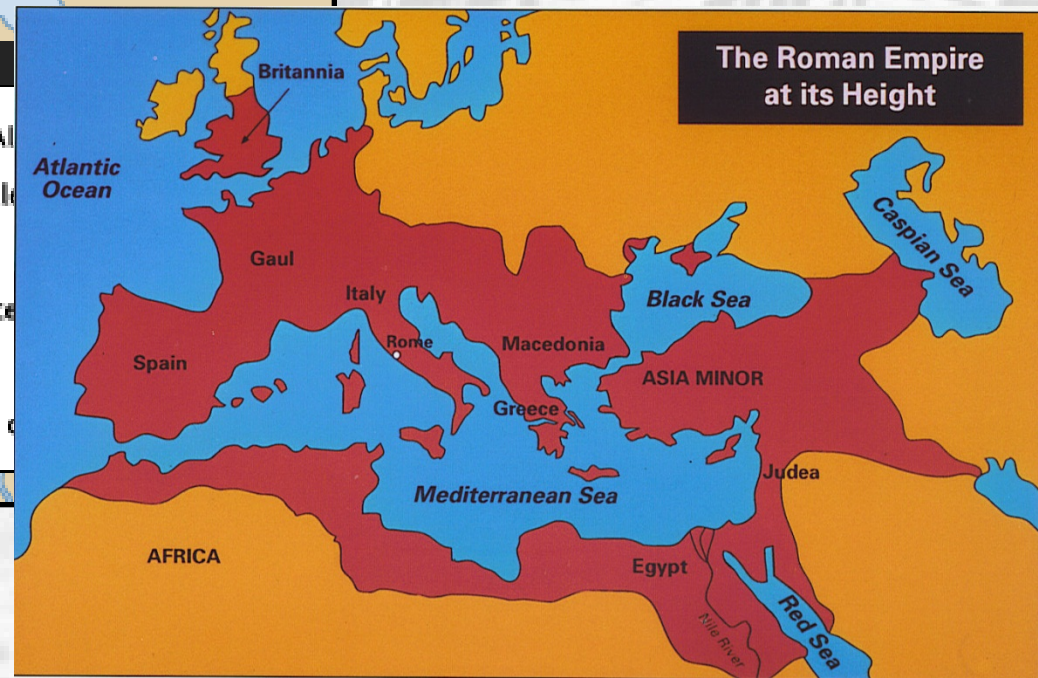


The Roman Empire at its Height

We have a good idea of how much territory Rome conquered, but we don't always know how people felt about it! Caesar Augustus was an intelligent man. He knew he had enemies and embarked upon a massive propaganda effort to discredit them and promote his own image. The documents imply that Augustus thought everyone loved him, but he knew better!¹¹



- So who got conquered or absorbed by the Roman Empire?



Student Handout #5	Description of size... how many people lived under it's control, and how much land did it cover?	Who had the power? How was government structured? Who didn't have any power?
Athens		
Roman Republic		
Roman Empire		

Argument Formation Note-Tracker

What does it take to become an empire?	Things a society needs to have or do to become an empire	Examples / Evidence
Lesson 3		

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