

UNIT 4, LESSON 8

So what DOES it take to be an empire?

**A look at global patterns, examples,
and non-examples**



How do we describe different types of human societies?

What terms do we use, and where does “empire” fit?

Society

The community of people living in a particular country or region and having shared customs, laws, and organizations.

Civilization

Larger groups of people living together in one place in more complex societies with social hierarchies and specialization of labor.

Further Defining and Describing Civilization:

The term “civilization” is used to describe larger groups of people living together in one place in more complex societies with social hierarchies and specialization of labor. During Era 2, between 4000 and 1000 BCE, this new way of living began to develop in different parts of the world.

A civilization is a type of society characterized by all or most of the following features: dense population, agricultural economy, cities, complex social hierarchy, complex occupational specialization, centralized state, monumental building, a writing system, and a dominant belief system.

City-state

A city that, with its surrounding territory, forms an independent state.

In other words, a city-state is a city that has its own power structure and identity and is not controlled by a larger body like a country.

Kingdom

A society with defined borders that is controlled by a monarch (a single, powerful leader). This ruler often uses force and military leadership to rule. Kingdoms have rigid social hierarchies. Kingdoms could be small or large, but did not typically extend across different cultural and geographic regions.

Kingdoms:

- A monarch (a single, powerful leader)
 - Central control
 - Power through force and military leadership
- Social hierarchy
 - Rigid (not easy to move up in)
 - Military leaders and elites at the top
 - Religious leaders (priests) also at the top and powerful
 - Workers and slaves at the bottom
- Growth of large cities as centers of power

Thumbs-up = True
Thumbs-down=False

1. True or False _____ All civilizations, city-states, kingdoms, and empires are societies.

2. True or False _____ All societies are civilizations.

- Turn and Talk to explain your votes, and be ready to explain to the class.

Empire

This is one way to define empire:

- **An empire is a group of states (organized societies) and peoples (ethnic groups) that span a large geographic area and are united and ruled by a central authority... either a monarch/emperor or an oligarchy (small group).**
- **Empires frequently use organized militaries to expand and maintain their territory, and they included different cultural and geographic regions.**

So... what does it take to be an empire?

- Next, we will go through a series of slides that will provide clues about some important ingredients for empire.
- With a partner, decide what each ingredient is; discuss what it has to do with empire; talk about whether or not you could have an empire without this ingredient; and then discuss what you already learned about his “ingredient.”

Clue #1



Turn and Talk:

- What do you think this “ingredient” is?
- What does it have to do with empire?
- Could you have an empire without this?
- What did you already learn about this?

Clues #2 & 3

Turn and Talk:

- What do you think this “ingredient” is?
- What does it have to do with empire?
- Could you have an empire without this?
- What did you already learn about this?





Clue # 4

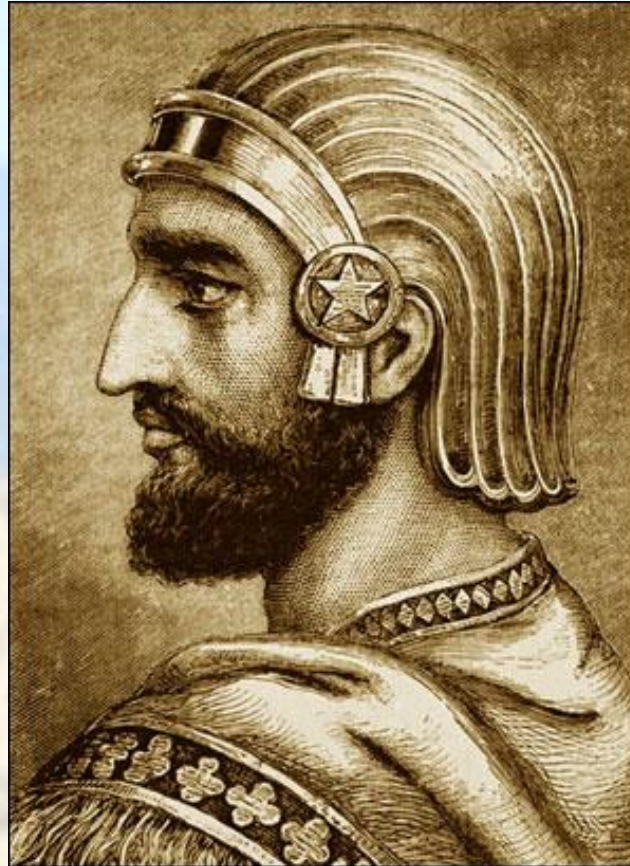
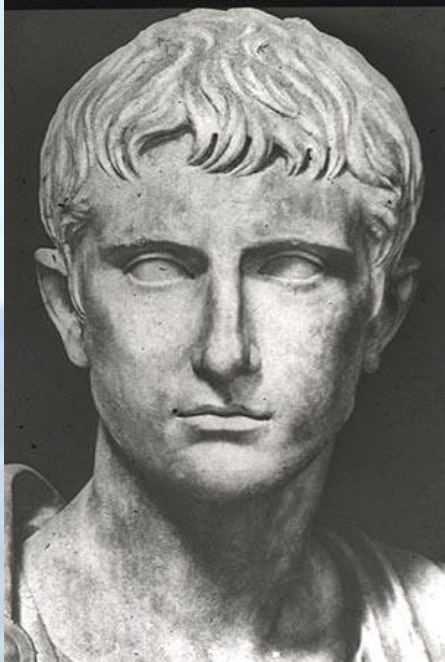


Turn and Talk:

- What do you think this “ingredient” is?
- What does it have to do with empire?
- Could you have an empire without this?
- What did you already learn about this?



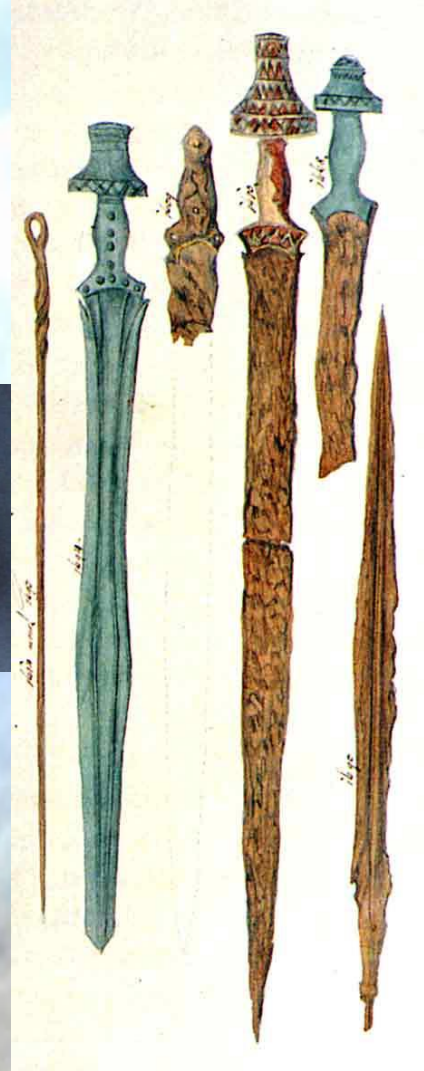
Clue # 5



Turn and Talk:

- What do you think this “ingredient” is?
- What does it have to do with empire?
- Could you have an empire without this?
- What did you already learn about this?

Clue # 6

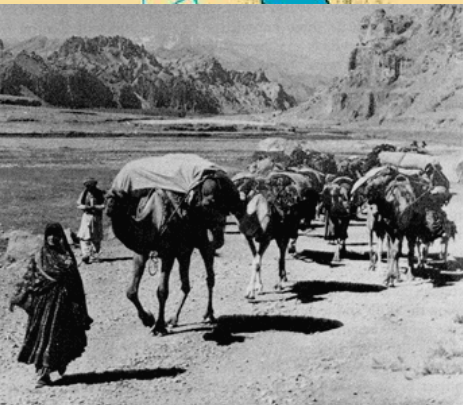
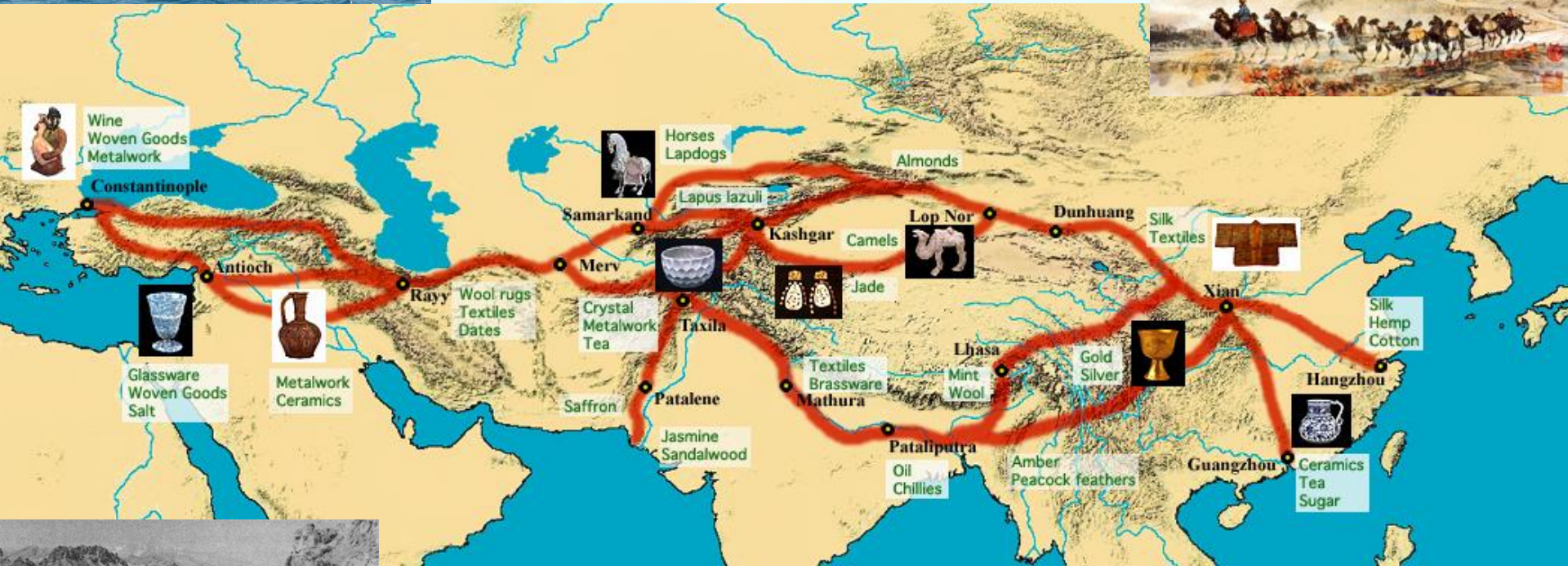


Turn and Talk:

- What do you think this “ingredient” is?
- What does it have to do with empire?
- Could you have an empire without this?
- What did you already learn about this?

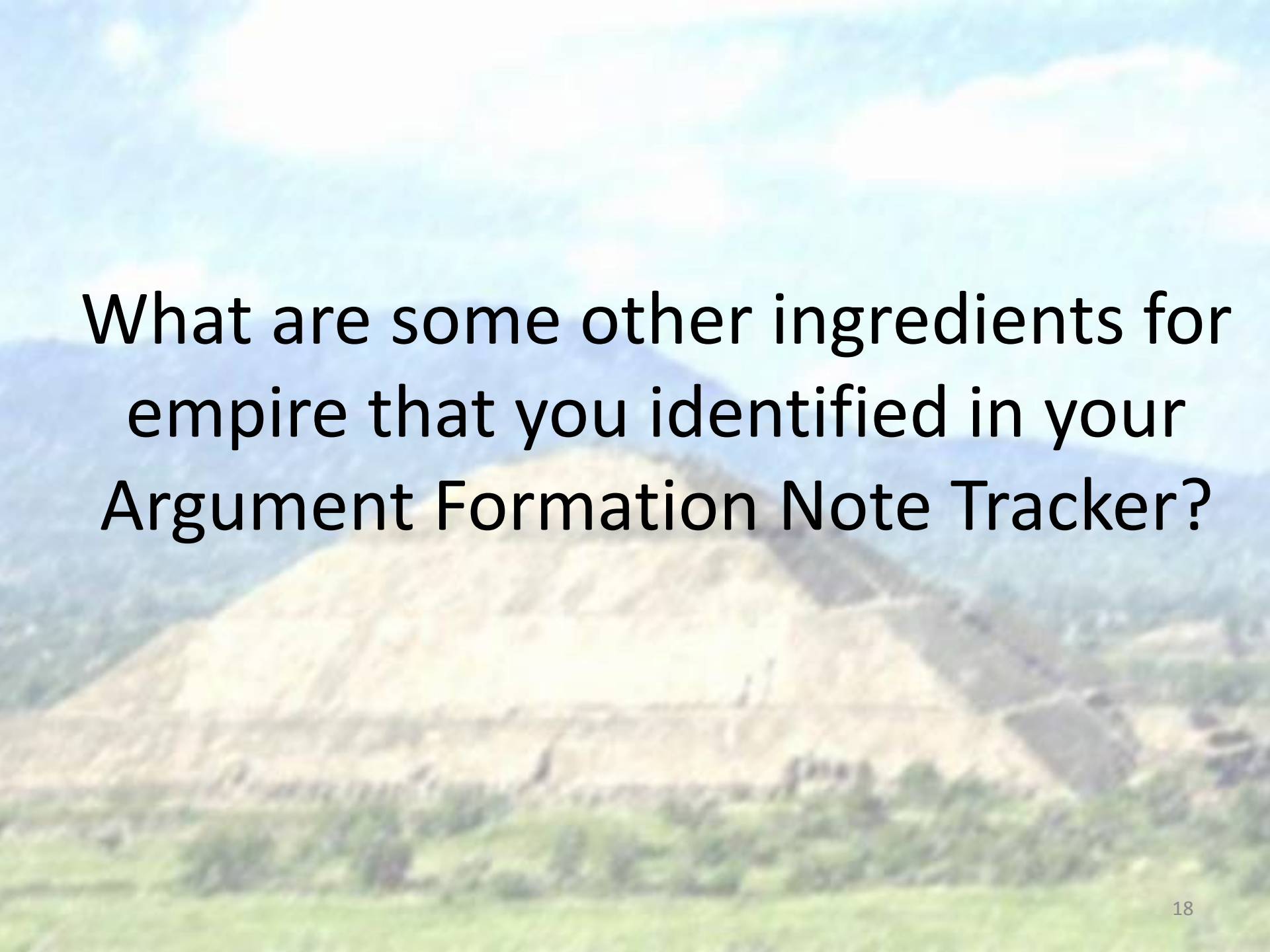


Clue # 7



Turn and Talk:

- What do you think this “ingredient” is?
- What does it have to do with empire?
- Could you have an empire without this?
- What did you already learn about this?



What are some other ingredients for empire that you identified in your Argument Formation Note Tracker?

Unit 4 Review

Get out your Argument Formation Note Tracker.

- 1) Unit Overview: From Early Civilizations to Empires
- 2) What is the recipe for empire? A comparative analysis of Era 3 empires
- 3) How did empires wield power and authority?
- 4) Social Hierarchy and Slavery in the Age of Empires
- 5) The Emergence and Spread of World Religions
- 6) From Religious Tolerance to Book Burning - Leadership in the Empires
- 7) Connections and Contacts in Era 3: Exchanging ideas, technologies, and goods in the age of empire

World Zones



Olmec →

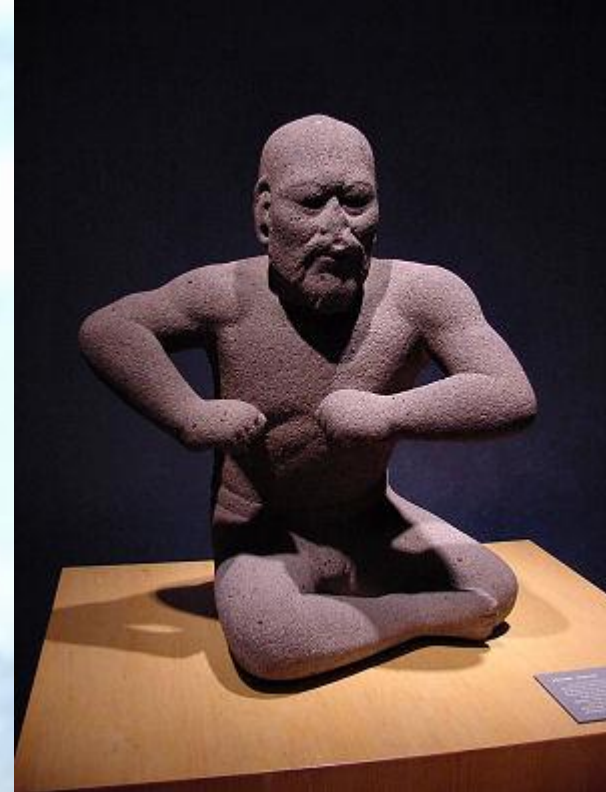
Moche →

Bantu → ↓

Lapita → ↓



OLMEC





Olmec sites or sites with Olmec influence

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Tlatilco | 9. Monte Albán | 18. Chiapa de Corzo |
| 2. Cuicuilco | 10. El Viejón | 19. Xoc |
| Chalcatzingo | 11. La Mojarra | 20. Pijijiapan |
| Texpa | 12. Tres Zapotes | 21. Izapa |
| Teopantecuanitlán | 13. San Lorenzo | 22. Abaj Takalik |
| Olinalá | 14. Las Limas | 23. Monte Alto |
| Oxtotitlán | 15. La Venta | 24. Chalchuapa |
| Las Bocas | 16. El Manatí | 25. Copán |
| | 17. Balancán | 26. Cuello |

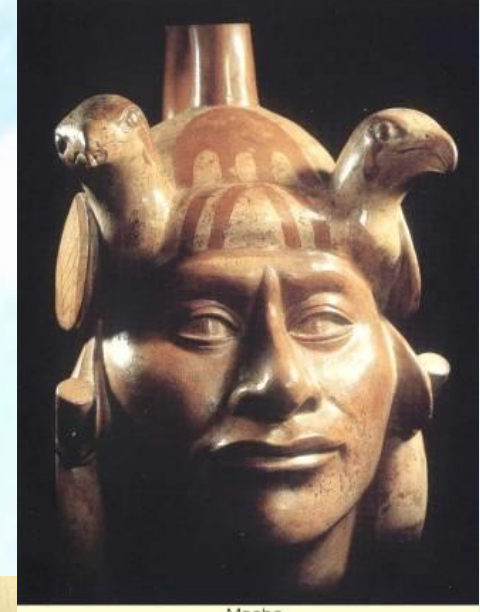
http://people.wku.edu/darlene.applegate/newworld/webnotes/unit_3/olmec.html



OLMEC

<http://archaeologynewsnetwork.blogspot.com/2011/12/peru-recovers-ancient-moche-artifact.html>

MOCHE



Moche



Moche Clay Bust

http://realhistoryww.com/world_history/ancient/South_America.htm



<http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0606/feature2/map.html>

MOCHE



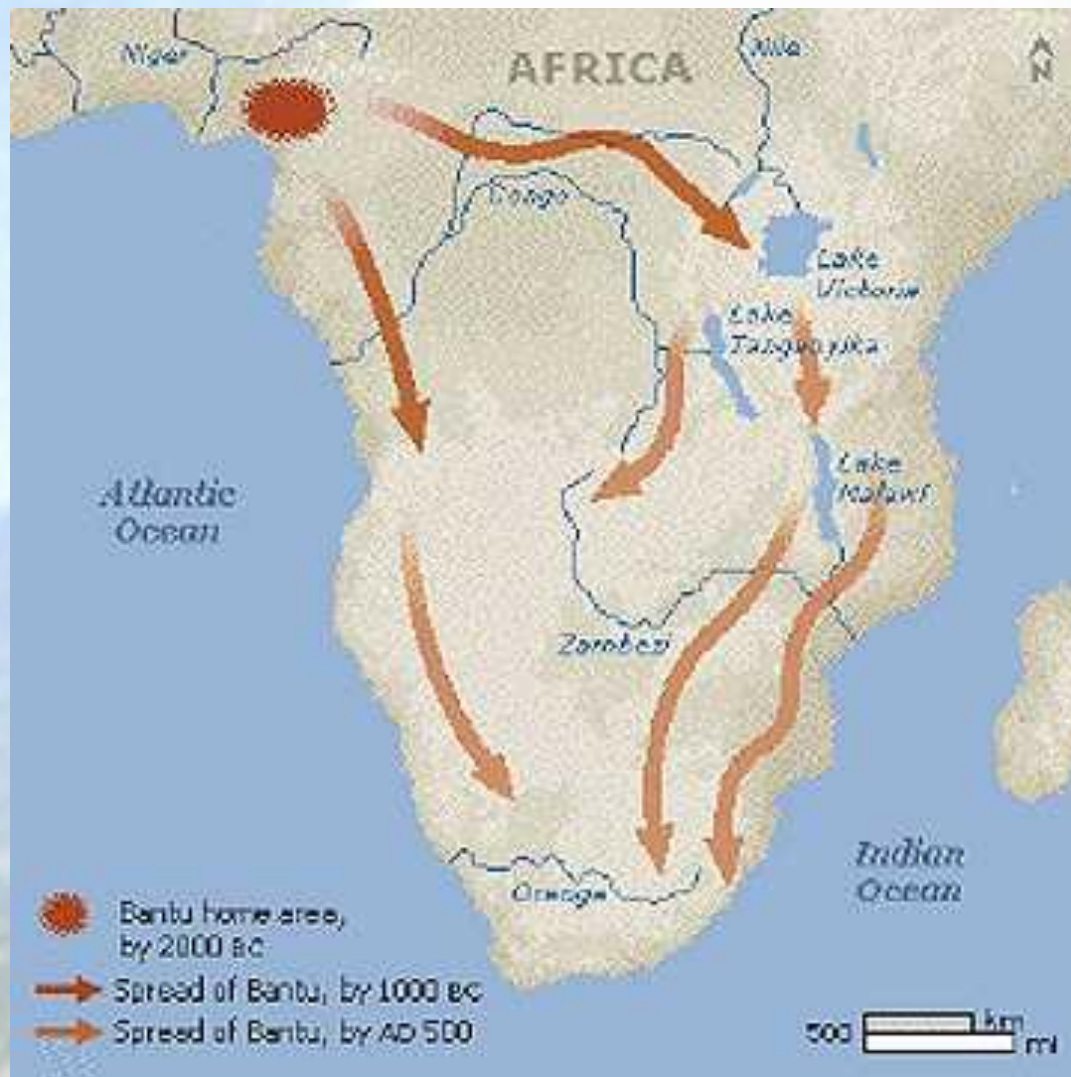
© GoBackpacking.com

<http://gobackpacking.com/moche-ruins-huaca-de-la-luna-sol/>



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BANTU



Here are some examples of the few remaining artifacts used to trace the movements of the Bantu.

<http://gossamerstrands.com/Hist100/lecture4.htm>

Turn and Talk:

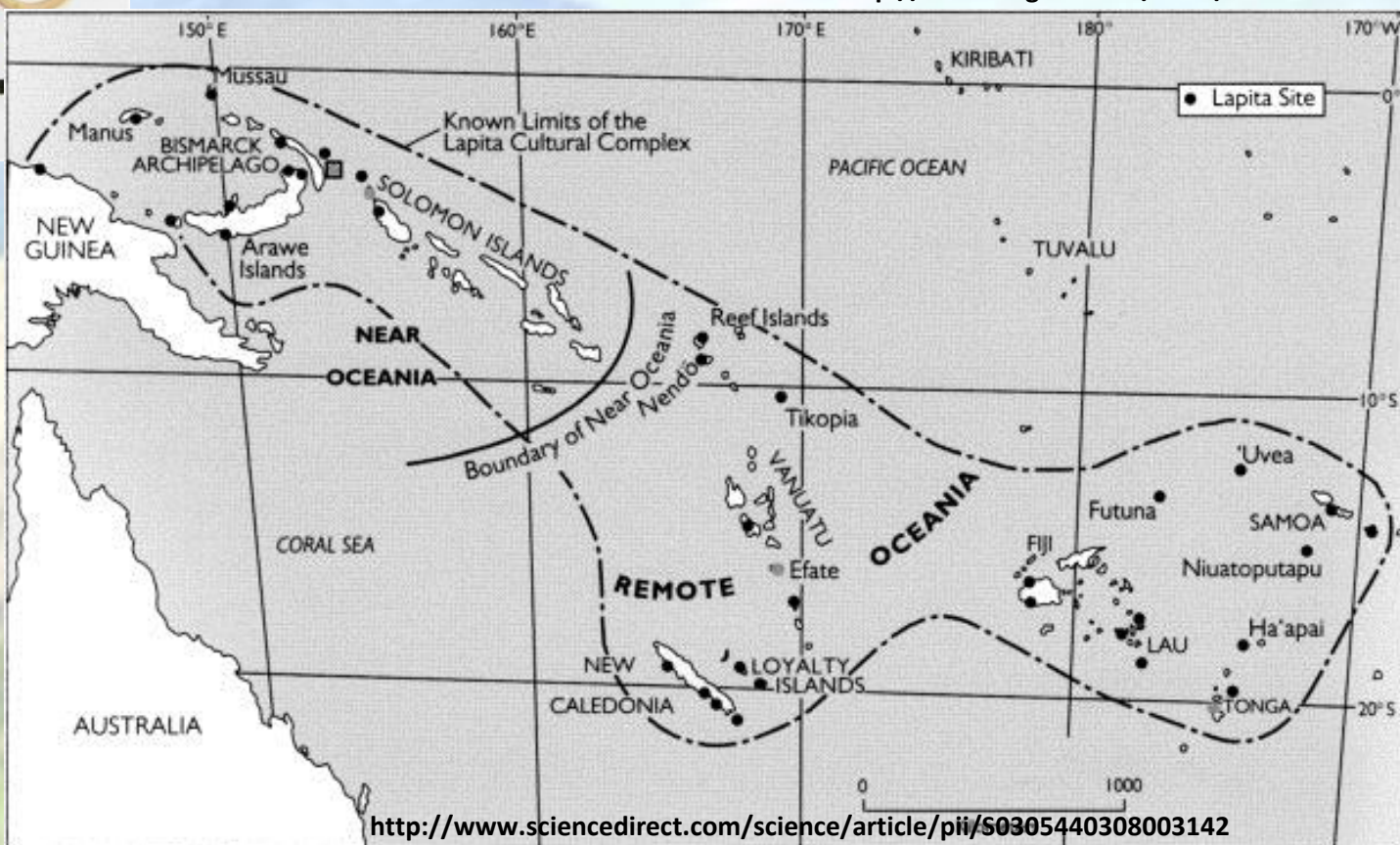
Why are there more artifacts from Era 3 for the Olmec than for the Bantu?



LAPITA



<http://www.english.rfi.fr/node/58907>



<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305440308003142>

