

## Research and Writing Week 3

The late agrarian era was a period of significant political and economic change, characterized by the emergence of powerful rulers and the rise of various rights and obligations of the peasantry. During this time, power structures shifted from the traditional feudal system to a more concentrated and hierarchical structure. This period saw the emergence of powerful monarchs, who wielded an unprecedented amount of authority over the peasantry, often using force and intimidation. In addition, certain rights and duties were imposed upon the peasantry, including the duty to provide labor, military service, and taxes to their lords. This period also saw the emergence of new governmental structures, such as the emergence of the modern nation-state (Grundy, 2019). By comparing the power structures, rights, and rulers of the late agrarian era to those of modern governments, we can gain a better understanding of the dynamics of power and how it has evolved over time. Through this comparison, we can also explore how modern governments have evolved to better protect the rights of their citizens, promote economic growth, and ensure social justice.

The late agrarian era, defined as the period between the Agricultural Revolution and the Industrial Revolution, was characterized by land-based power structures and highly unequal distributions of power (Acemoglu, Johnson, & Robinson, 2005). Currently, the social hierarchy was dominated by the wealthy land-owning elite, who held most rights and privileges. Power was concentrated at the top, with only a few people or groups having any real power. This created a significant disparity between the few who benefited from the system and the majority who suffered under it. In contrast, today power is distributed much more evenly across different social classes and organizations. People have a much greater range of rights and opportunities, with most citizens having access to the same rights and responsibilities. This has created a more equitable society, where people have more freedom and access to resources, even if there are still disparities between the rich and the poor. Overall, the late agrarian era was dominated by a highly unequal power structure, while today power is more evenly distributed, and people have a greater range of rights and opportunities.

In conclusion, the late agrarian era was characterized by a hierarchical class system and unequal distribution of power and rights. Kings, queens and other hereditary rulers were at the top of the societal pyramid, while the lower classes had limited rights and few opportunities to better their social standing. Despite some of the differences between how power was distributed in the late agrarian era and how it is allocated in our modern form of government, it is still possible to see some similarities. Both evoke the concept of a rule of law, even if its implementation is far more equitable in our contemporary system. Furthermore, both systems share the fundamental idea of representation of its citizens through a designated leader. It is this shared understanding of the people's connection to their rulers which distinguishes government from other forms of societal organization.

## Work Cited

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