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### Research and writing 16

The Late Agrarian era was characterized by the rule of monarchs and emperors.

Who ruled? What rights did people have?

In terms of rights, people in the Late Agrarian era generally had fewer rights and freedoms compared to citizens in modern democracies. They were often subject to arbitrary rule and limited political representation. In terms of rights, the people had very limited rights and were largely at the mercy of their rulers. They were often subject to harsh punishments for even minor offenses and had limited opportunities for upward social mobility.

How was power distributed?

Power was distributed among the monarch, the nobility, and the church. The monarch had ultimate authority, but the nobility and the church held significant influence and power. Power was distributed unevenly, with the monarchs and lords having significant power and influence over the common people. The lords held control over their lands and the people living on them, and the monarchs held political power over the entire kingdom.

Compared to our form of government today, the Late Agrarian era had a more centralized and hierarchical power structure, with the monarch holding absolute power. In modern democracies, power is distributed among various branches of government, and individual rights and freedoms are protected through a constitution and a system of checks and balances. Additionally, our government is based on the principles of democracy and the rule of law, while the Agrarian era was characterized by feudalism and the rule of powerful individuals.