

Last week we examined the developing networks in the Late Agrarian Era. In this lesson, we study another of our models, hierarchies. For this essay, you will not need to do outside research on the political structures and issues, you can find it in this chapter. If you do include outside research, be sure to cite the web page.

In this assignment, you will first be addressing the questions posed in the Frame it Yourself assignment (Page 516):

Who ruled?

What rights did people have?

How was power distributed?

Then you will list the similarities and differences between the hierarchies in this chapter and our form of government today in relation to each of these three questions. The last question in the assignment on page 516 will be your one sentence closing remark.

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During the Late Agrarian Era, 1500 to the 1800 things were ruled by a monarchy government meaning a king or queen was in charge. The leader during the late agrarian era was (I'm not really sure because of misconception with the text but I think there was no leader and that everything was run by the society.)

Power was distributed by class.

There are many similarities and differences when it comes down to the government from the Agrarian era and today's society. Just like in the agrarian era, there are many parts of the nation that are still run by a monarchy government base. For example, the British are run by Rishi Sunak, who became Prime Minister on 25 October 2022. He calls the shots and delivers all the rules. The United Kingdom is also an example of a monarchy, where the king holds ceremonial powers. Saudi Arabia is another example, but its king has absolute power. There are many cases

throughout the world where the government is a monarchy. However, the United States is a lot different. The government is set up in three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. Each branch does different things and has different powers. Every part of the US government applies by Constitution. As a whole, the government comes together and makes agreements to make laws.