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World Civ 1

March 23, 2023

### Research & Writing Paper 9

The Tibetan Empire of 618-841 was a complex society that was in today's central Asia. In the following, I will concentrate on the hierarchy and the distinctive features of the Tibetan Empire.

The society pyramid of the Tibetan Empire of 618-841 consisted of a top, a middle, and a bottom layer. The highest person was the emperor. This person was the ultimate authority in the empire. Below him were the aristocrats and the high-ranking officials who had significant power and wealth. Under those, there were religious leaders. Especially the Tibetan Buddhist lamas had great influence over the people and the government.

In the middle layer, we can find the common people. Common people at that time were mainly farmers and traders. They provided the basic needs for the empire such as food, clothing, and other goods.

In the bottom layer, we can find slaves and servants. They often had little or more likely no rights at all. They were considered property to their masters.

One of the distinctive features of Tibetan society was the importance of Buddhism. Religion played a big role in the empire's political, social, and cultural life. Through religion, the emperor and the religious leaders were maintaining harmony and stability in the society.

Overall, the Tibetan Empire of 618-841 was a highly structured society. The roles and responsibilities of its members were really clear through its hierarchy. The distinctive features of Tibetan society show us how important religion for this society was.