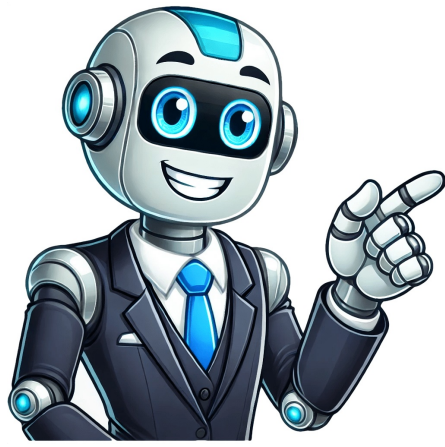


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The Persian Empire was one of the first empires to practice religious and cultural tolerance to the people they conquered. Despite their reputation as conquerors, life under the Persian Empire was typically characterized by peaceful trading and economic prosperity.What were the Persians known for?The Persians were the first people to establish regular routes of communication between three continents: Africa, Asia and Europe. They built many new roads and developed the world's first postal service.What was Persian society like?In general, it was based on feudal lines that were in part drawn by economic and social function. Traditional Indo-Iranian society consisted of three classes, the warriors or aristocracy, the priests, and the farmers or herdsmen. Crosscutting these divisions was a tribal structure based on patrilineal descent.What were characteristics of the Persian Empire under Cyrus?What were some characteristics of the Persian Empire under Cyrus? The Persian Empire under Cyrus was 2000 miles long and kind towards its conquered peoples. Under Cyrus rule, local customs and religions of conquered people were honored.What is it like to date a Persian man?Persian men will spoil you! If a Persian man loves someone, they will do anything for her; from buying expensive gifts and beautiful jewelry to going on a date in a fancy restaurant. Persian men are extremely passionate and emotional. They would adore you and treat you like a queen.Which of the following innovations characterized the early empires that emerged in the first millennium BCE?prostitutes were forbidden to wear veils so that their naked faces would signal their disreputable status. The kingdoms that emerged in the first millennium BCE in the wake of population migrations and climate change: conquered existing states and different ethnic groups to become the world's first empires.How did the Persian rulers unite their vast empire?To unite such a vast empire, Persian rulers relied on sophisticated infrastructure, centralized government, and a well-developed bureaucracy. The government also had unified tax code and well-regulated tax collection. The centralized government also enforced loyalty among local political leaders.What were the key characteristics of the Persian rule and government?The government of ancient Persia was based on an efficient bureaucracy which combined the centralization of power with the decentralization of administration.What are the characteristics of the Persian Empire?The Persian Empire. Many of us have heard of the early civilizations like Egypt and Mesopotamia. In these regions, civilization began with the invention of writing, creation of beautiful works of art and development of urban cities. As cultures emerged, fighting for land and resources became common. What are the different forms of Art in the Persian Empire?The ancient Persians of the Achaemenid Empire created art in many forms, including metalwork, rock carvings, weaving and architecture. As the Persian Empire expanded to encompass other artistic centers of early civilization, a new style was formed with influences from these sources. What was the Society of the Achaemenid Empire like?Because the Achaemenid empire embraced many nations and cultures, each with its own distinctive social structure, it is impossible to speak of society in the singular. However, there were some trends within the empire which were felt throughout the empire. The first was the spread of a Persian or Iranian landowning class. What is the significance of the architecture of ancient Persia?Locations of Ancient Persian Architecture. Pasargadae is home to a fire temple. Fire temples were used for ritualistic ceremonies performed by Magi, Medians who were specially trained in magic. King Darius the Great built onto a palace in Susa, once the capital of a country called Elam. Before Alexander the Great or the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire existed as one of the most powerful and complex empires of the ancient world.Anthropology, Archaeology, Social Studies, Ancient CivilizationsImagePersianThis relief of two figures can be seen in the ancient Achaemenid capital of Persepolis, in what is now Shiraz, Iran. In 1979, UNESCO declared the ruins of Persepolis a World Heritage Site.Photograph by Paul BirisThe Persian Empire, also known as the Achaemenid Empire, lasted from approximately 559 B.C.E. to 331 B.C.E. At its height, it encompassed the areas of modern-day Iran, Egypt, Trkiye, and parts of Afghanistan and Pakistan.The Persian Empire emerged under the leadership of Cyrus II, who conquered the neighboring Median Empire ruled by his grandfather. From then on Cyrus was called the shah, or king, of Persia. Eventually he was known as Cyrus the Great. Cyrus was unlike other emperors because he showed mercy toward the cities and kingdom he conquered. He was known to spare the life of a defeated king so that the king could guide Cyrus in successfully ruling over the captives subjects. Cyrus also practiced religious and cultural tolerance toward conquered people.Cyrus relative Darius I (known as Darius the Great) took the throne after him and built the empire to its greatest height. Darius recognized that such a large area needed to be properly structured and organized in order to function efficiently. He set up a system of provinces and governors, and a postal service that spanned the empire in order to establish widespread communication. Darius also used the tribute money paid to him from each province to fund public works, such as roads and canals.The Persian Empire began to decline under the reign of Dariusus son, Xerxes. Xerxes depleted the royal treasury with an unsuccessful campaign to invade Greece and continued with irresponsible spending upon returning home. Persia was eventually conquered by Alexander the Great in 334 B.C.E.The audio, illustrations, photos, and videos are credited beneath the media asset, except for promotional images, which generally link to another page that contains the media credit. 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If no button appears, you cannot download or save the media.TextText on this page is printable and can be used according to our Terms of Service.InteractivesAny interactives on this page can only be played while you are visiting our website. You cannot download interactives.HistoryThe ancient Persian Empire was one of the kingdoms most recognized for its majestic and marvelous structures located in the desert, for its great wealth and for its perfect military skill; a place governed by kings who exercised great power and ambition, and who managed to conquer from North Africa to Asia. Immense and extraordinary advances were made in the area of engineering, not only in the construction of its buildings, but also in the creation of roads, bridges and canals.The Persian people is of Indo-European origin and was people subdued by the Medes, an Asian kingdom settled in the rivers of Mesopotamia and who could expand their territories thanks to King Cyrus II the Great, belonging to the Achaemenid dynasty, who also freed them from the Medes. The Persians expanded their territories, thanks to King Cyrus II who helped them achieve independence from the Medes, who made the Persians their subordinates. The Persian forces went to Lydia and Ionia, conquering them; they attacked Babylon, and controlled Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine, liberating, in the same way, the Israelites in captivity. They also conquered Egypt and had the support of the Greeks.Philip II, King of Macedonia, planned to seize the Persian Empire, but died. However, his son, Alexander, took the throne and completed his father's mission. He achieved Greek dominion over Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Egypt, and then dominated Iran and Central Asia, marking the end of the Empire.The origins of PersiaThe Persian Empire date back to 2000 B.C. when the region was occupied by a series of pastoral peoples and farmers, known at that time as Medes and Persians. These Medes invaded the Iranian plateau and the Persians settled south-east of the Iranian plateau closest to the Persian Gulf.StagesThe stages of the Persian Empire were:Medical wars: wars between Persians and Greeks to dominate the cities of Asia Minor. The end of these wars made the Persians spread to Europe.From Xerxes I to Artaxerxes II: it was a period of expansion and loss of some territories. With the death of Artaxerxes, I, the capital was moved from Persepolis to Babylon. Aramaic began to be spoken and the solar calendar was introduced.End of the Persian Empire: Bagoas caused Darius III to occupy the throne but he had no experience as a ruler. Alexander the Great entered Egypt and was seen as a liberator of the Persians.The beginning of the end of the Persians came with the defeat in the Medical Wars, when they failed to face the Greek army, and a series of social and cultural factors that brought down the essence of the empire's unification. After the governments of the last Persian emperors, Artaxerxes I and Darius II, central and peripheral politics gradually degraded. There were many intrigues and conspiracies between families in search of power and the provinces, they gradually lost the bond that united them.In 330 B.C., Alexander the Great found disarticulated and chaotic regions that he could easily conquer. His passage to the East is the end point of an empire in which values such as tolerance and respect for other cultures played a decisive role in good governance.CharacteristicsThe main characteristics of the Persian Empire were:It was a tolerant civilization with the other ethnic groups.People had different cultures and religions.They ruled by satrapies.They made coins in order to trade with other peoples.The administrative structures were maintained.A unified system of weights and measures was created.They focused on combating crime.FounderIt's founder was Cyrus the Great, who after defeating the Medes, Lydians and Babylonians, extended his dominions all over the place. However, its real organizer was Darius, who managed to expand the borders with the definitive incorporation of Egypt.Location of the Persian EmpireThe Persians unified several peoples of the Fertile Crescent, and their borders stretched from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean. They inhabited the Iranian Plateau, east of Mesopotamia, a semi-arid region, with mineral-rich mountains, deserts and few fertile valleys, a dry climate, with large temperature fluctuations.ExtensionThe Persian Empire was the largest the ancient world had ever seen, extending from Anatolia and Egypt through western Asia to northern India and central Asia. The Persian Empire expanded under the leadership of Cyrus the Great, who used a strategy of religious and cultural tolerance to maintain order.Political and social organization of the Persian EmpireThe society was formed by the king who was considered a god and lived in the capital, the royal family was quite extensive, and the king had a harem, so the monarchs had many children, there was the court of nobles who were the wealthiest families and were members of the court. Priests were a pillar within society and there were many temples. The soldiers were in charge of protecting the borders, the plebs were a class made up of peasants and artisans and the slaves who came from the wars, were property of the state and were small groups.KingsThe kings of the Persian Empire were: Cyrus II, Cambyses II, Esmerdis, Gaumata, Darius I, Xerxes I, Artaxerxes I, Xerxes II, Sogdian, Darius II, Artaxerxes V, The kings of the Persian Empire were: Cyrus II, Cambyses II, Esmerdis, Gaumata, Darius I, Xerxes I, Artaxerxes I, Xerxes II, Sogdian, Darius II, Artaxerxes II, Artaxerxes IV, Darius III, Artaxerxes V.It was based on agriculture, irrigating with water from the mountains, grazing and mineral extraction. They practiced a wide trade thanks to the creation of the coins, this coin was called Darc, and they were minted in gold which stimulated the internal and international trade.Trade caravan routes passed through Iran from India and China to the Mediterranean Sea. Trade managed to give an important boost to the industry of luxury textiles, jewelry, mosaics and rugs and carpets.Cultural eventsPainting: fresco painting and manuscripts were common and during the Islamic period, painting was the most important art. They used to paint on a red background, blue and gold Their paintings depict individual figures, but groups of pilgrims and Dervishes were also painted. They made monochrome ink drawings with slight touches of red and gold replaced the brilliant polychromies of the first manuscripts.Architecture: They had beautiful palaces built on fifteen-meter high platforms with staircases and wooden ceilings. The main palace was that of Darius of Persepolis, and the palaces were decorated with winged bulls, with tall cylindrical columns decorated with leaf shapes.Sculpture: winged bulls were sculpted to adorn temples. They used stone and clay and sculpted low reliefs to represent warriors with lances, bows and arrows, winged anthropomorphic bulls.Customs and traditionsThey accepted foreign customs and for this reason they wore the Medes costume because they thought it was more distinguished and they also used Egyptian hibs for wars. They married several wives and had a higher number of concubines. They taught their children only to ride horses, shoot bows and tell the truth. They considered that lying was the greatest dishonor and contracting debts was shameful. People suffering from leprosy were considered impure for having committed a crime against the sun and if they were foreigners they were taken out of the country. They had no temples or images of gods because for them they had no human nature. They made sacrifices and sang hymns to the gods. They celebrated their own birthdays, greeted each other with kisses on the mouth if they were of the same social class or on the cheek. Neither did they make funerals or burials because they considered that they soiled the earth for this reason they let the animals and vultures eat the bodies of the dead.ReligionThe religion of the Persian Empire came from sermons of the prophet Zoroaster, the Zoroastrianism. The sacred book of the Persian religion was known by the name of Avesta and focused on the existence of two spirits: one called Ahura-Mazda, which was the god that represented good, and Angra-Mainyu which represented evil.They had concepts related to the final judgment in which the spirit of the dead was judged depending on what he had done in life and that would define his future in his new life after death.NutritionThe Persians fed mainly on bread, sesame oil, wine and fish. Their diet improved as time went by thanks to the defeated peoples, and they dedicated themselves to the cultivation of wheat, grapes, walnuts, rice, and so on. Meat was eaten by both the poor and the rich.ContributionsPerhaps the main contribution of the Persian Empire was the way in which they obtained their income and wealth. They made great inventions, banking systems and credits that were later put into practice by the Greeks and Romans. They left a system of weights and measures, irrigation systems and proper use of water, construction techniques and surveying, we inherited their algebra, geometry, chemistry and physics.Capitals of the Persian EmpireThe capitals of the Persian Empire that were used to rule were:Susa: the oldest city in the world. It was founded by the Elamite peoples, who turned it into their capital and filled it with palaces and temples. The Assyrian kings destroyed it and when the Persians arrived, they turned it into their main capital, which would be the administrative center of the empire. It was grandiose, luxurious, mythical and the place where some of the most important events in the history of Persia took place.Ecbatana: one of the largest cities in the empire, with a concentric organization organized in rings separated by walls and in the center was the royal palace.Pasargada: founded by King Cyrus II and was the ceremonial capital of his empire. This city became famous for having the tomb of Cyrus the Great and for its gardens.The Pairiadaeza:Persepolis: the most important Persian capital made of palaces. It was a spring residence, where important festivities were celebrated. The main palace was called the Apadana and was an audience hall for the Persian kings. The Treasury was built to keep the riches of the empire.Importance of the Persian EmpireThanks to the Persians, the most important empires in the world were created, such as the Roman Empire, the Greek Empire, etc. They inherited great discoveries such as the existence of underground water, invented wells that are even the same one used to extract oil, invented canals and left ideas of freedom and respect for other cultures.Written by Gabriela Briceo V. At Hearst Networks EMEA, we share stories that matter. A global broadcaster since 1995, we reach audiences in over 100 countries, including the UK, Nordics, Benelux, Central & Eastern Europe, Spain, Italy, Germany, Africa and the Middle East. Our stories are global and local, linear and digital, and always compelling. Personalities shine at Hearst Networks EMEA. Our culture embraces individuals, in all their daring, passionate, ambitious glory. Our people are our strength, and our differences are celebrated. 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We explore the Persian Empire, and explain how it formed and developed. In addition, we describe its characteristics, culture, economy, and more. The Persian Empire was one of the most powerful empires in history. The Persian Empire (also known as the Achaemenid Empire) was an empire in Central Asia that existed between 550 and 331 BC. The Persians built the largest and most powerful empire of the time, bringing the kingdoms of Mesopotamia, the Levant, Syria, Anatolia, as well as part of the Greek cities under their rule. This empire is known for maintaining a vast and diverse territory united through a strategic combination of centralization and flexibility. Persian conquests were marked by religious tolerance and the adoption of cultural traits from the conquered peoples. Among the main characteristics of the Persian Empire were: It existed between 550 and 330 BC, dominating Central Asia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt, Anatolia, and parts of Greece. Its political system centered around the figure of the emperor, and combined strong central administration with flexibility and tolerance. It was led by the Achaemenid dynasty, represented by Cyrus II, Cambyses II, Darius I, Xerxes, Artaxerxes I, and Darius III, among other emperors. Its capital, built at Persepolis, was considered the epitome of Persian civilization. Its territory was divided into satrapies, which enabled an orderly administration of imperial politics and economy. It was noted for trade and the construction of trade routes that connected all territories across the empire. Its culture incorporated traits and traditions from the conquered peoples, and was characterized by advancing architecture and art. The Persians originally settled on the Central Asian plateau, in modern-day Iran. They began to conquer neighboring peoples through military campaigns, building an empire which, at its height, dominated the western territories of Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia, Thrace, Macedonia, and Armenia, as well as all of Central Asia to the Indus River in the east. In addition to its capital, Persepolis, the Persians founded and took over other major cities throughout their history, including Ecbatana, Pasargadae, and Susa. The Ancient Persian Empire's territory encompassed modern-day Iran, Iraq, parts of Egypt and Greece, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Armenia, Jordan, Turkmenistan, Oman, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Yemen, and parts of India. Cyrus II managed to bring all the lands of the Medes under his control. Toward 1400 BC, two nomadic Indo-European-speaking groups began to populate the Iranian plateau: the Medes in the north and the Persians in the south. While these peoples spoke the same language and shared beliefs and customs, they did not have a common identity. For centuries, the Assyrian Empire dominated the region, forcing the Medes and Persians to pay tributes. Around the 7th century BC, the Medes gained independence and founded a fortress called Ecbatana, which became their capital. In 612 BC, the Median king defeated the Assyrians and imposed his rule over the Persians. Around the year 550 BC, the Persian King Cyrus II staged a rebellion and managed to seize the Median capital. He then initiated a series of military campaigns to expand his rule, conquering the kingdoms of Babylon and other cities in Asian Mesopotamia. The regions of Phoenicia and Jerusalem were brought under Persian control peacefully. Following the death of Cyrus II, Persian power passed to his son, Cambyses II, who led the conquest of Egypt in 525 BC. The empire reached its height under Darius I, who undertook many major works that facilitated the interconnection and organization of the territories, as well as the growth of cities and the construction of palaces. The Persian Empire was conquered by Alexander the Great. By 530 BC, the Persian Empire had expanded across Asia and into Egypt. However, King Darius I was facing uprisings in various territories. One such rebellion was the Ionian Revolt, led by Greek territories in the Ionian region, which was supported by other Greek cities. This revolt was suppressed, ending up with the destruction of the city of Miletus. One of Darius I's main objectives was to bring the remaining Greek territories under his rule. At the time, Greece was organized into city-states, which were gradually gaining importance and power. The Persians launched a naval invasion, initiating what came to be known as the First Persian War. They captured the Cyclades Islands, but were eventually defeated by the Athenians at the Battle of Marathon (490 BC). Following the death of Darius I, his son Xerxes I ascended to the Persian throne and continued his father's ambition of annexing Greek territories. This led to the Second Persian War, where the Greek states emerged victorious in key battles such as the Battle of Salamis (480 BC). After successive defeats, the throne passed to Artaxerxes, Xerxes son, and later to Darius III, who would become the last Persian king. By this time, Greece had been unified under the rule of the Macedonian Alexander the Great, who set his sights on conquering the Persian Empire. Alexander the Great invaded Persia, achieving victory through three major battles: the Battle of Granicus (334 BC), the Battle of Issus (333 BC), and the Battle of Gaugamela (331 BC), where the Persian Empire was defeated and Alexander was proclaimed king. The conquered peoples were annexed to the provinces and had to pay tribute. The Persian Empire encompassed an extremely vast territory, with highly heterogeneous regions and cultures. In spite of the internal rebellions and political crises that the various empires of the Achaemenid dynasty had to face, the empire remained united through a strong centralized organization and flexible administration, which respected local customs and traditions. At the heart of the organization was the emperor. The empire was characterized by its religious tolerance and the acceptance and adoption of different traits of the conquered regions. The fall of this empire occurred after the Persian attempts to take Greek territories and after the subsequent invasion of Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia, who conquered the Persians in 331 B.C. Formation and development of the Persian Empire About 1400 a.C. the area of the Iranian plateau began to be inhabited by different nomadic groups from Russia that, over time, settled to form two large groups: the Medes, in the north, and the Persians in the south. The Persians were subject to the power of the Medes and were peoples that lived on livestock and agriculture. In 559 a.C. Cyrus II (also known as "the Great") took power from the Persians, and unified the peoples and rebelled against the Medes. Cyrus achieved Persian independence and conquered all the lands of the Medes. This conquest put an end to the Median rule over the Persian people and began the formation of the largest empire seen up to that moment. After the conquest of the Medes, the Persians conquered more territories of Asia minor such as Lydia and Ionia and, in 539 B.C., they conquered the city of Babylon. After this conquest they allowed the Hebrew people, exiled in Babylon, to return to Jerusalem. Along with Babylon, the Persians conquered the area of Palestine, Syria, and all of Mesopotamia. After the death of Ciro, the Persian power was in the hands of his son, Cambyses II, who was in command of the conquest of Egypt in 525 BC. The Persian Empire was characterized by its policies of openness to the conquered lands, since it allowed freedom of worship and freedom of government and administration in the annexed territories. The maximum consolidation of the empire occurred in the reign of Darius I, king who was in charge of carrying out many of the works that allowed the interconnection and organization of the territories and the development of cities and palaces. During his reign the conquest of Greece was undertaken what is known as the medical wars, which marked the beginning of the end of the Persian Empire. Characteristics of the Persian Empire Some of the main characteristics of the Persian Empire were: It was founded by King Ciro II, who defeated the Median King Astiages, in 550 B.C. It expanded from the current territory of Iran (the area of origin of the Persians) through the territories of Afghanistan, Arabia, Egypt, Pakistan, among others. It was led by a king who was the absolute authority of the empire. It was one of the largest and most prominent empires in world history. It spanned approximately two hundred years and was led by the Achaemenid dynasty, represented by: Cyrus II, Cambyses II, Darius I, Xerxes, Artaxerxes I, Darius III, among others. Its capital was installed in Persepolis, considered one of the greatest emblems of the Persian civilization. It applied a policy of tolerance towards the conquered territories, in which respect for freedom of worship, political autonomy, and lower taxes, among other measures, stood out. Its territory was divided into satrapies that were connected to each other by means of bridges and roads. He excelled in trade and in the development of trade routes that made it possible to connect all the territories of the empire. Its culture took on traits and traditions typical of the conquered territories and was characterized by the development of architecture and art. He was overthrown by Alexander the Great in 331 B.C. Religion and culture of the Persian Empire The Persian Empire was characterized by respecting the culture and traditions of the dominated regions and, in many cases, incorporated several of these customs. This allowed the Persian culture to become one of the richest in the region. The Persians excelled in the construction of palaces, large walled buildings that used to be the home of emperors or nobles. The palace of Persepolis, located in the east of the country, was one of the most recognized and functioned as the capital of the empire. The Persian palaces were spread over the different conquered lands and were decorated with frescoes, mosaics and sculptures. Regarding religion, the Persians professed Zoroastrianism, a religion that had been revealed by the Iranian prophet Zoroaster and that raised the worship of a supreme god: Ahura Mazda. It is also believed that they worshipped Mithra (the god equivalent to the god Apollo of the Greeks). One of the main points of the Persian conquests was their great religious tolerance with the conquered peoples, so different types of beliefs and religions coexisted in the territory of the empire. The Persians were noted for their burial ritual. After the death of a loved one, they did not bury him because they considered that the bodies contaminated the earth. The corpses, then, were left on stone structures where they were eaten by carrion birds. Politics and administration of the Persian Empire The Persians were ruled by an emperor, who was the highest figure and absolute leader of the entire empire. This king had a personal army called "the Immortals", who defended him. The policy of the empire was very tolerant regarding the division and political administration of the conquered lands. Many of the towns that were annexed to the empire lived in anarchy before the arrival of the Persians, so they welcomed this people willingly. This was the case with the Hebrews in Babylon or in Phoenician cities like Syria. The territories of the empire were divided into satrapies (an organization that was established by King Darius I) that were led by a satrap who had autonomy for the management of the territory and only had to pay taxes to the empire. The Persian Empire was characterized by a general reduction in taxes and by the construction of roads and bridges that allowed the connection between the different territories that made up the empire. Economy of the Persian Empire The Persians dedicated themselves to cattle ranching and agriculture within the fertile lands of the valleys. Much of the Iranian plateau had a desert-like climate and many of the conquests were driven by the need to search for new and better lands. Because many of the conquered lands welcomed the Persian presence, this people was able to establish commercial ties with many peoples taking advantage of the privileged geographical location in which the empire was based, with connections to Asia, Europe and Africa. Trade was at this time one of the most important activities for the Persians, who expanded and improved the ways to market products more efficiently and cover more markets. This favored the appearance of commercial caravans and new traders. The Persian army The Persian army consisted of archers, cavalry, infantry, and a large shipping fleet, and its men were characterized by their marksmanship and skill. This made this army consolidate as one of the strongest and most numerous of the time, which allowed it to conquer neighboring towns. Once the Persian Empire grew in size, the diversity of cultures and types of armies coalesced under Persian power made it difficult to develop a strong military organization and tactics. The different armies were in charge of protecting their territories and were summoned in case of need, but, although they were numerous, they were not entirely organized. This led to the decline of the Persian Empire which, when attempting to annex the Greek territories, was unable to cope with the armies of the Greek pols and then the powerful Macedonian army led by Alexander the Great. Within the Persian army the Immortals stood out, an infantry regiment made up of 10,000 men who were in charge, above all, of royal protection. This group consisted of the most experienced warriors who had to be Persians or Medes. The fall of the Persian Empire By 530 a.C. the Persian Empire already extended by Asia and Egypt, and the king Dario I had to face uprisings that developed in diverse territories. One of them was the Ionian revolt, carried out by the Greek territories of the Ionia region with the support of other Greek cities. This revolt was put down and ended with the devastation of the city of Miletus. One of the main objectives that Dario I raised was the conquest of the rest of the Greek territories. At that time, Greece was organized into city-states that gradually grew in importance and power. The Persians invaded by sea, in what is known as the First Medical War, and conquered the Cyclades islands, but were later defeated by the Athenians at the Battle of Marathon (490 BC). After the death of Darius I, his son, Xerxes I, assumed the Persian power, who wanted to continue with the idea of annexing the Greek territories. Thus began the second medical war in which the Hellenic peoples were victorious, in battles such as that of Salamis (480 BC). After these successive defeats, Artaxerxes, son of Xerxes, and later the last king of Persia, Darius III, assumed power. By this time, Greece had been unified under the power of Macedonian Alexander the Great, who made the conquest of the Persian Empire his goal. Alexander the Great invaded the Persian Empire and his conquest took place over three main battles: the Battle of Granicus (334 BC), the Battle of Issus (333 BC) and, finally, the Battle of Gaugamela (331 BC), in which the Persian Empire was defeated and Alexander was erected as the new king. The above content published at Collaborative Research Group for informational and educational purposes only and has been developed by referring reliable sources and recommendations from experts. We do not have any contact with official entities nor do we intend to replace the information that they emit. Veronica is a culture reporter at Collaborative Research Group, where she writes about food, fitness, weird stuff on the internet, and well, just about anything else. She has also covered technology news and has a penchant for smartphone stories. Leave a reply Your email address will not be published. Required fields are marked *

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