Northwest of Persepolis lies the Husain Kuh mountain range and the site of Naqsh-i-Rustam. Here, carved into a cliff, Darius the Great and his successors are entombed. “Only the tomb of Darius I can be identified beyond doubt by inscriptions.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cultural Accomplishments:</strong></th>
<th>Many large building projects were started under Darius’ rule, including the construction of Persepolis.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Darius also regulated the tribute, hitherto collected irregularly as needed, on a fixed annual basis according to the wealth of each satrapy. Though hardly low, this tribute does not appear to have been burdensome.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>He also instituted the first official Persian coinage.</td>
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<td>Under Darius’ reign, a cuneiform version of the Old Persian language appeared in royal inscriptions for the first time.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Personality, Passion, Persistence:</strong></td>
<td>A great conqueror and the chief organizer of the Persian Empire, he is best known for the unsuccessful attack on Greece, which ended at Marathon.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Saw himself as organizer and lawgiver rather than a conqueror</td>
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<td>Darius himself was in the mold of Cyrus the Great—a powerful</td>
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</table>
Alexander's conquests also had long-term cultural effects, with the flourishing of Hellenistic civilization throughout the Middle East and Central Asia, and the development of Greco-Buddhist art in the Indian subcontinent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural Achievements:</th>
<th>Spread Greek culture, language, and thought from Greece throughout Asia Minor, Egypt, and Mesopotamia to India and thus initiating the era of the &quot;Hellenistic World&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personality, Passion, Persistence</td>
<td>He called himself the son of Zeus, and so claimed the status of a demi-god, linking his bloodline to his two favorite heroes of antiquity, Achilles and Herakles, and modeling his behavior after theirs.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Very ruthless</td>
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<td>Alexander's habit of drinking to excess was well known, and certainly in the case of Cleitus' death, significantly influenced the murder.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Though capable of great diplomacy and skill in dealing with conquered peoples and their rulers, Alexander was not known for tolerating personal opinions which conflicted with his own, and this intolerance was exacerbated by drinking</td>
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<td></td>
<td>He believed he was on a divinely-inspired mission to unite the human race, to the view that he was the ancient world's equivalent of Napoleon Bonaparte or Adolf Hitler, a megalomaniac bent on global domination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Research Worksheet: Topic: Montezuma II

**Name:** Maya Wegler  
**Date:** December 15th 2014  
**Source:** Circle: Book or Web Site

Mark Cartwright | 2013 | “Montezuma” | Ancient History Encyclopedia | N/A
---|---|---|---|---
**Author** | **Year** | **Title** | **Publisher or organization** | **City**

### Revolutionary Accomplishments:
- Expanded the Aztec empire
- Motecuhzoma commanded, then, an empire which stretched from the northern limits of Mexico to today's Guatemala.

### Leadership Strategies:
As part of the ceremonies to confirm him in his new status Motecuhzoma led an army, in what became known as the Coronation War, to Nopallan, 640 km to the south. Conquering the fortified city he brought back to Tenochtitlan substantial booty and a contingent of captives for ritual sacrifice.

### Influence On Followers:
- Was considered a god by his people and a manifestation and perpetuator of the sun.

### Legacy:
- Was one of the best warriors under his uncle Ahuitzotl (r. 1486-1502 CE).
- The new tlatoani was also commemorated in a specially commissioned stone which was covered in carvings depicting the five eras of Aztec mythology, the year sign 11-reed (1503 CE) and the day 'one alligator' (4th of June).
- Even before the Spanish arrived, all was not quite well with the Aztecs for their empire was based not on military might but existed as a loose binding of subject states run by puppet rulers who extracted the tributes mentioned above and imposed the worship of the Aztec deity Huitzilopochtli.
- He Aztecs, though, perhaps over-reached themselves and several outer tribes began to rebel, especially following the disastrous defeat in 1515 CE to the Tlaxcala and Huexotzingo.
- Motecuhzoma seems to have had some instinct that troubled times were ahead as he gave great importance to omens such as a comet sighted in 1509 CE and he constantly consulted soothsayers for advice.
- Aztec mythology foretold that the present era of the 5th sun would eventually collapse just as the previous four eras had done.
- By 1515 CE rumours of a rapidly approaching crisis were fuelled by sightings off the coast of fantastic floating temples; the visitors from the Old World had finally come.

### Cultural Accomplishments:
- On the death of Ahuitzotl, Motecuhzoma assumed the highest position in Aztec society and he became, in a sumptuous coronation ceremony, the undisputed religious and political leader or tlatoani in
### Revolutionary Accomplishments:
- It was he who first initiated the building of the Great Wall and construction of the Grand Canal.
- Assumed the throne at age 12 or 13 following his father’s death.
- In all ways, the early Qin Dynasty worked to improve the lives of the people.
- Unified China

### Leadership Strategies:
- Shi Huangti re-wrote the legal codes, suppressed freedom of speech, burned the books, and put to death all that refused to comply.
- “He sat on his throne with a sword across his knees and let no man know in what room of his many palaces he would sleep”.

### Influence Over Followers:
- His own son, Fusu, criticized him in pointing out that Shi Huangti had copies in his private library of the same books he denied to the people.

### Legacy:
- The first emperor of China
- Founded the Qin Dynasty
- Gave China its name
- Shi Huangti had been subject to assassination attempts in the past but now they increased.
- He decreed a palace be built as his tomb and commissioned artisans to create an army of over 8,000 terracotta warriors, fully armed, to protect him on the other side.
- The tomb was so extravagant that it was said to be a vision of heaven and, once built, it was buried and booby-trapped to prevent looting.

### Cultural Accomplishments:
- The walls and fortifications which once enclosed the borders of the separate warring states were destroyed and the Great Wall was begun from their ruins, marking the northern boundary of the empire and protecting the land from marauding nomad tribes.
- In the south, the Lingqu Canal was built to aid in transport and in trade.
- Weapons of the defeated states were melted down and made into works of art.
- Although life during The Warring States Period had been difficult, it had given rise to The Hundred Schools of Thought which comprised writings such as those of Confucius, Mo Ti, Mencius, Teng Shih, and Yang Zhu, among many, many others.

### Personality, Passion, Persistence:
- He became obsessed with death and sought elixirs of immortality. Failing in that, he set about to provide himself with as comfortable and secure an afterlife as the present one he was living.
### Revolutionary Accomplishments:
- Long ruling Queen of England
- Kept England in the ascendant through wars, and political and religious turmoil
- With the assistance of her key advisor, William Cecil, Elizabeth ended the war with France. She was able to avoid clashing with the two other superpowers of the age, France and Spain, for much of her reign.

### Leadership Strategies:
- Governed with relative stability and prosperity for 44 years
- Elizabeth acted swiftly to address the issues stirred up by her sister, Mary.
- Suitors for Elizabeth's hand included the king of Sweden, Archduke Charles of Austria, and the future King Henry III of France. She used her availability as a means to political ends, but she never agreed to marry any of them.
- Despite her fading power, Elizabeth still showed her devotion to her people.

### Influence Over Followers:
- She showed her talents as a diplomat, managing a number of suitors and potential royal matches during her reign.
- The poet Edmund Spenser based his character of Gloriana in *The Faerie Queen* on Elizabeth, and she was sometimes referred to by this name.
- Artists also honored Elizabeth by painting her portrait.
- Her lengthy time on the throne provided her subjects with stability and consistency, and her sharp wits and clever mind helped navigate the nation through religious and political challenges.

### Legacy:
- Elizabethan Era is named after her
- Perhaps England's most famous monarch
- The arts flourished during Elizabeth’s time with the creation of works by such greats as William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe.
- With the help of make-up, Elizabeth cultivated an infamous dramatically pale look.
- Troubled times marked the final years of Elizabeth's reign. The country suffered from failed crops, unemployment and inflation.
- She gave one of her most famous speeches in 1601 to the Parliament. During what is referred to as her "Golden Speech,” a self-reflective Elizabeth seemed to look back on her own reign.
Elizabeth has largely been remembered as being a queen who supported her people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural Accomplishments:</th>
<th>During her first session of Parliament in 1559, she called for the passage of the Act of Supremacy, which re-established the Church of England, and the Act of Uniformity, which created a common prayer book.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Writers paid tribute to the queen in many literary forms.</td>
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<td>Sometimes referred to as the Golden Age, the arts had a chance to blossom with Elizabeth's support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personality, Passion, Persistence:</td>
<td>Elizabeth, however, seemed to have no interest in sharing power with a spouse. Over time, she cultivated her image as a queen married to her job and her people. For this dedication Elizabeth earned the nickname, the &quot;Virgin Queen.&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>While she worked hard at court, Elizabeth took time for leisurely pursuits. She loved music and could play the lute herself.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth also enjoyed dancing and watching plays.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>She was an early fashionista in many ways. She loved beautiful clothing and jewelry. Her garments were often made with gold and silver.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>