

(2) only to a

limited extent, <sup>was</sup> is true of the Roman empire. ~~Emperors often tried to have their sons ~~xxxxxx~~ succeed them but many failed, and were succeeded by men unrelated to them.~~ <sup>In modern usage the term is used for a unit</sup>

<sup>two more different nationalities in</sup> composed of <sup>the rest</sup> which one nation or race controls another. Such a

distinction between kingdom and empire is not represented in the ancient world by two different words. It would seem, however, in sections of the ancient empire, which would be designated as kingdoms, ~~xxxxxx~~ were very numerous. "Kingdom" in the sense in which it is used in chapter 2, taken together with the descriptions given of the wide-ranging power of Neb°, would seem to indicate something nearer to what we call an empire today. It is a wide region composed of many nations in different ethnic groups, in unified (?) which one legal system prevails, and which has a bonafide culture to some extent. The term "empire" is applied to Egypt ~~in~~ in the period of the 18th to the 20th dynasties because Egypt ruled a number of neighboring areas during this period, and ~~xxx~~ the power of the Pharaoh was very great. Yet these areas were comparagively small in population in comparison with the total population of Egypt/ itself. In the more modern sense the term "empire" would first be applied to the Assyrians, since they conquered many surrounding nations with ~~their~~ varying languages and cultures, and forced them into complete ~~xxx~~ submission to the domination of the Assyrian rulers. ~~This Assyrian~~ Babylon was a part of the Assyrian empire which eventually revolted from it and then assumed control over it. The civilization of Babylonia and Assyria was very unified, with only comparatively minor differences. The conquest by the Persians brought in a very different type of control, ~~xxx~~ with a very