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| Mycenaean Social Structure | **Slaves:**  Also known as ***Lawiaia*** (captives) were predominantly women who were taken prisoner, transported back to Mycenae, and mobilised into areas such as the cloth industry, corn grinding, and domestic duties. | **Artisans:**  Specialist workers responsible for the production of pottery and frescoes, which were integral features of Mycenean palaces. |
| **The War Leader:**  The War Leader (***Lawagetas***) could have vied for the kingship. He is generally described as the leader of the people. | **King’s Advisers:**  The King has his ***Hequetai*** or advisers; people always close to the King. ***Hequetai*** may have had important military duties. There were also governors of subordinate towns. | **The King:**  Society was headed by the King (***Wanax***). His court was made up of nobles and companions. His duties were administrative and religious, and he was considered ‘divine’. |
| **Agricultural Workers:**  Leased the land of landholders and known as ***Damos***. They inhabited many of the surrounding valleys and were the main source of labour for agricultural and manufacturing work. | **The *Telestai*:**  Groups of individuals of significant standing in the community and acquired status through landholding. They acted as the royal bureaucracy. | **The Nobility:**  The Nobility (***Basileis***) were below the king and served him in time of war. They also gave the King part of their produce. |

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