

Questions

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Questions Hellenic polis refers to the ancient Greek between 507 BC and 323 BC. The Greeks referred themselves as the Classic Greeks in the Hellenic polis. During the Hellenic era, the Greek's way of thinking had changed and it brought theatrical political developments. A key feature of the Hellenic polis was the political instability and chaos. However, the Classical Greeks tried to avoid it and much of their activities focused on achieving political stability (Smith et al. 253-89). A series of modifications on the Athenian constitution took place. The Greeks admired the stability of the Spartan Constitution. However, instability was conceivably an essential precondition for progress. The Athenians particularly dominate the history of political instability that resulted to the archisonship of Solon, the constitution of Clisthenes and the Persian Wars (Smith et al. 292-314). The other key feature of the Hellenic Polis was the Athenian Democracy that was truly “rule by the people” where every citizen had privileges and responsibilities under the law requiring their full participation and engagement in the government. This was after reforms on the Athenian constitution. This was the first democratic government to flourish in the world, with the citizens able to participate in the government (Smith et al. 323).

The Romans were creative in creating and maintaining their empire. This is because the Romans had the intentions of conquering other lands that had riches and which would make Rome wealthy (Smith et al. 409). The Romans made unparalleled progresses in technology and science and organized the economy that was unparalleled in the Mediterranean. They were creative in maintain the empire because they ensured that they had distinct engineering components that would assist them conquer other neighboring lands (Smith et al. 419-28). They also established a legal code that would

assist in governing the states. However, the Romans may not have been creative in creating the empire. They over expanded and would not maintain power in all the regions of the empire as the supplies to the military was overstretched.

Works Cited

Smith, Bonnie G., Marc Van De Mieroop, Richard von Glahn, and Kris Lane, Crossroads and Cultures: A History of the World's Peoples, Volume 1: to 1450. New York: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2012. Print.