

# The evolution and development of the state assignment



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The first state appear in the history of mankind. -Small in size, ruled by the chieftain and assisted by a council of elders. -The tribe either wandered from one place to another or settled permanently in a definite place. This tribe waged offensive or defensive wars against other tribes. Some tribes united with other tribes under the overall rule of a powerful chieftain. Some tribal forms of government had existed in some parts of the world. The Oriental State -It existed in the valleys of the Tigris, Euphrates, the Nile and Yellow Rivers.

The actors that influenced the rise of these empires were attributed to fertility of the soil, climate, abundance of water, vast land areas for expansion, and culture. -The existence of these empires depended, to a great extent, on the strength and ability of the rulers. The Greek City State - Arose in Greece -Smaller than oriental empires -Democracy develops such as individual freedom, self-government, rights of citizens to participate in public issues concerning their welfare, the right of the citizens to hold public office and to change a bad government are derived from their lattice thoughts The Roman Imperial State -Established in 31 B.

C. And Augustus Caesar was its first emperor. The magnitude of the empire demanded centralized organization, uniform law, unity, and imperial authority in order to weld various nations together. As a city-state with Romulus as his founder and first king became a subject of interest among political scholars The Feudal State -Ruled by a king, assisted by a loyal noble. He led as a feudal lord, he became powerful and he was almost an absolute monarch. Christianity served as a unifying hared that bound the warring feudal kings and barons, all of whom were Christians.

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They recognized the supreme authority of the pope in matters of religion and politics. The National State -With the growth and developments of education, the people in the national states, particularly England, started to assert their rights and question the validity of the “ Divine Right of Kings” through peaceful means. Many countries of the world gained the benefits of democracy, representative government, constitutionalism, human rights, rule of law and popular election.