

# Technology advances in han and roman societies

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Many people throughout time had different outlooks or opinions on technological advances. The outlook differed on people in each civilization. According to written articles, colonization either were for or against technology, in some cases, they had pro and con opinions depending on when, and/or who wrote the article on their attitude towards technology. First, people had a favoring attitude towards technology. This means that people took the technology and made it useful rather than ignoring it.

This is best demonstrated by History of the Early Han Dynasty, who says that the governor, who was appointed in 31 C. E. , invented a water-powered-blowing-engine and it increased the amount of labor in a small amount of time. People took the invention and built on it and used it often. He says this because people enjoyed the fact that they did not have to work as much. This is further demonstrated by Human Tan, an upper-class Han philosopher, by explaining the invention of pestle and mortar, and how the benefit was increased a hundredfold.

Another man with a animal pollen is Plutarch, a Greek-born Roman citizen and high official, by describing how it was easier for people to mount their horses. However, with positive attitudes, there comes some negative ones towards technology too. This means that people did not take the new inventions for granted and just ignored them. This is best demonstrated by Seneca, an upper-class Roman philosopher and adviser to Emperor Nero, who says that he believed that tools were not invented by wise men. He says this because it was not important to him and he did not pay attention to which invention came first.

This is further explained by Human Guan, a Han government official, who says that workers, before he wrote this, were able to produce with the tools they had their selves; but workers during the period when he was writing this, were forced to work with tools given to them by the state and they were crude. He says this because work back then used to be much easier and quicker, but now workers have to deal with the non-functioning tools or tools that were harsh and hard to work with. In Dalton to Seneca and Human, an upper-class Roman political leader named Cicero had a negative attitude as well.

He monstrance that peoples tools and labor were purchased rather than their skill. He says this because people are to focused on the newer and better technologies, that they forget that it's not the tool that gets the Job done, it's the worker behind the tool. In common with Human Tan and History of the Early Han Dynasty people had similar positive opinions on technological advances. This is best demonstrated by Plutarch, a Greek-born Roman citizen and high official, who says that a man named Gauss built stone columns standing for one mile and it was much easier to tell where to go and where you were.

He says this because one man started a revolution on mile markers and how one man could make traveling so much easier. This Is further explained by Frontline, a Roman general. With a related outlook on technology, a Han government official. Technology over time has had different Impacts on people. Some people took the technology and made use to it, while others ignored it and did it the " old your own good or not. People had their own opinions on technology. Even people in the same civilization disagreed on <https://assignbuster.com/technology-advances-in-han-and-roman-societies/>

whether technology was good or bad. As time went on, technology advanced and so did most people.