**Group 1:  Compare and contrast the evolution of the Greek city-states Athens and Sparta. (Wallech, pp. 127-146)**

**Posted:** The two rivals of ancient Greece who made more clamor and gave us the most conventions were Athens and Sparta. They were close to each other on a map, but they were widely separated as to what they esteemed and how they experienced their lives. One of the main ways in which they were comparable was in their type of government. Both Athens and Sparta had an Assembly, whose individuals were chosen by the general population. Sparta was controlled by two kings, who ruled until they died or were forced to leave the office. Athens was ruled by the archons, who were elected every year. In this regard, since the two parts of the Athens administration had pioneers who were elected, it is said that Athens was the origin of democracy (Wallech et al. 2013, 131,134).

Spartan life was simple. The emphasis was on acquiescence and war, while Athenian life was a creative paradise. As an Athenian, one could get a decent education and look for any kind of art or science (however: Girls were confined to different interests, not war or business or education.) (Wallech et al. 2013, 133-134).

One of the ways in which Athens and Sparta really contrasted was in their concept of coexistence with the rest of the Greeks. Sparta seemed content to stand alone and provide army and assistance when necessary. Athens, on the other hand, wanted to control more and more of the lands that surrounded them.

**Work Cited**

Wallech, Steven, Touraj Daryaee, Craig Hendricks, Anne Lynne Negus, Peter Wan, and Gordon Morris Bakken. World History: *A Concise Thematic Analysis*: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013.

**OR**

Greek city-states Athens and Sparta were different in many ways and have a few similarities. Both men in Athens and Sparta were held to a higher standard in comparison to the women. The men of Sparta and Athens both believed that their wives should be at home taking care of the household. “Hence these men defined the primary function of a proper woman as bringing healthy children, specifically sons, into the world, being chaste, and remaining secluded in the safety of the home.” (Wallech,133)

“Spartan women and daughters were responsible for maintaining the household…” (Wallech,135). Both of these city-states had a harsh code on how they wanted their women to be perceived. According to the text after a Spartan woman gets married her husband enjoys the ceremony and reception while she sits in a dark windowless room.

In Athens a woman is ready to bear children once she hits puberty while Sparta the women has to be at least 18 to get married. “For they had to wait until they were eighteen years old, in contrast to other city states in which girls were considered ready for marriage once they reached puberty.”

Sparta was the complete opposite of Athens. “Sparta shunned trade, refused to use gold and silver coins, developed its own systems of iron rings for use in exchange…” (Wallech, 134). Sparta seemed more advanced and advocated for teamwork which allowed them to evolve a bit faster than the people of Athens.

**Group 2:  Trace the development of Greek philosophy from the pre-Socratics through Aristotle. (Wallech, pp. 127-146)**

**Posted:** Pre-Socratic thought denotes a conclusive shift from mythological records to rational explanations of the cosmos. Undoubtedly, some presidents condemn and ridicule conventional Greek mythology directly, while others basically clarify the world and its causes in material terms. It is not necessarily the case that the Pre-Socratics renounced faith in divine beings or in holy things, however, there is a clear departure from the attribution of motives for material occasions to divine beings and, on occasion, a new configuration of theology. The establishment of the pre-Socratic idea is the inclination and consideration given to the judicious idea of mythification. This development towards rationality and argumentation would pave the way for the course of Western thought. Thales generally considered the "main philosopher", proposed a first standard (arche) of the cosmos: water (Wallech et al. 2013, 139).

Socrates was skillful with words. Socrates practiced the theory directly, did not charge for doing it as such and allowed anyone who needed to connect with him to do it as such. The "talking" that Socrates made was apparently philosophical in nature, and this discussion focused primarily on deep quality. Socrates claims to have wandered the path of theory because of a proclamation of the Prophet at Delphi. Socrates practiced philosophy, with the goal of knowing himself, every day and even despite his own death. (Wallech et al. 2013, 142).

Aristotle composed treaties and was a productive author without a doubt. He composed some treatises on ethics, composed on legislative issues, initially organized the rules of logic, explored the nature and even the parts of animals, and his metaphysics is, in a significant way, a theology. His thought, and especially his material science, ruled the Western world for a considerable time after his death (Wallech et al. 2013, 143).

**Work Cited**

Wallech, Steven, Touraj Daryaee, Craig Hendricks, Anne Lynne Negus, Peter Wan, and Gordon Morris Bakken. World History: *A Concise Thematic Analysis*: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013.

**Group 4: Document 5-4: Read and answer the questions at the end of the document. (Ward & Gainty, source 5-4)**

**Posted:**

**Question#1: According to Aristotle, what are the different types of governments and how are they defined?**

**Answer:** As indicated by Aristotle, Government dependent on the standard by the one;

**Monarchy:** It is a type of government where a state is managed by a solitary ruler.

**Oppression:** In this type of government, the ruler is a complete dictator.

Government dependent on the standard by a few;

**Aristocracy:** It's a type of government where just a handful of individuals, who are viewed as the most astute, capable and just among all, become the part of the administration.

**Oligarchy:** In this type of government, just a handful of individuals participate in decision making.

Government dependent on the standard by many;

**Constitutional government:** It is a type of government that exists just when every one of the citizens participates similarly in the basic leadership process through forums like open discussions, compromise, and conciliation.

**Democracy:** Aristotle claimed that no one in a democracy is happy to compromise to discover an answer for any current issue (Ward and Ganty et al., 106).

**Question#2: Aristotle believes that one of the chief problems in organizing a government is determining who should rule. How does Aristotle solve this problem and what is his argument?**

**Answer:** Aristotle argues a rule that has become one of the fundamental standards of democracy. He accepted that the administration, nobody is excluded from the law, not even the individuals who are in a place of power. The norm of the law can be completed as a shield against oppression on the basis that fair laws guarantee that rulers do not end up being corrupt (Ward and Ganty et al., 107).

**Question#3: Aristotle argues that governments tend to become corrupt; for example, a kingdom becomes a tyranny, an aristocracy becomes an oligarchy, and a state becomes a democracy. What is the problem with these corrupt governments? How might good governments be corrupted?**

**Answer:** For Aristotle, the key feature of ideal regimes, thanks to their subtle and righteous ruler, is that they are represented in a common interest. On the other hand, the main trademark that recognizes deviant regimes from the perfect one is that their rulers’ rule to their greatest advantage instead of basic intrigue(Ward and Ganty et al., 106).

**Work Cited:**

Ward, Walter D., and Denis Gainty. *Sources of World Societies*. Boston: Bedford/St. Martins, 2012.

**OR**

Document 5-4

1.According to Aristotle, what are the different types of governments and how are they defined?

The different types of governments is a kingdom, an aristocracy and a state. A kingdom is governed by one person for the common good. An Aristocracy is defined as one that is governed by more than one, but by a few only. And last, a state is defined as when the citizens at large govern for the public good. “.... governed by one person for the common good, a kingdom; one that is governed by more than one, but by a few only, an aristocracy…” “... Citizen at large govern for the public good, it is called state” (Ward 106)

2. Aristotle believes that one of the chief problems in organizing a government is determining who should rule. How does Aristotle solve this problem and what is his argument?

The way he solves this problem is that, he says how whoever is the best fit should we the one ruling. His argument is that, we are all humans. The same thing a poor person can do, a rich man can do also. (Ward 107)

3.Aristotle argues that governments tend to become corrupt; for example, a kingdom becomes a tyranny, an aristocracy becomes an oligarchy, and a state becomes a democracy. What is the problem with these corrupt governments? How might good governments be corrupted?

The problem with the corrupted governments is that, not one have a common good view. In addition to that, the doubt where the supreme power ought to be lodged. Good governments might be corrupted due to who is in charge. As mentioned before the supreme power. (Ward 106)

Work Cited

Sources of World Societies By Walter D. Ward

**OR**

1- According to Aristotle, if sovereignty resides in one person, it is Monarchy. Its perverted form is Tyranny. If sovereignty resides in a small minority of the population, it is Aristocracy. If this small minority uses the sovereignty for its own selfish ends, it is Oligarchy.

2- Aristotle says that government should be in the hands of one, of a few, or of the many; and governments may govern for the general good or for the good of the rulers.

He believed that government should be based on the rule of law which is the principle that no one is exempt from the law, even those who are in a position of power. The rule of law can serve as a safeguard against tyranny, because just laws ensure that rulers do not become corrupt.

3-  Aristotle distinguishes between virtuous and corrupt governments by the fact that those who rule for the benefit of the people are good and those who rule for their self interest are corrupt. Aristotle believed that power shouldn’t reside in one man only but the law because a person is prone to his feelings and passions. Governments become corrupt when they are unjust and without honor.