

Hello everyone, my name is Sana. I am from Sweden and currently work as a financial analyst in the UPS finance department, having completed my CFA. In my free time, I enjoy immersing myself in nature, hosting barbecues, vlogging, indulging in car-related activities, and reading books.

I am particularly fascinated by Greek and Roman Civilization due to their profound influence on modern society. Exploring the rich history, philosophy, art, and architecture of these ancient cultures provides me with valuable insights into the foundations of Western civilization. Additionally, studying their political systems, literature, and mythologies offers a deeper understanding of human behavior, societal structures, and the evolution of ideas over time.

Citizenship and Voting Rights

In ancient Athens, citizenship was limited to free adult males born to Athenian parents. This excluded women, foreigners, slaves, and children from the democratic process. In contrast, modern Sweden has universal adult suffrage where all citizens aged 18 and over can participate, regardless of gender, race or social status.

Lawmaking Process

Laws in Athens were created by citizens directly voting during the Ecclesia assembly rather than through elected representatives as in Sweden's Riksdag parliament. However, both involved a democratic process for citizens to have their say.

Judicial Authority

Athenian courts were made up of large juries of randomly selected citizens whereas Sweden has a mix of district courts, courts of appeal and a Supreme Court with professional judges appointed on merit. Both value impartiality but differ in structure.

Judicial Oversight

There was no clear judicial review process to evaluate the constitutionality of laws in Athens.

Swedish courts can question laws but ultimately the Riksdag decides if they violate the Instrument of Government constitution.

Accountability of Officials

Regular rotation of council members and threat of exile through ostraka voting ensured Athenian officials served the citizens' interests. Similarly, regular Swedish elections, separation of powers and parliamentary scrutiny aim to make leaders accountable.

Athenian democracy pioneered remarkably inclusive governance but only for a privileged few. Modern Sweden extends many of those democratic principles but also balances them with institutional safeguards like judicial review.