

This is like the coolerio planning thing!?!?!?!?!?!?!?!?

How ancient countries affect society today -

Intro - just describe what we are gonna talk about in this cool - o ted talk

P1 - what are the old societies

- Greece
- Rome
- Egypt
- India
- Persia
- Sumaria

P2 - Greece

P3 - Democracy's Founding

- Difference between true and modern democracy

P4 - Egyptian and Greek Mathematics

- Pythagorean Theorem

P5 - Code of Hammurabi/Law

Conclusion - restate the little bitty intro fr fr

Ancient Societies and their Modern Affect

Today in the modern world every single person on this planet has some sort of knowledge about Ancient Societies such as Greece building Democracy to the Sumerians basically forming out code of modern conduct. Now what actually constricts what an Ancient Society is? Well we can easily use this simple definition of a timeline of examples. If we look at Greece and its philosophers they were far before a lot of ancient Chinese and other Asian philosophical revolutions because of Europe's faster paced societal evolution due to a factor of reasons like a resource shortage and constant outer-continental dangers. With us now having a definition, what will we discuss based off of my research and other basic founding topics? Well, we will give a basic description of all the societies we will discuss in major and minor details. We will go over the founding of Democracy, Ancient Mathematics, and Hammurabi's code/Law. Throughout this wonderful paper I am presenting to you, you will finally discover how impactful Ancient Societies actually are, but first you must ask yourself, "How important do you think they are?"

What are the major Societies of the Ancient World? Well, we can first start by talking about maybe the most influential Ancient Society of all time, Greece. Greece is basically the most renowned and famous Society of the Ancient World, and if you don't know what it is most likely you are familiar with its philosophies that remain important today such as Democracy. What other societies do nearly all men think of at least once a day, well at least according to tiktok? Rome. Rome is basically the 2nd most important and well known Society of the Ancient World because it was near an evolution of Greece, the only reason it isn't as important as Greece is because it was a post foundational society which means most of its developments like advanced laws were based off of already established moral codes and human understandings. There is also Egypt known for its peaks of the pyramids and its tablets that made the original ipad babies just they were reading symbols and worshipping their cats, well maybe they are similar then as cats playing the piano is still relevant and kids now look at symbols as gods like "67" just the same. Egypt was very influential on mathematics as it basically founded the basics of math, and they were one of the first to record the crazy embalming and just general body preservation methods which are still used today in several places around the globe. Then we have India which practically invented the core mechanics of medicine such as surgery! ([The Mauryan Empire - Knable 4](#))(1) Then there is Arabia with Persia and Sumaria which Sumaria in particular was the first civilization on the known globe starting foundations in nearly every industry possible. They are

mostly known for their Code of Hammurabi which started the basic thought and moral process that we have used everywhere since!! [\(King\)\(1\)](#)

Now that I've described the basic founding Societies let's start with as I stated the most important one, Greece. Let's first actually find out how Greece was built and run since it was not just one nation as many other places such as Summaria or Egypt. Greece was built up of hundreds of City States on islands and the mainland with having three main contributors, Athens the religious and market capital, Sparta the Warrior Nation that founded several principals and strategies we use today, and Thebes the intellectual capital (This was replaced with Athens after they were conquered.) Although they were all broken up in a similar way to the Holy Roman Empire they would constantly help defend their mini continent or pick sides with the invaders in many cases. [\(Goldstein 4\)\(3\)](#) This would help they constantly try to better themselves so no individual city state became too powerful and over power'd each other since as there were great powers it was always in balance as if one attacked the other they would damage each other so greatly the last third would take over which neither wanted. Now let's talk about their golden age of philosophy. Philosophy is what Greece is mainly known for as it continues to affect and astonish historians how advanced they were with their knowledge and just how much they knew. For example there are 4 philosophers that are important: Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, and Pythagoras. [\(Davidson 2:5\)\(4\)](#) Aristotle is often seen as so important to the basic person for one particular reason. Before I tell you I want you to look at someone that is your friend and try to describe why you think they are your friend. You might say it's since you can depend on them, their kind, etc etc. Aristotle knew this and wanted to expand on why we define people as friends as wanted to write down and make a good format of what friends we should protect and others we should let go. Now rethink your reasons, most likely more that $\frac{3}{4}$ of those ideas are directly related to Aristotle's core ideas. He is also just one of the major four philosophers. Plato went into depth of how we as people give each other value and made a basic understanding of how humans work that we use today in Psychology to help those that need such things like therapy. [\(Kraut\)\(5\)](#).

Democracy is one ideal from ancient societies that is seen as one of the most important as nearly every single powerful country in the world runs under some model of it, even just to some degree. In the USA although not perfect their democracy is a core example of what it should be in modern context with such large countries. Even in China and Russia, although they have dictatorships and fake elections at the top, at the bottom I mean at the very bottom there are still some fair elections. The reason for this is democracy is the true process for all people. It is fair since it gives the people what they want now that might be flawed. It gives people hope even in bad countries that things will change. Though Democracy isn't new by any decree we've actually had it during the times of Greece. Though there are some key differences with one important

idea that Greece's Democracy's were what we call True Democracy's. Those are when every single citizen has a choice on everything and can give a vote for all choices. Nowadays countries are so large every single one runs through a Republican change where we run under the idea that you vote for someone in an election and then they vote for the group in elections with other representatives.

There is also a major contribution in Mathematics that those old societies gave us. In Greece there is Pythagoras who gave us his girthy theorem which helps us know how to make more perfect triangles which are the strongest shape for architectural projects. Nearly every building is made of triangles to their core for the most stability. Then there is India who created the Decimals which are core to things such as Chemistry that needs decimals to calculate moles. Then there are the Egyptians that are even more important than India as they were able to finally make numbers past whole ones with the founding of fractions that were the base of alchemy (pre-chem science) As well as pie and formulas for circles that we use for things such as wheels which you wouldn't have wheels to drive around with out them. Those are the core mechanics of society. You might not think that every action that happens, even the wind moving, is determined by a math equation somewhere done in the universe and the major philosophers like Pythagoras.

Every day you get in a car in the morning and you drive to work and your boss, who most people hate, does some like moral crime against you, but you don't kill them? The reason is because you have a moral code and there are laws. Those two things were basically determined by 3 different aspects of history: Code of Hammurbi (the first code of law), Roman Laws, and most importantly the rise of Christianity aka the Bible. These methods of life and the principles of them are some of the most endearing things in the entire history of mankind. The Code of Hammurbi which was given in the beginning of the text in particular taught us how laws should even just be established and how important they are to a new society or just a basis of a nation. They made that because they were anarchical with no true enforcement of morals, no one stopping mass killings and other horrible facts of life. Then in Rome we saw what a large scale country actually filling out Laws and from that us as a species learned how to apply things on such a large scale which we would use in other future nations such as the Russian Empire to the United States of America basically the most important thing in the world, Law & Order, not the TV show. The Christian Religion is also very important now it is more modern, but I wanted to mention it since it started new pillars like the beginning of abolishment of Slavery in God's name after the Dark Ages when more high level monks of the Catholics came to be. In your life no matter where you live if it is in the West World if you like it or not more than half your morals are based off of the bible and it certainly is important and most things you believe in your life that you

would see as wrong wouldn't even be a worry if Christianity set that up as evil just two thousand years ago.

In deep conclusion throughout this paragraph we have analyzed so much of the ancient history that defines reality today and there are even more different wholesome and crazy parts that matter which you can only even really imagine. We looked at important fundamental laws, morals, philosophers of ancient greece, and also just general history. This all leads into the fact that I hope you can answer the question I asked you to ask yourself in the beginning.

Sources

- (1) <https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/ancient-civilizations-india/> - INDIA
- (2) <https://avalon.law.yale.edu/ancient/hamframe.asp> - Code of Hammurabi
- (3) <https://warfarehistorynetwork.com/article/philip-ii-of-macedon-the-battle-of-chaeronea/> - invaders of greece being helped by various city states.
- (4) <https://www.historyhit.com/ancient-greek-philosophers/> - greek philosophers
- (5) <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/plato/> - plato
- (6) https://mathshistory.st-andrews.ac.uk/HistTopics/Egyptian_mathematics/ - egyptian mathematics