
Three ways of thinking – Confucianism, Daoism and Buddhism – influenced the ancient Chinese. Each one might help with a different part of life. Confucius outlined a code of proper behaviour arguing that if families were strong and united, the country would also be strong and united. He praised strict government. The followers of Daoism did not agree. They said that everyone should live by the laws of nature and should not be governed by too many regulations made by people. Daoist thought that there would be fewer wars and crimes when people stopped wanting things they could not obtain honestly. Buddhism taught believers that they could be reincarnated (born again) many times, and that performing good deeds in this life meant better chances in the next one. Besides these ways of thinking, foreigners brought Christianity, Judaism and the beliefs of Islam into the ancient China.

Title : Thinking ways of ancient Chinese

Ancient Chinese ^{thought} think in different ways. ~~In which~~ Confucius ^{believed} believe that ~~by~~ strengthening the families ^{meant} strengthening the country and ^{He} encourage ^{encouraged} strict government. On the other hand, Daoism ^{disagrees} disagree with it. Buddhism believes that doing good deeds will give better chance in ~~other~~ next life. Moreover, foreigners ^{brought} bring other religious beliefs in ancient ~~china~~ China.

Follow the tense of the given passage.

The ancient Greek spoke the same language, worshipped the same god and shared many customs, but during the eighth century BC, separate city-state began to form, divided by the natural barriers of sea or mountains. Most city-states, such as Corinth, Thebes and Athens, consisted of a walled city and an area of surrounding country where farmers grew crops and raised a few animals. City-states had their own system of government and ways of doing things. They chose one god as their protector and built a temple for the god on their acropolis. The city-state of Athens, protected by the goddess Athena, was ten times larger than the smallest Greek communities.

City-state often quarreled and fought with one

another. Athens and Sparta, two of the most powerful city-states, were bitter rivals. But when Greece was attacked by a foreign enemy, such as Persia, the city-states united to protect the whole country.

The practices of ancient Greek was same but later a separate city-state like Corinth, Thebes and Athens formed. City-state had their own rules and regulations. They chose god for their safety. Athens and Sparta are bitter enemy and fought with each other. When foreign enemy attacked Greece they united and save their country.

You are allowed to submit only one question in one pdf. The remaining questions may be submitted in separate pdfs.

TITLE: Establishment of City-States in ancient Greece

In early times, groups of rich landowners ran the city-states, but sometimes one leader, called a tyrant, seized power. Tyrants usually ruled fairly, but some were cruel and unjust. Athens introduced a system of government called democracy. Many other city-states developed the same system. We know most about the way Athens was organized from surviving evidence. In Athens, democracy allowed every citizen to have a say in state affairs. But only men who were born in the city-state and were not slaves could become citizens. A council of 500 citizens, drawn annually in a lottery, suggested new laws and policies. Citizens voted at the assembly to accept, change or reject these suggestions. Juries of more than 200 citizens tried most Athenian law cases. Jurors were also chosen by lot. There were no lawyers, and only citizens could speak in court.

In past, city-states
ran by rich landowners and tyrants.
Democracy was established by Athens.
In which every citizen had right to speech.
However, who born ~~in~~ and were not slaves
could become citizens of city-state. In
city-state citizens had many responsibilities
and it was citizens^{only} who could speak
in court. ~~only~~

TITLE: Athens, the first Democracy

Education in ancient Greece was not free. Only the wealthy citizens could afford to go to school, where they attended classes from about the age of seven. The sons of poor citizens learned their father's trade. At 18, youths were trained to fight, so they were prepared to go for war when necessary. Some girls were taught to read and write at home, but lessons in housework were considered much more important. One writer even said that sending a girl to school would be like "giving extra poison to a dangerous snake!" In Sparta, education was much tougher than elsewhere in Greece. When they were seven, Spartan boys went to board in army barracks. They were given so little to eat that they had to steal food. This was supposed to teach them to be cunning soldiers. Spartan girls attended gymnastic, dancing, music and singing lessons.

Education in Greece was not free only rich can afford it. Teenagers were trained for war. Girls learned education at home and learning house work were important. Education in Sparta was harder ~~than~~ in Greece. Boys were sent to Army barracks at early age. ~~Spartan~~^{and} girls attended sports and extra curricular classes.

TITLE : Education in ~~Greece~~ Ancient Greece