

Beyonce

Source ciudadanía. Una concept of usual definition. According to the definition of citizenship, citizenship seems to have these features: * members of a community that sits on a permanent basis in a territory . * enjoyment of rights that must be protected by the city or state, is the opportunity to participate in the work of the community government policy directly or **indirectly. Citizenship in the Greco-Roman antiquity.** In Roman law the term civis was reserved for members of the community men men, not slaves, of age, born to parents Romans, etc, women, slaves, foreigners, etc. were not considered citizens and had less derechos. En Greece recognized the political term used to refer to the citizen was a member of the political community that met the requirements, in some Greek cities the citizens came to being very active because they could actively participate in the government of the polis of the city-state and democracy. It through Greece and Rome the citizen was someone who was recognized by a corpus of rights and duties and stressed in particular the duty to defend the city wielding weapons if **necessary. Citizenship in democracy griega. la political tradition.** Being a citizen meant above all to participate active in politics, it had a responsibility to come to the House and take part in public debates about the problems of the city, the meetings were held 40 times a year in the most agora. La public office assigned by lot, to be exercised by a year to encourage the participation of poor citizens were established with various financial incentives that paid attendance at the Assembly and the performance of the charges, the minimum age for admission as a citizen was 30 years. For the Greek citizen was primarily dealing with public issues and do so through deliberation by an open discussion in which arguments are exchanged, reasons and opinions together to reach agreement on what should be done in each case This was complemented by the participation in the Assembly votación. La was governed by three principles: * isonomy or equality before the law, every citizen had the same basic rights and duties as any other . * isegoria or equal word, every citizen had the same right as any other to make use of the word and express their views before the Assembly . * koinonia or community cooperation to achieve the public good, the good of all rather than focusing on the particular good, distinguished between the particular and **common. Citizenship in ancient Rome: the legal tradition.** Citizenship was the legal recognition of some people as full members of the Republic and later the Empire, the citizen was one who enjoyed the legal protection afforded by laws and institutions, as Gaius the citizen is one who acts under the law and expect the protection of the law throughout the entire imperio. El Greek citizen was an active subject who is held accountable governance while in Rome is best understood as a legal title can claim certain rights.