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SOLON'S REFORMS

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In the history of Athenian statehood, the period VI - V centuries. B.C. marked by the large-scale reforms that led to the establishment of a democratic political regime in Attica. The reform activities of Solon, Klisfen and Pericles ensured the development of Athens, turning the policy into an advanced center of Ancient Greece. It should be noted that the process of reforms was accompanied by a permanent struggle between the tribal aristocracy and the demos, which ended with the victory of the demos. As a result of this struggle in Athens a slave-owning state arose in the form of a democratic republic. In the process of struggle of the people with the nobility it turned out that their forces were approximately equal. It was decided to choose the intermediary of the aisimnet, and entrust him with the management of the policy and the publication of new laws. To this end, as well as to conquer the island of Salamin in 594, Archon was chosen Solon.

The reform of Salon can be divided into economic and political. The main economic reform of the Salon was called seismic (the burden of assembly), that is, the cleaning of debt stones from the plots of the poor peasants. Taking a loan on a

pledge, the poor often fell into bondage slavery. Solon abolished the peasants' debts, returned their plotters, and abolished debt slavery. Starting even in search of sold out of the state. The practical significance of the reform was to increase the number of average landowners who became the social base of Athens. Changes in the monetary system were made. Solon issued a law on the freedom of wills, which affirmed private ownership of land and allowed generic possessions. Solon banned the export of bread from Attica and encouraged the export of olive oil. Encouraging the cultivation of olives, grapes, and took measures to regulate water supply in the territory of Attica. Economic reforms have contributed to transforming Attica from the country of farming into a country where high-intensity garden gardens with a significant share of marketable products were dominated. In order to encourage and develop artisan production, Solon introduced a law according to which a son could refuse to help an elderly father if he had not taught his craft. The unification of units of measure and weight was carried out. Liquidated local and tribal measures. In order to facilitate foreign trade, the old Eugene system was replaced by the widespread euphemistic monetary system. This also led to a reduction in property qualification, since the Euboean talent was lighter than the Eugene. The circle of Athenian citizenship has expanded at the expense of low-income people. In order to increase the political weight of the artisans, Solon replenished them with metek (foreigners) who received civil rights. Logical completion of the transformations of Solon became his socio-political reforms, the most important - timocracy (thime - property qualification). The dominant position of eupadrits was provided by genecetry - the occupation of positions thanks to the privilege of birth. Solon set the privilege of property and public service - Timocracy. The highest source of power, the sovereign right, the reforms of Solon was recognized by the people, and the political body of the people's assembly (ecclesia) in which all adult citizens participated. A new Democratic Council was created - the Booleon, which consisted of 400 representatives elected from tribal filos, with each of 4 in each of 100 representatives. She was an advisory body that was preparing a decision at a people's meeting. A new judicial body was established - the jury trial - helium. The judges were elected by fillets of all 4 bits. Their functions were limited to the consideration of civil and criminal cases, the care of officials. To manage the finances of the policy, the treasurers' posts were introduced. Solon died in 559. But the laws did not stop the political struggle. Their significance is that they opened the way for the formation of the state of Athens, as a policy and laid the foundations of democracy. Though the struggle of the demos and the nobles continued after the reforms, but acquired a new quality.