

## Summary

The goal of the thesis "The Greek and Roman reformers" is to establish representative summary and comparison of the actions of the most important political figures of ancient Greece and Rome, that significantly influenced the power structure of society, and also a comparison of then political systems as such.

It is focused especially on concrete actions and legislative, especially constitutional, changes initiated by the selected reformers, it also deals with personal motivations and a brief biographical informations.

The thesis is divided into two main parts.

The first part deals with Greece, particularly Athens, and tracks the causes, origin, evolution and the victory of democracy, but also problems associated with it, and the main actors in this process, namely Solon, it's founder, who was not entirely consistent in suppressing the power of the wealthy ones, radical democrat Cleisthenes and his decisive steps towards equality and the removal of the aristocratic regime, and charismatic Pericles, who, though accused of populism and demagogy, gave a decisive impetus to the Athenian political, cultural and power development and within his epoch the democracy has achieved its peak.

The second part is focused on the final period and definitive end of the Roman republic, which was, in spite of its title, the government of the oligarchy of the rich ones rather than all citizens government and those who allow or directly contributed to its downfall, namely the disruptive tendencies of the Gracchi brothers, which was paradoxically performed to save the republic, the creator of mercenary system Gaius Marius, who gave rise to personal dependence of soldiers on the military commanders, sworn and reactionary aristocrat Lucius Cornelius Sulla, who made the last major attempt to maintain power in the hands of the nobility and the political and military genius Gaius Julius Caesar, who became the first real Roman autocrat since kings.

The final chapter offers a comparison of political systems in both countries and consideration of their political regimes.