

Sparta and Athens

Chapter 5, Section 3 (113-115)

Sparta: The Military Ideal

1000 B.C. invaders overran _____ and conquered the people which they named _____.

They called their capital _____, which was located in a _____.

Spartan Society

Three groups, first group called _____, descended from _____, controlled the city-state. They divided the land among themselves and the Helots worked it. The second group, _____, were _____. They were _____ and served in the _____. They had no political _____. They farmed or lived in towns and could become _____. The third lowest group were the _____, and considered slaves. For fear of Helot uprisings, the Spartans created a _____ society.

Government in Sparta

Two _____ headed the government in Sparta. One led the _____, the other took care of _____. A _____ was made up of 28 wealthy, aristocratic citizens. They proposed _____ and served as the criminal _____. The final part was the _____ who voted to accept or reject the vote of the counsel. The assembly also elected 5 _____ that made sure the _____ stayed within the law and they controlled the education.

Life in Sparta

Sparta controlled the lives of its citizens from birth to death. _____ training was the basis of their education along with _____ and _____. 18 to 20 year olds were trained specifically for _____. From 20 to 30 they were in the military. Men could marry, but not live at home. They were available for military service until the age of 60. Older men were expected to work for the public good. Spartan girls had to be _____ and _____ and devoted to the city-state. Both boys and girls studied _____ for discipline and coordination. This training led to an almost unbeatable _____, but they gave up _____ freedom. In addition, Spartan society created little in art, literature, philosophy, or science.

Athens: The Birth of a Democracy

Athens is located on the _____ and is one of the _____ fertile lands in Greece.

Since, Athens did not have fertile land, the Athenians turned to the sea and many became _____.

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When _____ was introduced in 600 B.C it made it easier to buy and sell goods.

_____ was constructed and became Athens special port.

Athenian Society

_____ formed the top group in Athenian society. Citizens could be rich aristocrats or poor farmers.

Only _____ had the right to vote.

The _____ were the next group in the Athens. This group usually worked as _____ or _____. If you were born outside of Athens you were considered a _____.

Metics were considered free and paid the same taxes as citizens. Metics could _____ take part in government or own land.

At the bottom of society were the _____. Athenians considered slavery _____ and _____.

Slaves and Metics made up _____ of the population of Athens.

Early Government

After Athen's monarchy ended, an _____ developed. Only citizens could hold office and all adult _____ met in an assembly.

During times of war they elected a _____. They also elected nine _____ to serve one year terms.

_____, in 621 B.C created Athen's first written law code. This laws were very harsh and to this day we call a harsh law _____.

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Explain the changes Solon made in Athens. What would have been the results if Solon had not changed made the changes he did.

_____ ruled over Athens as a tyrant. He did improve the
_____ but clashed with the _____.

Athenian Democracy

Explain the difference between a direct-democracy and a representative democracy. Why would direct-democracy be difficult to use today?