

# Terms, People, and Places

City-State:

Polis:

Acropolis:

Citizen:

Monarchy:

Aristocracy:

Oligarchy :

Phalanx:

Democracy:

Tyrant:

Legislature:

Pericles:

Direct Democracy:

Stipend:

Ostracism:

# Lesson Objectives

- Understand how geography influenced the Greek city-states
- Define the three types of government that developed in the Greek city-states
- Explain how Sparta and Athens differed
- Explain how Pericles instituted a direct democracy in Athens
- Identify the culture and values shared by Greeks

# Summary

## “The Rise of Greek City-States”

Geography played a huge role in the shaping of Greek city-states. As Greek city-states grew, they developed different types of government, including an early form of democracy.

## CHAPTER

## 4

## SECTION 2

## Section Summary

## THE RISE OF GREEK CITY-STATES

## READING CHECK

What is a tyrant?

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## VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *imposing* mean in the underlined sentence? It comes from a Latin word that means “to put upon.” Use this word-origins clue to help you figure out the meaning of *imposing*.

## READING SKILL

## Identify Supporting Details

What details in the Summary support the main idea that geography had a role in the development of Greece?

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Greek city-states were isolated from one another by mountains or water. The seas, however, provided a vital link to the outside world. The Greeks became skilled sailors and traders. As they traveled, they acquired new ideas from foreign lands, which they adapted to their own needs.

As their world expanded, the Greeks evolved a unique version of the city-state, called the **polis**. The polis consisted of a major city or town and its surrounding countryside. The **acropolis**, or high city, with its many temples, stood on a hill. Because the population was small for each city-state, the **citizens** felt a shared sense of responsibility for the triumphs and failures of their polis.

Different forms of government evolved in Greece. At first, there was a **monarchy**. In a monarchy, a hereditary ruler exercises central power. In time, the power shifted to an **aristocracy**—or rule by the landholding elite. As trade expanded and a wealthy middle class emerged, the result was a form of government called an **oligarchy**—where power is in the hands of a small, wealthy elite.

A new method of fighting also emerged. The **phalanx** was a massive tactical formation of heavily armed foot soldiers. In the city-state of **Sparta**, Spartans focused on developing strong military skills, paying less attention to trade, wealth, new ideas, or the arts.

In **Athens**, government evolved from a monarchy into an aristocracy. Under the aristocracy, discontent spread among ordinary citizens. Slowly Athens moved toward **democracy**, or government by the people. Despite government reforms under the leadership of Solon in around 594 B.C., there was still unrest. This led to the rise of **tyrants**, or those who gained power by force. They often won support from the merchant class and the poor by imposing reforms to help these groups. In 507 B.C., the reformer Cleisthenes broadened the role of ordinary citizens in government and made the assembly a genuine **legislature**, or lawmaking body.

Despite divisions among city-states, Greeks shared a common culture. They spoke the same language, honored the same ancient heroes, participated in common festivals, and prayed to the same gods.

## Review Questions

1. What different forms of governments evolved in ancient Greece?

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2. What reforms did Cleisthenes make?

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# Aim #14: How did Greek city-states develop?



# Geography Shapes Greece

Greece is part of the Balkan Peninsula

Mountainous (75%)

Adriatic Sea

Ionian Sea

Aegean Sea

Mediterranean Sea

Thousands of Islands

The seas connected Greece to the outside world- Cultural diffusion & trade

Greek city-states were isolated by mountains (3/4 of Greece) or water



# Geography Shapes Greece

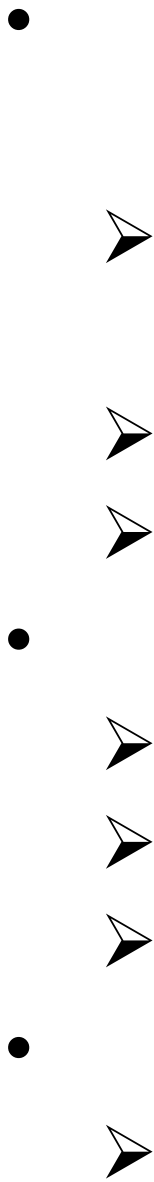


ΗΛΛΗΝΩΝ  
 ΑΣΙΟΥΔΑΙΩΝ  
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 ΤΟΧΗ ΦΑΤΟΚΛΗ  
 ΚΗ ΣΚΑΤΤΡΟ  
 ΤΟΥΡΙΣΤΙΑΣ

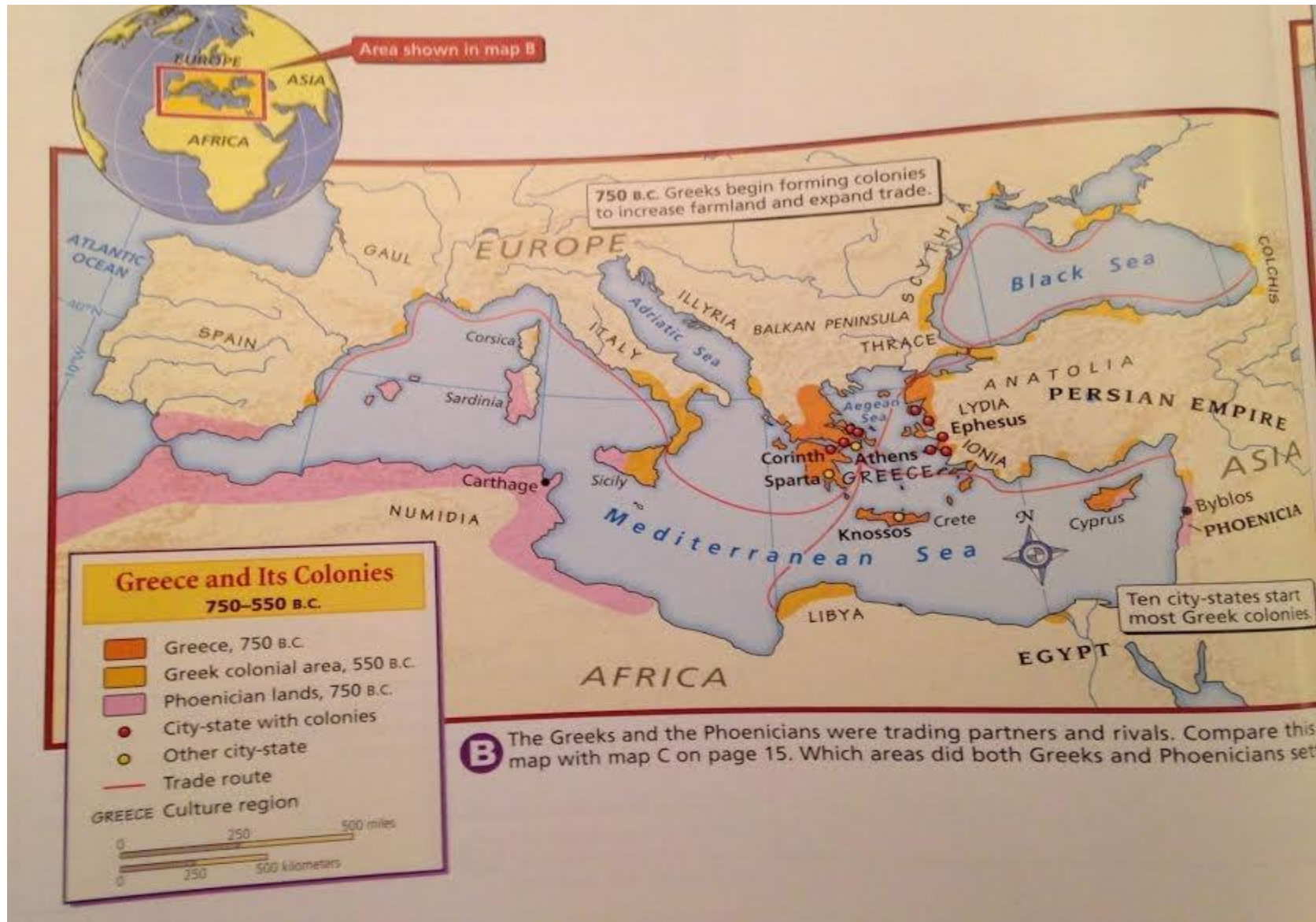
**Development of the Alphabet**

Phoenician	Greek	Roman
𐤀	Α	A
𐤁	Β	B
𐤂	Δ	D
𐤃	Κ	K
𐤄	Λ	L
𐤅	Ν	N

**Chart Skills** Our alphabet comes to us from the Phoenicians by way of the Greeks. The word *alphabet* itself comes from the first two Greek letters, *alpha* and *beta*. Describe how the modern letter *L* has changed over time.



# Ancient Greece & Colonies



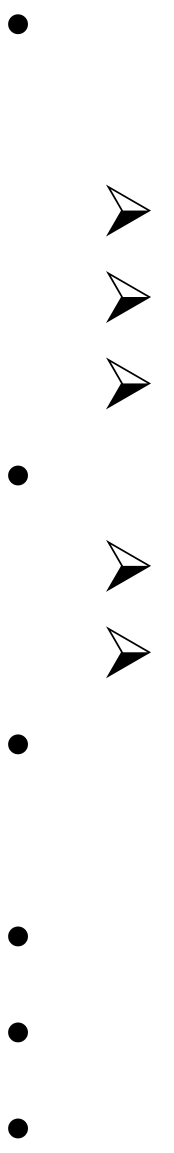
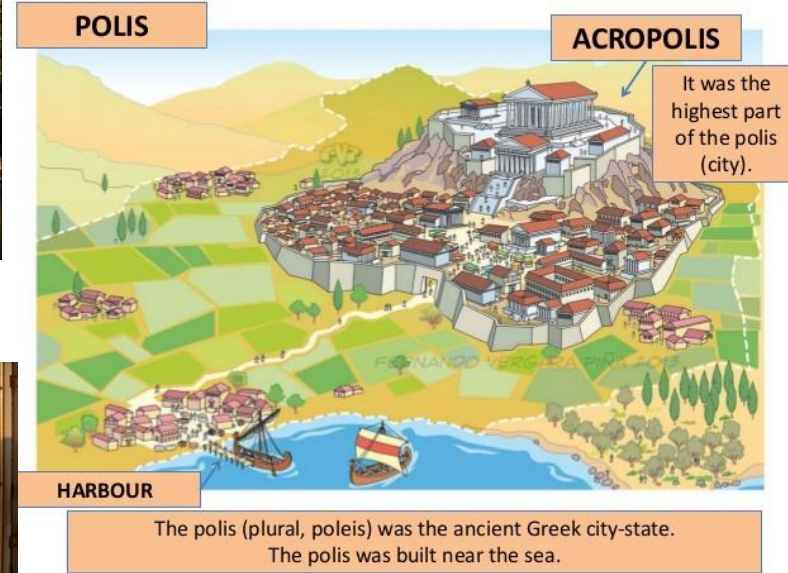
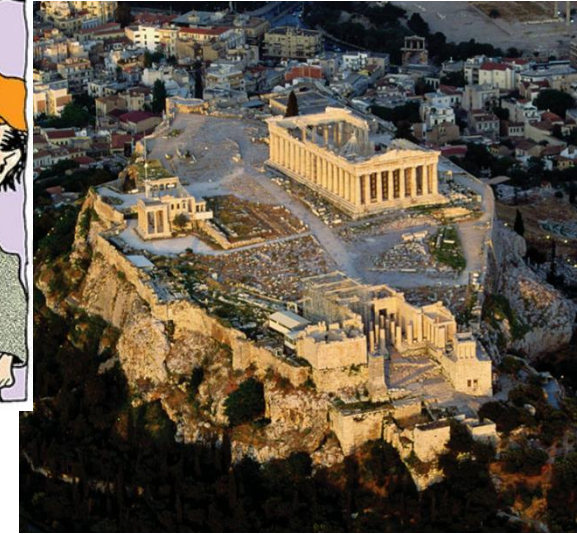
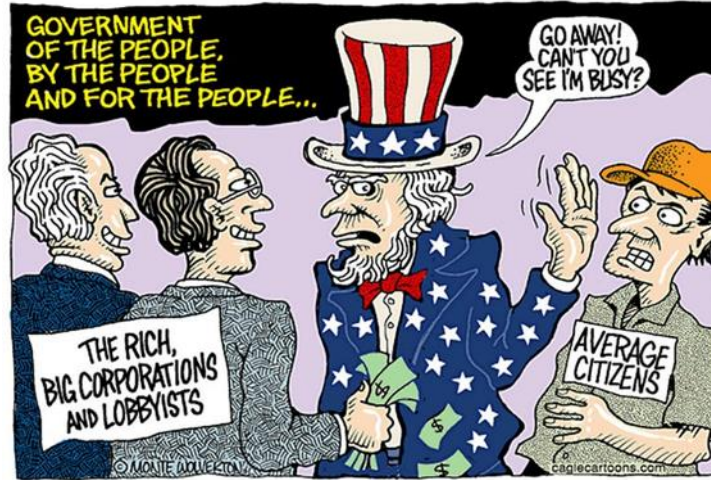




## **Checkpoint**

How did geography influence the Greek city-states?

# Rise of City-States (Polis)



# OLIGARCHY

THIS IS SPARTA!



POWER IN THE HANDS OF A FEW WEALTHY CITIZENS

# MONARCHY



POWER IN THE HANDS OF A HEREDITARY FIGURE

# TYRANNY



SOLE RULER WHO TOOK POWER BY FORCE VS. INHERITANCE

"...we (Athenians) are called a **DEMOCRACY**, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not the few, with equal justice to all alike in their private disputes."

**-PERICLES**





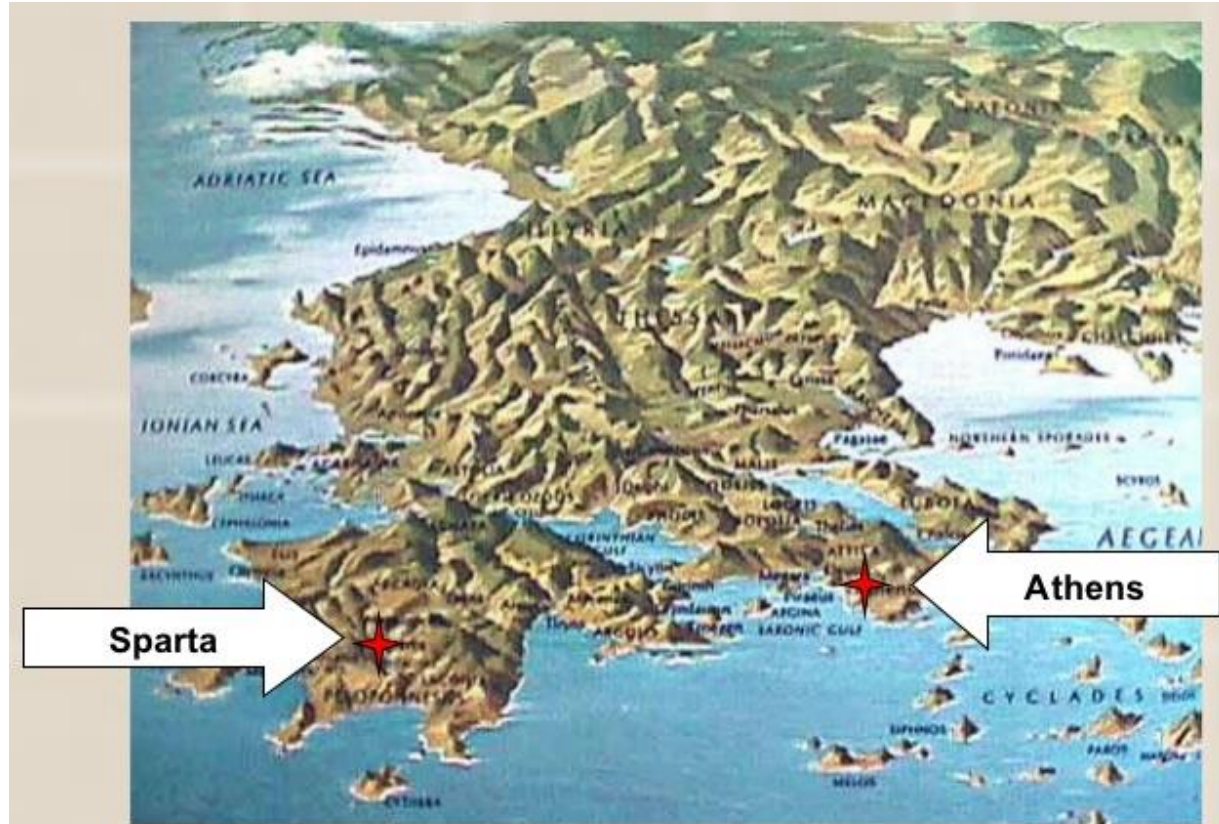
# Checkpoint

How did government evolve in the  
Greek city-states?

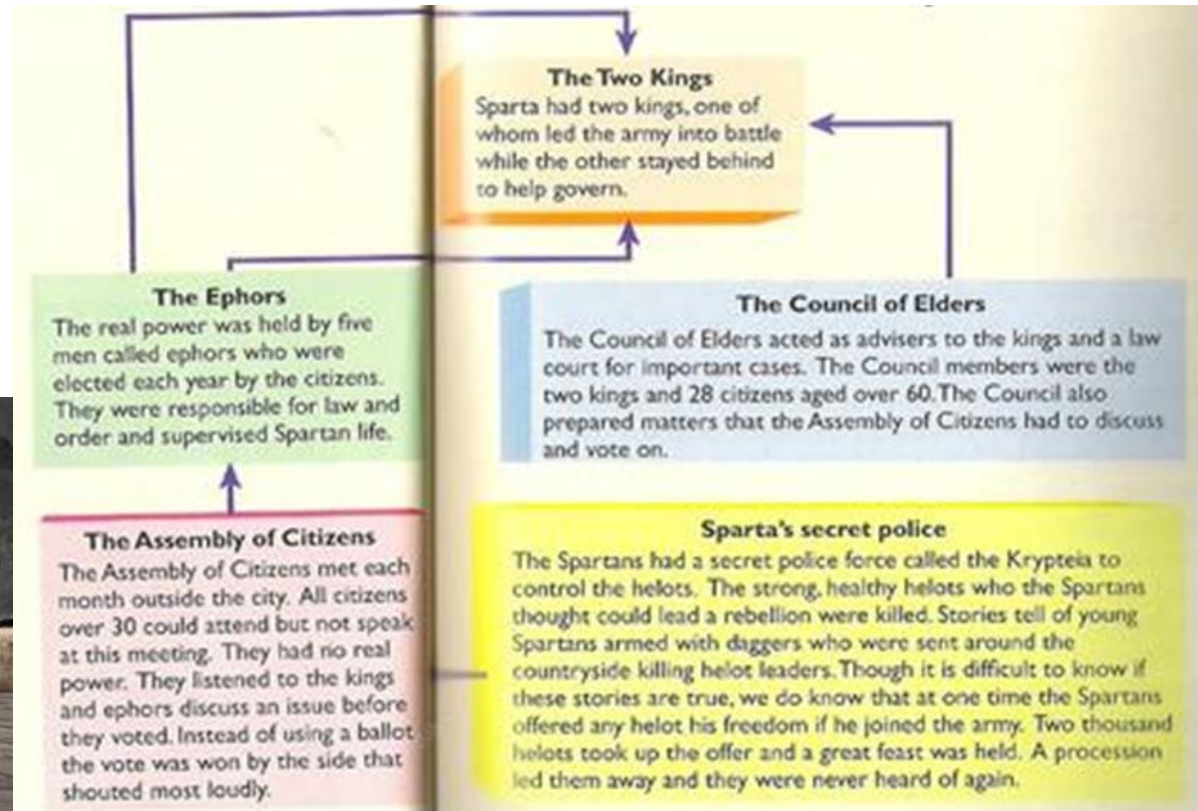
# **If you're a ruler, what would you require of your citizens?**

- jury duty?
- required voting?
- serving in army?
- basic education? type?

# Athens VS Sparta



# Sparta



# Sparta

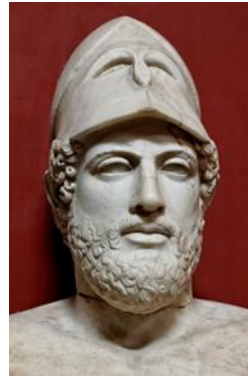


**“Come back with your shield, or on it”**





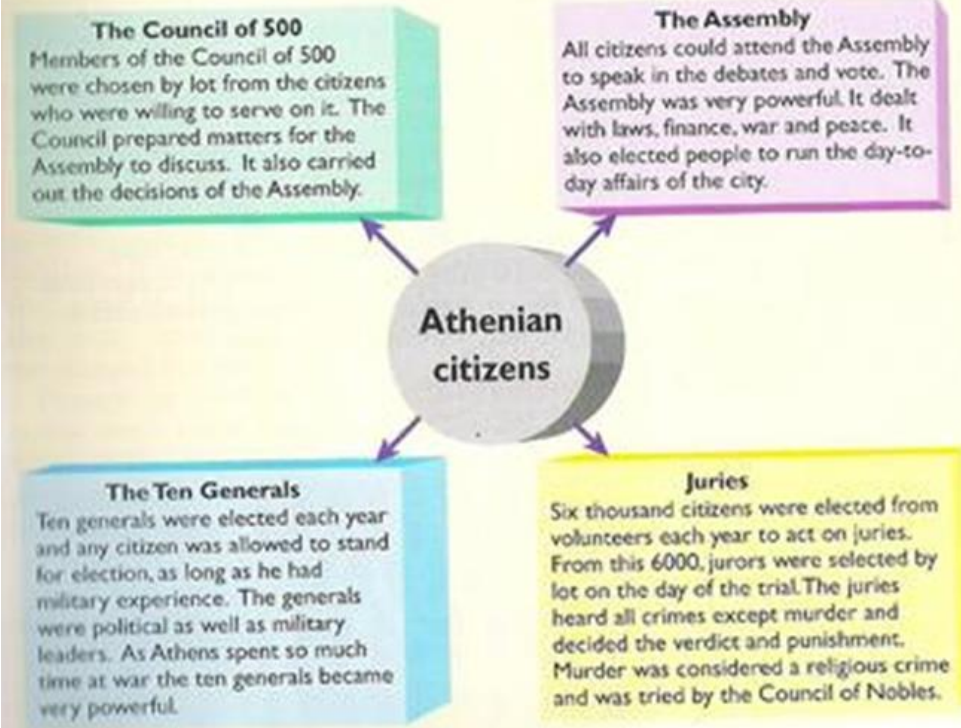
# Athens



Protection, Beautification,  
Democracy



## Source 3.4.4 Government in Athens



# Beauty of Athens: Parthenon



# Age of Pericles

“Just because you do not take an interest in politics doesn't mean politics won't take an interest in you”



“... We (Athenians) are called a **DEMOCRACY**, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not the few, with equal justice to all alike in their private disputes.”

**-PERICLES**



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- **Pericles's Funeral Oration** (431 BCE)
- speech at funeral of Athenians slain in battle
- Considered one of earliest & greatest expressions of democratic ideals
- “Our constitution is called a democracy because power is in the hands not of a minority but of the whole people.”
- “We alone regard a man who takes no interest in public affairs, not as a harmless but as a useless character.”

## FACES OF HISTORY

# PERICLES

c. 495–429 BC



Born to a powerful Athenian family, Pericles showed interest in philosophy and art even as a young man. Once he had become an adult,

Pericles became involved with a number of influential politicians who were working to make Athens more democratic. A gifted public speaker, Pericles used his talents to challenge aristocrats who thought their money and influence should allow them to rule the city.

Pericles was a firm believer in the superiority of Athens over other Greek city-states. He was instrumental in forming the Athenian Empire and ordered the building of the Parthenon.

When the Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta broke out, Pericles devised the Athenian strategy of withdrawing inside the city walls. The navy could bring food and supplies to Athens even if the Spartans surrounded the city. Ultimately, that plan led to his death. Overcrowding in the city led to the outbreak of plague, and Pericles was among its victims.

**Draw Conclusions** Why is the 400s BC in Athens sometimes called the Age of Pericles?

# Athenian Society





# Spartan Education



“Instead of softening the boys’ feet with sandals, he required them to harden their feet by going without shoes. He believed that if this habit were cultivated, it would enable them to climb hills more easily and descend steep inclines with less danger, and that a youth who had accustomed himself to go barefoot would leap and jump and run more nimbly than a boy in sandals. And instead of letting them be pampered in the matter of clothing, he introduced the custom of wearing one garment throughout the year, believing that they would thus be better prepared to face changes of heat and cold.”

- Xenophon, *Constitution of the Lacedaemonians*

**Spartan student dress code? purpose?**

# Athenian Education

This drinking cup from 480 BCE illustrates some of the subjects studied by Athenian boys, including instruction in speech and playing the lyre.



**How does this image demonstrate the differences between the Athenian and Spartan systems of education?**

# Education

## Sparta

- **Protect the City**
- **Girls & Boys learn to fight**
- **Unhealthy babies die on hill**
- **Boys:**
- **Age 7 go to camp learn to be tough, steal & fight**
- **Age 20 take a warrior test**
- **Live in barracks until 30 years old**

VS.

## Athens

- **Be a good citizen**
- **Book & physical learning**
- **Until 6 taught at home**
- **Until 14 go to school – reading, writing, math, literature, sports, singing, and playing instruments**
- **18 – military training**
- **Girls - how to read, write, cook, clean, make clothing, songs, and dances**
- **Some rich women had a better education**

**Military training for all boys**



# Government

## Sparta

- **Oligarchy**
- **2 kings & 28 others**
- **Assembly – Cannot debate only say yes or no to a law and picks the Elders by shouting out their names**

## VS

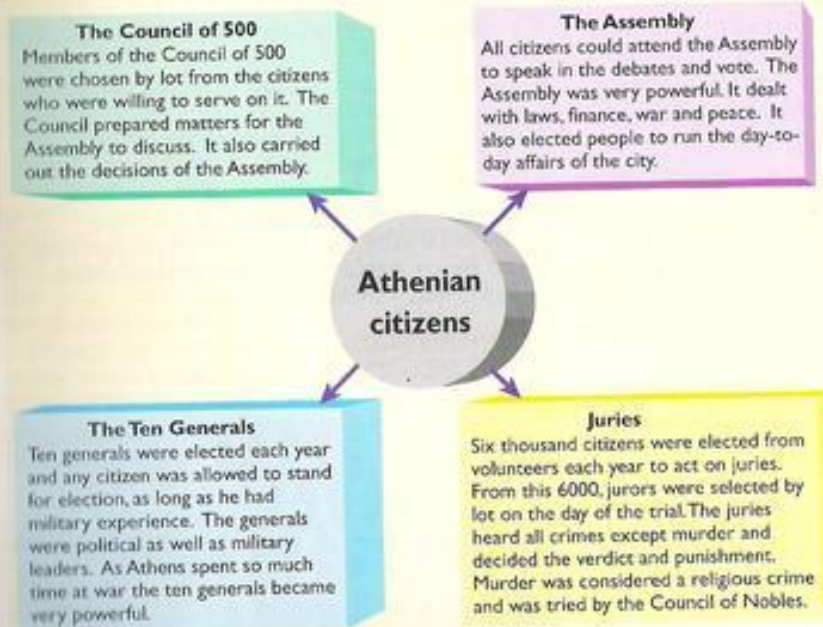
Only free men  
Women don't vote  
Assembly lots of men that propose laws

## Athens

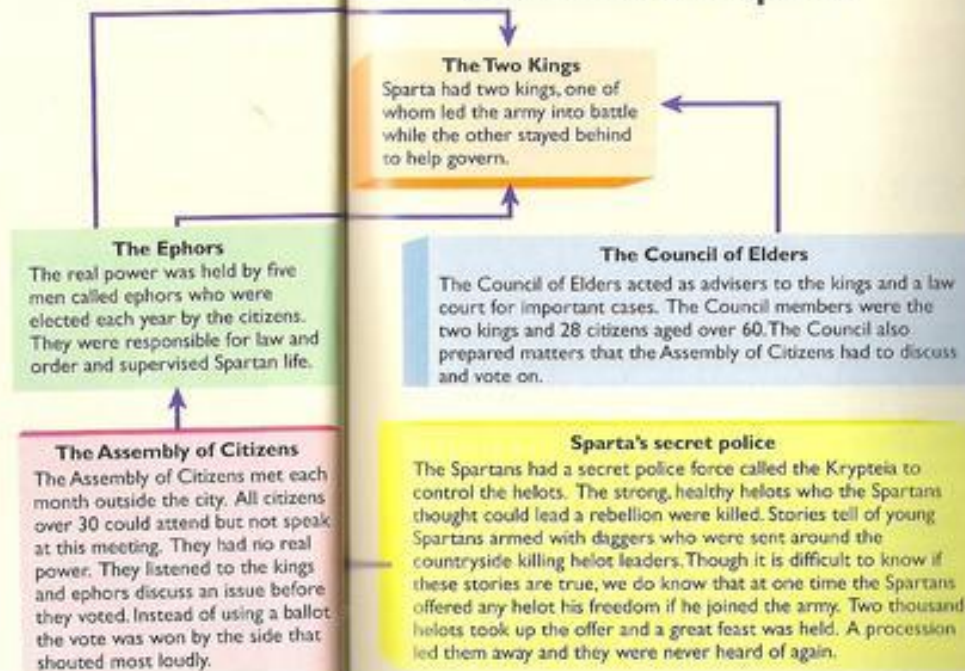
- **Democracy**
- **Everyone takes part**
- **Council**
- **500 men over the age of 30**
- **Deal with day to day issues**
- **Assembly debates issues**

**Source 3.4.4**

## Government in Athens



## Government in Sparta



# Women & Slaves

## Sparta

- Women:
- Plain clothing & no jewelry
- Expected to fight
- Free to speak to men
- Own land & Control Property
- Divorce their husbands
- Slaves /Helots:
- Conquered people or born there as slaves
- Government killed legally
- They could marry and even buy their freedom

VS.

## Athens

- Women:
- Cannot own property or vote
- Could not choose their husbands and no divorce
- Can't go out without a man
- Manage the house & kids
- Slaves/Helots:
- Conquered & some born into it
- Variety of jobs, some bad (mines) but some were teachers and doctors

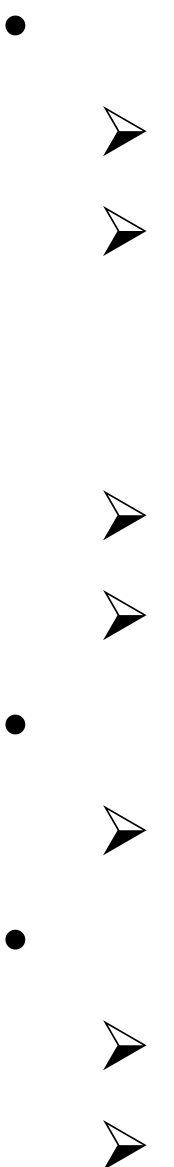
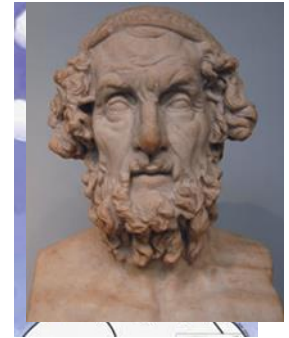


## **Checkpoint**

How did Athens and Sparta differ?



# Forces of Unity



# Two City-States: Athens and Sparta



“Every man make up his mind  
to fight and move on his  
enemy! Strong as I am, It’s  
hard for me to face so many  
men and fight with all at  
once... And yet I will!”

–Homer, *Iliad*.



**What values does this reveal  
to us about a Greek soldier?**

Do you think the epics of Homer are a reliable source of information about the history of the ancient Greeks? Why or why not?



## Minoan

- 2800 BCE/ Island of Crete
- Strong boat technology to avoid pirates
- Loved Sports
- Water-based lifestyle
- Built world's first arena
- Bull-Leaping
- Carpentry – used wood resources
- Labyrinth built to protect palace
- Rulers were priest-kings
- Polytheistic; Mother Earth
- No walls to protect cities
- Civilization Ended 1400 BCE
- Civilization died mysteriously probably due to volcano
  - Much like the Greek city-state of Athens

- Similar fashions; traded with one another
- Produced Olives/ Olive Oil
- Successful traders
- Created settlements
- Pre-Greek in culture
- Similar language
- Kings led the city-state

## Mycenaean

- 2000 BCE civilization started by moving from Balkan Mts. to southern Peloponnesus/ Greek lowlands
- Copied Minoan fashions
- “Warriors at Heart”
- Supposedly fought in the Trojan War against the city-state of Troy
- Much like the Greek city-state of Sparta
- Civilization ended due to civil wars; taken over by Dorians - people with stronger weapons
- Walled cities to protect settlements
- Relied on hunting

# Class work: Complete the following chart:

	Minoans	Mycenaeans
Years of Existence		
Place		
Who were they influenced by?		
Economy		
Religion/Culture		
Government/Rulers		
Downfall		



## **Checkpoint**

What forces unified Greek city-states?



I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD  
Please jot down what you  
have gotten from today's  
lesson and what you still  
have questions on.