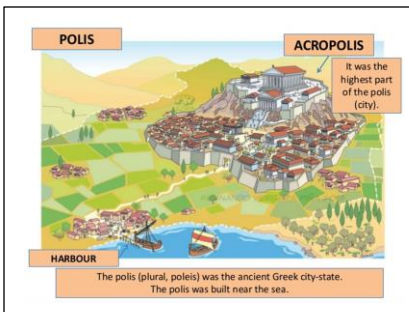


# Aim #14: How did Greek City-States Develop?

## The Rise of Greek City-States

NYS SS Framework 9.3a, 9.3b



**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.



Timeline of Greek History through the Classical Age



### Geography Shapes Greece



### Mini Lecture

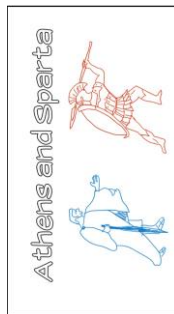
- Greek **city-states** were isolated from one another by mountains (75% of Greece) or water & therefore developed diff. cultures.
- The seas, however, provided a vital link to the outside world. The Greeks became skilled sailors & traders. As they traveled, they acquired new ideas from foreign lands, which they adapted to their own needs-Phoenician Alphabet.
- 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 & its surrounding countryside. The **acropolis**, or high city, with its many temples, stood on a hill.
- 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 & 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.
- In the city-state of **Sparta**, Spartans focused on developing strong military skills, paying less attention to trade, wealth, new ideas, or the arts. Women were respected.
- Athens focused on education, the arts, & trade. Women were however viewed & treated as inferiors.
- In Athens, government evolved from a monarchy into an aristocracy. Under the aristocracy, discontent spread among ordinary citizens. Slowly Athens moved toward (Direct & limited) **democracy** or government by the people.
- A golden age began in Athens under the leadership of **Pericles**. Because of his wisdom & skill, the economy thrived & the government became more democratic.
- Periclean Athens was a **direct democracy**. Under this system, citizens take part directly in the daily affairs of government.
- Pericles believed that citizens from all social classes should participate in government. Therefore, Athens began to pay a **stipend**, or fixed salary, to men who served in the Assembly & its Council.
- In addition, Athenians served on juries. A **jury** is a panel of citizens who make the final judgment in a trial.
- Athens prospered during the Age of Pericles. Pericles' efforts helped turn Athens into the cultural center of Greece. The arts were encouraged through public festivals, dramatic competitions, & building programs. Building projects increased Athens' prosperity by creating jobs for artisans & workers--- The **Parthenon**
- Despite divisions among city-states, Greeks shared a common culture. They spoke the same language, honored the same ancient heroes, participated in common festivals, & prayed to the same gods.

**OLIGARCHY** THIS IS SPARTA  
**MONARCHY** vs. **TYRANNY**  
 Hereditary's  
 "...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**  
 FEUN EAGLES ABOUT VOTING - JTBING 2013

POWER IN THE HANDS OF A FEW WEALTHY CITIZENS vs. POWER IN THE HANDS OF A HEREDITARY FIGURE vs. SOLE RULER WHO TOOK POWER BY FORCE VS. INHERITANCE

**ATHENS** vs. **SPARTA**

Largest City Rich Democracy Education Reading Writing Music Art Strong Navy	Greek City-States Language Political Power Slaves Trade Religion	Strongest Military Athletic Physically Fit Trained boys to be warriors Won the Peloponnesian War against Athens
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### Review Questions:

1. What different forms of governments evolved in ancient Greece?
2. How did geography influence Greece?
3. In what ways did Athens and Sparta differ?
4. What forces united Greek city-states?

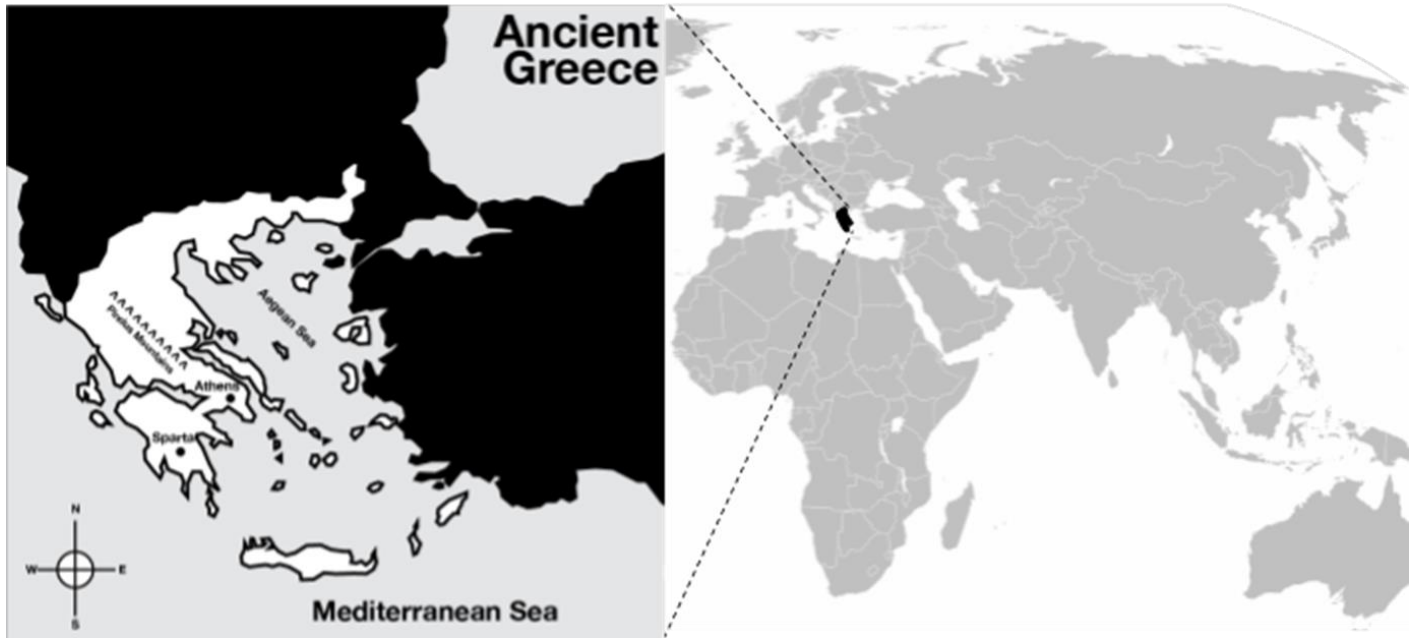
### Resources/Documents:

- Map of Ancient Greece
- Video "Athens Vs. Sparta"
- Excerpts on life in Athens and Sparta

### Further Reading: Chapter 4, Section 2



## What was the geographic and historical context for the rise of classical civilizations in Greece?



**Directions:** Examine the maps above and excerpt, then answer the questions that follow.

**Greece** is in southeastern **Europe** and consists of a mainland and an **archipelago** [chain of islands]. Mainland Greece is a large peninsula surrounded on three sides by the **Mediterranean Sea** (branching into the Ionian Sea in the west and the **Aegean Sea** in the east).

The geography of Greece greatly influenced the culture in that, with **few natural resources** and **surrounded by water**, the people eventually took to **the sea** for their livelihood. **Mountains** cover eighty percent of Greece which provides little opportunity for **agriculture**. As a result, the early Greeks colonized neighboring islands and founded settlements along the coast of **Anatolia** (also known as **Asia Minor**, modern day **Turkey**). The Greeks became skilled ship builders, sailors, and **traders** to acquire resources they did not have. One benefit of Greece's trade with other nations was that they encountered the Phoenician alphabet, which they adapted and became the basis for Latin and many other languages including English.

The mountains that covered Greece and the seas between islands also **isolated** the people of Greece. As a result, Greeks developed individual **polis**, also known as **city-states**. City-states were cities with surrounding land and villages. Each city-state was **independent** and located in an **isolated valley**. While the Greeks spoke the same language, they had different cultures and government and social structures because they were divided. The mountains separating the city-states were **barriers to cultural diffusion and unity**. In addition, a lack of resources and differences between the city-states led to **rivalry** and **antagonism** that led to wars. The two most well-known city-states were **Sparta** and **Athens**.

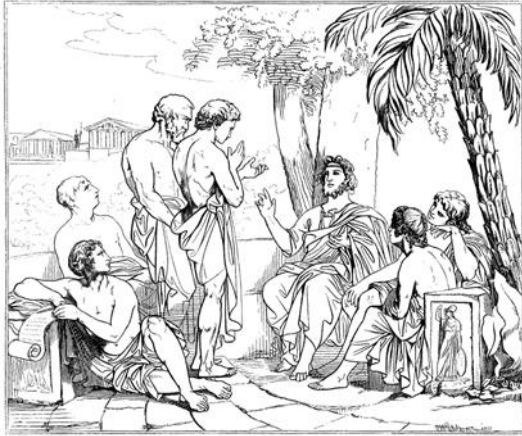
**1. Identify two geographic features that separated the Greek city-states.**

**2. Describe two ways that mountains in Greece affected the Ancient Greeks.**

**3. Describe two ways that water surrounding Greece affected the Ancient Greeks.**

## How did Greek city-states differ?

**ATHENS**



**SPARTA**



**Vs.**

The rivalry between Athens and Sparta, two of the Greek city-states greatly affected Ancient Greece and has now become legendary. **Feuding** between Sparta and Athens eventually led to a twenty-seven year long **civil war** called the **Peloponnesian War** in 431 BCE which led to the decline of Greece. Historians use **primary sources** and **secondary sources** to identify **causes** for the **rivalry** between Sparta and Athens.

### How did daily life differ between Athens and Sparta?

Directions: [Watch this video on Athens and Sparta](#), then describe what life was like for Athenians and Spartans below.

Life in Athens	Life in Sparta



## How did the core values differ between Athens and Sparta?

**Directions:** Read the excerpts below, then respond to the questions.

### Athens

If we look to the laws, they afford equal justice to all despite their differences. If a man is able to serve the state, he is not hindered by his condition. The freedom we enjoy in our government extends to our ordinary life. There...we do not feel called upon to be angry with our neighbor for doing what he likes...

Advancement in politics is about potential, social class is not allowed to determine merit. Our ordinary citizens, though occupied with personal business, are still fair judges of public issues. At Athens we live exactly as we please, and yet are just as ready to encounter every legitimate danger.

To be happy means to be free. We throw open our city to the world, and never...exclude foreigners from any opportunity of learning or observing.

-Pericles, Funeral Oration

Source: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/ancient/pericles-funeralspeech.asp>

**Based on Pericles' speech, describe what Athenians valued most.**

### Sparta

"Instead of softening their feet with shoe or sandal, his [king of Sparta] rule was to make them hardy through going barefoot. He believed this would allow them to climb hills and run. In fact, with his feet so trained the young Spartan would leap and spring and run faster without shoes than another in the ordinary way. Instead of making them effeminate (ladylike) and spoiled with a variety of clothes, the rule was to give them one piece of clothing the entire year. They would wear the same piece of clothing whether it was hot or cold. This taught them to be brave in all weather. With regards to food, young boys received small amounts of food. It was believed that young boys needed to know the pains of starvation."

- Xenophon, *Constitution of the Lacedaemonians*

Source: <https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/ancient/xeno-sparta1.asp>

**Based on the text above, describe what Spartans valued most.**

## How did the treatment of women differ between Athens & Sparta?

**Directions:** Read the excerpts below, then respond to the questions.

### Athens

Female citizens had few rights in comparison to male citizens. Unable to vote, own land, or inherit, a woman's place was in the home and her purpose in life was the rearing of children. Contact with non-family males was discouraged and women occupied their time with indoor activities such as wool-work and weaving. Girls too were educated in a similar manner to boys but with a greater emphasis on dancing, gymnastics, and musical accomplishment which could be shown off in musical competitions and at religious festivals and ceremonies. The ultimate goal of a girl's education was to prepare her for her role in rearing a family.

Source: <http://www.ancient.eu/article/483/>

**Based on the text, what was life like for women in Athens?**

### Sparta

...The truth is, he [king of Sparta] took in their [women] case, also, all the care that was possible; he ordered the maidens to exercise themselves with wrestling, running, throwing, the quoit [a ring thrown toward a peg in the ground], and casting the dart, to the end that the fruit they conceived might, in strong and healthy bodies, take firmer root and find better growth, and withal that they, with this greater vigor, might be the more able to undergo the pains of childbearing. And to the end he might take away their over great tenderness and fear of exposure to the air, and all acquired womanishness, he ordered that the young women should go naked in the processions, as well as the young men, and dance, too, in that condition, at certain solemn feasts, singing certain songs, whilst the young men stood around, seeing and hearing them.

From *Lycurgus* by Plutarch written 75 C.E. Translated by John Dryden

Source: <http://classics.mit.edu/Plutarch/lycurgus.html>

**Based on this observation by Lycurgus, what was life like for women in Sparta?**