

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

A Tale of Two Cities

INTENTIONS OF THE LESSON

I WANT STUDENTS TO:

1. **KNOW** the similarities and differences between the city-states of Athens and Sparta.
2. **UNDERSTAND** and explain the cause and effects of both the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.
3. Complete a Athens and Sparta Day Planner to demonstrate similarities and differences between the daily life within each society (**SKILL**).

Do Now: How is your community organized and how does it choose its leaders?

Brief History of Greece

- The first great civilization in Greece and Crete was the _____ (2000 BCE – 1400 BCE).
- Around 1400 BCE, the _____ civilization supplanted the Minoan, and dominated Greece until about 1100 BCE, when barbarians known as Dorians invaded.



The Hellenic Era

- Founding of Mycenae on the Peloponnesus (2000-1250 B.C.)
- Mycenae (Greeks) battled for control of the Aegean Sea with _____ — Trojan War

Mycenae and Troy



Emergence of the Polis, or Greek City-State

- Starting around 800 BCE a new civilization, the Hellenic, became dominant in Greece.
- By 750 B.C. _____ - _____ began to form
- The Hellenic civilization was composed of two strands, the _____ and the _____.
- This civilization gave rise to a new form of social/political organization: the _____.

The Polis

- The polis was an _____, self-governing city of between 50,000 and 300,000 people.
- Several dozen polises (Greek "poleis") dotted the Greek countryside
- In each polis, politics, religion, and social life were closely intertwined.

Types of Government

- Two types of government were used in the Greek Polises.
- The Dorians generally had an _____ form of government.
- The Greek word oligarchy means rule by the _____.
- The Ionians developed the first _____ form of government.
- Democracy means rule by the _____.

Sparta and Athens

- Generally speaking, the _____ depended upon agriculture, while the _____ were seafarers and merchants.
- The two primary poleis were Sparta and Athens.
- Sparta was Dorian, oligarchic, and had an agriculture-based economy.
- Athens was Ionian, democratic, and depended on seafaring and trade.

Background and History

- The Greek City-States under the leadership of Athens defeated the _____ Empire
- _____ is acknowledged as the leading Greek state
- However, as _____ relates in his history, Athenians increasingly fear _____ as a competitor and believe they must increase Athen's power and subjugate Sparta

Athens and Sparta were both *poleis* (plural of 'polis')

- Both were city-states, independent, with their own sub-culture and form of governance.
- No "_____ " of Greece
- While you were Greek--and proud of it--your primary _____ and loyalty were towards your city-state
- Many city-states in Greece and elsewhere.
- Athens and Sparta mentioned the most because they emerged as the most _____ ones.

Terms

1.) _____

- Rule by a king

2.) _____

- Rule by a small group of people. Usually elites bound together by interests and wealth.

3.) _____

- Rule by a small group of people, but in the classical definition, they're chosen for their virtue and wise rule (though this wasn't always the case).

4.) _____

- Rule by an individual with absolute power who took power by force, sometimes with popular support

5.) _____

- Center and citadel of city-state. Literally means "high city" or "city at the top."
- Usually refers to the one in Athens today

6.) _____

- An open public area acting as a center of public life and also the marketplace

7.) _____

- Land-bound serfs that worked Spartan land
- From surrounding land of Laconia and Messenia that were conquered.
- Owned by the state and not individual masters--masters could not sell them.
- Sparta got half of the helot's crops.
- Significantly outnumbered the citizens.
 - The potential threat they presented was another reason why the Spartans had such a potent army
 - Spartans were reluctant to fight too far from Sparta lest the helots act up

Different Values

Spartan Values

- _____

-Duty

-Discipline

Athenian Values

-Individuality

-Beauty

- _____

Athens - A city of the Wise

- City located on southern portion of the Greek _____, not on the Peloponnesus
- A city run by _____ and known for both its military might and wisdom in government and battle
- Appropriately named after _____, goddess of wisdom in battle and counsel



Athens – Evolution of Democracy

- Around 1300-700, Athens is ruled by _____.
- Over time it changes to an _____ (a few powerful, elite rule),
- Then a _____ (one person takes control)
- Finally--by 450--a _____ (rule by many)

Athens – Democratic Principles

- New, democratic ideas emerge from Athenian culture and society:
_____ **Democracy:** Citizens elect their representatives
- **Public** _____: Becomes an art in Athens to discuss and argue specifics of government
- **Duties of the** _____: All citizens have responsibilities such as voting, participating in the government process

Women

Women didn't have the same rights as in Sparta

- Expected to take care of the _____
- Boys were taught reading and writing and
- Girls were taught domestic skills by slaves: like _____ and _____
- Not allowed _____ of the house except nearby travels
- Main purpose was to _____ healthy children
- Unusual considering that women played an important role in some religious rites and the city's _____ was Athena

Slavery

Practiced throughout Greece and in Athens

- Rules governing it differed from city-state to city-state.
- Slaves usually _____, typically captured in _____.
- Others were born slaves or their free parents _____ them into slavery for money.
 - Considered by some an abomination to enslave a fellow Greek.
 - Greeks could be slaves, but many free Greeks didn't like the idea.
- Treatment different than that associated with American slavery.
- _____ well-treated in Athens when compared with other places.
 - Couldn't slap a slave because you might inadvertently hit a citizen instead.
 - A master could _____ his slave, though.
 - _____ was taken only under torture.
 - Could _____ freedom or _____ through fighting in war.
 - Masters could _____ their slaves.
 - Even then, though, they couldn't be citizens and there were still conditions on them.
- In other city-states, treatment was much _____.



Sparta – A City of Warriors

- Those who lived around Sparta lived vastly _____ lives.
- They were more focused on _____ and building up _____ to _____.
- An early _____ causes the Spartans to create strict laws that demanded public allegiance to the state.
- Although they did have artistic culture, much of their energy was spent tuning their _____ skills

Sparta – Rise of the Oligarchy

- *olig* (few or little in Greek) *arche* (rule)
- Rule by a _____
- Sparta develops a system where either the city-state was controlled by a _____ or by an _____
- Citizens are not encouraged to _____ freely, the few who rule were usually powerful _____.

Sparta Military

- Men married at the age of _____
- Had to live in _____ for ten years
- If they wanted to see their wives, they had to _____
- At the age of 30, men could finally _____ and were full _____
- Still ate every meal in the military dining hall
- Food was sparse and plain

Athens vs Sparta

Athenian

- _____ to the home
- _____ educated
- responsible for handicrafts and cloth

Spartan

- Controlled home and land when husbands were fighting
- “Come back with your _____, or on it”

Education

Athens

- No _____ education for girls
- Boys learned _____ (speaking skills), mathematics, reading, writing, poetry, music, gymnastics

Sparta

- Military school at age 7 for _____ until 18 when they joined the military
- Lived in barracks and stole to _____
- _____ learned athletics

Sparta's Legacy

- _____ contributions
- The _____ (shown in picture) military formation
- Training and fighting styles
- Simple Lifestyle
 - _____ -of few words
 - _____ -frugal, simple, plain

Athenian Legacy

- Philosophy, Architecture, Drama, Art
- Birthplace of _____
- Adult male citizens directly participated in affairs of the state
- Trial by a _____ selected by lot
- _____ - people could be banished from Athens by vote.
- Council of _____, the _____.