

Sparta and Athens



ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

HOW WERE THE CITY
STATES OF SPARTA
AND ATHENS SIMILAR
AND HOW WERE THEY
DIFFERENT?

(1-2)

WHAT WAS THE GOVERNMENT OF SPARTA LIKE?



- Sparta was located in a **FERTILE** plain on the Peloponnesus
- It was inland from the sea and other city-states
- It became one of the most **POWERFUL** city-states on the Peloponnesus
- The Spartans were descendents of the **DORIANS**
- They forced the people they conquered to be **HELOTS**, meaning slave like warriors

(3-4)

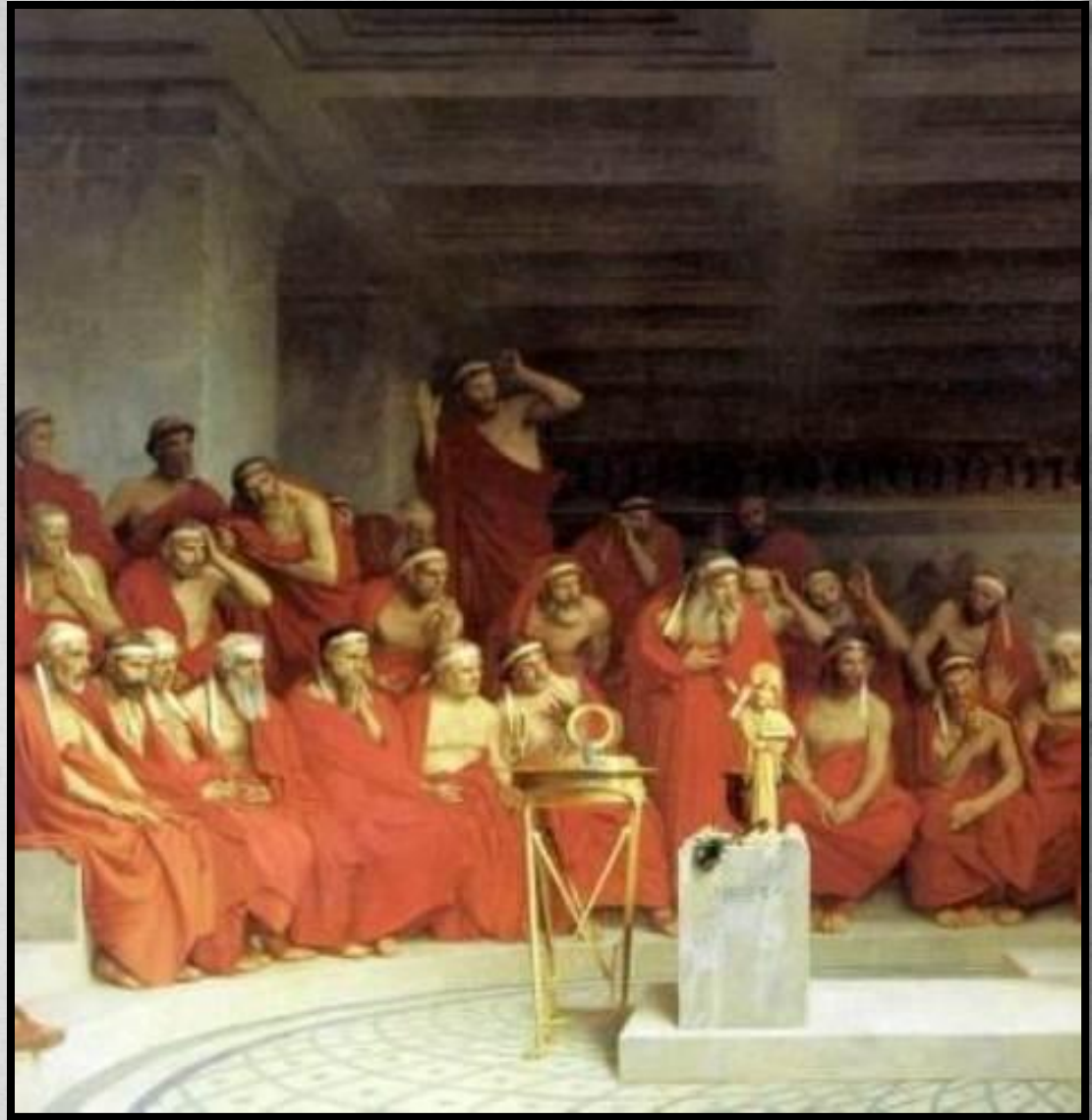
- The helot population was huge, sometimes there were **SEVEN** slaves to every one Spartan citizen



- The Spartans constantly feared an uprising, so they increased their military strength
- Sparta's government was **UNIQUE**
- During times of war they had two kings who ruled, each from a different royal family
- In peace times, they had an **OLIGARCHY** composed of 30 men over 60 years old called elders
- They proposed new laws to an **ASSEMBLY**

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- The assembly was made up of adult male **CITIZENS**
- They mostly approved laws and elected landowners to handle day-to-day things
- The assembly was important, but the **ELDERS** held the real power



WHAT WAS THE GOVERNMENT OF SPARTA LIKE?



(6)

WHAT WAS LIFE LIKE IN SPARTA?

- From a young age, Spartans prepared to be strong
- At age seven, boys were sent to live in training camps
- They lived and ate together
- They practiced gymnastics, **WRESTLING**, and military exercises
- They accepted hardship and were not allowed to **COMPLAIN**
- When they were 18, men began four years of military training



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- Men could **MARRY** between 20 and 30, but they could not leave the training camp until they were 30
- Some men served in the military until they were 60
- The girls trained to be strong also, but not in the military
- Girls exercised daily, but their main responsibility was to raise the children
- Women in Sparta were highly **RESPECTED** and had more **FREEDOM** than in other city-states



(8)

- Spartans were afraid that new ideas might **CHANGE** their way of life, so they were rarely allowed to travel beyond Sparta
- Outside trade was **DISCOURAGED**
- Spartans dressed plainly and ate simple meals
- Spartan today means something that is simple and highly disciplined
- Spartans were trained never to give up, they were taught to **DIE** rather than be defeated

WHAT WAS LIFE LIKE IN SPARTA?



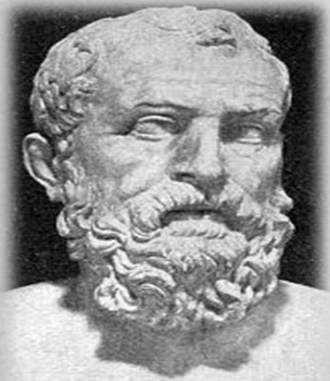
(9-10)

- Athens was totally **DIFFERENT** from Sparta
- They were located on a harbor off the coast of the Aegean Sea
- Athens traded with many different areas, they grew **WEALTHY** from the trade
- An oligarchy replaced the monarchy in Athens in 683 B.C.
- They did not have **WRITTEN** laws until 620 B.C.
- A man named **DRACO** wrote them down, these first written laws were very harsh

HOW DID ATHENS CHANGE ITS GOVERNMENT?

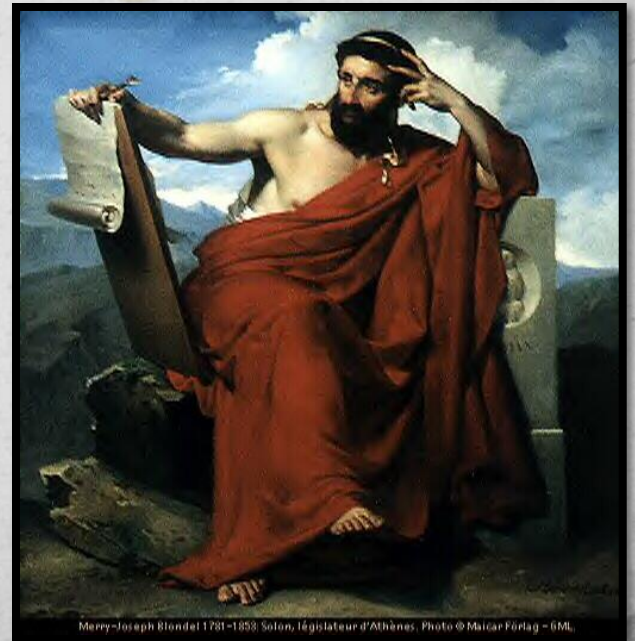


- In about 600 B.C., the farmers in Athens fell into **DEBT**
- Many had to sell themselves into **SLAVERY** to survive
- People in Athens became wary and distrustful of each other
- In 594 B.C., a man named **SOLON** was chosen to handle the debt crisis
- Solon was a respected leader, he made many reforms
 - He cancelled all the debt
 - He freed all the Athens who had sold themselves as slaves
 - He replaced many of Draco's laws with more **FAIR** ones



● “[Lawfulness] makes all things well ordered and fitted and often puts chains on the unjust.”

-Solon-



(13)

- After fixing the debt problem, Solon made it possible for more people to participate in the government.
- Political rights were now based on **WEALTH**, not birthright.
- A man's wealth was determined by how much land he owned, as well as the resources he had.
- The more money a man had, the higher his **POLITICAL** position could be.

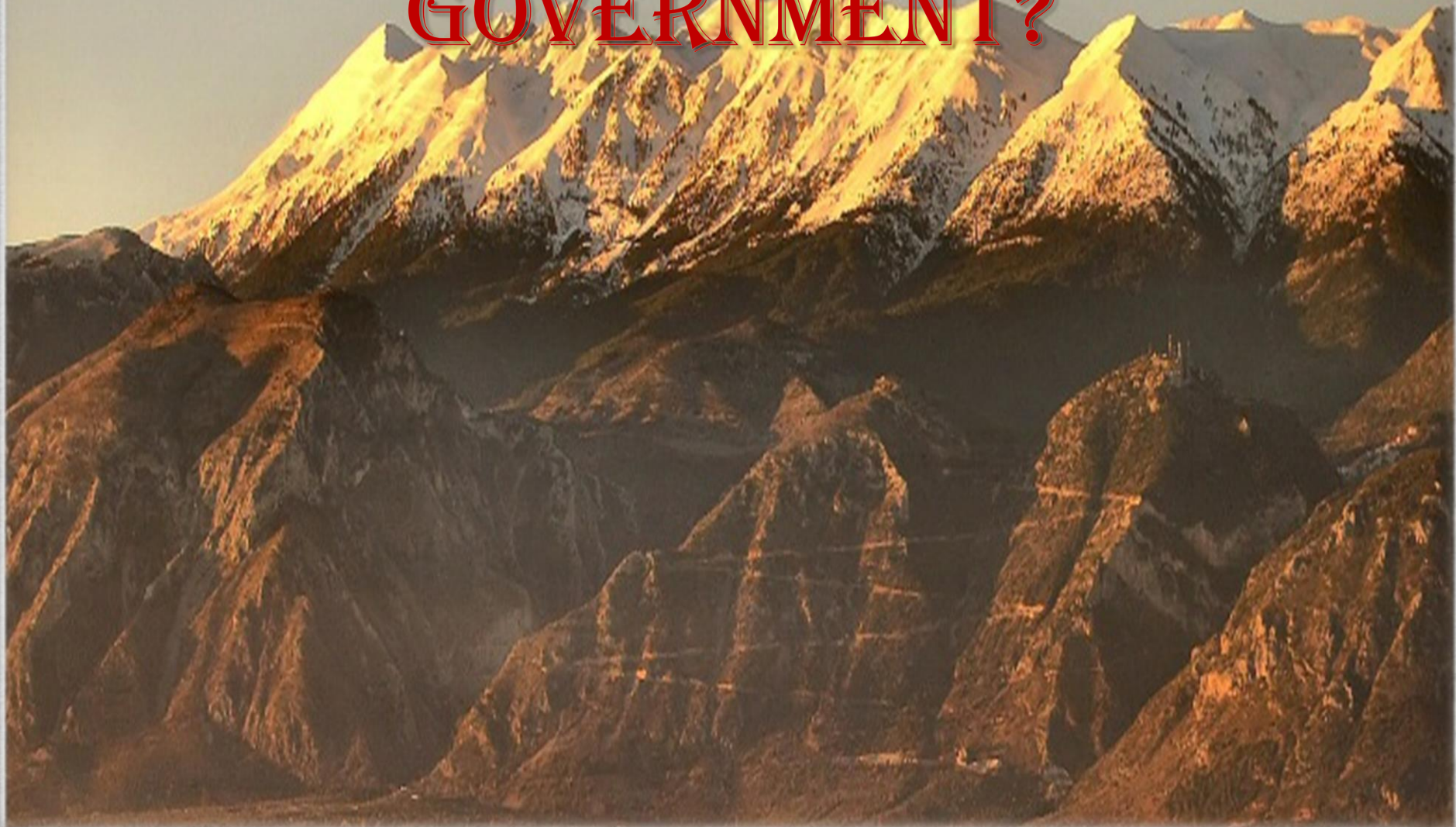


(14)

- The poorest people could only attend the **ASSEMBLIES**, but if they obtained more money, they could move to a higher class.
- The assembly had the responsibility to pass laws, elect leaders, and decide court cases.
- **MAJORITY RULE** was how cases were decided.
- A council of **400** were randomly chosen each year, these guys got to decide what the assembly could talk about.



HOW DID ATHENS CHANGE ITS GOVERNMENT?



(15)

WHAT WAS LIFE LIKE IN ATHENS?

- Education was extremely important in Athens
 - Students learned good **MORALS** from fables by Aesop
- From ages 7 to 14, Athenian **BOYS** were in school
 - They studied reading, writing, arithmetic, art, physical education, poetry, and music.
- **WEALTHY** families could continue their child's education after 14, but most just learned the trade their father did

"No kindness, no matter how small, is ever wasted"

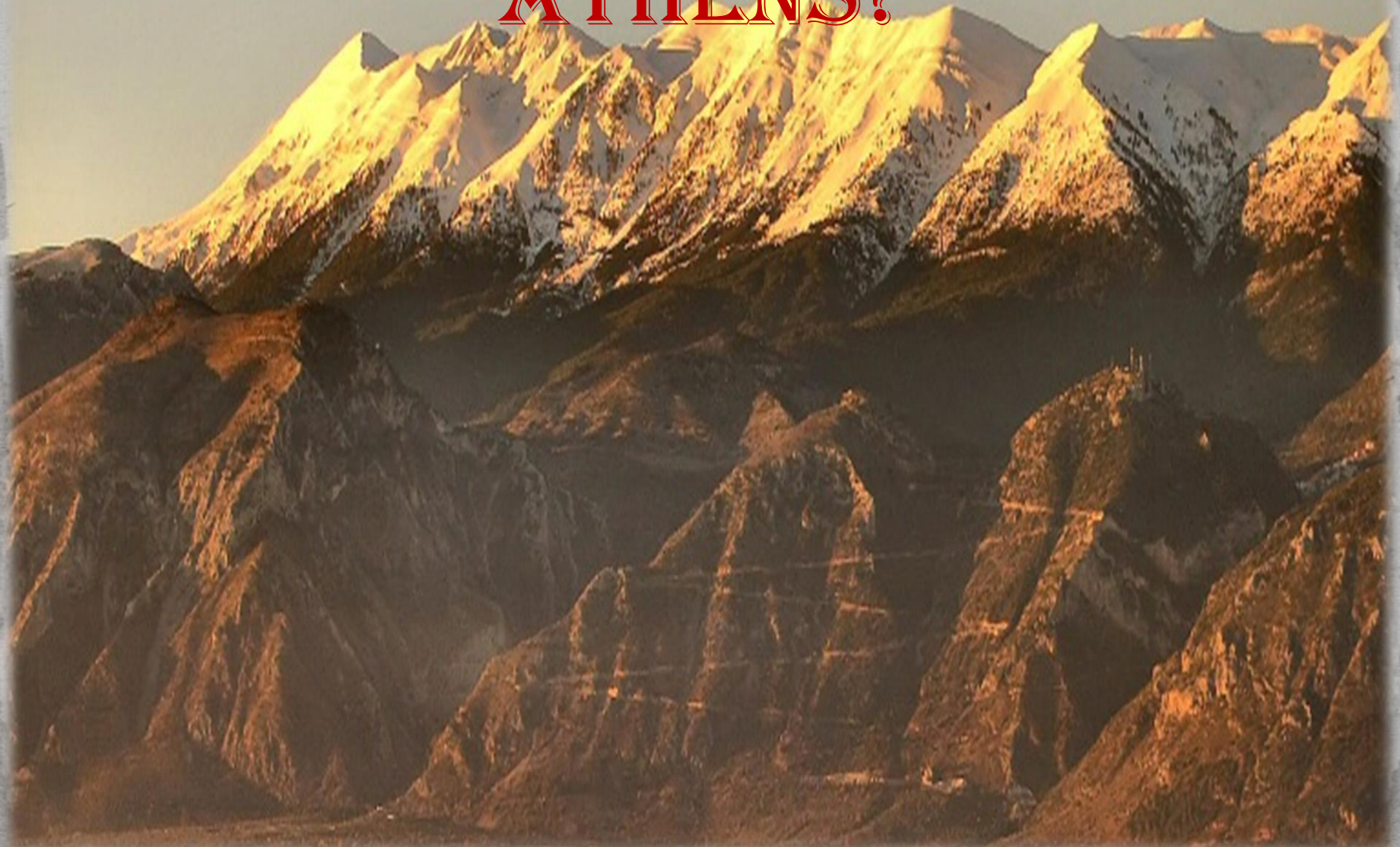
-Aesop-



(16)

- Girls studied these same subjects, only at **HOME**, they also learned household skills and chores.
- One **THIRD** of the people in Athens were slaves
- Most people in Athens were well educated, there were many doctors and teachers
- Slaves and women could not **VOTE**, neither could they participate in the assembly or serve on juries.

WHAT WAS LIFE LIKE IN ATHENS?



(17-18)

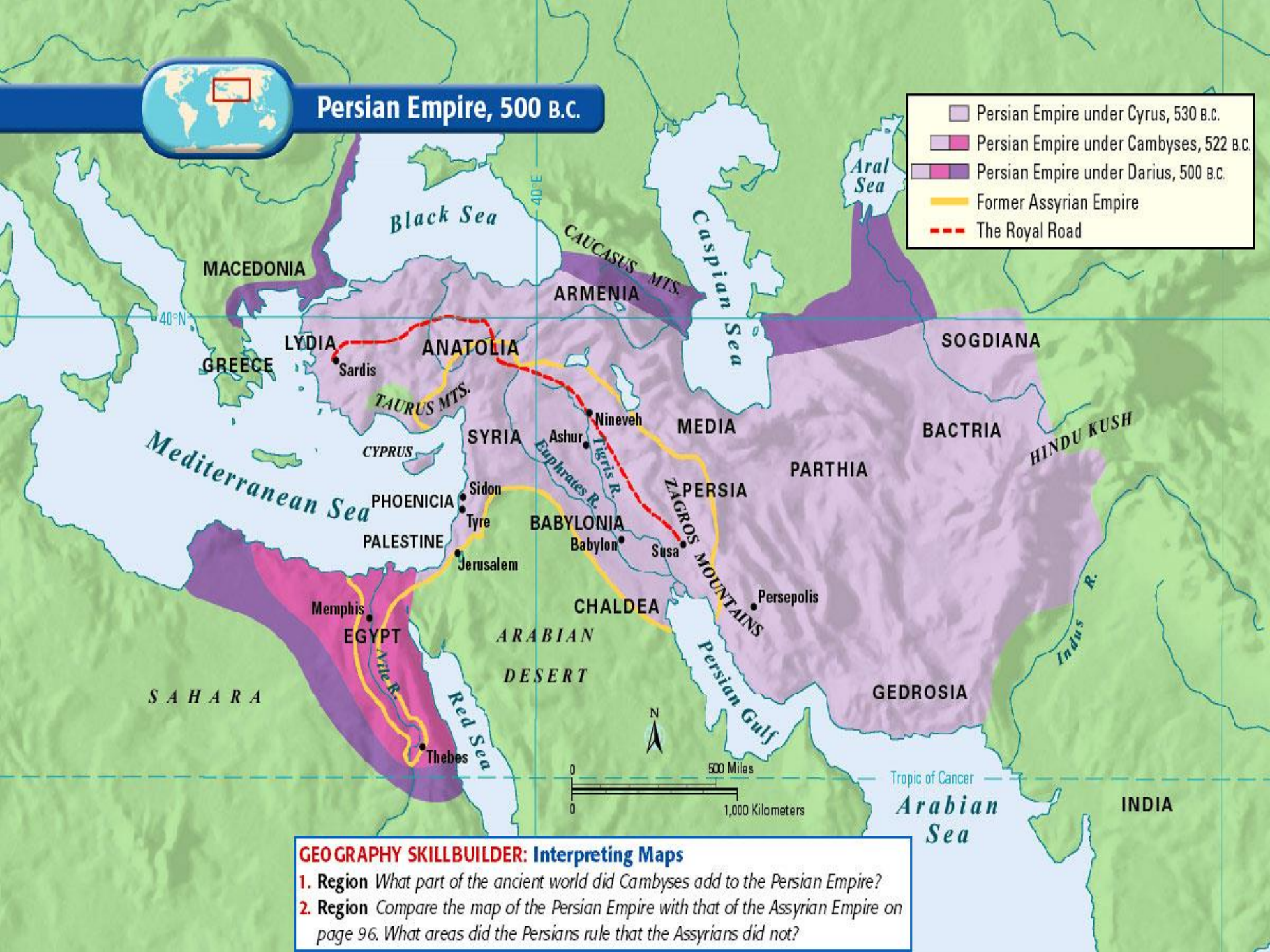
HOW DID GREECE RESPOND TO PERSIA'S THREAT?

- Greece began to face a huge threat from the east around 500 B.C., this threat was **PERSIA**
- Cyrus II founded the Persian Empire in 539 B.C., he conquered much of Asia Minor and the Babylonian Empire.
- The next leaders made the Empire even **LARGER**, Darius I made it the largest it had ever been
- They built a road more than **1,500** miles long to connect the empire.
- The Persians conquered Asia Minor and obtained control of several Greek **CITY-STATES** there, they liked what they saw, and wanted more.....



Persian Empire, 500 B.C.

	Persian Empire under Cyrus, 530 B.C.
	Persian Empire under Cambyses, 522 B.C.
	Persian Empire under Darius, 500 B.C.
	Former Assyrian Empire
	The Royal Road



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

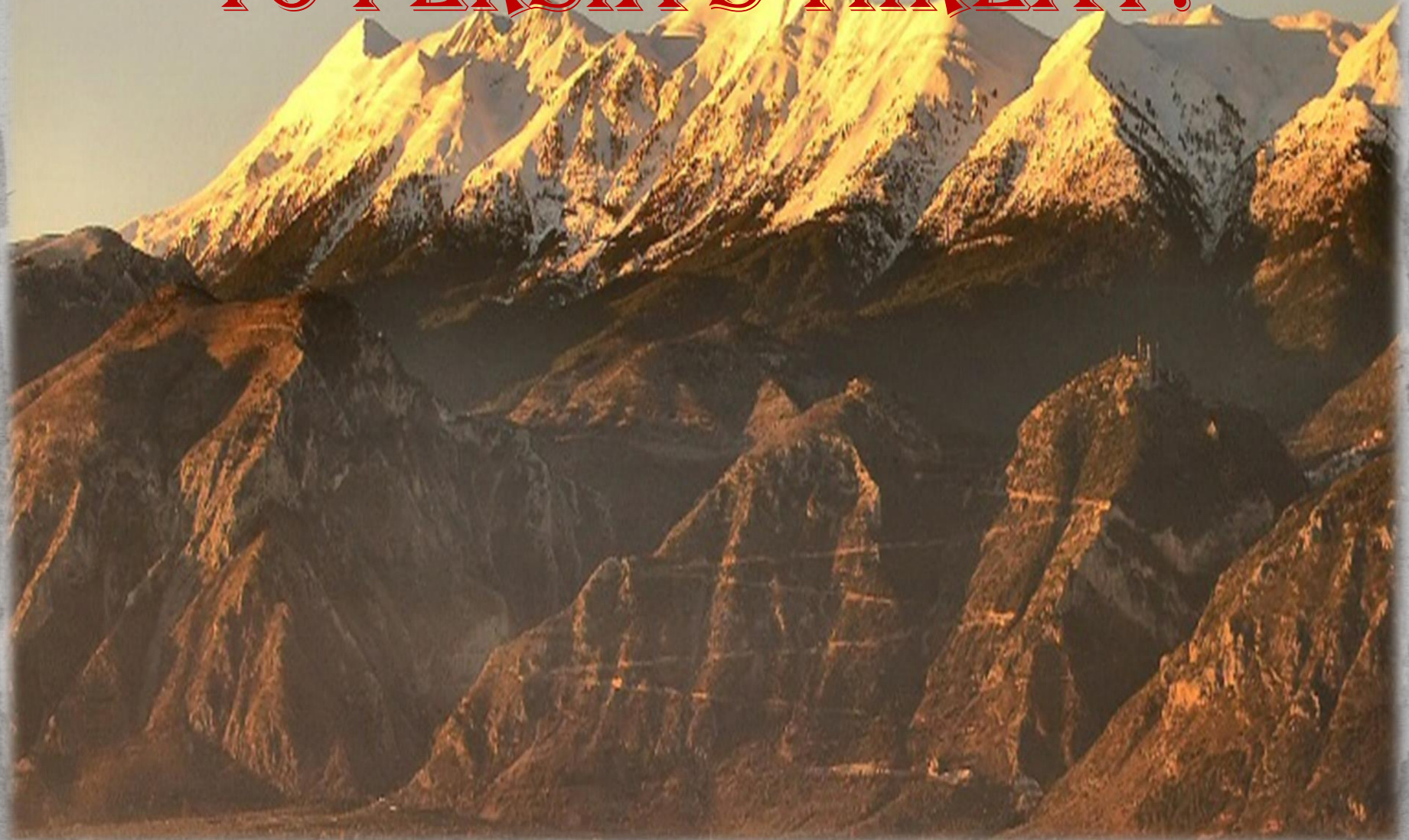
- 1. Region** What part of the ancient world did Cambyses add to the Persian Empire?
- 2. Region** Compare the map of the Persian Empire with that of the Assyrian Empire on page 96. What areas did the Persians rule that the Assyrians did not?

(19)

- Greece did not want to be conquered by others, they knew that alone they would not stand a chance, they needed to **UNITE**.
- Sparta, the largest and strongest city-state, created a group of allies called the **PELOPONNESIAN LEAGUE**
- United at last, the city-states might have a chance against the Persians.....



HOW DID GREECE RESPOND TO PERSIA'S THREAT?



ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

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STATES OF SPARTA
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THE CITY-STATES



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The End..?



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