

NAME _____ DATE _____ PERIOD _____

Chapter 8 Lesson 4

“Sparta and Athens” pgs. 296-303

VOCABULARY: use the text or the glossary to write the definition for each word

1. helot:

2. assembly:

3. reform:

4. majority rule:

5. fable:

6. league:

SPARTA'S GOVERNMENT:

- City-state located on the Peloponnesus= _____
- Descendants of the Dorians= _____
- Spartan government forced conquered people to be _____, slave-like workers owned by the Spartan city-state
- Number of Helots grew
- Spartans feared they would _____ so they lived a _____ life
- During times of war= 2 _____ ruled; each from a different _____ family
- Shared _____ to make war decisions
- During times of peace= _____ made up of 30 elders over the age of _____ ruled Sparta
- Proposed laws to an _____, lawmaking group
- Assembly made up of adult _____ citizens; they approved _____ and _____ 5 wealthy landowners called _____ to handle day to day governing

LIFE IN SPARTA:

- At age 7, _____ were sent to live in training _____ to get a Spartan education
- Lived and ate together in _____
- Practiced: 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
- At age 18, they began 4 years of _____ military training
- Could get _____ between ages 20-30 but still lived in barracks
- Served as _____ until age 60
- Girls trained to be _____ but were not soldiers

- Would _____ daily
- Main role was _____ children
- Had more _____ than Greek women
- Managed _____ and _____ matters
- Citizens were rarely allowed to _____; leaders feared _____ and new ideas
- Trade with outsiders was _____
- _____: means simple, strict, highly disciplined
- Spartans had a strong sense of _____; trained to never _____ up
- Believed there was no greater act than to _____ defending their city-state

NEW IDEAS IN ATHENS:

- Located on a harbor off the Aegean Sea= _____
- Due to its location, Athens grew wealthy from _____
- In 683 B.C. _____ replaced _____ in Athens
- Lawmaker, _____, wrote first recorded laws; very harsh
- Around 600 B.C farmers fell into _____
- To survive, they sold themselves into _____
- In 594 B.C. _____, leader who was given authority to deal with the debt issue
- Solon created _____, or changes
- Cancelled all _____ and freed all Athenians who sold themselves into slavery
- Replaced many of Draco's _____ laws with _____ laws

TOWARD DEMOCRACY:

- Solon allowed more _____ to participate in government
- Laid the foundation for Athenian _____
- Political rights were based on _____ not _____
- Males were divided into 4 _____ according to agricultural wealth: ownership of _____, _____, and _____
- More wealth= higher class= higher government position that could be held
- Lowest class= men without _____
- They could only attend the _____ and serve on _____
- Assembly would pass _____, elect _____, and decide court _____
- Made decisions by _____ = member have one vote, idea that receives the most votes= passed
- Solon also created a _____ to support the assembly
- Council would decide what _____ the assembly would discuss; consisted of 400 _____; served one year _____
- A drawing would select council members _____

LIFE IN ATHENS:

- Young Athenians learned good behavior from _____
- A legendary storyteller= _____
- Stories used _____ to teach moral _____
- Example of a moral: "Honesty is the best policy"
- All but the poorest boys ages 7-14 attended _____
- Studied: 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____ like painting, poetry, and music
- Wealthy boys= got a tutor

- Most boys learned father's trade like: _____, _____ and potters
- Athenian girls studied at home: reading, writing, arithmetic, and music
- Girls learned: 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
- Wealthy women oversaw _____ and slaves
- Poor women worked alongside men on the _____ or in the family-run _____
- 1/3 of Athenians= _____
- _____ and _____ could NOT participate in _____, vote, or serve on _____

CONCERNS ABOUT PERSIA:

- Greek city- states faced _____ from the east
- Threat came from _____ Empire
- Persians ruled from _____
- Persian King _____ = "Cyrus the Great" led army to conquer much of Asia Minor and _____ Empire
- King who followed Cyrus II= _____
- He added all of _____ to the Persian Empire
- Under _____ = Persian Empire became the largest in history up to that time
- Darius I developed an organized _____
- Divided government into 20 _____
- Each region had a _____ who reported to the emperor
- Persians built a _____ more than 1500 miles long linking the _____ to distant areas
- Mail and orders from the king were carried by Persian _____

- They would return with news from the land
- Sparta created a _____, or group of allies, called the _____ = included many other city-states
- Became a major fighting force that helped defend against the Persians

ANSWER:

Why did Sparta create the Peloponnesian League?

Sparta and Athens

DIRECTIONS Complete each statement to show the differences between the Greek city-states of Sparta and Athens.

1 Athens was located near a harbor of the Aegean Sea, while Sparta

2 In Sparta, trade and travel were discouraged, while in Athens,

3 In Athens, boys attended school in order to become well-rounded citizens. In Sparta, boys

DIRECTIONS Read each statement and decide whether it describes the city-state of Sparta or Athens. Write *Sparta* or *Athens* next to the statement.

4 _____ The government was ruled by an oligarchy of elders whose laws were approved by an assembly of citizens. During wartime, two kings shared authority.

5 _____ The leader Solon reformed this society by freeing farmers who had become slaves and by instituting fairer laws.

6 _____ To protect itself against its powerful neighbor and to defend against a threat from the Persian Empire, this city-state joined others in the Peloponnesian League.

7 _____ Women were highly respected and made their own decisions about their homes and families.

8 _____ A new form of democratic government allowed decisions to be made by majority rule and allowed many citizens to serve in government.