

## Chapter 3 What is Democracy in Ancient Athens S.C.A.N.

### Pg 54, 55

b - Where is the Birthplace of Democracy?

- What is the red rope?

C - picture of downtown Athens,

- Marketplace where they are selling food and getting haircut
- guy is holding a red rope
- is there more than one person with red rope?

A - **Ancient** - refers to something from a time more than 2500 years ago

N - All male elders participate in the assembly where they debate and give opinions.

- we got democracy from Ancient Athens
- agora is an area where men shop and talk. A slave is marking random people with red paint so that they are told to go to the assembly or get fined.
- People in Sparta (citizen) and assembly had no power to make or discuss laws.

### Pg 56, 57

S - Who were the Ancient Athenians?

C - Map of Ancient Greece. What Greece looked like 3000 years ago. Shows city states and boundaries of water

- show a picture of the town of Ancient Athens - temples, houses, court, assemblies, markets (agora)
- Timeline - shows forms of the government before the common era... who ruled when.

A - **City State** - made up of a city and surrounding countryside that controls it. It is independent of other cities.

- **Tyrants** - are rulers who seize power and govern in a harsh, cruel way.
- **Skill smart** - mapping
- **Title** - tells what the map is about
- **Compass rose** - shows the directions N,S,E,W
- **Legend** - explains the meaning of colors, lines, and symbols
- **Scale** - shows distance on a map

N - Who were the Ancient Athenians?

- Greece is a mountainous land
- All cities were isolated and were called **City States** - made up of a city and the surrounding countryside that controls it. It is independent of other cities.
- Tyrants - are rulers who seize power and govern in a harsh, cruel way (mainly in Sparta)

### Pg 58, 59, 61

S - Who were the citizens of Ancient Athens?

- What were the roles of the men and women?

C - Canadians considered British citizens. In 1947 you were able to become Canadian citizen

- wealthy people had slaves to take kids to school (Paidagogus)

A - **Epic** - long poem that tells a story usually about a legendary hero. Ex. Illiad and Odyssey.

N - Who Were Citizens in Ancient Athens?

- Athenians social structure was broken down into 3 categories
  - o Citizens - children to parents who were born in Athens
    - could vote (males only after military service and over 20)
  - o Metics - Those who were born from somewhere else and living in Athens
  - o Slaves - owned by private Athenians or by the City States
    - taken prisoner when city-state was attacked by the Athenians.
- boys were **valued** more than girls in Ancient Athens
- boys went to school, voted, assemblies, etc.
- girls and women were homemakers: learning skills like spinning, weaving, childcare, etc.
- wealthy women had the **right** to own jewellery, clothing, slaves and land, but couldn't sell it.
- Women could go out for family celebrations

- Women had a male guardian - her father, brother, husband who was in charge of her life
- men had to join army at 18 and at 20 became adults.
- Sports were important for boys as well education.
- Men spent most of their time outside the home with other men at the agora.

## Pg 61

**S** - How was Athenian Democracy Fair?

**C** - Greek girl learning a skill from mother - cooking

- men entertained other friends at home
- Spartan slaves were captured in war, chained and doing hard work.

**A** - none

**N** - **What were the Roles of the Men and Women?**

- citizens should rule themselves
- majority rule was fair
- those who belong to same class had same rights
- women, slaves and metics could not vote
- slavery was accepted
- individual and minority rights were no part of Athenian Democracy
- common good was the highest value

## Pg 62,63

**S** - How do you use Primary Sources?

- What is a primary source?

**C** - Fancy clothing man is supervising the vote.

- the artifact "Democracy Crowning Demos" is in a museum.

**A** - **Primary Sources** - writings and objects created by people living at a certain time.

Ex. Books, paintings, diaries, letters, structure

- **Who, What When Where, Why and How** - answer questions for primary sources
- **inscription - description of picture or artifact.**

**N** - see above

## Pg 64,65

**S** - How were Athenian Citizens involved in Decision making?

- What is an Assembly?

**C** - Pillars of Athenian Democracy: the Assembly, The Council of 500 and The Court

- the assembly ostracizes (kicks them out of the city) someone by writing the name on a piece of broken pottery (ostrakon).
- People have different places to share their views in both Ancient Athens and in modern day.

**A** - **Pillar** - supports or holds up something.

-**Direct Democracy** - people vote directly to make decisions rather than having representatives.

-**Decree** - a decision made by people who are in authority.

## Pg 66,67

**S** - Who is Pericles (the Athenian Statesman)

- How was the council of 500 democratic?

**C** - A guy with a hat on him (Onion Head) a successful general in the army.

- a floor plan for the new Athenian Bouleuterion. One is curved in a semicircle and the other is squared off (1/2 a square)

**A** - **Orator** - someone who speaks in public

- **Tribe** - in Athenian society a tribe was a political group.
- **Lottery** - names are drawn by chance from a large # of choices
- **Agenda** - is the list of topics that will be discussed at a meeting

## **N - What was the Council?**

- was the full-time government of Athens; met 40 times/year
- met at the agora

### **What were the tribes?**

- 10 tribes and 50 members from each tribe
- divisions of citizens over 30 years old
  - representatives (Councillors) served on the council

### **How was the Council democratic?**

- positions for Council were chosen through a lottery
- could serve on Council twice
- Chairman (leader) of the Council could serve 24 hours.

### **What did the Council do?**

- planned meeting agendas
- discuss and vote on decrees to present to the Assembly
- helped the Chairman with emergencies

## **Pg 68,69**

### **S - How were Athenian Courts run?**

- What was the trial of Socrates?

### **C - Klepsydra - is a water clock that would time the speeches of the plaintiff and defendant**

- Painting of Socrates about to drink poison to end his life.
- sculpture of Socrates.

### **A - Defendant - person who is accused of a crime in a court case.**

- **Plaintiff** - is a person who brings a complaint about another person to court.
- **Magistrate** - is a government official who works for the court (judge/lawyer)

### **N - Jury members were; any male citizen over 30 yrs. Old, chosen by lottery**

- jury voted on case after hearing plaintiff and defendant
- women: could take part in cases before a magistrate
- male: needed to speak for woman if woman was a defendant
- Metics: -could be involved in cases, but couldn't serve on juries
- people argued own cases (defendant, plaintiff)
- professional speech writers hired by wealthy Athenians to help write argument

### **Page 69 Socrates:**

- great thinker
- criticized democracy because believed lottery system didn't allow best people to govern
- different ideas about religion
- thought by other Athenians to disrespect gods and was a dangerous influence on youth
- poet Meletus and Socrates presented arguments in court
- majority voted against Socrates and Socrates was given death penalty

## **Page 70/71**

### **N - Was Ancient Athens a good example of a democracy?**

- limited/narrow definition of a citizen because most of the population could not vote, be a member of the Assembly, or a Council member (male, over age of 20 yrs., parents born in Athens)
- Which viewpoint do you agree with? Make sure you support your answers with support from facts you know and have read about.