1. After the Dark Age, Greeks began to set up city-states and entered a period of great achievements known as Greece’s ________________ age. (classical/peninsula)
2. The town around the _____________________ was surrounded by walls for protection. (acropolis/colony)
3. The _________________ often served as a central place for Greeks to meet and held assemblies. (acropolis/agora)
4. The mainland of Greece is a _________________, land surrounded by water on three sides. (peninsula/polis)
5. The Greek _________________ provided security, stability, and identity to the people who lived there. (acropolis/polis)

Directions – Write the term in your notebook, then write the description that best matches.

6. acropolis   a. The Greek word for a city-state
7. agora       b. A high hill upon which a Greek fortress was built
8. polis       c. An age marked by great achievements
9. classical   d. An area of land that is surrounded on three sides by water
10. peninsula  e. marketplace
Generalization: New types of governments have both advantages and disadvantages

Big Idea – The people of Athens tried many different forms of government before creating a democracy.
1. main idea – What was a tyrant in ancient Greece? In Greece, a good leader who held power through the use of force and who had the people’s support

2. summarizing – How were citizen involved in the government of Athens? They participated in the assembly, on juries, and held public offices.

3. contrasting – How are direct democracy and representative democracy different? Direct democracy – each citizen participates directly in government; representative democracy – elected officials represent citizens in government and make and vote on laws
We do not copy our neighbors, but are an example to them. It is true that we are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few ... The claim of excellence is also recognized, and when a citizen is in any way distinguished, he is preferred to the public service, not as a matter of privilege, but as the reward of merit. Neither is poverty a bar, but a man may benefit his country whatever be the obscurity of his condition.
What did the Early Greeks have in Common

Common Language

Common Culture

Common Religion

Shared the idea that the polis was the best form of Govt.
Greek City-States
- usually built on fortified hilltops
  - acropolis – later described the main high hill in the town
- life focused on the marketplace – or agora
  - also site of political and religious assemblies
- People associated themselves as resident of their city – NOT Greeks
- traded with each other and with Greek colonies
  - sharing of ideas and culture

- draw conclusion – How did city walls and acropolises benefit Greek city-states?

  They protected the city-states from attack.

- summarize – Why did Greeks decide to establish colonies?

  They wanted to trade, learn more about their neighbors and deal with their growing population
How did you get that?

Through trade, people can exchange goods they have for goods they need or want. At first, people exchanged goods directly. After money was invented, people usually sold goods and used money to buy what they needed.

Olive trees, shown in this photo, grow well in the rocky soil of Greece. Olive oil produced by early Greeks was a valuable trade good. Today, olives are still a major crop in Greece.

Sea trade connected the Greeks with other cultures throughout the Mediterranean world. From which regions did the Greeks import grain?
Government Types

**Monarchy** – The rule of one – usually a king or queen

**Aristocracy** – Rule by the nobility or the upper class

**Oligarchy** – Rule by a small group

**Tyranny** – ruler who took over by force

- define - What are aristocrats?
  
  Rich landowners

- explain – Why was Athens considered at one point an oligarchy?

  Because it was ruled by a few nobles
Early Patterns of Government

Athens’ earliest form of government was a monarchy – then moved to an---Oligarchy – rule by a few people
- power taken by a group of rich landowners (aristocrats)

- A failed rebellion led to new laws passed by Draco
  - very harsh and strict – led to the word Draconian

New laws passed by Solon
- less harsh
- more rights to nonaristocrats
- all free Athenian men became citizens
  - with the right to participate in government

- but did not do away with the Oligarchy
-Canceled all debt
-Freed those enslaved for debt
-Required fathers to teach sons a trade
-Allowed every male citizen to attend the assembly
-Idea that all citizens were responsible for justice
Move to new forms of Government

- Peisistratus
  - noble, who overthrew the oligarchy
  - was a tyrant – held power by force
    - not a negative word
    - stayed in power because they had the support of the people
  - good ruler
    - peace and prosperity
    - new festivals, temples and monuments

- Followed by his son
  - but the aristocrats wanted their power back
    - got Athens’ enemies to attack
  - the oligarchy returned

- describe – What were Greek tyrants like?
  They were good leaders with strong armies and who had the support of the people

Why did many Athenians support the rule of tyrants?

- contrast – How were oligarchy and tyranny different?
  Oligarchy - rule by a few wealthy aristocrats; tyranny – rule by one powerful leader
Cleisthenes
- noble, but against oligarchy
  - thought they had too much power and influence
  - started a rebellion and overthrew the oligarchy

- Established new form of government – democracy
  - all citizens had the right to participate in the assembly
    - encouraged people to speak their mind
      - debates and speeches
  - needed 6,000 to vote
  - created smaller councils
    - sometimes size made reaching decisions difficult

- explain – Why was a smaller council of officials necessary?

It was easier to make decisions about which laws the assembly should vote on
Changes in Democracy
- citizens served on juries (about 500 people)
- Pericles – democracy reached its height
  - encouraged pride in the city
  - built monuments
- believed that participating in government was just as important as defending Athens in war
- paid public officials
- encouraged the spread of democracy

Greek myths and Greek gods have become a part of Western culture. Pictured is the Temple at Delphi, one of many Greek temples built to the gods.
Responsibilities of a Citizen

1. At 18 -- pledge to defend Athens and the gods
2. 2 years military training
3. Serve in the Army
4. After 30 -- could serve on the Council of 500
Ancient Democracy Differs from Modern Democracy

Like ancient Athens, the United States has a democratic government in which the people hold power. But our modern democracy is very different from the ancient Athenians’ democracy.

All citizens in Athens could participate directly in the government. We call this form of government a direct democracy. It is called direct democracy because each person’s decision directly affects the outcome of a vote. In Athens, citizens gathered together to discuss issues and vote on them. Each person’s vote counted, and the majority ruled.

The United States is too large for direct democracy to work for the whole country. For example, it would be impossible for all citizens to gather in one place for a debate. Instead, the founders of the Untied States set up another kind of democracy.
**Democracy Then and Now**

**In Athenian Direct Democracy** ...
- All citizens met as a group to debate and vote directly on every issue
- There was no separation of powers. Citizens created laws, enforced laws, and acted as judges
- Only free male citizens could vote. Women and slaves could not vote.

**In American Representative Democracy** ...
- Citizens elect representatives to debate and vote on issues for them
- There is a separation of powers. Citizens elect some people to create laws, others to enforce to be judges
- Men and women who are citizens have the right to vote

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**- develop** – In what situations would a representative democracy work better than a direct democracy?

- When there are many citizens

**- draw conclusions** – Why didn’t the United States establish a direct democracy?

- There are too many people to make voting directly on every law practical

**- summarize** – How does a representative democracy work?

Citizens elect officials to represent them in the government and to make laws.
- identify – What role did Draco, Solon, and Peisistratus play in the history of Greek government?

Draco – created strict laws to prevent a government overthrow; Solon – created new laws not as strict as Draco’s, gave rights to non-aristocrats; Peisistratus – tyrant who unified Athens and made improvements

- contrast – The Greeks tried many forms of government before they created a democracy. How did these various forms of government differ?

Oligarchy – only a few people have power; tyrant – an individual held power through the use of force; democracy – all citizens had right to participate.

- Evaluate – Do you agree or disagree with this statement: “Representative democracy works better than direct democracy in large countries.” Defend your answer
1. On what type of landform is mainland Greece located?
   a. Flat land      b. Valley
   c. Peninsula     d. Island

2. Why were the seas important to the early Greeks?
   a. They provided drinking water
   b. They provided drinking water
   c. They provided great places to swim
   d. They provided trade routes

3. What were the two earliest cultural groups to develop in Greece?
   a. Dorians and Hebrews       b. Minoans and Mycenaeans
   c. Trojans and Olympians    d. Sumerians and Athenians

4. Around what feature was a Greek polis usually built?
   a. Mountain range       b. Fortress
   c. River              d. Temple

5. Why did the Greeks create colonies?
   a. They wanted to become rich from trade
   b. They wanted to create a large empire
   c. They wanted to conquer the entire Mediterranean
   d. They wanted to sail to exotic places
**MATCHING** Read each description. On the lines below, write the letter of the term or place that best matches each description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Term or Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Assembly</td>
<td>1. This term is Greek for “rule of the people.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Athens</td>
<td>2. This leader encouraged the people of his city to participate in government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Citizens</td>
<td>3. This is the city where democracy was born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Cleisthenes</td>
<td>4. He is known as the father of democracy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Democracy</td>
<td>5. This term means “government by the few.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Draco</td>
<td>6. This meeting was an opportunity for all citizens to debate and vote on laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Macedonians</td>
<td>7. This term describes the government of the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Oligarchy</td>
<td>8. He created a set of very harsh laws for Athens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Pericles</td>
<td>9. Democracy in Athens came to an end after these people conquered Greece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Representative democracy</td>
<td>10. In Greece, free men who had the right to participate in government were known as this.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>